

# COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

## LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1993

SESSION OF 1993

177TH OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

No. 3

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House convened at 10:30 a.m., e.s.t.

**THE SPEAKER (H. WILLIAM DeWEESE)  
PRESIDING**

#### PRAYER

REV. CLYDE W. ROACH, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray:

Gracious Lord God, as we gather this morning, we hear music in the air. We know that there is a God somewhere, for You awoke us this morning clothed in our right minds and with the blood still running warm in our veins.

We do not deserve You, but You love us. We are not worthy, but You have promised to always have mercy upon us.

We rejoice this morning as we anticipate the visit of Your servant and our Governor, Robert P. Casey. Continue to lead and guide him as he leads our ship of state through dangerous and tumultuous waters, and uphold and strengthen the leadership of this House and all of its members as they strive to translate our Governor's message into meaningful action for their constituency.

In Your dear name we pray. Amen.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

(The Pledge of Allegiance was recited by members and visitors.)

#### JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the approval of the Journal of Monday, January 25, 1993, will be postponed until printed. The Chair hears no objection.

#### SENATE MESSAGE

##### JOINT SESSION

The clerk of the Senate, being introduced, presented the following extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate  
January 25, 1993

RESOLVED, (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Senate and House of Representatives meet in Joint Session, Tuesday, January 26, 1993, at 11:00 A.M., in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of hearing an address by His Excellency, Governor Robert P. Casey; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a committee of three on the part of the Senate be appointed to act with a similar committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Hall 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.

#### LEAVES OF ABSENCE

The SPEAKER. Requests for leaves of absence.

The Chair recognizes Mr. Steighner.

Mr. STEIGHNER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I have no leaves to request at this time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

The gentleman, Mr. Perzel, is recognized.

Mr. PERZEL. A temporary leave of absence, Mr. Speaker, for Jim GERLACH from Chester County.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

#### MASTER ROLL CALL

The SPEAKER. The Chair is about to take the master roll call. Members will proceed to vote.

The following roll call was recorded:

##### PRESENT—202

Acosta	Fargo	Lloyd	Ryan
Adolph	Farmer	Lucyk	Santoni
Allen	Fee	Lynch	Sather
Argall	Fichter	McCall	Saurman
Armstrong	Fleagle	McGechan	Saylor
Baker	Flick	McNally	Scheetz
Barley	Freeman	Maitland	Schuler
Battisto	Gamble	Manderino	Scrimenti
Bebko-Joacs	Gannon	Markosek	Semmel
Belardi	Geist	Marsico	Serafini
Belfanti	George	Masland	Smith, B.
Birmelin	Gigliotti	Mayermik	Smith, S. H.
Bishop	Gladeck	Melio	Snyder, D. W.

Blaum	Godshall	Merry	Staback
Boyes	Gordner	Michlovic	Stairs
Brown	Gruitza	Micozzie	Steelman
Bunt	Gruppo	Mihalich	Steighner
Bush	Haluska	Miller	Steil
Butkovitz	Hanna	Mundy	Stern
Buxton	Harley	Murphy	Stetler
Callagironne	Hasay	Nailor	Stish
Cappabianca	Heckler	Nickol	Strittmatter
Carn	Hennessey	Nyce	Sturla
Carone	Herman	O'Brien	Surra
Cawley	Hershey	O'Donnell	Tangretti
Cessar	Hess	Olasz	Taylor, E. Z.
Chadwick	Hughes	Oliver	Taylor, J.
Civera	Hutchinson	Perzel	Thomas
Clark	Itkin	Pesci	Tigue
Clymer	Jadlowiec	Petrarca	Tomlinson
Cohen, L. I.	James	Petrone	Trello
Cohen, M.	Jarolin	Pettit	Trich
Colafield	Josephs	Phillips	True
Colaizzo	Kaiser	Piccola	Tulli
Cornell	Kasunic	Pistella	Uliana
Corrigan	Keller	Pitts	Van Horne
Cowell	Kenney	Platts	Vance
Coy	King	Preston	Veon
Curry	Kirkland	Raymond	Vitali
DeLuca	Krebs	Reber	Waugh
Daley	Kukovich	Reinard	Williams
Dempsey	LaGrotta	Richardson	Wogan
Dent	Laub	Rieger	Wozniak
Dermody	Laughlin	Ritter	Wright, D. R.
Donatucci	Lawless	Roberts	Wright, M. N.
Druce	Lederer	Robinson	Yandrisevits
Durham	Lee	Roebuck	Yewcic
Egolf	Leh	Rohrer	Zug
Evans	Lescovitz	Rooney	
Fairchild	Levdansky	Rubley	DeWeese,
Fajt	Linton	Rudy	Speaker

ADDITIONS—0

NOT VOTING—0

EXCUSED—1

Gerlach

LEAVES ADDED—1

Corrigan

LEAVES CANCELED—1

Gerlach

**CALENDAR**

**BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION**

The following bill, having been called up, was considered for the second time and agreed to, and ordered transcribed for third consideration:

**HB 1, PN 2.**

**COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR**

**REQUEST FOR JOINT SESSION**

The Secretary to the Governor presented the following communication from His Excellency, the Governor:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania  
Office of the Governor  
Harrisburg

January 5, 1993

The Honorable William DeWeese  
Speaker of the House  
House of Representatives  
139 The Capitol  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Dear Speaker DeWeese:

If it meets with the approval of the General Assembly, I would like to address the members in Joint Session on Tuesday morning, January 26 at 11:00 A.M.

Sincerely,  
Robert P. Casey  
Governor

**RESOLUTION ADOPTED**

**COMMITTEE TO ESCORT SENATE**

Mr. ITKIN offered the following resolution, which was read, considered, and adopted:

In the House of Representatives  
January 26, 1993

RESOLVED, That the Speaker appoint a committee of three to escort the members and officers of the Senate to the Hall of the House for the purpose of attending a Joint Session of the General Assembly.

**COMMITTEE APPOINTED**

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a committee to wait upon the Senate, the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Robinson; the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Santoni; and the gentleman from Lebanon, Mr. Zug.

The committee will proceed with the performance of its duties.

**COMMITTEE TO ESCORT GOVERNOR APPOINTED**

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the concurrent resolution previously adopted by the House, the Chair appoints as a committee to escort the Governor to the hall of the House, the lady from Beaver, Mrs. Laughlin; the gentleman from Lancaster, Mr. Sturla; and the gentleman from York, Mr. Waugh.

The committee will proceed with the performance of its duties.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

The SPEAKER. The Chair returns to leaves of absence.

The gentleman, Mr. CORRIGAN, asks for a leave of absence today. The leave is granted.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ESCORTING SENATE

The SPEAKER. The Senate is now entering the hall of the House. Members and guests will please rise.

The Chair recognizes the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of a committee on the part of the House, Mr. Robinson.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman, Mr. Robinson.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed to wait upon the Senate and escort them to the hall of the House has performed that duty and reports that the Senate is in attendance.

The SPEAKER. The committee is discharged with the thanks of the House.

The Chair requests the Lieutenant Governor, the Honorable Mark S. Singel, to preside over the proceedings of the joint session of the General Assembly.

The President pro tem of the Senate, the Honorable Robert J. Mellow, is invited to be seated on the rostrum.

The members of the House and Senate will please be seated.

### JOINT SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MARK S. SINGEL PRESIDING

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. This being the day and the time agreed upon by a concurrent resolution of the House and Senate to hear an address by His Excellency, the Governor, the Honorable Robert P. Casey, this joint session will please come to order.

The General Assembly will be at ease while it awaits the arrival of the Governor.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ESCORTING GOVERNOR

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. Ladies and gentlemen, the Governor is entering the hall of the House. Please rise.

The Chair recognizes the chairman of the committee to escort the Governor, the Senator from Philadelphia, Senator Williams.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, as chairman of the committee to escort the Governor, I wish to report that the Governor is present and prepared to address this joint session.

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. Members of the General Assembly, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to introduce His Excellency, the Honorable Robert P. Casey, who will now address the joint session.

Governor, welcome.

### STATE OF THE COMMONWEALTH ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR ROBERT P. CASEY

The GOVERNOR. Good morning.

Lieutenant Governor Singel, President Pro Tempore Mellow, Mr. Speaker, Treasurer Knoll, Attorney General Preate, Auditor General Hafer, members of my Cabinet and senior staff, members of the General Assembly, and my fellow Pennsylvanians:

We begin a new year and a new national administration with high hopes, but hopes tempered by the reality of the cruel and punishing economic times through which we are passing and the stern and demanding challenges which lie ahead.

To our new President, we say good luck and Godspeed. Our people have invested their hopes in his success in creating jobs, passing a new health care plan, reducing the deficit, and securing a world of stability and peace. If he succeeds, America succeeds, and Pennsylvania will benefit. I pledge the full cooperation of Pennsylvania in achieving these goals.

We come together once again to report to our people on the state of the Commonwealth; to assess where we stand today and to present to our people the unfinished business of Pennsylvania.

To put it very simply, the Commonwealth today stands just about where I said it would stand 1 year ago. Over the last year, we have stuck to basics: sound investments in jobs and infrastructure; fiscal restraint; generous provisions for women and children and families. As a result, we find ourselves standing on firm ground, surrounded by hopeful economic signs, and ready to tackle the challenges of the future.

Let me tell you what I mean. We were one of the only States in the country which cut taxes last year. We cut taxes by \$470 million with your help. We balanced our budget and still produced a surplus.

Let me say that again: We cut taxes last year by almost one-half of a billion dollars and still balanced our budget and still produced a surplus.

And this year we are right on target for another balanced budget, while many other States, including some of our neighbors, are awash in red ink.

Recent press reports indicate, for example, that in Ohio they face a \$300-million deficit; New York, a \$4-billion deficit; New Jersey, a \$2.2-billion deficit; and California, a fiscal basket case.

So at a time of fiscal chaos nationwide, Pennsylvania has its house in order.

And you know what, the rest of the country is taking notice.

Money magazine determined that Pennsylvania's family tax burden is lower than the neighboring States of New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and Ohio.

The Wall Street Journal recognized Pennsylvania as the only major State where personal income grew faster than taxes over the last decade.

And the Journal praised Pennsylvania for leading the "honor roll" of States in cutting the State payroll.

And Wall Street, the toughest critic of all, gave us the lowest interest rates on our short-term borrowing in 30 years.

Pennsylvania is one of the few major States whose bond rating held firm during the recession, saving millions of dollars for State and local taxpayers.

And business firms and commentators across the Nation are recognizing that here in this State we have built a jobs and economic development program second to none.

For example, last year Rubbermaid and Wal-Mart and Merck - three of the most admired corporations in the United States, according to Fortune magazine - chose Pennsylvania for major new investments.

Describing our successful programs to assist business, National Public Radio said Pennsylvania is, and I quote, "doing on a much smaller scale what many would like to see the federal government do, team up more closely with the nation's businesses so they can compete effectively with foreign firms ... Pennsylvania spends more money and helps more firms than any other state," end of quote.

According to the National Association of State Development Agencies, Pennsylvania's economic development budget of \$200 million ranks first in the Nation.

The Carnegie Commission said our yearly budget for high technology development programs, like the Industrial Resource Center programs and the Ben Franklin Partnership, now ranks Pennsylvania second in the Nation.

Business Week has said that "Pennsylvania's package of initiatives stands out as the most comprehensive policy effort yet"—and that is a quote—for making its business firms competitive.

And Business Week has also hailed our efforts to help shape one of the Nation's fastest growing economic "hot spots," the "Medical Mile" on U.S. Route 202 in the Philadelphia suburbs - home to biotech firms and major drug companies, built with the help of State seed grants, equity investments, and education and training programs.

Why are they saying these things about Pennsylvania?

Because we have fought back successfully against the recession by running a tight ship, controlling expenditures, and investing heavily in high technology, infrastructure, jobs, and most of all, our most productive resource, our people.

That is why.

When the recession hit, we countered with Operation Jump Start. Our people can see the results all across the State:

Nearly \$1.6 billion for roads and bridges.

Over \$1 billion invested in more than 700 clean water projects.

Almost \$480 million in the fast-track construction of five new State prisons.

Look around us, from one end of the State to the other, and what do you see?

In the southeast, the Convention Center, the Vine Street Expressway, the Blue Route, the Schuylkill Expressway.

In the southwest, I-279, completed; the Midfield Terminal, completed; the Southern Expressway, completed; the Beaver Valley Expressway, completed; the Mon/Fayette Expressway, well underway toward completion, with a \$600-million-plus investment in capital construction in that area alone.

Look at central Pennsylvania: Route 15 through Gettysburg, a reality.

The Ebensburg Bypass in Cambria County; Route 220 in Blair County, from the turnpike moving up to Interstate 80.

Interstate 78 in the Lehigh Valley, finished.

The Cross Valley Expressway in Luzerne County, completed.

The Bay Front Highway in Erie.

And you know something, we are just getting warmed up. Transportation and bridge investment, highways and bridges and transportation projects, will increase by \$2 billion over the next 2 years, with new projects like the Maglev planning project in Pittsburgh and the Lackawanna County Industrial Highway.

We are going to create thousands of new jobs and help Pennsylvania business firms dramatically lower their shipping costs with the \$77-million public-private partnership project to enable our railroads to carry double-stack container cargo across the State, and the entire State is going to benefit.

A new investment that we have earmarked is over \$467 million in State-owned and State-related colleges - the largest single capital investment project in higher education in our history.

Let us take a look at the Lehigh Valley for just a minute. A study was done recently on the effect of the completion of I-78. I think that study captures these results in microcosm.

The study credits I-78 with being a major factor in producing a net gain in jobs in the Lehigh Valley, despite the recession. In Northampton County alone, there have been 187 new plants or expansions, said the study, with an increase of over 7,000 jobs in the past 2 years since I-78 opened. This new highway will enable the Lehigh Valley to increase its civilian labor force by 10.5 percent, to more than 300,000 workers by the year 2000. Completion of I-78 was a critical factor in enabling that growth and bringing new industry to the Lehigh Valley.

Our massive investment in infrastructure, I say, should produce that same kind of growth statewide.

And you know what else, there is growing awareness around this country that Pennsylvania has weathered this recession better than many other States because we have a new Pennsylvania economy. Let me say that again: We have a new Pennsylvania economy, strong in agriculture and manufacturing but no longer solely dependent on heavy industry; an economy supplemented and strengthened by a strong base in high technology.

We have become a modern, diversified, high-tech State, on the cutting edge. Pittsburgh is not just steel anymore. It is high technology, it is robotics, it is supercomputers, and it is cybernetics. It is a world-class center, along with Philadelphia, for the latest medical and surgical techniques.

Look at the southeast: Route 202 exploding with more than 30 major companies specializing in biotechnology and medical research and pharmaceuticals.

And Pennsylvania's high-tech base, unlike Massachusetts and California, was sufficiently vital and diverse to withstand this punishing recession.

So when you step back and look at it all, while we are not out of the woods yet and we have got to continue to practice fiscal discipline, I am here to tell you, get used to hearing good things about Pennsylvania.

You know, 2 years ago we took a big hit. The effects continue to hurt us and challenge us. Take this one statistic: 90 percent of the jobs, 90 percent of the jobs that were lost during the recession were lost in just nine States, and all of those States except one, California, right in this mid-Atlantic region. Did we take a hit? You bet your life we did. But we fought back, and now we are standing tall, and I think the recession is on the ropes.

We are positioned—make no mistake about it—we are positioned to take full advantage of any upsurge in the economy which may be on the horizon. That is what I see the state of the Commonwealth to be today.

And now let us move on to the unfinished business.

New jobs has always been our top priority from the very beginning, and now, as the economy moves from recession to recovery, jobs will remain priority number one in Pennsylvania.

I propose we continue to accelerate and expand our infrastructure and our economic development programs, to prepare Pennsylvania to take full advantage of the opportunities of recovery.

We have got to move full speed ahead with the enormous investment in roads and rail and clean water, all this infrastructure that has already been approved. And I will propose new legislation authorizing a new Redevelopment Assistance Program - call it Operation Jump Start II - to fund construction of economic development, recreation and arts projects in cities and towns across Pennsylvania.

We are going to be increasing our investment in a wide range of economic development programs to create new jobs, help the startup of new business firms and make existing business more competitive. We are going to expand the Enterprise Zone program and other programs to target jobs in hard-hit urban and industrial areas across this State.

We are going to expand and integrate our high-tech programs - the Industrial Resource Center program and the Ben Franklin Partnership, already considered the best in the country.

We are going to support and promote Pennsylvania's number one industry, agriculture, by developing new markets

for agricultural products and constructing a new laboratory to help control animal diseases.

Most importantly, we are going to fight hard for the Pennsylvania worker caught up in the competition for jobs in the global economy, and we are going to start right now by coming together to fight for approval in Washington of the proposed USAir-British Air agreement to protect the jobs of the 15,000 men and women that work in Pittsburgh and in Philadelphia and around this State for USAir. That is what we are going to do.

Our next order of business is our workers' compensation system. All the elements for a solution are already on the table.

We have got to roll back the 24-percent rate increase. We have got to cap medical costs. We have got to provide discounts to employers who establish programs to reduce accidents and injuries, to improve workplace safety. We have got to establish a rate process—this is very, very important—a rate process that guarantees that the savings from the cost caps on the medicals will be passed through to business in the form of lower rates and not end up as a windfall for the insurance industry. And finally, we have got to guarantee that that social contract that was made many years ago to compensate truly injured workers is not broken. I am talking about fairness for workers. Now, these measures which I proposed last year have been debated, talked about by all of us for so long. We have got to put our heads together and stop knocking heads together and get this job done, because when we do, we are going to save Pennsylvania business firms hundreds of millions of dollars every year in lower workplace costs, lower workers' compensation premium costs.

I would like to move now to the subject of families. Now that the gridlock in the Senate has ended, we have got to help the families of Pennsylvania by passing family and medical leave legislation right now, because we want Pennsylvania families and Pennsylvania workers to know that we want a policy in which workers can take care of their families without the fear of losing their jobs. This bill was blocked by the former Republican majority in the Senate for 22 months. The new Democratic majority has pledged prompt passage, and I commend them for that effort.

It will be our way of saying, once again, loud and clear, Pennsylvania puts families first, because family has been a consistent priority from the very beginning.

We know that no government can replace the family, but our goal has been and continues to be to reinforce the family. We have got to continue that effort this year and expand it and move it forward.

It is important for our people to know that throughout this protracted and cruel recession, we have shielded Pennsylvania's children and pregnant women from the ravages of the recession. No trimming in our medical assistance programs has cut into programs for mothers and children. Despite strong pressure, I have refused to cut aid to families with dependent children.

You know, by working together, we have made significant progress in addressing the health needs of Pennsylvania's

children. We have poured more money into the Women, Infants, and Children nutrition program—State money, that is, on top of the Federal money—the Healthy Beginnings Plus early child health program, and efforts to enroll more children in medical programs.

Because vaccinations are an important investment in a healthy future, we have required insurance carriers to pay for childhood immunizations. Last year eight kids in this State died from measles. That is intolerable. That is an abomination. It should not happen in 1992 in a State as big and as powerful as Pennsylvania. We do not want to let it happen again. We have got to immunize our children and make it affordable so they can pay for it.

Look around the State - Allentown, Farrell, McConnellsburg, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Towanda - we have set up model school-based health clinics.

We have got to do more to protect the health of our children by continuing to work to reduce infant mortality and to combat the problem of low-birth-weight babies.

We have got to expand our efforts to reach out to pregnant women and new mothers and infants.

We are going to bring more women and children into the Healthy Beginnings Plus program.

We are going to expand our efforts to identify pregnant women who are chemically dependent and enroll them in both treatment and prenatal care programs.

We are going to enroll 35,000 more children in health care programs supported by medical assistance. We are going to do this by going to where the children are - in day-care centers, in schools, in hospitals, in Head Start programs.

We are going to double the number of health screens, the tests we provide for children under medical assistance, allowing us to detect and treat child health problems better.

And what else must we do? We must not only address the physical needs of children and the health needs of children but we have got to substantially increase our support for the mental health needs of children as well - a major problem in the State of Pennsylvania. In short, we have got to establish a continuum of care, designed to keep children with mental health problems in their homes, in their schools, and in their communities, and out of institutions, because we believe in the family. Right? Well, let us prove it, especially to kids that are most vulnerable and need the help the most.

We have got to expand our Family Center Program - a new program, a good program. Twenty-six family centers are now in place across this State. They are attached to community schools. They have become the place for parents of young children to find a wide variety of services to help them help their children - services like Head Start and Early Intervention, WIC and Healthy Beginnings Plus, parenting education and job training.

By expanding this program, the Family Center Program, we are laying the foundation upon which to rebuild our families and also rebuild the communities in which they live.

While other States are just talking about these programs, in Pennsylvania we are well on our way to doing it.

We have got to move forward with our new \$4-million program to encourage adoption of newborns and to find adoptive parents for special needs foster children. There are 750 children in this State, of 2,000 we have identified. These are foster care children. They are retarded children. They are members of sibling groups where you have brothers and sisters you want to have adopted together. You have got minority children. These children have special needs, and this program is designed to target them, because we have always claimed to be a State that does not leave any child out or any child behind, and we cannot leave these kids behind either, and that is what this program is all about. It is a good program. It is the right thing to do for kids and for families.

We have got to reexamine the adequacy of our laws regarding the neglect and abuse of children. Children falling between the cracks in the definitions should not be. We have got to expand that and make it more protective so kids do not fall between the cracks in this society in which we live and which victimizes children so often. We have got to make some changes, to give more protection to neglected and abused children in this State.

And do you know what else we have to do? We have got to do more to encourage parental responsibility. Let me say that word one more time: Responsibility, with a capital "R." Over the past 5 years, we in this State have led the Nation in child support enforcement. Last year alone, our efforts provided over \$776 million in support for Pennsylvania's children, but there is still a lot of that money that goes uncollected, too much money that goes uncollected; too many people getting a free ride, getting off the hook, not taking their responsibility, and passing that responsibility back to the taxpayers of this State, and it is wrong. We have got to correct it. We have got to use tough measures to do that.

We began last year. We passed legislation giving the courts the power to require noncustodial parents to include their children on their health insurance plans so the people do not have to pay for that cost.

This year I am going to propose tough, new legislation to expand child support efforts. Let me be very specific.

First, we have got to allow courts to order noncustodial parents to bear a share of the child's college expenses. Every kid should have the right to go to college.

Second, we have got to target State job-training efforts at noncustodial parents who are on welfare, to help them find jobs so they can meet their child support obligations.

Third, require hospitals to establish paternity at the time of birth, when that is possible.

Fourth, publicize the names of parents delinquent in paying child support.

Fifth, suspend professional or trade licenses for parents who are substantially in arrears on their child support payments.

These are all things that are necessary to get this thing back into balance.

I want to talk now about health care. This Nation faces a health care crisis—and everybody knows it—caused by spiraling health care costs consuming State budgets.

Here in this State, 1 million people do not have health insurance. Let me say that one more time: In Pennsylvania, 1 million people do not have health insurance. And most of them are in working families. Clearly something is radically wrong.

Last week I was in Altoona for a health care hearing on a new health care proposal. I met a woman there, Kathleen Randall. Her husband is disabled. She pays over \$650 a month for her family's health insurance. That is one-third of the family income. She told me they cannot afford the coverage, but they cannot afford to be without it either. She lies awake at night wondering what will happen to the family if someone else gets sick. Let me tell you, there are people all across this State—and you know them and I know them—that lie awake at night worrying about a family member getting sick and what they are going to do about it, and will they take the house and will they lose their savings.

This thing is out of control, and it is eating us up. We have got to do something about it.

Last year you did a great thing in this General Assembly. That children's health insurance legislation was, I think, the crowning achievement of your efforts last year. It is a landmark program. T. Berry Brazelton, a pediatrician who goes all across the country, one of the leading authorities on child care and children's issues, said it is a bellwether for the entire Nation, that program. Beginning next April, up to 34,000 previously uninsured children are going to receive comprehensive health care through our State-funded insurance program. These children are not poor enough to qualify for medical assistance, but their families cannot afford to buy health insurance on their own.

We have enacted with your support a loan forgiveness program for physicians and health care professionals who agree to serve in medically underserved areas of our State - in our cities, and, yes, in our rural areas where the problem is just as bad if not worse. We have got to get more primary-care physicians out to where people need them. We have got to shape State policies designed to achieve that goal.

I propose to limit cancellation of health insurance policies only in the cases of nonpayment of premium and to prevent coverage cancellations for preexisting medical conditions. A major problem.

But we have got to do more.

I am going to propose a comprehensive, statewide health care plan to the legislature. To finalize this proposal, we are now holding a series of hearings around this State to listen to the people.

The basic principles of the plan are simple. We want to expand coverage, improve quality, and hold down costs. Our basic health care package will cover every single Pennsylvanian. At the same time, we want to preserve choice of health care networks for consumers. We have got to make sure that government stays out of the direct delivery of health care service, allowing private institutions to do what they do best. And all this has got to be done without raising taxes. Let me say that one more time: This has got to be done without raising taxes. This is not a government tax program. How do

you do it? Well, one way is by streamlining the system and reducing substantially—and all the studies say this can be done—reducing substantially the unnecessary costs that are in this system.

Now, the Federal Government, of course, is working on a plan for the Nation which will rely heavily on the individual States. When that day comes, Pennsylvania is going to be ready.

I would like to move now to a subject that presents to this Nation and this State one of the most daunting health crises we have ever faced in our history. I am talking about the tragedy of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), which continues to spread at an alarming rate.

In our continuing efforts to halt the spread of this epidemic, we are going to maintain the networks of community organizations throughout our State dedicated to education and prevention services. We are going to target additional resources for education in minority communities around our State.

And for those already diagnosed with HIV/AIDS, we are going to increase funding to pay for new pharmaceutical treatments. There is a whole range of new treatments that are available. We are going to put the money on the table to pay for these, because I believe it is the right thing to do.

I want to move now to another challenge that confronts this State in very stark outline, and that is the tragedy of breast cancer. Over 2,600 women in Pennsylvania will die from breast cancer this year alone. Over the past year, we have made significant strides to address this tragedy. We have already enacted legislation to strengthen the quality assurance review program for mammography equipment and technicians so that when someone reads an X ray, they know what they are doing, and they give an accurate diagnosis, and they do not miss anything, if possible.

A lot of people are suffering out there today because of misdiagnoses or late diagnoses. These people have got to know what they are doing. They have got to be trained. The machines have got to be accurate if they are going to work right and give people peace of mind so they can sleep at night and not worry about it, discouraged.

Even more recently, we passed new legislation to require health insurance companies to cover the cost of annual screening mammograms for all women over 40 and for other women who are at risk of having breast cancer.

But, you know, there are still thousands of women out there who are at risk and who do not have insurance to cover the basic screening tests.

To help them, we have got to do more and we will do more to aid uninsured women in receiving breast and cervical screens, including mammograms and appropriate followup care. And my wife, Ellen, who has done a great job in elevating public awareness of this disease, is going to continue her educational efforts to raise the level of awareness of the need for breast examinations and early detection.

Let us move now to another issue that concerns and confronts our people from one end of Pennsylvania to the

other. I am talking about drug and alcohol abuse and all of the problems that flow from that.

Our commitment to improving women's health extends to those who are dependent on drugs and alcohol. I am extremely proud of the fact that here in Pennsylvania we are the first State in the Nation to invest State funds in comprehensive, long-term residential treatment programs.

You know, when you look at them, they benefit all of our citizens who are drug and alcohol dependent because they offer an effective, compassionate alternative to inpatient hospital care. And for mothers who are struggling to overcome an addiction, they offer a unique, homelike setting where their children can live with them while they receive the treatment they need.

This has been a very successful program, both in terms of treating addictions and keeping families together. And by treating people outside hospitals and making it reimbursable, we save a tremendous amount of money, because the cost of a hospital room can be very expensive. It is called the Act 152 Program. You all know it well. You know the law provides for expansion this year. We are going to expand it this year in Pennsylvania statewide and benefit more children and women across the State.

Moving now to education. Speaking of the family, there is nothing more important to the strength of the family than an educational system that prepares our children for the international competition of a global economy.

By working together over the last 5 years, we have dramatically increased our investment in schools, we have strengthened the teaching profession, we have expanded support services for school-aged children from school breakfasts to dropout prevention programs. Teachers' salaries have been increasing by an average of nearly 10 percent every year since I have been in office. The higher salaries and our loan forgiveness incentives have made teaching jobs competitive. With this comes increased expectations of responsibility and performance. We have got to demand that our teachers and schools meet world-class standards.

Our efforts thus far have paid off in many ways, including the fact that fewer students are dropping out and more high school seniors are going on to college than ever before.

But, you know, today the times demand more, much more.

We must take Pennsylvania's school system to a higher level of achievement and a more challenging level of accountability.

This is why last year I called for a fundamental change in the way we educate our children. I said, and I quote, "...for the first time...a child's progress through school will be determined not by how long the child has attended school, but by what the child actually knows and can do," end of quote. I proposed that the accountability of the entire system be strengthened by regular testing of what our children have actually learned.

As you know, the State Board of Education has approved regulations designed to launch Pennsylvania toward this goal by setting learning standards for all students to achieve.

But the regulations contain language that has become mired in confusion and controversy, which jeopardizes the public support that is essential for the ultimate success of the reform and undermines the reform's basic purpose, which is academic achievement, world-class academic achievement for all our students.

Let me say this to you in a very measured way: We must never forget that you and I, the elected representatives of the people—I am the chief executive officer of Pennsylvania; you are the board of directors. We run this operation. People sent us here to run it, not anybody else; not anybody else; not anybody else—the elected representatives of the people, not anybody else, have the ultimate responsibility for the quality of education in Pennsylvania. I ask you to assume that responsibility, as you have done in the past.

I call upon the Senate and House Education Committees, who have the responsibility under our regulatory process, to act on the proposed outcomes from the State Board of Education, but by acting upon them to quickly approve only the basic academic outcomes which are readily measurable. The name of this game—let us not lose sight of the ball here—the name of this game is to prepare our kids to compete academically in a global economy. That is the purpose of why we are here. That is the purpose of the system of public education, and that is where our responsibility fundamentally lies. Let us not lose sight of that basic goal. I am going to be sending a letter to the Senate and House Education Committees outlining my specific requests.

We then have to combine these academic standards with a system of measurement and testing which will make our educational system more accountable to students, parents, and taxpayers.

To achieve this goal, I have directed that Pennsylvania join the New Standards Project, a partnership between the Learning Research and Development Center at the University of Pittsburgh and the National Center on Education and the Economy, to develop national world-class standards for our students, together with an examination system to measure student, teacher, school, and system performance.

And finally on education, we have got to expand what is a great new program. It is called the Youth Apprenticeship program - already tested in key Pennsylvania industries like tooling and machining and metal working - to help young people bridge the gap between school and work and to help the State's manufacturers find the skilled workers that they need to be competitive.

To give all our children, no matter where they live, a fair chance to receive a quality education, we must begin a new system of more equitable school district reimbursement in Pennsylvania.

Today in our State, school districts spend anywhere from \$3,400 to \$10,900 per student. Clearly, not every child is getting the best that the State of Pennsylvania has to offer. While some school districts run state-of-the-art institutions, children in other districts are being shortchanged. In a wealthy



district, the kids have computers and indoor pools; in a poor district, ancient textbooks, poor plumbing, and no computers.

I am going to offer a Basic Education Equity Proposal, which will move Pennsylvania toward a fairer system designed to ensure that none of our children is left out or left behind.

I would like to move now to higher education. For the seventh year in a row, we are going to increase by 10 percent our scholarships for Pennsylvania students through the Higher Education Assistance Agency.

We are going to offer increased funding support for our State-owned and State-related institutions of higher learning through a tuition challenge fund that schools can tap into if they keep their tuition below a certain level.

We have also got to challenge these institutions to develop a set of standards to assess the productivity of their teachers in order to make sure our State funds are being used in a way that serves the common good of Pennsylvania and not simply the personal or professional goals of the faculty.

These institutions of higher learning must understand that continuing increases in State support will not be automatic, but rather will be tied to their demonstrating the same sense of public responsibility and fiscal discipline the people demand of us.

With a similar focus on the social responsibility of higher education, we have got to remove from the backs of taxpayers the cost of frivolous courses in the community college curricula, while at the same time increasing funding for accredited courses that prepare students for the world of work.

You know, one of the great things about Pennsylvania, the great inheritance we received from our parents that our children should receive from us is a State rich with natural resources. We have got a unique opportunity to give to our children a State cleaner and more beautiful than the one we inherited.

Pennsylvania, I am proud to say, leads the Nation in environmental reform.

But not all of our pollution problems come from within our own borders.

As you well know, court decisions have blocked our efforts to control, by State action, the importation of out-of-State waste into Pennsylvania. But I am going to continue to fight and I know you will continue to fight until we prevail.

We cannot let our State become the dumping ground of the region. Recently Governor Engler of Michigan, Governor Bayh of Indiana, and Governor Voinovich of Ohio agreed to work with me and our congressional delegation to fight for new Federal legislation giving States the right to protect themselves from this out-of-State trash. Soon I will meet with them and our congressional delegation to formulate an action plan to have Congress and the Clinton administration give us the laws we need to control out-of-State trash and protect Pennsylvania and send that word out loud and clear, "Don't dump on Pennsylvania." It is very simple. That is our position.

As we move into 1993 this year, we know it is the 100th anniversary of our State park system, so it is fitting we pay special attention to the parks of the Commonwealth this year.

I will propose legislation which will provide a dedicated funding source to maintain and beautify our parks and recreation areas.

Last year we passed the Pennsylvania Air Pollution Control Act, the most comprehensive clean air law in the history of the Commonwealth. This was a major legislative achievement, and I salute you. But we must continue to work closely together in the upcoming months in order to fully comply with the Federal law. If not, we are going to risk losing hundreds of millions of dollars of Federal highway trust funds, and economic development will be choked off by draconian restrictions, Federal restrictions, on new plants and businesses.

Make no mistake about it, environment, jobs, and highway construction are now tied together. The sanctions threatened by the EPA are mandatory, not discretionary, and they are not far down the road. And the 3 years' time that it now takes to approve regulations is simply incompatible with the Federal deadlines that we face. We have got to expedite this process by working together.

I would remind you we have 24 specific regulations which must be finally approved over the next 2 years. So that we can do our part on the executive side, the Department of Environmental Resources has budgeted a large increase in staff to accommodate the work that is going to be required.

I am asking you here today to join with us and help us enable Pennsylvania to meet these deadlines.

I would like to pass now to a subject that is of great concern to all of us and to the citizens of Pennsylvania.

As we begin the new year, our Supreme Court is under a dark cloud of crisis and controversy that is crying out for a swift, clear resolution.

Once the pending investigation is concluded, government must act swiftly and decisively to see that justice is done and this cloud is removed once and for all.

But regardless of the ultimate outcome, our duty to reform our judicial system is clear and immediate. Judicial reform has been one of my top priorities. One of the first things I did as Governor in 1987 was respond forcefully to corruption on the bench in Philadelphia. Standing up to powerful political forces, I appointed honest, competent judges - the Casey Five, they called them. When they were denied confirmation, we elected them over the political opposition of some in both parties.

I pledge to our people today the same all-out effort to bring about merit selection of appellate judges in Pennsylvania. Our judges should be selected because of what they are and what they know instead of where they are from and who they know. As in the Federal model, the Governor should appoint judges on the recommendation of a special commission, and the appointment should be subject to majority confirmation in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

And finally on judicial reform, I strongly urge you to make a top priority your early approval of the pending constitutional amendment to reform our system of judicial discipline.

This is very serious business, because we face a crisis of confidence out there. You watched the Presidential campaign, and you heard the debate, and you heard the people speak out

in a strong voice, a virtually unanimous voice. If you did not get that message, you are in the wrong business; a very strong message.

What were they saying? We want straight, honest, decent, clean government. We want government that delivers for us, that works for us, because we pay for it, and we tell our kids when they graduate from high school in the commencement speeches, this is a great country, and it is a great country. But it is only going to be a great country as long as our government is as good as our people. That is what they told us.

So we face a broader crisis, not just judicial reform, a broader crisis - a crisis of confidence in government itself. You saw it last year all across the country, with talk about lobbyists and term limits and special interests and Gucci shoes silently prowling the corridors of power.

We have got to reform the way we elect our public servants and how we finance our campaigns. The financing of political campaigns in the United States of America is a national disgrace. We have got to do it by public financing of statewide campaigns and putting caps on contributions, to liberate the electoral process from the tyranny of the campaign dollar.

We have got to close loopholes that allow special interests to throw money around to influence legislators and legislation with very little public disclosure. They say that sunlight is the best disinfectant. Well, I believe that. Experience teaches us that that is indeed true. So I say it is time to bring the lobbyists out into the light of day. Put the spotlight on them. Make them tell the people what they do with their money. That is the right thing to do, and it is high time we did it in Pennsylvania.

And finally, to make it easier for the average citizen to register and to vote, I urge passage of motor-voter legislation that allows anyone 18 years or older to register to vote at the same time they apply for a driver's license or to renew their old driver's license.

And one final point: Some are discussing once again—what did Yogi Berra say? "It's *deja vu* all over again"—they are discussing once again plans to offer relief to local property owners burdened with local taxes to support local services, especially our schools. Well, do you know what? This is where I came in. If you develop such a plan—there are a number of them floating around now—I would be willing to consider it, if it does not amount to a net tax increase at the local level, if it offers guaranteed reduction of local property taxes at the local level or alternative relief where appropriate, if it offers relief statewide—if you do the job, do it right—including our major urban centers, and if it is finalized by vote of the General Assembly. It is called responsibility.

In closing, let me just leave you with a few thoughts. I would like to take you back to this time last year. At that time, I told you, and I quote, "...one of these days the recession will be over and the economy will be back on track. And when it is, we will be ready. With our programs in place. With our vision clear. And with the people's business well in hand," end of quote. I think that time is here.

In a way, we are like a football team that is coming off a few lean years. We have kept to our game plan. We have stuck with the basics, and we did not lose our spirit or our discipline.

We concentrated on fundamentals, fiscal discipline, sound investment in jobs and infrastructure, in children and families, a strong commitment to education and the environment.

We have been through 2 tough years.

But 1993 is a new season for Pennsylvania.

And you know what?

We are going to win a lot of games this year. Thank you.

### JOINT SESSION ADJOURNED

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. The Chair would appreciate it if the members of the House would please take your seats while the members of the Senate could convene in the center aisle so that we can return to the Senate chamber.

The Chair thanks the ladies and gentlemen of the House.

Would the members of the Senate please convene in the center aisle for our journey back to the Senate chamber.

The business for which the joint session having been convened having been transacted, this joint session will stand adjourned.

### THE SPEAKER (H. WILLIAM DeWEESE) PRESIDING

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE CANCELED

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Gerlach's name will be added to the master roll.

#### MOTION TO PRINT PROCEEDINGS OF JOINT SESSION

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. ITKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the proceedings of the joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives held the 26th day of January 1993 be printed in full in this day's Legislative Journal.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

Motion was agreed to.

#### STATEMENT BY MAJORITY LEADER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman, Mr. Itkin, the majority leader, for remarks.

Mr. ITKIN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I want to personally thank Governor Casey for what I consider to be a very stirring and strong address. You know, we are all concerned in the legislature that when a Governor enters his last 2 years of office, some claim that he is a lame duck. He appeared to me today to be a determined badger.

Today we heard him talk about responsiveness - responsiveness to the people of this Commonwealth,

responsiveness to their needs. This is nothing new, and the Governor said that, too.

He reminded us that Pennsylvania weathered the recession better than its neighbors because we responded to changes in the national economy. We were prepared before the full strength of the recession hit us, and we responded by building roads and bridges, by investing in clean water projects, by fast-tracking the construction of new prisons.

Governor Casey pointed to tangible examples of our responsiveness throughout the State. From the Pittsburgh Airport to the Blue Route, we have met this recession head-on, with concrete and steel when necessary.

But we have also just heard about intangible responses, about people who need jobs and educations, medical care and rehabilitation, clean streams and productive farms.

I heard Governor Casey's message, and I plan to respond. For many years now, we have seen where the needs are, but sometimes we have been prevented from responding.

The Governor reminded us today that it is time to respond. Despite the need for laws that strengthen families in these difficult times, this State still has no family and medical leave policy.

Why not? It is an unarguable fact that more and more households are occupied by two-job families. It is an economic necessity. But while we look to families to strengthen our society by caring for each other—and teaching each other how to care—we do not allow them to act out that need.

Finally, the legislature has an opportunity to pass family and medical leave, and we will take advantage of that opportunity.

It is up to the General Assembly to make opportunities for the people of this State. It is up to us to create jobs by supporting the Ben Franklin Partnership, by investing in infrastructure projects, by working for the USAir-British Air agreement.

Yes, we need to move forward. Although we have weathered the recession storm, we cannot remain stagnant. We need Operation Jump Start II to get us moving forward. And we must take a cue from the Federal Government, which is pressing ahead with creation of enterprise zones in urban and industrial neighborhoods. It is the way government must respond, because our people need jobs.

And if we do not do something about workers' comp, and soon, people will start to lose jobs. Once again, the members on my side of the aisle, the House Democratic Caucus, are prepared to work with all sides to forge a workable solution. It was last year's most pressing issue, and it remains at the top of the agenda this year.

The legislature cannot stop on another important issue, as stressed by the Governor this morning - our children's health. Late last year we provided health insurance for hundreds of thousands of young Pennsylvanians, but we cannot stop there. We need to make sure that our children are born healthy so that they can survive infancy and head into their school years ready to learn.

The Governor has proposed strengthening our child support laws, an idea with which few can disagree. When parents are

absent, the State must step in, and that costs money. It is time to make absentee parents accept their fiscal responsibility.

The Governor also proposed a stronger health care system, to expand coverage, improve quality, and hold down costs. Again, who can argue with those goals? This chamber must be a full partner in that effort, making sure that our health care system, so rich in lifesaving technology, does not bypass the people who need it most.

Education is and has always been one of the legislature's most solemn responsibilities. It is no exaggeration to say that the future of this State depends on it. That is why I applaud the Governor's plans to strengthen the State-owned and State-related colleges and to participate in the new standards project. We need to develop measurable standards so that constant, accurate assessment of our educational system becomes possible. Without that tool, our responses to educational needs will be shots in the dark at a moving target.

And when it comes to Pennsylvania's response to the Federal clean air mandates, this House is prepared to help. We must be careful, however, that the urgent need to meet Federal regulations does not blind us to the best interests of this State, its highways, and its motorists.

Finally, I commend the Governor for his willingness to work with the legislature on creating a tax reform plan. Since this issue resurfaced, I have been ready and willing to work with all interested parties to form a workable plan. It is going to take a lot of work, because there are a lot of "interested parties," but it can be done.

Once again, we are talking about the legislature's response to a growing need. We have heard it from our elderly citizens, from our school districts, from our municipal governments. They need relief from inequitable, unwieldy tax systems.

With the Governor's help and with cooperation in this chamber and the Senate, we will respond. We will respond to the need for tax reform and we will respond to the need for universal health care and strong schools and better roads and clean parks and steady jobs. Why? Because that is what we are here to do. Thank you.

#### STATEMENT BY MINORITY LEADER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman, Mr. Ryan.

Mr. RYAN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, we have just heard another state of the State address from our Governor. I was trying to remember whether it was the sixth or seventh one the Governor has given, and I am frankly not sure, not that it is important. It was just something that occurred to me.

In the past he stood at the bow of our ship of state, ready to lead us down a clearly charted path with a following fleet of his fellow Democrats devoutly following.

A lot of his ideas which were outlined here today were ideas that I hope that I will get a chance of supporting, and I hope that I will have a chance of asking the members of my caucus to support and to embrace them. There are many,

however, that I frankly fear to embrace. I fear to embrace them as a responsible lawmaker, and I fear to embrace them on behalf of the residents of this State, because frankly, they will not sail this State on the steady course of economic prosperity, educational opportunities, clean air for tomorrow's children, a fair and just court system, or a productive welfare system.

I have said this a number of times and many of you have heard me say it after the budget address, that for some reason the Governor has a thing about or his speech writer, rather, has a thing about agriculture and tourism. Invariably, when the Governor's people—and I do not accuse the Governor of this, of course—but his people somehow or another fail to realize that agriculture and tourism are the two, really the one and two industries in Pennsylvania. And today the Governor in his hour-long speech devoted three lines to agriculture, and I was unable to find any that dealt with tourism.

And when he talked about agriculture, he talked about helping to develop new markets—which is, you know, a worthy statement, I suppose, if we knew just how that was done or if he cared to explain it—and construction of a new lab. And I do not frankly, Mr. Speaker, know where that lab is. I did hear, but it slips my mind right now.

But I thought of the irony of it. Here the Governor of this Commonwealth with a number one industry, agriculture, we are going to help develop new markets—and that is great; I am all for that—and we are going to help construct a new lab. This is coming from the man that vetoed the appropriation to one of the most singular institutions in the United States dealing with agriculture, and that is the appropriation last year to the University of Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine, both its small animal hospital and its large animal at New Bolton Center. And I kind of thought to myself, that speech writer, it is really about time that guy got fired. He does this every year, he and the guy that writes the speech for the budget address. Every year, Mr. Speaker, he runs into this same problem, and I suspect he is the same guy that probably recommends to the Governor what should be vetoed out of that budget. That is the only explanation there could be, because I know the Governor thinks more of agriculture than what this speech writer lets him talk about.

As we see this new day dawning on the Federal level that the Governor spoke about, with all the changes in Washington, I frankly am having a little bit of difficulty seeing a new day arising for Pennsylvanians. Why? Because the people of this State want government to work for them. They want their taxpayer dollars spent wisely and with accountability. They want the bureaucratic red tape cut, something that we all want. Plain and simple, they are sick of business as usual. They are familiar with all of our political rhetoric and the empty promises too many of us—and I am not being partisan now—too many of us make on our political stumpings and as we give addresses either here on the floor of the House or to political groups or to the press.

Keeping in the good faith of bipartisanship and in light of this being a new legislative session with a change in power, a handsome new Speaker, who on Tuesdays, you will note,

always wears a bow tie—that is how, if you forget what day it is, you look up, and if it is a bow tie, it is a Tuesday—and in light— I am pledging to work with Governor Casey to help government more effectively and efficiently operate for the citizens of this State. I want the Governor to succeed in his reform efforts. However, he alone does not have a monopoly on ideas for change. He must also be willing to support us in our reform efforts.

Now, one of the newspaper people said, what did I think of his speech. I told him, as the Governor was giving this speech, I was counting how many times the word “we” appeared in the first two words on each paragraph of that speech, and do you know there were 49 different times that I counted, quickly, the word “we” or “we’re.” Now, that has to mean that that “we,” that has got to be us he is referring to. He did not say “I” am going to do this and “I” am going to do that, he said “we.” Now I am saying to you, Mr. Majority Leader, who said here earlier—and I made a note of it but I lost it somewhere—you said you want to work together. Well, if the Governor wants to work together, unless the “we” referred to the majority in the House and the majority in the Senate in which he meant then “we” will take up clubs and we will beat each other's brains out—and that is another sport that is not bad—we want to do these things, but we want to be part of it. We just do not want to hear about it the day it happens and get an opportunity to cast a vote on something that “we” did not participate in putting together.

I am looking forward to working with the Chief Executive. The first step, however, must be for him to take control of the executive branch of government. He can only convey hope for the future for the people of Pennsylvania by avoiding the easy trap of becoming a lameduck Governor.

Now, that word came up a minute ago, and Mr. Itkin said that Governor Casey was not a lameduck Governor, he did not act like one. I really did not catch the exact words he said. But I am here to tell you that I do not believe that a man like Bob Casey, Governor Bob Casey, is ever going to look like a lameduck Governor, and I say that sincerely to you. I watched the man take a terrible hit, health hit, 5, 6, 7 years ago. I watched him go out and run up and down the river, do all the exercises, do all the other things he was supposed to do. You are never going to have a lameduck Governor over there. You are going to have a strong, tough, hardheaded Irishman perhaps, but you are not going to have a lameduck Governor, and I think if anybody thinks they are going to have a lameduck Governor, they are wrong. And it is my hope that we are going to have an opportunity to work with him, all of us, that side and this side, but he has got to get the executive branch in shape if he is going to be successful in truly aiding the lives of our people and if he wants to really navigate this ship of state with firm control.

Might I suggest that he first communicate with his own Education Secretary, who is proposing educational initiatives over his objections. Now, that makes no sense. If somebody worked for me and they went 180 degrees away from where I asked them to go, they would not work for me any longer. I

mean, it is really that simple. If the Governor has proposed educational initiatives and the Secretary of Education is 180 degrees away from the Governor, that is an easy choice if I am the Governor.

He also must negotiate with the Senate and the House. The Senate Democrats apparently do not agree with the Governor on workmen's compensation reform. The Senate Democrats agree with the Senate Republicans and, for the most part, with the House Republicans. So he is going to have to change something. He is going to have to change your minds, if in fact we are going to get welfare reform, because I believe three caucuses are pretty much locked in, and I suspect the fourth caucus is pretty well locked in, too. I do not know that. Maybe with this whole new look with all these new members, things have changed a little bit and some of us will give up some of our stubbornness, but that would have to include, of course, the executive branch.

Something has got to be done about it. The people are sick and tired of hearing, well, the House Republicans and the Senate Republicans and the Senate Democrats are one way and the Governor's Office and the House Democrats are someplace else. That does not help a bit. You have got a 24- or 25-percent increase in rates. You have got people going crazy as they get their new bills for workmen's compensation, and we cannot continue copping out on the basis of this caucus feels this way or another caucus feels the other way. It is a pox on all of our Houses if we do not get this thing resolved, and I throw the Governor into that mix as well. We have got to do something about it.

The efforts that the Governor has made in connection with welfare reform, I think he said as much when he was trying to discuss how he was going to pay for things. He said, we are going to have to have some reform. Well, welfare reform is part of it. We are going to have to look at some cost cutting, and it is tough. We are going to have to look all around and do some cost cutting, and we will have more to say about it when we get a look at the budget. But he is going to have to do something other than increase Welfare Department payments, because that is never going to make it, and he is going to have to exercise his administrative powers over that department, the Welfare Department, which has, frankly, been unable or unwilling to implement cost-saving regulations on their own. And these are cost-saving regulations that he, the Governor of this Commonwealth, proposed. I am not talking about ours; I am talking about his own. That department ignores him. And do you know what you do with that? You do with that the same way you handle the education problem. I mean, he is the Governor of this Commonwealth, and those people are there to carry out his philosophies of government.

Now, while I commend the Governor for his efforts to undertake the health care system reform, in doing so, he should examine some of our initiatives. I mean, after all, there were 49 "we's" in that speech. I am hoping that just a couple of them referred to us. And we have spent a lot of time on health care reform. Tom Gannon has given any number of speeches on this health insurance proposal for employees of small

businesses. This is something that is very worthwhile, and it should not be discarded simply because the idea was initiated and generated by a Republican House member.

As the Governor said, the people elected us to represent their needs. They elected us to foster a climate capable of managing troubling situations, remedying them, so they can live in a clean, prosperous, and safe environment.

Looking back at last year's promises which came from the Governor and his Democrat majority party here, we have left our constituents down. In fact, we have left them out in the cold and jobless due to inaction by the majority party.

Now, think back what the Governor said last year. Remember, he quoted from an earlier speech here today. Now I am going to quote from one of his earlier speeches: "We have got to keep the jobs that have been there all along." He is right. "We have got to take care of our own - our own taxpayers, our own business firms, our own industries that have been investing their own resources in Pennsylvania year after year...."

There is no one in this hall that would disagree with that. We all agree with what the Governor said last year when he said it, but— It is great and it looks good to go out and try and lure major companies and big names to our State at taxpayers' expense, but what about the thousands of displaced workers who have lost paychecks and families, who lack proper health insurance, meals, and a roof over their heads due to plant closings, layoffs which arose from our unfavorable business climate, and it is unfavorable and noncompetitive. Our increased business taxes and inaction on workers' comp have been destructive to our economy. Let me give you a few examples, and I will tell you first how I got them.

I sent a memorandum around to some of our members. I said, you know, if it occurs to you, jot down and send to me some of the plants and the companies in your areas that have closed down in the past year or 2 or 3 years, and, you know, if you are able to identify why they have closed down or moved to another place, let us know. This is the result of some of that survey.

Hershey Foods—we are all familiar with that—decided to build a \$160-million plant in Virginia. Who ever heard of Hershey being in Virginia? Hershey is here. I mean, how could they do that to us? In part because of their better business climate in Virginia. The result: We lost 100 manufacturing jobs and we lost whatever jobs would have been created to build the \$160-million facility.

Grit Publishing in Williamsport. For over 100 years they were in business in Williamsport; moved to Kansas because of our economic climate.

Teledyne McKay closed its York plant; relocated to Ohio; 250 jobs.

Shenango Incorporated, with a plant in Mercer County, filed for bankruptcy; 250 employees affected. This was the biggest employer in that town apparently.

Evenflo rejected the State's bid to stay in Pennsylvania's smallest county and instead decided to consolidate operations

in Georgia. A total of 150 jobs were lost, not to mention the impact on the local economy in Forest County.

In my home county of Delaware, on the outskirts of Philadelphia, the Litton company closed its Clifton Precision plant because it consolidated its operations elsewhere, and we lost 100 jobs.

In Radnor Township, Delaware County, Mid Atlantic Corporation lost a tenant for 175,000 square feet of space. They moved to the State of Delaware. The tenant said the 6-percent tax on building services was a major factor in its relocation, moving to Delaware. Along with that move went 800 jobs; 800 jobs and \$2.4 million in lease fees.

The list goes on and on and on, and we have these. These are for real.

How do you improve the business climate? You have to do it by reducing the cost of doing business here, and you do that by reducing the cost of government, which translates to the need for real and meaningful welfare reform, privatization of government services, which, incidentally—I am off my script—I have been reading in the paper Mayor Rendell's pilot programs, I will call them, in privatization in Philadelphia. I think he is doing pretty good. He is getting good press. At least he is trying; at least he is trying. And when he comes in here and he sees us and says, I need this or I need that, the man is credible when he says, I have been trying to cut back; I have been trying to do this; I have been trying to do that, and the papers are full of his, not successes, but they are full of his attempts at holding on to the budget.

We can sell the State assets, which we have tried to do before, these assets that we have no use for, principally farmland and vacant land, and again—and I know I speak as a minority member of this House—we can take another look at getting rid of the State store system worth some \$600 million.

You do not have to improve the business climate by increasing taxes on business and cutting funds for higher education - the education and the educators of tomorrow's work force - and you do not let the bureaucracy run wild.

You cannot talk about reform without discussing judicial reform. I listened to the Governor, and although as I made these notes they were made without benefit of the Governor's speech, I applaud the Governor for his endorsement of merit selection. However, vocalizing support is not enough. He has got to lead the charge, and I think he is capable and has the will to do just that.

In the past two state of the State addresses, the Governor announced his "conversion" and urged us to put this to a vote so that we could "select our judges on the basis of what they know instead of who they know," and I had that typed out and I see that he typed out the same thing, essentially.

Now at a time when the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is in the limelight, charitably put, the Governor must do more. Our constituents deserve more. I am convinced the only way to provide a quality appellate judiciary for the people of Pennsylvania is to do as most other States have seen fit to do - a different selection process for at least appellate judges. I, frankly, personally stop short on the common pleas level. I

think it is small enough that the counties can elect their own judges because they know their people. The local papers can advertise who they are and do writeups on them and the like. But on an appellate basis statewide, I think it is time that we put that responsibility on the shoulders of an appellate selection board of some sort appointed by the Governor and whoever else we decide would be appropriate, and at the moment I am leaning towards supporting a proposal that would guarantee geographic representation for all of Pennsylvania rather than the lopsided representation the Supreme Court shows us today. I do not know how to do that as I say that, but I think it can be done.

Today I challenge the Governor, I challenge him to do more, and I do that in a friendly manner. I call upon him to help us, to use his influence to persuade the people of Pennsylvania and the members of this General Assembly that now is the time to reform the elective system for appellate court judges in our Commonwealth.

As I read his speech, as I listened to it, he seemed to embrace the entire court system. I honestly do not think we could pass that in the House and Senate where we have merit selection of every judge in Pennsylvania, but I think we could easily pass, and we could probably do it with I think it is HB—well, it was not HB 1; I thought it was—but with an early House bill or Senate bill and get this resolved and on its way.

Governor, economic development, judiciary, welfare, education, health care, the environment. The people will support our reform efforts but only if they are convinced that the government is under control and going in the right direction. Recent experience has shown that the State bureaucracy is not under control and does not have the trust of our citizens.

We in the legislative branch are working and are willing to work with the executive branch, if asked, and if our input is genuinely considered, which of course bothers us in the minority more than it would you folks on the other side. The Democratic Party controls the system. There can be no excuses for inaction or continued erosion of our economic climate. We Republicans are willing to help. We have good proposals if the Governor and majority party would take the time to seriously consider them.

Of the long list—and I do not have it in front of me, although I did earlier; I showed it to some of the members of the press—of the long list of reforms that the Governor was promoting, many of them the welfare reforms, I can show you their origin in the booklets that we published a year and a half or two years ago. And I do not say that begrudging him his speech, but we have some ideas. You stole them. They must have been okay; we just heard them again, and we would like to implement those things. We are not afraid of whose name is on it. We do not have to have that. We have good proposals, and we really would like it if you would give us some time to explain what we have.

If the ship of state is to sail smoothly into the future, we have to abandon the old ways of doing things. We must abandon politics as usual and seek bipartisan solutions—the

minority always says that—bipartisan solutions to today's problems. We are willing to be a supporting sail and not an anchor, and the captain, the Governor of this State, has to steer the ship. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

The Chair would make a personal observation to the gentleman, Mr. Ryan, that since the Governor's remarks on tourism were incomplete, I will share with you some of the comments I have been making to the newspaper recently about tourism and your reading will be more complete.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY MR. COWELL

The SPEAKER. The Chair at this point recognizes the gentleman, Mr. Cowell, on unanimous consent.

Mr. COWELL. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, today I will be introducing legislation that will authorize and give guidance to the Department of Education to distribute special education funds that have already been included in this year's budget. The exact same language has been introduced by Senator Fattah in the Senate, and it is our intent to move either the Senate bill or this House vehicle very quickly so that these dollars which are already available can be distributed to the appropriate school districts and intermediate units. If there is anybody who would like to cosponsor the bill, I will leave it down at the desk for the duration of today's session. I would welcome your cosponsorship. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

**No. 2** By Representatives BROWN, ARMSTRONG, WAUGH, TRELLO, VANCE, TRUE, FAIRCHILD, FLEAGLE, LEH, KREBS, NICKOL, FICHTER, TIGUE, HALUSKA, HARLEY, MARSICO, CORNELL, DEMPSEY, PHILLIPS, B. SMITH, BOYES, CLYMER, PITTS, M. N. WRIGHT, HENNESSEY, HESS, LESCOVITZ, CESSAR, WOGAN, E. Z. TAYLOR, PESCI, PERZEL, PETRARCA, DRUCE, STABACK, GEIST, JAROLIN, GRUPPO, BARLEY, SCHULER, OLASZ, FARMER, DeLUCA, GERLACH, LYNCH, KAISER, DENT, HERMAN, L. I. COHEN, MARKOSEK, SAYLOR, HERSHEY, DALEY, ARGALL, NYCE, YANDRISEVITS, ADOLPH, THOMAS, GIGLIOTTI and MICOZZIE

A Resolution declaring the year 1993 as "Paramedic Recognition and Appreciation Year" in Pennsylvania.

Referred to Committee on RULES, January 26, 1993

**No. 3** By Representatives O'DONNELL, CARONE, HANNA, KREBS, LEVDANSKY, TIGUE, VAN HORNE, SCRIMENTI, McNALLY, NICKOL, PLATTS, VITALI, HUTCHINSON, DENT, DRUCE, WOGAN, SCHULER, LYNCH, ARGALL, SCHEETZ, ULIANA, ZUG and ARMSTRONG

A Resolution amending House Rule 14.

Referred to Committee on RULES, January 26, 1993

**No. 4** By Representative McNALLY

A Resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the averments made against Justice Rolf Larsen.

Referred to Committee on RULES, January 26, 1993

**No. 6** By Representatives DeWEESE and ITKIN

A Resolution establishing a committee on tourism and recreational development.

Referred to Committee on RULES, January 26, 1993

**No. 8** By Representative LEE

A Resolution amending House Rules 19(a), 30, 45, 48 and 71.

Referred to Committee on RULES, January 26, 1993.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY MR. COY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman, Mr. Coy, for the purpose of an announcement.

Mr. COY. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

There is no need for a Democratic caucus at this point. However, should a need arise, it will be announced by the Chief Clerk's Office.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

#### REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman, Mr. Geist.

Mr. GEIST. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

After lunch the Republicans will caucus at 2:30 in the caucus room. Thank you.

#### INTERROGATION

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman, Mr. Flick.

Mr. FLICK. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I wonder if the gentleman, Mr. Cowell, would share with the members how the distribution formula might be different in this second half of the year than it was in the first half of the year, or is it to be distributed under the same formula?

Mr. COWELL. Mr. Speaker, if I understood your question—I was talking to somebody else; I missed the first part of it—the legislation provides for essentially the same method of distribution. You will recall that there are a couple of variables in the formula - the 1 percent for severely handicapped; the 15 percent for mildly handicapped kids. Those figures remain the same.

The dollar variables change for two reasons. One, the Department of Education had in its preliminary estimates last year underestimated the number of WADM's (weighted

average daily memberships) that would have to be considered in that formula, and so there is a modification to the numbers by which the 1 percent or the 15 percent would be divided to reflect the larger number of WADM's around the State, because again, we are working with the same pot of money.

The second change is that there is a 2-percent contingency fund rather than a 1-percent contingency fund created, so that the Department of Education will have about \$10 million instead of \$5 million available to respond to extraordinary situations.

Those two changes are reflected in the formula.  
Mr. FLICK. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY MR. GANNON**

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman, Mr. Gannon, for the purpose of an announcement.

Mr. GANNON. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The Computer Services Committee of the Republican Caucus has a computer kiosk demonstration available in room 22 of the Capitol Annex, and if any member of the legislature, House Republican or Democrat, would like to come over and have a hands-on demonstration between 2 and 4 this afternoon and 9 and 11 tomorrow morning, you are welcome to come over. I just wanted to remind the members of that. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

**RECESS**

The SPEAKER. The House now stands in recess until 3 p.m.

**RECESS EXTENDED**

The time of recess was extended until 3:30 p.m.

**AFTER RECESS**

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

**RULES SUSPENDED**

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader. Mr. ITKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the rules be suspended in order that the House consider HR's 9, 10, and 11.

On the question,  
Will the House agree to the motion?

The following roll call was recorded:

**YEAS—200**

Acosta	Farmer	Lucyk	Ryan
Adolph	Fee	Lynch	Santoni
Allen	Fichter	McCall	Sather
Argall	Fleagle	McGeehan	Saurman
Armstrong	Flick	McNally	Saylor

Baker	Freeman	Maitland	Scheetz
Barley	Gamble	Manderino	Schuler
Battisto	Gannon	Markosek	Scrimenti
Bebko-Jones	Geist	Marsico	Semmel
Belardi	George	Masland	Serafini
Belfanti	Gerlach	Mayernik	Smith, B.
Birmelin	Gigliotti	Melio	Smith, S. H.
Bishop	Gladeck	Merry	Snyder, D. W.
Blaum	Godshall	Michlovic	Stairs
Boyes	Gordner	Micozzie	Steelman
Brown	Gruitza	Mihalich	Steighner
Bunt	Gruppo	Miller	Steil
Bush	Haluska	Mundy	Stern
Butkovitz	Hanna	Murphy	Stetler
Buxton	Harley	Nailor	Stish
Caltagirone	Hasay	Nickol	Strittmatter
Cappabianca	Heckler	Nyce	Sturla
Carn	Hennessey	O'Brien	Surra
Carone	Herman	O'Donnell	Tangretti
Cawley	Hershey	Olasz	Taylor, E. Z.
Cessar	Hess	Oliver	Taylor, J.
Chadwick	Hughes	Perzel	Thomas
Civera	Hutchinson	Pesci	Tigue
Clark	Itkin	Petrarca	Tomlinson
Clymer	Jadlowiec	Petrone	Trello
Cohen, L. I.	James	Pettit	Trich
Cohen, M.	Jarolin	Phillips	True
Colafella	Josephs	Piccola	Tulli
Colaizzo	Kaiser	Pistella	Uliana
Cornell	Kasunic	Pitts	Van Horne
Cowell	Keller	Platts	Vance
Coy	Kenney	Preston	Veon
Curry	King	Raymond	Vitali
DeLuca	Kirkland	Reber	Waugh
Daley	Krebs	Reinard	Williams
Dempsey	LaGrotta	Richardson	Wogan
Dent	Laub	Rieger	Wozniak
Dermody	Laughlin	Ritter	Wright, D. R.
Donatucci	Lawless	Roberts	Wright, M. N.
Druce	Lederer	Robinson	Yandrisevits
Durham	Lee	Roebuck	Yewcic
Egolf	Leh	Rohrer	Zug
Evans	Lescovitz	Rooney	
Fairchild	Levdansky	Rublely	DeWeese, Speaker
Fajt	Linton	Rudy	
Fargo	Lloyd		

**NAYS—0**

**NOT VOTING—2**

Kukovich      Staback

**EXCUSED—1**

Corrigan

A majority of the members elected to the House having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to.

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED**

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Hughes, calls up HR 9. The resolution will be read by the clerk.

The following resolution was read:



House Resolution No. 9

A RESOLUTION

Mourning the passing of former Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall.

WHEREAS, Thurgood Marshall was the first African-American to serve on the United States Supreme Court; and

WHEREAS, Justice Marshall was a student in Baltimore's segregated schools, a Lincoln University alumnus who worked his way through school as a grocery clerk and waiter and the top graduate in his law class at Howard University; and

WHEREAS, As legal counsel for NAACP, Justice Marshall relied on the Constitution of the United States to devise legal strategies granting African-Americans their civil rights; and

WHEREAS, Justice Marshall was the architect of the fight against educational segregation, successfully arguing against the "separate but equal" doctrine in Brown vs. the Board of Education; and

WHEREAS, Justice Marshall served on the United States Court of Appeals and as solicitor general before being appointed to the Supreme Court by President Johnson; and

WHEREAS, Justice Marshall was the Supreme Court's voice for poor and disenfranchised Americans and for all those interested in human rights, imparting to colleagues his personal experiences of prejudice and hardship; and

WHEREAS, His later years on the Supreme Court were notable for his remarkable dissents, necessitated by the growing number of conservative members who disagreed with his opinions but who nonetheless respected his judgment; and

WHEREAS, Justice Marshall stayed on the court as long as his failing health allowed, retiring in July 1991; and

WHEREAS, Justice Marshall passed away on January 24, 1993; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Pennsylvania House of Representatives mourn the loss of this great civil rights leader and look to his life as a model of public service and dedication to the cause of justice for all Americans.

Vincent Hughes  
Jeffrey W. Coy  
Ivan Itkin

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—200

Acosta	Farmer	Lloyd	Ryan
Adolph	Fee	Lucyk	Santoni
Allen	Fichter	Lynch	Sather
Argall	Fleagle	McCall	Saurman
Armstrong	Flick	McGeehan	Saylor
Baker	Freeman	McNally	Scheetz
Barley	Gamble	Maitland	Schuler
Battisto	Gannon	Manderino	Scrimenti
Bebko-Jones	Geist	Markosek	Semmel
Belardi	George	Marsico	Serafini
Belfanti	Gerlach	Masland	Smith, B.
Birmelin	Gigliotti	Mayernik	Smith, S. H.
Bishop	Gladeck	Melio	Snyder, D. W.
Blaum	Godshall	Merry	Staback
Boyes	Gordner	Michlovic	Stairs
Brown	Gruitza	Micozzie	Steelman
Bunt	Gruppo	Mihalich	Steighner
Bush	Haluska	Miller	Steil
Butkovitz	Hanna	Mundy	Stern
Buxton	Harley	Murphy	Stetler
Caltagirone	Hasay	Nailor	Stish

Cappabianca	Heckler	Nickol	Strittmatter
Carn	Hennessey	Nyce	Sturla
Carone	Herman	O'Brien	Surra
Cawley	Hershey	O'Donnell	Tangretti
Cessar	Hess	Olasz	Taylor, E. Z.
Chadwick	Hughes	Oliver	Taylor, J.
Civera	Hutchinson	Perzel	Thomas
Clark	Itkin	Pesci	Tigue
Clymer	Jadlowiec	Petrarca	Tomlinson
Cohen, L. I.	James	Petrone	Trello
Cohen, M.	Jarolin	Pettit	Trich
Colafella	Josephs	Phillips	True
Colaizzo	Kaiser	Piccola	Tulli
Cornell	Kasunic	Pistella	Uliana
Cowell	Keller	Pitts	Vance
Coy	Kenney	Platts	Veon
Curry	King	Preston	Vitali
DeLuca	Kirkland	Raymond	Waugh
Daley	Krebs	Reber	Williams
Dempsey	Kukovich	Reinard	Wogan
Dent	LaGrotta	Richardson	Wozniak
Dermody	Laub	Rieger	Wright, D. R.
Donatucci	Laughlin	Ritter	Wright, M. N.
Druce	Lawless	Roberts	Yandrisevits
Durham	Lederer	Robinson	Yewcic
Egolf	Lee	Roebuck	Zug
Evans	Leh	Rohrer	
Fairchild	Lescovitz	Rooney	DeWeese,
Fajt	Levdansky	Rudy	Speaker
Fargo	Linton		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—2

Rubley Van Horne

EXCUSED—1

Corrigan

The question was determined in the affirmative, and the resolution was adopted.

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

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues for that affirmative vote and would ask, to honor this graduate of Lincoln University and this great individual on the Bench that has served us for so many years, that the desk be left open for cosponsors, as has been requested by Representative Linton and Representative Ritter and other members of this House.

The SPEAKER. HR 9 will remain at the clerk's desk for additional sponsorship until the end of today's session.

\* \* \*

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Rooney, calls up HR 10, which will be read by the clerk.

The following resolution was read:

House Resolution No. 10

A RESOLUTION

Proclaiming January 24 through January 30, 1993, as "Pennsylvania Jaycees Week."

WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania Jaycees' goal is to provide and promote individual, community and management development through its members' activities; and

WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania Jaycees were the first major service organization to embrace women as full voting members; and

WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania Jaycees consists of some 7,800 members in 191 chapters throughout this Commonwealth; and

WHEREAS, The Jaycees' major emphasis areas for the 1990's are the environment, drug abuse prevention, governmental affairs and the homeless; and

WHEREAS, The Jaycee Creed states "That faith in God gives meaning and purpose to human life; that the brotherhood of man transcends the sovereignty of nations; that economic justice can best be won by free men through free enterprise; that government should be of laws rather than of men; that earth's great treasure lies in human personality; and that service to humanity is the best work of life"; and

WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania Jaycees are worthy of praise for their 54-year tradition of distinguished service and commitment to the betterment of their communities through the development of dedicated and competent business and community leaders; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives proclaim January 24 through January 30, 1993, as "Pennsylvania Jaycees Week."

T. J. Rooney  
Joseph M. Uliana  
Thomas C. Petrone  
Stanley E. Saylor  
Teresa E. Brown  
Anthony L. Colaizzo  
Nicholas A. Micozzie  
John R. Gordner  
Thomas W. Dempsey  
Charles W. Dent  
Ruth C. Rudy  
Elaine F. Farmer  
Timothy L. Pesci  
Fred Belardi  
Robert D. Reber, Jr.  
Ronald S. Marsico  
Anthony J. Melio  
Patrick E. Fleagle  
Donald W. Snyder  
Frank J. Gigliotti  
William F. Keller  
Joseph A. Petrarca  
Karen A. Ritter  
Lawrence Roberts  
David R. Wright  
P. Michael Sturla  
Thomas M. Tigue  
Victor John Lescovitz  
Gregory C. Fajt  
Lynn B. Herman  
Robert W. Godshall  
Peter J. Daley II  
Dick L. Hess  
Paul I. Clymer  
Michael K. Hanna  
Robert E. Nyce  
William F. Adolph, Jr.  
John W. Fichter  
Lita Indzel Cohen

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—201

Acosta	Farmer	Lloyd	Santoni
Adolph	Fee	Lucyk	Sather
Allen	Fichter	Lynch	Saurman
Argall	Fleagle	McCall	Saylor
Armstrong	Flick	McGeehan	Scheetz
Baker	Freeman	McNally	Schuler
Barley	Gamble	Maitland	Scrimenti
Battisto	Gannon	Manderino	Semmel
Bebko-Jones	Geist	Markosek	Serafini
Belardi	George	Marsico	Smith, B.
Belfanti	Gerlach	Masland	Smith, S. H.
Birmelin	Gigliotti	Mayermik	Snyder, D. W.
Bishop	Gladeck	Melio	Staback
Blaum	Godshall	Merry	Stairs
Boyes	Gordner	Michlovic	Steelman
Brown	Gruitza	Micozzie	Steighner
Bunt	Gruppo	Mihalich	Steil
Bush	Haluska	Miller	Stern
Butkovitz	Hanna	Murphy	Stetler
Buxton	Harley	Nailor	Stish
Caltagirone	Hasay	Nickol	Strittmatter
Cappabianca	Heckler	Nyce	Sturla
Carn	Hennessey	O'Brien	Surra
Carone	Herman	O'Donnell	Tangretti
Cawley	Hershey	Olasz	Taylor, E. Z.
Cessar	Hess	Oliver	Taylor, J.
Chadwick	Hughes	Perzel	Thomas
Civera	Hutchinson	Pesci	Tigue
Clark	Itkin	Petrarca	Tomlinson
Clymer	Jadlowiec	Petrone	Trello
Cohen, L. I.	James	Pettit	Trich
Cohen, M.	Jarolin	Phillips	True
Colaafella	Josephs	Piccola	Tulli
Colaizzo	Kaiser	Pistella	Uliana
Cornell	Kasunic	Pitts	Van Horne
Cowell	Keller	Platts	Vance
Coy	Kenney	Preston	Veon
Curry	King	Raymond	Vitali
DeLuca	Kirkland	Reber	Waugh
Daley	Krebs	Reinard	Williams
Dempsey	Kukovich	Richardson	Wogan
Dent	LaGrotta	Rieger	Wozniak
Dermody	Laub	Ritter	Wright, D. R.
Donatucci	Laughlin	Roberts	Wright, M. N.
Druce	Lawless	Robinson	Yandrisevits
Durham	Lederer	Roebuck	Yewcic
Egolf	Lee	Rohrer	Zug
Evans	Leh	Rooney	
Fairchild	Lescovitz	Rubley	DeWeese, Speaker
Fajt	Levdansky	Rudy	
Fargo	Linton	Ryan	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mundy

EXCUSED—1

Corrigan

The question was determined in the affirmative, and the resolution was adopted.

## ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS OF SPONSORS

The SPEAKER. The Chair would acknowledge the additions and deletions of sponsorships on House bills and resolutions.

(Copy of list is on file with the Journal clerk.)

## HOUSE BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

**No. 82** By Representatives HERMAN, OLIVER, CLYMER, BELFANTI, NICKOL, PETRARCA, GEIST, TANGRETTI, STURLA, HALUSKA, FARGO, NAILOR, ULIANA, PESCI, CESSAR, HECKLER, KREBS, ARGALL, GERLACH, YANDRISEVITS, ROONEY, STEELMAN, SAURMAN, M. N. WRIGHT, MASLAND, LEH, FLICK, DEMPSEY, FAIRCHILD, JAROLIN, WOGAN, E. Z. TAYLOR, SEMMEL, CURRY, SCHULER, BATTISTO, TRELLO and STABACK

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, further providing for absentee voting.

Referred to Committee on RULES, January 26, 1993.

## VOTE CORRECTION

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman, Mr. Van Horne.

Mr. VAN HORNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to be recorded in the affirmative on HR 9. Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's remarks will be spread upon the record.

## REMARKS SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentlelady, Mrs. Lederer, from Philadelphia.

Mrs. LEDERER. Mr. Speaker, I have something I would like to submit for the record. Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The lady will submit her remarks to the clerk, and they will be spread upon the record.

Mrs. LEDERER submitted the following remarks for the Legislative Journal:

I would like to place into the record the 50th anniversary of the death of the "Four Chaplains" when the American ship the Dorchester was hit by torpedo and sunk in February 1943.

(For articles, see Appendix.)

## STATEMENT BY MAJORITY LEADER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny County, Ivan Itkin, the majority leader, for the purpose of some remarks and making a motion.

Mr. ITKIN. Mr. Speaker, before I actually make a formal motion—in fact, I will be making three motions, which I hope to have the support of the majority members of this chamber—I would like to offer a preamble.

This consideration of the rules has been extremely distressing for me personally and for probably most of the membership. We have now wasted approximately a month trying to come to some consensus on how to handle the myriad of proposals. Everyone seems to be an expert on how the rules shall be changed, what changes ought to be made. And perhaps there are some appropriate changes that should be made to the rules, but I would like to put this out, that the current rules have served us well from term to term to term. I cannot remember how many terms we have kept the same rules, which have kept this chamber well and performed well for this chamber.

I do not wish to exclude consideration of other ideas and think that we should study thoughtfully how we conduct ourselves internally. I really do not think that in the eyes of the public this is of major importance. It may be for us who from day to day this is our professional career and we are concerned about how the organization conducts itself, but I am of the belief that the public out there is looking for us to act, and unfortunately, we have not been able to act.

I have attempted to deal with these temporary rules that we have for 30 days in order to move expeditiously a judicial discipline bill, which we were able to move simply because we have created the Rules Committee and we have made members appointed to it, and we were able to act in that regard. So we will act on the public's behalf in dealing with that, but the rules will terminate, these temporary rules will terminate within about a week's time.

I have been meeting with various proponents and group leaders of people who are advocating rules changes in order to try to develop a consensus; in order to try to make people feel as members that they do have a role, that they are not just elected to this House and then the leaders just turn them aside and demand that they do certain things.

In talking with Representative Lee and Representative Freeman, I have said to them that I would—and I am an honorable man—would accept, that I would be bound by several of the proposals that they had presented. One would be that we would allow 24 hours of time to elapse before a conference report was adopted; one which would allow at least a half-an-hour advance time when we are dealing with concurrence in Senate amendments; and one which is probably the most important, that the members would be informed on any bill we voted, giving them 24 hours' notice on any bill before it is voted. And I have no problem honoring that. I would do that in any event. If a member on this side of the aisle or on the other side of the aisle came to me and said, I

am not prepared to vote on a bill today, I would like time, I certainly would respect the member's wishes, if I could, and I would delay consideration. In fact, I think far too often we have found ourselves undisciplined in that regard, and we have allowed ourselves to have delay after delay after delay in not responding to moving legislation forward, and I would hope that we would be able to be more disciplined and actually rise to the occasion and be more expedient on our activities.

I say that I will accept that. There may be some compelling reasons why I may not be able to actually adhere to the letter of the promises I am making today, but if they were to occur, I believe that I could rationally give you a compelling reason why in this particular instance I could not. I have been here for 20 years, and in looking back, I doubt whether that particular waiver or that particular unwillingness to be able to support that particular unwritten rule would be few and far between.

In addition, I found some other problems. I have worked very diligently at the expense of the people's business in trying to develop a consensus. I have met with many, many groups, trying to find middle ground, and unfortunately, I have not been able at this time to be able to do that.

Looking at the plethora of amendments that I have received and trying to come to an accommodation, if I am to be judged on that particular exercise, I have to say that I probably do not receive a passing grade, because I have not been successful in ameliorating the strong differences that exist on the rules.

My suggestion is—and I am willing to abide by this recommendation I am making to you today—that I, as the chairman of the Rules Committee, as the majority leader, will create a subcommittee of the Rules Committee, composed of your leaders, a bipartisan subcommittee, to be a rules revisions committee, to consider all the proposals that have been brought forth and to further entertain any subsequent proposals members may wish to offer. I would like them to then review these rules and to deliberately consider the changes, and I would then require them to issue a set of recommendations that we could then be guided by.

Certainly I do not wish to— And then I have told it to my own caucus. I was elected by them to be their leader, and I basically will follow how a majority of them wish me to act on this floor since I am their spokesperson, and I intend to honor that commitment diligently.

What I would like to do today, if I may, with the two prior declarations of actually saying as the leader that I will agree to the Lee-Freeman group that I have personally accepted those changes, the three that I mentioned, and with the further admission that I will create a Rules subcommittee to consider and to make recommendations within a reasonable period of time so that we can act responsibly and thoughtfully on what changes we wish to make.

Then having said that, I would like to do the following today: I would like to get on with the people's business.

I am finding it very distressful with the rules expiring in a week's time. I cannot make permanent committee assignments. I cannot get the committees functioning. We have very, very important legislation that needs to be addressed: workmen's

compensation; special education funding that will expire on January 28. They should have had their payments on January 28. They are not going to make that.

I need functioning committees. I need them to act. I need and I want to see a family and medical leave bill, as I said today in my comments on the Governor's state of the State address, and I want them to move expeditiously. I really want this House to be proud of itself.

One of the criticisms of government has been that there has been gridlock both in Washington and Harrisburg. While I cannot do much about what is going on in Washington, we are key players on what is going on here in Harrisburg, and I would like to move and move bills. I would like to move Matt Ryan's child support legislation, the one that deals with college support by noncustodial parents. I think that was a grievous error on the part of the Supreme Court to change what the Superior Court had developed for many, many years.

I want this to be a cooperative endeavor by both sides of the aisle. Lynn Herman has a constitutional amendment that passed once last session and he would like to get moving this session expeditiously. I would like to get that going forward. There are just many propositions that the people are waiting for us to act on that we can act on, and I want to move forward.

So I hope that I can get a majority of the members, and I am not looking at which side of the aisle I get them from. I need the support of the entire community of legislators to move, and I would like to make a series of motions. A couple are procedural, but the final analysis will be to adopt the temporary rules as being permanent rules.

But let me say this in terms of that: Nothing is permanent; everything is subject to change. That is why we have a Rules Committee, and every member is capable of introducing amendments to rules. But at least it will give us a framework to work from. It will give us some stability which we are lacking now in this chamber so that we can go forward and carry out the legislative agenda that I know is supported on both sides of the aisle.

So, Mr. Speaker, the first thing I would like to do—and I am going to identify to you what I want to do—I want first to move to suspend rule 77, which is in our current rules, which says that any amendment changes to the rules must be done in writing. Okay? I just want to make a verbal motion today to make the rules permanent, so I must suspend rule 77.

Secondarily, I hope I have your concurrence, since I have been responsive, and that you allow me as the majority leader, give me the opportunity to deal with these other rules considerations in the manner that I described and allow me to make my motion to adopt temporary rules permanent, to adopt them, so I can make that kind of a motion without amendment.

And finally, to adopt those rules as our permanent rules but really for the purpose of providing stability, at least now for the short term.

I urge my colleagues in the House to support me in this regard to get us on track, to get us moving again.

### MOTION TO SUSPEND RULES

Mr. ITKIN. So, Mr. Speaker, I now formally move to suspend rule 77 for the purpose of adopting temporary and permanent rules of the House by motions made by the majority leader rather than a written resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Itkin, has moved to suspend rule 77 for the purpose of adopting temporary and permanent rules of the House.

Mason's Manual, section 282, indicates this is not debatable except by the leaders.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman, Mr. Ryan.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I could get this clarified a little bit.

I frankly, and I am not trying to be funny now, but I really had difficulty distinguishing between the second and third motions that the gentleman made reference to. My notes say that you were going to make the temporary rules permanent, and then the third thing I thought was essentially the same thing. Could you distinguish between the second and third again?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes Mr. Itkin.

Mr. ITKIN. Okay. The first thing I want to do is to be able to make a verbal motion. That is the first motion. The second motion is to allow me to make a verbal motion that is not amendable—okay?—so that we do not get into other issues. And the third motion is to make the motion to make the rules permanent.

Mr. RYAN. If I may.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. RYAN. I guess I just do not understand that rule 77, honestly, that you need a suspension of the rules to make a verbal motion. Most all of our motions are verbal, I thought.

I am reading your first motion to suspend the rules simply to allow you to fool around with these rules without having them in print. Would that be a—

Mr. ITKIN. No. Rule 77 talks about amendments to rules, and since my verbal motion would be to make them go from temporary to permanent, that could be construed as being an amendment to the rules, and therefore, I must do it in writing, and I am suggesting that we suspend the rules so I can make this simple motion verbally.

Mr. RYAN. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, on the question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Ryan, is recognized.

Mr. RYAN. On the question or questions, as the case may be, because I still do not really understand the difference between the second and third and never did understand the first, but what I did understand was that we are back where we were many months ago and over a period of many years, and that is that the majority knows best, and the majority knows best because the majority leader, as the majority leader said, is

an honorable man and he is willing to accept some of the amendments that have been talked about by a mixed group of legislators from both sides of the aisle, headed up, as I understand it, by Mr. Freeman from the Democrat side and Mr. Lee from our side; he is willing to accept them as if they were real rules. I think that is nice. That is terrific, and I applaud the gentleman for being willing to accept them as if they were real rules. But then the next part of that same pontificating came out, and that was, unless I have to change them for a really good reason, and then I reserve the right to change them, but it will be for a good reason.

Well, the reason we have it in the rules is to prevent a majority leader or a minority leader or a Speaker or a member of this House, it is to prevent them from changing at their whim. They are written; they are down; they are predictable. We know what you can or cannot do and not, well, this is the day that I decided that it was necessary to change this thing that I had decided to do when I said that I was an honorable man and I would adopt these three rules as if they were real rules of the House; subject, however, to suspension at my whim is what you have really said, if I can put it into what I consider clearer terms. I mean, you do not need 102 to change your mind; you say, well, today is my day to change it, so you change it.

I heard and I was not convinced, and I would hope that the group of, I think, just gentlemen in the far corner were not totally convinced, that this gridlock of which you spoke was not of your own making. It was of your own making. You say that you cannot appoint committees. That is not so. We have rules of the House. You say you cannot appoint your members. That is not so. You can appoint the members. I have appointed members; I have appointed minority members, and at this time year after year—and you have had control of this House for the past 10 or 12 years—by this time we have done business; we have done business. Granted, we had our temporary rules adopted usually on opening day, but we still have rules that we can work under. There is nothing to keep you from having your committee chairmen appointed. There is nothing to keep you from having your committees appointed. There is nothing to keep us from having had our committees organized by this time. We know why it was not done, and it was not because of a rule not having been adopted.

You say we wasted a month. I agree with you. I will not even bother discussing that.

“The public is looking for us to act” is another quote. The public is looking for us to act, and I sincerely thought— And I talked to the Speaker-elect when he was Speaker-elect, and I talked to the majority leader when he was majority leader-elect, and I said that I thought that in the eyes of the public that maybe even the public, as they understand what goes on here through the various members of the press, was even getting a little bit fed up at moving the previous question and cutting off debate and doing things like this, and I think they are. It is part of the political scene. It is part of what they are fed up with, and it is part of what we, of course, would like to change. We would like to change a lot of that, and I had some

assurances that this would happen and that maybe some of the true partisanship that we have had around here for the last, well, 30 years that I know of would disappear and we could work a little closer. But apparently that is not going to be the case, as I see it today.

I see today developing another format whereby the members of my caucus, the minority caucus, once again are being set up to take a fall simply because we have several few members less than you. I see it in the words of the majority leader, who I believe is an honorable man but who still cannot let go. Because he is honest and honorable—and this is intended as a compliment—because he is honest and because he is honorable, he had to add the last paragraph, “unless I have to suspend this rule”—or whatever he wants to call it—“from time to time.” That was his honesty that said that, but that was also his power that said it. He said, I am the majority leader; I am powerful, and if I want to cut that rule out, then I should have the right to do it. That is why I am saying, if the rule is any good, it should be in the rules.

Now, one of the staff assistants to the majority leader came over a moment ago and handed Roger two or three resolutions that are to be taken up by the Rules Committee, one of which was the creation of the new tourist committee, and he said, are these okay? Now, more often than not, we as leaders just say, yeah, that is okay, and then a meeting takes place over there, and bills are run out of the Rules Committee which are bills that are not too important. Today I stopped him; I said, no. I said, that particular bill dealing with the tourist committee, I said, should not be because it is an amendment to our rules.

Now, I had this same discussion earlier. We cannot create rules by some other resolution and say they are not rules because we did not label them rules. I mean, this is not the way to run this institution. This is not the way to start off. And you cannot postpone it simply by saying, we are going to form a subcommittee to look into the rules. Well, that subcommittee is going to be 2 to 1 or 5 to 3 or 5 to 4 or 10 to 8, but you know what that count is going to be, and even if the count were in my favor, as a Republican, when it comes before the Rules Committee, you are going to get what you want, and I understand how that works, too, and I approve of it.

But the rules are the rules. The rules of this House govern the conduct of this House, and they should be predictable; they should be in print. And if you think that these gentlemen and ladies who have spent a lot of time studying the rules over the past 2 or 3 or 4 months—because I know they have called me, and I am told they have called you—if they think that these are worthwhile rules and you think they are good enough that you can accept them here in your mind as being good enough that I will adopt them, except unless I have to suspend them every now and again, then I think we should all have them, and in order to have them, they have to be offered as amendments, and in order to do that, I think we have to oppose your various motions.

Mr. Speaker, accordingly, I respectfully—not so respectfully, I just oppose these motions. They are wrong. I think your motions are wrong, and I think what they are aimed at is

wrong, and I think it starts our year out on the wrong foot. When we start off— We ended up last year talking about the previous question, and we are starting off this year setting it up again so that the minority has no chance, no say. It is just, we will run it, and we will let you know what we think about it at some later date. That is the wrong way to run a ship, and I oppose your motion.

### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. HECKLER. Point of parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his point.

Mr. HECKLER. Mr. Speaker, is it correct that the effect of the vote on the suspension of the rules, which you are about to call, will have the effect of prohibiting debate at any point before this House were to adopt its final rules for this session?

The SPEAKER. The Speaker's perspective at this moment is that the suspension of rule 77 right now will only do one-third of what the gentleman has requested, and that will be that instead of doing this in a written fashion, it will be done in an oral fashion.

Mr. HECKLER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

However, the majority leader has disclosed a series of steps. I am asking as a rank-and-file member of this body whether there will be any opportunity to debate the merits of these rules prior to their adoption under the scenario outlined by the majority leader.

The SPEAKER. The Chair finds it impossible to address the effect of motions that have yet to be made. However, this motion, Mr. Heckler, is only the differentiation between the verbal or the written.

Mr. HECKLER. Thank you.

### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, point of parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman.

Mr. RYAN. The gentleman, Mr. Heckler, raises a point in my own mind now. If the effect of the suspension of the rules is to allow for this adoption to be conducted on an oral basis—

The SPEAKER. Adoption or nonadoption.

Mr. RYAN.—or nonadoption, does this suspension also then allow the offering of oral amendments to the rules, assuming these rules are suspended at this time?

The SPEAKER. The Parliamentarian advises me, Mr. Ryan, that that would hinge upon the adoption or nonadoption of the second resolution or the second motion, I should say, relative to amendments.

### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman, Mr. Gruppo. For what reason does the gentleman rise?

Mr. GRUPPO. I apologize, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. No apology necessary.

Mr. GRUPPO. I had a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. GRUPPO. I did look at rule 77 and then I referred to Mason's Manual, and I would like the Parliamentarian to please clear this up for me. Section 163 on page 118, "It is not generally good practice to permit a member to submit more than one motion at a time and it may not be done without unanimous consent." Did not the gentleman make more than one motion?

The SPEAKER. No. The Chair is under the impression that the gentleman adumbrated the three points he was about to make but in fact only made one of those points.

Mr. GRUPPO. Okay. Thank you.

### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Luzerne County, the Honorable Tom Tigue.

Mr. TIGUE. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, for clarification. If Mr. Itkin's amendment or motion is adopted, does that mean that we could only adopt Mr. Itkin's oral amendments or would they be open to everyone, written and oral?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's question would be answered the same way that the Chair answered the gentleman, Mr. Ryan's question. That would be contingent upon the adoption or nonadoption of the second point that the gentleman is going to move in just a matter of moments, but that is impossible for the Chair to answer at this juncture.

Mr. TIGUE. I beg to differ.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. TIGUE. What I am saying is, if Mr. Itkin's motion, this motion that is on the floor now, passes, if his second motion does not pass, then could someone else offer an oral amendment or does this motion limit the amendments only to Mr. Itkin?

The SPEAKER. The Parliamentarian advises that we are only allowed at this juncture to address Mr. Itkin's motion and it does deal only with Mr. Itkin. So the Chair would rule that no oral amendments would be appropriate vis-a-vis the actions that we are taking right now.

Mr. TIGUE. So the answer is, it would seem to me, the answer now is that each one of us would have to suspend the rules, as Mr. Itkin is doing, in order to offer an amendment, an oral amendment?

The SPEAKER. That would be the effect if the second motion that the gentleman is going to make is adopted.

Mr. TIGUE. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes Mr. Ryan.

Mr. RYAN. In order to have an amendment— If I wanted to offer an amendment and this carried, would I first have to get that right at this time or could I do it on the next motion? In other words, if I can do it at this time, I am going to ask the House to consider an amendment to the motion of the gentleman, Mr. Itkin, to permit anyone to do what he wants to do, should it pass. I am still against it, but should it pass, that

anyone could do what he wants to do, and accordingly, I offer that amendment.

The SPEAKER. Section 282 of Mason's Manual would indicate that your request is not appropriate. A motion to suspend the rules may not be amended.

On the question recurring,  
Will the House agree to the motion?

The following roll call was recorded:

### YEAS—91

Acosta	Gamble	McCall	Santoni
Battisto	George	McGeehan	Staback
Bebko-Jones	Gigliotti	McNally	Steelman
Belardi	Gordner	Manderino	Steighner
Belfanti	Gruitza	Markosek	Stetler
Bishop	Haluska	Melio	Stish
Blaum	Hughes	Mihalich	Sturla
Butkovitz	Itkin	Mundy	Surra
Caltagirone	James	Olasz	Tangretti
Carn	Jarolin	Oliver	Thomas
Cohen, M.	Josephs	Pesci	Trello
Colaifeffa	Kasunic	Petrarca	Trich
Colaizzo	Keller	Petrone	Van Horne
Cowell	Kirkland	Pistella	Veon
Coy	Kukovich	Preston	Vitali
Curry	LaGrotta	Richardson	Williams
DeLuca	Laughlin	Rieger	Wozniak
Daley	Lederer	Ritter	Wright, D. R.
Dermody	Lescovitz	Roberts	Yandrisevits
Donatucci	Levdansky	Robinson	Yewcic
Evans	Linton	Roebuck	
Fajt	Lloyd	Rooney	DeWeese,
Fee	Lucyk	Rudy	Speaker
Freeman			

### NAYS—111

Adolph	Fargo	Leh	Sather
Allen	Farmer	Lynch	Saurman
Argall	Fichter	Maitland	Saylor
Armstrong	Fleagle	Marsico	Scheetz
Baker	Flick	Masland	Schuler
Barley	Gannon	Mayernik	Scrimenti
Birmelin	Geist	Merry	Sammel
Boyes	Gerlach	Michlovic	Serafini
Brown	Gladeck	Micozzie	Smith, B.
Bunt	Godshall	Miller	Smith, S. H.
Bush	Gruppo	Murphy	Snyder, D. W.
Buxton	Hanna	Nailor	Stairs
Cappabianca	Harley	Nickol	Steil
Carone	Hasay	Nyce	Stern
Cawley	Heckler	O'Brien	Strittmatter
Cessar	Hennessey	O'Donnell	Taylor, E. Z.
Chadwick	Herman	Perzel	Taylor, J.
Civera	Hershey	Pettit	Tigue
Clark	Hess	Phillips	Tomlinson
Clymer	Hutchinson	Piccola	True
Cohen, L. I.	Jadlowiec	Pitts	Tulli
Cornell	Kaiser	Platts	Uliana
Dempsey	Kenney	Raymond	Vance
Dent	King	Reber	Waugh
Druce	Krebs	Reinard	Wogan
Durham	Laub	Rohrer	Wright, M. N.
Egolf	Lawless	Rubley	Zug
Fairchild	Lee	Ryan	

NOT VOTING—0

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EXCUSED—1

Corrigan

Less than a majority of the members elected to the House having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the negative and the motion was not agreed to.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

Mr. ITKIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a motion that this House now stand adjourned until Wednesday, January 27, 1993, at 11 a.m., e.s.t., unless sooner recalled by the Speaker.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

Motion was agreed to, and at 5:27 p.m., e.s.t., the House adjourned.