

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 2012

SESSION OF 2012

196TH OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

No. 21

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House convened at 1 p.m., e.d.t.

**THE SPEAKER (SAMUEL H. SMITH)
PRESIDING**

PRAYER

The SPEAKER. Today the prayer will be offered by the Reverend Kathleen J. Baker, Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Good Shepherd, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

REV. KATHLEEN J. BAKER, Guest Chaplain of the House of Representatives, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray:

Almighty and merciful God, we praise You for this beautiful day that You have given to us. We praise You for the sun that shines and nourishes Your earth, and we thank You for Your presence in our world. Open our hearts and our minds to be aware of Your presence with us, and strengthen us by Your grace to take action according to Your will. Almighty and merciful God, You bless our country with government and authorities. We praise You for the individuals who serve in positions of authority and service. We praise You for structure that You provide for the good of society and for all of Your people. We pray that this body will make actions for the well-being of all Your people here in Pennsylvania.

Almighty and merciful God, You alone can do all things. May the peace that comes from You and which surpasses all human understanding be upon this Commonwealth, our communities, our families, our world, and each one of our hearts. 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 Thursday, March 29, 2012, will be postponed until printed.

JOURNALS APPROVED

The SPEAKER. However, the following Journals are in print and, without objection, will be approved:

Wednesday, December 14, 2011;
Thursday, December 15, 2011;
Friday, December 16, 2011; and
Monday, December 19, 2011.

HOUSE BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

No. 1994 By Representatives PRESTON, MATZIE, V. BROWN, BROWNLEE, CURRY, DALEY, DeLUCA, FABRIZIO, FRANKEL, GEORGE, GIBBONS, GODSHALL, HALUSKA, HESS, JOSEPHS, KIRKLAND, KOTIK, M. O'BRIEN, QUINN, READSHAW, ROEBUCK and THOMAS

An Act amending Title 61 (Prisons and Parole) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, providing for reduction of sentence for certain minors.

Referred to Committee on JUDICIARY, April 2, 2012.

No. 2291 By Representative WHITE

An Act providing for enforcement of property tax limits on reassessment.

Referred to Committee on FINANCE, March 30, 2012.

No. 2292 By Representatives MALONEY, SACCONI, CREIGHTON, GEIST, BENNINGHOFF, CALTAGIRONE, CLYMER, CUTLER, DAY, EMRICK, EVANKOVICH, EVERETT, FLECK, GERGELY, GIBBONS, GILLEN, GROVE, HALUSKA, HANNA, HARRIS, HEFFLEY, HESS, HORNAMAN, HUTCHINSON, MULLERY, PEIFER, PYLE, READSHAW, ROCK, CULVER, SCHRODER, STABACK, WATSON, WHITE and YOUNGBLOOD

An Act amending Title 34 (Game) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, further providing for eligibility for license.

Referred to Committee on GAME AND FISHERIES, March 30, 2012.

No. 2293 By Representatives PEIFER, J. EVANS, STABACK, AUMENT, BEAR, BRENNAN, CALTAGIRONE, CARROLL, D. COSTA, CREIGHTON, CRUZ, CUTLER, DALEY, DePASQUALE, EMRICK, EVERETT, FABRIZIO, FLECK, GEIST, GEORGE, GERGELY, GIBBONS, GILLESPIE, GROVE, HAHN, HALUSKA, HANNA, HARHART, HARKINS, HELM, HENNESSEY, HESS, HORNAMAN, KAVULICH, M. K. KELLER, KIRKLAND, KNOWLES, KOTIK, KULA, MAHER, MAHONEY, MAJOR, MALONEY, MASSER, McGEEHAN, MILLARD, MILLER, MIRABITO, MOUL, MULLERY, MURPHY, MURT, PASHINSKI, PICKETT, QUINN, ROCK, SONNEY, STURLA, SWANGER, TAYLOR and VULAKOVICH

An Act amending Title 30 (Fish) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, further providing for classification of offenses and penalties and for revocation, suspension or denial of license, permit or registration; and providing for serious poaching incidents and for taking or possessing by illegal methods.

Referred to Committee on GAME AND FISHERIES, April 2, 2012.

No. 2294 By Representatives SONNEY, CREIGHTON, FARRY, FLECK, GABLER, GINGRICH, GRELL, GROVE, HESS, HORNAMAN, MILLER, SAYLOR and VULAKOVICH

An Act amending the act of December 18, 1984 (P.L.1005, No.205), known as the Municipal Pension Plan Funding Standard and Recovery Act, in financially distressed municipal pension system recovery program, further providing for remedies applicable to various recovery program levels.

Referred to Committee on FINANCE, April 2, 2012.

No. 2295 By Representatives BENNINGHOFF, CALTAGIRONE, CUTLER, DALEY, DeLUCA, DUNBAR, EVANKOVICH, FLECK, GINGRICH, HARHAI, HARRIS, HELM, HENNESSEY, REED, REESE, ROCK, STERN and VULAKOVICH

An Act amending the act of June 13, 1967 (P.L.31, No.21), known as the Public Welfare Code, in children and youth, providing for purpose; further providing for payments to counties for services to children; and providing for county purchase of services.

Referred to Committee on CHILDREN AND YOUTH, April 2, 2012.

No. 2300 By Representatives MALONEY, SACCONI, TURZAI, SAYLOR, AUMENT, CUTLER, DeLUCA, DENLINGER, EVANKOVICH, EVERETT, GIBBONS, GILLEN, GOODMAN, GRELL, GROVE, HELM, HORNAMAN, KAUFFMAN, KNOWLES, LAWRENCE, MUNDY, PYLE, QUIGLEY, REESE, ROCK, SCAVELLO, SWANGER, TOBASH, VULAKOVICH, HEFFLEY, COX, DUNBAR, R. BROWN, BRADFORD, GILLESPIE, CREIGHTON and PERRY

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, further providing for exemptions and special provisions.

Referred to Committee on FINANCE, March 30, 2012.

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The clerk of the Senate, being introduced, presented the following bills for concurrence:

SB 10, PN 173

Referred to Committee on STATE GOVERNMENT, March 30, 2012.

SB 790, PN 2052

Referred to Committee on LIQUOR CONTROL, March 30, 2012.

SB 1329, PN 2053

Referred to Committee on AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS, March 30, 2012.

BILL REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE, CONSIDERED FIRST TIME, AND TABLED

HB 1616, PN 3330 (Amended)

By Rep. HESS

An Act amending Title 15 (Corporations and Unincorporated Associations) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, further providing for benefit corporations.

COMMERCE.

SENATE MESSAGE

HOUSE BILL
CONCURRED IN BY SENATE

The clerk of the Senate, being introduced, returned **HB 1203, PN 1598**, with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendment.

BILLS SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the title was publicly read as follows:

HB 1203, PN 1598

An Act amending Title 75 (Vehicles) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, further regulating antique, classic and collectible plates.

SB 304, PN 281

An Act amending the act of January 8, 1960 (1959 P.L.2119, No.787), known as the Air Pollution Control Act, further providing for public review of State implementation plans.

SB 560, PN 728

An Act establishing the State Military College Legislative Appointment Initiative Program.

Whereupon, the Speaker, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

The SPEAKER. The Speaker turns to leaves of absence and recognizes the majority whip, who requests a leave of absence for the lady, Ms. HARPER, from Montgomery County for the day. Without objection, the leave will be granted.

The Speaker recognizes the minority whip, who requests a leave of absence for the gentleman, Mr. HORNAMAN, from Erie County for the day. Without objection, the leave will be granted.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. It is the Speaker's understanding that the Finance Committee meeting has not concluded. The Speaker gives them permission to continue their meeting, and there will be no roll-call votes, at least for a few minutes.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

The SPEAKER. The Speaker returns to leaves of absence and recognizes the minority whip, who seeks a leave of absence for the gentleman, Mr. CRUZ, from Philadelphia County for the day. Without objection, the leave will be granted.

GUESTS INTRODUCED

The SPEAKER. If I could have the members' attention, there are a few guests that are with us that I would like to recognize.

Located to the left of the Speaker, we would like to welcome Steve Miller from the Pennsylvania Veterans Museum; his son, Max, a ninth grade student on break from Penncrest High School; and Mary Kate Cusack, an intern at the Veterans Law Clinic. They are here today as guests of Representative Steve Barrar. Will our guests please rise. Welcome to the hall of the House.

Located in the rear of the House, we would like to welcome Robyn Briggs, wife of Representative Tim Briggs, and their children, Emily and Jack, and some other friends of the Briggs family. They are here to tour the Capitol today. Will our guests please rise. Briggs family and friends, welcome to the hall of the House.

Also located in the rear of the House, as guests of Representative Roebuck and Representative Clymer, we would like to welcome the All-Pennsylvania Academic Team, which includes scholars from the State's 14 community colleges. These students were selected by their colleges for their scholarship and leadership as well as their service to others. Will our guests please rise. Welcome to the hall of the House.

**NATIONAL VOICE OF DEMOCRACY WINNER
MS. KELSEY LOWMAN PRESENTED**

The SPEAKER. If I could have the members' attention, please, I would like to invite Representative Moul to the rostrum for the purpose of presenting a citation to Ms. Kelsey Lowman, who is the winner of the 2012 National Voice of Democracy contest.

The gentleman, Mr. Moul, may proceed.

Mr. MOUL. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I am very honored today to have the opportunity to recognize a young lady from my legislative district who is a winner in the 2012 National Voice of Democracy program, sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the VFW Post 6954 in Littlestown.

Kelsey Lowman, a junior at Littlestown High School, received top honors in Pennsylvania for her essay on the topic "Is There Pride in Serving in our Military?" Kelsey is no stranger to the military. She has several family members who served or are committed to serve in the U.S. Armed Forces. In her essay, she wrote with both the knowledge and understanding of the selfless commitment and sacrifices that come with the uniform. She said those who serve know they may not return home safely to their families, but they do so to ensure that we will. Kelsey's essay was selected from a field of more than 4,400 essays statewide. For her efforts, she received \$2,500 in cash prize and an opportunity to compete for a \$25,000 national award. Kelsey is the daughter of Richard and Michele Lowman of Littlestown. She is also accompanied today by two of her teachers, Jan Purnell and Jen Yutzky. Would you please show a warm welcome to her parents and her teachers.

She is the president of her 11th grade class at Littlestown High School, a member of the National Honor Society, and she is actively involved in community service. Kelsey also dances competitively and participates in cross country. She is the recipient of several academic scholarships and plans to use them in pursuit of a degree in psychology. I learned over lunch that she has her eyes set on Princeton. I am hoping her parents are wealthy.

Is there pride in our military? For Kelsey Lowman, the answer is an emphatic yes. Likewise, I would like to say that with young people like Kelsey, we, too, can be proud and optimistic about the future of this nation. Please join me in congratulating Kelsey Lowman.

**STRATH HAVEN HIGH SCHOOL BOYS
INDOOR TRACK TEAM PRESENTED**

The SPEAKER. I would like to invite Representatives Hackett and Killion to the rostrum for the purpose of presenting a citation to the Strath Haven High School Boys Indoor Track Team.

The gentleman, Mr. Killion.

The gentleman, Mr. Hackett, may proceed.

Mr. HACKETT. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Today we celebrate the young men of Strath Haven High School Indoor Track Team for their historic victory. On February 25 – they brought their school its first State

championship in the sport – ever. You can clap; it is all right. Even though you are not from Strath Haven, go right ahead.

Let me welcome head coach Bob Jesson; team captains Jordan Smith, Taron Howie, Chris Williams, Jeff Seelaus, Daniel Stewart. And the rest of the Panthers Track Team, we would like to welcome you to the hall of the House. Please stand up in the back.

If you will bear with me for just a couple of minutes, a few short words typed very large. Bear with me; we will get through this, but this team really deserves the credit and the accolades that we give them here today.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the great pleasure of introducing many students from Delaware County who have achieved success, but I have rarely been as proud as I am today. I have always believed that we should encourage our children to play sports not because of some dream that the star quarterback on a high school football team will someday turn pro, but because of values, habits, and life lessons that are critical to winning on the track or on the baseball diamond.

The truth is, few activities mirror real life like an athletic contest. Life is a competition where it really does matter if you win or you lose, and the success should be celebrated. When our champion athletes succeed at pushing the boundaries of physical endurance, they stand as a testament to the rest of us that complacency is no virtue and that there is value in victory.

These young men taught us critical life lessons on that day at Penn State. They taught us about discipline by conducting lives of mental and physical command and self-control. They have taught us diligence by accepting their task and achieving it. They demonstrated attentiveness by listening to the words of their coach and following the guidance to victory. They showed supportiveness by operating as a team, offering encouragement, and instilling confidence in their teammates. Any time one partner fell short, there was someone always there to pick the other one up. And they taught us a lesson of responsibility by being dependable, by understanding their limitations, then overcoming those limits for the betterment of their school and themselves. This was not just a victory for Strath Haven; it was a championship we can all celebrate for what it said about the character of these young men who represent what is best about our State.

On a side note, Coach Jesson is retiring at the end of this school year, so for these boys to earn this championship this year is even more special for him. Boys, go get him another one this spring and really send him out on the top. I know I speak on behalf of the entire State House when I say, well done, gentlemen, well done.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE MEETING

The SPEAKER. The House will come to order. We have a few announcements to make.

The Speaker recognizes the gentleman from Delaware County, Mr. Adolph, for the purpose of an announcement.

Mr. ADOLPH. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to call an immediate Appropriations Committee meeting in the majority caucus room. Thank you.

The SPEAKER. There will be an immediate Appropriations Committee meeting in the majority caucus room.

RULES COMMITTEE MEETING

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

The SPEAKER. The Speaker recognizes the lady, Ms. Major, for the purpose of a caucus announcement.

Ms. MAJOR. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I would first like to announce a Rules Committee meeting that will be held at 1:45 in the Appropriations conference room. Again, that is Rules Committee, 1:45, Appropriations conference room. I would then like to announce a Republican caucus that will begin at 2:15. I ask Republican members to please report to our caucus room at 2:15, and we would be prepared to come back to the floor at 3:30.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Allegheny County, Mr. Frankel, is recognized for the purpose of a caucus announcement.

Mr. FRANKEL. Thanks, Mr. Speaker.

I would like to announce a Democratic caucus at 2:15; a Democratic caucus at 2:15. Thank you.

GAMING OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE MEETING

The SPEAKER. The Speaker recognizes the gentleman from Chester County, Mr. Schroder, for the purpose of an announcement.

Mr. SCHRODER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, the House Gaming Oversight Committee will meet in room G-50 of the Irvis Office Building at 2 p.m. Once again, that is the House Gaming Oversight Committee, room G-50, Irvis Office Building, at 2 p.m.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. Seeing no further announcements, this House stands in recess until 3:30 p.m., unless sooner recalled by the Speaker.

AFTER RECESS

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

BILLS REREPORTED FROM COMMITTEE

HB 1701, PN 2151

By Rep. ADOLPH

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P.L.177, No.175), known as The Administrative Code of 1929, providing for the State Geospatial Coordinating Council.

APPROPRIATIONS.

HB 1916, PN 3298

By Rep. ADOLPH

An Act itemizing public improvement projects for flood protection and flood damage repair to be constructed by the Department of General Services, together with their estimated financial costs; providing for the adoption of specific disaster mitigation or assistance projects or flood assistance projects, together with their estimated financial costs; authorizing the use of interest earnings held by the Commonwealth Financing Authority for funding the projects; and making appropriations.

APPROPRIATIONS.

HB 2077, PN 3266

By Rep. ADOLPH

An Act providing for a Small Business Flood Relief Supplementation Program; making an appropriation; and providing for termination of the program.

APPROPRIATIONS.

**BILL ON CONCURRENCE
REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE**

HB 1054, PN 3214

By Rep. TURZAI

An Act amending the act of May 23, 1945 (P.L.913, No.367), known as the Engineer, Land Surveyor and Geologist Registration Law, further providing for continuing professional competency requirements.

RULES.

**BILL REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE,
CONSIDERED FIRST TIME, AND TABLED**

HB 2003, PN 3334 (Amended)

By Rep. SCHRODER

An Act amending Title 4 (Amusements) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in administration and enforcement, further providing for prohibited acts and penalties.

GAMING OVERSIGHT.

BILLS SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

SB 473, PN 468

An Act amending Title 30 (Fish) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, further providing for license fee for deployed Pennsylvania National Guard members and for resident license and fee exemptions.

SB 1228, PN 1716

An Act amending the act of March 28, 1984 (P.L.150, No.28), known as the Automobile Lemon Law, further providing for presumption of a reasonable number of attempts.

Whereupon, the Speaker, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

MASTER ROLL CALL

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

The following roll call was recorded:

PRESENT—194

Adolph	Donatucci	Kirkland	Quigley
Aument	Dunbar	Knowles	Quinn
Baker	Ellis	Kortz	Rapp
Barbin	Emrick	Kotik	Ravenstahl
Barrar	Evankovich	Krieger	Readshaw
Bear	Evans, D.	Kula	Reed
Benninghoff	Evans, J.	Lawrence	Reese
Bishop	Everett	Longietti	Roae
Bloom	Fabrizio	Maher	Rock
Boback	Farry	Mahoney	Roebuck
Boyd	Fleck	Major	Ross
Boyle, B.	Frankel	Maloney	Sabatina
Boyle, K.	Freeman	Mann	Saccone
Bradford	Gabler	Markosek	Sainato
Brennan	Galloway	Marshall	Samuelson
Briggs	Geist	Marsico	Santarsiero
Brooks	George	Masser	Santoni
Brown, R.	Gerber	Matzie	Saylor
Brown, V.	Gergely	McGeehan	Scavello
Brownlee	Gibbons	Metcalfe	Schroder
Burns	Gillen	Metzgar	Simmons
Buxton	Gillespie	Miccarelli	Smith, K.
Caltagirone	Gingrich	Micozzie	Smith, M.
Carroll	Godshall	Millard	Sonney
Causer	Goodman	Miller	Staback
Christiana	Grell	Milne	Stephens
Clymer	Grove	Mirabito	Stern
Cohen	Hackett	Moul	Stevenson
Conklin	Hahn	Mullery	Sturla
Costa, D.	Haluska	Mundy	Swanger
Costa, P.	Hanna	Murphy	Tallman
Cox	Harhai	Murt	Taylor
Creighton	Harhart	Mustio	Thomas
Culver	Harkins	Myers	Tobash
Curry	Harris	Neuman	Toepel
Cutler	Heffley	O'Brien, M.	Toohil
Daley	Helm	O'Neill	Truitt
Davidson	Hennessey	Oberlander	Turzai
Davis	Hess	Parker	Vereb
Day	Hickernell	Pashinski	Vitali
Deasy	Hutchinson	Payne	Vulakovich
DeLissio	Josephs	Payton	Waters
Delozier	Kampf	Peifer	Watson
DeLuca	Kauffman	Perry	Wheatley
Denlinger	Kavulich	Petrarca	White
DePasquale	Keller, F.	Petri	Youngblood
Dermody	Keller, M.K.	Pickett	
DeWeese	Keller, W.	Preston	Smith, S., Speaker
DiGirolamo	Killion	Pyle	

ADDITIONS—0

NOT VOTING—0

EXCUSED—3

Cruz	Harper	Hornaman
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The SPEAKER. One hundred and ninety-four members having voted on the master roll call, a quorum is present.

UNCONTESTED CALENDAR

RESOLUTIONS PURSUANT TO RULE 35

Mr. GILLEN called up HR 572, PN 3081, entitled:

A Resolution commemorating April 18, 2012, as "Doolittle Raiders Remembrance Day" in Pennsylvania.

Mr. GODSHALL called up HR 596, PN 3157, entitled:

A Resolution designating the month of April 2012 as "Pennsylvania 8-1-1 Safe Digging Month."

Mr. MARSICO called up HR 611, PN 3178, entitled:

A Resolution recognizing April 27, 2012, as "Arbor Day"; promoting public participation in the celebration; and further recognizing the value of trees to our environment.

Mr. LONGIETTI called up HR 624, PN 3222, entitled:

A Resolution designating April 24, 2012, as "Healthy Schools Day" in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. DAVIS called up HR 629, PN 3249, entitled:

A Resolution designating the week of April 16 through 20, 2012, as "Local Government Week" and April 16, 2012, as "Local Government Day" in Pennsylvania.

Ms. JOSEPHS called up HR 630, PN 3250, entitled:

A Resolution recognizing the "2012 Days of Remembrance," April 15 through 22, 2012, and "Holocaust Remembrance Day," April 19, 2012, in commemoration of the millions of innocent victims of Nazi atrocities.

Mr. ROEBUCK called up HR 633, PN 3253, entitled:

A Resolution designating the month of April 2012 as "Pennsylvania Community College Month" in Pennsylvania.

Mr. VULAKOVICH called up HR 639, PN 3277, entitled:

A Resolution observing the month of April 2012 as "Donate Life Month" in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. R. BROWN called up HR 640, PN 3278, entitled:

A Resolution designating the month of April 2012 as "Sexual Assault Awareness Month" in Pennsylvania.

Ms. HELM called up HR 641, PN 3291, entitled:

A Resolution designating April 16, 2012, as World Voice Day in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. DAVIDSON called up HR 648, PN 3308, entitled:

A Resolution recognizing April 11, 2012, as "Eat for Peace Day" in Pennsylvania.

On the question,
Will the House adopt the resolutions?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—194

Adolph	Donatucci	Kirkland	Quigley
Aument	Dunbar	Knowles	Quinn
Baker	Ellis	Kortz	Rapp
Barbin	Emrick	Kotik	Ravenstahl
Barrar	Evankovich	Krieger	Readshaw
Bear	Evans, D.	Kula	Reed
Benninghoff	Evans, J.	Lawrence	Reese
Bishop	Everett	Longietti	Roae
Bloom	Fabrizio	Maher	Rock
Boback	Farry	Mahoney	Roebuck
Boyd	Fleck	Major	Ross
Boyle, B.	Frankel	Maloney	Sabatina
Boyle, K.	Freeman	Mann	Saccione
Bradford	Gabler	Markosek	Sainato
Brennan	Galloway	Marshall	Samuelson
Briggs	Geist	Marsico	Santarsiero
Brooks	George	Masser	Santoni
Brown, R.	Gerber	Matzie	Saylor
Brown, V.	Gergely	McGeehan	Scavello
Brownlee	Gibbons	Metcalfe	Schroder
Burns	Gillen	Metzgar	Simmons
Buxton	Gillespie	Miccarelli	Smith, K.
Caltagirone	Gingrich	Micozzie	Smith, M.
Carroll	Godshall	Millard	Sonney
Causer	Goodman	Miller	Staback
Christiana	Grell	Milne	Stephens
Clymer	Grove	Mirabito	Stern
Cohen	Hackett	Moul	Stevenson
Conklin	Hahn	Mullery	Sturla
Costa, D.	Haluska	Mundy	Swanger
Costa, P.	Hanna	Murphy	Tallman
Cox	Harhai	Murt	Taylor
Creighton	Harhart	Mustio	Thomas
Culver	Harkins	Myers	Tobash
Curry	Harris	Neuman	Toepel
Cutler	Heffley	O'Brien, M.	Toohil
Daley	Helm	O'Neill	Truitt
Davidson	Hennessey	Oberlander	Turzai
Davis	Hess	Parker	Vereb
Day	Hickernell	Pashinski	Vitali
Deasy	Hutchinson	Payne	Vulakovich
DeLissio	Josephs	Payton	Waters

Delozier	Kampf	Peifer	Watson
DeLuca	Kauffman	Perry	Wheatley
Denlinger	Kavulich	Petrarca	White
DePasquale	Keller, F.	Petri	Youngblood
Dermody	Keller, M.K.	Pickett	
DeWeese	Keller, W.	Preston	Smith, S.,
DiGirolamo	Killion	Pyle	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

EXCUSED—3

Cruz	Harper	Hornaman
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The majority having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the resolutions were adopted.

STATEMENT BY MR. GILLEN

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Berks County, Mr. Gillen, is recognized under unanimous consent relative to one of the resolutions just adopted.

Mr. GILLEN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Seventy years ago this month, on April 18, 1942, 16 Mitchell B-25 bombers, for the first time in history, took off from an aircraft carrier, the USS Hornet, certainly one of the low points for the United States in the Second World War. Looking very much for the enemy to question its leadership and for morale to be boosted in the United States of America—

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman suspend one minute, please.

If I could ask for the members' attention. If we could kindly hold the conversations down, take them to the rear of the House, please. Otherwise, I would ask the members to kindly get in their seats. If we could just clear the aisles and hold the conversations down a little bit, I would appreciate it.

Mr. GILLEN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Lt. Col. Jimmy Doolittle led those 80 airmen in the 16 Mitchell B-25 bombers on a one-way mission to attack the mainland in Japan. Three men were killed or fatally injured otherwise in the attack; three were executed as prisoners of war by the Imperial Japanese Army; another died as a prisoner of war; and four were tortured and kept in captivity by the Japanese government until the end of the Second World War in 1945. Mr. Speaker, that would be remarkable in itself, but let me close in just a few seconds by mentioning this: The rest of those that survived continued in the war and took the fight to the enemy on multiple fronts. In fact, of those survivors from the initial attack on Japan, 10 were later killed in action and 4 were interned as POWs (prisoners of war) by Nazi Germany.

Mr. Speaker, this 70th anniversary of the Doolittle Raiders is a reminder to us as Americans, as statesmen, as a room filled with many veterans, that the American spirit is alive today just as it was very much emblazoned on the front page of newspapers on April 18, 1942. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Speaker thanks the gentleman.

STATEMENT BY MR. ROEBUCK

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Bucks County, Mr. Clymer, and the gentleman from Philadelphia County, Mr. Roebuck, are seeking recognition under unanimous consent relative to one of the resolutions just adopted.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Roebuck, may proceed.

Mr. ROEBUCK. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I want to thank the House for adopting HR 633, which recognizes Community College Month. This month, April, is National Community College Month, and we are joined today by students and their families from our 14 community colleges. The students with us today are members of the 2012 All-Pennsylvania Academic Team. Representative Clymer and myself are sharing the introduction of these students because of our chairmanship of the Education Committee. Many of the students with us today will pursue their 4-year degrees and 20 will be attending State System universities.

This year's All-Academic Team students have plans to enter fields such as social work, computer forensics, physical therapy, psychology, medicine, law, and business. One student will become a nurse practitioner in acute care, and one has a passion to design energy-efficient vehicles. These students are clearly some of the best of the best students that this Commonwealth has to offer. A few students are also hoping to enter fields of music, art therapy, and use their skills to work with children and adolescents, particularly those with physical or mental challenges.

These students signify the importance of community college and the higher education system of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. They represent the strength, the strength and diversity of our community colleges. The students here today came along with a long list of not only academic achievements, but they have demonstrated commitment to their communities through extensive volunteer and community service. I am especially proud of these students because I have the honor of serving as a member of the board of trustees of the Community College of Philadelphia, and I recognize very clearly the large number of excellent students that go through that college as well as all of the 14 community colleges in this State.

I would ask now that my colleague, Representative Clymer, would also offer his comments on this resolution. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

STATEMENT BY MR. CLYMER

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman, Mr. Clymer, seeking recognition under unanimous consent? The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. CLYMER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, recognize the value, the educational value, of our 14 community colleges. In Bucks County, we have a main campus, in Newtown, and then we have two satellite campuses, one in Upper Bucks and one in the lower part of the county. These campuses are very popular. When you look at the enrollment, they overenroll each year. Why? Because these colleges, these community colleges, provide a very important learning curve for these students. Mr. Speaker, the students not

only learn, but as has been mentioned by Chairman Roebuck, they are actively involved in the community, they raise money for nonprofit organizations, they play an important role in mentoring students in the high schools, and they are committed to a certain profession that they are dedicating themselves to.

So I, too, congratulate our resolution that honors our community colleges, and indeed, they are learning institutions that provide quality education for the students of Pennsylvania.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

STATEMENT BY MR. K. SMITH

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Lackawanna County, Mr. Ken Smith, seeking recognition under unanimous consent relative to one of the resolutions adopted?

Mr. K. SMITH. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of HR 651. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to call your attention to Workers' Memorial Day. There are no parades or bands marching on this day. It is not celebrated with picnics or food. It does not mark the beginning of summer, but, Mr. Speaker, Workers' Memorial Day began more than 20 years ago and is celebrated each year on April 28. It serves as an opportunity to honor loved ones, friends, and colleagues who had suffered workplace injuries and fatalities and focuses our attention on the importance of workplace safety standards.

Mr. Speaker, today we have the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to assure safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women. The agency, founded 40 years ago on April 28, sets and enforces working standards and provides training, outreach, education, and assistance. But workplace injuries still claim the lives of far too many workers throughout the United States. According to the United States Bureau of Labor and Statistics, in 2010 over 4500 fatal work injuries were recorded in the United States, by 2010, for a rate of 3.5 in 100,000 full-time workers. This is estimated to be about 12 workers every single day. Additionally, though it is largely untracked by worker advocates, worker advocates estimate that at least 50,000 additional workers die each year due to occupational diseases. In addition, nearly 4 million nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses occur in the private and public sector. While these rates are undoubtedly lower because of our modern workplace protections and safety laws, they are still much too high.

In Pennsylvania, many injuries and fatalities result from overexertion, falls, unsecured work materials, or driving accidents. Occupations that see the largest number of workers injured include trades, transportation, utilities, manufacturing, educational and health services. Nationwide, injuries and illnesses occur largely in the goods-producing industries of manufacturing and construction and in the service-providing industries of health care and social assistance and in the public sector.

These workplace injuries and illnesses can take physical and financial toll on both employees and employers. I believe we should use the Workers' Memorial Day to not only honor those who died or suffered injuries in the workplace, but to remember that many more individuals are still affected by occupational hazards, exposures, accidents, inadequate training, and other neglect of safety standards. We must have better enforcement on serious OSHA violations, and we must create new standards

for modern workplace hazards.

Mr. Speaker, on this day, it is incumbent upon this entire body to make sure that throughout Pennsylvania all workers have available to them a safe working environment. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

STATEMENT BY MS. JOSEPHS

The SPEAKER. Is the lady from Philadelphia County, Ms. Josephs, seeking recognition under unanimous consent relative to one of the uncontested resolutions just adopted?

The House will please come to order. Again, we would appreciate if the members would clear the aisles, take the conversations to the rear of the House.

The lady may proceed.

Ms. JOSEPHS. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

And thank you, members of the House, for supporting my resolution, which brings to our attention and to the attention of all the people of Pennsylvania, I hope, the tragedy of the Holocaust, the European Holocaust in the last century.

I would like to talk about this in the context of Passover, which is coming very fast. This is a holiday that retells the story of Exodus. It celebrates the end of slavery in Egypt and the years in the desert and eventual freedom. For themes, slavery to freedom can hardly be beat, but Passover is a festival of just plain survival as well. The juxtaposition between Passover's celebration of survival and freedom and the Holocaust's association with wholesale death and destruction gives Passover a special meaning for all Jews and for all good folks. We celebrate our survival and our culture and we remember when it was near to extinction through the acts of our fellow humans. Yet something Passover and the Holocaust teaches us all is that we are fellow humans for someone else. If we are right-thinking, then we are meant to care for and protect each other. Yes, we would have to be very dense not to see in today's world proliferation of genocide and near genocides, leading all of us to dwell on the threat to survival and freedom of any of us.

Sometimes it seems we give only a perfunctory nod to the Holocaust and cannot figure out how to battle all the other genocides that plague our world. So this resolution is to wake us up, to reaffirm our humanity, to help us resolve today to make friends, family, neighbors, acquaintances, coworkers, even strangers, aware by helping each other survive and prosper in this contentious world. As Edmund Burke, the 18th-century Anglo-Irish philosopher said on this subject, all that is necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men, good people, to do nothing.

Thank you, my colleagues in the House, and thank you, Mr. Speaker, for allowing me to make this little speech. Thank you.

UNCONTESTED SUPPLEMENTAL CALENDAR A

RESOLUTIONS PURSUANT TO RULE 35

Mr. CURRY called up **HR 650, PN 3314**, entitled:

A Resolution designating the month of April 2012 as "Hemophilia Awareness Month" in Pennsylvania.

* * *

Mr. K. SMITH called up **HR 651, PN 3315**, entitled:

A Resolution designating April 28, 2012, as "Workers' Memorial Day" in Pennsylvania.

* * *

Mr. MAHER called up **HR 653, PN 3317**, entitled:

A Resolution recognizing the month of April 2012 as "Financial Literacy Month" in Pennsylvania.

On the question,
Will the House adopt the resolutions?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—194

Adolph	Donatucci	Kirkland	Quigley
Aument	Dunbar	Knowles	Quinn
Baker	Ellis	Kortz	Rapp
Barbin	Emrick	Kotik	Ravenstahl
Barrar	Evankovich	Krieger	Readshaw
Bear	Evans, D.	Kula	Reed
Benninghoff	Evans, J.	Lawrence	Reese
Bishop	Everett	Longietti	Roa
Bloom	Fabrizio	Maher	Rock
Boback	Farry	Mahoney	Roebuck
Boyd	Fleck	Major	Ross
Boyle, B.	Frankel	Maloney	Sabatina
Boyle, K.	Freeman	Mann	Saccone
Bradford	Gabler	Markosek	Sainato
Brennan	Galloway	Marshall	Samuelson
Briggs	Geist	Marsico	Santarsiero
Brooks	George	Masser	Santoni
Brown, R.	Gerber	Matzie	Saylor
Brown, V.	Gergely	McGeehan	Scavello
Brownlee	Gibbons	Metcalfe	Schroder
Burns	Gillen	Metzgar	Simmons
Buxton	Gillespie	Miccarelli	Smith, K.
Caltagirone	Gingrich	Micozzie	Smith, M.
Carroll	Godshall	Millard	Sonney
Causar	Goodman	Miller	Staback
Christiana	Grell	Milne	Stephens
Clymer	Grove	Mirabito	Stern
Cohen	Hackett	Moul	Stevenson
Conklin	Hahn	Mullery	Sturla
Costa, D.	Haluska	Mundy	Swanger
Costa, P.	Hanna	Murphy	Tallman
Cox	Harhai	Murt	Taylor
Creighton	Harhart	Mustio	Thomas
Culver	Harkins	Myers	Tobash
Curry	Harris	Neuman	Toepel
Cutler	Heffley	O'Brien, M.	Toohil
Daley	Helm	O'Neill	Truitt
Davidson	Hennessey	Oberlander	Turzai
Davis	Hess	Parker	Verbe
Day	Hickernell	Pashinski	Vitali
Deasy	Hutchinson	Payne	Vulakovich
DeLissio	Josephs	Payton	Waters
Delozier	Kampf	Peifer	Watson
DeLuca	Kauffman	Perry	Wheatley
Denlinger	Kavulich	Petrarca	White
DePasquale	Keller, F.	Petri	Youngblood
Dermody	Keller, M.K.	Pickett	
DeWeese	Keller, W.	Preston	Smith, S., Speaker
DiGirolamo	Killion	Pyle	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

EXCUSED—3

Cruz Harper Hornaman

The majority having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the resolutions were adopted.

CALENDAR

BILLS ON SECOND CONSIDERATION

The House proceeded to second consideration of **HB 1891, PN 2697**, entitled:

An Act amending Title 42 (Judiciary and Judicial Procedure) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, providing for bowling center operator civil immunity.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration?

The SPEAKER. On that question, it is the Speaker's understanding that the amendments filed have been withdrawn.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration?
Bill was agreed to.

* * *

The House proceeded to second consideration of **SB 817, PN 1830**, entitled:

An Act amending Title 42 (Judiciary and Judicial Procedure) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in juvenile matters, providing for the use of restraints on children during court proceedings.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration?
Bill was agreed to.

* * *

The House proceeded to second consideration of **SB 539, PN 545**, entitled:

An Act amending Title 75 (Vehicles) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in driving after imbibing alcohol or utilizing drugs, further providing for grading and for penalties.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration?

The SPEAKER. On that question, it is the Speaker's understanding that the amendments filed have been withdrawn.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration?
Bill was agreed to.

* * *

The House proceeded to second consideration of **HB 1898, PN 2568**, entitled:

An Act designating the bridge carrying Bridge Street (State Route 4021) over Brubaker Run in the Borough of Hasting, Cambria County, as the Sergeant Derek Lee Shanfield Memorial Bridge.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration?
Bill was agreed to.

* * *

The House proceeded to second consideration of **HB 1906, PN 2597**, entitled:

An Act designating a bridge on that portion of S.R. 4002, Clarence Road, in Snow Shoe Township, Centre County, as the Clarence Bridge of Freedom for All Veterans.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration?
Bill was agreed to.

* * *

The House proceeded to second consideration of **HB 2242, PN 3300**, entitled:

An Act providing for the highway capital budget project itemization for flood-damaged highways to be financed from revenue from the Motor License Fund.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration?
Bill was agreed to.

* * *

The House proceeded to second consideration of **HB 2243, PN 3192**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 7, 2011 (P.L.216, No.37), entitled "An act designating U.S. Route 62 in Mercer County as the Mercer County Veterans Highway," designating U.S. Route 62 in Venango County as the Venango County Veterans Highway; designating U.S. Route 62 in Forest County as the Forest County Veterans Highway; and designating U.S. Route 62 in Warren County as the Warren County Veterans Highway.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration?
Bill was agreed to.

* * *

The House proceeded to second consideration of **SB 354, PN 1354**, entitled:

An Act relating to compliance with the Federal REAL ID Act of 2005.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration?
Bill was agreed to.

SUPPLEMENTAL CALENDAR B

BILL ON THIRD CONSIDERATION

The House proceeded to third consideration of **HB 1701, PN 2151**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P.L.177, No.175), known as The Administrative Code of 1929, providing for the State Geospatial Coordinating Council.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on third consideration?
Bill was agreed to.

(Bill analysis was read.)

The **SPEAKER**. This bill has been considered on three different days and agreed to and is now on final passage.

The question is, shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeable to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays will now be taken.

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—194

Adolph	Donatucci	Kirkland	Quigley
Aument	Dunbar	Knowles	Quinn
Baker	Ellis	Kortz	Rapp
Barbin	Emrick	Kotik	Ravenstahl
Barrar	Evankovich	Krieger	Readshaw
Bear	Evans, D.	Kula	Reed
Benninghoff	Evans, J.	Lawrence	Reese
Bishop	Everett	Longietti	Roae
Bloom	Fabrizio	Maher	Rock
Boback	Farry	Mahoney	Roebuck
Boyd	Fleck	Major	Ross
Boyle, B.	Frankel	Maloney	Sabatina
Boyle, K.	Freeman	Mann	Saccone
Bradford	Gabler	Markosek	Sainato
Brennan	Galloway	Marshall	Samuelson
Briggs	Geist	Marsico	Santarsiero
Brooks	George	Masser	Santoni
Brown, R.	Gerber	Matzie	Saylor
Brown, V.	Gergely	McGeehan	Scavello
Brownlee	Gibbons	Metcalfe	Schroder
Burns	Gillen	Metzgar	Simmons
Buxton	Gillespie	Miccarelli	Smith, K.
Caltagirone	Gingrich	Micozzie	Smith, M.
Carroll	Godshall	Millard	Sonney
Causer	Goodman	Miller	Staback
Christiana	Grell	Milne	Stephens
Clymer	Grove	Mirabito	Stern
Cohen	Hackett	Moul	Stevenson
Conklin	Hahn	Mullery	Sturla
Costa, D.	Haluska	Mundy	Swanger
Costa, P.	Hanna	Murphy	Tallman
Cox	Harhai	Murt	Taylor
Creighton	Harhart	Mustio	Thomas
Culver	Harkins	Myers	Tobash
Curry	Harris	Neuman	Toepel
Cutler	Heffley	O'Brien, M.	Toohil
Daley	Helm	O'Neill	Truitt
Davidson	Hennessey	Oberlander	Turzai
Davis	Hess	Parker	Vereb
Day	Hickernell	Pashinski	Vitali
Deasy	Hutchinson	Payne	Vulakovich
DeLissio	Josephs	Payton	Waters
Delozier	Kampf	Peifer	Watson
DeLuca	Kauffman	Perry	Wheatley

Denlinger	Kavulich	Petrarca	White
DePasquale	Keller, F.	Petri	Youngblood
Dermody	Keller, M.K.	Pickett	
DeWeese	Keller, W.	Preston	Smith, S.,
DiGirolamo	Killion	Pyle	Speaker

NAYS-0

NOT VOTING-0

EXCUSED-3

Cruz	Harper	Hornaman
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The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the bill passed finally.

Ordered, That the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

SUPPLEMENTAL CALENDAR C

**BILL ON CONCURRENCE
IN SENATE AMENDMENTS**

The House proceeded to consideration of concurrence in Senate amendments to the following **HB 1054, PN 3214**, entitled.

An Act amending the act of May 23, 1945 (P.L.913, No.367), known as the Engineer, Land Surveyor and Geologist Registration Law, further providing for continuing professional competency requirements.

On the question,
Will the House concur in Senate amendments?

The SPEAKER. Moved by the gentleman, Mr. Mustio, that the House concur in the amendments inserted by the Senate.

On that question, the Speaker recognizes the gentleman, Mr. Mustio, for a brief description of the Senate amendments.

Mr. MUSTIO. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The Senate added language to make it clear that the retiree will not be able to do any active work.

On the question recurring,
Will the House concur in Senate amendments?

The SPEAKER. Agreeable to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays will now be taken.

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS-192

Adolph	Donatucci	Knowles	Quinn
Aument	Dunbar	Kortz	Rapp
Baker	Ellis	Kotik	Ravenstahl
Barbin	Emrick	Krieger	Readshaw
Barrar	Evankovich	Kula	Reed
Bear	Evans, D.	Lawrence	Reese
Benninghoff	Evans, J.	Longietti	Roae
Bishop	Everett	Maher	Rock
Bloom	Fabrizio	Mahoney	Roebuck
Boback	Farry	Major	Ross
Boyd	Fleck	Maloney	Sabatina
Boyle, B.	Frankel	Mann	Saccone

Boyle, K.	Freeman	Markosek	Sainato
Bradford	Gabler	Marshall	Samuelson
Brennan	Galloway	Marsico	Santarsiero
Briggs	Geist	Masser	Santoni
Brooks	George	Matzie	Saylor
Brown, R.	Gerber	McGeehan	Scavello
Brown, V.	Gergely	Metcalfe	Schroder
Brownlee	Gibbons	Miccarelli	Simmons
Burns	Gillespie	Micozzie	Smith, K.
Buxton	Gingrich	Millard	Smith, M.
Caltagirone	Godshall	Miller	Sonney
Carroll	Goodman	Milne	Staback
Causer	Grell	Mirabito	Stephens
Christiana	Grove	Moul	Stern
Clymer	Hackett	Mullery	Stevenson
Cohen	Hahn	Mundy	Sturla
Conklin	Haluska	Murphy	Swanger
Costa, D.	Hanna	Murt	Tallman
Costa, P.	Harhai	Mustio	Taylor
Cox	Harhart	Myers	Thomas
Creighton	Harkins	Neuman	Tobash
Culver	Harris	O'Brien, M.	Toepel
Curry	Heffley	O'Neill	Toohil
Cutler	Helm	Oberlander	Truitt
Daley	Hennessey	Parker	Turzai
Davidson	Hess	Pashinski	Vereb
Davis	Hickernell	Payne	Vitali
Day	Hutchinson	Payton	Vulakovich
Deasy	Josephs	Peifer	Waters
DeLissio	Kampf	Perry	Watson
Delozier	Kauffman	Petrarca	Wheatley
DeLuca	Kavulich	Petri	White
Denlinger	Keller, F.	Pickett	Youngblood
DePasquale	Keller, M.K.	Preston	
Dermody	Keller, W.	Pyle	Smith, S.,
DeWeese	Killion	Quigley	Speaker
DiGirolamo	Kirkland		

NAYS-2

Gillen	Metzgar
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NOT VOTING-0

EXCUSED-3

Cruz	Harper	Hornaman
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The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, That the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

BILL SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bill numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the title was publicly read as follows:

HB 1054, PN 3214

An Act amending the act of May 23, 1945 (P.L.913, No.367), known as the Engineer, Land Surveyor and Geologist Registration Law, further providing for continuing professional competency requirements.

Whereupon, the Speaker, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

CALENDAR CONTINUED

BILL ON THIRD CONSIDERATION

The House proceeded to third consideration of **HB 1751, PN 2239**, entitled:

An Act designating the Uniontown to Brownsville link of State Route 43, beginning with State Route 51 in Uniontown, Fayette County, and ending at State Route 119 in Brownsville, Fayette County, as the "POW/MIA/KIA Memorial Highway."

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on third consideration?
Bill was agreed to.

(Bill analysis was read.)

The SPEAKER. This bill has been considered on three different days and agreed to and is now on final passage.

The question is, shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeable to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays will now be taken.

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—194

Adolph	Donatucci	Kirkland	Quigley
Aument	Dunbar	Knowles	Quinn
Baker	Ellis	Kortz	Rapp
Barbin	Emrick	Kotik	Ravenstahl
Barrar	Evankovich	Krieger	Readshaw
Bear	Evans, D.	Kula	Reed
Benninghoff	Evans, J.	Lawrence	Reese
Bishop	Everett	Longietti	Roae
Bloom	Fabrizio	Maher	Rock
Boback	Farry	Mahoney	Roebuck
Boyd	Fleck	Major	Ross
Boyle, B.	Frankel	Maloney	Sabatina
Boyle, K.	Freeman	Mann	Saccone
Bradford	Gabler	Markosek	Sainato
Brennan	Galloway	Marshall	Samuelson
Briggs	Geist	Marsico	Santarsiero
Brooks	George	Masser	Santoni
Brown, R.	Gerber	Matzie	Saylor
Brown, V.	Gergely	McGeehan	Scavello
Brownlee	Gibbons	Metcalfe	Schroder
Burns	Gillen	Metzgar	Simmons
Buxton	Gillespie	Miccarelli	Smith, K.
Caltagirone	Gingrich	Micozzie	Smith, M.
Carroll	Godshall	Millard	Sonney
Causar	Goodman	Miller	Staback
Christiana	Grell	Milne	Stephens
Clymer	Grove	Mirabito	Stern
Cohen	Hackett	Moul	Stevenson
Conklin	Hahn	Mullery	Sturla
Costa, D.	Haluska	Mundy	Swanger
Costa, P.	Hanna	Murphy	Tallman
Cox	Harhai	Murt	Taylor
Creighton	Harhart	Mustio	Thomas
Culver	Harkins	Myers	Tobash
Curry	Harris	Neuman	Toepel
Cutler	Heffley	O'Brien, M.	Toohil
Daley	Helm	O'Neill	Truitt
Davidson	Hennessey	Oberlander	Turzai
Davis	Hess	Parker	Vereb
Day	Hickernell	Pashinski	Vitali
Deasy	Hutchinson	Payne	Vulakovich
DeLissio	Josephs	Payton	Waters
Delozier	Kampf	Peifer	Watson

DeLuca	Kauffman	Perry	Wheatley
Denlinger	Kavulich	Petrarca	White
DePasquale	Keller, F.	Petri	Youngblood
Dermody	Keller, M.K.	Pickett	
DeWeese	Keller, W.	Preston	Smith, S.,
DiGirolamo	Killion	Pyle	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

EXCUSED—3

Cruz	Harper	Hornaman
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The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the bill passed finally.

Ordered, That the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
(JOHN MAHER) PRESIDING

BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION

The House proceeded to second consideration of **HB 153, PN 1654**, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reducing the size of the General Assembly.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Mr. Smith.
Mr. S. SMITH. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Admittedly, this is a rather unique position to be in, and it is not one of the normal proceedings of the House, and I would say that anytime some group of people elects someone as Speaker of the House, and in a sense, the first thing they do is suggest that 50 of you should not be here someday down the road makes it even a little more unique and awkward in some respects. But this is an issue that I have evolved over the years. I am from a small, rural county, as most of you know, and back in the earlier years of my service in this House, if someone talked about reducing the size of the legislature, I would think there is nothing magical about 203 members in the House and 50 in the Senate because I was not really sure, but being from a rural community, I thought the status quo was a safer place to be.

In the years as serving as a floor leader, I began to view it somewhat differently, and what prompted me ultimately to actually propose this constitutional amendment to reduce the size of the House to 153 was something I saw, not as a Republican and not as a Democrat – it is not an issue that cuts at all on that vein, in my view – was something about the ability of this body to do its work. For a legislative body to really be successful, it requires more than just having a majority of votes, although that helps, having been on both sides of that over the years. For the body to do its best work, there has to be a more deliberative debate on the issues and there needs to be a greater

level of communication and understanding. I put a little bit of emphasis on understanding because what I have seen is that sometimes, and maybe even some of this I have seen as Speaker, where you are in a semineutral position presiding over the House, that there is sometimes a lack of understanding, not that that would require us to agree, but that understanding makes it a little more palatable, a little more manageable, to come to perhaps a compromise or at least to understand the problems the other individual on the opposite side of that particular issue is espousing. And at the end of the day, I ultimately think that this body will be more efficient, and I define "efficient" as meaning that the end product will be better, not necessarily faster. The whole concept of our government that the Founding Fathers wove into the Constitution of this country and significantly mirrored by our State Constitution, certainly in terms of the three branches of government, it mirrors that significantly. It is not about speed. The legislative process is supposed to be cumbersome. It is supposed to be deliberative. It is not supposed to be easy. Changing the law is not supposed to be simple. Changing the Constitution is arguably designed to be even more cumbersome, because once it is in the Constitution, it is closer to being written in stone. Although what I am proposing is obviously changing some of what would be carved in stone.

A little bit of history. In the Constitutional Convention that this State convened in in '67, the national mood was one where the legislative bodies were deemed to need to be more professional. And in the wake of the last many years of legislative reform, the debate over legislative reform, arguably it was 180 degrees different, the attitude of the general public. And this was not something just in Pennsylvania; this was across the nation. And it was about a professional legislature, full-time legislature with professional staff. A lot of the basis for that probably had to do with the balance of power between the three branches of government, that the legislative branch was not that much in balance; it was the little sister of the poor, perhaps. But the movement of that convention was to create a professional legislature so that it would be able to stand on a par with the administration. At that time they also had this same debate that we are about to engage in, and the debate was about the size of the House.

Now, I am going to read to you a couple of remarks that were made at that Constitutional Convention because I think it is kind of interesting that the debate maybe has not changed, although I would argue that it should. On January 22, 1968, Committee Proposal No. 1 was introduced to the delegates. This proposal would form the basis for what became the current Article II, section 16, of the Pennsylvania Constitution, and it contained the directive for 203 House districts.

On February 5, 1968, a delegate by the name of Michael delivered these remarks, and I would like you to listen to them, quote: "In 1873, when the Constitutional Convention last met, they set the House number at 200. In 1870, the population of Pennsylvania was about 3.5 million. That meant that after the apportionment, our Representatives were each representing about 17,500 people. Today, we are talking about approximately 60,000 voters per Representative. Yet can you say with me today that our Representatives have less communication with the voters than they had back in 1873? Remember, Alexander Graham Bell did not invent the telephone until 1876. Henry Ford had not constructed his first automobile until well after 1900. Today, we can call any place

in the Commonwealth within a few minutes. There are over 100,000 miles of roads in Pennsylvania. Communication and transportation are completely different from the times as we look back to 1873.... In 25 more years what kind of communication and transportation are we going to have? In other words, this idea of numbers, a magic ratio, say, of 60,000 voters to one Representative, just is not significant today when we look at the changes that are coming about in transportation and communication. What we have to look at is how this legislature is going to work. Whether a smaller body would do the job or not."

That was in 1968 that he made these remarks. He was talking about districts of approximately 60,000 per Representative and they had this same basic debate, whether or not a member can represent a larger number of constituents effectively and with good communications with your constituents. Today legislative sessions are televised. E-mail and social media have transformed the manner in which legislators interact with their constituents. Real-time communication with multiple friends and neighbors back in the legislative districts is different even than the telephone system of 1968. Probably, that is the same comparison as that telephone system to the Pony Express of the 1800s.

The point being that in 1968, they had this same debate, and the remarks that this gentleman made at that time, he finished his remarks by noting that the "important factor, after we look at this historically and comparatively, is the effectiveness of our legislators,...the ability to legislate properly,...time for deliberation, focus by the press and the public on their activities and more significance to their jobs."

As a legislator from rural Pennsylvania, I understand the concerns that some of my colleagues have, and sometimes it gets framed as the argument— Excuse me.

I recognize the arguments that those of my colleagues from the smaller rural communities express in terms of the rural versus urban voice. That argument, I believe, was changed back in the sixties when the United States Supreme Court first ruled the one person, one vote. Prior to the Constitutional Convention, every county in this State had one legislator, the smallest of counties – the Forests, the Camerons, the Potters. The smallest of counties had one legislator. The larger counties were apportioned additional legislators based on population in a kind of a complex formula, but that allowed them to have greater representation from the larger, populated counties. But the fact is, every small county had one vote prior to the Supreme Court's ruling on one person, one vote. I would argue that it was at that day that perhaps the rural versus urban voice shifted significantly in this legislative body.

I would also suggest, in response to that argument, that over the last 20 or so years, the general movement of population in this Commonwealth has also shifted that, and what used to be, in the sixties and perhaps the early seventies, what used to be a rural versus urban divide that might have drawn the lines in this hall of the House on a lot of the issues, that that has also been eroded just by the increase in the suburban population. You look at some of the counties that we still think of as rural counties in some respects, and you look at the size and their population and the development of houses in some of them, and it has really shifted to somewhat of a trifold body in some respects. You have the rural and you have the urban, but you also have this kind of suburban rural area. I have sometimes said, just driving down the turnpike from Harrisburg to

Philadelphia, in some of those areas when you look off the road that used to be all farmland in all of our lifetimes, in reality, are now a farm and a housing development, a farm and a housing development.

So the argument that reducing the size of the House is going to erode the voice of rural Pennsylvania I do not believe holds true. Add to that that it is still a proportionate ratio, the fact that each legislative body will continue to represent approximately the same number of people as the next one. You are still going to have your perspective, your proportionate representation, as per what the population of this State prescribes when you break it out demographically.

A couple of examples that might help enumerate that, using the ideal district numbers— And by the way, at 153 members of this House, although we are looking at 2022 till this would actually take effect – and parenthetically, I made that decision when we put this together just because it seemed that adopting this needed some time to assimilate the public and that going through reapportionment an extra time midway through this 10-year cycle we are currently in would not necessarily be productive – but the population of a legislative district at 153 versus 203 would go from a little over 62,000 people to just a little over 83,000 people, not an enormous number, and I will come back to that in a minute.

But when we look at the couple of examples, using ideal district population numbers under this proposal, Crawford County's population would currently equal about 1.4 legislative districts, and under HB 153, it would equal 1.1 legislative districts. But under both current and proposed systems, Crawford County's mathematical representation in the House is unaffected. It is still .70 percent of the total number of legislative districts.

Under those same ideal conditions, using those same ideal district numbers, Philadelphia's county population would currently equal 24.4 legislative districts. Under HB 153, it would equal 18.4 legislative districts. Under both current and proposed systems, Philadelphia County's mathematical representation in the House would remain at 12.01 percent of the total number of legislative districts.

So the raw number is not what is important. It is the ratio as a whole.

I have heard some of the questions or perhaps arguments against reducing the size of the House, and obviously, that rural versus urban one is one that I wanted to address most directly, and I would suggest that there are some out there – I have heard there are some out there that say that this same effect on reducing the size of the House, it might have the same effect on minority rights under the Federal laws, and I would argue that same proportionality applies. In other words, if under 203 legislative members there were 4, statistically there should be 4 majority, minority districts carved out; at 153 members you would get 3. It would still be proportionate, and I would argue that that argument, the impact of this on minority rights, is certainly statistically invalid.

I have heard the argument that by reducing the size of the legislature, it would vest more power in the leadership, and while it may be counterintuitive, I can tell you as a member of leadership that it will work just the opposite. The larger the body, the easier it is to carve out and divide, and that with a smaller number of members within the legislature, the members of leadership, those trying to guide this place, would have a more difficult time under that premise, under that premise that

people in this place only do what leaders tell them to do. I would probably argue that that whole premise is not necessarily true. When I was whip, people would come up to me and say, where does the term "whip" come from, and there is actually a whole history lesson on how that came about, the concept of having a whip to kind of count votes and get people in line. My standing joke on that was, yes, I understand what it is now. It is, you hand the other member the whip and let them beat you until they agree with you, because that is what it is like sometimes when you are whipping votes around this place, is you listen to all the other concerns.

So the notion that somehow reducing the size of the legislature would vest more power in leadership, like I say, it is counterintuitive, but speaking as a member of leadership, it will actually work the other way and empower the members as they will have a greater level of authority and understanding of the process and a greater understanding. It will empower leaders to do that as well, to have a greater understanding of what the individual members are looking to do and what the thought process is behind it and allow leaders to help move that process forward. So I would probably argue it is just the opposite.

Some have suggested, some on the outside of this legislative body, outside of this room, have suggested that it would increase the influence of special interests, and quite candidly, I am not sure what the basis of that argument is. I have heard it, but again, when each of us as members have a better understanding of where the other person is coming from, I think that empowers each of us as individual legislators to do a better job, and I simply do not subscribe to that special interest influence. If anything, I would say it is the same counterintuitive kind of concept as leaders having more power, and certainly my motivation for doing this is not about that. It is about what I started with, the ability of this body to do a better job.

Just as a point of comparison, I wanted to touch on some of our comparable States and throw a few numbers out here on the table for those that suggest that each of us representing 83,000, 84,000 people is not a doable endeavor, that it is not possible. The best example is probably Ohio, because Ohio mirrors Pennsylvania in so many other ways in terms of the size of their State, their budget. Ohio is probably one of the closest States to Pennsylvania on many, many fronts. Ohio has 99 House members, and they each represent around 115,000, 116,000 people. Michigan, their House districts have an average population of 89,000 people. New York's House districts have an average population of 129,000 people. Florida's House districts have an average population of 156,000 people. Those are four States – Ohio, Michigan, New York, and Florida – that have some similarities to Pennsylvania in that they have some big urban areas and they have some very rural population. And so generally speaking, when you look at the size of the Pennsylvania legislature and its ability to do its job compared to other States, certainly reducing our size to 153 relative to our State's population, it does not move us to any extreme. It does not move us to one extreme or the other of the kind of the spectrum of legislative bodies, and if you look at some of the States, they go across the board, but many of those States are significantly different. And so the four States that I have cited I think are certainly comparable to Pennsylvania in the sense that we have some large urban areas and some very sparsely populated rural areas.

I did want to reflect back on one thing that kind of goes back to the founding of this country and something that I think all of us need to reflect back on from time to time. James Madison in the Federalist Papers, No. 55, stated that, quote, "...no political problem is less susceptible of a precise solution than that which relates to the number most convenient for a representative legislature..."; "...no political problem is less susceptible of a precise solution than that which relates to the number most convenient for a representative legislature...." Madison went on to explain, however, quote, "The truth is, that in all cases a certain number at least seems to be necessary to secure the benefits of free consultation and discussion, and to guard against too easy a combination for improper purposes; as, on the other hand, the number ought at most to be kept within a certain limit, in order to avoid the confusion and intemperance of a multitude. In all very numerous assemblies, of whatever character composed, passion never fails to wrest the sceptre from reason. Had every Athenian citizen been a Socrates, every Athenian assembly would still have been a mob." That is from the Federalist Papers 55.

And I think what Madison was reflecting on was that in order for a representative democracy to flourish, there is that balancing point between us as elected Representatives to be able to be in touch and understanding of our constituencies, to represent the differences between my constituency and yours, and yet not to have that body be so big that it is just a reflection of that mob that Madison referred to, which is a pure democracy, a pure democracy where it is a straight minority rule, where there is no consideration of any minority views.

Mr. Speaker, as I kind of opened up, I did not enter into this lightly. It is something that I have evolved to believe, and as Speaker of this House, it certainly made it a little more difficult to propose that the size of the House be reduced. However, as we consider this bill, I ask for your positive consideration and understanding that it will make this legislative body more effective in the sense of producing a quality product out of the end of the legislative manufacturing line, and I ask for your support as we proceed to consideration of HB 153 on second consideration.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

GUESTS INTRODUCED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. We have very special guests with us for this historic debate. They include the son of our Speaker, Mr. Zach Smith, joined with his colleagues from Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Jessica Tomlinson, Elizabeth Solomonides, Justin Thomas, Zach Stayman, Brad August, and the chief of staff to the IUP president, Dr. David Werner, Robin Gorman. Welcome to the hall of the House.

CONSIDERATION OF HB 153 CONTINUED

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration?

Mr. O'NEILL offered the following amendment
No. A09577:

Amend Bill, page 1, line 9, by inserting a bracket before "50"
Amend Bill, page 1, line 9, by inserting after "50"
] 38

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

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman, Mr. Vitali, rise?

Mr. VITALI. Point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. You may state your point of order.

Mr. VITALI. Mr. Speaker, when the Speaker was speaking on the bill, I went up to your clerk and asked to be recognized for interrogation, and my question is, would I—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Do you have a point of order, Mr. Vitali? If you do, would you please state it.

Mr. VITALI. The point of order is, is it proper to proceed to the amendments in the circumstance where the maker of a bill speaks on second consideration and there has been a request to interrogate the maker of the bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Mr. Vitali, I would have believed you were in this chamber long enough to know that we do not accomplish interrogation in that fashion. Rather, when a member is recognized in due course, then at that time when you have your opportunity, if you desire an opportunity to speak on the bill and you seek to interrogate, at that time you may solicit interrogation. There is no inherent right of a member to interrupt another member, Mr. Vitali, and consequently, I did not grant you that right.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. VITALI. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. You will state your inquiry, please.

Mr. VITALI. When a maker of a bill chooses to speak on the bill on second consideration, would a member be in order to interrogate the maker of the bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Mr. Vitali, I suggest if you get to that bridge, we will cross it then.

Does the gentleman have any further parliamentary inquiries?

Mr. VITALI. Yes, I do, Mr. Speaker, because in fact we have gotten to that, because in fact the maker of the bill did in fact speak on interrogation—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Are you making a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. VITALI. —and I did in fact request to interrogate. So we are in fact at that point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Mr. Vitali, you had not been recognized. You were recognized for a parliamentary inquiry. You have, I believe, concluded your parliamentary inquiry, and if you wish to be recognized on the bill, I suggest that you have

the associate to the right of the rostrum see that you are seeking that attention and you will be added to the list.

Mr. VITALI. I have another parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Please, Mr. Vitali, proceed with a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. VITALI. And again, I would ask for a yes-or-no answer, and I will be listening closely to that, and that is as follows; my parliamentary inquiry is as follows: When the maker of a bill chooses to speak on that bill during second consideration and another member requests to interrogate that member, does he have a right to interrogate? Yes or no, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Mr. Vitali, I think we have covered this ground, but to aid you further, rule 11 explicitly prohibits members, like yourself, from interrupting another member who has the floor. If you wish to be recognized on your own account and in the course of that recognition desire to make an inquiry to another member, at that time, at that time you have the right to make that inquiry. You do not have the right to interrupt another member, no matter how upset this may make you.

Mr. VITALI. A further parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker; a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Mr. Vitali, you are seeming to be dilatory, but I will entertain one if you have a substantive one.

Mr. VITALI. You have twice now, Mr. Speaker, in your answer suggested I do not have a right to interrupt a member, and I fully agree and in fact did not. In fact, I went up to your staffer, standing to your right, in the course of Mr. Smith's explanation. I said to that person, I would like to interrogate when he has concluded. So I did not interrupt.

So my parliamentary inquiry to you is, could you clarify the interruption you are referring to? I simply asked to be put in line to ask the maker of the bill a question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Well, Mr. Vitali, you will be happy to know you are in the line, and if you would resort to your assigned seat, we could proceed, and we might even get to your spot in the line.

Mr. VITALI. Mr. Speaker, a further inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Mr. Vitali, I think it is rather clear, you are on the list of people to be recognized on second consideration, and I expect you will also be interested in being recognized on amendments as we proceed, but I think it is in the interest of the House to proceed. I think there is clarity that one member cannot interrupt another member for the purpose of interrogation. The Speaker had the floor. I am having difficulty understanding what nuance you perceive there that seems invisible to the Chair. You have recited your question any number of ways. I think my answers have been consistent. So I would ask you to refrain from further inquiries until such time as you are recognized on this bill, as you will be in due course.

Mr. VITALI. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas, my good friend, rise?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Yes, Mr. Thomas. Please state your inquiry.

Mr. THOMAS. I want to just ask, will you, as the Speaker in absentia, respect the voice of the minority party of this body?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Absolutely, Mr. Thomas.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bucks County, Mr. O'Neill, who offers amendment A09577.

Mr. O'Neill, thank you for your patience.

Mr. O'NEILL. You are most welcome, Mr. Speaker. It is the special ed teacher in me.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment, just to clarify it a little bit, what it basically does is, under this constitutional amendment what it would do is reduce the Senate at the same percentage, 25 percent, as the House would be reduced. So therefore the Senate would be reduced from 50 to 38 members.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes, on the question of amendment A09577, the gentleman from Jefferson County, the Speaker, Mr. Smith.

Mr. S. SMITH. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Obviously, when I introduced this bill to only reduce the size of the House, I had a purpose for that, and the purpose for not looking at the Senate, for not including the Senate in the overall reduction of the legislature was twofold. One, I am not so sure that the Senate necessarily needs to be smaller, but the real reason— Well, I have had my derogatory comments about the Senate on this side from time to time.

The second reason, though, and the more basis for just doing that was that I did not know where the Senate would be on reducing the size of the legislature, and I thought that it was perhaps a good starting point to say that we in the House believe that our legislative body, assuming agreement, that we in the House believe our body could do a better job with a slightly smaller number of members and thereby let that be the rhetorical kind of question to the Senate. If you think that the size of the Senate needs to be reduced to be more efficient, to do a better job, then we kind of let that up to them.

In the ensuing days whenever this bill was being talked about, HB 153, and the consideration of it, it has become clear that as the Senate figured out that we were pretty serious or certainly that I was serious about this, that it was not just being introduced for public relations purposes, that I truly believed that this bill should be considered, that this constitutional amendment should be considered, it has become apparent to me that the Senate is probably open to a proportionate reduction. Whether they would agree with 153 and 40, I do not know for sure, but in that light, I believe the purpose of my introducing this bill only focused on the House. I think it has achieved that fundamental goal.

And consequently, Mr. Speaker, I am not opposed to reducing the size of the Senate along with the House. Logically speaking, I suppose there is some basis for doing it on a proportionate level, and in that sense, Mr. Speaker, in that vein I would ask the members to support amendment A09577.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On the question, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny County, Representative Petrone.

Mr. DeLUCA. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Representative DeLuca; I am so sorry.

Mr. DeLUCA. It is quite all right, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the O'Neill amendment.

You know, since I have been up here, this body with 203 members has worked harder, longer, and passed more legislation than those 50 members on the other side, and if you say that we need to reduce it to make it more efficient in this House, then certainly they need to be reduced, because they certainly are not efficient for the 12 million Pennsylvanians in this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I think this is a good amendment, and I think we ought to support it just like the Speaker had said. Support this amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman and recognizes the minority leader, the gentleman from Allegheny County, Representative Dermody.

Mr. DERMODY. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman from Penn Hills. We should certainly support the O'Neill amendment. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—169

Adolph	Donatucci	Keller, M.K.	Preston
Aument	Dunbar	Keller, W.	Pyle
Baker	Ellis	Killion	Quigley
Barbin	Emrick	Kirkland	Quinn
Barrar	Evankovich	Knowles	Rapp
Bear	Evans, J.	Kortz	Ravenstahl
Benninghoff	Everett	Kotik	Readshaw
Bishop	Fabrizio	Krieger	Reed
Bloom	Farry	Longiotti	Reese
Boback	Fleck	Maher	Rock
Boyd	Frankel	Mahoney	Roebuck
Boyle, B.	Gabler	Major	Ross
Boyle, K.	Galloway	Maloney	Sabatina
Bradford	Geist	Markosek	Saccone
Brown, R.	George	Marsico	Sainato
Brownlee	Gergely	Matzie	Santoni
Burns	Gibbons	McGeehan	Saylor
Buxton	Gillen	Metcalfe	Scavello
Caltagirone	Gillespie	Metzgar	Scroder
Carroll	Gingrich	Miccarelli	Simmons
Causar	Godshall	Micozzie	Smith, K.
Clymer	Goodman	Millard	Smith, M.
Cohen	Grell	Miller	Sonney
Conklin	Grove	Milne	Staback
Costa, D.	Hackett	Mirabito	Stephens
Costa, P.	Hahn	Moul	Stern
Cox	Haluska	Mullery	Stevenson
Creighton	Hanna	Mundy	Swanger
Culver	Harhai	Murphy	Tallman
Curry	Harhart	Murt	Taylor
Cutler	Harkins	Myers	Thomas
Daley	Harris	Neuman	Toepel
Davidson	Heffley	O'Brien, M.	Turzai
Davis	Helm	O'Neill	Vereb
Day	Hennessey	Oberlander	Vulakovich
Deasy	Hess	Parker	Waters
Delozier	Hickernell	Pashinski	Watson
DeLuca	Hutchinson	Payne	White
Denlinger	Josephs	Payton	Youngblood
DePasquale	Kampf	Peifer	
Dermody	Kauffman	Perry	Smith, S.,
DeWeese	Kavulich	Petrarca	Speaker
DiGirolamo	Keller, F.	Pickett	

NAYS—25

Brennan	Freeman	Masser	Sturla
Briggs	Gerber	Mustio	Tobash
Brooks	Kula	Petri	Toohil
Brown, V.	Lawrence	Roae	Truitt
Christiana	Mann	Samuelson	Vitali
DeLissio	Marshall	Santarsiero	Wheatley
Evans, D.			

NOT VOTING—0

EXCUSED—3

Cruz	Harper	Hornaman
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The majority having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the amendment was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny County, Mr. Kortz, who offers amendment A08313.

Mr. Kortz, this is substantively very similar to the amendment just adopted. Do you wish to proceed with your amendment, or will you be withdrawing it?

Mr. KORTZ. Yes, Mr. Speaker, I still would like to introduce this amendment. This amendment – and I applaud the gentleman from Bucks County for bringing this up – my amendment takes it one step further by reducing the Senate from 50 down to 30 members. I want to take out 20 Senators. I think they can handle the—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman suspend.

We still need to go through the housekeeping, if you do not mind.

Mr. KORTZ. Sure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. I was inquiring if you were offering the amendment.

Mr. KORTZ. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Will the clerk read the amendment, please.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration as amended?

Mr. KORTZ offered the following amendment No. **A08313**:

Amend Bill, page 1, line 9, by inserting a bracket before "50"

Amend Bill, page 1, line 9, by inserting after "50"

] 30

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny County, Representative Kortz, on the amendment.

Mr. KORTZ. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Amendment 08313 takes it one step further to what we just passed with the gentleman from Bucks County. Instead of reducing it down by 12 members, I would like to go a little bit further and take it down by 20 members in the Senate. I believe the gentlemen and ladies in that chamber, the upper chamber, can handle the 413,000 people they would be representing.

So I would ask for an affirmative vote on amendment 08313. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Thank you.

On the amendment, the Chair recognizes the majority leader, the gentleman from Allegheny County, Mr. Turzai.

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

I rise in opposition to amendment 8313.

To the extent that the constitutional amendment is addressing both chambers, we just passed an amendment that addressed the chamber across the Capitol. It had a significant vote. The prime sponsor of this constitutional amendment, the leader of this institution, indicated an agreement on that particular amendment. There is no need. This is a superfluous amendment. The agreed-upon proportions between the reductions in this chamber and the accompanying chamber were taken or addressed in the prior amendment.

I would ask everybody to please vote "no." We are undertaking a serious constitutional discussion here today, and we did that with respect to both chambers with the prior amendment from the gentleman from Bucks County. Please vote "no." This is disproportional to what was already agreed to in the prior amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On the amendment, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny County, the minority leader, Representative Dermody.

Mr. DERMODY. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from West Mifflin is serious. He proposes an amendment that would further reduce the Senate. It would help us help the Senate become more efficient, less costly. I think it is a good amendment, and we all should support it.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman and recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny County, the maker of the amendment, Mr. Kortz.

Mr. KORTZ. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment was not put forth in a facetious manner at all. It was thought out and it was put forth in a very serious manner, and it will help to reduce the cost as well as bring efficiency into the upper chamber. We are looking at a minimum savings of \$2.5 million a year, and that is a very conservative estimate, and again, that is just on the salaries and benefits, not counting staff.

So I would ask the members to please, please take another look at this and give an affirmative vote. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—49

Bishop	Dermody	Keller, W.	Neuman
Brownlee	DeWeese	Kirkland	O'Brien, M.
Burns	Donatucci	Kortz	Parker
Caltagirone	Fabrizio	Kotik	Payton
Cohen	Frankel	Mahoney	Ravenstahl
Conklin	Galloway	Markosek	Readshaw
Curry	Gergely	Matzie	Roebuck
Daley	Gibbons	McGeehan	Sabatina
Davidson	Haluska	Mirabito	Santoni
Davis	Hanna	Mundy	Smith, M.
Deasy	Harkins	Murphy	White
DeLuca	Josephs	Myers	Youngblood
DePasquale			

NAYS—145

Adolph	Evankovich	Kula	Roae
Aument	Evans, D.	Lawrence	Rock
Baker	Evans, J.	Longietti	Ross
Barbin	Everett	Maher	Saccone
Barrar	Farry	Major	Sainato
Bear	Fleck	Maloney	Samuelson
Benninghoff	Freeman	Mann	Santarsiero
Bloom	Gabler	Marshall	Saylor
Boback	Geist	Marsico	Scavello
Boyd	George	Masser	Schroder
Boyle, B.	Gerber	Metcalfe	Simmons
Boyle, K.	Gillen	Metzgar	Smith, K.
Bradford	Gillespie	Miccarelli	Sonney
Brennan	Gingrich	Micozzie	Staback
Briggs	Godshall	Millard	Stephens
Brooks	Goodman	Miller	Stern
Brown, R.	Grell	Milne	Stevenson
Brown, V.	Grove	Moul	Sturla
Buxton	Hackett	Mullery	Swanger
Carroll	Hahn	Murt	Tallman
Causar	Harhai	Mustio	Taylor
Christiana	Harhart	O'Neill	Thomas
Clymer	Harris	Oberlander	Tobash
Costa, D.	Heffley	Pashinski	Toepel
Costa, P.	Helm	Payne	Toohil
Cox	Hennessey	Peifer	Truitt
Creighton	Hess	Perry	Turzai
Culver	Hickernell	Petrarca	Vereb
Cutler	Hutchinson	Petri	Vitali
Day	Kampf	Pickett	Vulakovich
DeLissio	Kauffman	Preston	Waters
Delozier	Kavulich	Pyle	Watson
Denlinger	Keller, F.	Quigley	Wheatley
DiGirolamo	Keller, M.K.	Quinn	
Dunbar	Killion	Rapp	Smith, S.,
Ellis	Knowles	Reed	Speaker
Emrick	Krieger	Reese	

NOT VOTING—0

EXCUSED—3

Cruz	Harper	Hornaman
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Less than the majority having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the negative and the amendment was not agreed to.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman, Mr. McGeehan, intend to offer his amendment?

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration as amended?

Mr. **McGEEHAN** offered the following amendment No. **A09584**:

Amend Bill, page 1, line 9, by inserting a bracket before "50"

Amend Bill, page 1, line 9, by inserting after "50"

] 12

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

AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On that question, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Representative McGeehan.

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

Mr. Speaker, because of the visionary and clear-minded work of my colleague from Bucks County in adopting that amendment, I am going to withdraw this amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Fayette County, Mr. Mahoney, intend to offer his amendment, A09612? The amendment is withdrawn. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Franklin County, Mr. Kauffman.

Mr. Kauffman, do you intend to offer amendment A09529? Do you offer it? The gentleman is in order.

Mr. KAUFFMAN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I appreciate the opportunity to address this issue.

I will be withdrawing this amendment. The chairman of the House State Government Committee has committed to giving my bill a vote in committee, and so I am going to withdraw this because I know my bill can stand alone. It is a good piece of legislation and does not need to piggyback on the Speaker's good bill. Thank you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration as amended?

Ms. **JOSEPHS** offered the following amendment No. **A08190**:

Amend Bill, page 1, lines 9 through 13; page 2, lines 1 through 3, by striking out all of said lines on said pages and inserting

[The] (a) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the Commonwealth shall be divided into 50 senatorial and 203 representative districts, which shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable.

(2) Beginning with the legislative session that commences the first Tuesday of January 2023, the Commonwealth shall be divided into 193 representative districts, which shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable.

(3) Beginning with the legislative session that commences the first Tuesday of January 2033, the Commonwealth shall be divided into 183 representative districts, which shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable.

(4) Beginning with the legislative session that commences the first Tuesday of January 2043, the Commonwealth shall be divided into 173 representative districts, which shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable.

(5) Beginning with the legislative session that commences the first Tuesday of January 2053, the Commonwealth shall be divided into 163 representative districts, which shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable.

(6) Beginning with the legislative session that commences the first Tuesday of January 2063, the Commonwealth shall be divided into 153 representative districts, which shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable.

(b) Each senatorial district shall elect one Senator, and each representative district one Representative. Unless absolutely necessary no county, city, incorporated town, borough, township or ward shall be divided in forming either a senatorial or representative district.

Section 2. (a) The first elections after reapportionment of the Commonwealth under section 17 of Article II of the Constitution of Pennsylvania to conform to the amendment under section 1 of this Joint Resolution, as it relates to the addition of section 16(a)(2) of Article II, shall be held in the year 2022.

(b) The first elections after reapportionment of the Commonwealth under section 17 of Article II of the Constitution of Pennsylvania to conform to the amendment under section 1 of this Joint Resolution, as it relates to the addition of section 16(a)(3) of Article II, shall be held in the year 2032.

(c) The first elections after reapportionment of the Commonwealth under section 17 of Article II of the Constitution of Pennsylvania to conform to the amendment under section 1 of this Joint Resolution, as it relates to the addition of section 16(a)(4) of Article II, shall be held in the year 2042.

(d) The first elections after reapportionment of the Commonwealth under section 17 of Article II of the Constitution of Pennsylvania to conform to the amendment under section 1 of this Joint Resolution, as it relates to the addition of section 16(a)(5) of Article II, shall be held in the year 2052.

(e) The first elections after reapportionment of the Commonwealth under section 17 of Article II of the Constitution of Pennsylvania to conform to the amendment under section 1 of this Joint Resolution, as it relates to the addition of section 16(a)(6) of Article II, shall be held in the year 2062.

Amend Bill, page 2, line 4, by striking out "2" and inserting

3

Amend Bill, page 2, lines 27 through 30; page 3, line 1, by striking out all of said lines on said pages

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On that question, the Chair recognizes the gentlelady from Philadelphia, Representative Josephs.

Ms. JOSEPHS. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Amendment 08190 would require that the Legislative Reapportionment Commission, beginning in the year 2023, reduce the number of legislative districts in the Commonwealth by 10 districts, and then after each Federal decennial census until the census of 2060, reduce again the House by 10 seats. We would end up with 153, but it would be more gradual, give us all a chance, a 10-year chance to see if the constituents like it when we go part way and whether they want to stop the process or accelerate it.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the lady and recognizes the gentleman from Jefferson County, our Speaker, Mr. Smith, on the question.

Mr. S. SMITH. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

It seems to me that while I understand the phased-in quality of this amendment and while that process may make sense in other elements of our legislative debate where you may phase something in or phase something out over a period of time, it seems to me that when we are dealing with the Constitution, that we either believe the size of the House, the size of the Senate, the size of the legislature as a whole would be better at a smaller number or a larger number, if you so choose, and we can debate about what that number is, and none of us would propose to say that we know the magic number as to what it would be, but it is incumbent upon us to make that determination and to set that number before the people of Pennsylvania. In a couple of years if this goes through the process, the constitutional amendments go through, that the voters of Pennsylvania make their decision as to whether or not it was a good idea or not, but to phase in a reduction of the legislature over a number of years, over 50 years, I believe the amendment would do, I think adds a level of turmoil and uncertainty that does not reflect well on what we truly think is best.

And so I would oppose this amendment, because I think that we just simply need to make a decision as to what the size should be, and certainly this is not the last day that we would debate this. The Senate would weigh in on this matter if it passes this House, and they may pick another couple of numbers for the size of the House and the Senate. So this is not the last day we might debate the numbers, but to phase it in, Mr. Speaker, I think will confuse and add a certain level of dysfunctionality to this legislative body.

It is a constitutional amendment. It is something that it either is adopted or it is not. We are either reducing the size of the House or we are not, we are reducing the size of the Senate or we are not, and let the voters decide that in a straight-up fashion, and I would ask the members to vote against the Josephs amendment. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On the question, the gentleman from Delaware County, Representative Vitali, is recognized.

Mr. VITALI. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I stand in support of the Josephs amendment, and although I am, frankly, not comfortable with the procedure for shrinking the legislature, and I will outline that at another point in the debate, I think going slow is better than the way that the maker of the bill is suggesting, and I think one reason is you have seen

such a partisan, politically steeped reapportionment process where the clear goal of this last reapportionment was for partisan advantage. And my fear is if this process occurs, if 50 seats are subject to that same, in my mind, despicable partisan process as early as 2014, we could be in a situation where there is a thwarting of the will of the people of this State by a distortion of the newly shaped lines. I do not want in 2014 to have 50 House seats, such a dramatic reshaping of these State House lines, because the leaders of this body have shown what their goals are, and that is purely partisan advantage. It is not responsiveness to the people of this State and what is in their best interest.

So to slow this process down so less, less shaping would be done by a body similar – that has done the previous redistricting that the court has rightly said contrary to law, I would support slowing this process down. Therefore, I would vote "yes" on the Josephs amendment. Thank you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Franklin County, Representative Kauffman, on the question of this amendment.

Mr. KAUFFMAN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

This amendment, which is virtually identical to my bill, which I take pride in authorship, I find very concerning that this is being brought up by the lady from Philadelphia, as my legislation, which is identical to this, has been here in the House of Representatives now this is the third session. And for those of you who are not aware, the gentlelady from Philadelphia chaired the State Government Committee for the 4 years prior to House Republican control that we are in right now and actually considering this worthwhile measure, and not once was there such urgency to move my bill during that 4 years that the committee was chaired. And so I am concerned that this may not be a good-faith effort, but an effort to delay and muddy the issue rather than—

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker? Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Mr. Kauffman, I will remind the gentleman that we need to refrain from characterizing the motives of other members.

Thank you, Mr. Kauffman.

Mr. KAUFFMAN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

But nonetheless, Mr. Speaker, I will be opposing this amendment and urge all of my colleagues to do so and then I will urge you to support this as a freestanding bill when it is considered in the State Government Committee and, hopefully, subsequently brought to this floor for consideration. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman and, on the question, recognizes the gentleman from Lancaster County, Representative Sturla.

Mr. STURLA. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, while I find myself at odds with the Speaker of the House, the maker of the bill, on this particular piece of legislation, I do say I must find that I am in agreement with him on his rationale as to why we should vote "no" on this amendment. He said, if you are for a smaller legislature, then be for it now; do not mess around; no reason to drag it out; let us just do it. And later on there will be an opportunity for members to vote on an amendment that would have it take effect immediately after the electorate would say yes in a referendum. And so rather than delaying it so that most of the people that are currently serving in this House would never be affected by the reduction in the size of the legislature, I must say I agree with

the maker of the bill. Let us get on with it. If we are going to cut the size of the legislature, let us cut it now. Why wait? What are you afraid of?

So for those reasons, I, too, do not want to wait around. I do not believe we should be cutting the size of the legislature, but if we are going to cut it, let us do it now. So I will be voting "no" on this amendment. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman and recognizes, on the question, the gentleman from Philadelphia, Representative Thomas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I would be excited if we were doing something about the rising number of people who are out of work and have been out of work for the last 6 months. I would be happy if at almost something to 6 we were talking about babies in Pennsylvania that are uninsured. I would be excited if we were talking about higher education. We have some stellar students here from Indiana University. We have 14 Commonwealth-related colleges and universities who do not know whether they will be able to open their doors come September, and if they can open their doors, they are unsure as to whether or not they can provide a quality of education to the kids that want to come there. But, Mr. Speaker, whether this House is 153 or 203, there will always be a voice that wants to talk about something other than what is facing the people of Pennsylvania, and reducing the size of the General Assembly is not going to resolve that problem.

I have had the luxury of serving in this chamber under at least 6 different Speakers, and while we were 203, I have seen Speakers like Speaker Ryan, Speaker Irvis, that whether we were 203 or 503, they were able to bring resolution to some of the tough issues that we were facing. So the size does not equal results. What equals results is, number one, people deciding to respect one another. Whether they are tall, short, whether they come from Philadelphia or whether they come from Erie, respect is number one, and then once there is respect, people can communicate, cooperate, collaborate, can reach a consensus around issues that face the people of Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Would the gentleman yield.

Mr. THOMAS. So I reluctantly—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Mr. Thomas—

Mr. THOMAS.—I am going to focus my attention—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Mr. Thomas—

Mr. THOMAS.—on the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Speaking of respect, I would ask that the members reduce the volume of sidebar conversations so that Mr. Thomas can be heard.

You may proceed.

Mr. THOMAS. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I did not want to ask that because I was just going to raise my voice, because there are people here that no matter who you are, if they do not want to listen to you, they are not going to listen to you.

You are listening? Then why did you introduce voter ID?

Mr. Speaker, on the amendment. Mr. Speaker, I am not wedded to the principles of this amendment, but I am wedded to the need to slow this process down, Mr. Speaker, and there will probably be other amendments that will drag this process out, because one of the things that I heard from our esteemed Speaker when, on second consideration, he went into explaining his bill, I recall him saying that Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, is a shining star of America. Its diversity is tied up in its

greatness. And I heard the Speaker say that in Pennsylvania we have a rural community, we have a suburban community, and we have an urban community, and so I know that he also knows that Pennsylvania has the third or second highest number of people in poverty than any other State.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I am hoping that at some point, and maybe even before HB 153 was introduced or the Josephs amendment was even introduced, I wonder how many people in suburban and urban Pennsylvania sat down and had a conversation about this, because I hear people saying, throw the bums out, not because they are too large, but because they do not reflect what it is that we need them to be representing. This is not California. This is not a delegatory body. It is a representative body, and to that end, when we decide to make structural changes like the one that is in front of us, we need to sit down and have some conversation with people, especially the people who are going to be ultimately impacted by what it is that we do.

I have heard that this is going to benefit members and leadership. At what point are the people the center of what it is that we do?

And so, Mr. Speaker, I am going to vote "yes" on the Josephs amendment if she does not withdraw. I am going to vote "yes" if the Speaker does not withdraw his bill, but any opportunity that I am going to have to slow this train down so that the people of Montgomery County, the people of Philadelphia County, the people of York County, the people of Erie County, the people of Dauphin County, people from all parts of Pennsylvania need to be involved in this conversation before it becomes a referendum on whether they can vote "yes" or "no" to what we decided to do.

We have been a train off the track for some time now. We do polling—

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. TURZAI. Point of order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Would the gentleman state his point of order, please.

Mr. TURZAI. Sir, the good gentleman from Philadelphia, look, on the amendment, please. This is far afield, and it has been for some time. I do apologize.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman and just reminds his good friend from Philadelphia to try to stay on the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

But the majority leader knows that given the weight of the conversation that we are having, I am going to take whatever opportunity I can have to drive my point home that we need to slow this train down and get people involved in this conversation.

The question of whether or not a body of 153 versus 203 adequately represents 12.5 or 6 million people in Pennsylvania needs to start at the community and then come to the House, not start in the House and go back to the community. It should start with people, not politicians. The conversation that we are having today, we are starting with politicians who then at some point are going to tell people what choices they have. And so to that end, I am going to support the Josephs amendment for no other reason than it represents an opportunity to slow down this train that is running off track.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

Are there other members seeking recognition on this amendment?

The Chair recognizes the maker of the amendment, the gentlelady from Philadelphia, Representative Josephs.

Ms. JOSEPHS. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

To address the objections of the gentleman from Franklin, just let me say that we listened to our Speaker, the gentleman from Jefferson, explain to us in great detail, which I am grateful for, how he changed his mind over the course of several years, first feeling that this number of 203 was fine and now coming to the realization in his mind that we could be a smaller House, in which case – after which he introduced this legislation. So to the gentleman from Franklin, the Speaker is not the only person on this floor who has ever changed his mind, and I beg to be put in that category and given the same leeway as the Speaker.

The second point is, what I am doing here is trying to make sure we have a soft rollout, which seems to be all right with everybody for voter ID. Why not here? Why not here? Let us have a soft rollout. Let us see what the citizens think and proceed when we know what they think. Nobody out there is discussing this now. They are going to be very surprised, our voters, when they find out that the district they used to think they were in no longer exists and then they are going to sit up and have a conversation with us. Let us give them that chance. Let us have the respect for our voters, our constituents, the taxpayers here to give them that opportunity of a soft rollout.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

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

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—34

Bishop	Davis	Keller, W.	Payton
Brooks	Dermody	Kirkland	Preston
Brownlee	DeWeese	Longietti	Rapp
Caltagirone	Donatucci	Mahoney	Roebuck
Causser	Galloway	McGeehan	Sabatina
Cohen	Gergely	Myers	Santoni
Costa, P.	Hanna	O'Brien, M.	Thomas
Curry	Hutchinson	Parker	Vitali
Davidson	Josephs		

NAYS—160

Adolph	Evans, D.	Krieger	Readshaw
Aument	Evans, J.	Kula	Reed
Baker	Everett	Lawrence	Reese
Barbin	Fabrizio	Maher	Roae
Barrar	Farry	Major	Rock
Bear	Fleck	Maloney	Ross
Benninghoff	Frankel	Mann	Saccone
Bloom	Freeman	Markosek	Sainato
Boback	Gabler	Marshall	Samuelson
Boyd	Geist	Marsico	Santarsiero
Boyle, B.	George	Masser	Saylor
Boyle, K.	Gerber	Matzie	Scavello
Bradford	Gibbons	Metcalfe	Schroder
Brennan	Gillen	Metzgar	Simmons
Briggs	Gillespie	Miccarelli	Smith, K.
Brown, R.	Gingrich	Micozzie	Smith, M.
Brown, V.	Godshall	Millard	Sonney
Burns	Goodman	Miller	Staback
Buxton	Grell	Milne	Stephens

Carroll	Grove	Mirabito	Stern
Christiana	Hackett	Moul	Stevenson
Clymer	Hahn	Mullery	Sturla
Conklin	Haluska	Mundy	Swanger
Costa, D.	Harhai	Murphy	Tallman
Cox	Harhart	Murt	Taylor
Creighton	Harkins	Mustio	Tobash
Culver	Harris	Neuman	Toepel
Cutler	Heffley	O'Neill	Toohil
Daley	Helm	Oberlander	Truitt
Day	Hennessey	Pashinski	Turzai
Deasy	Hess	Payne	Vereb
DeLissio	Hickernell	Peifer	Vulakovich
DeLozier	Kampf	Perry	Waters
DeLuca	Kauffman	Petrarca	Watson
Denlinger	Kavulich	Petri	Wheatley
DePasquale	Keller, F.	Pickett	White
DiGirolamo	Keller, M.K.	Pyle	Youngblood
Dunbar	Killion	Quigley	
Ellis	Knowles	Quinn	Smith, S., Speaker
Emrick	Kortz	Ravenstahl	
Evankovich	Kotik		

NOT VOTING—0

EXCUSED—3

Cruz	Harper	Hornaman
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Less than the majority having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the negative and the amendment was not agreed to.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentlelady from Philadelphia, Ms. Josephs, intend to offer her other amendment?

Ms. JOSEPHS. Well, I have more than one. I am not sure which you are referring to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Your amendment 8312.

Ms. JOSEPHS. Yes, please.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentlewoman.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration as amended?

Ms. JOSEPHS offered the following amendment
No. **A08312**:

Amend Bill, page 1, lines 9 through 13; page 2, lines 1 through 3, by striking out all of said lines on said pages and inserting

[The] (a) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the Commonwealth shall be divided into 50 senatorial and 203 representative districts, which shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable.

(2) Beginning with the legislative session that commences the first Tuesday of January 2023, the Commonwealth shall be divided into 48 senatorial and 193 representative districts, which shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable.

(3) Beginning with the legislative session that commences the first Tuesday of January 2033, the Commonwealth shall be divided into 46 senatorial and 183 representative districts, which shall be composed

of compact and contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable.

(4) Beginning with the legislative session that commences the first Tuesday of January 2043, the Commonwealth shall be divided into 44 senatorial and 173 representative districts, which shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable.

(5) Beginning with the legislative session that commences the first Tuesday of January 2053, the Commonwealth shall be divided into 42 senatorial and 163 representative districts, which shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable.

(6) Beginning with the legislative session that commences the first Tuesday of January 2063, the Commonwealth shall be divided into 40 senatorial and 153 representative districts, which shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable.

(b) Each senatorial district shall elect one Senator, and each representative district one Representative. Unless absolutely necessary no county, city, incorporated town, borough, township or ward shall be divided in forming either a senatorial or representative district.

Section 2. (a) The first elections after reapportionment of the Commonwealth under section 17 of Article II of the Constitution of Pennsylvania to conform to the amendment under section 1 of this Joint Resolution, as it relates to the addition of section 16(a)(2) of Article II, shall be held in the year 2022.

(b) The first elections after reapportionment of the Commonwealth under section 17 of Article II of the Constitution of Pennsylvania to conform to the amendment under section 1 of this Joint Resolution, as it relates to the addition of section 16(a)(3) of Article II, shall be held in the year 2032.

(c) The first elections after reapportionment of the Commonwealth under section 17 of Article II of the Constitution of Pennsylvania to conform to the amendment under section 1 of this Joint Resolution, as it relates to the addition of section 16(a)(4) of Article II, shall be held in the year 2042.

(d) The first elections after reapportionment of the Commonwealth under section 17 of Article II of the Constitution of Pennsylvania to conform to the amendment under section 1 of this Joint Resolution, as it relates to the addition of section 16(a)(5) of Article II, shall be held in the year 2052.

(e) The first elections after reapportionment of the Commonwealth under section 17 of Article II of the Constitution of Pennsylvania to conform to the amendment under section 1 of this Joint Resolution, as it relates to the addition of section 16(a)(6) of Article II, shall be held in the year 2062.

Amend Bill, page 2, line 4, by striking out "2" and inserting
3

Amend Bill, page 2, lines 27 through 30; page 3, line 1, by striking out all of said lines on said pages

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On that question, the Chair recognizes the gentelady from Philadelphia, Representative Josephs.

Ms. JOSEPHS. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

This actually fits a lot better, and I am surprised that nobody who opposed my first amendment did not bring up this point.

This amendment is different from the first one because it not only affects us in the House, it affects those Senators in the Senate and has a rollout, a soft rollout for the Senate and for the House. That seems to me to be more appropriate since we have now included the Senate in this reduction in the number of elected officials.

So let us give people who are concerned about the Senate, let us give voters who have not only a House member, as we all know, but a Senate member as well, let us give them a chance to digest this, discuss this, and come to a conclusion before we slam them on the head with it.

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I hope people will vote with me.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On the question, the Chair recognizes the majority leader, the gentleman from Allegheny County, Representative Turzai.

Mr. TURZAI. We would ask that the members oppose amendment 8312 for the reasons previously outlined in the earlier amendment by the good lady from Philadelphia. This, too, is in gradual proportion, except that it deals with both the House and the Senate. We would ask for a "no" vote. Thank you.

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

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—32

Bishop	Davis	Josephs	Payton
Brennan	Dermody	Keller, W.	Preston
Brownlee	DeWeese	Kirkland	Roebuck
Caltagirone	Donatucci	Mahoney	Sabatina
Cohen	Galloway	McGeehan	Santoni
Costa, P.	Gergely	Myers	Thomas
Curry	Goodman	O'Brien, M.	Vitali
Davidson	Hanna	Parker	Waters

NAYS—162

Adolph	Evankovich	Kotik	Rapp
Aument	Evans, D.	Krieger	Ravenstahl
Baker	Evans, J.	Kula	Readshaw
Barbin	Everett	Lawrence	Reed
Barrar	Fabrizio	Longietti	Reese
Bear	Farry	Maher	Roae
Benninghoff	Fleck	Major	Rock
Bloom	Frankel	Maloney	Ross
Boback	Freeman	Mann	Saccone
Boyd	Gabler	Markosek	Sainato
Boyle, B.	Geist	Marshall	Samuelson
Boyle, K.	George	Marsico	Santarsiero
Bradford	Gerber	Masser	Saylor
Briggs	Gibbons	Matzie	Scavello
Brooks	Gillen	Metcalfe	Schroder
Brown, R.	Gillespie	Metzgar	Simmons
Brown, V.	Gingrich	Miccarelli	Smith, K.
Burns	Godshall	Micozzie	Smith, M.
Buxton	Grell	Millard	Sonney
Carroll	Grove	Miller	Staback
Causer	Hackett	Milne	Stephens
Christiana	Hahn	Mirabito	Stern
Clymer	Haluska	Moul	Stevenson
Conklin	Harhai	Mullery	Sturla
Costa, D.	Harhart	Mundy	Swanger
Cox	Harkins	Murphy	Tallman
Creighton	Harris	Murt	Taylor
Culver	Heffley	Mustio	Tobash
Cutler	Helm	Neuman	Toepel
Daley	Hennessey	O'Neill	Toohil
Day	Hess	Oberlander	Truitt
Deasy	Hickernell	Pashinski	Turzai
DeLissio	Hutchinson	Payne	Vereb
Delozier	Kampf	Peifer	Vulakovich
DeLuca	Kauffman	Perry	Watson

Denlinger	Kavulich	Petrarca	Wheatley
DePasquale	Keller, F.	Petri	White
DiGirolamo	Keller, M.K.	Pickett	Youngblood
Dunbar	Killion	Pyle	
Ellis	Knowles	Quigley	Smith, S.,
Emrick	Kortz	Quinn	Speaker

NOT VOTING—0

EXCUSED—3

Cruz	Harper	Hornaman
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Less than the majority having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the negative and the amendment was not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Centre County intend to offer his amendment? The other gentleman from Centre County?

The Chair will be over that amendment for a moment.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration as amended?

Mr. HANNA offered the following amendment No. **A09623**:

Amend Bill, page 1, line 1, by striking out "an amendment" and inserting

integrated amendments

Amend Bill, page 1, line 2, by inserting after "the" where it occurs the second time

legislature by establishing a part-time, unicameral

Amend Bill, page 1, lines 5 through 13; page 2, lines 1 through 30; page 3, line 1, by striking out all of said lines on said pages and inserting

Section 1. The following integrated amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania are proposed in accordance with Article XI:

(1) That section 1 of Article II be amended to read:

§ 1. Legislative power.

The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly[, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives].

(2) That section 2 of Article II be amended to read:

§ 2. Election of members; vacancies.

Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Whenever a vacancy shall occur [in either House], the presiding officer [thereof] shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

(3) That section 3 of Article II be amended to read:

§ 3. Terms of members.

[Senators] (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), members shall be elected for the term of four years [and Representatives for the term of two years].

(b) At the first general election after the adoption of the amendment adding this subsection, members from odd-numbered districts shall be elected for a term of two years, and members from even-numbered districts shall be elected for a term of four years.

(4) That section 4 of Article II be amended to read:

§ 4. Sessions.

(a) The General Assembly shall be a continuing body [during the term for which its Representatives are elected. It shall meet at 12 o'clock noon on] from the first Tuesday of January each year until the last Wednesday in February and from the first Monday in June until the first Wednesday in July. Special sessions shall be called by the Governor on petition of a majority of the members [elected to each House] or may be called by the Governor whenever in his opinion the public interest requires.

(b) The amendment of subsection (a) shall apply to the General Assembly elected at the first general election after the adoption of the amendment adding this subsection.

(5) That section 5 of Article II be amended to read:

§ 5. Qualifications of members.

[Senators] Members of the General Assembly shall be at least 25 years of age [and Representatives 21 years of age]. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State), and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

(6) That section 6 of Article II be amended to read:

§ 6. Disqualification to hold other office.

No [Senator or Representative] member of the General Assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth to which a salary, fee or perquisite is attached. No member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney-at-law or in the National Guard or in a reserve component of the armed forces of the United States) under the United States or this Commonwealth to which a salary, fee or perquisite is attached shall be a member of [either House] the General Assembly during his continuance in office.

(7) That section 8 of Article II be amended to read:

§ 8. Compensation.

The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or otherwise. No member of [either House] the General Assembly shall during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary, or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

(8) That section 9 of Article II be amended to read:

§ 9. Election of officers; judge of election and qualifications of members.

[The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members President pro tempore, who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant Governor shall be vacant. The House of Representatives] The General Assembly shall elect one of its members as Speaker. [Each House] It shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

(9) That section 10 of Article II be amended to read:

§ 10. Quorum.

A majority of [each House] the General Assembly shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members.

(10) That section 11 of Article II be amended to read:

§ 11. Powers of [each house] the General Assembly; expulsion.

[Each House] The General Assembly shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the Legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be

eligible to [either House] the General Assembly, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same offense.

(11) That section 12 of Article II be amended to read:

§ 12. Journals; yeas and nays.

[Each House] The General Assembly shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

(12) That section 13 of Article II be amended to read:

§ 13. Open sessions.

The sessions of [each House] the General Assembly and of committees of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

(13) That section 14 of Article II be repealed:

[§ 14. Adjournments.

Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.]

(14) That section 15 of Article II be amended to read:

§ 15. Privileges of members.

The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of [their respective Houses] the General Assembly and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in [either House] the General Assembly, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

(15) That section 16 of Article II be amended to read:

§ 16. Legislative districts.

The Commonwealth shall be divided into [50 senatorial and 203 representative] 407 legislative districts, which shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable. Each [senatorial] legislative district shall elect one [Senator, and each representative district one Representative] member of the General Assembly. Unless absolutely necessary no county, city, incorporated town, borough, township or ward shall be divided in forming [either a senatorial or representative] a legislative district.

(16) That section 17(b) of Article II be amended to read:

§ 17. Legislative Reapportionment Commission.

* * *

(b) The commission shall consist of [five] three members: [four] two of whom shall be the majority and minority leaders of [both the Senate and the House of Representatives] the General Assembly, or deputies appointed by each of them, and a chairman selected as hereinafter provided. No later than 60 days following the official reporting of the Federal decennial census as required by Federal law, the [four] two members shall be certified by the [President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives] Speaker of the General Assembly to the elections officer of the Commonwealth who under law shall have supervision over elections.

The [four] two members within 45 days after their certification shall select the [fifth] third member, who shall serve as chairman of the commission, and shall immediately certify his name to such elections officer. The chairman shall be a citizen of the Commonwealth other than a local, State or Federal official holding an office to which compensation is attached.

If the [four] two members fail to select the [fifth] third member within the time prescribed, a majority of the entire membership of the Supreme Court within 30 days thereafter shall appoint the chairman as aforesaid and certify his appointment to such elections officer.

Any vacancy in the commission shall be filled within 15 days in the same manner in which such position was originally filled.

* * *

(17) That section 1 of Article III be amended to read:

§ 1. Passage of laws.

No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so

altered or amended, on its passage through [either House] the General Assembly, as to change its original purpose.

(18) That section 4 of Article III be amended to read:

§ 4. Consideration of bills.

Every bill shall be considered on three different days [in each House]. All amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill and before the final vote is taken, upon written request addressed to the presiding officer of [either House] the General Assembly by at least 25% of the members elected to [that House] the General Assembly, any bill shall be read at length [in that House]. No bill shall become a law, unless on its final passage the vote is taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against it are entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to [each House] the General Assembly is recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

(19) That section 5 of Article III be repealed:

[§ 5. Concurring in amendments; conference committee reports.

No amendment to bills by one House shall be concurred in by the other, except by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either House only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journals.]

(20) That section 8 of Article III be amended to read:

§ 8. Signing of bills.

The presiding officer of [each House] the General Assembly shall, in the presence of the [House over which he presides] General Assembly, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing; and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

(21) That section 9 of Article III be amended to read:

§ 9. Action on concurrent orders and resolutions.

Every order, resolution or vote, [to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary,] except on the question of adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of [both Houses] the General Assembly according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

(22) That section 10 of Article III be repealed:

[§ 10. Revenue bills.

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.]

(23) That section 13 of Article III be amended to read:

§ 13. Vote denied members with personal interest.

A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the [House of which he is a member] General Assembly, and shall not vote thereon.

(24) That section 17 of Article III be amended to read:

§ 17. Appointment of legislative officers and employees.

The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees [of each House], and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized, to any person, except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

(25) That section 30 of Article III be amended to read:

§ 30. Charitable and educational appropriations.

No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to [each House] the General Assembly.

(26) That section 2 of Article IV be amended to read:

§ 2. Duties of Governor; election procedure; tie or contest.

The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor,

who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of the general election, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the [President of the Senate] Speaker of the General Assembly, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members [of both Houses] of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the [joint] vote of the members of [both Houses] the General Assembly. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from [both Houses of] the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

(27) That section 4 of Article IV be amended to read:

§ 4. Lieutenant Governor.

A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen jointly with the Governor by the casting by each voter of a single vote applicable to both offices, for the same term, and subject to the same provisions as the Governor[; he shall be President of the Senate. As such, he may vote in case of a tie on any question except the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, the adoption of a conference report or the concurrence in amendments made by the House of Representatives].

(28) That section 8 of Article IV be amended to read:

§ 8. Appointing power.

(a) The Governor shall appoint a Secretary of Education and such other officers as he shall be authorized by law to appoint. The appointment of the Secretary of Education and of such other officers as may be specified by law, shall be subject to the consent of two-thirds or a majority of the members elected to the [Senate] General Assembly as is specified by law.

(b) The Governor shall fill vacancies in offices to which he appoints by nominating to the [Senate] General Assembly a proper person to fill the vacancy within 90 days of the first day of the vacancy and not thereafter. The [Senate] General Assembly shall act on each executive nomination within 25 legislative days of its submission. If the [Senate] General Assembly has not voted upon a nomination within 15 legislative days following such submission, any [five] 25 members of the [Senate] General Assembly may, in writing, request the presiding officer of the [Senate] General Assembly to place the nomination before the entire [Senate] General Assembly body whereby the nomination must be voted upon prior to the expiration of five legislative days or 25 legislative days following submission by the Governor, whichever occurs first. If the nomination is made during a recess or after adjournment sine die, the [Senate] General Assembly shall act upon it within 25 legislative days after its return or reconvening. If the [Senate] General Assembly for any reason fails to act upon a nomination submitted to it within the required 25 legislative days, the nominee shall take office as if the appointment had been consented to by the [Senate] General Assembly. The Governor shall in a similar manner fill vacancies in the offices of Lieutenant Governor, Auditor General, State Treasurer, justice, judge, justice of the peace and in any other elective office he is authorized to fill. In the case of a vacancy in an elective office, a person shall be elected to the office on the next election day appropriate to the office unless the first day of the vacancy is within two calendar months immediately preceding the election day in which case the election shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to the office.

(c) In acting on executive nominations, the [Senate] General Assembly shall sit with open doors. The votes shall be taken by yeas and nays and shall be entered on the journal.

(29) That section 9 of Article IV be amended to read:

§ 9. Pardoning power; Board of Pardons.

(a) In all criminal cases except impeachment the Governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutation of sentences and pardons; but no pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted, except on the recommendation in writing of a majority of the Board of Pardons, and, in the case of a sentence of

death or life imprisonment, on the unanimous recommendation in writing of the Board of Pardons, after full hearing in open session, upon due public notice. The recommendation, with the reasons therefor at length, shall be delivered to the Governor and a copy thereof shall be kept on file in the office of the Lieutenant Governor in a docket kept for that purpose.

(b) The Board of Pardons shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor who shall be chairman, the Attorney General and three members appointed by the Governor with the consent of a majority of the members elected to the [Senate] General Assembly for terms of six years. The three members appointed by the Governor shall be residents of Pennsylvania. One shall be a crime victim, one a corrections expert and the third a doctor of medicine, psychiatrist or psychologist. The board shall keep records of its actions, which shall at all times be open for public inspection.

(30) That section 12 of Article IV be amended to read:

§ 12. Power to convene and adjourn the General Assembly.

He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly[, and in case of disagreement between the two Houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months]. He shall have power to convene the [Senate] General Assembly in extraordinary session by proclamation for the transaction of Executive business.

(31) That section 14 of Article IV be amended to read:

§ 14. Vacancy in office of Lieutenant Governor.

In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify or resignation of the Lieutenant Governor[, or in case he should become Governor under section 13 of this article, the President pro tempore of the Senate shall become Lieutenant Governor for the remainder of the term], the Governor shall appoint, in accordance with section 8 of this article, a Lieutenant Governor. The appointment shall be subject to the consent of a majority of the members elected to the General Assembly. The appointee, upon approval, shall serve for the remainder of the term. In case of the disability of the Lieutenant Governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the [President pro tempore of the Senate] Speaker of the General Assembly until the disability is removed. Should there be no Lieutenant Governor, the [President pro tempore of the Senate] Speaker of the General Assembly shall become Governor if a vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor and in case of the disability of the Governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the [President pro tempore of the Senate] Speaker of the General Assembly until the disability is removed. His seat as [Senator] member of the General Assembly shall become vacant whenever he shall become Governor and shall be filled by election as any other vacancy in the [Senate] General Assembly.

(32) That section 15 of Article IV be amended to read:

§ 15. Approval of bills; vetoes.

Every bill which shall have passed [both Houses] the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor; if he approves he shall sign it, but if he shall not approve he shall return it with his objections to the [House in which it shall have originated] General Assembly, which [House] shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to re-consider it. If after such re-consideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to [that House] the General Assembly shall agree to pass the bill, [it shall be sent with the objections to the other House by which likewise it shall be re-considered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that House] it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of [both Houses] the General Assembly shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the [journals of each House, respectively] journal. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within 30 days after such adjournment.

(33) That section 13(b) and (d) of Article V be amended to read:
 § 13. Election of justices, judges and justices of the peace; vacancies.

* * *

(b) A vacancy in the office of justice, judge or justice of the peace shall be filled by appointment by the Governor. The appointment shall be with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the members elected to the [Senate] General Assembly, except in the case of justices of the peace which shall be by a majority. The person so appointed shall serve for a term ending on the first Monday of January following the next municipal election more than ten months after the vacancy occurs or for the remainder of the unexpired term whichever is less, except in the case of persons selected as additional judges to the Superior Court, where the General Assembly may stagger and fix the length of the initial terms of such additional judges by reference to any of the first, second and third municipal elections more than ten months after the additional judges are selected. The manner by which any additional judges are selected shall be provided by this section for the filling of vacancies in judicial offices.

* * *

(d) At the primary election in 1969, the electors of the Commonwealth may elect to have the justices and judges of the Supreme, Superior, Commonwealth and all other statewide courts appointed by the Governor from a list of persons qualified for the offices submitted to him by the Judicial Qualifications Commission. If a majority vote of those voting on the question is in favor of this method of appointment, then whenever any vacancy occurs thereafter for any reason in such court, the Governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment in the manner prescribed in this subsection. Such appointment shall not require the consent of the [Senate] General Assembly.

* * *

(34) That section 3 of Article VI be amended to read:
 § 3. Oath of office.

[Senators, Representatives] Members of the General Assembly and all judicial, State and county officers shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation before a person authorized to administer oaths.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity."

[The oath or affirmation shall be administered to a member of the Senate or to a member of the House of Representatives in the hall of the House to which he shall have been elected.]

Any person refusing to take the oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office.

(35) That section 4 of Article VI be amended to read:
 § 4. Power of impeachment.

[The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.] The General Assembly shall have the sole power of impeachment. A majority of the members elected to the General Assembly must concur in the impeachment. Proceeding for impeachment may be initiated in either a regular session or a special session of the General Assembly.

(36) That section 5 of Article VI be amended to read:
 § 5. Trial of impeachments.

[All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.] Upon the adoption of a resolution of impeachment, which resolution shall give reasonable notice of the acts or omissions alleged to constitute impeachable offenses but need not conform to any particular style, a notice of an impeachment of any officer, other than a justice of the Supreme Court, shall be forthwith served upon the Chief Justice, by the Clerk of the General Assembly, who shall thereupon call a session of the Supreme Court to meet at the Capitol in an expeditious fashion after such notice to try the impeachment. A notice of an impeachment of the Chief Justice or any justice of the Supreme Court

shall be served by the Clerk of the General Assembly, upon the President Judge of the Superior Court, and he or she thereupon shall choose, at random, seven judges of the Superior Court to meet within 30 days at the Capitol, to sit as a court to try such impeachment, which court shall organize by electing one of its number to preside. The case against the impeached civil officer shall be brought in the name of the General Assembly and shall be managed by two members of the General Assembly, appointed by the General Assembly, who may make technical or procedural amendments to the articles of impeachment as they deem necessary. The trial shall be conducted in the manner of a civil proceeding and the impeached civil officer shall not be allowed to invoke a privilege against self-incrimination, except as otherwise applicable in a general civil case. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the court of impeachment that clear and convincing evidence exists indicating that such person is guilty of one or more impeachable offenses. No officer shall exercise his or her official duties after he or she shall have been impeached and notified thereof, until he or she shall have been acquitted.

(37) That section 7 of Article VI be amended to read:
 § 7. Removal of civil officers.

All civil officers shall hold their offices on the condition that they behave themselves well while in office, and shall be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office or of any infamous crime. Appointed civil officers, other than judges of the courts of record, may be removed at the pleasure of the power by which they shall have been appointed. All civil officers elected by the people, except the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly and judges of the courts of record, shall be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause, after due notice and full hearing, on the address of two-thirds of the [Senate] General Assembly.

(38) That section 2 of Article VII be amended to read:
 § 2. General election day.

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members [of each House] consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

(39) That section 3 of Article VII be amended to read:
 § 3. Municipal election day; offices to be filled on election days.

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members [of each House] consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year: Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year.

(40) That section 17(b) of Article VIII be amended to read:
 § 17. Special emergency legislation.

* * *

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article III, section 29 subsequent to a Presidential declaration of an emergency or of a major disaster in any part of this Commonwealth, the General Assembly shall have the authority by a vote of two-thirds of all members [elected to each House] to make appropriations limited to moneys required for Federal emergency or major disaster relief. This subsection may apply retroactively to any Presidential declaration of an emergency or of a major disaster in 1976 or 1977.

(41) That section 1 of Article XI be amended to read:

§ 1. Proposal of amendments by the General Assembly and their adoption.

Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the [Senate or House of Representatives] General Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected [to each House], such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election, in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers shall be published; and if, in the General Assembly next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected [to each House], the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in the manner aforesaid; and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State in such manner, and at such time at least three months after being so agreed to by the [two Houses] General Assembly, as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and, if such amendment or amendments shall be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years. When two or more amendments shall be submitted they shall be voted upon separately.

(a) In the event a major emergency threatens or is about to threaten the Commonwealth and if the safety or welfare of the Commonwealth requires prompt amendment of this Constitution, such amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the [Senate or House of Representatives] General Assembly at any regular or special session of the General Assembly, and if agreed to by at least two-thirds of the members elected [to each House], a proposed amendment shall be entered on the journal of [each House] the General Assembly with the yeas and nays taken thereon and the official in charge of statewide elections shall promptly publish such proposed amendment in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers are published. Such amendment shall then be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in such manner, and at such time, at least one month after being agreed to by [both Houses] the General Assembly as the General Assembly prescribes.

(b) If an emergency amendment is approved by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon, it shall become part of this Constitution. When two or more emergency amendments are submitted they shall be voted on separately.

Section 2. (a) Upon the first passage by the General Assembly of these proposed constitutional amendments, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall proceed immediately to comply with the advertising requirements of section 1 of Article XI of the Constitution of Pennsylvania and shall transmit the required advertisements to two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers are published in sufficient time after passage of these proposed constitutional amendments.

(b) Upon the second passage by the General Assembly of these proposed constitutional amendments, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall proceed immediately to comply with the advertising requirements of section 1 of Article XI of the Constitution of Pennsylvania and shall transmit the required advertisements to two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers are published in sufficient time after passage of these proposed constitutional amendments. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall submit the proposed constitutional amendments under section 1 to the qualified electors of this Commonwealth as a single ballot question at the first primary, general or municipal election which meets the requirements of and is in conformance with section 1 of Article XI of the Constitution of Pennsylvania and which occurs at least three months after the proposed constitutional amendments are passed by the General Assembly.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On that question, the Chair recognizes the gentleman, the minority whip from Centre County, Representative Hanna.

Mr. HANNA. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, amendment 9623 is designed to truly establish a citizen legislature here in Pennsylvania. In essence, it will create a unicameral legislature with 407 representative districts. In essence, it will also be a part-time legislature in that it will only meet the first Tuesday of January until the last Wednesday in February and from the first Monday in June until the first Wednesday in July. Mr. Speaker, it has been brought to our attention a number of times that citizen legislatures exist in other States throughout the country and that many folks believe that this is the type of legislature that is most effective.

Mr. Speaker, if we are going to have a referendum on the size of the legislature, it certainly is my intention that it should include a discussion of a citizen legislature, a unicameral legislature of this size.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

On the question, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Jefferson County, the Speaker, Representative Smith.

Mr. S. SMITH. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this amendment, and while the concepts embodied in this amendment might have some appeal to certain people, I think it is important, and I made reference in my opening remarks on the bill about why the '67-'68 Constitutional Convention transitioned from where it did, and there is arguably an opposite mood.

However, the purpose for this underlying bill is to try to make this legislative body sized in a manner that I think it would be the most effective and efficient. Part of that whole argument is the balance of power that the framers of our Constitution envisioned.

There are two issues, really, before us, unicameral and citizen legislature, and while I recognize the appeal of a pure citizen legislature, a part-time legislature, in this day and age when one of the biggest problems I think that we have with State government is just the simple size of State government and the inability of the general public to keep up with the ever-changing world of the regulatory environment, whether that be in the world of education or the world of environment or transportation, all those areas that we deal with regularly, those that want to see us do a better job, those people that elect us that truly want to see us do a better job should, hopefully, understand that a move to a part-time legislature truly empowers the bureaucracy and the administration even more. And perhaps it is a little bit counterintuitive, but there are many in the administrative branch of government that are here a lot longer than any member in this House or Senate, and therein lies one of the problems. In order for a legislative body to have a fighting chance to deal with those issues that are kind of created below the level of law and even one step below the level of regulation, I think it requires a legislative body that is working full-time. So on that side of the issue, Mr. Speaker, I would urge the members to oppose this amendment, because I think it shifts power wildly, not just a little bit, I think it shifts it wildly to the administrative branch of government.

On the unicameral issue embodied in this amendment, I would argue against that as well in that just like I speak about the balance of power between the three branches of government – the legislative, the administrative, and the judiciary – I think that a bicameral legislature provides a similar check and balance. It allows the House to be a little more responsive in our sense – probably somebody at the other end of the building would say reactionary – but it allows this body to be a little more aggressive in that sense, and it allows the Senate by the very nature to be one step removed, if you will, and I do not say that in a negative way, but it allows them to be just a little pulled back from those moments of immediate reaction when a legislative body sees something and says, oh, we have to go change this right away.

So in the same sense that we want a balance of power between the three branches of government, I think that there is inherently by design a balance of power in a bicameral legislature, and I do not think that a unicameral legislature is in the best interests of the governing elements of this General Assembly and would urge the members to vote "no."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On the question, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington County, Representative Daley.

Mr. DALEY. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

In all deference to the Speaker, he says that size does matter, and I do not think size does matter.

I have been introducing the unicameral legislature legislation for 20 years, and it was not the thing to do, and Tony DeLuca and I and other members who were here a long time ago talked about reform, but let us just talk historically. You know, the Speaker says it does not have much of an appeal, but if you look behind us on the Apotheosis, when those people served in the Pennsylvania legislature, we had a General Assembly and no Senate, and they did pretty well by having a unicameral legislature at the time when Pennsylvania was created. We did not create this whole bicameral thing because it was something that was best for the people. We fashioned our government off England, who did not trust the common folk in the House of Parliament so they created the House of Lords, and the House of Lords created the common people, the commoners, the General Assembly, the Assembly like we are, and kept us in check so they would always be able to countermand what we do. It does not make good sense politically.

I have a master's degree in political science. A lot of you have educations in political science. You understand we do not need two committees on education, two committees on commerce. We do not need checks and balances. I think we are elected to make decisions like they are elected to make decisions. What does not make sense is to have this duplicity. It is not good government.

This is a good bill. This makes sense. A unicameral legislature is like what those folks did in the 1680s and 1690s and the 1700s, all the way until we adopted the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution in this country. We need a General Assembly, that is what we are, to make the decisions. We do not need to be checked and balanced. That does not make good government sense. Listen, we make good decisions just like they do.

I ask you to support this amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

On the question, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny County, the majority leader, Representative Turzai.

Mr. TURZAI. 1787 is when the United States Constitution was voted upon by the Constitutional Convention and then ratified by the separate States, and our Founders for the Federal government thought it was important constitutionally to have two chambers, the Senate and the House, to make sure that we in fact had an adequate republic before sending legislation on to the executive branch.

In 1790, in 1790, well over 200 years, we have had two bodies in the legislative branch in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a Senate and a House of Representatives. It is part of the fundamental system of checks and balances in a representative democracy unique to American history.

The fact of the matter is, it is important to be able to vet out legislation through two chambers before going to the Governor's desk to provide a thorough understanding of important legislation. Only 1 State capital out of 50 has a unicameral legislature, the State of Nebraska. Every other State is bicameral, modeled on the United States Constitution of 1787, and even here in 1790, well over 200 years, we have had two chambers.

I would argue against amendment 9623 and ask everybody to please vote "no." A functioning representative democracy, a functioning republic, works best with two chambers as part of the legislature. Please vote "no."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On the question, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny County, Representative DeLuca.

Mr. DeLUCA. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose this amendment.

First of all, I want to address the one issue pertaining to a citizen legislature, part-time legislature. Now, if we want this House to be represented by only the wealthy who are able to have a pretty good job to be coming up here part-time, then that is what we should do, but that is not what the people want. A citizen legislature sounds good, sounds sexy, but you tell me how many middle-class individuals would be able to leave their job at certain times and come up here to vote twice a year unless you were a wealthy individual. That is not what the people of Pennsylvania want. They want a full-time legislature that devotes themselves to full-time. As a matter of fact, let me say this to you: There will be an amendment that I will be offering. The citizens in this Commonwealth pay us a good salary. We campaign as full-time legislators, and that is what we should be doing with the salary and benefits they pay us.

So I personally am against this amendment. It might sound good to the public, but it is not in their best interest to have that type of legislation. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman and recognizes, on the question, the gentleman from Cambria County, Representative Barbin.

Mr. BARBIN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I also rise in opposition to this amendment but for a slightly different reason. The bill that is brought up by our Speaker has a good purpose, and that purpose is, although the Constitution is not supposed to be changed at a whim, it does ask the question

as a member of a republic, an elected official representing a republican form of government, it says, do we need to change the way that we are conducting the business of the people? This amendment takes away the structures that we determined 225 years ago were necessary to avoid the problem of faction, and faction is when groups of people gather together to promote their special economic interest or political opinions. Factions are at odds frequently with the public interest.

So I rise in opposition to this amendment, because it will put us in a position where we will be at odds with the public interest. This issue is important. If we are the Representatives of the republic, then we should have a full debate on this. If we are a democracy, then the people should have a debate on this. We are not going to a Constitutional Convention. What we are saying is, we are going to pick and choose which of these amendments are important to tinker with instead of debating on the floor as the Representatives of the republic, a change that has been in place for 225 years. Now, I think it is a mistake for a republic to go from having two bodies to one body. I think it is a mistake for a republic that just happens to have the least amount of State employees per capita to close down House and Senate districts if we are not going to make sure that the people that are elected to those slimmed-down districts represent all the people.

Now, today we have got the one other thing that will not be debated on the floor today, is the idea that we are going to do this and somehow it does not matter that Pennsylvania is the only State with unlimited campaign contributions. We need to be consistent. If we are going to be speaking for the republic, then we ought to speak fully and we ought to debate fully.

I am against this amendment because it will end up taking away the rights to have checks and balances, which have survived us for all of 225 years.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

On the question, the Chair recognizes, for the second time, the gentleman from Washington County, Representative Daley.

Mr. DALEY. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I want to correct the record that the majority leader is trying to portray that in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the leaders of our great country, our forefathers, decided to create this wonderful republic that we live in, but the republic was only meant for the House of Representatives. Now, it took many years, almost 150 years later until we had direct election of Senators. You see, Senators were not elected. They were appointed by States. They were appointed by the political parties that were in power. So we did not have a real republic for many years until all of a sudden we artificially created this new creation in which the Senators by direct election in an amendment to the Constitution. In Pennsylvania it was not until 1968, because Senators in Pennsylvania were appointed by the parties for many years and it took that change.

Do not be misled by the fact that all of a sudden we have this great representative democracy in America for all these years. The only representative democracy was this General Assembly since the creation of this State, since the creation of this State. A unicameral legislature is coming, maybe not with this bill, but it is coming because the people want more efficient government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman and recognizes, on the question for the second time, the gentleman from Clinton County, the minority whip, Representative Hanna.

Mr. HANNA. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, it has been suggested that this amendment somehow decreases the voice of the people in the Commonwealth. Nothing could be further from the truth. Under the bill as presented, we would actually be decreasing the voice of the people of the Commonwealth. My amendment actually increases their representation here.

By doing away with the Senate and increasing the number of legislative districts in the House, we can streamline our process, truly reduce costs, and increase the representation for our constituents. By increasing representation, Representatives will be able to better represent their communities. They will have the ability to attend more events, they will have the ability to walk their entire districts, and in fact, the districts will shrink to about 30,000 constituents. By eliminating the Senate, you can truly save money and eliminate redundant administrative overhead. Mr. Speaker, this amendment makes sense. The people want to consider a citizen legislature, and in fact, that is what this amendment accomplishes.

I urge a "yes" vote. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—32

Benninghoff	Deasy	Kotik	Preston
Bloom	DeLissio	Lawrence	Ravenstahl
Cohen	DePasquale	Matzie	Readshaw
Conklin	Dermody	McGeehan	Roebuck
Creighton	Galloway	Milne	Thomas
Curry	Hanna	Neuman	Truitt
Cutler	Harkins	O'Brien, M.	White
Daley	Kirkland	Payton	Youngblood

NAYS—162

Adolph	Evankovich	Killion	Quinn
Aument	Evans, D.	Knowles	Rapp
Baker	Evans, J.	Kortz	Reed
Barbin	Everett	Krieger	Reese
Barrar	Fabrizio	Kula	Roae
Bear	Farry	Longietti	Rock
Bishop	Fleck	Maher	Ross
Boback	Frankel	Mahoney	Sabatina
Boyd	Freeman	Major	Saccone
Boyle, B.	Gabler	Maloney	Sainato
Boyle, K.	Geist	Mann	Samuelson
Bradford	George	Markosek	Santarsiero
Brennan	Gerber	Marshall	Santoni
Briggs	Gergely	Marsico	Saylor
Brooks	Gibbons	Masser	Scavello
Brown, R.	Gillen	Metcalf	Schroder
Brown, V.	Gillespie	Metzgar	Simmons
Brownlee	Gingrich	Miccarelli	Smith, K.
Burns	Godshall	Micozzie	Smith, M.
Buxton	Goodman	Millard	Sonney
Caltagirone	Grell	Miller	Staback
Carroll	Grove	Mirabito	Stephens
Causer	Hackett	Moul	Stern

Christiana	Hahn	Mullery	Stevenson
Clymer	Haluska	Mundy	Sturla
Costa, D.	Harhai	Murphy	Swanger
Costa, P.	Harhart	Murt	Tallman
Cox	Harris	Mustio	Taylor
Culver	Heffley	Myers	Tobash
Davidson	Helm	O'Neill	Toepel
Davis	Hennessey	Oberlander	Toohil
Day	Hess	Parker	Turzai
Delozier	Hickernell	Pashinski	Vereb
DeLuca	Hutchinson	Payne	Vitali
Denlinger	Josephs	Peifer	Vulakovich
DeWeese	Kampf	Perry	Waters
DiGirolamo	Kauffman	Petrarca	Watson
Donatucci	Kavulich	Petri	Wheatley
Dunbar	Keller, F.	Pickett	
Ellis	Keller, M.K.	Pyle	Smith, S.,
Emrick	Keller, W.	Quigley	Speaker

NOT VOTING—0

EXCUSED—3

Cruz Harper Hornaman

Less than the majority having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the negative and the amendment was not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on second consideration as amended?

BILL PASSED OVER TEMPORARILY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This bill will be over temporarily.

For the information of the members, there will not be any further recorded votes this afternoon.

BILLS RECOMMITTED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader, who moves that the following bills be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations:

HB 1891;
 HB 1898;
 HB 1906;
 HB 2242;
 HB 2243;
 SB 354;
 SB 539; and
 SB 817.

On the question,
 Will the House agree to the motion?
 Motion was agreed to.

BILLS REMOVED FROM TABLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader, who moves that the following bills be removed from the tabled calendar and placed on the active calendar:

HB 1478;
 HB 1588;
 HB 1749;
 HB 1839;
 HB 2244; and
 SB 375.

On the question,
 Will the House agree to the motion?
 Motion was agreed to.

FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from Centre County rise, the gentleman, Mr. Benninghoff?

Mr. BENNINGHOFF. For the purpose of announcing the reconvening of a committee meeting, sir.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Would the gentleman repeat his announcement, please.

Mr. BENNINGHOFF. I would like to announce that the House Finance Committee will reconvene in room B-31 immediately upon recess. Thank you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

The Finance Committee will reconvene immediately in room B-31.

Are there any further announcements?

VOTE CORRECTIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from Northampton County, Mr. Brennan, rise?

Mr. BRENNAN. To correct the record, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. BRENNAN. On HB 153, amendment 8312, I was recorded in the affirmative. My button malfunctioned. I wish to be recorded in the negative.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman. His remarks will be spread across the record.

Any further announcements?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny County, Representative Mustio. For what purpose do you seek recognition?

Mr. MUSTIO. To correct the record, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. MUSTIO. On amendment A09577 I was inadvertently registered as a "no." I would like to be a "yes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman, and his remarks will be spread across the record.

Mr. MUSTIO. Thank you.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED OVER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, all remaining bills and resolutions on today's calendar will be passed over. The Chair hears no objection.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes Representative Evankovich from Westmoreland County, who moves that this House now adjourn until Tuesday, April 3, 2012, at 11 a.m., e.d.t., unless sooner recalled by the Speaker.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

Motion was agreed to, and at 6:10 p.m., e.d.t., the House adjourned.