

Legislative Journal

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1978

Session of 1978

162nd of the General Assembly

Vol. 1, No. 16

SENATE

TUESDAY, March 14, 1978.

The Senate met at 1:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Martin L. Murray) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, The Reverend Father JOSEPH F. SMITH, Pastor of St. Christopher's Catholic Church, Philadelphia, offered the following prayer:

In these days of stress, violence, emotionalism and confusion, we respectfully ask you, Almighty God, to bestow Your heavenly blessings upon our debates and deliberations, that through careful analysis, strong objectivity, we may perform our sacred duties in the spirit of freedom and fraternal charity.

Bless our hopes and aspirations, bless and purify our intentions and motivations.

In this solemn moment of prayerful silence, as You stand in our midst, we respectfully ask Your presence to penetrate deep in the very recesses of our hearts and minds.

Make us aware of our awesome responsibilities to generate justice, to sustain the legitimate aspirations of our people, to respect their lawful hopes, to justify their confidence and trust in us, their duly elected leaders.

Bless us with the necessary wisdom to weigh and judge the rights of the underprivileged, the rights of families, the rights of the unborn and defenseless so that justice and peace will reign in this great Commonwealth.

Bestow Your Heavenly Benediction upon us all that we may fulfill the destinies of a truly informed, free and prosperous Commonwealth. We ask this by the power and beauty of Your Sacred Name. Amen.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. We would like to thank Father Smith, our Chaplain this week, who is the guest of Senator Craig Lewis.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding Session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding Session, when, on motion of Senator MESSINGER, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE GOVERNOR

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations:

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

March 13, 1978.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Andrew C. Long, 660 Center Street, Shamokin 17872, Northumberland County, Twenty-seventh Senatorial District, for reappointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, District Five, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1985, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MILTON J. SHAPP.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PLANNING BOARD

March 13, 1978.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following for reappointment as members of the State Planning Board:

Jack K. Busby, R. D. 1, Zionsville 18092, Lehigh County, Sixteenth Senatorial District, to serve until December 13, 1981, and until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

Stephen J. Cseplo, 6820 Verbena Avenue, Philadelphia 19126, Philadelphia County, Thirty-sixth Senatorial District, to serve until December 31, 1981, and until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

Thomas B. King, Ph.D., 1211 Old Boalsburg Road, State College 16801, Centre County, Thirty-fourth Senatorial District, to serve until December 13, 1981, and until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

MILTON J. SHAPP.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate, entitled:

Recess Adjournment.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Senator SMITH, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, as committed, **HB 1190**; as amended, **SB 74**; reported, as amended, **SB 984**.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Senators FLEMING, STAUFFER, COPPERSMITH, MESSINGER, HAGER, SNYDER, MANBECK and BELL presented to the Chair **SB 1344**, entitled:

An Act prohibiting funds appropriated by the General Assembly to any educational institution to be used for scholarships or aid to any student of such institution designated by any member of the General Assembly with certain exceptions.

Which was committed to the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations.

Senators TILGHMAN, BELL, SNYDER, CORMAN, HESS, KUSSE, DOUGHERTY, STAUFFER, FLEMING, HOWARD, GEKAS, MANBECK and DWYER presented to the Chair **SB 1345**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 28, 1937 (P. L. 1053, No. 286), entitled "Public Utility Law," further providing for the assessment of regulatory expenses upon public utilities.

Which was committed to the Committee on Consumer Affairs.

Senators SMITH, MCKINNEY, MESSINGER, ARLENE and HANKINS presented to the Chair **SB 1346**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 4, 1971 (P. L. 6, No. 2), entitled "Tax Reform Code of 1971," establishing a limited credit against gross receipts tax for railroad expenditures on maintenance or right-of-way improvements.

Which was committed to the Committee on Finance.

Senators DWYER, CORMAN and MOORE presented to the Chair **SB 1347**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of October 20, 1966 (Sp. Sess. No. 3, P. L. 96, No. 6), entitled "Mental Health and Mental Retardation Act of 1966," establishing a formula for the distribution of annual grants to county mental health and mental retardation programs.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

Senators LEWIS, COPPERSMITH, DWYER, CORMAN, FLEMING, SNYDER and HAGER presented to the Chair **SB 1348**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30, No. 14), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," authorizing school boards to employ special school police and providing for their compensation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

Senator SWEENEY presented to the Chair **SB 1349**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30, No. 14), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," further providing for the certification of hazardous routes.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

Senators MESSINGER, CORMAN, SCANLON, ORLANDO, ROMANELLI, MCKINNEY and HAGER presented to the Chair **SB 1350**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177, No. 175), entitled "The Administrative Code of 1929," further providing for the members and terms of the State Board of Cosmetology; providing for certain meetings and making editorial corrections.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

They also presented to the Chair **SB 1351**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 3, 1933 (P. L. 242, No. 86), entitled, as amended, "Beauty Culture Law," further providing for eligibility requirements for examination.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Senator SCANLON presented to the Chair **SB 1352**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of December 14, 1967 (P. L. 746, No. 345), entitled "Savings Association Code of 1967," enlarging the investment powers of savings associations; limiting interest charges on certain loans or extensions of credit and providing for certain powers and duties of the Department of Banking.

Which was committed to the Committee on Business and Commerce.

He also presented to the Chair **SB 1353**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of November 30, 1965 (P. L. 847, No. 356), entitled "Banking Code of 1965," enlarging the investment powers of institutions; limiting interest charges on certain loans or extensions of credit and providing for the powers and duties of the Department of Banking.

Which was committed to the Committee on Business and Commerce.

Senators EARLY, MESSINGER, ROSS, NOSZKA, REIBMAN and MELLOW presented to the Chair **SB 1354**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1931 (P. L. 1206, No. 331), entitled "The First Class Township Code," further providing for the payment of compensation to township commissioners.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Senators EARLY, SCHAEFER, O'PAKE, NOSZKA and MELLOW presented to the Chair **SB 1355**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of December 15, 1959 (P. L. 1779, No. 673), entitled, as amended, "The Fish Law of 1959," providing for a reduced license fee for certain disabled persons.

Which was committed to the Committee on Environmental Resources.

They also presented to the Chair **SB 1356**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1225, No. 316), entitled "The Game Law," providing for a reduced license fee for certain disabled persons.

Which was committed to the Committee on Environmental Resources.

They also presented to the Chair **SB 1357**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of January 22, 1968 (P. L. 42, No. 8), entitled "Pennsylvania Urban Mass Transportation Assistance Law of 1967," further providing for eligibility for certain disabled persons.

Which was committed to the Committee on Transportation.

Senators **EARLY**, **SCHAEFER**, **REIBMAN** and **MELLOW** presented to the Chair **SB 1358**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333, No. 320), entitled "Pennsylvania Election Code," further providing for the payment of compensation for the use of polling places.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Senator **KURY** (By Request) presented to the Chair **SB 1359**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 4, 1971 (P. L. 6, No. 2), entitled "Tax Reform Code of 1971," excluding all property purchased to replace property lost, damaged or destroyed by flood, fire or natural disaster.

Which was committed to the Committee on Finance.

Senator **KURY** presented to the Chair **SB 1360**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571, No. 254), entitled, as amended, "The Fourth to Eighth Class County Assessment Law," further providing for occupational assessment lists to be used by political subdivisions lying in more than one county.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Senator **SNYDER** presented to the Chair **SB 1361**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of November 27, 1967 (P. L. 628, No. 288), entitled "An Act protecting the rights of employes of existing transportation systems which are acquired by cities of the third class or any authority thereof or certain joint authorities; . . .," further providing for arbitration of labor disputes.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

Senators **O'PAKE**, **SWEENEY**, **SCHAEFER**, **LEWIS**, **GURZENDA**, **JUBELIRER**, **MANBECK**, **ZEMPRELLI**, **COPPERSMITH**, **REIBMAN**, **EARLY**, **SCANLON** and **ROSS** presented to the Chair **SB 1362**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 21, 1941 (P. L. 425, No. 173), entitled, "An act to establish a system uniform throughout the Commonwealth for the compensation of witnesses, regulating the amount, payment and taxation as costs thereof, and repealing inconsistent legislation," providing for changes in witness compensation and mileage rates.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senators **ZEMPRELLI**, **O'PAKE** and **SCHAEFER** presented to the Chair **SB 1363**, entitled:

An Act amending Title 18 (Crimes and Offenses) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, prohibiting certain unsolicited telephone calls.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senators **ROMANELLI**, **SCANLON**, **ROSS** and **ZEMPRELLI** presented to the Chair **SB 1364**, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Department of General Services with the concurrence of the Department of Environmental Resources, in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to sell and convey to Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation a tract of land within the bed of the Monongahela River in the 15th Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, adjacent to and having a common boundary with lands presently owned by the same company to the north containing 1.8935 acres, more or less.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Senators **CORMAN**, **GEKAS**, **LEWIS**, **ANDREWS**, **JUBELIRER**, **HOPPER**, **HOWARD**, **REIBMAN**, **O'PAKE** and **SCHAEFER** presented to the Chair **SB 1365**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1945 (P. L. 1242, No. 428), entitled "State Highway Law," transferring certain powers relating to curb cuts to local municipalities.

Which was committed to the Committee on Transportation.

Senators **SCHAEFER**, **MESSINGER**, **MELLOW**, **DOUGHERTY**, **O'PAKE**, **HOWARD**, **REIBMAN**, **SCANLON**, **SWEENEY**, **GEKAS**, **HESS**, **STOUT**, **ZEMPRELLI**, **STAPLETON**, **KELLEY** and **GURZENDA** presented to the Chair **SB 1366**, entitled:

An Act creating a Fair Political Practices Act, granting the Bureau of Elections additional powers and duties and imposing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

RECESS

Senator **MESSINGER**. Mr. President, I request a recess of the Senate until 2:30 p.m., for the purpose of holding a Democratic caucus and a Republican caucus.

The **PRESIDENT** pro tempore. Are there any objections? The Chair hears no objection, and declares a recess of the Senate until 2:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

AFTER RECESS

The **PRESIDENT** pro tempore. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

RECONSIDERATION OF SB 494

BILL RECOMMITTED ON FINAL PASSAGE

SB 494 (Pr. No. 1622) — Senator **ORLANDO**. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill No. 494, Printer's No. 1622, failed of final passage on March 13, 1978.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Upon motion of Senator ORLANDO, and agreed to, the bill just reconsidered was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

RECONSIDERATION OF SB 498

BILL RECOMMITTED ON FINAL PASSAGE

SB 498 (Pr. No. 1623) — Senator ORLANDO. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill No. 498, Printer's No. 1623, failed of final passage on March 13, 1978.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,
Shall the bill pass finally?

Upon motion of Senator ORLANDO, and agreed to, the bill just reconsidered was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

RECONSIDERATION OF SB 500

BILL RECOMMITTED ON FINAL PASSAGE

SB 500 (Pr. No. 1624) — Senator ORLANDO. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill No. 500, Printer's No. 1624, failed of final passage on March 13, 1978.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,
Shall the bill pass finally?

Upon motion of Senator ORLANDO, and agreed to, the bill just reconsidered was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

RECONSIDERATION OF SB 505

BILL RECOMMITTED ON FINAL PASSAGE

SB 505 (Pr. No. 1671) — Senator ORLANDO. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill No. 505, Printer's No. 1671, failed of final passage on March 13, 1978.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,
Shall the bill pass finally?

Upon motion of Senator ORLANDO, and agreed to, the bill just reconsidered was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

RECONSIDERATION OF SB 508

BILL RECOMMITTED ON FINAL PASSAGE

SB 508 (Pr. No. 1626) — Senator ORLANDO. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill No. 508, Printer's No. 1626, failed of final

passage on March 13, 1978.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,
Shall the bill pass finally?

Upon motion of Senator ORLANDO, and agreed to, the bill just reconsidered was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

RECONSIDERATION OF SB 510

BILL RECOMMITTED ON FINAL PASSAGE

SB 510 (Pr. No. 1672) — Senator ORLANDO. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill No. 510, Printer's No. 1672, failed of final passage on March 13, 1978.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,
Shall the bill pass finally?

Upon motion of Senator ORLANDO, and agreed to, the bill just reconsidered was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

RECONSIDERATION OF SB 882

BILL RECOMMITTED ON FINAL PASSAGE

SB 882 (Pr. No. 1628) — Senator ORLANDO. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill No. 882, Printer's No. 1628, failed of final passage on March 13, 1978.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,
Shall the bill pass finally?

Upon motion of Senator ORLANDO, and agreed to, the bill just reconsidered was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

RECONSIDERATION OF SB 883

BILL RECOMMITTED ON FINAL PASSAGE

SB 883 (Pr. No. 1629) — Senator ORLANDO. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill No. 883, Printer's No. 1629, failed of final passage on March 13, 1978.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,
Shall the bill pass finally?

Upon motion of Senator ORLANDO, and agreed to, the bill just reconsidered was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Senator ORLANDO. Mr. President, I rise to a question of parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The gentleman from Erie, Senator Orlando, will state it.

Senator ORLANDO. Mr. President, what is the status of these bills. Are they on final passage as they were when they were referred to the Committee on Finance?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bills will be on final passage when they are rereported from your committee, Senator.

CALENDAR

FINAL PASSAGE CALENDAR

NONPREFERRED APPROPRIATION BILLS RECOMMITTED ON FINAL PASSAGE

HB 1271 (Pr. No. 1494) and HB 1277 (Pr. No. 1500) — Upon motion of Senator MESSINGER, and agreed to, the bills were recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

THIRD CONSIDERATION CALENDAR

BILL OVER IN ORDER

HB 191 — Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator MESSINGER.

BILL ON THIRD CONSIDERATION AND FINAL PASSAGE

HB 235 (Pr. No. 2695) — Considered the third time and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question, Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—45

- Andrews, Hankins, Manbeck, Ross,
Arlene, Heas, McKinney, Scanlon,
Bell, Holl, Mellow, Schaefer,
Coppersmith, Hopper, Messinger, Smith,
Corman, Howard, Moore, Snyder,
Dougherty, Jubelirer, Murray, Stapleton,
Dwyer, Kelley, Noszka, Stauffer,
Early, Kury, O'Pake, Stout,
Fleming, Kusse, Orlando, Sweeney,
Gekas, Lewis, Reibman, Tilghman,
Gurzenda, Lynch, Romanelli, Zemprelli,
Hager,

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments in which concurrence of the House is requested.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

SB 585 — Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator MESSINGER.

BILL ON THIRD CONSIDERATION AND FINAL PASSAGE

HB 642 (Pr. No. 2696) — Considered the third time and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question, Shall the bill pass finally?

Senator SWEENEY. Mr. President, I wish to make a few comments in opposition to House Bill No. 642. I think the legislation which House Bill No. 642 proposes to amend was the kind of legislation that Legislators, Legislatures and the Congress enacted at one time or another because of political corruption, because of the low esteem in which public officials were held, because of the abuse of discretion and coercion; from that atmosphere which prevailed decades ago, certain pieces of legislation emerged—on the Federal level, the Hatch Act; on the State level, bills of this kind.

They were calculated to reinstitute public confidence in government, to make public employees first class citizens again, not subject to the whims, if you will, of those who would have them respond to their particular will.

House Bill No. 642, as I interpret it, gives full rights to those in the classified service to participate actively in politics and to solicit contributions. The Civil Service Commission of the Commonwealth, on two occasions in the last six months, stated in rather vehement terms their opposition and I would like to share with you some of the comments which were made in both of those letters.

At the moment I am reading from a letter dated February 27, 1978, which is from the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission. Among many of the other statements that he made, I think this one succinctly sets forth his position and the position of the Commission. It states, "We are adamant in our opposition to any involvement of civil service employees in political management and political campaigns or the solicitation and handling of assessments, subscriptions, or contributions to any political party."

In a letter dated May 9, 1977, which was signed by all three Commissioners, they remind us that there are approximately 80,000 State employees. The Commission views this piece of legislation with some alarm. They feel it would interfere materially with the job security of some of those on the State payroll. It would cause certain coercion, intimidation and discrimination. Very significantly, in this letter signed by all three Commissioners, they point out that it represents, if this piece of legislation is passed, the start of what ultimately will be a compulsory program for State employees in the merit system to participate actively in the political system.

One of the arguments used to rationalize why this kind of legislation should be passed is that those employees are now, in fact, second-class citizens. I take the opposite point of view. I believe if, in fact, we were to pass this legislation we would then reduce them to second-class citizenship. They then would be vulnerable to the kind of pressures and the kind of intimidation which I think we should, here and now, reject out of hand.

We are in the process, both legislatively and in discussions, of

trying to restore public confidence in government at the State level. Others are involved in a like endeavor on the national and local levels. I think this, to me, represents the most retrogressive piece of legislation along those lines which I have seen since I have come to this Body.

Mr. President, I would urge my colleagues to vote in opposition to the passage of House Bill No. 642.

Senator GEKAS. Mr. President, I would like to enter into the record the results of a survey taken by my office on this very same issue.

I have no strong feelings, one way or another, about the proposal before us. However, I do wish to relate what our constituents felt in the Fifteenth Senatorial District. In a survey conducted among 290 people in our District, at random, following the principles of the Harris and Gallup polls as closely as possible, out of 290, fifty-eight per cent favored a relaxation of the laws with respect to political participation by civil service employees, twenty-four per cent opposed and eighteen per cent had no opinion or did not know.

Mr. President, although the bill as first presented to us left me with greater worries about voting "yes" for it than now, I vote "yes" now and urge others to vote "yes" because, just from this brief sampling, apparently the time has come for relaxation of the civil service political participation issue.

Senator JUBELIRER. Mr. President, in response to the remarks of the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Sweeney, I feel compelled to relate to the Members of the Senate and share with them some of the conversations I have had and the gentleman from Chester, Senator Stauffer, has had with members of the Civil Service Commission as recently as yesterday morning.

I was a vote against House Bill No. 642—and at that time I believe the printer's number was 708 or 1150, I am not sure which, or 2665—when it was in the Committee on State Government. At that time I and the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Sweeney, were quite concerned about the ramifications of this kind of legislation and, as such, voted against reporting it out to the floor. Since that time I have spent much of my time talking with members of the Commission as to how, if any way, the bill could be amended.

I believe, Mr. President, what the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Sweeney, set forth was clearly the position of the Commission prior to the amendments. The key amendment which began to change the Commission, as they related to me and the gentleman from Chester, Senator Stauffer—and I speak for nobody else—was the Stauffer amendment.

Mr. President, the Stauffer amendment, which is on page 3, beginning with line 9, does indeed take care of the objections of the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Sweeney, as to whether, in fact, our civil servants could ever coerce anybody into a situation that would be obnoxious to the public at large and to this Body as we vote on this bill.

I also believe that one of the key objections of the bill as set forth by the Commission was the condition of employment which has again been amended, beginning at line 26.

Lastly, Mr. President, on page 4, beginning at line 19, so there can be no misunderstanding, the old language of the bill has now been reinstated by amending out Section 3 of Section

906, wherein the old language will now read that anybody who violates the act will be automatically fired and lose their job.

I do believe, Mr. President, as much as I was opposed to this bill when it came out of committee—and I was prepared to debate against the bill as the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Sweeney, has—that the Commission now supports legislation, that they are not concerned with the political management and the limited involvement this bill provides and they are prepared, as I understand it, to support the bill.

So, Mr. President, I, too, have changed my position on the bill and am prepared to support the bill, taking into consideration the amendments which have made this bill a far better bill than it was when it was reported out of the Committee on State Government.

Senator SWEENEY. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Blair, Senator Jubelirer.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Blair, Senator Jubelirer, permit himself to be interrogated?

Senator JUBELIRER. I will, Mr. President.

Senator SWEENEY. Mr. President, I gather from the gentleman's comments that he is now satisfied with House Bill No. 642.

Senator JUBELIRER. Mr. President, I am satisfied to the point that I have changed my position and will vote for House Bill No. 642, with the amendments, in this printer's number.

Senator SWEENEY. Mr. President, and is the gentleman fully cognizant of the fact that House Bill No. 642 does permit participation in politics as is set forth in the bill?

Senator JUBELIRER. In the limited manner in which the bill now provides, yes, Mr. President.

Senator SWEENEY. Mr. President, my question to the gentleman is simply how would the enactment of House Bill No. 642 improve government operations as compared with the operations as they exist today?

Senator JUBELIRER. Mr. President, I stand before this Body as certainly no great supporter of House Bill No. 642. I support it in the essence that I will provide a vote for it only. I believe when we are called to vote, it is either "yes" or "no", and I believe that the bill, if it does anything, it does permit a limited involvement in political campaigns. It does provide the protection to our public at large and it does give those members under civil service an opportunity to participate, on a limited basis only, in the political process. I do not believe that is completely bad.

Senator SWEENEY. Mr. President, the question was: How will it improve government and not particularly how will it impact the individuals involved?

Senator JUBELIRER. I believe, Mr. President, that it could improve government in the sense that those involved in a limited way in the political process perhaps could have some better understanding of government, yet they do have a responsibility to the public at large and are limited by this bill in that sense.

Again, Mr. President, my purpose in coming forth was to set forth something that took place in the office of the gentleman from Chester, Senator Stauffer, with the Commission as to the amendments. I believe Counsel Cawley was involved with our

counsel to try and make this bill a better bill. I felt that which has taken place should not go unnoticed and it should not be unsaid.

Mr. President, I do not bleed for this bill. I think it is a reasonable attempt to change the law and I was the only vocal dissent in the Committee on State Government when this bill came out originally.

Senator SWEENEY. I thank the gentleman, Mr. President.

I maintain my initial resolve that the passage of this legislation would adversely impact the operations of State government and urge my colleagues to vote in the negative.

Senator TILGHMAN. Mr. President, I agree with the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Sweeney, that this bill should be defeated. I recall some discussion relative to the amendment that went in the bill yesterday. It was felt by many of us that it made a bad bill a little bit better in the event it should pass. However, I certainly hope that those who can find it in their hearts to do so will vote in the negative on this legislation.

**SENATOR MESSINGER TO VOTE FOR
SENATOR KELLEY**

Senator MESSINGER. Mr. President, I would like to request a legislative leave of absence for the remainder of today's Session for Senator Kelley.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair hears no objection and the leave of absence will be granted.

And the question recurring,
Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—39

Andrews,	Gurzenda,	Lynch,	Reibman,
Arlene,	Hager,	Manbeck,	Romanelli,
Bell,	Hankins,	McKinney,	Scanlon,
Coppersmith,	Hess,	Mellow,	Schaefer,
Corman,	Holl,	Messinger,	Smith,
Dougherty,	Hopper,	Moore,	Stapleton,
Dwyer,	Jubelirer,	Murray,	Stauffer,
Early,	Kelley,	Noszka,	Stout,
Fleming,	Kusse,	O'Pake,	Zemprelli,
Gekas,	Lewis,	Orlando,	

NAYS—6

Howard,	Ross,	Sweeney,	Tilghman,
Kury,	Snyder,		

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested.

**DISTINGUISHED GUESTS
PRESENTED TO SENATE**

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. We are honored today to have

distinguished guests visiting with us. I would like to ask Dr. Caryl Kline, Secretary of Education, to introduce our guests. I would ask the Senate to extend to them the usual warm welcome of the Senate.

(Applause.)

Dr. KLINE. Mr. President, some years ago the State Board of Education mandated the Department of Education to establish some competencies which each young man and woman should achieve before they graduated from high school. At approximately the same time, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt asked his Minister of Education to do the same thing for the young people of Egypt. Through the good offices of several agencies in our Federal government, the people of Pennsylvania's school districts and the Ministers and teachers of Egypt have joined together for an exchange program. We are particularly happy today to have with us, and to have had for the last few days in Bucks County, the Vice Minister of Education of Egypt, Dr. Mansour Hussein and the Undersecretary of Education for Egypt, Dr. Halim Grace.

It is my pleasure to present them to you now.

(Applause.)

Dr. HUSSEIN. Mr. President, and distinguished Senators, it is our fortune today, myself as Vice Minister of Education in Egypt, and my colleague and friend, Dr. Halim Grace, Undersecretary of State who is in charge of primary and secondary education, to visit the Senate today.

We came to the United States for a very concrete reason, to study education in this country and also because we have, within the State of Pennsylvania, a bilateral relation between the State Department of Education and the Ministry of Education in Cairo.

Today we came here, in your Senate, and we, of course, see democracy as it is. So, in addition to the educational elements, we also see democracy, so we can mix now between education and democracy and, of course, you know that education is a democratic relationship between our people. We can say that we are here studying democracy through education or, in other words, educational democracy.

Our President, when our revolution occurred in 1952, placed great stress on education for many reasons. First, there was a gap between the elite and the community. Those elite have taken the opportunities in education but the majority, the whole people, have not taken their part in education. So, we made education for all—primary education, elementary education, secondary education—and for all completely free from charge. This was one of our targets in our educational plan.

It was natural that people advance in great numbers towards our schools. The number raises from about 2 million in 1952 or 1953 to 6.5 million now. The budget for education was raised from about 25 million Egyptian pounds up to more than 300 million pounds today. Our teachers increased in number from about 70,000 up to 400,000 today.

One of our targets was to expand education and spread it all over the country. Now every village in Egypt has at least one school for pupils beginning at the age of six and they will attend for six years. Also, in half of our villages, they have a preparatory school. That is schooling for three years after the

six years of elementary education. Then about one-third or one-quarter of our villages and towns and cities have either a general secondary school or a technical secondary school.

If we measure a compass of 5,000 people, inhabitants, there must be at least two primary schools, one preparatory school and another secondary school. This problem made us suffer. We recovered from the quantity of education in our country after it made us suffer a little bit from the quality or the standard of education.

So, we spread our hands free and brave to all our friendly countries to ask them for aid in the field of developing our teaching methods, developing our teacher training, developing our curriculum, our textbooks. We are now going bravely and rapidly towards our targets. That is because we yielded, we set aside the problem of quantity, which is related with democracy as you know, democratizing our educational system, and gave an equal chance to all boys and girls in spite of their economical background or social background.

We now must pay attention to the standard, to the quality of education. For this reason we are coming here and we are making bilateral and State cooperation and relation between the United States and Egypt in the field of developing, operating, innovating and improving our educational system.

Mr. President and distinguished Senators, our country suffered very much within twenty-five years from four wars. This, of course, delayed our national plan, either in economic purposes or the social purposes. We paid great attention to the military purpose. We do not fight to occupy. We do not fight for aggression; we fight only for peace. We defend our country and we defend other countries. We defend them all so that they may live in peace and to give them a chance for the economical plan and social plan and to reorganize and regain our achievements and our goals.

This is my third visit to the United States. My first time I was a little bit, I think a very little bit frustrated. The second time I had greatly relaxed. However, this time I am completely happy, happy for many reasons: The feelings of the American Nation and also the wishful thinking of the American population here after our President, Anwar Sadat, took his step for fulfilling peace in the Middle East. This is a very important point of view for our people because the Nation will suffer from war, the country will suffer from war and direct most of its budget for military purposes and it will, of course, not be able to fulfill the economic and social targets.

So, as I said, we want to pay attention to our advances, to our freedom, to our peaceful life. We hope very, very much that that is the feeling of the United States government and, mainly, President Carter, that it is the feelings and the doings and the wishful thinking of the American population. This time is my third time in the States; this time I am greatly convinced that we will reach peace in the Middle East with your aid and with your government's aid.

I have said that we have bilateral cooperation between the Ministry of Education and the Department of Education here in Pennsylvania. I do not know why, but one reason is because we have some of our friends here in Pennsylvania. They have a good understanding about Egypt and we also have a good un-

derstanding about Pennsylvania.

I am very thankful the Senate officials have invited us to visit you. It was said to me this morning I would see democracy as it is. We came to see education as it is. Moreover, we are seeing now democracy as it is.

In Pennsylvania there is a bilateral cooperation between the Ministry of Education and your Department of Education. We have already exchanged some of our senior supervisors and they are studying now in this area some educational methods.

In the coming summer about twenty of our teachers will come and study here for at least six weeks the educational innovations and educational movement here in Pennsylvania. In the summer of 1979, some of your teachers will make a similar study of our educational system.

We, on our way to innovate our educational system, are in great need of your clean hands, your sincere hands and your favored hands. Also, we are in need of your brain, your clear brain and democratic brain to democratize more and more our educational system and also to improve our educational system, because we feel it is not a secret—I might confess—that we feel our educational system, even throughout our country nowadays, is not upgraded. It is in great need of innovations, reorganization, readapting to suit our needs, either in the educational sector or even in the economic and social sector.

We depend deeply upon our educational system. In our economical crisis, even during the days of war, we sacrificed not less than six or seven per cent of our gross national product to education. It increases year after year in spite of our military crisis during this past year.

Our number of pupils increases year after year, along with the number of classrooms and the number of teachers. We can see that this creates a very active crisis because we suffer from a population explosion. We now have about forty-two million inhabitants.

After every six years, we face one million boys and girls striking hard at the doors of our elementary schools or primary schools. Year after year we accept most of them. During the last ten years we picked about sixty, sixty-five per cent out of all those boys and girls. We set our national plan to accept five per cent more every year. Whatever we can carry, with our problems of budget maintenance or something like that, we struggle to accept every year five per cent more. So, in this scholastic year, 1978, we achieved eighty-seven per cent of the boys and girls at the age of six. In 1981 we will reach 100 per cent.

Only those who finish their primary education are accepted in the preparatory education. All those who finish their preparatory education, I mean after nine years of general education, are accepted in the secondary education, either in general secondary education or in technical secondary education, which is divided into three main parts; industrial, commercial and agriculture.

You can imagine, dear Senators, how much we suffer of these great numbers.

We will not continue opening classrooms, building schools, setting new agendas, accepting new students unless we pursue a modern technology in our methodology of teaching to include

all the problems of education. That is why we have come here to your State.

Moreover, we have come also to a friendly country, one of the two major forces in the west. We have come here and aim not only to innovate our educational system only but also to renew our relationship with the American people, because we have a great aim in your population, your people, your government, to assist and stand beside Egypt in her trials to fulfill peace in the Middle East.

Dear Senators, thank you very much and I am very glad to meet you here and, of course, as I said in the beginning of my words, we are now studying educational democracy or democratic education and both of them are very important in relation to peace, to freedom and to liberty. Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

Dr. KLINE. The PRESIDENT pro tempore would like me to present to you Madam Hussein and Madam Grace and the gentleman accompanying them is Professor McClain of Clarion State College, who really is overseeing this whole project.

Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Thank you very much Dr. Kline for accompanying the distinguished guests.

Let us give them another round of applause.

(Applause.)

THIRD CONSIDERATION CALENDAR RESUMED

BILL ON THIRD CONSIDERATION AMENDED

SB 744 (Pr. No. 1673) — Considered the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third consideration?

Senator MOORE, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 5, page 5, lines 8 and 9, by striking out "the effective date of this act," and inserting: the promulgation of guidelines by the department pursuant to section 14,

Amend Sec. 5, page 5, line 14, by inserting after "years.": The department may, for good cause shown, grant an extension of time to any county for the preparation and adoption of a watershed storm water management plan.

Amend Sec. 12, page 10, by inserting between lines 16 and 17:

(d) Any person aggrieved by an action of the department taken pursuant to subsection (c) shall have the right within 30 days of receipt of notice of such action to appeal such action to the Environmental Hearing Board, pursuant to section 1921-A, act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177, No. 175), known as "The Administrative Code of 1929," and the act of June 4, 1945 (P. L. 1388, No. 442), known as the "Administrative Agency Law."

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third consideration, as amended?

Senator CORMAN, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 12, page 10, line 10, by striking out "Secretary of Community Affairs" and inserting: department

Amend Table of Contents, page 2, by inserting between lines 8 and 9:

Section 18. Grants and reimbursements to counties.

Amend Table of Contents, page 2, line 9, by striking out "18" and inserting: 19

Amend Table of Contents, page 2, line 10, by striking out "19" and inserting: 20

Amend Table of Contents, page 2, line 11, by striking out "20" and inserting: 21

Amend Bill, page 13, by inserting between lines 28 and 29:

Section 18. Grants and reimbursements to counties.

(a) The Department of Environmental Resources is authorized to administer grants to counties to assist or reimburse them for costs in preparing official storm water management plans required by this act. Grants and reimbursements shall be made from and to the extent of funds appropriated by the General Assembly for such purposes, and shall be made in accordance to rules and regulations adopted by the Environmental Quality Board.

(1) The grant shall be equal to 50% of the allowable costs for preparation of official storm water management plans incurred by any county.

(2) For the purposes of this section, such State grants shall be in addition to grants for similar purposes made to any county by the Federal Government: Provided, That the grants authorized by this section shall be limited such that the total of all State and Federal grants does not exceed 50% of the allowable costs incurred by the county.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to impair or limit application of this act to any municipality or person, or to relieve any municipality or person of duties imposed under this act.

(c) If, in any fiscal year, appropriations are insufficient to cover the costs or grants and reimbursement to all counties eligible for such grants and reimbursement Resources shall report such fact to the General Assembly and shall request appropriation of funds necessary to provide the grants authorized in this section. If such a deficiency appropriation is not enacted, any county which has not received the full amount of the grant for which it is eligible under this section shall be as a first priority reimbursed from appropriations made in the next successive fiscal year.

Amend Sec. 18, page 13, line 29, by striking out "18" and inserting: 19

Amend Sec. 19, page 14, line 5, by striking out "19" and inserting: 20

Amend Sec. 20, page 14, line 12, by striking out "20" and inserting: 21

Amend Sec. 5, page 6, line 20, by striking out "and"

Amend Sec. 5, page 6, by inserting between lines 20 and 21: (12) priorities for implementation of action within each plan; and

Amend Sec. 5, page 6, line 21, by striking out "(12)" and inserting: (13)

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

Without objection, the bill, as amended, was passed over in its order at the request of Senator CORMAN.

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

SB 947 — Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator MESSINGER.

SB 976 — Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator STAUFFER.

SB 1145 — Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator MESSINGER.

BILL ON THIRD CONSIDERATION AND FINAL PASSAGE

SB 1212 (Pr. No. 1668) — Considered the third time and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,
Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—45

Andrews,	Hankins,	Manbeck,	Ross,
Arlene,	Hess,	McKinney,	Scanlon,
Bell,	Holl,	Mellow,	Schaefer,
Coppersmith,	Hopper,	Messinger,	Smith,
Corman,	Howard,	Moore,	Snyder,
Dougherty,	Jubelirer,	Murray,	Stapleton,
Dwyer,	Kelley,	Noszka,	Stauffer,
Early,	Kury,	O'Pake,	Stout,
Fleming,	Kusse,	Orlando,	Sweeney,
Gekas,	Lewis,	Reibman,	Tilghman,
Guizenda,	Lynch,	Romanelli,	Zemprelli,
Hager,			

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILL ON THIRD CONSIDERATION AMENDED

SB 1268 (Pr. No. 1641) — Considered the third time,

On the question,
Will the Senate agree to the bill on third consideration?

Senator KURY, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 904-A.1), page 2, line 5, by inserting after "estimate": for the fiscal year 1977-1978

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 904-A.1), page 2, line 5, by striking out the bracket before "public"

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 904-A.1), page 2, line 10, by striking out "Law" and inserting: Law

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 904-A.1), page 2, line 10, by inserting after "The": Pennsylvania

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 904-A.1), page 2, line 22, by inserting before "PUBLIC": Pennsylvania

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 904-A.1), page 2, line 23, by inserting after "1977-1978": For the fiscal year 1978-1979 and for each fiscal year thereafter, the Office of Consumer Advocate's estimate of its total expenditures for that fiscal year shall not exceed five one hundredths of one per centum (.05%) of the total gross intrastate operating revenues of all public utilities subject to the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Public

Utility Commission for the preceding calendar year.

On the question,
Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

Senator KURY. Mr. President, the purpose of these amendments is to free the funding of the Consumer Advocates' office from being related to a percentage of the Public Utility Commission budget. What the amendments do is replace the cap on his budget, which is now related to the Public Utility Commission, with a cap from the gross utility receipts of all the utilities in Pennsylvania. I would urge Members on both sides of the aisle to support the amendments.

Senator STAUFFER. Mr. President, I would rise to speak against the amendments offered by the gentleman from Northumberland, Senator Kury. I would remind the Members of the Senate that the committee which carefully considered this issue authorized an amount which was deemed adequate to fund the Consumer Advocate and, in fact, an amount which I believe even exceeds the amount requested for that office.

The amendments presented by the gentleman propose to give better than three times, about three and a half times, the amount the committee authorized for funding that particular office.

It is my judgment, Mr. President, if we are going to consider increasing the amount of funding for that office by over 300 per cent more than authorized by the committee, rather than do so through these amendments, the bill should be returned to the committee and the committee should reconsider and should thrash out this issue of the amount of funding necessary for the Consumer Advocate and then come back to the Senate, with the collective thinking of the committee, rather than last minute amendments which would increase this by such a great amount. For that reason, I believe we should defeat the amendments.

Senator KURY. Mr. President, I would just point out briefly in response to the gentleman from Chester, Senator Stauffer, that these amendments do not give the Public Utility Commission another penny. All they do is set the limits on which the Legislature, through the funding mechanism, can determine its budget. Therefore, these amendments provide no money, they simply set a different limit as to what the absolute maximum shall be. How much money the Consumer Advocate gets is not affected by these amendments in that respect.

And the question recurring,
Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—26

Andrews,	Kury,	Noszka,	Schaefer,
Coppersmith,	Lewis,	O'Pake,	Smith,
Dougherty,	Lynch,	Orlando,	Stapleton,
Dwyer,	McKinney,	Reibman,	Stout,
Early,	Mellow,	Romanelli,	Sweeney,
Guizenda,	Messinger,	Scanlon,	Zemprelli,
Hankins,	Murray,		

NAYS—18

Bell,	Hess,	Kelley,	Ross,
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Corman, Fleming, Gekas, Hager,	Holl, Hopper, Howard, Jubelirer,	Kusse, Manbeck, Moore,	Snyder, Stauffer, Tilghman,
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So the question was determined in the affirmative, and the amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senate Bill No. 1268 will go over, as amended.

BILLS ON THIRD CONSIDERATION AND FINAL PASSAGE

SB 1319 (Pr. No. 1669) — Considered the third time and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,
Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—45

Andrews, Arlene, Bell, Coppersmith, Corman, Dougherty, Dwyer, Early, Fleming, Gekas, Gurzenda, Hager,	Hankins, Hess, Holl, Hopper, Howard, Jubelirer, Kelley, Kury, Kusse, Lewis, Lynch,	Manbeck, McKinney, Mellow, Messinger, Moore, Murray, Noszka, O'Pake, Orlando, Reibman, Romanelli,	Ross, Scanlon, Schaefer, Smith, Snyder, Stapleton, Stauffer, Stout, Sweeney, Tilghman, Zemprelli,
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NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SB 1320 (Pr. No. 1670) — Considered the third time and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,
Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—45

Andrews, Arlene, Bell, Coppersmith, Corman, Dougherty, Dwyer, Early, Fleming, Gekas, Gurzenda, Hager,	Hankins, Hess, Holl, Hopper, Howard, Jubelirer, Kelley, Kury, Kusse, Lewis, Lynch,	Manbeck, McKinney, Mellow, Messinger, Moore, Murray, Noszka, O'Pake, Orlando, Reibman, Romanelli,	Ross, Scanlon, Schaefer, Smith, Snyder, Stapleton, Stauffer, Stout, Sweeney, Tilghman, Zemprelli,
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NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SB 1323 (Pr. No. 1652) — Considered the third time and agreed to,

On the question,
Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—45

Andrews, Arlene, Bell, Coppersmith, Corman, Dougherty, Dwyer, Early, Fleming, Gekas, Gurzenda, Hager,	Hankins, Hess, Holl, Hopper, Howard, Jubelirer, Kelley, Kury, Kusse, Lewis, Lynch,	Manbeck, McKinney, Mellow, Messinger, Moore, Murray, Noszka, O'Pake, Orlando, Reibman, Romanelli,	Ross, Scanlon, Schaefer, Smith, Snyder, Stapleton, Stauffer, Stout, Sweeney, Tilghman, Zemprelli,
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NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON RULES AND EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Senator ROSS, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations, reported the following nominations, made by His Excellency, the Governor, which were read by the Clerk as follows:

JUDGE, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WASHINGTON COUNTY

February 21, 1978.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Thomas J. Terputac, Esquire, 71 Samuel Drive, Washington 15301, Washington County, Forty-sixth Senatorial District, for appointment as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Twenty-seventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the County of Washington, to serve until the first Monday of January, 1980, vice Hon. Richard DiSalle, resigned.

MILTON J. SHAPP.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

February 21, 1978.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate W. Wilson Goode, 6921 Greenway Avenue, Philadelphia 19142, Philadelphia County, Eighth Senatorial District, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, to serve for the residue of the term ending April 1, 1987, vice James McGirr Kelly, Esquire, Philadelphia, whose term expired.

MILTON J. SHAPP.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF
CONNELLSVILLE STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL

March 8, 1978.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Paul J. Rohal, 1420 South Pittsburgh Street, South Connellsville 15425, Fayette County, Thirty-second Senatorial District, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Connellsville State General Hospital, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1983, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MILTON J. SHAPP.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF
PHYSICAL THERAPY EXAMINERS

February 22, 1978.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Ms. Laurita M. Hack (Physical Therapist), 858 South Front Street, Philadelphia 19147, Philadelphia County, First Senatorial District, for appointment as a member of the State Board of Physical Therapy Examiners, to serve for a term of three years, vice David R. Weiler, Harrisburg, resigned.

MILTON J. SHAPP.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Motion was made by Senator ROSS,

That the Senate do not resolve itself into Executive Session for the purpose of considering certain nominations made by the Governor.

Which was agreed to.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Senator ROSS asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations made by His Excellency, the Governor, and reported from committee at today's Session.

NOMINATION TAKEN FROM THE TABLE

Senator ROSS. Mr. President, I call from the table for consideration the nomination reported from committee today and previously read by the Clerk for Thomas J. Terputac, Esquire, as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Washington County, which requires a two-thirds majority vote.

On the question,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of

the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—45

Andrews,	Hankins,	Manbeck,	Ross,
Arlene,	Hess,	McKinney,	Scanlon,
Bell,	Holl,	Mellow,	Schaefer,
Coppersmith,	Hopper,	Messinger,	Smith,
Corman,	Howard,	Moore,	Snyder,
Dougherty,	Jubelirer,	Murray,	Stapleton,
Dwyer,	Kelley,	Noszka,	Stauffer,
Early,	Kury,	O'Pake,	Stout,
Fleming,	Kusse,	Orlando,	Sweeney,
Gekas,	Lewis,	Reibman,	Tilghman,
Gurzenda,	Lynch,	Romanelli,	Zemprelli,
Hager,			

NAYS—0

A constitutional two-thirds majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

NOMINATION TAKEN FROM THE TABLE

Senator ROSS. Mr. President, I call from the table for consideration the nomination reported from committee today and previously read by the Clerk for W. Wilson Goode, as a member of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, which requires a two-thirds majority vote.

On the question,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?

Senator BELL. Mr. President, as the Minority Chairman of the Committee on Consumer Affairs, I was privileged to sit through a lengthy interrogation of W. Wilson Goode to be confirmed by this Body as a member of the Public Utility Commission.

Prior to going into that meeting I had made discreet inquiries concerning this citizen of the Commonwealth and I received highly favorable reports from responsible sources within my County of Delaware and from the County of Philadelphia.

When I was present during the hearing I was tremendously impressed, not only by the man himself but also by his wife, his three children and by his background, not only in the field of business, building and industry, but also the fact that he is the chairman of the board of deacons of his church.

This man comes before us. I am going to vote favorably for him and I know he is going to receive a large number of votes. One of the things which impressed me more than anything else was the fact that he did not seek this post, he has not been active in politics in either party and he made a statement in our caucus, and he also made it to the Committee on Consumer Affairs, that he will act as a commissioner in the best interest of all the citizens of the Commonwealth and not on behalf of a selected few.

Senator MCKINNEY. Mr. President, I would like to apologize for my laryngitis. However, because of the occasion, I felt that I must rise to say a few words. Indeed, it is a very, very bright day for me. We are at the moment of an historic occasion. It is the first time a black has ever been considered by the Senate to be a member of the Public Utility Commission.

Mr. President, I would like to say that my heart is filled with love today, for my brothers and sisters on both sides of the aisle, particularly on this side where we have a regular "United Nations" in the makeup of our Body. The other side of the aisle is pretty democratic also because they have at least two minorities over there.

Mr. President, every time I go over to that side of the aisle, the gentleman from Lycoming, Senator Hager, kids me and asks me if I am going to change my affiliation. Most of the time I tell him "no," but today I sense that everyone seems so democratic I have had second thoughts. I think they need at least one black in the Republican caucus. After much deliberation, I have concluded that I will ask my good friend, the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Hankins, if he would change his registration and go over to that side of the aisle and integrate it over there, plus the fact that the gentleman is a millionaire and he would be right at home over there.

Mr. President, I want to thank my colleagues. However they vote, I know they will vote their conscience.

Senator HANKINS. Mr. President, I would like to inform my good friend from Philadelphia, Senator McKinney, that all of my funerals are paupers and nonpaying. Therefore, I am not considered a millionaire whatsoever. I am on the receiving end, the bread lines and what-have-you.

Senator HAGER. Mr. President, I would like to thank the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator McKinney, also. I thought for a moment he really was going to see the light and become a Republican, but even though he has not exercised a lot of wisdom in that regard, we will still be friends and still be able to shake hands across the aisle.

In the interest of pointing out that our caucus is just as democratic as the other side of the aisle, and perhaps more so, I would like to point out that it is the Republican caucus of the Senate—which is the only caucus of the Senate—which has a Greek Member. He is very welcome over here also.

I would now like to speak on the subject of Wilson Goode. At a time when Pennsylvania is facing dwindling energy sources, the same as is the rest of this Nation and, in fact, the rest of this world, and at a time when we are facing escalating prices and escalating needs and uses for energy, I am not so sure that the Public Utility Commission is the greatest place to serve. Certainly it is not going to be a pleasant place because the decisions which are going to have to be made over there on energy alone, let alone all of the other matters which come before the PUC, are going to be heartrending and very, very tough politically, socially and otherwise.

From our meetings with Wilson Goode, both in the caucus and at the committee hearing as reported by the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Bell, and in my own case, a private meeting in my own office which he was kind enough to request, I have to say that Wilson Goode appears to be an administrator with vast experience of a very specialized kind. Not only has he worked with agencies funded by nonprofit, eleemosynary and municipal funding, but he has also worked in a way to bring all of those agencies to bear on problems dealing with the private sector of the economy. From all that we have been able to find out, he has done so with a remarkable record.

He has had to deal with bankers and the banking community; to deal with the contractors and the construction community; he has had to deal with minorities; he has had to deal with local governments. From all that we can see, he has done an admirable job. From our conversations with him and from all that we can find out in conversations about him and his record, this is the kind of nominee which all of us are very happy to join in supporting.

Beyond that, in my own conversations with Wilson Goode, I came to another conclusion. I like him. I hope in the next ten years and for a long time beyond that he and I will become personal friends.

I would like to say to those persons who have thought that the Republican Party was going to take an obstructionist position on this or any other appointment, what we said and what we continue to say is that we are looking, because of the past record, with a special scrutiny at those nominees who come to us from Governor Shapp. But, as we said in the case of Barton Fields, as we said in the case of Caryl Kline, as we said in the case of Milton Lopus, as we have said in the case of a number of others, and as we are saying in the case of Wilson Goode, we are very happy to stand with our Democrat colleagues. We are happy to stand on occasions like this with Governor Shapp when he can find someone of the caliber of Wilson Goode to offer to the people of this Commonwealth.

Mr. President, I very proudly am going to cast my vote in the affirmative on this nomination.

And the question recurring,
Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—45

Andrews,	Hankins,	Manbeck,	Ross,
Arlene,	Hess,	McKinney,	Scanlon,
Bell,	Holl,	Mellow,	Schaefer,
Coppersmith,	Hopper,	Messinger,	Smith,
Corman,	Howard,	Moore,	Snyder,
Dougherty,	Jubelirer,	Murray,	Stapleton,
Dwyer,	Kelley,	Noszka,	Stauffer,
Early,	Kury,	O'Pake,	Stout,
Fleming,	Kusse,	Orlando,	Sweeney,
Gekas,	Lewis,	Reibman,	Tilghman,
Guزندا,	Lynch,	Romanelli,	Zemprelli,
Hager,			

NAYS—0

A constitutional two-thirds majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

NOMINATIONS TAKEN FROM THE TABLE

Senator ROSS. Mr. President, I call from the table for consideration the remainder of the nominations reported from committee today and previously read by the Clerk, which require a majority vote.

On the question,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—45

Andrews,	Hankins,	Manbeck,	Ross,
Arlene,	Hess,	McKinney,	Scanlon,
Bell,	Holl,	Mellow	Schaefer,
Coppersmith,	Hopper,	Messinger,	Smith,
Corman,	Howard,	Moore,	Snyder,
Dougherty,	Jubelirer,	Murray,	Stapleton,
Dwyer,	Kelley,	Noszka,	Stauffer,
Early,	Kury,	O'Pake,	Stout,
Fleming,	Kusse,	Orlando,	Sweeney,
Gekas,	Lewis,	Reibman,	Tilghman,
Gurzenda,	Lynch,	Romanelli,	Zemprelli,
Hager,			

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

NOMINATION TAKEN FROM THE TABLE

Senator ROSS. Mr. President, I call from the table for consideration the nomination of Leonard Pevar, as a Commonwealth Trustee of Lincoln University—of the Commonwealth System of Higher Education.

This nomination was previously laid on the table December 6, 1977.

The Clerk read the nomination as follows:

COMMONWEALTH TRUSTEE OF LINCOLN UNIVERSITY—OF THE COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

November 29, 1977.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Leonard Pevar, 602 Ridge Avenue, Kennett Square 19348, Chester County, Nineteenth Senatorial District, for appointment as a Commonwealth Trustee of Lincoln University—of the Commonwealth System of Higher Education, to serve until August 31, 1980, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Dr. Le-Roy Patrick, Pittsburgh, whose term expired.

MILTON J. SHAPP.

On the question,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?

Senator ARLENE. Mr. President, I ask for a negative vote on this nominee.

Senator STAUFFER. Mr. President, the nomination which the gentleman from Beaver, Senator Ross, just called from the table is a nomination to the Board of Trustees of Lincoln University which has laid on the table for several weeks. I would like to point out to the Members that the nominee, Mr. Pevar, is a resident of Chester County. He lives very close to the university and has a special interest in the university, and I believe he would make great contributions to the benefit of this fine university, if given the opportunity.

As many of you may well know, we have had some problems at Lincoln University in recent months and it is a time when we need people who have a great interest in the university and who will be willing to devote considerable time and effort toward helping the university. I know from conversations which I have had personally with Mr. Pevar, he has this kind of interest and would like to devote his efforts toward helping Lincoln University achieve the kind of status we all hope and pray that it will achieve in the field of higher education.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—20

Andrews,	Early,	Holl,	Manbeck,
Bell,	Fleming,	Hopper,	Moore,
Corman,	Gekas,	Howard,	Snyder,
Dougherty,	Hager,	Jubelirer,	Stauffer,
Dwyer,	Hess,	Kusse,	Tilghman,

NAYS—24

Arlene,	Lewis,	O'Pake,	Schaefer,
Coppersmith,	Lynch,	Orlando,	Smith,
Gurzenda,	Mellow,	Reibman,	Stapleton,
Hankins,	Messinger,	Romanelli,	Stout,
Kelley,	Murray,	Ross,	Sweeney,
Kury,	Noszka,	Scanlon,	Zemprelli,

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the negative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Senator ROSS. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE MESSAGE

SENATE BILL RETURNED WITH AMENDMENTS

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, returned to the Senate SB 597, with the information that the House has passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested.

BILL ON CONCURRENCE IN HOUSE AMENDMENTS

SENATE CONCURS IN HOUSE AMENDMENTS

SB 597 (Pr. No. 1684) — Senator MESSINGER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do concur in the amendments made by the House to Senate Bill No. 597.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Senator MELLOW. Mr. President, I rise to make some observations about Senate Bill No. 597, not really to ask anybody to vote in favor of it or against it, but I would assume if we voted against Senate Bill No. 597, it would probably be the same as voting against motherhood.

I think there are some very important aspects of this particular piece of legislation which must be pointed out. First of all, Senate Bill No. 597 reappropriates approximately \$17 million, of which \$10.3 million will be used for the maintenance of roads. Further, it will be used to repair the devastating potholes that we have because of the rather severe winter conditions.

Mr. President, I think the question we must ask one another is this: If there is, right now, a minimum of \$10.3 million of new money available for highway repair and, in total, the amount of \$17 million to be spent on several different line items, what other types of money may be available? Where else is the money being spent?

Last year we know that we did increase the registration fees by approximately 100 per cent. In some cases it was not quite that high. We also made a substantial increase in the licenses. There are many questions, I believe, Mr. President, that must be answered.

Back in the last week of January or so the Department of Transportation sent more than a thousand layoff notices to employees working for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. In those layoff notices it was indicated that due to the lack of funds available to operate the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, they would lay off more than 1,000 people.

Just a day or so before the layoffs were to take effect, the Majority and Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives supposedly sent a letter to the Governor. In that letter they pledged their support to an increase in gasoline tax. Upon receiving that letter of support, the Governor rescinded the layoffs.

Mr. President, the question that concerns me greatly is this: Number one, just where, indeed, is this money coming from which we are appropriating today? Number two, is it, in fact, necessary that we do enact a three and a half cent gasoline tax? Number three, are we back into the same intimidations which took place in the summer of 1977 where the Administration used their famous chess game and used the State employees as the pawns in that chess game when they laid off State employees in order to bring about an increase in the State income tax?

I think it is important that we get answers to some of our questions. I think it is very, very important that we in the Senate, using our standing Committee on Transportation, hold public hearings with regard to the need of necessary expenditures and necessary tax revenues within the Department of Transportation. I believe it is very important, Mr. President, that we find out if, indeed, a three and a half cent gasoline tax is needed. If there are alternate ways in which we can raise money and if there is additional money somewhere in the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation that can be utilized to repair our roads, to continue the twelve-year highway construction program, and, yes, Mr. President, to immediately take action on the pothole conditions that we have, I believe the entire question we have here is one of credibility.

I feel it is incumbent upon the Members of the Senate to get those needed answers. I am sure we will not pass a gasoline tax

increase within the very near future because the closer we come to the Primary Election, the more reluctant the Members will be to vote for a tax increase for fear that it might have some kind of adverse effect on the Primary Election. However, I believe the only way we can have our questions answered is through public forum and that public forum must take place in the Senate Committee on Transportation.

Mr. President, I only wanted to make a few of these points known because I believe we have a problem. We are being asked today to appropriate in excess of \$10 million in funds when we were told that the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation was in such dire need of an additional tax increase that they would have to lay off in excess of a thousand people. This, to me, Mr. President, is a bit contradictory to the information we were given several months ago. There are questions which must be answered and I wish that we, as a Body, could get those answers.

Senator SMITH. Mr. President, I would only bring to light that this is an appropriations bill submitted by the former Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations on March 29, 1977.

I would also say, Mr. President, if we do not appropriate this \$17,130,000, it is very obvious that the Department of Transportation cannot spend it. Therefore, I would bring to the attention of the Senate that this bill was offered on March 29, 1977 for the money that was then available and now redistributed and appropriated for the reasons given in the bill.

Senator ORLANDO. Mr. President, I intend to vote for this bill, but I would like to get on record here that I believe most of the Senators in this room realize that I represent a District that is constantly ravaged, year after year, by snow.

So far this year Erie County, which is part of Engineering District 1, has received approximately 150 inches of snow already. We have a perennial problem, in my District, including all of District 1 which is in northwestern Pennsylvania, of potholes year after year after year.

I have figures before me. My per cent distribution of these funds totals 8.28 per cent. I have, according to the Department of Transportation, 9.8 lane miles of roads to be fixed.

I do not want to single out Philadelphia, but Philadelphia also has, according to this bill, 9.8 lane miles of potholes to be fixed. Their percentage is 15.62. They are receiving \$1,608,000 plus, whereas my District only gets \$852,000. We are at the point, in my particular area, where the potholes are no longer potholes. Our roads are destroyed because a pothole ceases to be a pothole when the road disappears. This is what is happening in much of my District because of the change in weather, because of the snow, the freeze and the thaw. This creates the potholes in my District. I think it is time the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation took a better look at how these funds for maintenance and distribution of moneys for potholes is distributed in this Commonwealth if they intend to get support from the Legislators, particularly myself, for any gas tax increase or any other increase they want.

Senator STAUFFER. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Smith.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Phil-

adelphia, Senator Smith, permit himself to be interrogated?

Senator SMITH. I will, Mr. President.

Senator STAUFFER. Mr. President, it is spelled out in the bill on page 4 that it is the intent of the General Assembly that as much money as is necessary and possible be allocated to take care of the rehabilitation of the road damages caused by the severe winter which we are just, hopefully, completing.

I notice, in looking at the bill, that there is an increased allocation to the Pennsylvania State Police of approximately \$5.1 million. I wonder if the gentleman could indicate to me the need for giving the State Police an additional \$5 million rather than allocating that \$5 million to the repair of our deplorable highways.

Senator SMITH. Mr. President, I believe that the Senator is referring to the allocation given to, first, the highway safety on our roads, criminal investigation and general police work. I believe, Mr. President, the allocation is given out seventy per cent to thirty per cent.

Senator STAUFFER. Mr. President, does the gentleman mean between the General Fund and the Motor License Fund?

Senator SMITH. Mr. President, this money is given out of the Motor Vehicle Fund and this picks up that percentage. In other words, we are transferring moneys to give out the true percentage of thirty-seventy per cent.

Senator STAUFFER. Mr. President, by that response does the gentleman mean to infer that under the previous appropriation acts passed by the General Assembly, we were not supplying the full seventy per cent that is normally allocated to the State Police from the Motor License Fund?

Senator SMITH. That is true, Mr. President.

Senator STAUFFER. I thank the gentleman, Mr. President.

Senator DWYER. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Smith.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Smith, permit himself to be interrogated?

Senator SMITH. I will, Mr. President.

Senator DWYER. Mr. President, the amount that has been distributed on the sheets to us in the various Districts, is this money going to be used to repair potholes just on the bread and butter roads that people use to get to and from work, church and stores or is it also going to go to repair the interstate highways that the out of staters use to travel through Pennsylvania?

Senator SMITH. Mr. President, I would refer to page 4, starting with line 1, which is the intent of the expenditure given to the bill. The money can only be expended as so stated.

Senator DWYER. Mr. President, this does not state though whether it is going to go to interstate highways or be restricted just to State bread and butter roads.

Senator SMITH. Mr. President, I do not believe I could give a definite answer on that. That would be up to the Department of Transportation.

Senator DWYER. Thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. President, I would just like to echo the sentiments of the gentleman from Erie, Senator Orlando. This distribution that we have before us continues the shafting that the people in the snow belt areas of the State have traditionally received from

the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation as far as maintenance money is concerned. If you look at this sheet you will notice that District 1, District 2, District 3 and District 9, which are traditionally the snow belt areas of the State, are among the districts which receive the smallest amount of these funds. It is a double shafting because, of course, we do have more problems year after year, as has been indicated by the gentleman from Erie, Senator Orlando. This depletes the maintenance money that normally does go in other districts for pothole repair and road maintenance. We have to use it, first of all, to clear the snow off the highways so there is very little money left to begin with to repair the ravaged roads. Then we receive a double blow when the areas get an inverse proportion of the amount of pothole moneys which they should receive.

I know you feel you have had a severe winter here in southern and southeastern Pennsylvania. It would be an extremely mild winter by the standards in the counties in District 1, District 2, District 3 and District 9. The potholes you have around here are baby potholes compared to the years and years old potholes that are in existence in some of these other districts, particularly in the bread and butter roads.

Also, I would like to urge the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Smith, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Lynch, as Chairman of the Committee on Transportation, to work with PennDOT to make sure that this money goes to bread and butter roads which the people of Pennsylvania, who pay the gas tax and their motor registration fees, use to get to and from their work, stores, jobs, churches and so on.

Senator HOWARD. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Smith.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Smith, permit himself to be interrogated?

Senator SMITH. I will, Mr. President.

Senator HOWARD. Mr. President, as a point of clarification, on page 4 of Senate Bill No. 597, line 19, there is an increase in the appropriation to the Department of Aviation. My question, since the matter came up several weeks ago in the press, is: To your knowledge, is any of this money intended for the purchase of an aircraft for the State?

Senator SMITH. No, Mr. President. I would answer the question this way: This is a restricted receipt and this money must be used as so stated in the bill.

Senator HOWARD. However, specifically, Mr. President, it does not include the purchase of the executive aircraft contemplated in the press several weeks ago?

Senator SMITH. No, it does not, Mr. President.

Senator BELL. Mr. President, in answer to the gentleman from Crawford, Senator Dwyer, and to the gentleman from Erie, Senator Orlando, District 6-0 does not just include Philadelphia, it includes five counties. In those five counties there are four million people and that is one-third of this Commonwealth as far as population is concerned. I have run studies on this and they pay one-third of the road and the gas taxes. They are so pitifully underfinanced that in the whole City of Philadelphia, according to KYW this morning, they can only put

nine crews on the roads to fix potholes. That is to cover two million people, nine crews. I wonder how many crews are fixing the potholes of two million people who live across the northern tier.

Secondly, I have had a little bit of experience with roads. Potholes occur not when the snow is on top of them but when the snow melts, refreezes, melts, refreezes; that is where your potholes come in. The southeastern part of Pennsylvania, which is close to tidewater is influenced by the ocean temperatures offshore. After all, Philadelphia is only fifty miles from the Atlantic Ocean and they do have much worse weather conditions creating potholes than they do in the upper tier.

Senator MELLOW. Mr. President, I would like to point out to the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Bell, that this is not a reimbursement of school subsidies or reimbursement to a court based on population. This is money given to maintenance based on the number of lane miles and when you look at it, District 6 represents about 9.8 per cent lane miles. When you compare District 6 with District 1, which also represents approximately 9.8 per cent lane miles, District 6 is getting exactly twice as much money as District 1 is getting.

Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Smith.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Smith, permit himself to be interrogated?

Senator SMITH. I will, Mr. President.

Senator MELLOW. Mr. President, could the gentleman tell us how District 1, with 9.8 per cent road lane miles, is allocated approximately \$852,000, and District 6, with 9.8 per cent lane miles gets \$1.6 million?

Senator SMITH. Mr. President, I believe I would have to refer the gentleman back to the Secretary of Transportation. I had no input into how the moneys would be distributed on repairing our potholes.

Senator MELLOW. I am sorry, Mr. President. Would the gentleman please repeat that?

Senator SMITH. Mr. President, I said to the gentleman that I have no input into how the money would be distributed by the Secretary of Transportation. I would refer the gentleman to the Department of Transportation, particularly the Secretary, and possibly he could explain the distribution of the moneys.

Senator MELLOW. I thank the gentleman, Mr. President. I would have to only conclude the fact that we do not have answers on the floor today that possibly we should have. When we compare the percentages of lane miles with the amounts of moneys which are being appropriated to the various communities, there is a great imbalance on what is being done. I would think, at that particular point in time, we either stand in recess until we can have an opportunity to meet with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and have our questions answered or, possibly, we should consider putting the bill over until tomorrow so we can get some of those questions answered.

We are completely out of balance when you take a look at the percentage of lane miles in the localities and look at the amounts of money they are receiving. For example, the District

4 office, which covers both my Senatorial District and the Senatorial District of the gentleman from Luzerne, Senator Murray, represents approximately eleven per cent of the State roads in the Commonwealth and we are receiving about \$700,000 less than District 6 is receiving, although we have almost two per cent more in lane miles. It is just inconceivable. It is so inconsistent it hurts.

Senator SMITH. Mr. President, I note in the distributions by percentage that there is a distribution formula breakdown. If I may, I would read it to the Members in order to enlighten the gentleman from Lackawanna, Senator Mellow, as to the formula and approach taken in distributing the money as I understand it.

Lane miles represents forty per cent of the consideration; bridge length, thirty per cent; vehicle registration, ten per cent; population, ten per cent; and terrain, ten per cent.

That, Mr. President, is the formula for the breakdown in distributing the funds.

Senator MELLOW. Mr. President, I have been aware of that formula. I have seen it. However, I cannot totally agree with that particular type of formula, but if that is the way PennDOT, at this particular point, has decided to do it, so be it. I believe, however, we still deserve proper answers as to why similarities can exist as far as the percentage of lane miles, but when you look at the similarities of money, they do not exist at all. When one particular area with 9.8 per cent lane miles receives \$1.6 million and another area with 9.8 per cent lane miles, the exact number of lane miles, receives only \$850,000, that is a gross inconsistency and I just cannot comprehend that.

Senator ROMANELLI. Mr. President, I sympathize with my colleague from District 4. Perhaps we should return this for a new formula. I think a better formula for distribution would be on the liquid fuels tax collected and the Motor License funds collected by the various areas. I am sure that the delegation from the Philadelphia area and the delegation from southwestern Pennsylvania would go along with that distribution of funds, Mr. President.

Senator ORLANDO. Mr. President, I agree with the statement made by the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Smith, relative to the regular maintenance formula. However, we are talking about the \$10.3 million additional money which they are using for potholes. This is the basis of my disagreement with the way PennDOT is funding our repair program in the different districts. The formula they might use otherwise for normal maintenance is probably fine, but we are talking about special moneys for potholes. That is my interest right now.

Senator KUSSE. Mr. President, when Governor Shapp presented his budget last month, on page 116 of Volume I, he indicated that PennDOT would end this fiscal year with a surplus of \$29.5 million. On that basis, I submitted legislation last week calling for the appropriation of that money, that \$29.5 million. I see no point in waiting until July 1st to spend it. I believe we should start spending it right now. However, it was my suggestion it be spent exclusively for maintenance and that it be divided among the counties strictly on the basis of lane miles. Therefore, I do have to concur with the feelings ex-

pressed by the gentleman from Lackawanna, Senator Mellow, the gentleman from Erie, Senator Orlando, and the gentleman from Crawford, Senator Dwyer, that this, indeed, is an unfair allocation.

I see no correlation between the fact that thirty per cent will be based on bridge length. I do not see what that has to do with potholes. Ten per cent population and ten per cent vehicle registration looks to me like a double dip. Why should those two categories be included?

Just yesterday morning I met with Secretary Wilson and Deputy Secretary David Simms. Mr. Simms indicated, when I called upon him for an explanation of the formula to be used, that there is no specific formula. I would hope that this sheet which was passed out indicating a distribution formula breakdown would not be used. I believe it behooves all of us who disagree with this proposed formula to establish a meeting with the powers to be at PennDOT and come up with a more fair formula because Mr. Simms did say to me yesterday, "What ideas do you have, Senator, as to a more fair distribution? What should we take into consideration?" I proposed, at that time, that we should take into consideration topographical and climatological problems which exist.

I think, perhaps, the department heads will be receptive to some suggestions from us. Therefore, I would hope that this formula will not be used and that many of my colleagues will join me in proposing to the department that a more fair distribution be worked out.

Senator BELL. Mr. President, this must be a pretty good bill because everybody is unhappy with it.

I would suggest, in answer to my colleague from Warren, Senator Kusse, that we go by fifty per cent population, fifty per cent mileage and when everybody is through screaming, let us vote.

Senator DWYER. Mr. President, I would like to respond to the comments of the gentlemen from Delaware, Senator Bell.

I would point out to the gentleman that most of the things we do in this Legislature reflect problems where we put our money. That goes for court costs and it goes for schools. There was an increase of \$100 million in subsidies last year and \$19.6 million went to Philadelphia because of their tremendous school problems. It reflects welfare costs to the metropolitan areas which have a lot of welfare problems. They receive the bulk of the welfare money.

All I am asking is for justice for the areas which have the highway problems, District 1, District 2, District 3 and District 9, in particular. All we are asking is for the same consideration which is given to those areas that have welfare problems, education problems and court problems. We are not receiving that; we are receiving an inverse amount and are being shafted again.

And the question recurring,
Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—45

Andrews, Hankins, Manbeck, Ross,

Arlene,
Bell,
Coppersmith,
Corman,
Dougherty,
Dwyer,
Early,
Fleming,
Gekas,
Gurzenda,
Hager,

Hess,
Holl,
Hopper,
Howard,
Jubelirer,
Kelley,
Kury,
Kusse,
Lewis,
Lynch,

McKinney,
Mellow,
Messinger,
Moore,
Murray,
Noszka,
O'Pake,
Orlando,
Reibman,
Romanelli,

Scanlon,
Schaefer,
Smith,
Snyder,
Stapleton,
Stauffer,
Stout,
Sweeney,
Tilghman,
Zemprelli,

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

CONSIDERATION OF CALENDAR RESUMED

SECOND CONSIDERATION CALENDAR

BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION

SB 272 (Pr. No. 1681) — Considered the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third consideration.

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

HB 392, SB 521, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, HB 816, 993, 1131, SB 1174 and 1290 — Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator MESSINGER.

BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION

HB 1350 (Pr. No. 2310) — Considered the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third consideration.

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

HB 1566 and 1939 — Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator MESSINGER.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Senator REIBMAN, from the Committee on Education, reported, as amended, SB 473 and HB 76.

Senator MCKINNEY, from the Committee on State Government, rereported, as amended, SB 1040; reported, as committed, SB 315, 853, 854, 1277, 1310 and 1311; as amended, HB 799.

SENATE RESOLUTIONS

MEMORIALIZING UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO REJECT PRESIDENT CARTER'S ARMS PROPOSAL OF AIRCRAFT FOR EGYPT AND SAUDI ARABIA

Senators DOUGHERTY, COPPERSMITH, JUBELIRER, SCHAEFER and REIBMAN offered the following resolution (Serial No. 90), which was read and referred to the Committee

on Rules and Executive Nominations:

In the Senate, March 14, 1978.

WHEREAS, The peace and tranquility of the Middle East is of paramount concern to the people of Pennsylvania; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, Jimmy Carter, has proposed a \$4.8 billion arms package to the Middle East; and

WHEREAS, Such proposal would supply Egypt with 50 F-5E fighter bombers and Saudi Arabia with 60 F-15 fighters, and Israel with 15 F-15 interceptors and 75 F-16 fighter bombers; and

WHEREAS, President Carter's proposal would have a deleterious effect on the balance of power in the Middle East, and jeopardize the security of the State of Israel; and

WHEREAS, It is in the national interest to maintain, preserve, and protect the sovereignty of the State of Israel; and

WHEREAS, Such a proposal would be an obstacle to a permanent peace in the Middle East; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to reject President Carter's arms proposal insofar as it provides aircraft for Egypt and Saudi Arabia and pass a Resolution of Disapproval; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each House of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

URGING INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE ZINC IMPORT PROBLEM

Senators ROSS, GURZENDA, MESSINGER, HAGER, FLEMING and MOORE offered the following resolution (Serial No. 91), which was read as follows:

In the Senate, March 14, 1978.

WHEREAS, On December 20, 1977, the Lead-Zinc Producers Committee filed a petition with the International Trade Commission requesting import relief from excessive imports of slab zinc; and

WHEREAS, In December, 1977, imports of slab zinc were the highest in eight months and were equivalent to approximately seventy-five percent of the estimated United States December consumption; and

WHEREAS, Pennsylvania is being adversely affected by the rise of foreign slab zinc imports since over fifty percent of the domestic slab zinc production emanates from Pennsylvania zinc companies; and

WHEREAS, March 1, 1978, Pennsylvania's largest zinc manufacturer announced the layoff of several hundred employees as a result of foreign imported slab zinc; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of Pennsylvania urge the International Trade Commission to investigate the zinc import problem and recommend to the President that the United States primary slab zinc industry be granted temporary import relief pursuant to section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Senator ROSS asked and obtained unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of this resolution.

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

Senator ROSS. Mr. President, I request that the following statement be made a part of the record.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The request will be granted.

(The following prepared statement was made a part of the record at the request of the gentleman from Beaver, Senator ROSS:)

This resolution endorses the Lead-Zinc Producers Committee petition before the International Trade Commission (ITC) urging the ITC to investigate and recommend to the President that the slab zinc industry be granted temporary import relief pursuant to Section 201 of the 1974 Trade Act.

The petition was filed on behalf of the seven major United States slab zinc producers. Two of these facilities are located in our Commonwealth—St. Joe Mineral in Beaver County and New Jersey Zinc in Carbon County—and together represent fifty per cent of the domestic output.

Massive increased quantities of zinc have been imported in recent years. In 1976, these imports were valued at more than \$500 million and equalled more than sixty per cent of United States consumption. These massive increases in imports have caused excessive inventory accumulation in the United States, curtailment of domestic production, severely depressed prices and financial losses in the domestic industry. Furthermore, excess capacity, production and stocks in foreign countries, coupled with continued high levels of imports into the United States, point clearly to continued serious injury unless prompt action is taken.

Under the committee's suggested relief, in the initial year, the first 350,000 tons of slab zinc imported would not be subject to any additional duty. Slab zinc imports above the 350,000 ton limit would be subject to an additional duty of seven cents per pound. This action is intended to aid in more efficient and full use of domestic production capacity—a development which would lead to more stable prices and limit imports only when they are excess to unfilled domestic demand.

Your support in this endeavor will be appreciated. Help us save Pennsylvania jobs.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

The resolution was adopted.

DIRECTING JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO STUDY PROBLEM OF SHOE INDUSTRY IN PENNSYLVANIA

Senators JUBELIRER, REIBMAN, MESSINGER, SNYDER, MANBECK, O'PAKE, GEKAS, MELLOW, COPPERSMITH, HESS, GURZENDA, and MURRAY offered the following resolution (Serial No. 92), which was read and referred to the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations:

In the Senate, March 14, 1978.

The shoe industry is a major industry in Pennsylvania.

Since 1968 thirty-five shoe manufacturing plants have closed in Pennsylvania. Workers have lost jobs at nineteen shoe plants since April 1975.

Shoe imports represented approximately twenty per cent of the American market in 1968. Today, more than fifty per cent of the American market is taken by shoe imports.

Pennsylvania has no recognized effective programs to assist Pennsylvania industries in need of help.

The loss of industry and jobs in Pennsylvania is a matter of grave concern, particularly as it affects unemployment and the ever increasing indebtedness of the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Fund to the Federal Government, which as of February 24, 1978, exceeds one billion dollars.

The shoe industry is in need of incentives to keep the indus-

try in the Commonwealth; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to study the problems of the shoe industry and to recommend legislation beneficial to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through incentives or assistance to the industry; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Department of Commerce shall provide such cooperation and assistance to the Joint State Government Commission in its study as may be necessary; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Joint State Government Commission report as soon as possible its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly with drafts of legislation necessary to carry the recommendations into effect.

CONGRATULATORY RESOLUTIONS

The **PRESIDENT** pro tempore laid before the Senate the following resolutions, which were read, considered and adopted:

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Frank Rose and to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Jeffries by Senator Stout.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Charles J. McClirk and to Carl J. Dibenedetto by Senator Ross.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to the East Valley Council of the Boy Scouts of America by Senator Zemprelli and others.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Chester Hoover by Senator Jubelirer.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Cicilioni and to Regina Reisman by Senator Mellow.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTIONS

The **PRESIDENT** pro tempore laid before the Senate the following resolutions, which were read, considered and adopted:

Condolences of the Senate were extended to the family of the late Francis P. "Cookie" McCusker by Senator Dougherty and others.

Condolences of the Senate were extended to the family of the late Carl A. Burket by Senator Jubelirer.

BILLS ON FIRST CONSIDERATION

Senator **MESSINGER**. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to consideration of all bills reported from committees for the first time at today's Session.

The motion was agreed to.

The bills were as follows:

SB 315, 473, 853, 854, 984, 1277, 1310, 1311, HB 76 and 799.

And said bills having been considered for the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second consideration.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Senator **JUBELIRER**. Mr. President, just a few moments ago I introduced a resolution which affects many of our Districts and certainly all the people of Pennsylvania.

The shoe industry, Mr. President, is a major industry in the Commonwealth. Since 1968, thirty-five shoe manufacturing

plants have closed in the Commonwealth. Workers have lost jobs at nineteen shoe plants since April of 1975. This is now occurring in my District, Mr. President, where our people stand to lose nearly 600 jobs if several shoe factories are closed as they plan to do.

Shoe imports represented approximately twenty per cent of the American market in 1968. Today, more than fifty per cent of the American market is taken by shoe imports. Pennsylvania has no recognized effective program to assist Pennsylvania industries in need of help.

The loss of industry and jobs in Pennsylvania is a matter of grave concern, particularly as it affects unemployment and the ever-increasing indebtedness of the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Fund to the Federal government which, as of February 24, 1978, now exceeds \$1 billion.

Mr. President, the shoe industry is in dire need of incentives to keep the industry in the Commonwealth. This day, Mr. President, I have introduced a resolution asking that the Department of Commerce shall provide such cooperation and assistance to the Joint State Government Commission and that the Joint State Government Commission report, as soon as possible, its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly with drafts of legislation necessary to carry the recommendations into effect.

Because of the seriousness of this resolution and the situation, Mr. President, I would hope that this matter will receive the promptest consideration possible from the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations, taking into consideration the loss of potential jobs throughout the Commonwealth.

Senator **FLEMING**. Mr. President, I hesitate to follow my erudite colleague from Blair, Senator Jubelirer. I think he set a speed record today with his former presentation.

However, it is my dubious pleasure to remonstrate and yes, if you will, I guess, bleed a little over this tremendous pile of appropriation reports from all the departments of State government which I believe measures almost two feet in height and, I understand from a reliable source, something like 4,000 pages.

Again I call the attention—some of my colleagues have done this on prior Session days—of my colleagues to the fact that on this side of the aisle we deem it physically, mentally and I guess in every other way, impossible to go through all of this material in any way, shape or form so that it can intelligently be digested.

I understand from my colleague and friend from Philadelphia, Senator Smith, on the other side of the aisle, who chairs the Senate Committee on Appropriations, that apparently the decision was made as a result of consultation among the Majority members of the Committee on Appropriations. I am sure the gentleman from Montgomery, Senator Tilghman, and the Minority members, of which I happen to be one, did not share in this decision because none of us heard anything about it until it was announced, that there would be subcommittees, two from the Majority and one from the Minority, hearing three, perhaps four, sometimes two, if they happen to be larger departments of State government, during the coming several weeks.

The only thing I would like to say is that it has become some-

what of a frustration to those of us on this side of the aisle because many of us have an interest in the departments of State government. From time to time we learn things in appropriations hearings. I know we have all been invited to attend the meetings of the other groups as they counsel with the department heads and secretaries. However, there is and always has been great value in a combined approach to the departments of State government where, on a bipartisan basis, we sit to hear them and we ask them what happens to be of current interest so far as their economies are concerned or their projected economies of operation.

Mr. President, I believe, very personally and say, on behalf of my colleagues on this side of the aisle, that we have departed from a former constructive means of holding appropriations hearings and resorted to what purported to be a constructive change and now seems to be one of questionable value. I say that for the reason I know the plan as it was originally conceived was to send resource people and legal counsel into these departments to research and extract pertinent information from responsible officials and bring that information back so these hearings would be meaningful and have value. However, to the best of my knowledge that has not happened and is not about to happen. Therefore, when three of us as members of the Committee on Appropriations, two from the Majority and one from the Minority, sit with the secretaries and heads of these departments, we will just, as usual, go through some of this stack of material two feet high, weighing some odd pounds here, and be almost excluded from any input or receiving information directly from the department heads so far as the rest of them are concerned.

To sum up, Mr. President, the only way I can say it is, it is a heck of a way to run a railroad.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE GOVERNOR

APPROVAL OF SENATE BILLS

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor, advising that the following Senate Bills had been approved and signed by the Governor:

SB 236 and 847.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

He also presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations:

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF COALDALE STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL

March 14, 1978.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Irene Agnes Pribila, 422 West White Street, Summit Hill 18250, Carbon County, Twenty-ninth Senatorial District, for appointment as a

member of the Board of Trustees of Coaldale State General Hospital, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1981, and until her successor is appointed and qualified, vice Charles J. McFadden, Summit Hill, deceased.

MILTON J. SHAPP.

MEMBER OF THE STATE TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

March 14, 1978.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Albert E. Hay (Republican), R. D. #3, Meyersdale 15552, Somerset County, Thirty-second Senatorial District, as a member of the State Transportation Commission, to serve until February 7, 1984, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Harold G. Reslink, Erie, resigned.

MILTON J. SHAPP.

DISTRICT JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

March 14, 1978.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Harry Pokora, 2539 Mission Street, Pittsburgh 15203, Allegheny County, Forty-third Senatorial District, for appointment as District Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, Class 2, District 37, to serve until the first Monday of January, 1980, vice Joseph A. Biernacki, Pittsburgh, resigned.

MILTON J. SHAPP.

DISTRICT JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

March 14, 1978.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mike Kreskosky, 1157 Third Street, Nanty-Glo 15943, Cambria County, Thirty-fifth Senatorial District, for appointment as District Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Cambria, Class 3, District 01, to serve until the first Monday of January, 1980, vice Leo I. Finnegan, Conemaugh, deceased.

MILTON J. SHAPP.

DISTRICT JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

March 14, 1978.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Michael J. Koury, 234 Fourth Street, West Easton 18042, Northampton County, Eighteenth Senatorial District, for appointment as District Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Northampton, Class 1, District 03, to serve until the first Monday of January, 1980, vice Fred J. Pacchioli, Easton, terminated.

MILTON J. SHAPP.

BILL SIGNED

The President pro tempore (Martin L. Murray) in the presence of the Senate signed the following bill:

SB 597.

SENATE COMMITTEE APPOINTED PURSUANT TO SENATE RESOLUTION, SERIAL NO. 70

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. As President pro tempore of the Senate of Pennsylvania, I hereby appoint the following Senators to serve as members of the Special Senate Committee established pursuant to Senate Resolution, Serial No. 70:

The gentleman from Bucks, Senator Lewis, Chairman; the gentleman from Berks, Senator O'Pake; the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Sweeney; the gentleman from Montgomery, Senator Holl; and the gentleman from Lebanon, Senator Manbeck.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE SECRETARY

The following announcements were read by the Secretary of the Senate:

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1978

10:00 A.M.	Special Senate Committee on Drug Law Enforcement (Public Hearing on Act No. 63)	Room 350
10:00 A.M.	ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES (to consider House Bill No. 1973)	Senate Majority Caucus Room
10:30 A.M.	STATE GOVERNMENT (Public Hearing on Senate Bill No. 1196)	Senate Majority Caucus Room

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1978

11:00 A.M.	PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE (Public Hearing on the nomination of Aldo Colautti as Secretary of Public Welfare)	Senate Majority Caucus Room
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TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1978

9:30 A.M.	PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE (Public Hearing on Senate Bill No. 979)	Senate Majority Caucus Room
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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1978

9:30 A.M.	LOCAL GOVERNMENT to (Public Hearing on Senate Bill No. 943)	George Washington Motor Lodge, King of Prussia, PA.
4:00 P.M.		

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1978

9:30 A.M.	LOCAL GOVERNMENT to (Public Hearing on Senate Bill No. 943)	Southampton Free Library, Southampton, PA.
4:00 P.M.		

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1978

1:30 P.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with Department of Health)	Senate Majority Caucus Room
3:00 P.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with the Drug Council)	Senate Majority Caucus Room

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1978

9:30 A.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with the Department of Public Welfare)	Senate Majority Caucus Room
9:30 A.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with the Department of Agriculture)	Senate Minority Caucus Room
11:30 A.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with the Milk Marketing Board)	Senate Minority Caucus Room
1:00 P.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with the Department of Revenue)	Senate Minority Caucus Room
3:00 P.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with the Milk Marketing Board)	Senate Minority Caucus Room

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1978

9:30 A.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with the Department of Environmental Resources)	Senate Majority Caucus Room
9:30 A.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with the Auditor General)	Senate Minority Caucus Room
11:00 A.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with the State Treasurer)	Senate Minority Caucus Room
1:00 P.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with the Department of Community Affairs)	Senate Majority Caucus Room
1:30 P.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with the State Police)	Senate Minority Caucus Room
3:30 P.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with Department of Commerce)	Senate Majority Caucus Room
3:00 P.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with the State Employees Retirement Board)	Senate Minority Caucus Room

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1978

9:30 A.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with the Department of Justice)	Senate Majority Caucus Room
9:30 A.M.	APPROPRIATIONS	Senate Minority

	(Budget Hearing with the School Employees' Retirement System)	Caucus Room
11:00 A.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with Department of Labor and Industry)	Senate Minority Caucus Room
1:00 P.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with Temple University)	Senate Majority Caucus Room
1:30 P.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with the Department of General Services)	Senate Minority Caucus Room
2:00 P.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with Lincoln University)	Senate Majority Caucus Room
3:00 P.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with the Governor's Office)	Senate Majority Caucus Room
3:00 P.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with the Board of Parole)	Senate Minority Caucus Room

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1978

9:30 A.M. APPROPRIATIONS Senate Majority

	(Budget Hearing with the Department of Education — including State-owned Colleges)	Caucus Room
1:30 P.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with the University of Pittsburgh)	Senate Majority Caucus Room
2:30 P.M.	APPROPRIATIONS (Budget Hearing with Pennsylvania State University)	Senate Majority Caucus Room

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1978

9:30 A.M. PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE (Public Hearing on Senate Bills No. 1229 and 1230) Senate Majority
Caucus Room

ADJOURNMENT

Senator MESSINGER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, April 3, 1978, at 1:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, unless sooner recalled by the President pro tempore.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 5:08 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.