COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1991

SESSION OF 1991 175TH OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY No. 16

SENATE

TUESDAY, March 19, 1991.

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

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor Mark S. Singel) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend SIDNEY C. STEWART, JR., Pastor of Beaver Valley Allegheny Wesleyan Methodist Church, Beaver Falls, offered the following prayer:

Shall we pray.

Dear Lord in Heaven, thank You so much for the privilege of opening this day in prayer. We were thinking, Lord, yesterday and today how we just do not want to come with flowery words or doctrinal phrases, but we came, Lord, to humble ourselves. We came to say that we need You.

We remember, Lord, a few years back how a little girl was stuck in a pit deep beneath the earth and, Lord, it seemed that there was no hope, but there was outside help that came. And, Lord, we need outside help. We are thankful, Lord, that that is provided through Your only begotten Son.

We pray, Lord, for our State Senators. Help them as they help us, and guide them as they guide us and be with them as individuals. Be with their families, their children and their spouses but, Lord, be with them through temptation and sorrows. Help them, Lord, through their failures and their successes and, Lord, for all these things we will be sure to praise You. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding Session of March 18, 1991.

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

HOUSE MESSAGES

SENATE BILL RETURNED WITH AMENDMENTS

The Clerk of the House of Representatives returned to the Senate **SB 346**, with the information the House has passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested.

The PRESIDENT. Pursuant to Senate Rule XV, Section 5, this bill will be referred to the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

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

Recess Adjournment.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following Senate Bills numbered, entitled and referred as follows, which were read by the Clerk:

Tuesday, March 18, 1991

Senators JUBELIRER, BRIGHTBILL, HELFRICK, CORMAN, WENGER, SHAFFER and FISHER presented to the Chair **SB 721**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30, No. 14), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," further providing for a rating system in relation to professional employees.

Which was committed to the Committee on EDUCATION, March 18, 1991.

Senators JUBELIRER, BRIGHTBILL, HELFRICK, CORMAN, WENGER, SHAFFER and FISHER presented to the Chair **SB 722**, entitled:

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

Which was committed to the Committee on EDUCATION, March 18, 1991.

Senators JUBELIRER, BRIGHTBILL, HELFRICK, CORMAN, WENGER, SHAFFER and FISHER presented to the Chair **SB 723**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30, No. 14), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," providing for contracts of employment for professional employees and for certain hearings and appeals.

Which was committed to the Committee on EDUCATION, March 18, 1991.

Senators JUBELIRER, BRIGHTBILL, HELFRICK, CORMAN, WENGER, SHAFFER and FISHER presented to the Chair **SB 724**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30, No. 14), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," further providing for causes for termination of contract of a professional employee.

Which was committed to the Committee on EDUCATION, March 18, 1991.

Senators PETERSON, RHOADES, HOPPER, FISHER, ROBBINS, CORMAN, GREENWOOD, BELAN, BAKER, SHAFFER, HART and JUBELIRER presented to the Chair **SB 725**, entitled:

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

Which was committed to the Committee on EDUCATION, March 18, 1991.

Senators FISHER, RHOADES, AFFLERBACH, ROBBINS, SHAFFER, JUBELIRER, HART, BORTNER, LYNCH, BAKER and MADIGAN presented to the Chair **SB 726**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30, No. 14), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," further providing for awarding a contract or contracts, specifications and lowest responsible bids for construction or lease or purchase of buildings.

Which was committed to the Committee on EDUCATION, March 18, 1991.

Senators GREENWOOD, CORMAN, BAKER, GREENLEAF, HELFRICK and RHOADES presented to the Chair **SB 727**, entitled:

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

Which was committed to the Committee on LABOR AND INDUSTRY, March 18, 1991.

Senators SALVATORE, GREENLEAF, FISHER, CORMAN, BAKER, SHAFFER, HELFRICK and JUBELIRER presented to the Chair **SB 728**, entitled:

An Act providing for certain assistance and remedies in relation to schools found to be educationally deficient or academically bankrupt; and providing for certain sanctions.

Which was committed to the Committee on EDUCATION, March 18, 1991.

Senators JUBELIRER, CORMAN, GREENWOOD, BAKER, SHAFFER and FISHER presented to the Chair **SB 729**, 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 issuance of permanent college certificates; and providing for student teacher supervisors.

Which was committed to the Committee on EDUCATION, March 18, 1991.

Senators PETERSON, FISHER, ROBBINS, CORMAN, BELAN, SHAFFER, HART and JUBELIRER presented to the Chair **SB 730**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30, No. 14), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," providing for qualifications of a business administrator.

Which was committed to the Committee on EDUCATION, March 18, 1991.

Senators PETERSON, FISHER, ROBBINS, CORMAN, BELAN, SHAFFER, HART and JUBELIRER presented to the Chair **SB 731**, entitled:

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

Which was committed to the Committee on EDUCATION, March 18, 1991.

Senators PETERSON, FISHER, ROBBINS, CORMAN, BELAN, SHAFFER, HART and JUBELIRER presented to the Chair **SB 732**, entitled:

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

Which was committed to the Committee on EDUCATION, March 18, 1991.

Senators JUBELIRER, GREENLEAF, FISHER, CORMAN, WENGER, GREENWOOD, BELAN, BAKER and SHAFFER presented to the Chair **SB 733**, entitled:

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

Which was committed to the Committee on EDUCATION, March 18, 1991.

Senators JUBELIRER, HOPPER, HART, GREENLEAF, BRIGHTBILL, CORMAN, GREENWOOD, BAKER and SHAFFER presented to the Chair **SB 734**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30, No. 14), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," defining the term "instruction" to exclude certain activities; and further providing for school times and terms.

Which was committed to the Committee on EDUCATION, March 18, 1991.

Senators PUNT, GREENLEAF, BRIGHTBILL, CORMAN, SHAFFER and JUBELIRER presented to the Chair **SB 735**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30, No. 14), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," further providing for teaching certificates; and making an editorial change.

Which was committed to the Committee on EDUCATION, March 18, 1991.

Senators PUNT, HOPPER, HART, GREENLEAF, FISHER, BRIGHTBILL, ROBBINS, CORMAN, BELAN, BAKER, SHAFFER and JUBELIRER presented to the Chair **SB 736**, entitled:

An Act establishing the Teaching Fellows Commission and providing for its powers and duties; establishing the Teaching Fellows Program; and providing for certain scholarship loans.

Which was committed to the Committee on EDUCATION, March 18, 1991.

Senators HART, GREENLEAF, ROBBINS, CORMAN, BELAN, BAKER, SHAFFER, HELFRICK and JUBELIRER presented to the Chair **SB 737**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30, No. 14), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," defining "administrative/supervisory employee" and "department"; and providing for additional State funding.

Which was committed to the Committee on EDUCATION, March 18, 1991.

Senators SHAFFER, FISHER, RHOADES, HOPPER, BRIGHTBILL, HART, CORMAN, BAKER, HELFRICK and JUBELIRER presented to the Chair **SB 738**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30, No. 14), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," regulating strikes by employees of school entities.

Which was committed to the Committee on EDUCATION, March 18, 1991.

Senators ROBBINS, RHOADES, HART, GREENLEAF, CORMAN, WENGER, BAKER, SHAFFER and JUBELIRER presented to the Chair **SB 739**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30, No. 14), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," defining "interscholastic or intramural athletics and extracurricular activities"; and providing for rules and regulations.

Which was committed to the Committee on EDUCATION, March 18, 1991.

Senators BAKER, HOPPER, SHAFFER, GREENLEAF, FISHER, HART, CORMAN, BELAN and JUBELIRER presented to the Chair **SB 740**, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Academy for the Profession of Teaching for the 1991-1992 fiscal year.

Which was committed to the Committee on APPROPRIATIONS, March 18, 1991.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following Senate Resolution numbered, entitled and referred as follows, which was read by the Clerk:

March 19, 1991

ESTABLISHING A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE MEANS OF GENERATING ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF REVENUE NEEDED TO MAINTAIN THE INTEGRITY OF THE STATE LOTTERY FUND

Senators ANDREZESKI, BELAN, PORTERFIELD, SALVATORE, LYNCH and STOUT offered the following resolution (**Senate Resolution No. 37**), which was read and referred to the Committee on Finance:

In the Senate, March 19, 1991.

A RESOLUTION

Establishing a Special Committee to investigate means of generating additional sources of revenues needed to maintain the integrity of the State Lottery Fund.

WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania Lottery was established by the General Assembly under Act 91 of 1971 "for the purposes of providing property tax relief for the elderly" and "for providing certain free fixed route local transit services to persons sixty-five years of age or older"; and

WHEREAS, Since that time, the State Lottery Fund has been called on to provide more funds for more programs that benefit older Pennsylvanians; and

WHEREAS, The State Lottery Fund now pays for Property Tax and Rent Rebates, Inflation Dividends, Free Mass Transit, Elderly Vehicle Registrations, Area Agency on Aging Grants, the Pharmaceutical Assistance Contract for the Elderly (PACE) Program, Abuse Intervention Services for Older Pennsylvanians, the PennCARE Program and the general government operations of the Pennsylvania Department of Aging; and

WHEREAS, The State Lottery Fund has also been used to pay for existing programs that were formerly funded out of the General Fund, providing almost $173 million in funds to such programs in 1986-1987; and

WHEREAS, The expansion of the State Lottery Fund, coupled with the growing costs of funding existing programs for older Pennsylvanians, has now reached a point where the State Lottery Fund is projected to show a negative ending balance in the next fiscal year; and

WHEREAS, Even with the continued transfer of line items from the State Lottery Fund to the General Fund and other preservation initiatives, it is estimated that the deficit in the State Lottery Fund will reach $200 million in fiscal year 1993-1994; and

WHEREAS, The deficit in the State Lottery Fund would seriously jeopardize the continuation of existing senior citizen programs at their current levels; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the preservation of the State Lottery Fund and those lottery-funded programs that serve older Pennsylvanians be the highest priority of the Pennsylvania Senate; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Senate take steps necessary to protect the integrity of the State Lottery Fund by establishing a Special Committee to investigate means of generating additional revenues to keep the State Lottery Fund solvent; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Special Committee specifically study what impact various other options of gambling in Pennsylvania would have in terms of generating additional moneys to keep the State Lottery Fund out of deficit; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Special Committee make a thorough examination of all forms of gambling as they now exist in Pennsylvania by utilizing public opinion surveys, focus groups and public hearings, as well as the means by which the Commonwealth operates, licenses or regulates these forms of gambling to the benefit of its citizens; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Special Committee investigate what impact other existing forms of gambling, including, but not limited to, sports betting, video poker, small games of chance and off-track betting, would have on enabling the Commonwealth to be in the premiere position to realize additional revenues that will enable the State Lottery Fund to remain solvent; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Special Committee examine existing forms of gambling in other states, which may be similar or dissimilar to those forms which exist in Pennsylvania, and evaluate what social and economic impact they have both in that state and potential impact, if any, for the Commonwealth; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Special Committee consist of five majority members and four minority members of the Senate

appointed by the President pro tempore and that the expenses incurred by the Special Committee in carrying out its responsibility, including the hiring of an actuary, be paid from appropriate accounts under the control of the Chief Clerk; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Special Committee make recommendations to the full Senate based on its analysis of the potential for generating additional revenues from various other options of gambling and the potential fiscal impact of these additional revenues on preserving the integrity of the State Lottery Fund in terms of:

(1) continuing existing programs to benefit senior citizens at current levels;

(2) expanding certain programs to keep up with the demands placed on State services by an increasingly aging population; and

(3) creating new programs to meet unmet needs in the areas of long-term care and catastrophic medical coverage for older Pennsylvanians.

APPOINTMENT BY MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to announce the Minority Leader has made the following appointment:

Senator Roy C. Afflerbach to serve with the Task Force on Decedents' Estates Laws.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Senator PETERSON, from the Committee on Public Health and Welfare, reported the following bills:

SB 467 (Pr. No. 496)

An Act providing for control and treatment of Lyme disease; and making appropriations.

SB 621 (Pr. No. 651)

An Act amending the act of June 13, 1967 (P. L. 31, No. 21), entitled "Public Welfare Code," further providing for eligibility for medical assistance for inmates of public institutions.

SB 645 (Pr. No. 675)

An Act amending the act of June 13, 1967 (P. L. 31, No. 21), entitled "Public Welfare Code," further providing for eligibility for medical assistance.

Senator BELL, from the Committee on Consumer Protection and Professional Licensure, reported the following bills:

SB 348 (Pr. No. 357)

An Act regulating and requiring the licensure of electrical contractors; establishing the State Board of Electrical Contractors and providing for its powers and duties; making an appropriation; and providing penalties.

SB 391 (Pr. No. 827) (Amended)

An Act amending the act of March 28, 1984 (P. L. 150, No. 28), entitled "Automobile Lemon Law," extending the act to leases of automobiles.

HB 26 (Pr. No. 16)

An Act amending the act of May 3, 1933 (P. L. 242, No. 86), referred to as the "Cosmetology Law," providing for electrologists and for the practice of electrology; creating a committee; and making an appropriation.

HB 29 (Pr. No. 19)

An Act amending the act of June 19, 1931 (P. L. 589, No. 202), referred to as the "Barbers' License Law," providing for temporary licenses.

Senator HOPPER, from the Committee on Aging and Youth, reported the following bill:

SB 520 (Pr. No. 549)

An Act amending the act of November 4, 1983 (P. L. 217, No. 63), entitled "Pharmaceutical Assistance Contract for the Elderly Act," further defining "maximum annual income."

Senator PECORA, from the Committee on Local Government, reported the following bills:

SB 118 (Pr. No. 118)

An Act prohibiting certain persons and corporations from bidding on municipal contracts.

SB 345 (Pr. No. 355)

An Act amending the act of April 13, 1972 (P. L. 184, No. 62), entitled "Home Rule Charter and Optional Plans Law," authorizing certain municipalities to extend pension credit for prior military service for its employees.

SB 401 (Pr. No. 426)

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relating to laws that require political subdivisions to spend funds or that limit the ability of political subdivisions to raise revenue.

REGULATIONS REPORTED

Senator BELL, from the Committee on Consumer Protection and Professional Licensure, reported the following regulations for submission to the Independent Regulatory Review Commission, without objection:

State Board of Cosmetology Regulation 16A-279 and

PUC Regulation L-900055/57-100.

BILLS IN PLACE

Senator REIBMAN presented to the Chair several bills.

Senator O'PAKE presented to the Chair a bill.

Senator ANDREZESKI presented to the Chair several bills.

LEGISLATIVE LEAVES

Senator STAPLETON. Mr. President, I would ask for temporary Capitol leaves for Senator Belan and Senator Fattah.

The PRESIDENT. Senator Stapleton asks for temporary Capitol leaves for Senator Belan and Senator Fattah. The Chair hears no objection. Those leaves will be granted.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Senator STAPLETON asked and obtained leaves of absence for Senator LYNCH and Senator SCANLON, for today's Session, for personal reasons.

CALENDAR

THIRD CONSIDERATION CALENDAR

BILL REREPORTED FROM COMMITTEE AS AMENDED ON THIRD CONSIDERATION AND FINAL PASSAGE

HB 236 (Pr. No. 926) — The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act authorizing local taxing authorities the option of relieving members of the United States Armed Forces or other civilians serving in the Persian Gulf area or in support of such armed forces from certain local tax filing deadlines.

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—48

Afflerbach	Fisher	Lewis	Rhoades
Andrezeski	Fumo	Lincoln	Robbins
Armstrong	Greenleaf	Loeper	Salvatore
Baker	Greenwood	Madigan	Schwartz
Belan	Hart	Mellow	Shaffer
Bell	Helfrick	Musto	Shumaker
Bodack	Holl	O'Pake	Stapleton
Bortner	Hopper	Pecora	Stewart
Brightbill	Jones	Peterson	Stout
Corman	Jubelirer	Porterfield	Tilghman
Dawida	LaValle	Punt	Wenger
Fattah	Lemmond	Reibman	Williams

NAYS—0

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

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate 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.

PREFERRED APPROPRIATION BILL ON THIRD CONSIDERATION AND FINAL PASSAGE

HB 546 (Pr. No. 598) — The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act making appropriations from the Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund for the fiscal year 1990-1991.

Considered the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Senator LOEPER. Mr. President, I would just bring to the attention of the Members that the bill before us, House Bill No. 546, is a measure that we have termed our Rainy Day Fund in Pennsylvania. It is a fund that we now have and our vote today will release approximately $133 million, and it is going to go to pay some bills in Pennsylvania, particularly bills that have piled up in the area of special education and medical assistance. I could not help, Mr. President, to take this opportunity to just mention that it has only been a couple of weeks ago that the Governor of this state had called for legislative cooperation, and he called for our cooperation on four items of budget significance: One, the Rainy Day Fund; additionally, also, budget bond bills; thirdly, a federal supplemental appropriation bill; and fourthly, a General Fund supplemental. I would indicate, Mr. President, that we did receive a draft of the Rainy Day legislation and we are being cooperative. We are doing it. We believe that this legislation needs to be considered and needs to be passed in order that some of our bills can be paid. We have not yet received any kind of draft of legislation on the bond issue, and we have not seen any particular drafting from the administration dealing with that issue. I think that we have received, however, a draft on the federal supplemental, and it is my understanding that the House is considering it today and will probably act on it, and it will be over here for us to look at sometime after we return from the Easter recess. But, yet, even now as we consider the Rainy Day Fund before us today, we have yet to receive a draft of the General Fund's supplemental bill that, again, was one of the items that was listed as needing legislative cooperation.

The point of my remarks today, Mr. President, is simple. It just seems to me that it is ludicrous to ask for cooperation on one hand and not even receive proposals on the other. I think it is also not altogether certain why the Governor has waited until the bills were due before setting a process in motion. The administration faces at this time enough of a current fiscal crisis without trying to set up deadlines or showdowns in order to secure any type of legislative action. I think, also, it is important to note, Mr. President, that the record shows that during 1990 the Governor repeatedly insisted that the Rainy Day Fund was not needed to carry his budget through this current fiscal year. This was a call that we had made on many occasions during the course of the budget deliberations late last spring and early last summer. Yet spending this money will still leave the administration two months more short of reaching the end of this current fiscal year. This is a short-term step, the Rainy Day Fund that we are going to be voting on today. It is certainly not by any means a long-term solution. It seems to me, Mr. President, that the House and Senate have acted promptly and cooperatively on this particular request.

POINT OF ORDER

Senator MELLOW. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Lackawanna, Senator Mellow, will state it.

Senator MELLOW. Mr. President, in all due respect to the Majority Leader, I am having a very difficult time just hearing what the gentleman has to say standing on this side of the room because of the noise that is in the Chamber. The issue is something that is extremely important and I think it would be appropriate if we did have some order in the Body.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks the gentleman. Would the Members of the Senate please desist from their conversations on the floor. Would the Members please take their seats, and the Chair thanks all of the Senators for their cooperation. The gentleman may proceed.

Senator LOEPER. Mr. President, in finishing my discussion on the Rainy Day Fund issue that is before us, I would simply indicate to the Members that the House and the Senate have acted promptly and cooperatively on this particular request by the administration. Now the Governor must realize that this is the end of the line for readily available answers to the budget deficits that we face between now and June 30th, and the answers to come have to be better conceived policy than issuing bonds to pay salaries or arbitrarily shutting down state facilities on justification that is quite questionable.

I think we all realize there are tough choices ahead of us, but they do not have to be bad choices in the name of political convenience. And the Governor, who said he was in the market for better ideas, I believe needs to come forward with some better ideas of his own to present for mutual cooperation.

Senator MELLOW. Mr. President, I guess cooperation means different things to different people. Perhaps it is in the eyes of the beholder as to what cooperation, basically, really amounts to. When you talk about legislative cooperation, Mr. President, there has not been a great deal of that demonstrated in this legislative Body for quite some time, although I do compliment the Majority on taking action as soon as possible on House Bill No. 546 which will allow the Rainy Day Fund to be spent, according to the letter that was set forth by the Governor. But, Mr. President, when we start to talk about cooperation and we start to talk about fiscal responsibility, I think they are kind of one-in-one and hand-in-hand. I do not think you can separate one from the other. And is it not quite ironic, Mr. President, that on the day we are considering an expenditure of well over $100 million to go ahead and to pay bills from a fund that has been known as the Rainy Day Fund—it needs a two-thirds majority vote here in this Body because of the importance of the appropriation of this particular type of money—that we find on the same Calendar, Mr. President, of Tuesday, March 19, 1991, substantial expenditures of monies for the fiscal year of 1990-1991 which were negotiated by, basically, that same spirit of cooperation by the Members in this Chamber and the Members of the other Chamber, was negotiated some seven or eight months ago. Yet we still find ourselves, Mr. President, in a position where the Majority Party in Pennsylvania is trying to go ahead and use the Calendar we have today to increase the deficit in Pennsylvania by even a greater amount of money. Mr. President, it is no secret that if we go ahead and we do just a little bit of research as to what has happened over the last several months, possibly within the last year, you will find out that same Majority has asked us to go ahead and to spend monies of nearly $315 million with no provision for funding. That is the type of cooperation we have had in this Body. So I think cooperation, as I stated before, maybe it is in the eyes of the beholder or perhaps it means different things to different people, or maybe, as a former Senator used to say, it depends on whose ox is being gored.

I guess right now, Mr. President, it is time to go ahead and to gore the ox of the administration by talking about the expenditure of the Rainy Day Fund, but there is only one Member of the General Assembly, in the Senate at least, that I know who even talked about, on this floor and in proposal, the expenditure of the Rainy Day Fund, and that individual was a Democrat, during the last budget negotiation, not a Republican. So, I think it is great that we now have a new expression of cooperation on the part of the Majority Leader. I think the only way we are going to resolve our financial differences over the next several months is through that same spirit of cooperation by all 50 Members of the Senate, but the important thing today is that we have needs that must be addressed, we have money that must be spent, we have people who are in dire need of appropriations that are due to them, that will be made available by the passage of House Bill No. 546 and that in itself is a tremendous amount of cooperation. I think it is important, Mr. President, that we stop taking advantage of the political bickering and the political partisanship that, unfortunately, is shown here so many times, that we take and we try to restrict, if we can, our need for putting legislation on this Calendar that is going to cost money. If you look on the Calendar, on page 4, Senate Bill No. 653 is going to cost $7.5 million of money that has not been part of a negotiated process. Further, we have an amendment today that is going to be offered to a proposal that if you vote against it, it is probably going to be like voting against apple pie and motherhood, in Senate Bill No. 443, which is going to increase already an appropriation to take care of those people who have served the country in the Gulf War by an additional $50 a month, having no idea, Mr. President, where this money is going to come from. So, I think when we talk about a spirit of cooperation, that has to be an entire, comprehensive program. We must, Mr. President, try to the best of our ability to resist the temptation of further expenditures of money because when you look at the type of money that has been proposed by the Majority Members of this Senate since the 1989-90 Session and has been put up there by the Republican Members, it is absolutely astronomical. In fact, one individual Member of this Senate has introduced legislation that has appeared in some form on this floor of an additional expenditure of $86 million, money that had never been negotiated; one of $44 million that was never negotiated; one of $26 million; and the litany goes on and on—$26,200,000, $26 million even, $26,685,000, $19,759,000, $13,654,000, $13,389,000, $13,224,000, and the litany continues, Mr. President. In fact, one Member who is no longer a Member of this Senate asked us to spend $8.3 million that had never been negotiated, and that individual is not even here to try to raise the type of revenues that are necessary to go ahead and to pay this particular deficit off.

To the credit of several Members of the Republican side, and I believe there are six of them in total, they have not intro-

duced any legislation that would call for any increase of any money. Maybe it is kind of ironic that those individuals who did not take the political advantage of making those types of introductions also, I believe, did not vote for the bill so they were true to the appropriations bills; so, by and large, they were true to their own convictions. But the frivolous type of spending that we have been asked to do in this Body over the past year, Mr. President, is just short of $315 million, so when we talk about cooperation, if we are going to resolve the problem and our differences with regard to a budget and with regard to revenues, we need total cooperation. It has to be extended way beyond what we are dealing with here, the Rainy Day Fund, and I would ask for an affirmative vote on this proposal.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Robert C. Jubelirer) in the Chair.

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

GUESTS OF SENATOR MICHAEL A. O'PAKE PRESENTED TO SENATE

Senator O'PAKE. Mr. President, I am sure this debate is very stimulating to those who are fortunate enough to be in the gallery. I would like the Chair to extend its usual warm welcome to a group of students who are here as guests of the Daniel Boone Optimist Club of Douglassville. Each year this optimist club sponsors a Youth Appreciation Week and brings some high school students from the Berks County area to the Capitol. They have spent the day here, and I would ask the Chair to recognize in the gallery the President of the Daniel Boone Optimist Club, Steve Beatty, the Youth Appreciation Week Chairman, Mr. Duke Albitz, and several students from the high schools of the area served by the Daniel Boone Optimist Club.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Would the guests of Senator O'Pake who are sitting in the gallery please stand so we may give you our usual warm welcome.

(Applause.)

GUESTS OF SENATOR MICHAEL A. O'PAKE PRESENTED TO SENATE

Senator O'PAKE. In addition, Mr. President, as most Members know, today was Steelworkers Day on the Hill, and there are in the gallery several members of the United Steelworkers Locals from Berks County. If they would please rise, I would ask the Chair to extend its warm welcome to them, as well.

(Applause.)

GUESTS OF SENATOR GERALD J. LaVALLE PRESENTED TO SENATE

Senator LaVALLE. Mr. President, today in the gallery we have the wife and children of Reverend Sidney C. Stewart, Jr., our guest Chaplain from Beaver Falls. They are Teresa, his wife, and their children Wesley, Heather and Kimberly. Also with them are his sister and brother-in-law, the Reverend and Mrs. Gary Truitt and family.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Would those guests of Senator LaValle who are in the gallery please stand and we would certainly give you our warm welcome.

(Applause.)

GUESTS OF SENATOR JOHN E. PETERSON PRESENTED TO SENATE

Senator PETERSON. Mr. President, at this time it gives me great pleasure to welcome to the gallery of the Pennsylvania Senate probation officers from Warren, Erie and Forest Counties. Would the Senate please give their warm welcome to Carl McKee, Art Amann and Steve Barnett.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Would those guests of Senator Peterson who are in the gallery please stand and we will welcome you.

(Applause.)

GUESTS OF SENATOR ROBERT D. ROBBINS PRESENTED TO SENATE

Senator ROBBINS. Mr. President, we have with us today senior nursing students from Thiel College, Greenville, Pennsylvania. They are on a trip organized by Nancy Harig. I believe they are in the gallery and I would like to have them stand.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Would those guests of Senator Robbins please rise and we would certainly welcome you.

(Applause.)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. We welcome all of you who are here to watch your state government in action.

And the question recurring,
Shall the bill pass finally?

Senator FUMO. Mr. President, I rise, too, to support the bill and also to respond to the Majority Leader's comments. The Majority Leader says that he has not yet seen a draft of the PERF bill. I would suggest to him that he look at Senate Bill No. 686 that I introduced last week and spoke about during Petitions and Remonstrances. It is currently stalled in the Committee on Appropriations. That is the PERF bill, and we can give him an analysis of that.

Mr. President, also, regarding the PERF bill, we did a little bit of research on that. We found out that this bill that is currently being stalled in the Committee on Appropriations, if you take a look at where PERF funding has gone during the Casey Administration on a per capita basis, the five counties that have benefitted the most from these programs are McKean County, Clearfield County, Luzerne County, Cameron County and Mercer County. If we look a little bit further, Mr. President, we will find out that the seventh county to have benefitted from this is Blair; Lycoming is number ten; Franklin is number eleven; Schuylkill is twelve. Mr. President, these are Republican counties. I do not know why you want to kill economic development in your own counties, unless you want to fund these programs through an increase in the income tax. I do not care how you fund them, it is up to you. But you had better damn well decide pretty

soon. Mr. President, one and one equals two, and this is the year we are going to learn that arithmetic lesson. When we did this budget last year, there were many critics who said it was not balanced, but not one critic from the other side of the aisle who was complaining that the budget was not balanced dared step forth and offer a solution to that unbalanced budget. Not one Republican took to the floor and said he wanted to cut money from that budget in order to balance it. Not one Republican took to the floor and said he wanted to increase taxes in order to balance it. In fact, Mr. President, I made the challenge just before we voted on that budget that I was prepared to vote for taxes on our side of the aisle if the other side of the aisle was willing to cooperate. That challenge fell on deaf ears, so I do not want to hear now that we have this problem that no one knew about.

Mr. President, this problem has been coming a long time, and today's Rainy Day Fund will help solve this year's deficit. We are all optimistic that this year's budget will be balanced by the time we close the books, but it is not going to be balanced without a lot of pain. We find that we want to close hospitals. People do not want to close hospitals. They do not want to vote for taxes to keep them open either. We wanted to close the Scotland State School. We cannot close the Scotland State School; we do not want to do that. But we also do not want to vote for taxes to keep it open. Mr. President, I submit to the other side of the aisle, if you have a better idea, talk about it here. Let us hear what your ideas are. If you do not like the Governor's budget, tell us in an open forum, what do you want to cut, or what tax do you want to raise to balance it. This is the year we will learn the arithmetic lesson that one and one equals two. This is not the United States Congress, which through a bipartisan effort, I will admit, on the part of a Democratic controlled Congress and a Republican Executive Branch, have worked together to give us the biggest budget deficits known in the history of the world. We do not have that luxury here, Mr. President. We may have played some games last year, but this year we are not going to be able to do that. I suggest to the Members of this Body that they be prepared to vote for taxes or they be prepared to vote for cuts. From the way I see the other side of the aisle spending money, it is obvious that they do not want to cut anything. Yesterday in the Committee on Appropriations, we pumped out more bills that cost money, albeit all wonderful things. "Where are you going to get the money to pay for these things?" I asked of the Republican Majority. Their Committee on Appropriations put out a bill for $17 million yesterday. It would give forgiveness of county liabilities for forensic costs. Hey, that is a nifty idea. Where do we get the $17 million in a budget that you charge is not balanced, you charge is in a deficit position? Where do we find this $17 million? You do not know because you do not have a clue. I submit to you that this is the year that the Pennsylvania public will look through the games-playing. Not everyone can be a hero. At some point in time you cannot be for everything and not want to pay for it. This is the year we will pay for that or we will take it back. There is a very simple way to do this. Do not push this legislation out of the Committee on Appropriations. Put a lock on all future spending until we get the budget balanced, but do not have the audacity to come into this Chamber and complain that the budget is not balanced and still want to spend more money. What happened to good old conservative Republicanism? Where did it go? The Republican Party in this Chamber has become the most liberal spenders in the history of the Commonwealth—$300 million you guys tried to spend last year to throw the budget into a worse deficit. You have to learn some responsibility. Do not come into this Chamber and complain about deficits as long as you want to make them deeper. And I am talking to the people in the gallery and I am talking to the people in the media, because they are the ones who you are trying to fool. I know what you are doing. It is a great game. Let us pass wonderful spending bills so maybe the Governor will veto them and he will look like a bad guy because he does not want to help these people. Let us also not vote for the taxes that have to be paid for these things, because we want to be a friend to the taxpayer. Mr. President, this is the year that all that stuff comes home to roost. This is the year that, like it or not, when we do this budget, that side of the aisle will be voting for the tax increases that are going to have to do it. We will be prepared to do our fair share, but you are going to have to help. If you want to spend an extra $300 million, I do not care. Give me some more votes for an extra two-tenths on the income tax. If you do not want to run the PERF bill as a bond issue, I do not care. Give me an extra one-tenth percent on the income tax. But let us recognize the equation. Let us recognize what we are doing. It is great to come in here and talk great philosophy—I do not want to have bond issues pay for salaries, that is absurd. That is terrific. Tell me how you want to pay for the salaries. I will listen to anything, as crazy as it might sound, but I get silence from that side of the aisle when I ask, where do you want to cut? Where do you want to tax? The only thing I get is the Republican rhetoric. We are in a deficit. How did this happen? By the way, pass this bill for an extra $100 million.

Mr. President, that does not play in any place except maybe Farview State Hospital for the criminally insane. Mr. President, it is about time that we started to get realistic. It is about time we stopped the partisan rhetoric. It is about time we learned basic addition, it is about time we get along with the business of government and it is about time we recognize we are going to have to vote for taxes or cuts. It is a wonderful thing to have a debate on which we are going to do, but let us stop the silliness of that side of the aisle constantly complaining about a budget deficit that it charges this Governor created when it knows that is a lie, but at the same time wanting to spend more money so we can go into a deeper deficit. As I say, there are buses that will take you to Farview if you want to go up there and preach to those people. They might believe you.

LEGISLATIVE LEAVES CANCELLED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair notes the presence on the floor of Senator Belan and Senator Fattah and their temporary Capitol leaves will be cancelled.

And the question recurring,
Shall the bill pass finally?

Senator LOEPER. Mr. President, I will be very brief in my remarks at this point, but I cannot help but wonder after listening to the Minority Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Apparently he has been hanging around the front office too long and is starting to believe his own rhetoric he is hearing out of there, that maybe he does not recall exactly what we went through in trying to put together a budget this time last year and talked about the deficit that we believed we were going to face in this state. However, I would remind the gentleman that adequate revenues for that budget were certified by the Budget Secretary and attested to by the Governor that they were going to be in place, and we had called that they were going to need to use the Rainy Day Fund, that we were going to experience a serious shortfall in revenue and be in a deficit position this year. When the gentleman talks about an additional $300 million in spending bills, I think it is interesting to note that is exactly the same amount the Governor had proposed that we put in the bond issue that the gentleman now tells us he has proposed. I guess he is the administration representative in this Chamber. We have not had any contact from the administration at this point as to any draft legislation concerning that. And when he talks about one and one equals two, Mr. President, I think that really characterizes the epitome of what our concern is. One and one does equal two, and that is exactly what we are going to be paying for and our children will be paying for in the years to come, and that is two dollars for every dollar of operating expense that we are going to expend from a bond issue this year.

Senator FUMO. Mr. President, briefly in response, contrary to popular opinion, I may be Casey's guy, but it was not by my direction.

Mr. President, we did argue last year with the Governor. Most vociferously did I carry on that charge, and it was because we were negotiating the budget and felt that it was already in a deficit. The Governor came back and wanted to cut another $100 million, and our argument was, Governor, it is already out of whack a half a billion dollars. What are you going to do by cutting another $100 million? The Governor responded that he did not believe it was out of whack by a half a billion, but he still wanted to cut the $100 million. He forced that discipline on us and we did not like it. I did not like it. The Majority Leader did not like it. But we did it, and if we had not done it, the deficit would be even higher today. It is very enticing around here to spend money. Every politician in America has been hooked on that addiction because they think it is the key to reelection. Spend, spend, spend. But regrettably now, we have to tax, tax, tax in order to spend, spend, spend. The surpluses are gone, and we could have a great and very long philosophical argument as to why. I had people ask me today, in fact, gee, how is it when Thornburgh left he left a $300 million surplus? The Democrats got in and all of a sudden it is $1,700,000,000 short. Boy, you guys must be pretty lousy managers. Then I explained to them that when Governor Thornburgh was here he raised taxes. Everybody forgot that. Governor Thornburgh raised taxes but, politely, before he left, he lowered taxes and left the guy coming in the door with a smaller revenue base. I wonder how that happened? In addition, on this Senate floor—and I was the one who asked the question of my colleague, the gentleman from Montgomery, Senator Tilghman, when we did it—this General Assembly and this Senate for the first time raided the Lottery Fund. Under Thornburgh we went into the Lottery Fund to get operational money. We did that. That is less horrendous than the bond issue we talk about. We went into that Lottery Fund, and guess how much we went into there for? Three hundred million. And guess how much the Thornburgh surplus was? It was $300 million. It does not take a fifth grade rocket scientist to figure out where that money came from. But during this administration, yes, I will plead guilty because I participated in it, Governor Casey and the Democrats in this administration decided that we could not keep raiding the Lottery Fund because we would bankrupt it, so now we are paying back the $300 million a year that Dick Thornburgh, Dudley Doright that he is, stole from the senior citizens. That cost 300 million bucks. When you start to look at this nonsense, you start to find out that maybe we did not do that bad a job. Yes, Governor Casey made a promise not to raise taxes for four years and he did not, much to my chagrin, because I think proper budgeting would have probably dictated that we should have had a tax increase maybe a year or two ago. But we did not do that, and guess what? Nobody around here really fought that hard with him because nobody likes bad news. What are we kidding ourselves about? We are all participants in this conspiracy. We all knew what was going on. Some of us played cute, and more so on that side of the aisle, and said, I am not voting for this budget but, by the way, I need this project. Get this taken care of, but I am not voting for that budget. I am going home and telling my people I was responsible. Take a look at the money they spent though. They got away with that. That is fine. You only need 26 votes to pass a budget, we do not need 50. But reality is that in most times it is all 50 of us who agree. It is just which lambs are we going to send to slaughter to vote for the taxes or the budget that week. It is about time the public understood this. We have a big problem in Pennsylvania also regarding this deficit that those same turkeys in Washington, granted, Democrats in the Congress and Republicans in the Executive Branch, have cut off the money that we used to get from that source. But at the same time they tried to balance their budget by increasing the taxes of every American as much as six percent. They took money from our people and did not give it back to us. But we now know what they did. They beat Saddam Hussein and we are all happy for that. I suggest to those people, as I have suggested continuously, charity begins at home. We have states that are going bankrupt, be they Democrat or Republican controlled. California has a Republican Governor, $6 billion in deficit. We even have a Democratic Governor who just took over in Texas; she just walked in the door with a $9 billion deficit left to her by a Republican Governor.

So this is not a partisan issue, it is one of people recognizing responsibilities. There is no free lunch. Contrary to what Ronald Reagan sold the American public, there is no free lunch. The sad part about it is that we at the state level have to pay for the lunch he gave away. Let us remember who did it and let us stop the partisan nonsense, but let us get on with solving the problem. Let us stop taking shots of who struck John. We all did it, and everyone in here who wants to be honest knows what his role was in this conspiracy. We all know it. But let us at this point in time, having committed this horrendous act, let us stop the bleeding. Let us stop the hemorrhaging. Let us stop the spending. Go back. Send those bills back to the Committee on Appropriations that you reported out yesterday. Send that $26 million in new spending as of yesterday back to the Committee on Appropriations and let it die there, but do not dare come on this floor and tell me about deficits and keep spending, spending, spending.

I will sit down now, Mr. President. I see my eloquent friend from the rural areas will get up to say how he does not agree with me and how he is so conservative, but I sit in those hearings and watch him beat up every cabinet secretary—"Why do we not have more rural programs?" Now we will see where we go with this one.

Senator PETERSON. Mr. President, now that you know what I am going to talk about, maybe I can keep it short. It is interesting today as we listen to both the Senator from Philadelphia and the Senator from Lackawanna. The first issue I want to address is the one that if we as lowly rank and file Members of the Pennsylvania Senate vote or support a bill, that we are wild spenders. I think the general public understands the process. The Governor's budget that is now before us has his priority list. His priority list treats a lot of people better than some of my priority list. Every time any Member of this General Assembly proposes legislation, he is proposing his priority list of what he thinks is important, not only to his district but also to all the citizens of the Commonwealth and that is this process. I take some offense to anyone who says that when I am putting up my priority list, I am a budget buster, because that is not true and it is not true of any of my other rank and file colleagues here either. The present budget that is before us does not treat rural Pennsylvania well. It does not treat the counties very well, the local governments very well, rural higher education very well, economic development, as far as the counties and the regional development commissions, and it eliminates programs like community facilities that are for communities under 12,000 population.

It appears to me that in this whole debate process we have to have the ability for those of us who do not serve what I call the big eight, who make up the budget in late June or early July or August or September—I am told it is the big six, along with the administration—those of us who work out here in the trenches ought to have the right to propose what we think ought to be in that budget. Yes, if you want to ask me personally what I would take out, I will tell you. There are a lot of things that I would take out of the budget. There are a lot of priorities that are different than the one that has been given to us from this administration. But in this whole budget process, how did we get to where we are? Because we lacked honesty in the process. The first thing we have to get to today is where are we today financially, how far in the hole are we. I just want to give a quick account of how I view it as a rank and file Member.

When I first came to the General Assembly to the House about 14 years ago, one of the processes that I went through was to help people get paid—county agencies, local groups that served the poor. Anybody who sold gasoline or auto parts to the state had a hard time getting paid. We went through that process for a number of years. I was told that as recently as two years ago people who bought auto parts for PennDOT at a store, they got their check within 30 days, as they should. We all know that in '89 the process of paying our bills on time, which was a good process which government should do, started to slow down. I started to get comments from agencies, counties and businesses who did business with the Commonwealth that their payment schedule was starting to slow down. When you have a $12 billion general budget and a $20-some billion budget when you include federal money, when you slow the payment process down a month with just our own money, we save a billion dollars. So the process was starting in '89 of slowing down the bill paying process. Last year's budget tries to blame it on the rank and file Members. I thought we were running into a deficit. I thought we were having a problem coming up. But who in state government, different from the federal government, controls the aces? In the federal government the President does not have the line item veto. The President's budget goes to the Hill and goes to the shredder. Congress drafts the budget and it seldom even resembles the President's budget. Is that true in state government? No. Most Governors get 98 percent of what they ask for in their printed document that they give us, far different than the federal government. What do we do? We tinker with the edges. We tinker with a few priorities. We argue about where a little less money ought to go here and a little more money ought to go there. And that is the process we should do. But who holds aces? The Budget Office and the Governor. They certified last year's budget as being balanced at the end when Mr. Hershock admitted in the hearings of the Committee on Appropriations that they changed their accounting procedures. Sure, we know how you change accounting procedures. Instead of a $421 million deficit last year, we had a slight surplus, and that was not a true surplus. What happens when you put $421 million on the table to spend? That is what the Budget Secretary did when he said we were even last year, when we were not. We rolled a half billion dollars into this year's budget and turned around and put it on the table and spent it again. So you have a billion dollar deficit right there. We all knew that welfare costs were going to be much higher this year than last because the number of people in the system was going up. Every week and every month there were more people in the system. But those figures were artificially low because you can hide $100 million or $200 million or $300 million there. We all knew revenue estimates

were too high. Everybody knew that in here, but who certifies that the money is there to spend? That is not true in the national government, but in state government the Budget Office and the Governor certify those figures and, yes, this General Assembly then spent the money. But I think the whole general public should know that the budget process in state government is dominated and most of the aces are in the hands of whoever is in the Governor's Office and whoever sits in the Budget Office. I think the best thing that can happen from this day forward is that we start working with honest and true numbers. Yes, we are going to have to deal with revenues. We are going to have to deal with cuts. We are going to have to deal with changing priorities. I urge my colleagues to be a little cautious when general Members of this Senate have bills and programs that cost money. That is their priority list. It is not that they necessarily are busting the budget.

LEGISLATIVE LEAVE

Senator MELLOW. Mr. President, I need temporary Capitol leave for Senator Schwartz who has been called to her office.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senator Mellow requests temporary Capitol leave for Senator Schwartz. The Chair hears no objection. That leave 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—48

Afflerbach	Fisher	Lewis	Rhoades
Andrezeski	Fumo	Lincoln	Robbins
Armstrong	Greenleaf	Loeper	Salvatore
Baker	Greenwood	Madigan	Schwartz
Belan	Hart	Mellow	Shaffer
Bell	Helfrick	Musto	Shumaker
Bodack	Holl	O'Pake	Stapleton
Bortner	Hopper	Pecora	Stewart
Brightbill	Jones	Peterson	Stout
Corman	Jubelirer	Porterfield	Tilghman
Dawida	LaValle	Punt	Wenger
Fattah	Lemmond	Reibman	Williams

NAYS—0

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

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

BILL ON THIRD CONSIDERATION AND FINAL PASSAGE

SB 9 (Pr. No. 9) — The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending the act of September 9, 1965 (P. L. 497, No. 251), entitled "An act requiring physicians, hospitals and other institutions to administer or cause to be administered tests for phenylketonuria and other metabolic diseases upon infants in certain cases," providing for tests for maple syrup urine disease.

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—48

Afflerbach	Fisher	Lewis	Rhoades
Andrezeski	Fumo	Lincoln	Robbins
Armstrong	Greenleaf	Loeper	Salvatore
Baker	Greenwood	Madigan	Schwartz
Belan	Hart	Mellow	Shaffer
Bell	Helfrick	Musto	Shumaker
Bodack	Holl	O'Pake	Stapleton
Bortner	Hopper	Pecora	Stewart
Brightbill	Jones	Peterson	Stout
Corman	Jubelirer	Porterfield	Tilghman
Dawida	LaValle	Punt	Wenger
Fattah	Lemmond	Reibman	Williams

NAYS—0

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

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

BILL OVER IN ORDER TEMPORARILY

SB 444 — Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order temporarily at the request of Senator LOEPER.

SECOND CONSIDERATION CALENDAR

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

SB 14, 145 and **205** — Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator LOEPER.

BILL REREFERRED

SB 221 (Pr. No. 230) — The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177, No. 175), entitled "The Administrative Code of 1929," authorizing special leave for certain disabled veterans when required to receive treatment at a Veterans' Administration medical facility.

Upon motion of Senator LOEPER, and agreed to, the bill was rereferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

BILLS ON SECOND CONSIDERATION

SB 222 (Pr. No. 231) — The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act designating the fountain in the plaza of the East Wing of the Main Capitol Building in Harrisburg as the War Veterans' Memorial Fountain; and imposing duties upon the Department of General Services.

Considered the second time and agreed to,
Ordered, To be printed on the Calendar for third consideration.

HB 244 (Pr. No. 922) — The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177, No. 175), known as "The Administrative Code of 1929," requiring notice and public hearings prior to the closure, sale, lease or transfer of any State-owned institution.

Considered the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be printed on the Calendar for third consideration.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

SB 278 — Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator LOEPER.

BILL REREFERRED

SB 432 (Pr. No. 457) — The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act authorizing the issue and sale of bonds by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the payment of compensation to certain veterans; creating a special fund in the State Treasury to be known as the Persian Gulf War Veterans' Compensation Fund; providing for powers and duties of the Governor, the Auditor General, the State Treasurer and the Board of Finance and Revenue; providing for the payment of interest on and the redemption and refunding of the bonds; and making an appropriation.

Upon motion of Senator LOEPER, and agreed to, the bill was rereferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

BILL OVER IN ORDER TEMPORARILY

SB 433 — Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order temporarily at the request of Senator LOEPER.

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

SB 523 and **653** — Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator LOEPER.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 7, CALLED UP

Senator LOEPER, without objection, called up from page 4 of the Calendar, **Senate Resolution No. 7**, entitled:

A Resolution creating a Senate Task Force to investigate and recommend ways to attract and retain volunteer fire, ambulance and rescue personnel and to enhance cooperation from Pennsylvania businesses to support volunteer services.

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 7, ADOPTED

Senator LOEPER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do adopt Senate Resolution No. 7.

The motion was agreed to and the resolution was adopted.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 32, CALLED UP

Senator LOEPER, without objection, called up from page 4 of the Calendar, **Senate Resolution No. 32**, entitled:

A Resolution designating April 29 through May 4, 1991, as "Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy Syndrome Awareness Week" in Pennsylvania.

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 32, ADOPTED

Senator LOEPER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do adopt Senate Resolution No. 32.

The motion was agreed to and the resolution was adopted.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 35, CALLED UP

Senator LOEPER, without objection, called up from page 4 of the Calendar, **Senate Resolution No. 35**, entitled:

A Resolution opposing the closing of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children and urging certain actions by the Secretary of Education.

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 35, ADOPTED

Senator LOEPER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do adopt Senate Resolution No. 35.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Senator MELLOW. Mr. President, prior to the adoption of Senate Resolution No. 35, I would just like the Members, especially on this side of the aisle, to know that the resolution opposes the closing of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children and urges action by the Secretary of Education. There was some debate about this resolution yesterday in the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations, and I, for one, would like to be voted in the negative against the resolution and perhaps we should either consider taking a slow roll call or at least ask for the negative votes, because this goes along with all the other budget negotiations and budget discussion, and perhaps it should be part of the actual budget negotiations. It is just a simple resolution opposing the closing of the Scotland School without regard to if, in fact, it has a use and useful purpose; if, in fact, it is a prudent expenditure of tax dollars and, in fact, where the revenue is going to come from. Mr. President, in view of the new spirit of cooperation that was established in the Chamber by the vote of 48-0 on House Bill No. 546, we either should be putting Senate Resolution No. 35 over or, basically, we should be reconsidering any support for this proposal.

Senator FUMO. Mr. President, I echo the remarks of the Minority Leader and I went into this in extensive detail at the hearing of the Committee on Appropriations and maybe, just briefly, for the Members, they should be aware of what is going on here. The Scotland State School for Veterans' Children is not an institution, as many people think it is some kind of crippled children's type. It is a regular school, a very good school. It is a private boarding school run by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The problem, Mr. President, is that when it originally started out, it was started out with some very good intentions. It was supposed to give a free education to the orphans of veterans who fought for our country. There could be nothing more admirable than that. Mr. President, later it was expanded to include indigent veterans' families

and that certainly is admirable. Then, I guess after the Vietnam War, there was a lull in the number of veterans who had children who were either orphaned or indigent and, yes, we in the General Assembly voted to expand the authority of that school, I guess to keep it open. So that now, Mr. President, what you have is an institution where if you have any connection with veterans, if you served with the Reserves and you want to send your child to this institution, you can do that. I have seen numbers as high as $27,000 per year per student to as low as $22,000 per year per student, which was printed, I think, in the Chambersburg newspaper in their editorial column when they talked about $27,000 being too high of a number. Mr. President, I received a letter from a constituent regarding this school in which she made a very strong argument to keep it open. I read in the letter, however, that her condition was as follows: She and her husband had decided to divorce 12 years ago. Their children have been in this place for 11 years. She has a very good job at a bank in Philadelphia. Her husband is a Philadelphia police officer. Two people earning good money, probably middle class or upper middle class by our standards, but yet they have two children there receiving an education that is costing the taxpayers somewhere between $44,000 and $54,000 per year.

Mr. President, I suggest to this General Assembly and to the Senate that the time has come to take a look at what is going on there. The time has come to reassess these programs, and I am a very strong advocate of helping out the children of veterans who are orphaned or indigent who need this help. We should be able to send them to any institution they want to go to. Mr. President, it was brought out during the hearing of the Committee on Appropriations that Valley Forge Military Academy would take 80-some of these students, at a price of $17,000 per year. Mr. President, I think the public is being ripped off here and I think that the charade that this is going to hurt veterans is being used to keep a bureaucracy open in a rural area of Pennsylvania that may need that employment, but that is not the proper use for taxpayers' monies. If we are going to help the children of veterans, we should help them in a meaningful way. I submit to you that sending a child to the Valley Forge Military Academy might just be a better education than the Scotland State School. I am not positive about that, but I think it might very well be. In addition to the monies that are needed to keep it open on an operating basis, there is $20 million needed for asbestos abatement there. Mr. President, again I say to those people who are advocates of keeping this school open, I hope you give me your tax vote when we have to vote on taxes. I hope the Senator from that area will very freely vote for taxes, and I hope the House Member from that area also will vote for taxes. And this gets back to what the gentleman from Venango, Senator Peterson, talked about earlier, a list of priorities. I am certainly very open-minded to individual Member's priorities, and if you have a priority project, you are entitled to get it. However, you have to pay for it. You cannot come to this Chamber and say, I am not voting for taxes, but here is my priority list, you had better do this. Oh, no. It is a two-way street. If you want these programs to keep rolling on, we need the money to do it. Have the courage to stand up to vote for the taxes and we will gladly talk to you about your priority list. That is what is done in negotiations. Mr. President, this is not just the Governor's priority list, it is everyone's. But in order to get in line to get on the list, you have to have the courage to step up to the plate and vote for taxes or you have to have the courage to step up to the plate and vote against some sexy items. You do not get in the ball park and you do not get in line to get your ticket punched unless you are ready to pay the price. There is no free lunch in this process. There is no free lunch in America, and the sooner we learn it the better.

Senator BELL. Mr. President, about five minutes ago the gentleman from Philadelphia said the Legislature ought to look into this matter. Well, that is what we are doing. I was there and you were there when the Secretary of Education said that only 70 of the children met the requirements of the statute. This resolution states that the Secretary of Education shall enforce the statutory law and the children shall be, number one priority, a child of a veteran with no living parents; number two priority, a child of a veteran with one living parent; number three priority, a child of a parent who is without fiscal means. That is what the law says and that is what the Secretary of Education is not enforcing. I had this resolution written. I did not think I should go as far as to tell the Secretary of Education he ought to try to run that institution in a manner that would not cost $27,000 per student, because it was only a few years ago—I believe three years ago and I do not have my figures like the gentleman from Philadelphia always has—it only cost $10,000 a year per student. So it is time for the Secretary of Education to clean up his act, but do not close Scotland School.

Senator PUNT. Mr. President, much is being said about Scotland School and as the Senator from the home county for Scotland School, I think a few additional things need to be said. The Secretary of Education's comments were false, inaccurate and incomplete. The administration wants to close Scotland School solely to help balance its budget deficit, period. The Secretary of Education has said that 287 students appear not to meet the criteria for admission. That may well be so if I had to use his information, because when Frank Frame received the inquiry from the Department of Education, he was given specific guidelines based upon what information the Department of Education wanted, so he provided that information to the Department of Education based upon the criteria as the Department of Education said.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Senate, here are the facts. There are 356 students currently enrolled at Scotland School. Of that number, 262 of those children are sons and daughters of a World War II veteran, Korean veteran or a Vietnam War veteran. Of the remaining 94, those parents are peacetime veterans and of those 94 students, four are half orphans while the other 90 qualified for enrollment under the criteria of destitute children. The criteria that the Department of Education had asked for was based upon the initial charter of Scotland School. What they did not ask for was the legislative change

that was made in 1980. They did not ask for that criteria, nor did the Department of Education ask for the criteria which the Department of Education's legal office approved on December 14, 1984, additional requirements for Scotland School as was approved by the Board of Trustees. It is one thing if we are going to talk about facts, but let us talk about all the facts and not the picture the Department of Education is trying to paint regarding this issue. The cost I have seen varies from $25,000 to $27,000. There are two other schools like Scotland School in the entire country. They are in Indiana and Ohio, and those costs are indeed comparable to Scotland School's cost. It is a question, ladies and gentlemen, of principle. Are we going to continue the mission as defined or are we going to alter the mission of Scotland School or are we just going to close it? Nowhere, if you look at all of the information, does it justify anything as Secretary Carroll has said or the Governor has said. In fact, if you look at the whole picture, it points out just the opposite. The department wants to close it simply because of budgetary reasons. Do you really think for one minute that if this had been going on since 1984 this administration or anybody else would have let it go? Do you think the Auditor General's Office in years past would have let it go? No. In October—and I just got my hands on this last week—even the Department of Education was still planning to continue the operation. It is a good operation. They submitted to the Governor's Budget Office a request for an additional $1,214,000 appropriation for additional improvements at Scotland School. If the Department of Education wanted it to close down, that it was not fulfilling its mission, why would they have asked for an $800,000 appropriation to renovate the main tunnel utilities system and why would they have asked for $414,000 to maintain the dining facility? It just does not make sense if you look at the whole picture. What the real picture is is simply budgetary issues to balance his budget deficit on the backs of those children, our veterans' children, and I defy anyone to show me one specific child at that school who is not legally entitled to be there and, in fact, is not a child of a veteran under the definition of both statute and the admission requirements. It just is not so. I would not ask the Members of the Senate to support this resolution. The Governor is wrong. He is dead wrong. As I have said before, he may have, in fact, launched a SCUD missile aimed directly at Scotland School and our veterans' children, but there are patriots here today who are going to fire back. It is just not right.

LEGISLATIVE LEAVE CANCELLED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair notes the presence on the floor of Senator Schwartz and her temporary Capitol leave is cancelled.

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

Senator ARMSTRONG. Mr. President, I guess as a veteran I can speak against this because everyone wants to take care of the veterans' children. But, there is "x" amount of dollars and there are 356 students. All you have to do is divide the number by the students and you come out with a number, and the number is $27,000 per student. I guess we have to weigh whether it is worth $27,000 of our money to send a student to Scotland School for Veterans' Children. Politically, I guess you can say well, that is worth it, because as election time rolls around you are going to be facing this issue if you vote against this. But we cannot afford it. Twenty-seven thousand dollars per student is too much money. Why not send them to Valley Forge or some of the other good academies out there for far less money? It just does not make sense to me. They have a full time recruiter there going out trying to search for students to go to that school. You would think there would be lines of people wanting to get in there. I also understand, as someone told me, that if you have high SAT scores when you come out of there, you can get two years of college. I do not know if that is true or not, but it was told to me by reliable sources. I think there are good educational opportunities available in other schools. We are not trying to take advantage of veterans' orphans at all. We just do not have the money, so we have to look at $27,000 per student. You can go to Harvard University for that cost, and I think we have to start looking at this and be responsible, and I think we should let the Governor do it and not turn it back over to the General Assembly because we do not want to cut anything because it affects our districts. None of us wants to lose jobs in our districts. But, folks, the money is not there and we have to look at this very seriously.

Senator WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I did not want to get in on this debate, but the last remark by the gentleman caused me to stand up. We have sheltered markets. I am a veteran and a lot of veterans are here and we have spent money because of that. I do not need to refer to cost overruns in the military and all that. All I am saying is that here we have a program that is solid and that works. The philosophy behind it is consistent with principles of this country and I do not think we need to go back to an argument. I would like to add one thing, however. That is that many of the students who go there are students who are just not able to receive an education in our public schools that we pay a lot of money for also, and I do not know what the per capita rate is for that. But if you listen to some of the stories, children just cannot go to the public schools because of violence. Good students, good parents, children of people who fought for this country cannot go to a public school because they go to war, and I do not know, but I have heard those stories, Mr. President. I would just like to comment that the fiscal input on this issue is just not applicable if, indeed, we look at the principle for which this institution was set up and is running solidly on target with the principle behind it. So I would think that for anyone to put it in where we need to save some money now, this is just not one of those programs that is a back burner program. It is a front burner program that has been embedded into the hearts and the minds and the spirits of some valiant Pennsylvanians, and there is no alternative where some of these children are going anyway and we are spending that money anyway.

Senator BORTNER. Mr. President, I have listened to the debate on this issue and I noted the remarks of the sponsor of the resolution who indicated that what we were calling for here through this resolution was a study of this issue, and if that is all that we were doing, I would have no problem supporting this resolution because I have some doubts. I have some confusion as to what our mission, what our future course of action ought to be with regard to the continuation of the Scotland School. I attended the education portion of the Committee on Appropriations hearing, and I listened to the Secretary of Education answer questions, a lot of very difficult questions that were put to him by members of the Committee on Appropriations, and I listened to the exchange involving our Democratic Chairman of the Committee. I heard today some very different figures from the gentleman from Franklin, Senator Punt, concerning the Scotland School, figures that I would like to have an opportunity to check out and ask some questions about, the ones concerning cost, the ones concerning the profile of the students who attend the school. If we were asking for a further study of this issue and some further consideration, I would be for this resolution, but that is not what the resolution says and that is why I have some difficulty supporting it. The resolution states that the Senate, that we vehemently oppose the closing of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children and that it compels the Secretary of Education to begin corrective action with regard to the admission standards. I think that a resolution of this nature is premature at this time, at best. I think that the issue does require further study, and I might suggest that we consider a resolution that would, in effect, provide that study, perhaps by one of our own committees, perhaps by a special committee, to see whether or not further continuation of the school is justified and whether, in fact, it is something we can afford, I think, following up on some very, very good questions and comments made by the gentleman from Lancaster, Senator Armstrong.

Senator SHUMAKER. Mr. President, a lot of the issues have already been discussed and I am not going to reinvent the wheel. But I do want to relate to you something which happened after the hearing of the Committee on Appropriations when, obviously, in response to the questions asked at the hearing, a representative of the Education Department who, incidentally, is also the person in charge of the liaison between education and the Scotland School, came in and gave us a pamphlet called, "Information Pertaining to Scotland School for Veterans' Children." He said to us, the reason we said there are only a few young people there who actually are eligible to be there is because there are only three criteria, and on his paper he says, children both of whose parents are deceased, children with only one living parent or destitute children not being in either of the two previous categories. That is very interesting because if you look at Purdon's Statutes, the amendment was referred to in 1980, and the first one is: "Children whose parent or parents served in the armed forces during any war or armed conflict in which the United States has been, is now or may hereafter be engaged, or in any movement or campaign in connection therewith or resulting therefrom."

I said to him, "Sir, I want to read to you Purdon's Statutes."

Before I could even read Purdon's Statutes to him, he said, "You must realize this pamphlet is in law and Purdon's Statute is not."

I was shocked. I said, "You mean to tell me the Education Department has the right to overrule a statute of the Commonwealth without it being done by the Legislature?"

He said, "That is our policy and that is the law."

I think that is one of the problems we have in this whole issue. The Education Department has given misleading information and also they have come out and said, in effect, we do not need this school because it is too expensive. That to me has not yet been proven, and I think there are a lot of things that can be done. I think this school should be maintained, and the Education Department should come out with the correct information. I think it is misleading, and it is only an example of what is being done in an effort by the administration to get short-term money. I have no doubt in my mind somewhere down the line they will probably try to sell this.

Senator FUMO. Mr. President, I want to make it very clear that I am not, although I have now been characterized as Casey's guy, here to defend the Secretary of Education. I was equally upset with what I thought were at least misguided remarks, to be kind, when he testified before the committee. However, Mr. President, this resolution is very strong. On page 2, lines 9 and 10, it says "...the Senate vehemently oppose the closing of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children." Mr. President, I do not vehemently oppose the closing of that institution. If this resolution were going to ask a committee of the Senate to reasonably investigate what is going on there, if there is a dispute, is it $25,000, $27,000, $22,000, if we want to find out what the real number is, I would support that. If we want to assess who is entitled to these benefits and whether we should look at that, I would support that. Mr. President, but to back him and say that we vehemently oppose the closing of that school, even from the worst case scenario of the facts that we currently have before us, again I think is irresponsible. I would hope that the gentlemen who have spoken in favor of keeping that institution open are here with us sometime in June, July, August, September, whenever we do the budget—I have heard a number of different predictions—standing tall and lending their vote to taxes. I submit that they probably will not be, and again I repeat the admonition, if you want to keep this type of a pet project—and that is really what I characterize it as, pork barrel legislation—I am more than reasonable when it comes to doing a deal. In fact, if anything, I have been criticized heavily by editorial writers because I am too quick to do a deal to get things done, but do not come to me with pious dreams about a piece of pork barrel legislation. If you want your piece of pork, pay for it. As one of our Senators on our side of the aisle talked about whole hog sausage, in order to get a piece of that whole hog sausage you have to pay the price, and the price is tax votes.

Mr. President, this is a very costly piece of legislation, and as was said at those hearings, the Department of Education had already contacted the Valley Forge Military Academy which is willing to take 80 to 85 of these children to the Valley Forge Military Academy, the alma mater of General Schwarzkopf, certainly a prominent member of the military today, at a cost of $17,000 per student. Mr. President, I submit to you that we are doing a number of things at the same time by continuing this pork barrel piece of legislation. Number one, we are wasting money and, number two, we are denying the people who are entitled to a good education the right to get into some of our finest academies. I would be willing to send these children to Switzerland, to the finest private schools in the world, and we would save money. Now, granted, that would not keep alive that bureaucracy down there in Franklin County, I believe it is, where those people are making a living off our tax dollars. No question about it. Those jobs might go out the window. Private industry might be doing this better. That is usually a big Republican cry these days—privatization, privatization, privatization. Mr. President, I submit to you that we would be giving a good education to these children, a far better one than they are getting now at a lot less cost. But again I submit, if you want your pork barrel, I am realistic, I am reasonable. Make sure you are standing up here with us when we vote for taxes, specifically the Senator from the area. I know he is a fiscal conservative. I would hope that he would bend and I will give him his pork barrel any day of the week, but you have to pay the price to play the game.

So, Mr. President, in short, I am not here to defend the Secretary of Education for his performance in front of the committee, the same way, quite frankly, I am not here to defend the staff of the Committee on Appropriations of the Majority with their cockamamie grab, those of you who were there. I cannot defend that kind of nonsense either. What I am here to defend is reasonableness. Should we in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, should your taxpayers in your district be paying $27,000 per year to send to this institution the children of veterans or those people who are in the Army Reserve, regardless of their fiscal condition, regardless of whether or not they can afford to pay for this themselves? Should the people in your district be paying for that? I submit that if you went home and told them about it, they would not be that happy about it, and that is what you have to defend here, Mr. President. We are no longer defending the right and the important goal of giving orphans or indigent people who are connected with the military an education. What we have expanded this benefit to, in an effort to keep this school open to protect the jobs in that county, is anyone remotely connected with the military can send their child there for $27,000 a year on the taxpayers of Pennsylvania. I submit to you that is not a proper use of taxpayers' money. We should get back to those people who need these benefits and take care of them. Furthermore, if you really believe in this resolution's intent and say that the state urges the Secretary of Education to make known to veterans and veterans' organizations the availability of these opportunities, your costs are going to increase tenfold. It costs you $90 million a year to keep that place. We will probably have to have ten campuses. Maybe they will have to go in other Senators' districts. We will see a lot of people coming up for that pork barrel too. Again, I submit to you, if you want to pay the price for the whole hog sausage, I am willing to sell it, but you are not getting it for free.

Senator SCHWARTZ. Mr. President, I would like to say, first of all, there are constituents in my district who are parents of students in the Scotland School and I do want to say that I very much sympathize with them and with their feeling very strongly about keeping the Scotland School open. The fact is that they are seeking a quality education for their children and believe they have found it at the Scotland School. I would also like to say that I do plan on supporting House Bill No. 244 which calls for public hearings on this issue as well as others. I do believe we need to have what I would consider an appropriate public and legislative dialogue about schools like the Scotland School, facilities supported with public dollars like this. However, reading this resolution and looking at the words, I do agree with some of my colleagues that it is, in fact, irresponsible to state that we want to keep up and open this school no matter what, that we believe vehemently that it ought to only take children who are veterans' children, that it needs to revert back to an inflexible policy for admission criteria. My understanding, in contrast to the gentleman from Franklin, Senator Punt's, is that the school has been flexible and has, therefore, been able to move with the times and provide a good education to a wide variety of children. I think it would be irresponsible to support this resolution because it does not engage in either an adequate public or legislative dialogue on what really ought to be done about the Scotland School, and I, for one, will speak to keeping it open at a later date or at least keeping open the possibility through public hearings and the budgetary process, but this resolution is extreme in its intent and I think closes off that opportunity. I would actually encourage my colleagues to vote against this resolution.

Senator WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I rise to express my vehemence. The gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Fumo, seems to find something wrong with that as he began to get very vehement in opposition to this resolution. I think his vehemence sort of confused the issue somewhat. The Scotland School is proposed for elimination and those who support it, assuming it is a good solid thing, ought to be vehement. I do not know that the governess schools are just special schools for which we spend some millions of dollars, a sheltered market where only certain people can get in, but once proposing to close that, this is outright discrimination. I would assume that all those who are opposed to this discrimination against children of veterans, patriots of this country's sound program, ought to step up and be very vehement. This is not to be mixed up with pork barrel and sausage. This is a solid American and Pennsylvania stable tradition. The people from the districts in Philadelphia and all over this state come

to tell you the stories about their children who cannot go to school because they go to war. I do not know whether it is $27,000 or $50,000 that we are giving Philadelphia and all these other places so children can be educated. That is what we are vehement about: the singling out and the discrimination of this program that has lasted for years. And you want to have some hearings?

Let us study this a little bit because he is vehement. Well, we ought to be vehement, I would suggest, and we ought to understand that to pick this out is the wrong thing to pick out because we are veterans. We fought for this country and our children should be able to go to school. Someone talked about who could afford it. I do not know anybody who can afford it, but so what? We run governess schools in this Commonwealth already. Do you mean the governess school has some special tract? Eliminate them. Have hearings on them. Let us have some sanity on this issue. The gentleman from Franklin, Senator Punt, is absolutely right. It is discrimination. Do a study next year. Why do a study all of a sudden?

Mr. President, I just want to state that those of us who support the continuation of this proud program are very vehement, and we suggest all you Americans and Pennsylvanians here ought to be vehement, and do not fall for that little trick about let us get into a pork barrel thing. We are talking about priorities. The Governor said it. The education priority is a successful program. That is very consistent, and so I urge us to support this resolution in the most vehement of terms.

Senator PUNT. Mr. President, for the life of me, some of the things that I have heard are very difficult to believe. I do not hear anyone saying that spending $30,000 to $35,000 a year to keep a child, a juvenile, in a YDC operation is too expensive and that is pork barrel. I do not hear anyone saying that to spend $43,000 a year to keep someone in a prison is pork barrel, but to spend $25,000 to $27,000 a year to take a child out of that environment and to give them an environment where there is love, care and education that when, in fact, they do grow up to adult age, they will be a productive, contributing member to our society, it is just mind boggling.

We have heard about the budget. You talk about pork barrel, here is a good pork barrel. If the school were going to close and it was not fulfilling its purpose, and it was so costly, why did the superintendent leave on December 28th? He retired as superintendent. But ladies and gentlemen of the Senate, he did not retire. He went off the payroll of Scotland School and went onto the payroll of the Department of Education until March 8th so he could have his ten-year vested pension. Now that is pork barrel, and that is a fact.

Now the numbers, the $27,000, the gentleman from York, Senator Bortner, asked for some information. Right here it is. You are welcome to it. It is laid out item by item that I went down to obtain. Of the appropriation of the $8.3 million, $6.4 million is geared toward the education and the living environment at Scotland School; $1.9 million in this fiscal year is for capital improvement projects. Excluding the capital improvement projects, it gives you a difference of $6.488 million, and that as an average cost is $18,433 a student. That is a fact.

With that, Mr. President, we are talking again about principle. I believe that these folks who have paid and given deserve such. If it is a question of principle and costs a little more, then do we not owe it?

I might close by adding that last week at the meeting of the Senate Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs I asked the Minority Chairman of the committee if he would like to hold a hearing on the issue of Scotland School, to go down to Scotland School and pay a visit, to review the operation there, and I have further requested the interim superintendent to submit to me areas of cost reduction and, at the same time, maintain efficiency in providing those services at Scotland School. That is in the works. But the issue at hand right now is that the Governor does not want to phase it out over a two-year period. The Department of Education is calling right now to place kids by the end of June so that next year the skeleton crew remains to phase it out and close down the entire operation. We have heard a cost about Valley Forge, yes. I have also had calls that they have contacted Milton Hershey School, and the Milton Hershey School costs are over $30,000 a year per child. So, if we are going to tell part of the story, let us say it all. I would ask of the Senate to support this resolution and at the same time, I commit to you that we will, the Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, go down and we will do a thorough review of the operation of any waste, any inefficiencies and any Member of the Committee on Appropriations is by all means welcome to come along.

Senator BELL. Mr. President, I know the debate is prolonged and all this and that, but I want to put into the record that the gentleman from Philadelphia who is vigorously opposing this resolution was one of the leading lights which resulted in Scotland School last year getting a 15 percent increase in their appropriation. I do not think Penn State got that much. I can understand where the honey pot is open, people like to dip their fingers in it. I am going to come right back to what I said during the hearing of the Committee on Appropriations, and I say it now. This school can be run at far less cost.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

A voice vote having been taken, the question was determined in the affirmative and the resolution was adopted.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Senator FUMO. Mr. President, I rise to a point of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Fumo, will state it.

Senator FUMO. Mr. President, I just want to commend the Chair for having the foresight to at least take the roll again in the proper way. I have been in here in this Chamber when nobody said anything and it passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

CONSIDERATION OF CALENDAR RESUMED

SB 433 CALLED UP

SB 433 (Pr. No. 719) — Without objection, the bill, which previously went over in its order temporarily, was called up, from page 3 of the Second Consideration Calendar, by Senator LOEPER.

BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION AMENDED AND REREFERRED

SB 433 (Pr. No. 719) — The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act providing compensation to certain persons who served in the armed forces of the United States during the Persian Gulf War; providing the method of making payment to representatives of persons who, because of death or incapacity, cannot personally receive compensation; imposing certain duties on the Adjutant General; providing penalties; and making an appropriation.

The bill was considered.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on second consideration?

Senator SHAFFER offered the following amendment No. A0327:

Amend Sec. 3, page 3, line 3, by striking out "$200" and inserting: $250

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

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

Upon motion of Senator LOEPER, and agreed to, the bill, as amended, was rereferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

SB 444 CALLED UP

SB 444 (Pr. No. 715) — Without objection, the bill, which previously went over in its order temporarily, was called up, from page 2 of the Third Consideration Calendar, by Senator LOEPER.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

SB 444 — Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator LOEPER.

SENATE CONCURRENT REGULATORY REVIEW RESOLUTION NO. 1, CALLED UP

Senator LOEPER, without objection, called up from page 4 of the Calendar, **Senate Concurrent Regulatory Review Resolution No. 1**, entitled:

Disapproving a certain regulation proposed by the Department of Public Welfare.

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

SENATE CONCURRENT REGULATORY REVIEW RESOLUTION NO. 1, ADOPTED

Senator LOEPER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do adopt Senate Concurrent Regulatory Review Resolution No. 1.

The motion was agreed to and the resolution was adopted.

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SECRETARY

The SECRETARY. The Majority and Minority Leaders have given their permission for the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations to meet imminently to consider Senate Bill No. 346 and certain nominations.

RECESS

Senator LOEPER. Mr. President, I would ask that we have a very brief recess for the purpose of a meeting of the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations to take place immediately in the Rules room at the rear of the Senate Chamber.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senator Loeper requests a very brief recess of the Senate for the purpose of a meeting of the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations to begin immediately in the Rules Committee room at the rear of the Senate Chamber, and for that purpose, the Senate will stand in recess.

AFTER RECESS

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

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Senator LOEPER, from the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations, reported the following bill on concurrence in House amendments:

SB 346 (Pr. No. 716)

An Act amending the act of March 4, 1971 (P. L. 6, No. 2), entitled "Tax Reform Code of 1971," extending certain personal income tax deadlines for certain individuals.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON RULES AND EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Senator SALVATORE, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations, reported the following nomination, made by His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read by the Clerk as follows:

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC

January 8, 1991.

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, John J. DeMatte, D.C., 1151 Interchange Road, Lehighton 18235, Carbon County, Twenty-ninth Senatorial District, for appointment as a member of the State Board of Chiropractic, to serve for a term of four years or until his successor is appointed and qualified, but not longer than six months beyond that period, vice Louis P. Latimer, D.C., Carbondale, whose term expired.

ROBERT P. CASEY.

NOMINATION LAID ON THE TABLE

Senator SALVATORE. Mr. President, I request the nomination just read by the Clerk be laid on the table.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nomination will be laid on the table.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Motion was made by Senator SALVATORE,

That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session for the purpose of considering certain nominations made by the Governor.

Which was agreed to.

NOMINATIONS TAKEN FROM THE TABLE

Senator SALVATORE. Mr. President, I call from the table certain nominations and ask for their consideration.

The Clerk read the nominations as follows:

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

February 11, 1991.

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, Fitz Eugene Dixon, Jr., P. O. Box 178, 665 Thomas Road, Lafayette Hill 19444, Montgomery County, Seventeenth Senatorial District, for reappointment as a member of the Board of Governors of the State System of Higher Education, to serve until December 31, 1994 and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

ROBERT P. CASEY.

MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF TRUSTEES OF CLARION UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA OF THE STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

February 8, 1991.

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, Fred C. McIlhattan, Box 27, Peterson Avenue, Knox 16232, Clarion County, Twenty-fifth Senatorial District, for reappointment as a member of the Council of Trustees of Clarion University of Pennsylvania of the State System of Higher Education, to serve until the third Tuesday of January, 1995, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

ROBERT P. CASEY.

MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF TRUSTEES OF CLARION UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA OF THE STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

February 8, 1991.

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 A. Weaver, 1072 Sunset Drive, Clarion 16214, Clarion County, Forty-first Senatorial District, for reappointment as a member of the Council of Trustees of Clarion University of Pennsylvania of the State System of Higher Education, to serve until the third Tuesday of January, 1995, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

ROBERT P. CASEY.

On the question,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations?

The yeas and nays were required by Senator SALVATORE and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Afflerbach	Fisher	Lewis	Rhoades
Andrezeski	Fumo	Lincoln	Robbins
Armstrong	Greenleaf	Loeper	Salvatore
Baker	Greenwood	Madigan	Schwartz
Belan	Hart	Mellow	Shaffer
Bell	Helfrick	Musto	Shumaker
Bodack	Holl	O'Pake	Stapleton
Bortner	Hopper	Pecora	Stewart
Brightbill	Jones	Peterson	Stout
Corman	Jubelirer	Porterfield	Tilghman
Dawida	LaValle	Punt	Wenger
Fattah	Lemmond	Reibman	Williams

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 SALVATORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to call from the table certain nomination and ask for its consideration.

The Clerk read the nomination as follows:

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC

January 8, 1991.

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, John J. DeMatte, D.C., 1151 Interchange Road, Lehighton 18235, Carbon County, Twenty-ninth Senatorial District, for appointment as a member of the State Board of Chiropractic, to serve for a term of four years or until his successor is appointed and qualified, but not longer than six months beyond that period, vice Louis P. Latimer, D.C., Carbondale, whose term expired.

ROBERT P. CASEY.

On the question,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?

LEGISLATIVE LEAVES

Senator FISHER. Mr. President, I ask for temporary Capitol leaves for Senator Madigan, Senator Tilghman, Senator Rhoades, Senator Pecora and Senator Corman.

Senator MELLOW. Mr. President, I want, also, temporary Capitol leaves for Senator Bodack, Senator Jones, Senator Musto, Senator O'Pake and Senator Belan.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senator Fisher requests temporary Capitol leaves for Senator Madigan, Senator Tilghman, Senator Rhoades, Senator Pecora and Senator Corman. Senator Mellow requests temporary Capitol leaves for Senator Bodack, Senator Jones, Senator Musto, Senator O'Pake and Senator Belan. The Chair hears no objection. Those leaves will be granted.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?

(During the calling of the roll, the following occurred:)

Senator HOPPER. Mr. President, I would like to change my vote from "no" to "aye."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The gentleman will be so recorded.

The yeas and nays were required by Senator SALVATORE and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—32

Afflerbach	Fisher	Lewis	Robbins
Armstrong	Fumo	Lincoln	Salvatore
Baker	Greenwood	Loeper	Schwartz
Belan	Helfrick	Mellow	Shumaker
Bodack	Hopper	Musto	Stewart
Bortner	Jones	O'Pake	Stout
Brightbill	Jubelirer	Pecora	Tilghman
Dawida	LaValle	Rhoades	Wenger

NAYS—14

Andrezeski	Hart	Peterson	Shaffer
Bell	Holl	Porterfield	Stapleton
Corman	Lemmond	Punt	Williams
Greenleaf	Madigan		

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

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor Mark S. Singel) in the Chair.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

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

The motion was agreed to.

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

SUPPLEMENTAL CALENDAR NO. 1

BILL ON CONCURRENCE IN HOUSE AMENDMENTS

SENATE CONCURS IN HOUSE AMENDMENTS

SB 346 (Pr. No. 716) — The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 4, 1971 (P. L. 6, No. 2), entitled "Tax Reform Code of 1971," extending certain personal income tax deadlines for certain individuals.

Senator LOEPER. Mr. President, I move the Senate do concur in the amendments made by the House to Senate Bill No. 346.

On the question,

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—46

Afflerbach	Fumo	Lincoln	Robbins
Andrezeski	Greenleaf	Loeper	Salvatore
Armstrong	Greenwood	Madigan	Schwartz
Baker	Hart	Mellow	Shaffer
Belan	Helfrick	Musto	Shumaker
Bell	Holl	O'Pake	Stapleton
Bodack	Hopper	Pecora	Stewart
Bortner	Jones	Peterson	Stout
Brightbill	Jubelirer	Porterfield	Tilghman
Corman	LaValle	Punt	Wenger
Dawida	Lemmond	Rhoades	Williams
Fisher	Lewis		

NAYS—0

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

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

SENATE RESOLUTION

RECOGNIZING MARCH 20, 1991, AS "PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURE DAY"

Senators HELFRICK, WENGER, STAPLETON, JUBELIRER, PETERSON, RHOADES, MADIGAN, PUNT, O'PAKE, BORTNER, SHUMAKER, HOPPER, SCANLON, MUSTO, REIBMAN, SHAFFER, ARMSTRONG, CORMAN, AFFLERBACH, BRIGHTBILL and SALVATORE offered the following resolution **(Senate Resolution No. 38)**, which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, March 19, 1991.

A RESOLUTION

Recognizing March 20, 1991, as "Pennsylvania Agriculture Day."

WHEREAS, Agriculture continues to be Pennsylvania's leading industry, an achievement which was accomplished during the past decade; and

WHEREAS, The average farmer in the United States produces enough food and fiber for 128 people compared to farmers in China who provide for 3.5 people and those in the Soviet Union who provide for 11 people; and

WHEREAS, Pennsylvania's farm families produce $3.31 billion in crops and livestock annually. Agriculture-related industries contribute an additional $35 billion to the economy and provide jobs for one-fifth of Pennsylvania's work force; and

WHEREAS, Pennsylvania ranks first nationally in the production of mushrooms, pretzels, potato chips and milk chocolate, and in the top five states for eggs, peaches, cherries, grapes, fresh sweet corn, apples, butter, milk, oats and frozen dairy products; and

WHEREAS, Agricultural exports from this Commonwealth are valued at $270 million annually; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate recognize March 20, 1991, as "Pennsylvania Agriculture Day" and call upon the people of this Commonwealth to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

CONGRATULATORY RESOLUTIONS

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

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clark and to Mr. and Mrs. George Vlassis by Senator Armstrong.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to the Wissahickon Fire Company of Ambler by Senator Greenleaf.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Lottie Gekoskie and to Eric Birth by Senator Helfrick.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Colonel John K. Joseph and to Shirley Freedman by Senator Hopper.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Theodore Ansley by Senator Jones.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Charles Marsico by Senator LaValle.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Zapalsky, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Pelick, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Devlin, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Greening, Mr. and Mrs. William Feddock, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Goss, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Karolchyk, David Wojciechowski, David H. Williames and to Catherine Regina Clarke by Senator Lemmond.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Andrew Joseph Kovall by Senator Lincoln.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Charles A. DeBellis and to Star Grange No. 993 of Moorestown by Senator Reibman.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Kurzinsky by Senator Rhoades.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Craig Thurber by Senator Robbins.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Edward J. Meier, Antonio J. Taglienti, Robert A. Kresicki, Louis F. Puchnick, Jr., John M. Martonik, Max A. Roseck, Charles H. Adamo and to Lester B. Strawbridge, Jr. by Senator Shaffer.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Butz, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Miller and to Rose M. Basile by Senator Stapleton.

BILLS ON FIRST CONSIDERATION

Senator DAWIDA. Mr. President, I move 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 118, 345, 348, 391, 401, 467, 520, 621, 645, HB 26 and 29.

And said bills having been considered for the first time,

Ordered, To be printed on the Calendar for second consideration.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL

The Clerk of the House of Representatives informed the Senate that the House has concurred in amendments made by the Senate to **HB 236.**

BILL SIGNED

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor Mark S. Singel) in the presence of the Senate signed the following bill:

SB 346.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Robert C. Jubelirer) in the Chair.

BILLS SIGNED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Robert C. Jubelirer) in the presence of the Senate signed the following bills:

HB 236 and 546.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor Mark S. Singel) in the Chair.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Senator GREENLEAF, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the following bills:

SB 48 (Pr. No. 829) (Amended)

An Act amending Title 18 (Crimes and Offenses) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, further providing for unlawful use of a computer.

SB 113 (Pr. No. 113)

An Act amending Title 18 (Crimes and Offenses) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, further providing for the offense of rape.

SB 266 (Pr. No. 275)

An Act amending Title 23 (Domestic Relations) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, further providing for health care expenses in support matters.

SB 390 (Pr. No. 830) (Amended)

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177, No. 175), entitled "The Administrative Code of 1929," further providing for the rights of crime victims.

BILLS ON FIRST CONSIDERATION

Senator LOEPER. Mr. President, I move 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 48, 113, 266 and **390**.

And said bills having been considered for the first time,

Ordered, To be printed on the Calendar for second consideration.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Senator FUMO. Mr. President, I would like to insert these remarks into the record concerning the PERF bill.

The PRESIDENT. The remarks of the gentleman will be spread upon the record.

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

PERF Bond Issue

Just before the conclusion of Session last week I expressed my disappointment at the refusal of the Majority Party in this Chamber to consider a bill I sponsored at the request of the Governor to place a referendum question on the May primary ballot to authorize bond funding for state economic development programs.

As I stated last week, this refusal to consider the PERF proposal will leave the Commonwealth with only two undesirable alternatives. We can raise taxes an additional $150 million, a one-tenth of one percent increase in the PIT—a $16 increase for the average Pennsylvania taxpayer—or we can reduce state assistance for economic development initiatives.

If we choose the latter of these two alternatives it may be enlightening to my Republican colleagues to see what areas of the Commonwealth would be impacted most heavily. An analysis of Commerce program funding during the first four years of the Casey Administration reveals some interesting results.

I offer the following statistics: On a per capita basis the five counties that have benefited most from these programs include McKean, Clearfield, Luzerne, Cameron and Mercer.

Not much further down the list ranking number seven is Blair County, with Lycoming County number ten, Franklin County number 11 and Schuylkill County number 12. What do these rankings mean for the local communities? They represent hundreds of millions of dollars in financial assistance that have helped to create or retain thousands of jobs in their local communities.

In Blair County over $23 million has been provided, including more than $14 million from the PIDA program alone. For Altoona Fabricators, Inc., $2.2 million in state funds helped to create 75 new jobs. Besteel Industries received $924,000 from state programs, creating nearly 250 new jobs, while more than 500 existing jobs were saved at the F.L. Smithe Machine Company, Inc. with the help of state financing assistance.

Firms in Schuylkill County have received more than $21 million during the past four years. With help from PIDA and the Capital Loan Fund the Miller Group, Inc. was able to invest more than $500,000 in state funds to create nearly 200 new jobs and save more than 1,000. Gould Pumps, Inc. used nearly $7 million in PIDA and PEDFA funds to create 127 new jobs and retain another 287 full-time positions.

In Mercer County, the state's much publicized effort to help Sharon Steel used $2.3 million in state financing to create 200 new jobs and save over 2,000 jobs at this mill on the verge of permanent shutdown. But lesser known projects have also provided $2.5 million to Clairson International, creating 500 new jobs and $2 million to Trinity Industries, Inc. to create 325 new jobs.

In Franklin County small businesses have been especially successful at receiving state assistance. Capital loan funding there has totaled more than $2.4 million during the past four years.

Larger firms have also benefited. A Sunny Day loan was combined with BID and PIDA financing to create 180 new jobs and retain 171 more through assistance to Loewengart and Company, Inc. Meanwhile, $3.7 million in BID assistance to the Food Lion and Hills Department Store chains will create another 425 jobs in Franklin County.

I use these examples to illustrate my point that the money we provide for state economic development programs are investments in the communities and workers of this Commonwealth. Moreover, as the previously mentioned statistics suggest, investments have disproportionately fallen in Republican legislative districts.

The Casey budget proposal recommended the prudent use of bond funds, authorized in a public referendum, to fund our economic development programs until the economy rebounds. I again call on the Majority from across the aisle to act on Senate Bill No. 686 which currently remains in the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

This discussion is particularly fitting today, since economic development professionals from across the state are meeting this week out at the Marriott Hotel here in Harrisburg. This annual gathering of the members of the Pennsylvania Economic Development Association provides a perfect audience for Republicans to reaffirm their support for these programs.

Rather than the lip service that may be offered at PEDA functions during the next two days, I challenge everyone in this Body to demonstrate their true support for continuing significant state funding for our economic development programs by acting on Senate Bill No. 686.

Without such action, in the face of necessary tax increases that we all privately agree will total more than $2 billion, it is highly unlikely that these programs could receive the level of support recommended by the Governor in his proposed 1991-92 budget.

Department of Commerce Expenditures
January 1, 1987 - December 31, 1990

County	Commerce Expenditures	Population	Per Cap Expend	Per Cap Rank
Adams	1,940,907	77,963	25	55
Allegheny	98,107,892	1,329,033	74	34
Armstrong	8,572,674	73,303	117	23
Beaver	34,538,322	193,307	179	6
Bedford	2,779,606	47,728	58	42
Berks	16,776,220	335,965	50	44
Blair	23,117,195	130,190	178	7
Bradford	4,150,076	60,643	68	37
Bucks	12,365,448	539,989	23	56
Butler	11,312,428	151,181	75	33
Cambria	20,171,873	162,320	124	16
Cameron	1,349,411	5,899	229	4
Carbon	3,943,220	56,496	70	36
Centre	14,448,826	121,364	119	20
Chester	24,690,494	370,743	67	39
Clarion	4,460244	42,361	105	25
Clearfield	18,932,459	78,512	241	2
Clinton	3,489,680	36,941	94	29
Columbia	4,811,875	66,154	73	35
Crawford	10.080,322	85,476	118	22
Cumberland	8,073,366	194,889	41	46
Dauphin	3,402,213	233,039	15	62
Delaware	11,514,037	541,669	21	57
Elk	3,316,030	34,823	95	28
Erie	33,796,937	274,053	123	17
Fayette	14,454,277	144,852	100	27
Forest	361,218	4,794	75	32
Franklin	18,474,516	124,797	148	11
Fulton	933,689	13,775	68	38
Greene	2,374,795	39,383	60	40
Huntingdon	3,670,504	44,078	83	30
Indiana	4,869,061	89,514	54	43
Jefferson	5,943,871	46,072	129	15
Juniata	356,297	20,404	17	60
Lackawanna	26,665,401	216,640	123	18
Lancaster	8,512,948	420,916	20	59
Lawrence	3,758,258	96,737	39	47
Lebanon	15,523,918	112,541	138	13
Lehigh	9,934,317	340,887	29	52
Luzerne	76,689,153	320,864	239	3
Lycoming	19,606,368	116,507	168	10
McKean	19,799,507	47,035	421	1
Mercer	22,435,829	120,150	187	5
Mifflin	5,477,318	46,039	119	21
Monroe	3,381,211	93,968	36	49
Montgomery	20,024,416	673,863	30	51
Montour	372,000	17,575	21	58
Northampton	20,753,186	264,729	78	31
Northumberland	9,813,347	96,129	102	26
Perry		40,517		67
Philadelphia	40,218,712	1,543,313	26	54
Pike	50,000	27,786	2	65
Potter	1,772,127	16,604	107	24
Schuylkill	21,582,752	150,607	143	12
Snyder	1,303,575	36,588	36	50
Somerset	3,010,836	77,826	39	48
Sullivan		5,992		66
Susquehanna	1,981,707	40,166	49	45
Tioga	4,919,292	40,688	121	19
Union	203,392	35,832	6	64
Venango	7,767,627	58,741	132	14
Warren	636,142	44,670	14	63
Washington	35,776,040	204,294	175	9
Wayne	1,138,690	39,672	29	53
Westmoreland	64,969,719	369,183	176	8
Wyoming	438,728	27,842	16	61
York	20,250,167	337,520	60	41
Total	911,359,666	11,854,131	77	

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Senator FUMO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Senator FUMO. Mr. President, one clarification. When we voted for the chiropractic nomination, we at the desk had made a mistake on Senator Belan's vote. We voted him in the affirmative. He was on leave and we were advised that he should have been voted in the negative. We just want to spread those remarks across the record.

The PRESIDENT. The remarks of the gentleman will be spread upon the record.

ADJOURNMENT

Senator LOEPER. Mr. President, I move the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, April 2, 1991, at 2:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, unless sooner recalled by the President pro tempore.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 3:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.