

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 2013

SESSION OF 2013 197TH OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

No. 51

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, July 3, 2013

The Senate met at 12 m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor Jim Cawley) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The following prayer was offered by Senator MICHAEL J. FOLMER:

Let us pray.

Almighty God, we humbly come before You with praise and thanksgiving. We give You praise and thanksgiving for being a good and Holy God, a loving God, and a compassionate God. We ask You now, Lord, for Your blessings as we come back into Session. We ask You, who is the greatest of all heart surgeons, to work our hearts to be sensitive in making us realize that we are servants of the people. We ask all of these things in Your name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

(The Pledge of Allegiance was recited by those assembled.)

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE GOVERNOR

NOMINATIONS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows and referred to the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations:

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD
OF ACCOUNTANCY

July 3, 2013

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, Stephanie Moore (Public Member), 349 Orchard Road, Millerstown 17062, Juniata County, Thirty-fourth Senatorial District, for appointment as a member of the State Board of Accountancy, to serve until March 16, 2014, and until her successor is appointed and qualified, but not longer than six months beyond that period, vice Virginia Birmingham, Lititz, resigned.

TOM CORBETT
Governor

MEMBER OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT
COMPENSATION BOARD OF REVIEW

July 3, 2013

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, Keren Putman, 6 Trellis Path, Doylestown 18901, Bucks County, Twelfth Senatorial District, for appointment as a member of the Unemployment Compensation Board of Review, to serve until July 1, 2019, and until her successor is appointed and qualified, vice Eileen Melvin, Somerset, whose term expired.

TOM CORBETT
Governor

HOUSE MESSAGES

**HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS
BY AMENDING SAID AMENDMENTS
TO HOUSE BILLS**

The Clerk of the House of Representatives informed the Senate that the House has concurred in amendments made by the Senate by amending said amendments to **HB 465** and **HB 1075**, in which concurrence of the Senate is requested.

The PRESIDENT. Pursuant to Senate Rule 13(c)(2)(i), the bills will be referred to the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations.

SENATE BILLS RETURNED WITH AMENDMENTS

The Clerk of the House of Representatives returned to the Senate **SB 10**, **SB 155**, **SB 591** and **SB 700**, 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 13(c)(2)(i), the bills will be referred to the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations.

**HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS
TO HOUSE BILLS**

The Clerk of the House of Representatives informed the Senate that the House has concurred in amendments made by the Senate to **HB 82**, **HB 163**, **HB 1141** and **HB 1190**.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE BILLS

The Clerk of the House of Representatives returned to the Senate **SB 725, SB 726, SB 727, SB 728, SB 729** and **SB 1002**, with the information the House has passed the same without amendments.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to announce the President pro tempore has made the following appointments:

Senator Edwin B. Erickson as a member of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Energy Development Authority.

Mr. Larry Segal as a member of the State Transportation Advisory Committee.

Mr. Ronald Wagemann as a member of the State Transportation Advisory Committee.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

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

July 3, 2013

Senators SCARNATI, WAUGH, GORDNER, ERICKSON, HUTCHINSON, WHITE, RAFFERTY, MENSCH, BRUBAKER, KASUNIC, FONTANA, BREWSTER, TARTAGLIONE and YUDICHAK presented to the Chair **SB 1047**, entitled:

An Act providing a process for the designation of certain species.

Which was committed to the Committee on GAME AND FISHERIES, July 3, 2013.

BILLS SIGNED

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor Jim Cawley) in the presence of the Senate signed the following bills:

SB 725, SB 726, SB 727, SB 728, SB 729, SB 1002, HB 82, HB 163, HB 1141 and HB 1190.

LEGISLATIVE LEAVES

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Pileggi.

Senator PILEGGI. Mr. President, I request a legislative leave for Senator White.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Williams.

Senator WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I request a legislative leave for Senator Washington.

The PRESIDENT. Senator Pileggi requests a legislative leave for Senator White.

Senator Williams requests a legislative leave for Senator Washington.

Without objection, the leaves will be granted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Senator WILLIAMS asked and obtained a leave of absence for Senator LEACH, for today's Session, for personal reasons.

JOURNALS APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. The Journals of the Sessions of June 10, 2013, June 11, 2013, June 12, 2013, June 17, 2013, June 18, 2013, June 19, 2013, and June 20, 2013, are now in print.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journals of the Sessions of June 10, 2013, June 11, 2013, June 12, 2013, June 17, 2013, June 18, 2013, June 19, 2013, and June 20, 2013.

Senator PILEGGI. Mr. President, I move that further reading of the Journals be dispensed with and that the Journals be approved.

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

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

YEA-49

Alloway	Farnese	Rafferty	Vulakovich
Argall	Ferlo	Robbins	Ward
Baker	Folmer	Scarnati	Washington
Blake	Fontana	Schwank	Waugh
Boscola	Gordner	Smith	White
Brewster	Greenleaf	Smucker	Wiley
Browne	Hughes	Solobay	Williams
Brubaker	Hutchinson	Stack	Wozniak
Corman	Kasunic	Tartaglione	Yaw
Costa	Kitchen	Teplitz	Yudichak
Dinniman	McIlhinney	Tomlinson	
Eichelberger	Mensch	Vance	
Erickson	Pileggi	Vogel	

NAY-0

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

The PRESIDENT. The Journals are approved.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS

The PRESIDENT. As a special order of business, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Hughes.

Senator HUGHES. Mr. President, I ask for, if you will, the solemn attention of the entire body and all within our listening voice as word has begun to creep out of the passing of one of Pennsylvania's great public servants, United States Congressman William Herbert Gray III, which occurred suddenly this past Monday as he was traveling with his family, his son especially, in London, England.

To make note of, as I said, one of Pennsylvania's great, maybe one of Pennsylvania's greatest public servants, only speaks partially of his tremendous accomplishments. He was the lead pastor of one of Philadelphia's and one of this nation's great churches, Bright Hope Baptist Church. He served in the United States Congress, rising to the position of chair of the House Budget Committee, the first African-American Congressman to ever hold that position. He rose to the position of Majority Whip, the first Afri-

can-American Congressman to ever hold that position. He left the United States Congress and then moved to run the United Negro College Fund, transforming that organization and raising over \$3 billion to assist young people to attend college.

Congressman Gray died suddenly, as I indicated, at the age of 71 years, which should remind us all to pay close attention to our own personal circumstances and remember that there are more days behind us than there are in front of us. Congressman Gray, when he walked in any room, established his presence not just because of his character and his warmhearted nature and a wonderful smile and a gregarious personality and infectious personality, but also because of the substance for which he stood. As was stated by I believe Mayor Nutter, Congressman Gray could be friends and talk closely and strategize in great depth with leaders of the world, including Nelson Mandela, and at the same time could walk the streets not just of any neighborhood in north or west Philadelphia or from his home State of Louisiana, but of any rural community in any part of this nation, and feel comfortable and be welcomed.

He engaged in great depth on many issues covering many areas, and his path was international. He was no local person. He had no local viewpoint of his mission. He had no local viewpoint of his responsibilities. He chose to always try to address the big issues and not get caught up in local, small, oftentimes meaningless circumstances. He was the forefront of a generation clearly of African American elected officials in Philadelphia, but I would have to say and across the country, he was the forefront of a generation of progressive elected officials who continue to make their mark in many places, not just in government, but in business, social service, policy development, and in community development.

I could go on for a long time talking about William Herbert Gray III. Many of us have personal stories. Just real brief, I remember when I was first running for public office, which was in 1984, and the trick was to get a photograph with me and Congressman Gray. He had no idea who I was. I remember scurrying around the community office at an office building in west Philadelphia just trying to get in position with him amongst 300 other people just so the photographer could get that one shot of the two of us together. We were never able to get that shot and I lost my first election. But that is just a very personal story, one of many stories that I and so many others could tell about this man of great substance.

I have a biography of his that was produced by the archives of the United States House of Representatives that I would like to submit for the record of this body, Mr. President. It would be easy and simple to read any person's biography, but Congressman Gray's biography is three or four pages long, small type, single-spaced, and that is because he did a lot for a lot of people.

We mourn this loss. We celebrate his life. He will be remembered by this body and by millions of other people across the State, across this nation, around the world as a true public servant and a friend to many.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT. Without objection, the remarks will be spread upon the record.

(The following prepared remarks were made part of the record at the request of the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator HUGHES:)

GRAY, William Herbert, III 1941–2013

A third-generation pastor of a large Philadelphia-area Baptist church and community activist, William Gray defeated a longtime incumbent to take his first elected office in the United States House of Representatives. Though new to elective office, Gray proved adept at Capitol Hill politics, rising meteorically in power during his 12 years in Congress primarily because he was skilled at lobbying for top posts. "If preachers, lawyers, business entrepreneurs, and teachers can engage in politics, why not a Baptist minister?" Gray asked, "Congress needs a strong moral force within its chambers. What better person than a man of moral integrity to serve his district?" Gray was the first black Member of Congress to chair the powerful and partisan Budget Committee and the first black Representative to become the third-ranking Democrat in the House. Yet, at the height of his political career, he abruptly resigned to take a position to assist historically black colleges and to return to the pulpit.

William Herbert (Bill) Gray III was born in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on August 20, 1941. The second child of Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., and Hazel Yates Gray, he had an older sister, Marion. William Gray spent the first nine years of his life in St. Augustine, and Tallahassee, Florida, where his father served as president of Florida Normal and Industrial College (now Florida Memorial College) and Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College (now Florida A&M University). His mother was a high school teacher and once served as dean of Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. When William Gray III's grandfather and namesake died in 1949, the Grays moved to North Philadelphia, where William Gray, Jr., took over his father's pastoral position at Bright Hope Baptist Church, which William Gray, Sr., had held since 1925. William Gray III graduated from Simon Gratz High School in Philadelphia in 1959 and earned a B.A. from Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1963. Gray majored in sociology, but one of his professors encouraged him to become involved in politics. During his senior year in college, Gray interned for Philadelphia Representative Robert N. C. Nix.

After college, Gray followed his father and grandfather into the ministry. He received a master's degree in divinity from Drew Theological Seminary in Madison, New Jersey, in 1966 and a master's degree in theology from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1970. He became a community activist in 1970 while living in Montclair, New Jersey, after he won a housing discrimination suit against a landlord who denied him an apartment because of his race. The New Jersey superior court awarded him financial damages, setting a legal precedent and earning Gray national attention. Gray founded the nonprofit Union Housing Corporation in Montclair to build affordable homes for low- and moderate-income tenants. In 1971, he married Andrea Dash, a marketing consultant. They raised three sons: William IV, Justin, and Andrew.

After his father died in 1972, Gray assumed the pastor's position at Philadelphia's Bright Hope Baptist Church. The congregation swelled to more than 4,000 members, and Gray continued his community activism. In 1975, he cofounded the Philadelphia Mortgage Plan, an organization that helped people in low income communities to obtain mortgages. Concern about community housing issues and the high unemployment rate in his West Philadelphia neighborhood drew Gray back into politics in 1976. Never having held elected office, Gray took interest in the northwest Philadelphia congressional district that was represented by his former boss, Representative Nix, a longtime Representative and a Philadelphia political powerbroker. Gray had become disillusioned with what he perceived as Nix's unresponsiveness to his constituents, nearly one-third of whom lived below the poverty line. Since the registered voters in northwest Philadelphia were overwhelmingly Democratic, winning the Democratic primary was tantamount to victory in the general election. Gray narrowly lost the 1976 primary election by about 300 votes. Gray returned in 1978, dubbing Nix "the phantom" due to the infrequency of the aging Representative's visits to his district. Gray also called attention to the district's ailing economy, which had the highest unemployment rate in the state. Encouragement from former Representative Andrew Young of Georgia, who was serving as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, gave Gray the confidence to enter elective politics. "Bill, if you can pastor Bright Hope Baptist Church, Congress will not be difficult," Gray recalls Young telling him. "It is essentially pastoring, ministering to the folks in your district." Bright Hope Baptist members played an integral part in Gray's

campaign, hosting events and helping him plan strategy. He defeated the incumbent in the 1978 primary, with 58 percent to Nix's 41 percent.

Unconcerned about the general election in his overwhelmingly Democratic district, Gray spent the time between the primary and the November elections lobbying for choice committee posts. His friendship with Young provided Gray with important connections in Washington. After winning the general election by a wide margin (82 percent) over Republican Roland Atkins, Gray received several plum committee assignments in the 96th Congress (1979–1981) as a result of his earlier lobbying efforts. In addition to a seat on the Committee on the District of Columbia, the only post he would hold for his entire career, Gray occupied seats on the prestigious Budget and Foreign Affairs panels. The Democratic leadership as well as the leaders of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) took note of his political acumen and pegged him as a rising star. CBC Chairman Parren Mitchell of Maryland called Gray's skills "top flight." The caucus elected Gray as its secretary and in his second term he served as vice chairman. Also, Gray's fellow freshman Democrats elected him as their representative to the Steering and Policy Committee, which sets committee assignments for Democratic Members and writes party policy. Gray later served on the House Administration Committee (102nd Congress, 1991–1993) and the Joint Committee on Deficit Reduction (100th Congress, 1987–1989).

Gray typically won re-election with little opposition, garnering margins of at least 90 percent. Careful not to suffer the same fate as Nix, he kept in close contact with the district and remained attentive to the needs of the black community. Throughout his congressional career, Gray continued to preach two Sundays per month at Bright Hope Church. "I was elected to Congress," he once told the *Washington Post*, "I was called to preach. One I do because people allow me to do it. The other I have to do." In May 1985, Gray's dedication to his constituents was tested. His district was the scene of disaster after members of MOVE, a radical, black Muslim cult, clashed with police. The violence led to 11 deaths, and several city blocks in a West Philadelphia neighborhood were burned. Gray escaped the political fallout for the massacre; Philadelphia Mayor Wilson Goode bore the brunt of the criticism. Gray responded to his constituents' needs by touring the scene of the destruction and obtaining federal aid for the victims from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Gray's work on the Foreign Affairs Committee focused on Africa. Though he left the committee after his freshman term, throughout his career, Gray requested aid for Africa on a scale that was later compared to the Marshall Plan, which provided billions of dollars to war-torn Europe after World War II. In his freshman term, Gray sponsored a bill that created the African Development Foundation, which delivered U.S. aid to African villages. In 1983, he sponsored a series of allotments guaranteeing minority-owned businesses, private agencies, and historically black universities greater participation programs in Africa that were administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development. Gray also was one of the first politicians in the early 1980s to predict an impending famine in Ethiopia. In 1984 he led the House in providing emergency food rations to the starving nation. Three years later, he made a rare break from his own party, supporting a Republican-sponsored bill to condemn Ethiopia's communist leaders for human rights violations and for exacerbating the famine. Also, Gray was a chief opponent of South Africa's apartheid system.

Gray received his initial position on the Budget Committee with the blessing of outgoing panel member Representative Parren Mitchell, who was eager to find a CBC member to replace him on the committee in 1979. Serving his first term on the Budget Committee, Gray grew increasingly frustrated with the committee Democrats' seemingly weak defense against cuts in social spending. He was one of a few Members who regularly voted against his party's budgets. Gray left the Budget Committee in 1981 for a spot on the Appropriations panel, where he would remain for the rest of his career, and returned to the Budget Committee in 1983 at the beginning of the 98th Congress (1983–1985). With seats on the Budget and Appropriations panels, Gray occupied a position of power and was much more receptive to compromise. He began working to persuade Democrats to accept more moderate proposals, and he arbitrated differences between House and Senate versions of the federal budget. Gray's political expertise and integrity earned him a solid reputation. In 1984, conservative Democrat Charles Stenholm of Texas noted, "Bill's shown flexibility and a mastery of the budget process. He's very articulate and he's always been fair."

House rules allowed Members to serve on the Budget Committee for a maximum of six successive years. In 1984, sitting chairman Representative Jim Jones of Oklahoma faced the end of his allotted term. He and outgoing Representative Leon Panetta of California, who also aspired to the chairmanship, sought a change in the rule so that they could continue serving, but last-minute opposition from Speaker Thomas (Tip) O'Neill of Massachusetts thwarted their plan. Having quietly secured support in case the rule had not changed, Gray was the only member of the panel who had enough votes for the chairmanship upon Jones's departure, despite a last-minute bid by Democratic Texas Representative Martin Frost. Nearly two thousand of Gray's proud constituents organized by Bright Hope congregants flooded the Capitol to watch his swearing-in as the first black chairman of the Budget Committee. Gray downplayed the symbolism. "There is no title here called 'Black America Budget Chairman,'" Gray declared. "It's called House Budget Committee Chairman. I happen to be black and there is no conflict in that.... it's been proven over the years that blacks can provide leadership in Congress."

A natural politician who was comfortable on the House Floor, Chairman Gray tactfully managed the often-explosive, partisan Budget Committee. Gray's congressional colleague Washington Democrat Mike Lowry speculated about the origins of Gray's ability to broker compromises: "It's maybe his professional training as a minister. He's a great judge of knowing how far he can push his members. He never gets mad." Gray often was successful in unifying an increasingly diverse Democratic Party—and some Republicans—around a budget that incorporated his commitment to social spending. He also quelled initial Democratic concerns about the message a liberal northeastern African American in his powerful position would send to more-moderate voters by forging a strong coalition that spanned the party's broad fiscal spectrum. Surprisingly, Gray found strong allies in the "boll weevils," southern Democrats who tended to support the Ronald W. Reagan administration's cuts in social spending; two boll weevils, Representatives Marvin Leath and Stenholm, both from Texas, were among Gray's biggest supporters.

Despite his reputation for compromise, Gray did not back down from creating a budget that was consistent with his liberal Democratic ideals. He guided four successive Democratic budget resolutions through the House—often over vehement protests from many committee Republicans. One observer remarked, "Gray treated the budget process as a political puzzle, not an economic problem; he saw the budget for what it is: a political statement rather than a blueprint for fiscal governance." However, the increasing federal deficit became a sticking point. Gray battled Republican attempts to reduce deficit spending. His focus was preserving funding for social programs, and he believed efforts to reduce the deficit should not override compassionate spending. "A balanced budget is good for the country, the affluent and poor alike," Gray noted, "I seek [a budget] that doesn't sacrifice programs for the poor and minorities, one that is fair and equitable." The Budget Committee under Gray virtually ignored the Gramm–Rudman–Hollings Act of 1985 (revised in 1987), which demanded automatic budget cuts across the board if the President and Congress were unable to cap the deficit at a specific annual level. As a result, Gray oversaw the first trillion-dollar budget in U.S. history for fiscal year 1988. The Democratic Party's show of unity regarding the Gray budgets was impressive, especially in view of the party's growing fiscal diversity. Few of the Democratic rank and file voted against Gray's budgets. A record low of 15 Democrats refused to support their party's budget resolution in Gray's first year as chairman. His first three budget resolutions combined totaled 53 "nay" votes from Democrats; previously, this figure was more typical for a single year.

Capitalizing on his favorable reputation in Democratic circles, Gray sought to move up in the party leadership. In 1987, Gray began lobbying to succeed Representative Richard Gephardt of Missouri as Chairman of the House Democratic Caucus in order to head party efforts to develop a consensus and dole out committee assignments. Though his work on the Budget Committee reflected Gray's ability to unite Democrats, it was his efforts as chairman of the committee drafting the party platform for the 1988 Democratic Convention that truly shone. Gray's committee brought together the broad coalition of Democrats under a platform of "that which uniquely binds us together as Democrats." The House Democratic Caucus overwhelmingly elected Gray to Gephardt's former position in December 1988. Again, Gray downplayed the milestone he had achieved as the first African-American chairman of the

House Democratic Caucus, noting that his new position called for building coalitions, not representing one arm of the Democratic Party. "I hope we can tie our ropes together so we can be one party and show the nation what we stand for as Democrats," Gray declared. Just six months later, Gray took one more step up the leadership ladder when he succeeded Representative Tony Coelho of California as Majority Whip. In this position Gray was responsible for determining and coalescing votes from the Democratic Members for issues of party interest. With his ascent to Majority Whip, the third-ranking leadership position in the House, Gray became the highest-ranking African American in congressional history.

At the peak of his political power, Gray abruptly announced his resignation from Congress on June 20, 1991, effective the following September 11. He outlined his plan to head the United Negro College Fund (later known as the College Fund/UNCF)—which allocates federal money to augment the facilities, programs, and faculty at historically black colleges and universities—saying his new duties were "just as important as being a member of the leadership in Congress." Gray's departure sent shockwaves through the political community. Gray served as President and CEO of the College Fund/UNCF until March 2004. In 1994, President William J. (Bill) Clinton asked Gray to serve as his special adviser on Haiti, which was then embroiled in civil war. Gray's efforts to restore democracy to the island nation won him a Medal of Honor from Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Gray died suddenly on July 1, 2013, in London, England.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Williams.

Senator WILLIAMS. Mr. President, all that has been stated is true. My reflection is more of a personal nature. Two lines, one of public Bill Gray and one of private Bill Gray. My father, who served in this Chamber, was elected to State office in 1968. It was a time of celebration not only in Philadelphia, but nationally, specifically for African Americans, who had been denied the opportunity to serve publicly because of the construct of political machineries across this country. The opportunity was presented to him and he ran with it. There were a number of other elected officials who followed in my father's footsteps. He used that opportunity to remove the limitations that had been presented to them by the Democratic machinery, or the Republican machinery, not to serve.

Across this country, there was a sweeping number of elected officials who took office. Bill Gray was certainly one of them. What I also will confess to you publicly is that a number of those who took office--and that is about all they did, they took office--never took the opportunity to seize the moment, to use their elected positions to rally around the cries of their constituencies to empower them in healthcare, employment, economic development, education, whatever it was, there certainly was a shortcoming when it came to the number of elected officials from that community, and the consequence of their election.

Bill Gray stood in great contrast to that. He brought home the bacon. He brought home more than significant resources to the community and the district in which he represented. He brought home resources to Pennsylvania. He used that position as Majority Whip to certainly rally and inspire a generation of people of color with pride and dignity and grace that he carried himself in, but he also was not shackled by the limitations of his shoe, because he understood he was a human being. The consequence of his service was greater than just the community from which he came, and the pride of being a preacher, and certainly being an African American, but frankly, a public servant to the nation and to the world.

My greatest commentary is not about Bill Gray's public service, it is about Bill Gray as a man. My father was an exceptional

father. He was a very limited husband. Unfortunately, that resulted in the separation and ultimate divorcing of my mother, and it left scars upon the three siblings that are in my family. While my father was an extraordinary person, a great dad, a path and trailblazer, he was limited in his abilities to balance home and his public responsibilities. Not my words, my father's, by which he apologized many times in his later years. Bill Gray, for all the things that we talk about today, from a man who came from a church, a man who rose up through his college experience and his master's experience, his theology experience, a man who rose into Congress in public service, a man who rose to the position of Majority Whip and could have been the Speaker of the House if he had chosen to stay, a man who did all those things and had an international perspective in my mind would be most known for one thing: an extraordinary father and an extraordinary husband.

With all the pressures that we feel in the Senate or the House of Representatives that are multiplied by hundreds, being the Majority Whip for the period of time that he served, he did that and he came home every Sunday to serve his church and to be with his family. It was not by accident that he passed away next to one of his children, because that was a normal thing, if you saw Bill Gray, to be with his family. And what is even more extraordinary, he did not foist them, he did not use them as a prop. You did not see those Christmas cards on frequent occasions where he had a fake smile, wrapped next to his wife and three children. Frankly, whatever his wife wanted to do, she did; whatever she did not want to do, she did not do. Whatever his boys wanted to do, they did; whatever they did not want to do, they did not do.

Bill Gray left a legacy of great magnitude. He certainly left a record of public service that all of us would envy, but let me explain to you, this ends. For those of us who believe in a greater Creator, there is a responsibility for our families that was written in Scripture that is required, and he as a pastor knew it best. He was not a hypocrite in his service. He was a diligent, industrious public servant, but an extraordinarily gifted, humble, giving, loving father and husband. We salute him today as a part of that contribution.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT. It is with a heavy heart that the Chair requests that all Members of the Senate and those in the gallery please rise for a moment of silence for the Honorable William Gray.

(Whereupon, the Senate en bloc stood in a moment of silence in solemn respect to the memory of the Honorable WILLIAM HERBERT GRAY III.)

CALENDAR

THIRD CONSIDERATION CALENDAR

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

HB 25, SB 100, SB 391, SB 401, SB 428, HB 925, SB 984 and **HB 1177** -- Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator PILEGGI.

SECOND CONSIDERATION CALENDAR

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

SB 332, SB 360, HB 440, SB 497, SB 551, SB 555, HB 668, HB 669, SB 684, SB 699, SB 813, SB 901, SB 902, SB 975, SB 994, SB 1013, HB 1438, HB 1439 and HB 1440 -- Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator PILEGGI.

RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Pileggi.

Senator PILEGGI. Mr. President, I request a recess of the Senate for the purpose of a Republican caucus to be held in the Majority Caucus Room, to be followed by a meeting of the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations to be held in the Rules room.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Costa.

Senator COSTA. Mr. President, the Senate Democrats will also caucus in the rear of the Chamber.

The PRESIDENT. For purposes of Republican and Democratic caucuses, to be followed by a meeting of the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations, without objection, the Senate stands in recess.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having expired, the Senate will come to order.

**SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS
GUESTS OF SENATOR JAKE CORMAN
PRESENTED TO THE SENATE**

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Centre, Senator Corman.

Senator CORMAN. Mr. President, we were here so long last week to do all of our deliberations that my children were a little miffed that I was gone for so long. So when we had to come back today, they decided to come along with me so that we could do our work in a much more timely fashion. My 10-year old daughter, Bella, and my 6-year-old son, Jacob, are in the gallery balcony, and my 8-year-old son, Davis, is here in the front of the Chamber. Please give them our usual warm welcome.

The PRESIDENT. Would the guests of Senator Corman please rise so that the Senate may give you its usual warm welcome.

(Applause.)

**GUEST OF SENATOR JAY COSTA
PRESENTED TO THE SENATE**

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Costa.

Senator COSTA. Mr. President, since we are taking a moment to introduce family guests, I would like to take an opportunity to introduce someone who has been shadowing me for the past couple of weeks in Harrisburg and watching what we do here, and enjoying some of the other things we do here sometimes in the evening, dinners and the like. Mr. President, I am joined by my son, Anthony, who is a 23-year-old young man from Pitts-

burgh. A number of my colleagues have met him, but I want to thank Anthony for spending time with his father today.

The PRESIDENT. Would the guest of Senator Costa please rise.

(Applause.)

LEGISLATIVE LEAVES

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Pileggi.

Senator PILEGGI. Mr. President, I request legislative leaves for Senator Ward and Senator Scarnati.

The PRESIDENT. Senator Pileggi requests legislative leaves for Senator Ward and Senator Scarnati. Without objection, the leaves will be granted.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE

Senator PILEGGI, from the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations, reported the following bills:

SB 10 (Pr. No. 1322) (Rereported) (Concurrence)

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P.L.30, No.14), known as the Public School Code of 1949, in safe schools, further providing for Office for Safe Schools and providing for allocation of certain appropriated funds.

SB 155 (Pr. No. 1211) (Rereported) (Concurrence)

An Act amending the act of December 15, 1986 (P.L.1610, No.181), known as the Rabies Prevention and Control in Domestic Animals and Wildlife Act, further providing for findings, for legislative intent, for definitions, for Statewide system for rabies control, for powers and duties of department, for vaccination required and certificate and tag, for veterinarians participating in low-cost rabies clinics and for powers and duties of department relating to wildlife.

SB 591 (Pr. No. 1328) (Amended) (Rereported) (Concurrence)

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P.L.343, No.176), known as The Fiscal Code, in preliminary provisions, further providing for method of payment and method of filing; in Department of Revenue, further providing for transmission of money; in agents for collection, further providing for corporate treasurers; in bonus and tax records, further providing for corporate loans and tax, for municipal loans and tax and for monthly statements by registers of wills; in collections other than by settlement, further providing for driver's license fees and for amounts payable to State institutions; in procedure for disbursement of money from State Treasury, providing for reimbursement for administrative costs; in Local Government Capital Project Loan Fund, further providing for assistance to municipalities; in special funds, further providing for funding and for transfer and providing for other grants; providing for additional special funds; in general budget implementation, providing for the Motor License Fund; in 2012-2013 budget implementation, further providing for the Department of Public Welfare; in 2012-2013 restrictions on appropriations, further providing for Veterans' Trust Fund; providing for 2013-2014 budget implementation; providing for 2013-2014 restrictions on appropriations for funds and accounts; in audits, further providing for Race Horse Development Funds; making an appropriation; and making related repeals.

SB 700 (Pr. No. 1320) (Rereported) (Concurrence)

An Act amending the act of April 6, 1956 (1955 P.L.1414, No.465), known as the Second Class County Port Authority Act, further providing for membership of the authority; and providing for Department of Transportation Regionalization and Privatization Study.

HB 465 (Pr. No. 2211) (Rereported) (Concurrence)

An Act amending the act of March 4, 1971 (P.L.6, No.2), known as the Tax Reform Code of 1971, in tax for education, further providing for definitions, for exclusions from tax, for credit against tax, for licenses and for local receivers of use tax; providing for remote sales reports; providing for special taxing authority; in personal income tax, further providing for definitions, for classes of income and for taxability of partners; providing for tax treatment determined at partnership level and for tax imposed at partnership level; further providing for income of a Pennsylvania S Corporation, for income taxes imposed by other states and for operational provisions; providing for contributions for the Children's Trust Fund and for contributions for American Red Cross; further providing for general rule, for return of Pennsylvania S Corporation, for requirements concerning returns, notices, records and statements and for additions, penalties and fees; providing for citation authority; in corporate net income tax, further providing for definitions and for reports and payment of tax; in corporate stock and franchise tax, further providing for imposition and for expiration; in bank and trust company shares tax, further providing for imposition of tax, ascertainment of taxable amount and exclusion of United States obligations, for apportionment and for definitions; in realty transfer tax, further providing for definitions, for excluded transactions, for imposition of tax and for acquired company; providing for nonlicensed corporation pari-mutuel wagering tax; in film production tax credit, further providing for definitions, and for credit for qualified film production expenses; in educational opportunity scholarship tax credit, further providing for scholarships; repealing provisions relating to coal waste removal and ultraclean fuels tax credit; making an editorial change; in job creation tax credit, further providing for tax credits; providing for city revitalization and improvement zones, for mobile telecommunications broadband investment tax credit, for the innovate in PA Program, for neighborhood improvement zones and for Keystone Special Development Zone program; in inheritance tax, further providing for transfers not subject to tax and for exemption for poverty; in inheritance tax, further providing for liabilities and for deductions not allowed; in procedure and administration, further providing for definitions and for petition for reassessment; providing for the Board of Finance and Revenue; further providing for review by the Board of Finance and Revenue; providing for a report concerning the significant changes in the structure and regulatory environment within the banking industry; and making related repeals.

HB 1075 (Pr. No. 2203) (Rereported) (Concurrence)

An Act amending the act of June 13, 1967 (P.L.31, No.21), known as the Public Welfare Code, in public assistance, further providing for medical assistance payments for institutional care and for medical assistance benefit packages, coverage, copayments, premiums and rates; in children and youth, further providing for payments to counties for services to children and providing for provider submissions; in intermediate care facilities assessments, further providing for time periods and making editorial changes; in hospital assessments, further providing for authorization and for time period; in Statewide quality care assessment, reenacting and further defining "net inpatient revenue," providing for implementation, for administration, for limitations and for expiration; in Pennsylvania Trauma Systems Stabilization, further providing for funding; in kinship care, further providing for scope and for definitions; providing for family finding; and, in human services block grant pilot program, further providing for establishment of human services block grant pilot program, for powers and duties of the department, for powers and duties of counties, for allocation and for use of block grant funds.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE GOVERNOR REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE ON RULES AND EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

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

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

May 31, 2013

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, Max P. Gannon, Jr., 24 Main Street, P.O. Box 327, Towanda 18848, Bradford County, Twenty-third Senatorial District, for appointment as a member of the Council of Trustees of Mansfield University of Pennsylvania of the State System of Higher Education, to serve for a term of six years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Ada Saxton, Harrisburg, whose term expired.

TOM CORBETT
Governor

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

May 31, 2013

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, Patrick Henderson, 5828 Simsbury Drive, Harrisburg 17111, Dauphin County, Fifteenth Senatorial District, for appointment as a member of the Council of Trustees of Mansfield University of Pennsylvania of the State System of Higher Education, to serve for a term of six years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Howard Smith, Troy, whose term expired.

TOM CORBETT
Governor

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

May 31, 2013

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, Bobbi Kilmer, 6 Cherry Street, Towanda 18848, Bradford County, Twenty-third Senatorial District, for appointment as a member of the Council of Trustees of Mansfield University of Pennsylvania of the State System of Higher Education, to serve for a term of six years and until her successor is appointed and qualified, vice Richard Cashman, Berwick, whose term expired.

TOM CORBETT
Governor

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

May 31, 2013

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, Karen J. Russell, 958 Odell Road, Mansfield 16933, Tioga County, Twenty-fifth Senatorial District, for appointment as a member of the Council of Trustees of Mansfield University of Pennsylvania of the State System of Higher Education, to serve for a term of six years and until her successor is appointed and qualified, vice Thomas Browning, Peckville, whose term expired.

TOM CORBETT
Governor

**MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF TRUSTEES OF
MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA OF
THE STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

May 31, 2013

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, Pamela A. Witmer, 43 Hillymede Drive, Hummelstown 17036, Dauphin County, Fifteenth Senatorial District, for appointment as a member of the Council of Trustees of Mansfield University of Pennsylvania of the State System of Higher Education, to serve for a term of six years and until her successor is appointed and qualified, vice Lewis Lee, Thompson, whose term expired.

TOM CORBETT
Governor

PHYSICIAN GENERAL

May 1, 2013

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, Carrie L. DeLone, M.D., 320 North 25th Street, Camp Hill 17011, Cumberland County, Thirty-first Senatorial District, for appointment as Physician General, to serve at the pleasure of the Governor, vice The Honorable Robert Muscalus, Harrisburg, resigned.

TOM CORBETT
Governor

NOMINATIONS LAID ON THE TABLE

Senator ROBBINS. Mr. President, I request that the nominations just read by the Clerk be laid on the table.

The PRESIDENT. The nominations will be laid on the table.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Motion was made by Senator ROBBINS,
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 by voice vote.

NOMINATIONS TAKEN FROM THE TABLE

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

The Clerk read the nominations as follows:

**MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF TRUSTEES OF
MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA OF
THE STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

May 31, 2013

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, Max P. Gannon, Jr., 24 Main Street, P.O. Box 327, Towanda 18848, Bradford County, Twenty-third Senatorial District, for appointment as a member of the Council of Trustees of Mansfield University of Pennsylvania of the State System of Higher Education, to serve for a term of six years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Ada Saxton, Harrisburg, whose term expired.

TOM CORBETT
Governor

**MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF TRUSTEES OF
MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA OF
THE STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

May 31, 2013

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, Patrick Henderson, 5828 Simsbury Drive, Harrisburg 17111, Dauphin County, Fifteenth Senatorial District, for appointment as a member of the Council of Trustees of Mansfield University of Pennsylvania of the State System of Higher Education, to serve for a term of six years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Howard Smith, Troy, whose term expired.

TOM CORBETT
Governor

**MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF TRUSTEES OF
MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA OF
THE STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

May 31, 2013

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, Bobbi Kilmer, 6 Cherry Street, Towanda 18848, Bradford County, Twenty-third Senatorial District, for appointment as a member of the Council of Trustees of Mansfield University of Pennsylvania of the State System of Higher Education, to serve for a term of six years and until her successor is appointed and qualified, vice Richard Cashman, Berwick, whose term expired.

TOM CORBETT
Governor

**MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF TRUSTEES OF
MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA OF
THE STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

May 31, 2013

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, Karen J. Russell, 958 Odell Road, Mansfield 16933, Tioga County, Twenty-fifth Senatorial District, for appointment as a member of the Council of Trustees of Mansfield University of Pennsylvania of the State System of Higher Education, to serve for a term of six years and until her successor is appointed and qualified, vice Thomas Browning, Peckville, whose term expired.

TOM CORBETT
Governor

**MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF TRUSTEES OF
MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA OF
THE STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

May 31, 2013

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, Pamela A. Witmer, 43 Hillymede Drive, Hummelstown 17036, Dauphin County, Fifteenth Senatorial District, for appointment as a member of the Council of Trustees of Mansfield University of Pennsylvania of the State System of Higher Education, to serve for a term of six years and until her successor is appointed and qualified, vice Lewis Lee, Thompson, whose term expired.

TOM CORBETT
Governor

PHYSICIAN GENERAL

May 1, 2013

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, Carrie L. DeLane, M.D., 320 North 25th Street, Camp Hill 17011, Cumberland County, Thirty-first Senatorial District, for appointment as Physician General, to serve at the pleasure of the Governor, vice The Honorable Robert Muscalus, Harrisburg, resigned.

TOM CORBETT
Governor

On the question,
Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations?

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

YEA-49

Alloway	Farnese	Rafferty	Vulakovich
Argall	Ferlo	Robbins	Ward
Baker	Folmer	Scarnati	Washington
Blake	Fontana	Schwank	Waugh
Boscola	Gordner	Smith	White
Brewster	Greenleaf	Smucker	Wiley
Browne	Hughes	Solobay	Williams
Brubaker	Hutchinson	Stack	Wozniak
Corman	Kasunic	Tartaglione	Yaw
Costa	Kitchen	Teplitz	Yudichak
Dinniman	McIlhinney	Tomlinson	
Eichelberger	Mensch	Vance	
Erickson	Pileggi	Vogel	

NAY-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.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

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

The motion was agreed to by voice vote.

**SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS
SUPPLEMENTAL CALENDAR No. 1**

SENATE CONCURS IN HOUSE AMENDMENTS

SB 10 (Pr. No. 1322) -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P.L.30, No.14), known as the Public School Code of 1949, in safe schools, further providing for Office for Safe Schools and providing for allocation of certain appropriated funds.

On the question,

Will the Senate concur in the amendments made by the House to Senate Bill No. 10?

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Pileggi.

Senator PILEGGI. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do concur in the amendments made by the House to Senate Bill No. 10.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

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

YEA-49

Alloway	Farnese	Rafferty	Vulakovich
Argall	Ferlo	Robbins	Ward
Baker	Folmer	Scarnati	Washington
Blake	Fontana	Schwank	Waugh
Boscola	Gordner	Smith	White

Brewster	Greenleaf	Smucker	Wiley
Browne	Hughes	Solobay	Williams
Brubaker	Hutchinson	Stack	Wozniak
Corman	Kasunic	Tartaglione	Yaw
Costa	Kitchen	Teplitz	Yudichak
Dinniman	McIlhinney	Tomlinson	
Eichelberger	Mensch	Vance	
Erickson	Pileggi	Vogel	

NAY-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.

SENATE CONCURS IN HOUSE AMENDMENTS

SB 155 (Pr. No. 1211) -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending the act of December 15, 1986 (P.L.1610, No.181), known as the Rabies Prevention and Control in Domestic Animals and Wildlife Act, further providing for findings, for legislative intent, for definitions, for Statewide system for rabies control, for powers and duties of department, for vaccination required and certificate and tag, for veterinarians participating in low-cost rabies clinics and for powers and duties of department relating to wildlife.

On the question,

Will the Senate concur in the amendments made by the House to Senate Bill No. 155?

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Pileggi.

Senator PILEGGI. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do concur in the amendments made by the House to Senate Bill No. 155.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

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

YEA-49

Alloway	Farnese	Rafferty	Vulakovich
Argall	Ferlo	Robbins	Ward
Baker	Folmer	Scarnati	Washington
Blake	Fontana	Schwank	Waugh
Boscola	Gordner	Smith	White
Brewster	Greenleaf	Smucker	Wiley
Browne	Hughes	Solobay	Williams
Brubaker	Hutchinson	Stack	Wozniak
Corman	Kasunic	Tartaglione	Yaw
Costa	Kitchen	Teplitz	Yudichak
Dinniman	McIlhinney	Tomlinson	
Eichelberger	Mensch	Vance	
Erickson	Pileggi	Vogel	

NAY-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.

SENATE CONCURS IN HOUSE AMENDMENTS

SB 700 (Pr. No. 1320) -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 6, 1956 (1955 P.L.1414, No.465), known as the Second Class County Port Authority Act, further providing for membership of the authority; and providing for Department of Transportation Regionalization and Privatization Study.

On the question,

Will the Senate concur in the amendments made by the House to Senate Bill No. 700?

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Pileggi.

Senator PILEGGI. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do concur in the amendments made by the House to Senate Bill No. 700.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

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

YEA-31

Alloway	Eichelberger	Pileggi	Vogel
Argall	Erickson	Rafferty	Vulakovich
Baker	Folmer	Robbins	Ward
Boscola	Gordner	Scarnati	Waugh
Browne	Greenleaf	Smucker	White
Brubaker	Hutchinson	Solobay	Wozniak
Corman	McIlhinney	Tomlinson	Yaw
Costa	Mensch	Vance	

NAY-18

Blake	Fontana	Smith	Wiley
Brewster	Hughes	Stack	Williams
Dinniman	Kasunic	Tartaglione	Yudichak
Farnese	Kitchen	Teplitz	
Ferlo	Schwank	Washington	

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.

SENATE CONCURS IN HOUSE AMENDMENTS
TO SENATE AMENDMENTS

HB 465 (Pr. No. 2211) -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 4, 1971 (P.L.6, No.2), known as the Tax Reform Code of 1971, in tax for education, further providing for definitions, for exclusions from tax, for credit against tax, for licenses and for local receivers of use tax; providing for remote sales reports; providing for special taxing authority; in personal income tax, further providing for definitions, for classes of income and for taxability of partners; providing for tax treatment determined at partnership level and for tax imposed at partnership level; further providing for income of a Pennsylvania S Corporation, for income taxes imposed by other states and for operational provisions; providing for contributions for the

Children's Trust Fund and for contributions for American Red Cross; further providing for general rule, for return of Pennsylvania S Corporation, for requirements concerning returns, notices, records and statements and for additions, penalties and fees; providing for citation authority; in corporate net income tax, further providing for definitions and for reports and payment of tax; in corporate stock and franchise tax, further providing for imposition and for expiration; in bank and trust company shares tax, further providing for imposition of tax, ascertainment of taxable amount and exclusion of United States obligations, for apportionment and for definitions; in realty transfer tax, further providing for definitions, for excluded transactions, for imposition of tax and for acquired company; providing for nonlicensed corporation pari-mutuel wagering tax; in film production tax credit, further providing for definitions, and for credit for qualified film production expenses; in educational opportunity scholarship tax credit, further providing for scholarships; repealing provisions relating to coal waste removal and ultraclean fuels tax credit; making an editorial change; in job creation tax credit, further providing for tax credits; providing for city revitalization and improvement zones, for mobile telecommunications broadband investment tax credit, for the innovate in PA Program, for neighborhood improvement zones and for Keystone Special Development Zone program; in inheritance tax, further providing for transfers not subject to tax and for exemption for poverty; in inheritance tax, further providing for liabilities and for deductions not allowed; in procedure and administration, further providing for definitions and for petition for reassessment; providing for the Board of Finance and Revenue; further providing for review by the Board of Finance and Revenue; providing for a report concerning the significant changes in the structure and regulatory environment within the banking industry; and making related repeals.

On the question,

Will the Senate concur in the amendments made by the House to Senate amendments to House Bill No. 465?

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Pileggi.

Senator PILEGGI. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do concur in the amendments made by the House to Senate amendments to House Bill No. 465.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

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

YEA-47

Alloway	Farnese	Rafferty	Vogel
Argall	Ferlo	Robbins	Vulakovich
Baker	Folmer	Scarnati	Ward
Blake	Fontana	Schwank	Washington
Boscola	Gordner	Smith	Waugh
Browne	Greenleaf	Smucker	White
Brubaker	Hughes	Solobay	Wiley
Corman	Hutchinson	Stack	Williams
Costa	Kitchen	Tartaglione	Wozniak
Dinniman	Mellhinney	Teplitz	Yaw
Eichelberger	Mensch	Tomlinson	Yudichak
Erickson	Pileggi	Vance	

NAY-2

Brewster	Kasunic
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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.

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS SUPPLEMENTAL CALENDAR No. 3

SENATE CONCURS IN HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO SENATE AMENDMENTS

HB 1075 (Pr. No. 2203) -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 13, 1967 (P.L.31, No.21), known as the Public Welfare Code, in public assistance, further providing for medical assistance payments for institutional care and for medical assistance benefit packages, coverage, copayments, premiums and rates; in children and youth, further providing for payments to counties for services to children and providing for provider submissions; in intermediate care facilities assessments, further providing for time periods and making editorial changes; in hospital assessments, further providing for authorization and for time period; in Statewide quality care assessment, reenacting and further defining "net inpatient revenue," providing for implementation, for administration, for limitations and for expiration; in Pennsylvania Trauma Systems Stabilization, further providing for funding; in kinship care, further providing for scope and for definitions; providing for family finding; and, in human services block grant pilot program, further providing for establishment of human services block grant pilot program, for powers and duties of the department, for powers and duties of counties, for allocation and for use of block grant funds.

On the question,

Will the Senate concur in the amendments made by the House to Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1075?

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Pileggi.

Senator PILEGGI. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do concur in the amendments made by the House to Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1075.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

MOTION PURSUANT TO SENATE RULE 13 TO REVERT TO PRIOR PRINTER'S NO.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Costa.

Senator COSTA. Mr. President, I move that the Senate suspend Senate Rule 13 for the purpose of reverting to prior Printer's No. 2201 of House Bill No. 1075.

For the information of the Members, Mr. President, my motion, if adopted, would allow the Senate to consider returning House Bill No. 1075 to Printer's No. 2201, which the Members of this body passed by a bipartisan vote of 40 to 10. It contains provisions dealing with Medicaid expansion and changes the name of the Department of Public Welfare. These provisions, unfortunately, were removed by the House.

I ask the Members for an affirmative vote.

The PRESIDENT. Senator Costa moves to suspend Senate Rule 13 for the purpose of reverting to prior Printer's No. 2201 of House Bill No. 1075.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Pileggi.

Senator PILEGGI. Mr. President, I ask for a negative vote. We as a body adopt these Rules at the beginning of each Session. While I understand the desire to achieve a certain result, I do not think there is any reason given to suspend the rules that we have so carefully adopted. I ask for a negative vote.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

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

YEA-22

Blake	Ferlo	Smith	Wiley
Boscola	Fontana	Solobay	Williams
Brewster	Hughes	Stack	Wozniak
Costa	Kasunic	Tartaglione	Yudichak
Dinniman	Kitchen	Teplitz	
Farnese	Schwank	Washington	

NAY-27

Alloway	Erickson	Pileggi	Vogel
Argall	Folmer	Rafferty	Vulakovich
Baker	Gordner	Robbins	Ward
Browne	Greenleaf	Scarnati	Waugh
Brubaker	Hutchinson	Smucker	White
Corman	McIlhinney	Tomlinson	Yaw
Eichelberger	Mensch	Vance	

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

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion to concur in the amendments made by the House to Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1075?

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Costa.

Senator COSTA. Mr. President, earlier this week we learned that our colleagues in the House of Representatives, our Republican colleagues, stripped out very significant language related to the Medicaid expansion program that Members of this Chamber worked very diligently to include and went through a very thoughtful process. When the House Republicans--after support from the Governor's well buckled--removed the Medicaid expansion language, which as I said earlier was carefully crafted by Democratic and Republican Senators, what they did, Mr. President, was arbitrarily deny a path for 500,000 Pennsylvanians, working individuals, the opportunity to access healthcare through the Medicaid expansion program.

What they did, Mr. President, was deny Pennsylvania taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars in budget savings over the course of the next several years. What they did, Mr. President, was ignore the plea of Pennsylvania residents who have consistently asked us about growing jobs in this economy, in our Pennsylvania economy, and they denied our citizens the opportunity to create 35,000-plus jobs in Pennsylvania in the area of healthcare delivery. What they did, Mr. President, was deny Pennsylvania's economy a \$3 billion annual infusion in the delivery of healthcare services that no doubt will help our communi-

ties, our neighborhoods, folks we recognize every single day. And what they did, Mr. President, was deny financial help for struggling hospitals that desperately need financial help.

I am very disappointed that our Hospital Association here in this Commonwealth advocates for the concurrence of this language to allow this measure to go to the Governor's desk. I am disappointed because at the end of the day, the hospitals that come to us seeking support and seeking help along those lines in terms of revenue and modifications to our existing laws do not recognize the impact of providing healthcare services to 500,000 individuals across this Commonwealth.

I want each of us to think about whom we are talking, because I think it is important. My colleague from Philadelphia, Senator Hughes, discussed in the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations earlier today the type of folks whom we encounter every single day of our lives. Those people are being denied a path to healthcare through the Medicaid expansion program, those are the folks who this morning when we woke up and went to get a cup of coffee at a local restaurant or went to the coffee shop at our hotel, they were serving us. Those are the people we are talking about. Or in some cases they are security guards working there or the desk clerk or the person who cleaned our room. Those are the people we are talking about, who are denied the opportunity to a path to healthcare through the Affordable Care Act and Medicaid expansion in Pennsylvania. Or maybe someone in our family or a close friend of ours, a mom making \$12 an hour somewhere in our community, a family member or friend who has two children at home, trying to help those children go to school and she is working maybe one or two jobs to generate about \$23,000 or \$24,000 a year in income to sustain her and her family. That is the face of the people we are talking about, who by voting to concur in this bill today, we will be denying them the opportunity for a path to healthcare. And we recognize that this is only a path to healthcare. We recognize that this vote today, as was stated in the Committee on Rules and Executive nominations, would not be the final determiner of whether or not an individual gets healthcare, but it is the path. It is the hope that the 500,000 people in this Commonwealth who go to work every single day, it is the path that they have and the hope that they have and that they will have healthcare as we go forward. A concurrence vote today denies them that path, shuts that road off, shuts that path off, puts a barrier between them and healthcare for the hope of healthcare as we go forward. That is a concern to this side of the aisle.

Mr. President, we look at study after study, and I know I am preaching in many respects to our friends and colleagues on this side of the aisle and on that side of the aisle here in this Chamber who recognize and were supportive, and I am appreciative of their support for this measure, but at the end of the day, Mr. President, we have three consistent studies that have demonstrated what Medicaid expansion means to our Commonwealth. The growth of jobs, 35,000 to 40,000 jobs, the number-one priority in this Commonwealth. When we look at the direction of this Commonwealth in terms of jobs, we continue to lag behind. It is my understanding we have 9,000 less jobs today than we had just a few months ago. That is a challenge and that is a concern and that is a problem. They are not my numbers, they are the labor statistics numbers. I am not making these numbers up; 35,000 jobs this would provide over a few years is something significant to the people of this Commonwealth.

Going further, as I mentioned earlier, the revenue that is generated, as well as the savings that will be accrued, and as we go forward in future years, how important that might be. Mr. President, I feel as if I am preaching to the choir in terms of the support that we received in this Chamber, but what I do want to say to my colleagues today, I am asking you for 500,000 working individuals, people who get up and work every day, please, please find it within yourself to join us in nonconcurring in this legislation, forcing it to go back to the House and forcing a conversation with our House colleagues to be able to develop a plan and measure that will allow us to continue the very important discussion about Medicaid expansion in this Commonwealth. A nonconcurrence vote, while we recognize will have an impact on the hospital assessment and other parts of the budget that are important to this Commonwealth, we also recognize that we have time to be able to resolve that between now and July 8 when the House is coming back into Session to reconsider their position. Or between now and September 30 when we come back and have a conversation, the point in time that we need to address the hospital situation reverting back to July 1.

Mr. President, this Chamber took a significant and historical step, an appropriate and correct step in trying to implement and pass language that allowed for Medicaid expansion to be part of what we do in Pennsylvania. It was a compassionate vote because folks in this Chamber recognize the people about whom I just spoke, the face of those individuals who would benefit from this Medicaid expansion. But, Mr. President, now is the time for all of us to step up and continue our commitment, and we need to be diligent in making certain that we continue to work towards that end.

The first way that we can be able to do that is to send a strong message to the Governor, who has indicated he will reject this measure. It is disappointing that he will veto this measure. To me it is disappointing that we have a Governor who is not even taking the opportunity to look at the language that was provided, the thoughtful language that gave the parameters by which the Governor, through his Secretary of the Department of Public Welfare, can look and work with the folks in Washington to craft the appropriate plan. We gave them the vehicle to be able to do that. We set the parameters consistent with what we have heard from him over the course of the past several months, yet, despite that, he tells us that he will veto this language. It is the wrong thing to do for Pennsylvania, and we have to take a step to try to address that and move forward.

I ask for a negative vote on concurrence of this measure.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Stack.

Senator STACK. Mr. President, I rise in support of the motion by Senator Costa, and I really wish we could have returned to the prior printer's number. I realize in many ways in this Chamber we are beating a dead horse because we have had this discussion about the importance of expanding Medicaid and we have had a really impressive bipartisan showing in favor of doing that with a 40 to 10 vote, but it is so disheartening to see that we had this golden opportunity, and I still think we have this opportunity, and the House has chosen by crass means to take out the important Medicaid expansion language from the legislation.

For that reason, without that language, I cannot vote to support and concur in this bill. As my friend and colleague, our

Leader Senator Costa, has pointed out, and it has been pointed out time and time again, everyone agrees that this is a golden opportunity to provide health insurance for a half-million people, to provide 40,000 new jobs, to bring in new money for our economy. You have to believe that part of the reason that the House felt comfortable, and they cited this, in pulling out this important language, this monumental legislative momentum, was because the chief executive, Governor Corbett, has said time and time again he is still waiting for a number of questions to get answered. He has said he needs more flexibility in implementing this plan. From what I have been told, from what the record shows, from what we have heard time and time again, the Federal government has given Governor Corbett one assurance after another that the concerns he has, that somehow we will be on the hook for good, Pennsylvania will have to pay for this no matter what, is unfounded. That we have the option of getting out of this Medicaid expansion down the road if the Federal government creates problems for us, creates additional expense. But in the interim, we are getting so much of our healthcare expenses covered. For the Hospital Association, a group that is getting its own economic development agenda killed by uncompensated care, it is completely unacceptable for them to not be outraged, and in fact be complicit in this language being stripped by the House.

So, Mr. President, there is no way I can vote to concur in this legislation. I find it to be a very disheartening day here in Pennsylvania that we have this golden opportunity to help the underdogs and to move Pennsylvania forward. Guess what, Mr. President, you have heard me say this time and time again, when I say help the underdogs, I am not talking about a small minority. It seems each day that goes by in Pennsylvania, as we sit in the bottom nationally in job creation and that we fall behind now in healthcare, that the underdog is the majority of Pennsylvania. So I stand with the majority of Pennsylvania. We are going in the wrong direction. I cannot concur.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Ferlo.

Senator FERLO. Mr. President, first of all, good afternoon and happy Fourth of July 4. Having said that, let me speak very succinctly, which is not always easy for me to do. But in any event, I grew up in the 1950s and had the pleasure of arriving home from grade school to listen to two TV shows. First was certainly Superman, my man, George Reeves, and then followed by Walter Cronkite, the venerated journalist who to this day I continue to respect. I can recall that Walter Cronkite at one point said, and I quote, "America's health care system is neither healthy, caring, nor even a system." Unfortunately, that is the harsh reality of our healthcare industry in the United States today.

It is no secret to this body, and as a longtime activist, I have favored a national single-payer, expanded and improved Medicare-for-all system. It is a system that I believe in. It is a system that provides comprehensive coverage, cradle-to-grave coverage, in every industrialized capitalist country in the world, except the United States of America, which is a shame, and I think we should all hang our head in shame for that reason. A single-payer system is a system which is a quasi-public system organizing healthcare financing, but the delivery of that healthcare would continue to be in the private sector with consumers' right to choose their own doctors and physicians. It is no

secret that the current U.S. healthcare system is outrageously expensive, and yet inadequate. Despite spending more than twice as much as the rest of the industrialized nations, the United States performs poorly in comparison to major healthcare indicators such as life expectancy, infant mortality, and immunization rates.

I know in my own backyard, in the greater Pittsburgh city and region, the healthcare empire that UPMC and Highmark-West Penn Allegheny Health System represent, we have the largest and most significant rates of black infant mortality and infant morbidity, despite the most expensive healthcare system throughout the United States. Moreover, Mr. President, the other advanced nations provide comprehensive coverage to their entire populations while the U.S. leaves 51 million people completely uninsured and millions more inadequately covered. The reason we spent more--

POINT OF ORDER

Senator PILEGGI. Mr. President.

Senator FERLO. Mr. President, I am going to get to the point.

The PRESIDENT. For what purpose does the gentleman, Senator Pileggi, rise.

Senator PILEGGI. Mr. President, I really hate to interrupt my friend's remarks, but I would like to make a point of order and remind the body that the issue of the expansion of Medicaid is not before us in this bill, which is the subject of my motion to concur, and under our rules, it is really not appropriate for debate. However, I am certainly willing to listen to debate on that topic, but I do not think we should be--I do not think that a debate on national healthcare or a single-payer policy is germane, even if the Medicaid expansion issue was in front of us.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks the gentleman. The point of order is well taken.

If the speaker could reserve himself to House Bill No. 1075 as it is currently before this body. It is, in fact, House Bill No. 1075 in its current provision that the motion to concur is based upon.

Senator FERLO. Mr. President, well, the essence of the debate and discussion here needs to be on the Medicaid expansion for Pennsylvania. Within that context, I am trying to give an overview of the healthcare crisis in this country today, a crisis where many people, a very significant number of people believe in a single-payer system. As that backdrop, however, we elected a President and members of Congress who moved at the Federal level not to support a single-payer plan but who built a political movement, a consensus among many in this country for the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, so-called Obamacare. And that brings us to the discussion here today.

The Affordable Care Act, unlike the single-payer system, is now at our doorstep. So while I favor a more fundamental change which would really provide cradle-to-grave coverage and be comprehensive and universal in nature, I respect the hand that has been dealt us and I think what we need to do, regardless of how folks feel, whether they are for single-payer or those like many in the House who totally ignore this issue of fundamental healthcare and want to be dismissive of the major reform which is before us, which would provide opportunities for health insurance for so many Commonwealth residents.

The Medicaid expansion makes coverage secure across the Commonwealth. Using new funding in the Affordable Care Act, or so-called Obamacare, we would extend healthcare coverage to working Pennsylvanians throughout our Commonwealth through the Medicaid program. Senator Hughes has eloquently spoken at length over the last year, among my other colleagues, about what that would mean for the creation of jobs, the growing of our own economy here in the Commonwealth, and the ability to protect many hardworking families who are badly in need of health insurance.

Between 2014 and 2022, if Pennsylvanians use the new funds to expand Medicaid, based on the RAND study that I believe many colleagues have reviewed and commented on, we would be able to bring in over \$43 billion of new Federal dollars into our own economy. We would be able to cover nearly in excess of 500,000 working Pennsylvanians, including 131,000 parents whose lives and livelihoods are on the line. This was a study done by the Kaiser Foundation. We would stimulate nearly \$3 billion in new economic activity each and every year. We would save Pennsylvania taxpayer dollars for the hundreds of millions we spend each year to treat the uninsured in emergency rooms. We would produce \$430 million more annually, on average, for Pennsylvania's State budget, from State budget savings and tax revenue growth, and that was based on our own Independent Fiscal Office. We would bring in an excess of \$2 billion in new Federal payments to Pennsylvania hospitals, and I believe colleagues have reviewed the RAND Corporation study.

I will just close with a couple of comments, very quickly. I noticed that in a statewide assessment that the area that I represent, Allegheny County, had roughly 98,900-plus uninsured, including roughly 11 percent of those being disabled, as they are characterized in this survey, and the uninsured eligible for Medicaid expansion would be close to 53 percent of that number. That is an awful lot of people in pain who do not get access to adequate healthcare.

In Butler County, an area that seems to be the land of milk and honey, to listen to a certain gentleman there who always preaches about the Good Book and the good God, but God is in the details and God is in the devil, and I wish that particular Representative would spend more time trying to understand the needs of his own constituents, because when you look at Butler County, there are roughly 16,000 people who are uninsured. I do not know why that one individual is so adamant, based on a very narrow right-wing ideology and not recognizing the fact that many of his own constituents could greatly benefit from badly needed healthcare. This is a life-and-death matter for so many of our residents.

In parts of Indiana and Armstrong Counties that I represent, over 16,000 folks would gain health insurance, and these, again, are working people. There is this perception that somehow these are not individuals who get up and go to work every day. Most of these people who are uninsured work and have at least one primary head of household who is out there every day working who cannot afford healthcare coverage because they are either paying the rent, the utilities, one crisis after another, and they just do not have the money to pay the healthcare premium.

In Westmoreland County, I represent a portion of that, that county has over 32,000 people who are uninsured. So again, you see the profile, and it is nice to talk about statistics and numbers,

but the fact of the matter is people are in pain, people are in need of healthcare coverage, and it is important that we revisit this issue. Apparently, we are not going to be able to do that here today, but it is certainly my hope and prayer, Mr. President, that we will come back over the summer or into the fall and really set our priorities straight.

I am reminded, in closing, of Martin Luther King's comment, "Of all forms of inequality, injustice in health care is the most shocking and inhumane." So I hope, unlike the House, the Senate has had more of an enlightened view on this issue, and I hope the Leadership on the aisle opposite will transform and transfix the ideology that is in the House that is so backwards and is stymieing all efforts of social and human progress in this Commonwealth. Thank you.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Berks, Senator Schwank.

Senator SCHWANK. Mr. President, just a few days ago this body voted to approve, on a 40 to 10 vote, the expansion of Medicaid, which would have been included in this bill. Unfortunately, when the bill went over to the House, the expansion of Medicaid was stripped from the bill, and that is what I would like to address this afternoon.

Mr. President, have you heard the saying, when you have your health, you have everything? The older I get, and the more I experience life, the more I understand how important and how true that saying is. But today, for more than a million Pennsylvanians without insurance, health is a necessary afterthought. When you have your health, you do not think about it. When you do not have your health, and you do not have health coverage, you have to force yourself not to think about it. You just hope for the best. The best here is not to do nothing, not to refuse the expansion of Medicaid, but to accept it, as the Senate has already provided for. According to the Center for Rural Pennsylvania, we have the third-largest rural population in the entire country. More than 1 in 4 Pennsylvanians lives in a rural area; 48 of our 67 counties, more than two-thirds of them, are classified as rural. In fact, there are only two counties in the entire State that do not have rural communities, which would be Philadelphia and Delaware. And here is what we know about rural health needs: if you live in a rural area, you are less likely to have health insurance and more likely to be uninsured for longer periods than other Pennsylvanians. The chances are smaller of having a job with an employer who provides healthcare coverage or an employer who pays you well enough to afford to pay for your own healthcare. That loss is softened only by the misfortune that in a rural community you are also much less likely to have convenient access to healthcare.

Although more than 25 percent of Pennsylvanians live in a rural community, only about 9 percent of primary care physicians practice there, and the problem is getting worse as the baby boom generation of doctors retires. Since there are so few of them, they cannot practice good medicine, take adequate care of their patients, and because they are so overworked they often do not even have personal lives. If you have ever discussed healthcare with physicians in these communities, you know that is not an exaggeration. It is how things are, and they are not getting better. But they are not staying the same either. They are getting worse. On top of this, and perhaps as a result of it, rural Pennsylvanians are also more likely to have serious healthcare

needs. With, for example, higher rates of chronic diseases like hypertension, diabetes, heart disease, and arthritis.

Medicaid is a crucial safety net for rural Pennsylvania. You know, there is a common perception, and I have heard this a lot as we have talked about this in the past weeks and months, that Medicaid is a, quote, "urban," unquote, concern. But here are the top 10 counties by percentage of Medicaid enrollees in Pennsylvania, and it might surprise you: Philadelphia is first, but it is followed by Fayette, Cameron, Erie, Clearfield, Greene, Mercer, McKean, Lawrence, and Luzerne Counties. And there are many more that are very close to that. Expanding Medicaid would strengthen this important source of coverage for their residents and for residents of all Pennsylvania.

In Pennsylvania, the Medicaid eligibility level for most parents is well below the Federal poverty level. Medicaid expansion would cover parents with incomes up to 138 percent of the Federal poverty level, nearly six times the current eligibility level. So if that sounds like a wasteful giveaway, as this is often portrayed, think about it like this: in real dollars what this represents is a couple trying to live and raise a child on \$26,000 a year. Expanding Medicaid to cover low-income populations means tens of thousands of rural families would have access to much needed healthcare, with benefits to them and for all of us that are too numerous and obvious to list. But here is one more reason: expansion will also have a very strong economic benefit as well. As you know, the RAND Corporation study concluded it would mean an additional \$3 billion annually to our gross domestic product, enough to sustain 35,000 jobs. And if there is a common need in this State that unites every community, it is the need for jobs and economic growth.

As I stated at the beginning, Mr. President, when you have your health, you have everything. A few days ago, we started a conversation on expanding healthcare coverage to those who do not have it, and we lifted their hopes, I think. My hope is that we will return to this conversation. We had that conversation here and I believe people meant it. I think we have made a promise to the people of Pennsylvania, and we need to return to it.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Farnese.

Senator FARNESE. Mr. President, as we all know, it is the day before Independence Day. Before I begin I just want to thank again, since we have been here with our staffs for the better part of a month, the last several weeks, almost on a nonstop basis, I thank again my staff and the staffs of each and every one of us here, the men and women who work with us here in the Chamber for their time and service, especially giving up their holiday weekend to be here with us as we wrap up these bills.

But like I said, it is the day before Independence Day, and as we finish up these last few pieces of legislation before the holiday this summer, I cannot help, Mr. President, but wonder what my Republican colleagues across the Rotunda in the House who are not here right now, what they are preparing to do tomorrow, most likely preparing for picnics, maybe a round of golf, spending some time with the family, maybe heading down to the beach, but I am sure there will be some time for them to enjoy their families and they will be able to relax a few days after finishing up their business here in the Capitol. But one thing I know they will not be worrying about, Mr. President, is the more than

half-million men and women who will now, because of what they did in that Chamber across the Rotunda, what they did that they are not going to be worrying about, these half-million people who are going to be without health insurance in the near future.

The House Majority and the Governor have completely and utterly forsaken our most needy citizens, our working poor in Pennsylvania, of access to affordable healthcare coverage, something that we in the General Assembly and the executive branch all have taken for granted. Now last week I asked, what do you stand for? When you come into this building, what do you stand for? And I ask again, what do our House colleagues, the House Republicans and the Governor, what do they stand for when they can allow what they just did a few hours ago, the last couple of days, to rip out healthcare coverage for almost a half-million people, or at least the hope, the hope for healthcare coverage for a half-million people, the most needy, the most needy citizens in the Commonwealth? How Members again across the Rotunda, and of course their equally conservative colleagues, can rant about the expansion of government-subsidized healthcare and government spending while continuing to enjoy, and this is amazing, while continuing to enjoy the luxuries afforded them by the Pennsylvania taxpayers such as an ample salary and minimum-cost health insurance and still look a half-million of those taxpayers in the eye and complain that they are costing the system too much money. That is simply beyond me. I simply do not understand the hypocrisy of what happened in the House on Monday.

I do appreciate the bipartisan efforts, Mr. President, of those in our own Chamber and across the aisle. I know that many have mentioned the work of some of the Leaders on both sides of the aisle. I also want to recognize the leadership of Senator Kitchen, the delegation leader from Philadelphia, and of course Senator Vance on the other side of the aisle, who have consistently been pushing the expansion of healthcare, and who understand, clearly understand, the importance it is not only to the people in this building but of course those men and women who will be severely affected by it.

The removal of the language of the Medicaid expansion in the Welfare Code, no doubt spawned by the top-down orders of our Governor, a figure who cares so much for his citizens' health and welfare that he ended AdultBasic coverage to 40,000 Pennsylvanians several years ago, and really when you take a look at that act, when he did that, which was one of the first things this administration did, it is not really surprising that a few years later we are here with the issue of Medicaid expansion literally being ripped out, the rug being ripped out from under the people who were relying upon our promises that we made to them before we left here last week. And it is not just about money, Mr. President. It is not just about money. It is about lives. It is about the health and well-being of the people of Pennsylvania who have been hurt by the recession, hurt by the lack of quality job training programs, and hurt by access to education. These same people have lost homes and jobs and have struggled to make ends meet, all while the Commonwealth, under the Corbett administration, has been giving breaks to corporations and letting entire billion-dollar industries off the hook for simply paying their fair share.

It is despicable that an administration and a Majority party in the House could be more concerned through this budget season

with freeing up booze than freeing up healthcare coverage for a half-million people. This is simply a disgrace. So while Republican House colleagues are enjoying their baseball games and their hot dogs and their apple pie this holiday weekend, I will be voting against this shortsighted and frankly out-of-touch Welfare Code.

If the House Majority is unwilling to stand up for the struggling and marginalized population of this State, I know that my Democratic colleagues and I will. I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to do as they have done in the past, and again, I know we are thankful for their support along the way, to revisit this issue again and to understand and help their colleagues on the other side of the aisle understand how critically important this issue is. In order for Pennsylvania to move forward, we must stand up for those who cannot stand up for themselves. We have to be able to look at ourselves in the mirror and answer the question, who do you stand up for? Today, Mr. President, I stand up for those half-million people who cannot stand up for themselves, who do not have access to healthcare coverage. But when they left this building last week, they left here with a ray of hope. Unfortunately, we ripped that hope right out from under them. Let us do anything we possibly can to address this.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Hughes.

Senator HUGHES. Mr. President, I rise to speak against the legislation, the Welfare Code, the document in front of us, because when it left here, it was a good piece of work and what has come back is far less than what it once was. It is real simple, Mr. President, it is not complicated. We have health insurance. Every one of us who sits as Senators in this room has coverage. My health insurance helped purchase these glasses that I have to see you all. My health insurance will help me when I go to the dentist in a couple of weeks and take care of my dental needs. My health insurance, our health insurance, we have health insurance, the health insurance that we have will allow me when I go to my doctor to get a nice full checkup and be on schedule for the healthcare issues that hopefully I will never have to confront, at least no time soon. We have health insurance. Why cannot the people have the same thing? Why cannot the folks have the same thing that we have? We have insurance. We are taken care of.

It seems that the hypocrisy that exists in the document that came back from the House is reflected in the hypocrisy that says that it is okay for us to have insurance, why cannot the people whom we were sent here to take care of have the same thing? It is kind of pompous of us to sit around in a room, a beautiful room like this, at a time like this, the eve of the Fourth of July, and make the decision to deny folks the insurance that we already have. And it is paid for, and it is proven to save the Commonwealth dollars, which I will get to in a minute. But the hypocrisy remains, we have insurance, they do not. We have care, they will be left out. We are taken care of, there is no hope for them. There is no balm in their Gilead. There is no physician for them. Why is there no healing? There is no hope for them because we are about to walk away from their needs. I rise against this legislation because it is far less than what it was when we sent it out of here, when we were proud of this institution that worked in a bipartisan manner to send a good document over to provide insurance for hundreds of thousands of people in this

Commonwealth, and now it has come back to us less than what we sent.

We talk about Medicaid expansion for a simple reason, it is the right thing to do. It has been proven. It will provide health insurance for a half-million people. It will create 35,000 to 42,000 jobs in 2 years, something that is so necessary in a State that has stopped creating new jobs, in spite of what the new commercial is saying, a State which stopped creating new jobs, a State which once was eighth in new job creation is now almost dead last. This measure will create new jobs. This measure will save current State spending of full year implementation of \$400 million. We therefore could utilize that money to take care of other pressing needs that we have in the Commonwealth. We have three studies to prove it, at least. The Pennsylvania Economy League says this is a good thing to do. The RAND Corporation says this is a good thing to do. The Independent Fiscal Office, our own independent entity that we set up in a bipartisan fashion, said this is a good thing to do. They all say it. They all say that this is the right direction. They all say take the Federal money, bring it to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, put the program in place.

We have insurance, Mr. President. Why cannot they? I rise against this legislation because it is less than what it was when we sent it out of here. It is back in an inferior package and it is not worthy of voting for in any way, shape, or form. We have insurance, why cannot they have insurance? The security guards who look after us, no matter where we might be, most likely they do not have insurance. We go to our fancy restaurants, Mr. President, the folks who serve us food, the folks who clean up after the mess we make, because invariably, we all make a mess of all kinds of things. The cooks who prepare the food, the people who take care of our infirm elderly, their personal care workers, they do not have insurance. We could not survive without these people. Why cannot they have the same thing that we have? They deserve it. They are real human beings too. Do you not see them? Do you not see their faces? Do you not see their plight? Do you not see their circumstance? Do you not see the hell that they live in? They deserve insurance. It is right there for them. Give them what they deserve. Why deny it to them? Walk away if you must. Hypocrites we are. How can you deny them something that is right there for them to have? Because of politics? Because we are afraid of an election?

POINT OF ORDER

Senator PILEGGI. Mr. President, point of order.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Senator PILEGGI. Mr. President, our rules for this Chamber, specifically Rule 10(b), state very clearly, "Any Senator addressing the Senate shall confine remarks to the question under debate," and the critical part of this rule is, "avoiding personal references or questions as to motive."

I have listened with patience, but I respectfully suggest that the gentleman has crossed the line in violating that rule.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair would suggest to the speaker that he do his best to refine his remarks to the issue in front of us, concurrence in amendments to House Bill No. 1075.

Senator HUGHES. Mr. President, I suggest that we vote against the document that is in front of us because as I said earlier, it is far less than what it was when we sent it out of here. It

does not meet the needs of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

We had an opportunity to provide assistance for folks. This document that has come in front of us is not worthy of our support because it falls short of providing support for those needs. We have the insurance coverage, we have the opportunity to provide that coverage for them. This legislation does not have that coverage in it, so consequently it is not worthy of a "yes" vote. That is on point. That speaks clearly and directly to the reasons and the rationale of why I am voting "no" and why I would suggest all of us vote "no," because the legislation in front of us does not carry the weight or the intent when we sent it out of here. It was amended by the House and has come back deficient. Now, we supported a document that had bipartisan support, 40 to 10, when it left here. It was a great example of us working together, 17 Republicans voted for it, 10 Republicans voted against it. An incredible feat in this time.

A document will be presented to us right now and I would imagine there will be no bipartisanship in its final passage, unless I am able to convince somebody. So the document is deficient, Mr. President. It is less than what it was when it went over to the House, and the House ripped out its most important fiscal and policy statement. The House ripped out \$4 billion a year that this Commonwealth could achieve when it ripped out the language that we sent over to it, Mr. President.

I think I am to the point. I think I am talking about what the legislation was and what it is now. That \$4 billion would have had a tremendous economic impact. I guess the House does not feel that we need to be in the business of creating jobs because the document that we sent over had language in it that would create that opportunity, but now that legislation has been ripped out. So, I think I am on point here. I guess the House does not believe in creating jobs and providing healthcare for people and saving the Commonwealth money. I will stick to the fiscal issue, we sent a document over that, according to the Independent Fiscal Office, would have saved the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania about \$400 million in future savings. We could have saved those dollars. The document that came back from the House had those savings ripped out. I think that is important. I think that is relevant. I think that is on point. I think providing insurance to people who need the insurance, that was in the document that we sent over, has come back to us, that insurance is no longer there, or the opportunity to get that insurance is no longer there. Or the opportunity to provide a bipartisan compromise between Senate Republicans and Senate Democrats to provide a framework for negotiations between the administration and the folks in Washington, D.C., that framework was ripped out.

So, the document is different. I prefer the original legislation. We tried to amend it in the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations. We were not successful there. Bipartisanship was lost, unfortunately, so now we are here on the floor of the Senate. So I am speaking to the substantive matter of what is in this document, compared to what was in it when it went out of here.

I will bring it to a close, Mr. President. I think I have made my point. The document that we sent over to the House created an environment so that 500,000 people in this Commonwealth could have health insurance. The document that came back from the House of Representatives denied them that insurance. The document that went over to the House of Representatives created an environment where, according to the Independent Fiscal Of-

fice, we could probably employ 35,000 people. The document that has come back does not have that in there. We have insurance, they do not. We are sent here to fight for people who cannot fight for themselves. Each one of us was elected by constituents who say I want you to fight for the issues of my concerns. And now we are letting people down when the opportunity to respond to their needs is right in front of us and right in front of them.

Be clear, Mr. President. They are watching. They are paying attention. There should be healing for these people. There should be an opportunity to take care of their needs. There should be a physician there for these people, Mr. President. There should be balm to address their needs, to solve their pain and to address their suffering and to bring them to a state of healing going forward. We are responsible for addressing their needs. With an affirmative vote for this matter, we are walking away from a half-million people who, just 3 days ago, had hope because we provided for them. We are less than our best at this juncture. Hopefully, that will change, and hopefully it will change soon.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Cumberland, Senator Vance.

Senator VANCE. Mr. President, I am very disappointed and, yes, sad, that Medicare expansion was removed from the legislation. As much as I would like to vote "no," I understand the harm that would come to those already receiving services - the hospitals, the nursing homes, those with intellectual disabilities.

We have unnecessarily lost an opportunity to allow people to have healthcare, for no logical reason. The language that the Senate passed reflected what the Governor had talked about for months, that he wanted to see an expansion. This language would have placed in statute the principles that he felt necessary for any prudent move toward expanding health coverage. There was a great deal of conversation and work, and all of this was conveyed to the House, and to the Governor's Office as well. Unfortunately, the expansion was dismissed without debate, without even knowing the opportunities that were presented in the legislation, how it allows us to rein in costs, to assert work requirements. It would have been good for Pennsylvania in so many areas. And the language permitted the Governor the flexibility necessary to discontinue it if the Federal support did not come through. The language in the proposal would have sent a message to the Federal government that the legislature backed the Governor in some of the demands that he was making in order to pass expansion. On the bright side, it also showed the things that can be accomplished by Members of both parties working together for the benefit of all Pennsylvanians.

I do not believe that the citizens of this Commonwealth want to see partisan gridlock; rather, cooperation to come to a reasonable solution, which is what occurred in the Senate last week when we passed this bill. I hope in the future that individuals will focus on the actual language that is contained in the proposal and less on ideologies, and do what benefits the citizens of this Commonwealth.

In closing, I plan to send out a cosponsorship memo in the very near future on Medicaid expansion so that we can see action in the fall.

Thank you very much, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Costa.

Senator COSTA. Mr. President, I rise to thank the gentlewoman from Cumberland County for her remarks. The way she very eloquently framed the issue really recapped what took place here. While we are all disappointed with what occurred in the House, I think at times it is important to look at the positive side, as she did. I look forward to continuing to work with her and Senator Kitchen and my colleagues as we continue to move forward. We know the outcome of today's roll-call vote. We recognize that, but we are going to continue to fight, and we look forward to being a part of that conversation as it goes forward. I want to take a moment, as Senator Ferlo has expressed his support for her comments by his applause, I, too, wanted to stand and rise and thank the gentlewoman.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Pileggi.

Senator PILEGGI. Mr. President, I ask for an affirmative vote on House Bill No. 1075 on concurrence in House amendments. I do support the version of House Bill No. 1075 that the Senate approved on June 30. That version of the bill, as we have heard today, would include language to expand the Medicaid program in Pennsylvania, provided that we reach agreement with the Federal government on many important points.

But for the people watching this debate today, we are not debating a bill to expand Medicaid. We are debating a bill that contains many important features, but does not include a provision to expand Medicaid. And while I understand the disappointment of those who wish that this bill did include that provision, that is not the case. That is not in front of us. This bill does, however, have important provisions that, if we fail to send this bill to the Governor, will have harm to the Commonwealth, specifically three examples: both the statewide hospital assessment, and the Philadelphia hospital assessment, which involves approximately \$700 million that would go to our hospitals. It also includes provisions that involve the Department of Public Welfare's work with Children and Youth providers that puts \$263 million at risk. It also involves the assessment on facilities for the intellectually disabled, which involves \$40 million in State funding. Delay on the bill that is actually in front of us would put those dollars at risk.

What is not in front of us is a vote on expansion of the Medicaid program. Seventeen Members of this Caucus supported that expansion. Chairman Vance worked hard to achieve a consensus on language that laid out the conditions under which expansion would work here in Pennsylvania. That debate continues. I would, again, mainly for the Members or for the public who might be watching this, explain that the amendment that was contained in House Bill No. 1075, before it was removed from the House, had an effective date of July 1, 2014. We are not leaving Session. We will be in Session for the remainder of this calendar year and next year. Senator Vance has said now publicly that she intends to continue her work on this issue.

So, this is not the end of the journey on this issue. It is a different process that will move forward without putting these funds at risk. I certainly would have liked the version of House Bill No. 1075 that passed the Senate to be approved by the House and sent to the Governor. That is not the case. It is now July 3. We have to choose between sending these other important provisions to the Governor or deadlock, and I believe the correct course is to send these other important provisions to the Governor and

continue to work separately on Medicaid expansion under the leadership of the chairman of that committee, Senator Vance.

Mr. President, I urge an affirmative vote. Thank you.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion to concur in the amendments made by the House to Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1075?

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

YEA-27

Alloway	Erickson	Pileggi	Vogel
Argall	Folmer	Rafferty	Vulakovich
Baker	Gordner	Robbins	Ward
Browne	Greenleaf	Scarnati	Waugh
Brubaker	Hutchinson	Smucker	White
Corman	McIlhinney	Tomlinson	Yaw
Eichelberger	Mensch	Vance	

NAY-22

Blake	Ferlo	Smith	Wiley
Boscola	Fontana	Solobay	Williams
Brewster	Hughes	Stack	Wozniak
Costa	Kasunic	Tartaglione	Yudichak
Dinniman	Kitchen	Teplitz	
Farnese	Schwank	Washington	

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.

MOTION PURSUANT TO SENATE RULE 12

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Pileggi.

Senator PILEGGI. Mr. President, as a special order of business, I move that the Senate proceed to consider Senate Supplemental Calendar No. 2 notwithstanding Senate Rule 12(m)(2).

The PRESIDENT. Senator Pileggi moves that notwithstanding the provisions of Senate Rule 12(m)(2), the Senate continue to consider the bill contained on Senate Supplemental Calendar No. 2.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

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

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS SUPPLEMENTAL CALENDAR No. 2

SENATE CONCURS IN HOUSE AMENDMENTS AS AMENDED

SB 591 (Pr. No. 1328) -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P.L.343, No.176), known as The Fiscal Code, in preliminary provisions, further providing for method of payment and method of filing; in Department of Revenue, further providing for transmission of money; in agents for collection, further providing for corporate treasurers; in bonus and tax records,

further providing for corporate loans and tax, for municipal loans and tax and for monthly statements by registers of wills; in collections other than by settlement, further providing for driver's license fees and for amounts payable to State institutions; in procedure for disbursement of money from State Treasury, providing for reimbursement for administrative costs; in Local Government Capital Project Loan Fund, further providing for assistance to municipalities; in special funds, further providing for funding and for transfer and providing for other grants; providing for additional special funds; in general budget implementation, providing for the Motor License Fund; in 2012-2013 budget implementation, further providing for the Department of Public Welfare; in 2012-2013 restrictions on appropriations, further providing for Veterans' Trust Fund; providing for 2013-2014 budget implementation; providing for 2013-2014 restrictions on appropriations for funds and accounts; in audits, further providing for Race Horse Development Funds; making an appropriation; and making related repeals.

On the question,

Will the Senate concur in the amendments made by the House, as further amended by the Senate, to Senate Bill No. 591?

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Pileggi.

Senator PILEGGI. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do concur in the amendments made by the House, as further amended by the Senate, to Senate Bill No. 591.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

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

YEA-49

Alloway	Farnese	Rafferty	Vulakovich
Argall	Ferlo	Robbins	Ward
Baker	Folmer	Scarnati	Washington
Blake	Fontana	Schwank	Waugh
Boscola	Gordner	Smith	White
Brewster	Greenleaf	Smucker	Wiley
Browne	Hughes	Solobay	Williams
Brubaker	Hutchinson	Stack	Wozniak
Corman	Kasunic	Tartaglione	Yaw
Costa	Kitchen	Teplitz	Yudichak
Dinniman	McIlhinney	Tomlinson	
Eichelberger	Mensch	Vance	
Erickson	Pileggi	Vogel	

NAY-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 CONGRATULATORY RESOLUTIONS

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

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. and Mrs. James Lorah, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gimbi, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Koch, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bernosky, Donna Kistler, Frank Stanek, Thomas MacIntire, Fred Reinhard, Donald Reinhard, George Roberts and to Andrew Lesisko by Senator Argall.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Bethany Children's Home by Senators Argall and Folmer.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to the Bicksler family, Jessica Spatz, Stephanie Keller, Nicole Erin Lynch and to Kerissa Rohrbach by Senators Argall, Folmer, and Schwank.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Dr. Robert G. Konchar, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Plodwick, Robert Trusky, Alice R. Smith and to Nathan Dayton Avery by Senator Baker.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to United Cerebral Palsy of Northeastern Pennsylvania by Senator Blake.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Neil Israel Forgosh, Tyler Gerald Durfey, Jacqueline Bartek and to Gussie Grant by Senator Boscola.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Musikfest by Senator Boscola and others.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Marc Telesha, Jashbhai S. Patel, Ara Barlieb, Lorraine Irene Szep, Ellen Elizabeth Baer, Rose Marie Salter, James W. Murdy, Maurice Strongwater, Andrew A. McGeehin, Ruth K. Parry, Robert Frank Thomas, Rosalie Chrapacz, Vincent Kutzer, Bernard George Miller, Kathryn Helen Helffrich and to the Anoopam Mission by Senator Browne.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hershey, Mr. and Mrs. Norm Wenger, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Firestine, Mr. and Mrs. James Fritz, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Summy and to Nathan Appel by Senator Brubaker.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Chief Master Sergeant Steven P. Hile, Brandon Miller, Alexander W. Herr, John Groninger, Jonathon Chester, Robert Eargle, Arin Lewis, Leanna Baker and to Ruth Miller by Senator Corman.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Agnes Patterson-Hogg, Eveline Young, Nicholas Druga and to Paul C. Goettler by Senator Costa.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Dr. Mary Wirshup, Andrew T. Mallon, Jason Akers, EDiS, the Spring City Lions Club, the Ludwig's Corner Horse Show Association, Chester County Chapter No. 377 of the National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association, IMC Construction and to the Community Volunteers in Medicine by Senator Dinniman

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to the Honorable James C. Kennedy by Senators Dinniman and Rafferty.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to the Reverend John D. Bonebreak, Lori Copley and to Michael L. Sharp by Senator Eichelberger.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Matthew Steiner by Senator Ferlo.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Robert Geer by Senator Folmer.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Tyler Ravert by Senators Folmer and Argall.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Aaron Crown, Patrick Robert Duggan and to Robert Anthony Domer by Senator Fontana.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. and Mrs. M. Philip Yucha, Easton N. Latranyi, Austin D. Beyer and to Austin R. Albertson by Senator Gordner.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Kaitey-Aryn Hallowell by Senator Greenleaf.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Rarer, Mr. and Mrs. Walt Flinchbaugh, Mr. and Mrs. George

Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Hatfield, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Blitz, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Latchaw, Mr. and Mrs. Forest Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Gary Finch and to the Borough of Utica citizens by Senator Hutchinson.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Saint Rita's Roman Catholic Church by Senator Kasunic.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Brian Rafferty by Senator McIlhinney.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Jeremy J. Yeoman, Jason Paul Fosburg and to Jacob N. Grim by Senator Mensch.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to the Emmaus High School Boys' and Girls' Varsity Fitness Teams by Senators Mensch and Browne.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Henry E. Blum, Donald E. Evans, Francis W. Dublin, Virginia DeNenno, Maria A. Hendrich and to Kenneth Brian Royer by Senator Pileggi.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Catherine Eunice Junk King, Jeanne Wilson, Frances Steese and to Mary Mulligan-Haines by Senator Robbins.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Adams, John Hetrick and to the Pine Creek Headwaters Protection Group by Senator Scarnati.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Colombians and Colombian-Americans by Senator Schwank.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to the Honorable William P. Boswell, Dr. Michael P. Ghilani, Mary Ann Trifaro and to the Moon Township Parks and Recreation Advisory Board by Senator Smith.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to the Harvest Bible Chapel by Senator Smucker.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to the Honorable J. Barry Stout, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Klosky, Charles Behm, Jr., Judith Rizor, Joseph Nicolella and to Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 927 by Senator Solokey.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Colonel Jeffrey R. Elliott by Senator Stack.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Susan Pasker, Sean Reynolds, Richard Myers, Michael McGovern, Bruce Leib and to WHTM-TV ABC 27 by Senator Teplitz.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to David H. Platt and to the Latino Leadership Alliance of Bucks County by Senator Tomlinson.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn C. Dintaman, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Engerer, Dr. Mark Meyerhoff and to Shane M. Myers by Senator Vance.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Daniel Matsook by Senator Vogel.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Robbie Lavalle, Smithton Volunteer Fire Department and to Kennametal of Latrobe by Senator Ward.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Zachary Schwertz Gloeckner, Brendon R. Kroner by Senator Waugh.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Cody Matthew Butts by Senators Waugh and Smucker.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Paul Starry and to Karen L. Mack by Senator White.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Erie Independence House, Inc., by Senator Wiley.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity by Senator Williams.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to the Reverend and Mrs. Charles P. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. David Masser, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Burkholder, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Burkholder, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Eakin, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald T. Butters, Mr. and Mrs. Marlyn Kepner, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Gavitt, Mr. and Mrs. Jack L. Gingery, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Myers, Joseph R. West and to Christopher Bailey by Senator Yaw.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McKeown and to Blue Cross of Northeastern Pennsylvania by Senator Yudichak.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to the Luzerne County Community College Public Safety Training Institute by Senators Yudichak and Baker.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTIONS

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

Condolences of the Senate were extended to the family of the late Jacob A. Daniels by Senator Baker.

Condolences of the Senate were extended to the family of the late Edward Samuel McCoy by Senator Kitchen.

Condolences of the Senate were extended to the family of the late Honorable William Herbert Gray III by Senator Kitchen and others.

Condolences of the Senate were extended to the family of the late Michael Duda by Senator Yudichak.

POSTHUMOUS CITATIONS

The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following citations, which were read, considered, and adopted by voice vote:

A posthumous citation honoring the late Donald A. Hershberger was extended to the family by Senator Smith.

A posthumous citation honoring the late Lawrence J. Toth was extended to the family by Senator Wiley.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE SECRETARY

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

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 2013

Off the Floor	RULES AND EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS (to consider Senate Bills No. 10, 155, 591 and 700; House Bills No. 465 and 1075; and certain executive nominations)	Rules Cmte. Conf. Rm.
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WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 2013

1:00 P.M.	SPECIAL EDUCATION FUNDING FORMULA COMMISSION (to consider financing of special education)	Hrg. Rm. 1 North Off.
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 2013

2:00 P.M.	GAME AND FISHERIES (public hearing to gather information about: overview of elk herd in PA; elk viewing and economic development; overview of Keystone Elk County Alliance; and 100th Anniversary of the Reintroduction of the Elk Program in PA)	Elk County Visitors Ctr. Benezette
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BILLS SIGNED

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor Jim Cawley) in the presence of the Senate signed the following bills:

SB 10, SB 155, SB 700, HB 465 and HB 1075.

REMAINING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ON CALENDAR LAID ON THE TABLE

Upon motion of Senator PILEGGI, and agreed to by voice vote, all remaining bills and resolutions on the Calendar not considered were laid on the table.

RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Pileggi.

Senator PILEGGI. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now recess until Monday, September 23, 2013, at 1 p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, unless sooner recalled by the President pro tempore.

The motion was agreed to by voice vote.

The Senate recessed at 4:12 p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time.