

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
**Legislative Journal**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 2021

SESSION OF 2021 205th OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

No. 38

**SENATE**

WEDNESDAY, June 23, 2021

The Senate met at 11 a.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Senator Elder A. Vogel, Jr.) in the Chair.

**PRAYER**

The Chaplain, Reverend JESSE NORTH, of Wrightsville Presbyterian Church, Wrightsville, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Almighty and merciful God, we acknowledge today as we gather here that You are the source of all being, the source of all knowing, the source of all life. We gather aware that we are citizens of a Commonwealth, a great gift from You that we share with all. We humbly ask that You make each Senator, staffer, and person present in this Chamber today someone who seeks to do good, who seeks to do justice, who respects the dignity of every citizen, of every race, class, gender, sexual identity, culture, every political ideology. May this body humbly discharge the privilege, trust, and responsibility granted to them by not only those who voted for them, but those who did not, and those who did not vote at all. As they consider the work before them today, bear them up. As they engage complexity, as they experience the stress of politics, as they listen and debate, we ask that You would give grace to guide each heart. May each one look not only to their own interest, but also to the general welfare of others. May each one look to the wisdom of their own faith tradition, and may each one look to You, God, for the wisdom that only You can give. To You be the glory and honor forever. Amen.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thanks Pastor North, who is the guest today of Senator Phillips-Hill.

**PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

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

**HOUSE MESSAGE**

**HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE BILL**

The Clerk of the House of Representatives returned to the Senate **SB 89**, with the information the House has passed the same without amendments.

**RESOLUTION INTRODUCED AND REFERRED**

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

June 22, 2021

Senators BROOKS, SCHWANK, BROWNE, KEARNEY, HUGHES, FONTANA, BARTOLOTTA, COMITTA, MARTIN, SCAVELLO, ARGALL, MUTH, CAPPELLETTI, YUDICHAK, BREWSTER, STEFANO and TARTAGLIONE presented to the Chair **SR 147**, entitled:

A Resolution designating July 16, 2021, as "Pennsylvania Park and Recreation Professionals Day" in Pennsylvania.

Which was committed to the Committee on RULES AND EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS, June 22, 2021.

**HOUSE MESSAGES**

**HOUSE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE**

The Clerk of the House of Representatives presented to the Senate the following bills for concurrence, which were referred to the committees indicated:

June 22, 2019

**HB 1300** -- Committee on State Government.

**HB 1621** -- Committee on Communications and Technology.

**BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES**

Senator DiSANTO, from the Committee on Banking and Insurance, reported the following bills:

**SB 225 (Pr. No. 948)** (Amended)

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1921 (P.L.682, No.284), known as The Insurance Company Law of 1921, in quality healthcare accountability and protection, further providing for definitions and for responsibilities of managed care plans, providing for preauthorization review standards and for preauthorization costs, further providing for continuity of care, providing for step therapy, further providing for required disclosure and for operational standards and providing for initial review of preauthorization requests and adverse determinations, for preauthorization denial grievances and for access requirements in service areas; and making an editorial change.

**SB 705 (Pr. No. 949) (Amended)**

An Act relating to telemedicine; authorizing the regulation of telemedicine by professional licensing boards; and providing for insurance coverage of telemedicine.

**SB 772 (Pr. No. 912)**

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1921 (P.L.682, No.284), known as The Insurance Company Law of 1921, in life insurance, further providing for standard nonforfeiture law for individual deferred annuities; and, in suitability of annuity transactions, further providing for definitions, for applicability and scope of article, for duties of insurers and insurance producers, for insurance producer training, for mitigation of responsibility, for recordkeeping and for enforcement.

**HB 1349 (Pr. No. 1443)**

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1921 (P.L.789, No.285), known as The Insurance Department Act of 1921, in insurance producers, further providing for powers and duties of department, for application for insurance producer license, for license renewals and for prohibited acts.

Senator YAW, from the Committee on Environmental Resources and Energy, reported the following bills:

**SB 717 (Pr. No. 817)**

An Act amending the act of July 13, 1988 (P.L.530, No.94), known as the Environmental Hearing Board Act, further providing for definitions and for jurisdiction.

**SB 718 (Pr. No. 818)**

An Act amending the act of July 13, 1988 (P.L.530, No.94), known as the Environmental Hearing Board Act, further providing for Environmental Hearing Board.

Senator DUSH, from the Committee on Local Government, reported the following bill:

**HB 957 (Pr. No. 1852)**

An Act amending Title 53 (Municipalities Generally) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in municipal authorities, further providing for purposes and powers.

**RESOLUTION REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE**

Senator YAW, from the Committee on Environmental Resources and Energy, reported the following resolution:

**SR 139 (Pr. No. 947) (Amended)**

A Resolution urging the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to exercise its authority under section 211(o)(7)(A)(i) of the Clean Air Act to revise the nationwide Renewable Fuel Standard ("RFS") updating volume mandates to provide relief to refiners in Pennsylvania, the East Coast and elsewhere, and to implement additional reforms going forward which will allow for the blending of renewable fuels consistent with the original intention of the RFS program, while containing costs for independent refiners.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be placed on the calendar.

**LEGISLATIVE LEAVES**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Kim Ward.

Senator K. WARD. Mr. President, I request temporary Capitol leaves for Senator Brooks, Senator Browne, Senator Judy Ward, and Senator Martin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senator Kim Ward requests temporary Capitol leaves for Senator Brooks, Senator Browne, Senator Judy Ward, and Senator Martin. Without objection, the leaves will be granted.

**JOURNAL APPROVED**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Journal of the Session of April 19, 2021, is now in print.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the Session of April 19, 2021.

Senator K. WARD. Mr. President, I move that further reading of the Journal be dispensed with and that the Journal be approved.

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

The yeas and nays were required by Senator K. WARD and were as follows, viz:

**YEA-50**

Argall	DiSanto	Martin	Schwank
Aument	Dush	Mastriano	Stefano
Baker	Flynn	Mensch	Street
Bartolotta	Fontana	Muth	Tartaglione
Boscola	Gebhard	Phillips-Hill	Tomlinson
Brewster	Gordner	Pittman	Vogel
Brooks	Haywood	Regan	Ward, Judy
Browne	Hughes	Robinson	Ward, Kim
Cappelletti	Hutchinson	Sabatina	Williams, Anthony H.
Collett	Kane	Santarsiero	Williams, Lindsey
Comitta	Kearney	Saval	Yaw
Corman	Langerhole	Scavello	Yudichak
Costa	Laughlin		

**NAY-0**

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Journal is approved.

**GUESTS OF SENATOR JUDY SCHWANK  
PRESENTED TO THE SENATE**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Berks, Senator Schwank.

Senator SCHWANK. Mr. President, good morning to you and my colleagues. I always stand up here and say I have the great honor of introducing guests, but today I have a statewide winner who I am introducing, so it is especially a huge honor for me. I am introducing you to Princess Lovett. Princess is the Olivet Boys and Girls Club of America Youth of the Year, and she is Pennsylvania's Youth of the Year. So if you have a Boys and

Girls Club in your community, Princess is the one who rose to the top and surfaced as the most outstanding member. Princess recently finished her freshman year at Reading High School and has been an Olivet club member for over 2 years. She is passionate about helping others and is always finding ways to help at the club, from supporting younger club members with their schoolwork to helping prepare emergency meals for youth and families in the local community.

Princess has been an advocate from a very young age. She is a founder of the "Girls Supporting Girls. Period" group. Princess was recognized for her role as a mentor and positive role model at the club and for the advocacy for her peers. Any definition of a full and productive life must include service to others. Princess, at a very young age, has already proven that she has that quality. Princess, we are all looking forward to your accomplishments as you go on. Again, I am so proud to have you here with us and with your guests, including your mom, some of the club leaders, as well as Chris Winters, who is the executive director of Olivet Boys and Girls Club in Reading. Would my colleagues please join me in welcoming Princess to the Senate. Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Congratulations. Would the guests of Senator Schwank please rise to be welcomed by the Senate.

(Applause.)

#### **GUESTS OF SENATOR KRISTIN PHILLIPS-HILL PRESENTED TO THE SENATE**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from York, Senator Phillips-Hill.

Senator PHILLIPS-HILL. Mr. President, I rise to introduce our guest Chaplain, Pastor Jesse North of Wrightsville Presbyterian Church located in York County, Pennsylvania. Pastor North began leading Wrightsville Presbyterian in August 2020 amid a pandemic, and he has learned how to navigate and adapt to ongoing changes throughout the pandemic by holding outdoor services for his congregation as well as providing worship on their YouTube channel.

The core of the Presbyterian identity is a secure hope in the grace of God in Jesus Christ; a hope that, by the power of the Holy Spirit, empowers us to live lives of gratitude. Pastor North experienced that gratitude from his congregation during a difficult time when his son was diagnosed with COVID-19. His congregation showed their support by providing meals for the family. Wrightsville Presbyterian continues to share their kindness by assisting members of the congregation with finding COVID-19 vaccine appointments. The guest of Pastor North today is his child, Clara. Would my colleagues please join me in welcoming Pastor North and Clara to the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Would the guests of Senator Phillips-Hill, Pastor North and his daughter, Clara, please rise so that we may give you our usual warm welcome.

(Applause.)

#### **GUESTS OF SENATOR LISA M. BOSCOLA PRESENTED TO THE SENATE**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Northampton, Senator Boscola.

Senator BOSCOLA. Mr. President, I am always so very honored to have great interns working in my Bethlehem district of-

fice throughout the year. This summer is no different. Today I have three interns working in my Bethlehem district office; they are in the gallery.

As in the past years, my interns not only work on regular district office activities, such as assisting constituents with issues before State government or providing them with updates on the progress of legislation before the Senate, but they also have an issue-related research project in which they will present their findings to me at the end of the summer. These projects not only aid them in learning about specific issues and how to conduct issue research, but can assist me in development of new legislative proposals that can be introduced in this body.

First, I would like to recognize Gianna Corpora. This fall, Gianna will be entering her senior year at Penn State. She is pursuing a bachelor of science in education and public policy with a minor in sociology. She has studied many issues in the field of education and would be of great use as we debate education funding and policy issues. Since arriving at University Park in the fall of 2018, Gianna has been a very active member of the Blue and White Society--which is a student membership organization of the Penn State Alumni Association--where she worked to advance and enhance student life through diversified experiences and also was appointed to a leadership position as part of the society working with THON. Upon graduating, Gianna plans to attend law school in hopes of following her passions in the sector of public interest law by specializing in child advocacy and education.

Second, I am very pleased to introduce Clay Gouldburn. Clay will be entering his junior year at Auburn University, where he is pursuing a bachelor of science in management with a minor in entrepreneurship. At Auburn, Clay has participated in Emerge at Auburn, where he has served as a mentor to other students, attended lectures from various business professionals to learn industry-specific tips, and participated in seminars and panels to aid other students in developing their own personal leadership skills. Clay is also active in Auburn's Marine Biology Club and Sigma Pi fraternity.

Finally, Mr. President, I would like the Senate to welcome Julianne Rosko. Jules is part of the High Point University class of 2023. She is majoring in political science with a minor in Spanish. At High Point she is a member of Sigma Sigma Sigma sorority, where she serves as musical chair and enjoys the sorority's philanthropic efforts that benefit the March of Dimes and Tri Sigma Foundation. For her after-graduation plans, Jules is considering graduate school or law school; and who knows, she has said she may seek public office in her future.

So, I am so proud of them interning in my office, and I thank them for all their great work. They have told me today that they are dealing with a lot of unemployment questions from constituents, so I really appreciate their work. I wish them the best of luck as they move forward with their future endeavors, and I do ask the Senate to give them our usual warm welcome.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Would the guests of Senator Boscola please rise so the Senate can give you its usual warm welcome.

(Applause.)

### **GUESTS OF SENATOR WAYNE LANGERHOLC PRESENTED TO THE SENATE**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cambria, Senator Langerholc.

Senator LANGERHOLC. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce an impressive young man who is shadowing me for the day, Northern Bedford High School junior, Hunter Kagarise, seated in the gallery. Hunter is from Bedford County and is a dedicated member of Northern Bedford's band, as well as a member of the student council, and an active volunteer at his church. He is a dedicated student and bright young man. Earlier this month I delivered a commencement speech at Northern Bedford, and that is where I met Hunter. Hunter approached me to discuss my work as a State Senator and his interest in politics. I am glad that he took me up on my offer to travel to Harrisburg and see how State government works firsthand. As my shadow today, I hope he will learn some valuable lessons about service in the State Senate.

I would be remiss not to mention that Hunter is not the only individual hailing from Northern Bedford here today in the Chamber. John Guyer is the executive director of the Committee on Appropriations and is an alumnus of Northern Bedford High School. I believe we can all agree that individuals who attend Northern Bedford have bright futures ahead of them. Hunter is joined by his mother, Darcy, and brother, Chase. Again, Mr. President, I wish to introduce Hunter Kagarise and would ask for a warm Senate welcome.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Would the guests of Senator Langerholc please rise so the Senate can give you its usual warm welcome.

(Applause.)

### **GUESTS OF SENATOR ROBERT B. MENSCH PRESENTED TO THE SENATE**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montgomery, Senator Mensch.

Senator MENSCH. Mr. President, I have two guests to introduce today. First is a lady, Michelle M. Forsell. Michelle is a resident of Upper Hanover Township in Montgomery County, my district, and she currently practices law at Wolf, Baldwin and Associates in Pennsburg, Pennsylvania, focusing on estate planning and administration, elder law, real estate, business law, and veterans benefits. She is a member of the National Academy of Elder Law Attorneys and its Pennsylvania chapter. Ms. Forsell is a past president of the Bar Association of Lehigh County, an American Bar Foundation Fellow, a Master of the Villanova Law Inn of Court, and a Montgomery County arbitrator. Ms. Forsell earned her B.A. from West Chester University, Pennsylvania, in 1999; her J.D. from Villanova University in 2003, and her M.A. from Temple in 2006. She is admitted to practice in Pennsylvania; the U.S. District Court, Eastern and Middle Districts of Pennsylvania; the U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals, and the U.S. Supreme Court. Ms. Forsell is accredited by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs to assist claimants in the preparation, presentation, and prosecution of claims for VA benefits. Veteran benefits is near and dear to her heart as she is the daughter of a combat-wounded Marine who served in Vietnam. When she is not practicing law, Ms. Forsell can be found teach-

ing a number of law courses at Cedar Crest College in Allentown. I would also like to take a moment and introduce Michelle's mother, Vera, who is also here with her today.

I also have a second guest, Mr. President, Sharon Shipe. Sharon is a lifetime resident of Pennsylvania, currently residing in the Upper Perkiomen Valley area of Montgomery County. A proud graduate of Kutztown, Lehigh, and Villanova Universities, she is beginning her 21st year in Pennsylvania public education working in various aspects of educational technology. In addition to her work in education, Sharon is also a small business owner since beginning her portrait photography business over 15 years ago. Outside of work, Sharon enjoys working in her backyard garden, which was a 2020 Pennsylvania Horticultural Society blue ribbon winner, and she also volunteers in various roles throughout the Upper Perkiomen Valley community.

Mr. President, please join me in welcoming my guests to the Senate today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Would the guests of Senator Mensch please rise to be welcomed by the Senate.

(Applause.)

### **GUEST OF SENATOR VINCENT J. HUGHES PRESENTED TO THE SENATE**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Hughes.

Senator HUGHES. Mr. President, I would like to introduce to the body for a warm welcome, Hannah Oleynik. Hannah is interning for me this summer. She is a 2021 graduate of the Schreyer Honors College at Penn State University--and the crowd said "woo." A Paterno Fellow, Hannah earned degrees in political science, and labor and employment relations. Her honors thesis was entitled, "State Economic Development and Anti-Unionism: Examining State Union Policy." Hannah also completed a minor in French while studying abroad in France. While at Penn State, she was involved on campus as an orientation leader, resident assistant, and was the president of the Orthodox Christian Fellowship. Hannah's hobbies include ballet, bike riding, and hiking. This fall she will attend the University of Pittsburgh School of Law, where she hopes to focus on employment and labor law.

Mr. President, I would like the body to join me in welcoming Hannah Oleynik, and providing her a warm round of applause.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Would the guest of Senator Hughes please rise to be welcomed by the Senate.

(Applause.)

### **LEGISLATIVE LEAVES CANCELLED**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senator Brooks and Senator Judy Ward have returned, and their temporary Capitol leaves are cancelled.

### **RECESS**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Kim Ward.

Senator K. WARD. Mr. President, I request a recess of the Senate for purposes of meetings of the Committee on Communications and Technology, followed by the Committee on Judiciary to be held here on the floor and via Zoom, followed by a Repub-

lican caucus to be held in the Majority Caucus Room and via Zoom.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Anthony Williams.

Senator A.H. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, at the conclusion of the meetings, Senate Democrats will meet in the rear of the Chamber and via Zoom for a caucus.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. For purposes of meetings of the Committee on Communications and Technology, followed by the Committee on Judiciary, followed by Republican and Democratic caucuses to be held in their respective caucus rooms and via Zoom, without objection, the Senate stands in recess.

**AFTER RECESS**

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

**LEGISLATIVE LEAVE**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lancaster, Senator Aument.

Senator AUMENT. Mr. President, I request a legislative leave for Senator DiSanto.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senator Aument requests a legislative leave for Senator DiSanto. Without objection, the leave will be granted.

**RECESS**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lancaster, Senator Aument.

Senator AUMENT. Mr. President, I request a recess of the Senate for purposes of two committee meetings to be held here on the floor and via Zoom, beginning with the Committee on Appropriations, followed by the Committee on State Government.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. For purposes of meetings of the Committee on Appropriations, followed by the Committee on State Government, without objection, the Senate stands in recess.

**AFTER RECESS**

**The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Senator Jacob D. Corman III) in the Chair.**

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

**LEGISLATIVE LEAVES CANCELLED**

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senator Browne, Senator Martin, and Senator DiSanto have returned, and their respective leaves are cancelled.

**CALENDAR**

**THIRD CONSIDERATION CALENDAR**

**PREFERRED APPROPRIATION BILLS  
OVER IN ORDER**

**HB 1508, HB 1509, HB 1510, HB 1511, HB 1512, HB 1513, HB 1514, HB 1515 and HB 1516** -- Without objection, the bills

were passed over in their order at the request of Senator K. WARD.

**BILLS OVER IN ORDER**

**SB 1, HB 101, SB 113, HB 125, SB 137 and HB 184** -- Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator K. WARD.

**BILL ON THIRD CONSIDERATION  
AND FINAL PASSAGE**

**HB 196 (Pr. No. 162)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending Title 51 (Military Affairs) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in military leave of absence, further providing for employment discrimination for military membership or duty.

Considered the third time and agreed to,

On the question,  
Shall the bill pass finally?

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

**YEA-50**

Argall	DiSanto	Martin	Schwank
Aument	Dush	Mastriano	Stefano
Baker	Flynn	Mensch	Street
Bartolotta	Fontana	Muth	Tartaglione
Boscola	Gebhard	Phillips-Hill	Tomlinson
Brewster	Gordner	Pittman	Vogel
Brooks	Haywood	Regan	Ward, Judy
Browne	Hughes	Robinson	Ward, Kim
Cappelletti	Hutchinson	Sabatina	Williams, Anthony H.
Collett	Kane	Santarsiero	Williams, Lindsey
Comitta	Kearney	Saval	Yaw
Corman	Langerhole	Scavello	Yudichak
Costa	Laughlin		

**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 return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

**BILLS OVER IN ORDER**

**SB 236 and SB 241** -- Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator K. WARD.

**BILL LAID ON THE TABLE**

**SB 457 (Pr. No. 488)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing integrated amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, further providing for qualifications of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General

and for disqualification for offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General.

Upon motion of Senator K. WARD, and agreed to by voice vote, the bill was laid on the table.

**SB 457 TAKEN FROM THE TABLE**

Senator K. WARD. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 457, Printer's No. 488, be taken from the table and placed on the Calendar.

The motion was agreed to by voice vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

**BILL OVER IN ORDER**

**SB 461** -- Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator K. WARD.

**BILL ON THIRD CONSIDERATION AND FINAL PASSAGE**

**SB 550 (Pr. No. 686)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 28, 1953 (P.L.723, No.230), known as the Second Class County Code, in special powers and duties of the county, further providing for flags to decorate graves.

Considered the third time and agreed to,

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

On the question,  
Shall the bill pass finally?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Robinson.

Senator ROBINSON. Mr. President, I rise in support of Senate Bill No. 550. Senate Bill No. 550 amends the Second Class County Code in order to ensure proper upkeep of the graves of Pennsylvania veterans. Under current law, counties are required to place a U.S. flag on the graves of all honorably discharged veterans. This legislation would enhance the current law by requiring cemeteries to remove these flags when they become worn, after Veterans Day and Independence Day, as part of the normal course of maintenance and also allows for a family member to remove and keep the flag. Similar provisions were enacted in past Sessions for a first class county and third through eighth class counties. This proposal simply makes the provisions applicable in every county and ensures greater communication between cemeteries, local veterans organizations, and county commissioners currently required to provide the flags. These flags are an important way to honor those who have served our Commonwealth and nation. This legislation improves this act of remembrance. I respectfully ask my colleagues for an affirmative vote.

Thank you, Mr. President.

And the question recurring,  
Shall the bill pass finally?

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

**YEA-50**

Argall	DiSanto	Martin	Schwank
Aument	Dush	Mastriano	Stefano
Baker	Flynn	Mensch	Street
Bartolotta	Fontana	Muth	Tartaglione
Boscola	Gebhard	Phillips-Hill	Tomlinson
Brewster	Gordner	Pittman	Vogel
Brooks	Haywood	Regan	Ward, Judy
Browne	Hughes	Robinson	Ward, Kim
Cappelletti	Hutchinson	Sabatina	Williams, Anthony H.
Collett	Kane	Santarsiero	Williams, Lindsey
Comitta	Kearney	Saval	Yaw
Corman	Langerholc	Scavello	Yudichak
Costa	Laughlin		

**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 present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

**BILLS OVER IN ORDER**

**SB 675** and **SB 696** -- Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator K. WARD.

**BILL OVER IN ORDER TEMPORARILY**

**SB 735** -- Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order temporarily at the request of Senator K. WARD.

**BILL OVER IN ORDER**

**HB 741** -- Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator K. WARD.

**BILL AMENDED**

**HB 827 (Pr. No. 809)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending Title 72 (Taxation and Fiscal Affairs) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, establishing microenterprise loan programs and abating real property assessment.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third consideration?

Senator PITTMAN offered the following amendment No. A2016:

Amend Bill, page 2, by inserting between lines 25 and 26:

"Disadvantaged business." As defined in 74 Pa.C.S. § 303(b) (relating to diverse business participation).

"Diverse group." A disadvantaged business, minority-owned business, women-owned business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business or veteran-owned small business that has been certified by a third-party certifying organization.

Amend Bill, page 2, line 30; page 3, lines 1 through 3; by striking out "employs one" in line 30 on page 2 and all of lines 1 through 3 on page 3 and inserting:

together with its affiliates, has 25 or fewer employees and average gross receipts of \$3,000,000 or less averaged over the previous three years.

"Minority-owned business." As defined in 74 Pa.C.S. § 303(b).

Amend Bill, page 3, by inserting between lines 14 and 15:

"Service-disabled veteran-owned small business." As defined in 51 Pa.C.S. § 9601 (relating to definitions).

Amend Bill, page 3, by inserting after line 30:

"Third-party certifying organization." As defined in 74 Pa.C.S. § 303(b).

"Veteran-owned small business." As defined in 51 Pa.C.S. § 9601.

"Women-owned business." As defined in 74 Pa.C.S. § 303(b).

Amend Bill, page 4, line 15, by inserting after "individuals":  
and diverse groups

Amend Bill, page 4, line 24, by inserting after "individuals":  
and diverse groups

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana, Senator Pittman.

Senator PITTMAN. Mr. President, I offer this amendment on behalf of myself and Senator Saval. I believe it is largely technical and agreed to.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Saval.

Senator SAVAL. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the amendment offered by my colleague and friend from Indiana County. House Bill No. 827, the bill which our amendment amends, creates a microenterprise loan program designed to stimulate local economies with a two-pronged approach by providing financing and incentives to support small businesses. This program stimulates local economies and allows participating entrepreneurs to launch businesses on blighted properties that have been acquired and maintained by municipalities and counties across the Commonwealth. The amendment I worked on with Senator Pittman makes two simple improvements to this legislation. First, it expands the purpose of the program to include a more diverse set of business owners. Second, it clarifies the definition of what is considered a small business to directly target the support to those who need it most. This amendment has been drafted in close collaboration with Senator Pittman, who is the Majority chair of the Committee on Urban Affairs and Housing; and Representative Gillespie, whose staff has worked diligently to craft legislation that would make this creative economic development program possible. I thank my colleagues and their staff for working together in developing this amendment, and I urge an affirmative vote on the amendment.

Thank you, Mr. President.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

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

## BILL OVER IN ORDER

**HB 944** -- Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator K. WARD.

## SECOND CONSIDERATION CALENDAR

### BILL OVER IN ORDER

**SB 25** -- Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator K. WARD.

### BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION AND REREFERRED

**SB 153 (Pr. No. 127)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending Title 75 (Vehicles) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in size, weight and load, further providing for maximum gross weight of vehicles.

Considered the second time and agreed to,

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

Upon motion of Senator K. WARD, and agreed to by voice vote, the bill just considered was rereferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

### BILL OVER IN ORDER AND LAID ON THE TABLE

**SB 194 (Pr. No. 814)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P.L.90, No.21), known as the Liquor Code, in licenses and regulations and liquor, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages, further providing for authority to issue liquor licenses to hotels, restaurants and clubs, for sales by liquor licensees and restrictions, for sale of malt or brewed beverages by liquor licensees, for retail dispensers' restrictions on purchases and sales, for unlawful acts relative to malt or brewed beverages and licensees and for premises to be vacated by patrons.

Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator K. WARD.

Pursuant to Senate Rule 9, the bill was laid on the table.

### BILLS OVER IN ORDER

**SB 222** and **SB 242** -- Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator K. WARD.

### BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION

**HB 246 (Pr. No. 214)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending Title 18 (Crimes and Offenses) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in human trafficking, further providing for evidence and defenses to human trafficking.

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

BILL OVER IN ORDER

**HB 264** -- Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator K. WARD.

BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION  
AND REREFERRED

**SB 272 (Pr. No. 254)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending Title 30 (Fish) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in fishing licenses, further providing for disabled veterans and former prisoners of war.

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

Upon motion of Senator K. WARD, and agreed to by voice vote, the bill just considered was rereferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

**SB 284** and **SB 312** -- Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator K. WARD.

BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION

**SB 318 (Pr. No. 326)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending Title 34 (Game) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in hunting and furtaking, further providing for hunting on Sunday prohibited.

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

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

**SB 347, SB 368, SB 431, SB 435** and **SB 447** -- Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator K. WARD.

BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION  
AND REREFERRED

**SB 480 (Pr. No. 505)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending Title 8 (Boroughs and Incorporated Towns) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in associations and organizations, further providing for associations and organizations for mayors; in elections of officers, further providing for eligibility; in powers, duties and rights of appointed officers and employees, further providing for appointments and incompatible offices and for police serving under

cooperative agreement or contract; in corporate powers, further providing for specific powers; in taxation and finance, further providing for investment of funds; providing for solid waste collection and disposition; and, in ordinances, further providing for ordinances and resolutions and for publication.

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

Upon motion of Senator K. WARD, and agreed to by voice vote, the bill just considered was rereferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

**SB 519** and **SB 545** -- Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator K. WARD.

BILL LAID ON THE TABLE

**SB 562 (Pr. No. 594)** -- 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, providing for airport land development zones.

Upon motion of Senator K. WARD, and agreed to by voice vote, the bill was laid on the table.

**SB 562 TAKEN FROM THE TABLE**

Senator K. WARD. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 562, Printer's No. 594, be taken from the table and placed on the Calendar.

The motion was agreed to by voice vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION  
AND REREFERRED

**SB 574 (Pr. No. 621)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P.L.1368, No.542), known as the Real Estate Tax Sale Law, further providing for the title of the act; and, in sale of property, providing for county demolition and rehabilitation fund.

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

Upon motion of Senator K. WARD, and agreed to by voice vote, the bill just considered was rereferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

**SB 578, SB 586, SB 594, SB 597** and **SB 607** -- Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator K. WARD.



## BILL LAID ON THE TABLE

**SB 617 (Pr. No. 694)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act providing for family and medical leave for eligible employees.

Upon motion of Senator K. WARD, and agreed to by voice vote, the bill was laid on the table.

**SB 617 TAKEN FROM THE TABLE**

Senator K. WARD. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 617, Printer's No. 694, be taken from the table and placed on the Calendar.

The motion was agreed to by voice vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION  
AND REREFERRED

**SB 674 (Pr. No. 745)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending Title 8 (Boroughs and Incorporated Towns) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in powers and duties of elected officials, further providing for surcharge by auditors; in powers, duties and rights of appointed officers and employees, further providing for borough manager created by ordinance and election, for powers and duties, for other offices not incompatible and for organization of commission; and, in taxation and finance, further providing for preparation of budget.

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

Upon motion of Senator K. WARD, and agreed to by voice vote, the bill just considered was rereferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

## BILL LAID ON THE TABLE

**SB 689 (Pr. No. 762)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending the act of December 5, 1936 (2nd Sp.Sess., 1937 P.L.2897, No.1), known as the Unemployment Compensation Law, in compensation, further providing for qualifications required to secure compensation.

Upon motion of Senator K. WARD, and agreed to by voice vote, the bill was laid on the table.

**SB 689 TAKEN FROM THE TABLE**

Senator K. WARD. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 689, Printer's No. 762, be taken from the table and placed on the Calendar.

The motion was agreed to by voice vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

## BILLS OVER IN ORDER

**SB 703, SB 704, SB 725, SB 726 and SB 729** -- Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator K. WARD.

BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION  
AND REREFERRED

**SB 734 (Pr. No. 869)** -- 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 credit eligibility, further providing for definitions and for eligibility and providing for application and administration, for assessment, for administering agency training, for broker registration, for tax credit and tax benefit reports, for allocation of tax credits or tax benefit program awarded upon appeal and for guidelines; in research and development tax credit, further providing for credit for research and development expenses, for carryover, carryback, refund and assignment of credit and for report to General Assembly; in keystone innovation zones, further providing for keystone innovation zone tax credits and for annual report; in procedure and administration, further providing for petition for reassessment, for petition procedure and for review by board; and making editorial changes.

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

Upon motion of Senator K. WARD, and agreed to by voice vote, the bill just considered was rereferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

## BILL OVER IN ORDER

**SB 737** -- Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator K. WARD.

BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION  
AND REREFERRED

**SB 738 (Pr. No. 867)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P.L.1333, No.320), known as the Pennsylvania Election Code, in the Secretary of the Commonwealth, further providing for explanation of ballot question.

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

Upon motion of Senator K. WARD, and agreed to by voice vote, the bill just considered was rereferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

## BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION

**SB 759 (Pr. No. 936)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act designating a bridge, identified as Bridge Key 19033, on that portion of northbound State Route 119 over State Route 286 in White Township, Indiana County, as the Specialist Five Timothy Rice Memorial Bridge.

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

BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION  
AND REREFERRED

**SB 763 (Pr. No. 886)** -- 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 Pennsylvania Housing Tax Credit, further providing for Pennsylvania Housing Tax Credit and for annual report.

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

Upon motion of Senator K. WARD, and agreed to by voice vote, the bill just considered was rereferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

**SB 777** and **SB 783** -- Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator K. WARD.

BILLS ON SECOND CONSIDERATION

**HB 843 (Pr. No. 827)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending Title 23 (Domestic Relations) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in child custody, further providing for consideration of criminal conviction.

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

**HB 925 (Pr. No. 920)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act designating a bridge, identified as Bridge Key 12275, carrying State Route 1002 over the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, Castanea Township, Clinton County, as the Petty Officer Stephen "Turbo" Toboz, Jr., Bridge.

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

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

**HB 951, HB 954, HB 1010** and **HB 1013** -- Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator K. WARD.

BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION  
AND REREFERRED

**HB 1147 (Pr. No. 1202)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending Title 42 (Judiciary and Judicial Procedure) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in sentencing, further providing for sexual offender treatment.

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

Upon motion of Senator K. WARD, and agreed to by voice vote, the bill just considered was rereferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION

**HB 1390 (Pr. No. 1506)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act designating a bridge, identified as Bridge Key 37590, carrying Pennsylvania Route 425 over Fishing Creek, Chanceford Township, York County, as the PFC James Joseph Criswell Memorial Bridge.

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

BILL OVER IN ORDER

**HB 1500** -- Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator K. WARD.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION  
No. 144, ADOPTED

Senator K. WARD, without objection, called up from page 13 of the Calendar, **Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 144**, entitled:

A Concurrent Resolution establishing the 2030 Commission on Education and Economic Competitiveness.

On the question,  
Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lancaster, Senator Aument.

Senator AUMENT. Mr. President, I rise today to urge a favorable vote on Senate Resolution No. 144, a proposal to prepare Pennsylvanians for the jobs of tomorrow by establishing a commission to facilitate a redesign of our education system to better meet the needs of Pennsylvania's future workforce. I would like to express my thanks to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Education, the gentleman from Lancaster County, Senator Martin; and my colleague, the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Hughes; and their respective staffs for the work they have done on this resolution as well.

The reality is that Pennsylvania's economy is heavily dependent on sectors that are in danger of job losses due to automation, and those job losses are projected to accelerate in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. The latest forecast suggests that up to 85 million jobs will be lost globally to automation by 2025. These are primarily in sectors such as office support, factory, mechanic work, and manufacturing, exactly the sectors on which Pennsylvania is most reliant. On the other hand, the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry estimates that the fastest-growing sectors in the Commonwealth in the next decade will include healthcare, education, computing, and finance. We must begin to consider these trends now to prepare students and displaced workers to take these new jobs in fields such as data analytics, machine learning, and process automation. Senate Resolution No. 144 seeks to ensure that Pennsylvanians are ready and able to fill these and other jobs critical to our future by better aligning the skills taught by our education system with the needs of these rising industries.

It has become clear that the current structure of our system has not caught up with the demands of the 21st century workforce. To be clear, this problem has not been caused by our educators or students, certainly not our parents, but rather it is in many regards the result of an outdated system. Fixing this problem will require restructuring this antiquated system with a more resilient, adaptable, and future-ready approach. Senate Resolution No. 144 would create a bicameral, bipartisan, 18-month-long 2030 commission on education and economic competitiveness to be tasked with creating a long-term vision for Pennsylvania's education system in 2030 and a legislative action plan for getting there. It will have the authority to study the challenges within the current system, learn from approaches to systematic redesign all over the world, and come up with innovative policy solutions that will enable educators and students to produce a stronger education system. This process is modeled after the approach used in countries with the highest-performing education systems and the ways they are structured for successful outcomes for all students. This forward-thinking approach has proven pivotal to the educational and economic success of these countries, and it is certainly my hope that it will do the same here in Pennsylvania.

Let us work together to position this Commonwealth to be economically competitive on a national and even a global scale. Let us work together to build a system that ensures our students have the skills they need to be successful in the fastest-growing job sectors in the next 10, 20, or even 30 years. Senate Resolution No. 144 will facilitate a redesign of our education system by aligning it directly with workforce needs, which will ultimately attract new industries, create family-sustaining jobs, and ensure that Pennsylvania is a place where our citizens want to stay and new residents want to come and live. It would decrease spending on prisons and healthcare as well as reliance on social safety nets to support those trapped in intergenerational poverty. Creating a world-class, intentionally redesigned education system will enable our students to go on to enjoying fulfilling work, stable incomes, and lifelong careers. Please join me in supporting Senate Resolution No. 144 to prepare students for the jobs of today and tomorrow.

Thank you, Mr. President.

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

Senator HUGHES. Mr. President, I want to briefly rise in support of the maker's comments and this resolution. This makes absolute sense for us to do. To take a thoughtful approach to how we look at the reality of what exists in front of us right now. Some of you will remember the comments made by our Chancellor of our State System of Higher Education at our Higher Education Funding Commission meeting. I believe it was almost 1-1/2 to 2 years ago when he indicated that 60 percent of the jobs currently in existence require some level of certification, licensure, or degree and that currently Pennsylvania is only tracking at a 47 percent rate; and, in fact, that tracking is going down, not getting better. That is the microcosm. That is the immediate example of why we need to have a research review and the efforts proposed in Senate Resolution No. 144. This is looking at 2030, but we have a problem immediately in front of us right now.

As I said, the immediate examination of the problem indicates that if we do not do something like this, where we could be in a few years would not be good and would not allow Pennsylvania to be competitive nationally or internationally. So I rise in support of this resolution, and encourage all of my colleagues to do the same. Thank you to the maker.

Thank you, Mr. President.

And the question recurring,  
Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

The yeas and nays were required by Senator K. WARD and were as follows, viz:

YEA-50

Argall	DiSanto	Martin	Schwank
Aument	Dush	Mastriano	Stefano
Baker	Flynn	Mensch	Street
Bartolotta	Fontana	Muth	Tartaglione
Boscola	Gebhard	Phillips-Hill	Tomlinson
Brewster	Gordner	Pittman	Vogel
Brooks	Haywood	Regan	Ward, Judy
Browne	Hughes	Robinson	Ward, Kim
Cappelletti	Hutchinson	Sabatina	Williams, Anthony H.
Collett	Kane	Santarsiero	Williams, Lindsey
Comitta	Kearney	Saval	Yaw
Corman	Langerholc	Scavello	Yudichak
Costa	Laughlin		

NAY-0

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

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

**THIRD CONSIDERATION CALENDAR RESUMED**

**SB 735 CALLED UP**

**SB 735 (Pr. No. 899)** -- Without objection, the bill, which previously went over in its order temporarily, was called up, from page 5 of the Third Consideration Calendar, by Senator K. WARD.

BILL AMENDED

SB 735 (Pr. No. 899) -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

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

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

J. WARD AMENDMENT A1977

Senator J. WARD offered the following amendment No. A1977:

Amend Bill, page 1, line 10, by inserting a bracket before "21" Amend Bill, page 1, line 10, by inserting after "21":

18 Amend Bill, page 2, line 26, by striking out "A COPY" and inserting:

proof Amend Bill, page 2, lines 27 through 30, by striking out "NOT-WITHSTANDING ANY LAW REGARDING THE TYPES OF VALID" in line 27 and all of lines 28 through 30 and inserting:

For purposes of this section, "valid identification" means any valid government-issued identification, unless otherwise provided for by law.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Blair, Senator Judy Ward.

Senator J. WARD. Mr. President, amendment No. A1977 to Senate Bill No. 735 changes the voting age from 21 to 18. This makes the Pennsylvania Constitution consistent with the U.S. Constitution as amended by the 26th Amendment. It also changes the wording "a copy of" to "proof of" ID when not voting in person. It also clarifies that valid government-issued IDs are sufficient forms of identification unless the legislature directs otherwise.

Thank you, Mr. President.

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

The yeas and nays were required by Senator J. WARD and were as follows, viz:

YEA-32

Table with 4 columns of names: Argall, Aument, Baker, Bartolotta, Boscola, Brooks, Browne, Collett, Corman, DiSanto, Dush, Gebhard, Gordner, Haywood, Hutchinson, Langerhole, Laughlin, Martin, Mastroiano, Mensch, Phillips-Hill, Pittman, Regan, Robinson, Scavello, Stefano, Tomlinson, Vogel, Ward, Judy, Ward, Kim, Yaw, Yudichak

NAY-18

Table with 4 columns of names: Brewster, Cappelletti, Fontana, Hughes, Sabatina, Santarsiero, Street, Tartaglione

Table with 4 columns of names: Comitta, Costa, Flynn, Kane, Kearney, Muth, Saval, Schwank, Williams, Anthony H., Williams, Lindsey

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

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

MUTH AMENDMENT A1909 OFFERED

Senator MUTH offered the following amendment No. A1909:

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

separate and distinct amendments Amend Bill, page 1, line 2, by inserting after "Pennsylvania," providing for right to safe, clean, affordable and accessible water and Amend Bill, page 1, line 6, by striking out "amendment" and inserting:

separate and distinct amendments Amend Bill, page 1, line 7, by striking out "is" and inserting: are Amend Bill, page 1, line 8, by striking out all of said line and inserting:

(1) That Article I be amended by adding a section to read: § 29. Right to safe, clean, affordable and accessible water.

The people have a right to safe, clean, affordable and accessible water. This right includes, but is not limited to, the right to restoration or replacement by a corporation of a public or private water supply affected by pollution or diminution by the corporation with an alternate source of water adequate in quantity and quality for the purposes served by the supply, including, at a minimum, a restored or replaced water supply that is as reliable, permanent and accessible as the previous water supply.

(2) That section 1 of Article VII be amended to read: Amend Bill, page 3, lines 1 through 23, by striking out all of said lines and inserting:

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

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

(1) Submit the proposed constitutional amendment under section 1(1) of this resolution to the qualified electors of this Commonwealth as a separate ballot question at the first primary, general or municipal election which meets the requirements of and is in conformance with section 1 of Article XI of the Constitution of Pennsylvania and which occurs at least three months after the proposed constitutional amendment is passed by the General Assembly.

(2) Submit the proposed constitutional amendment under section 1(2) of this resolution to the qualified electors of this Commonwealth as a separate ballot question at the first primary, general or municipal election which meets the requirements of and is in conformance with section 1 of Article XI of the Constitution of Pennsylvania and which occurs at least three months after the proposed constitutional amendment is passed by the General Assembly.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Montgomery, Senator Muth.

Senator MUTH. Mr. President, my amendment would address a growing issue of corporate environmental harm that occurs throughout our Commonwealth, leaving individual constituents and families with little recourse. Despite Act 13, including provisions in the language that requires any extraction entity to replace an entity's drinking water supply and its full quantity and quality, that piece of the legislation is rarely upheld, if ever, based on the fact that many homeowners are forced to rely on negotiations with corporations and even our own Department of Environmental Protection to even obtain a temporary water supply such as a water buffalo--which, I remind all of my colleagues, is not drinkable water, so they still have to purchase bottled water. Also, this water buffalo for showering and cooking has to be refilled weekly. For some, these negotiations break down and this temporary water supply lasts for a few months as litigation or possible settlement talks occur. It is absolutely baffling that our own laws do not protect our constituents. We do not have to sacrifice our right to clean drinking water-- which is, I remind everyone, a necessity to be alive is to have water--just because of economic gain. There is a way to balance this and hold extractors accountable.

Therefore, by amending this into our Constitution, it would require that you cannot have negotiations, gag orders, or NDAs, pretty much holding families hostage to the corporate industries that pollute and harm water supplies with no recourse. I believe that over the next several days we will spend significant time talking about our policies and procedures of budget, and I hope that clean water is one of those things in it, but having this enshrined in our Constitution would ensure that every operator is actually upheld to the standard of the law, which is to replace people's drinking water and its entire quality and quantity.

I just want to state that this amendment is so incredibly important not just to residents in my counties but also many of my colleagues' here in this Chamber. To read from letters that go out from our Department of Environmental Protection stating a water investigation and listing chemicals that may or may not have been entered into their water from the extraction industry when they have never had contaminated water prior, to know that they have volatile organic compounds such as tetrachloroethene, isopropylbenzene, xylene, glycol, butylbenzene, all in their water. Not to mention the dissolved gases such as methane, butane, isobutane, and ethene, all of which can be found in people's water supply in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. All of these things are harmful. They should not be consumed by any living life, including animals on farms that are also harmed by this contamination.

So, this simply would allow the people of Pennsylvania to vote to have their rights protected--as they should have been enshrined in our Constitution--despite having our constitutional right to clean air and water here in our Commonwealth. Clearly that is a part of the Constitution that is not upheld, nor is the provision within Act 13. So I ask for an affirmative vote.

Thank you, Mr. President.

MUTH AMENDMENT A1909 TABLED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Westmoreland, Senator Kim Ward.

Senator K. WARD. Mr. President, I move that the amendment be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senator Kim Ward moves that the amendment be tabled.

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

The yeas and nays were required by Senator K. WARD and were as follows, viz:

YEA-29

Argall	Dush	Mastriano	Stefano
Aument	Gebhard	Mensch	Tomlinson
Baker	Gordner	Phillips-Hill	Vogel
Bartolotta	Hutchinson	Pittman	Ward, Judy
Brooks	Langerhole	Regan	Ward, Kim
Browne	Laughlin	Robinson	Yaw
Corman	Martin	Scavello	Yudichak
DiSanto			

NAY-21

Boscola	Flynn	Kearney	Schwank
Brewster	Fontana	Muth	Street
Cappelletti	Haywood	Sabatina	Tartaglione
Collett	Hughes	Santarsiero	Williams, Anthony H.
Comitta	Kane	Saval	Williams, Lindsey
Costa			

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Amendment A1909 will be laid on the table.

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

BOSCOLA AMENDMENT A1931 OFFERED

Senator BOSCOLA offered the following amendment No. A1931:

Amend Bill, page 3, line 19, by striking out "primary,"

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Northampton, Senator Boscola.

Senator BOSCOLA. Mr. President, this amendment would require that the vote on this constitutional amendment take place in the General Election where more people participate. Mr. President, I am a huge fan of ballot initiative. In fact, I have a constitutional amendment calling for a direct ballot initiative that would allow people, along with the legislature, to put the constitutional amendment on the ballot. I always say, let the voters decide. Let them weigh in. It is something I do say frequently in

this Chamber and at home. Mr. President, to further support this amendment, I want to point out that just last week we passed Senate Bill No. 524 in this Chamber. That legislation amended the Municipal Code to require any municipal referendums to be held in general elections. So if we are requiring municipal referendums, why on earth is it not good enough to put statewide ballot initiatives on the General Election as well? In fact, constitutional amendment questions should be required whenever we do this in this Chamber and in this body in every General Election. Party elections are party contests, and some people choose not to participate in them. It is good public policy to put these questions before the voters when most people participate; and you know what? All of us know, it is always the General Election.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Westmoreland, Senator Kim Ward.

Senator K. WARD. Mr. President, I ask for a "no" vote on the amendment.

Senator BOSCOLA. Darn it.  
(Laughter.)

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

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

YEA-21

Boscola	Flynn	Kearney	Schwank
Brewster	Fontana	Muth	Street
Cappelletti	Haywood	Sabatina	Tartaglione
Collett	Hughes	Santarsiero	Williams, Anthony H.
Comitta	Kane	Saval	Williams, Lindsey
Costa			

NAY-29

Argall	Dush	Mastriano	Stefano
Aument	Gebhard	Mensch	Tomlinson
Baker	Gordner	Phillips-Hill	Vogel
Bartolotta	Hutchinson	Pittman	Ward, Judy
Brooks	Langerholc	Regan	Ward, Kim
Browne	Laughlin	Robinson	Yaw
Corman	Martin	Scavello	Yudichak
DiSanto			

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 bill on third consideration, as amended?

FONTANA AMENDMENT A1954 OFFERED

Senator FONTANA offered the following amendment No. A1954:

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

separate and distinct amendments

Amend Bill, page 1, line 3, by inserting after "electors":  
and for method of elections and secrecy in voting

Amend Bill, page 1, line 6, by striking out "amendment" and inserting:

separate and distinct amendments

Amend Bill, page 1, line 7, by striking out "is" and inserting:  
are

Amend Bill, page 1, line 8, by striking out all of said line and inserting:

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

Amend Bill, page 3, lines 1 through 23, by striking out all of said lines and inserting:

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

§ 4. Method of elections; secrecy in voting.

(a) All elections by the citizens shall be by mail-in or absentee ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law: Provided, That secrecy in voting be preserved.

(b) All voting in elections held on or after two years following the adoption of this Constitutional amendment shall be conducted only by mail-in and absentee ballot. The General Assembly shall, within one year following the adoption of this amendments, enact legislation establishing the procedure for voting only by mail and absentee ballot, subject to the following:

(1) Not sooner than 20 days prior to the date of the election but not later than 14 days prior to the date of the election, mailing by nonforwardable mail, postage prepaid, of an official mail-in ballot to every qualified registered elector in the county to the elector's voter registration address shall commence, if the elector has not lost the elector's voting rights by failure to vote as otherwise required under this paragraph.

(2) If the elector does not receive daily mail service from the United States Postal Service, mailing by nonforwardable mail, postage prepaid, of an official mail-in ballot shall commence not sooner than 20 days prior to the date of the election and not later than the 18 days prior to the date of the election.

(3) For an official ballot to be mailed to addresses outside this Commonwealth to electors who are not military or overseas electors, the official ballots may be mailed not sooner than 29 days prior to the date of the election.

(4) If a registered elector modifies or changes the elector's registration after the deadline for registration provided by law, the mail-in ballot shall be made available by nonforwardable mail, at a local board of elections or at another place designated by law.

(5) For a qualified registered elector who is absent from the elector's voter registration address by a reason enumerated by law and unable to retrieve the elector's official mail-in ballot from that address prior to the election, the elector may submit an application for an official absentee ballot as provided by law, which must be received no later than the deadline provided by law.

(6) For a primary election:

(i) The official mail-in ballot of a party shall be mailed to each qualified registered elector who is duly registered and enrolled as a member of a party.

(ii) For a qualified registered elector with no party affiliation, if the ballot for the primary election provides for a measure or question, each registered elector shall be mailed a mail-in ballot limited to those measures or questions for which the registered elector is eligible to vote.

(7) Official ballots delivered or mailed under this subsection shall be accompanied by the following warning conspicuously placed in boldface type:

ANY PERSON WHO, BY USE OR FORCE OR OTHER MEANS, UNDULY INFLUENCES AN ELECTOR TO VOTE IN ANY PARTICULAR MANNER OR TO REFRAIN FROM VOTING IS SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL PENALTIES UPON CONVICTION, INCLUDING IMPRISONMENT OR A FINE, OR BOTH.

(8) A ballot shall be counted only if:

(i) the ballot is returned in the envelope containing the declaration of the elector;

(ii) the envelope containing the declaration of the elector is signed by the elector to whom the mail-in or absentee ballot is issued; and

(iii) the signature on the envelope containing the declaration of the elector is verified by comparing it to the signature on the elector's registration card.

(9) If an elector to whom a replacement ballot has been issued has voted more than once, only one ballot cast by that elector shall be counted.

(10) A qualified registered elector may obtain a replacement ballot if the ballot is destroyed, spoiled, lost or not received by the elector. A record of each replacement ballot provided under this paragraph shall be maintained. Notwithstanding the deadline for mailing ballots under this section, a replacement ballot may be mailed, made available at a local board of elections or another location designated by law in the election district in which the election is conducted. A replacement ballot is not required to be mailed after the fifth day before the date of the election. Replacement ballots shall be issued in accordance with the following:

(i) To vote a replacement ballot, the elector must complete and sign a replacement ballot request form, which must include a signed statement of the elector subject to the penalties for perjury that the elector's mailed ballot was destroyed, spoiled, lost or not received by the elector.

(ii) The elector's registration shall be verified, and it shall be confirmed that the other ballot has not been returned by the elector.

(iii) If the elector uses more than one, only the first ballot received shall be counted.

(11) At any location where ballots are issued, at least three suitable compartments, shelves or tables shall be provided at which registered electors may mark and return their mail-in or absentee ballots. The compartments, shelves or tables shall be arranged in a manner as to ensure that the elector may conveniently mark the ballot with absolute secrecy. The county board shall also provide, at any location where ballots are issued, compartments with accessible voting units, which shall include any voting device that complies with Federal or State law. The compartments, shelves or tables under this paragraph shall be made available during the entire period of time ballots are issued until the deadline for receipt of absentee and mail-in ballots.

(12) No earlier than the seventh day prior to the date of the election, the counting, computing and tallying, but not recording or publishing of mail-in and absentee ballots shall commence. There shall be at least 48 hours' public notice of any meeting at which the counting will occur. One authorized representative of each candidate in an election and one representative from each political party shall be permitted to remain in the room in which the mail-in and absentee ballots are counted under this section. An individual observing, attending or participating in the meeting may not disclose the results of any portion of the meeting prior to the close of the polls.

(c) As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in this subsection unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Nonforwardable mail." Mail collected for delivery by the United States Postal Service which cannot be forwarded or mailed to an address other than the mailing address inscribed on the materials mail, notwithstanding whether a change of address has been received and processed by the United States Postal Service, and which is conspicuously stamped "DO NOT FORWARD" by the sender.

Section 3. (a) Upon the first passage by the General Assembly of these proposed constitutional amendments, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall proceed immediately to comply with the advertising requirements of section 1 of Article XI of the Constitution of Pennsylvania and shall transmit the required advertisements to two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers are published in sufficient time after passage of these proposed constitutional amendments.

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

(1) Submit the proposed constitutional amendments under section 1(1) of this resolution to the qualified electors of this Commonwealth as a separate ballot question at the first primary, general or municipal election which meets the requirements of and is in conformance with section 1 of Article XI of the Constitution of Pennsylvania and which occurs at least three months after the proposed constitutional amendments are passed by the General Assembly.

(2) Submit the proposed constitutional amendments under section 1(2) of this resolution to the qualified electors of this Com-

monwealth as a separate ballot question at the first primary, general or municipal election which meets the requirements of and is in conformance with section 1 of Article XI of the Constitution of Pennsylvania and which occurs at least three months after the proposed constitutional amendments are passed by the General Assembly.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Fontana.

Senator FONTANA. Mr. President, this constitutional amendment would make Pennsylvania a mail-in ballot State if the voters of Pennsylvania make that determination with their vote at the ballot box. Mr. President, for more than 20 years, mail-in ballots have been Oregon's standard system for every election where voters automatically get their ballots through the mail ahead of time. In 2020, more than 2.6 million people cast ballots by mail in Pennsylvania. This amendment takes language from my Senate Bill No. 128 that is similar to Oregon's law and puts this system into effect for the Commonwealth. This amendment also allows for precanvassing to take place up to 7 days before an election. The 7-day precanvassing request is what the Pennsylvania county commissioners have been very vocal about as something they want put into law. Thirty-two States, Mr. President, already permit the practice of allowing counties to open and prepare mail-in and absentee ballots ahead of Election Day. In these States, mail-in voting has demonstrated convenience and efficiency, and it has proven to be secure in those States. It is time we make Pennsylvania a completely mail-in ballot State. Mail-in voting is simply an easier way to vote. It is convenient, sufficient, secure, and inclusive to all.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Westmoreland, Senator Kim Ward.

Senator K. WARD. Mr. President, I ask for a negative vote.

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

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

YEA-18

Boscola	Costa	Kearney	Saval
Brewster	Flynn	Muth	Schwank
Cappelletti	Fontana	Sabatina	Tartaglione
Collett	Hughes	Santarsiero	Williams, Lindsey
Comitta	Kane		

NAY-32

Argall	Dush	Mastriano	Street
Aument	Gebhard	Mensch	Tomlinson
Baker	Gordner	Phillips-Hill	Vogel
Bartolotta	Haywood	Pittman	Ward, Judy
Brooks	Hutchinson	Regan	Ward, Kim
Browne	Langerhole	Robinson	Williams, Anthony H.
Corman	Laughlin	Scavello	Yaw
DiSanto	Martin	Stefano	Yudichak

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 bill on third consideration, as amended?

CAPPELLETTI AMENDMENT A1965 OFFERED

Senator CAPPELLETTI offered the following amendment No. A1965:

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

separate and distinct amendments

Amend Bill, page 1, line 2, by inserting after "Pennsylvania," providing for reproductive rights and

Amend Bill, page 1, line 6, by striking out "amendment" and inserting:

separate and distinct amendments

Amend Bill, page 1, line 7, by striking out "is" and inserting: are

Amend Bill, page 1, line 8, by striking out all of said line and inserting:

(1) That Article I be amended by adding a section to read:

§ 30. Reproductive rights.

An individual's right to personal reproductive autonomy, including, but not limited to, abortion, access to contraceptives and reproductive healthcare, is central to the liberty and dignity to determine one's own life course and shall not be denied or infringed unless justified by a compelling State interest achieved by the least restrictive means.

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

Amend Bill, page 3, lines 1 through 23, by striking out all of said lines and inserting:

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

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

(1) Submit the proposed constitutional amendment under section 1(1) of this resolution to the qualified electors of this Commonwealth as a separate ballot question at the first primary, general or municipal election which meets the requirements of and is in conformance with section 1 of Article XI of the Constitution of Pennsylvania and which occurs at least three months after the proposed constitutional amendment is passed by the General Assembly.

(2) Submit the proposed constitutional amendment under section 1(2) of this resolution to the qualified electors of this Commonwealth as a separate ballot question at the first primary, general or municipal election which meets the requirements of and is in conformance with section 1 of Article XI of the Constitution of Pennsylvania and which occurs at least three months after the proposed constitutional amendment is passed by the General Assembly.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Montgomery, Senator Cappelletti.

Senator CAPPELLETTI. Mr. President, in 1973, the Supreme Court of the United States of America affirmed a person's right to bodily autonomy and reproductive health choices in *Roe v. Wade*. Despite this specific decision, our civil rights are consistently under attack. By guaranteeing this specific right in our Constitution, we signal to women and those capable of carrying children that we trust them. We trust them to talk to their doctors and their partners, and we trust them to make the best decisions for themselves and their families. This amendment, if adopted, would ensure that women everywhere, and those capable of carrying children, would have access to abortion care, access to contraceptive care, and access to all that reproductive healthcare entails because we trust women and those capable of becoming pregnant.

Thank you, Mr. President.

CAPPELLETTI AMENDMENT A1965 TABLED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Westmoreland, Senator Kim Ward.

Senator K. WARD. Mr. President, I move that the amendment be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senator Kim Ward moves that the amendment be laid upon the table.

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

The yeas and nays were required by Senator K. WARD and were as follows, viz:

YEA-29

Argall	Dush	Mastriano	Stefano
Aument	Gebhard	Mensch	Tomlinson
Baker	Gordner	Phillips-Hill	Vogel
Bartolotta	Hutchinson	Pittman	Ward, Judy
Brooks	Langerhole	Regan	Ward, Kim
Browne	Laughlin	Robinson	Yaw
Corman	Martin	Scavello	Yudichak
DiSanto			

NAY-21

Boscola	Flynn	Kearney	Schwank
Brewster	Fontana	Muth	Street
Cappelletti	Haywood	Sabatina	Tartaglione
Collett	Hughes	Santarsiero	Williams, Anthony H.
Comitta	Kane	Saval	Williams, Lindsey
Costa			

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Amendment A1965 will be laid on the table.

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

MOTION PURSUANT TO SENATE RULE 12

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Westmoreland, Senator Kim Ward.



Senator K. WARD. Mr. President, as a special order of business, I call up Senate Supplemental Calendar No. 1 and move the Senate proceed to consider House Bill No. 827, notwithstanding the provisions of Senate Rule 12(m)(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. 1**

**BILL ON THIRD CONSIDERATION  
AND FINAL PASSAGE**

**HB 827 (Pr. No. 1901)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

An Act amending Title 72 (Taxation and Fiscal Affairs) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, establishing microenterprise loan programs and abating real property assessment.

Considered the third time and agreed to,  
And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,  
Shall the bill pass finally?

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

YEA-50

Argall	DiSanto	Martin	Schwank
Aument	Dush	Mastriano	Stefano
Baker	Flynn	Mensch	Street
Bartolotta	Fontana	Muth	Tartaglione
Boscola	Gebhard	Phillips-Hill	Tomlinson
Brewster	Gordner	Pittman	Vogel
Brooks	Haywood	Regan	Ward, Judy
Browne	Hughes	Robinson	Ward, Kim
Cappelletti	Hutchinson	Sabatina	Williams, Anthony H.
Collett	Kane	Santarsiero	Williams, Lindsey
Comitta	Kearney	Saval	Yaw
Corman	Langerholc	Scavello	Yudichak
Costa	Laughlin		

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

**MOTION PURSUANT TO SENATE RULE 12**

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Westmoreland, Senator Kim Ward.

Senator K. Ward. Mr. President, as a special order of business, I call up Senate Supplemental Calendar No. 2 and move the

Senate proceed to consider Senate Bill No. 735, notwithstanding the provisions of Senate Rule 12(m)(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**

**BILL ON THIRD CONSIDERATION  
AND FINAL PASSAGE**

**SB 735 (Pr. No. 952)** -- The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill, entitled:

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

Considered the third time and agreed to,  
And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,  
Shall the bill pass finally?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Blair, Senator Judy Ward.

Senator J. WARD. Mr. President, just like everyone else in this Chamber, the first time I walked into my voting precinct, I was required to provide verification of who I was so that I could cast my ballot. It is the scenario that plays out each and every Election Day across Pennsylvania. Senate Bill No. 735 asks voters to decide if the Pennsylvania Constitution should be amended to require that some form of government-issued identification be provided every time a ballot is cast. The language must be passed in two consecutive legislative Sessions, meaning the earliest this proposed amendment would reach voters for consideration is May 2023. This is not a new concept. In 2011, voters in Mississippi amended their Constitution to require government-issued identification in order to vote. Missouri followed suit in 2016 and Arkansas 2 years later. In fact, Connecticut, Colorado, Georgia, Michigan, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin all require verification before voting. These States, Mr. President, were not providing a solution in search of a problem. These States know that voting anchors our republic. These States know that, as legislators, we have a responsibility to ensure that voters trust the election process. Asking voters to decide if requiring identification every time they vote will do just that. In fact, under Delaware law, President Biden is required to provide identification or sign an affidavit before casting his ballot in Wilmington. Allow me to reiterate that. As a resident of Delaware, the President of the United States is required, under law, to provide identification when he votes.

The point is, 35 States have enacted some sort of identification requirement for voters each and every time they cast a ballot. In doing so, these States serve as a testament that claims that this will hurt voter turnout are untrue. Of the 35 States that require voter identification, 11 of them had higher voter turnout

than Pennsylvania did in the 2020 General Election. Seventeen of those States bested the average voter turnout in the United States. The others were not far behind. I will say it again, every day I hear from constituents who want to know why they need identification to buy cold medicine, a cell phone, get married, have a COVID-19 vaccine, or adopt a pet, but not to choose their next Senator, township supervisor, judge, or President. Every single one of us here today was elected by the people to serve as their voices in Harrisburg.

A recent poll by our own Franklin & Marshall College showed that 74 percent of Pennsylvanians who responded favored requirements that all voters show a photo ID compared to 25 percent who opposed. Nationally, that number climbs to 80 percent in support of some sort of identification to vote and 18 percent opposed according to a Monmouth University poll. Governor Wolf is definitely not listening to the majority of Pennsylvanians when he threatens to wield his veto pen on voter ID legislation. With the Governor's refusal to even consider having voters provide verification to vote every time, we were left with no choice but to place the issue on the ballot in the form of a constitutional amendment. I would like to add that under current rules, the Department of State asks for proof of identification for applications of absentee and mail-in ballots. This is the same identification we are asking for under this bill. We are not asking for anything more onerous to voters. So as a constitutional amendment, we are allowing voters, not politics, to decide how best to secure elections.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Chester, Senator Kane.

Senator KANE. Mr. President, right now, almost 500,000 Pennsylvanians are unemployed. People are searching for jobs and waiting for their next check to come. They are worried they will not be able to put food on their table and pay their bills. This is reality, and I lived it. Our local bars and restaurants that have relied for months on sales of to-go cocktails just lost an essential source of revenue. We have the second-highest rate of student debt in the nation. Our elementary school students go to school with asbestos in the tiles and ceilings and lead paint in the water. Students under 24 are dying by suicide at an alarming rate. We have \$7 billion, let me say that again, \$7 billion in American Rescue Plan funding that we have not allocated. Working Pennsylvanians still have not seen a raise in the minimum wage in 12 years. Maybe we should be paid the minimum wage and see how quickly we will raise it then. But right now, in our last full week of Session, the Majority insists on ramming through a constitutional amendment to restrict the right to vote. Shame on you. I urge a "no" vote so we can get back to work on what actually matters, the people of this Commonwealth.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Franklin, Senator Mastriano.

Senator MASTRIANO. Mr. President, it is an honor to co-sponsor Senate Bill No. 735 with the gentlewoman from Blair County. Thank you, Senator Judy Ward, for your leadership on this important legislation requiring voters to authenticate their identities; it is necessary to protect the integrity of elections. It guarantees equality in the vote--one person, one vote, equal voice, equal share in our constitutional republic. According to the recent Franklin & Marshall poll, 74 percent of Pennsylvanians

support voter ID for all voters in every election. *CNN* recently reported also that half the voters in our State have a lot of questions and doubts about the conduct of our election. This is a great way to shore-up people's confidence in this republic. This constitutional amendment makes sense and allows the people of our Commonwealth to have the final say. The people get to decide what the elections look like. Citizens need to carry a photo ID for every activity such as buying alcohol or cigarettes, checking into a hospital or hotel, applying for public assistance, or hopping on an airplane. I do not think it is too much to ask for an ID when it comes to exercising something as sacred as safeguarding the right to vote in the direction of our State and country. As part of the international force in Afghanistan, I saw firsthand the great effort of the United States, our NATO allies, and coalition partners put together in that war-torn country to ensure each person had an equal say in the direction of their country. A voter ID was required. Also upon exiting the polling station in Afghanistan in the early days, the people would also have to dip their finger in an inkwell. One person one vote. Similar activities have gone on with American forces and NATO and our coalition partners in Kosovo, Bosnia, and Iraq, all to ensure a safe and secure election that one person has an equal say in the outcome of an election and the direction of their country. Senate Bill No. 735 offers an expansive list of options for voters to provide for both a photo and non-photo identification and, as the excellent gentlewoman from Blair County already mentioned, it is required when they register to vote.

In a comprehensive 2019 study, researchers for the National Bureau of Economic Research found that between 2008 and 2016, voter ID laws had no negative effect on registration or turnout during elections. The same could be said in 2020. The State of Georgia had a record turnout in a State while having one of the strictest voter ID laws in the nation. The latest research confirms that States are justified in enacting voter ID laws to protect the electoral integrity in this republic. Such laws quantifiably do not deter citizens from registering and voting or disenfranchisement. It is important that we have faith that our vote counts, that in this republic the people have the last word. So with this, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on Senate Bill No. 735.

Thank you, Mr. President.

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

Senator A.H. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I understand from my colleague that interrogation may be limited. Is there anyone on the other side of the aisle who would stand for interrogation on this bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The other side of the aisle has declined to stand for interrogation.

Senator A.H. WILLIAMS. Thank you, Mr. President.

Can I ask that Senator Anthony Williams has the opportunity to interrogate Senator Anthony Williams regarding the bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Although that is not unprecedented on the Senate floor, I do not think it is allowed by the rules. Maybe your colleague from Philadelphia can explain the precedent of this, but no. You are certainly free to make remarks on the floor as you see fit, but within the rules of the Senate.

Senator A.H. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, for those who are watching us, the conversation we are having today--or the debate for some, conversation for others--truly has already been decided

before the words have been spoken. But I want to make sure, since this is going to be a constitutional question supposedly on the ballot so the voters can make a decision, let us start with making sure that the voters are educated. I have heard consistently that 74 percent, 75 percent, 80 percent of the public, that means every demographic group, Latino, Asian, Hispanic, African American, Polish, Irish, all support some perspective when it comes to voter identification, so I am not here to debate that today. I will concede that voters want to make sure that when you vote, it is you voting and no one else. Especially when we have allowed Russians to vote for Americans in recent elections, and we do not debate that too broadly.

The fact that people want to protect the right to vote does not suggest that they do not want the process to be correct, fair, or transparent. The fact that we do not have interrogation, I want to make sure the public knows it because we had one before, and there were questions which were asked which have not, to date, been answered. The very basic question for all of us who are concerned about our privacy being invaded by technology, understand something: there is nothing that is going on today that will protect you or your sanctity and right to vote. The question has been asked, in this particular presentation, for those who want to vote by mail, and it is a very popular process, there is a demand that you have to find a way to verify that that ballot is you. I asked a basic question. How do you do that? There was not much of an answer. We were going to figure it out after we do it. That would be where I would ask the question, what does that mean? But since I do not get an answer, I guess I will have to fill it in. What that means is, you are going to have a ballot with an envelope, you are going to fill out that ballot, check off your name, and then you are going to include on some portion of that envelope--front, back, or inside--some required variation of an identification that we have yet to decide. Now, for every one of us who are here talking about the right to vote and those who believe that the last election was manipulated, I have no idea why they would be standing on the floor suggesting that those people who do those awful things would not take that envelope and identify my name and who I voted for. The basic principle of this country and foundation is my right to vote, and you and no one else has the right to know about it unless I share it. To date there has not been an answer about how to protect one's integrity for the right to vote which would mean we are being hypocritical if, indeed, we are talking about protecting against fraudulent voting. What we are indeed allowing is for the possibility for intimidation to occur in a democracy. For someone to get elected and then they decide they are going to look at your name and make a decision about where you work, where you worship, and where you live--because guess what, they have it.

Another question of which one of my colleagues asked, which I think was very appropriate, once they have that information, what do they do with it? You have verified who you are, providing that information to someone. Your most private information, identifying who you are, goes along with that envelope and what happens to it after the government has it; and I want to speak to the hinterlands, the government has your information. The government. For those who are concerned about their right to bear arms, the government has your information. That means that, yes, they can--that big government that we are all concerned about, now has every bit of who you are in their back pocket. For those who are suggesting that we want to protect the right to vote

and voter fraud, you have now opened up the door to the possibility of: one, them taking that information and selling it to the highest bidder, because there is nothing in this conversation that says we are not going to allow that to happen; two, there is nothing to protect anyone who is in the business of stealing information from taking that information and selling it on the black market; and three, as I mentioned before, there is nothing in this particular legislation that protects the government from using it in an intimidating way.

I do not really care whether you are a Democrat, Republican, rural, suburban, or urban, if you are a part of Pennsylvania, understand a train wreck is headed towards you today. An idea ill-conceived, based upon a polling data that says we want to protect voters, contrived in a process that would not only allow voter fraud to be expanded upon, but your most personal information to be used in ways that we did not expect. To date, the answer is: after we put it in front of the voters, after they are manipulated to believe that they are protecting the right to vote, then we will figure out the details of how we are going to protect your right to vote. That is what we are voting on today.

So for those who believe that it is about protecting against voter fraud, in fact, it is further contributing to reducing one's privacy, opening up the door to your most personal information, and allowing the possibility for what we believe to be a republic and democratic society to turn into some offspring of an authoritarian-controlled information process. That, my friends, should be enough to tell you to stop this train wreck. That, my friends, should tell you those who are concerned about your right to vote truly are not working in your best interests. Those of you who never met me, never voted for me, all you have to do is research these facts and ask your legislator in your district, in fact, what I said to be true. If they are honest enough to tell you, yes, there are no protections against us stealing your privacy; if they are honest enough to tell you there is no way for us to make sure that the person who opens that envelope does not take your information and track down who voted for whom; if we are honest enough to tell that voter that this is just an idea that is incomplete and we want you to vote upon it, I guarantee it will not be 78 percent of the people in Pennsylvania who will be supporting it. I guarantee it will not be 78 percent of the people who believe this is about voter fraud. I guarantee it will not be 78 percent of the population who will give credit to anyone connected with it. I guarantee you this, after they understand the details of it, they will start scratching their heads about what the heck we are doing in Harrisburg.

As my friend mentioned, we have a lot of unfinished business to do. A lot of serious issues that Pennsylvanians all across Pennsylvania are in need of, and we are in budget week. Opening up Pandora's box to intrude upon an individual's privacy and the most sacred thing that we can do as an American, your right to vote. This is not any idea that we should consider. This is a concept which is farfetched, not well constructed, ill-conceived, but most importantly, dangerous, at the heart of democracy. So for those who want to stand up and say--wrap themselves in the flag and talk about their service, be very clear, there is nothing patriotic about this bill.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Street.

Senator STREET. Mr. President, I rise to--this is going to be shocking to folks--oppose this resolution. I do so for a number of reasons. Some of which we have discussed earlier today about other provisions around ID. First, I will say that the idea that because it is popular, it is right, is one that we should wholeheartedly reject. So, because there was a suggestion that a poll was done to suggest that some concept was popular does not make it right. The information in the poll could be deceptive. Mark Twain famously said, "There are lies, damned lies, and statistics." So the statistics we quote today are not necessarily to be believed.

Moreover, things that were pointed out earlier today--and I will not belabor the point--in order to get identification in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, State ID, one must often already have some form of ID. The bill that we passed earlier today would require multiple pieces of ID to get the free piece of ID; and even after one receives that piece of ID, you must still provide additional identification. But there will be many people out there who say, well, of course, presenting ID is not a big deal. All of us have lots of ID. We in the Senate are issued ID. We are issued a piece of identification that lets us access this building. It lets us come in here and allows us to make laws, to go around the security, and to do a number of things. But under the bill that we passed today, our Senate identification would be insufficient for us to vote and therefore insufficient, if this constitutional amendment was enacted, for us to participate. So, just because we say identification, that does not tell the whole story. We are, in fact, requiring specialized requirements for identification, requirements that are so high that they exceed the requirements that this body itself uses for allowing us to access this building, this floor, and access our constitutional duties. So we are creating a standard for voting in terms of identification that exceeds the standard that we create for, in fact, changing the law and changing and moving forward with this constitutional amendment.

We should also point out some things. In order to get a birth certificate, which is a prerequisite in many cases for getting a traditional driver's license or non-State ID, one often has to wait a matter of weeks. The backlog has been as long, at different points in time, as 6 to 8 weeks to get a birth certificate; and even when truncated and expedited, almost always takes multiple weeks, and centers are not always easily available. There are fees associated with getting State ID as well. Fees that probably are not a big deal if you are making plenty of money, but to many of Pennsylvania's low-income folks who have an absolute right to vote, that becomes another barrier.

Finally, there is very little evidence of systemic voter fraud in Pennsylvania. We should all be working to try and get as many people to participate in the electoral process as possible. We should be competing in the marketplace of ideas, and Pennsylvanians certainly are capable of making educated choices. In our last election cycle, as I pointed out in the past, Pennsylvanians--there was no massive cheating for one side or the other. If there was, neither side was particularly good at it; because in our statewide elections, while we elected a Democrat for President in President Biden and we elected a Democrat in Attorney General, we also elected Republicans for Auditor General and Treasurer. The same elections that gave us the Democrat for President gave us Republican Majorities in this Chamber and in the House. So Pennsylvanians have consistently voted for divided

government because they make their choices fairly and honestly based on the ideas we present at the moment.

There is no widespread fraud. There is no need for enhanced ID requirements. If we are going to have verification, the verification to vote should certainly not be higher and more stringent than the verification to come on this Senate floor and change the laws that govern the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, please vote "no."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from York, Senator Regan.

Senator REGAN. Mr. President, thank you for the opportunity to speak in support of Senate Bill No. 735. As a Member of the Special Committee on Election Integrity and Reform, I have heard from not only my constituents, but also Pennsylvanians from across the Commonwealth who demand and deserve to have confidence in our election system. One very simple way to start to build that confidence is through voter identification requirements. Proving one's identity is not a novel concept, Mr. President. Nor is it questioned any time we are asked for proof that we are who we say we are. That is, except when this side of the aisle suggests it should be a requirement for voting.

Yesterday, Mr. President, the House debated Senate Bill No. 618 regarding vaccine passports. Members of the other side of the aisle offered amendment after amendment to allow entities to require proof of vaccination to access services and to enter buildings. Let that sink in, requiring proof to enter a building or access a service. But the same Members will continue to fight tooth and nail against simply showing a photo ID to cast a vote at the polls. Ask yourself why that is. I respectfully ask all my colleagues to think about this dichotomy. Now, I am sure that the counter argument will be made that this side of the aisle is the one fighting against proof of vaccination while supporting voter ID. Here is the thing, it is different. We are not asking for people's personal health information or pressuring them to make health decisions in order to access the voting booth. We are simply asking each voter--very simple, Mr. President--asking each voter to confirm that they are who they say they are before they cast their vote.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bucks, Senator Santarsiero.

Senator SANTARSIERO. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to Senate Bill No. 735. I do so for a number of reasons; but in a broader sense, I rise to argue in favor of further discussion between both sides of the aisle on matters relating to election reform on which we can agree. I do believe there is room for compromise on a number of issues. I will come back to that in just a moment, but first, with respect to this issue of enhancing voter identification, and specifically this piece of legislation, I have two concerns.

The first is the fact that we are seeking to amend our State Constitution. The inclination toward that is, I think, one that sets a precedent that is not conducive, ultimately, to the functioning of this General Assembly. To borrow Thomas Jefferson's phrase, constitutions, like governments, "should not be changed for like and transient causes." We should not go down the path of amending our Constitution every time we may disagree on a particular issue of policy. Certainly there is disagreement on this particular issue. I mean, we have heard that already in our debate this afternoon. But to actually take the step of amending the Constitution on it is a pretty dramatic one. I think the more this hap-

pens, the more we will go away from actually having productive discussions of trying to find compromise.

Secondly, just from a substantive standpoint, this issue of enhancing identification is not a new one, as has been noted already. It has been one that we have debated in this General Assembly for over a decade now. I might be more persuaded about the need to do it if, in that time, I had seen any evidence that there is, in fact, widespread voter fraud. There just has not been any evidence. So the argument that we should require something beyond the current identification requirements simply, in my mind, has not been made.

Now, we have, as the previous speaker noted, had a Special Committee on Election Integrity and Voting Reform, and I want to commend Senator Langerholc and also Senator Street for very ably chairing that committee. I thought it was done in a way that was very fair to all sides, and I thought that it led to evince some testimony throughout the hearings from both Democrats and Republicans here in Pennsylvania and from other States that I think was important for us to hear; and I think, therefore, formed the basis of a number of issues on which we might find common ground. But taking the step of amending the Constitution forecloses that. So, what I would urge is that we pause in this and instead, we get together further in that committee and examine on which issues we can find common ground, to actually propose legislation that can make it through the General Assembly and be signed by the Governor. I would be happy to continue to be active in that process, and I think there are things we can do together that would be to the benefit of all Pennsylvanians.

Thank you, Mr. President.

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

Senator SCHWANK. Mr. President, prior to the amendment for this particular bill, there was a lot of laughter and joking. I am glad we can do that in this body, that the words were not harsh, and that we were able to talk about this and kind of laugh. But the truth of the matter is, what we are about to do here is dead serious. It truly is something that we should pause, as my colleague from Bucks County said, we should pause before we do. I will tell you that I agree with my colleagues in terms of the barriers that the voter identification may put up for many of our constituents. Sometime when we have more time, I will tell you--as I think we will be discussing this again more than likely--about the ordeal it was to get my 89-year-old mother--who had moved from Florida to Pennsylvania and did not have a valid driver's license--how difficult it was for her to get an ID from PennDOT. Not to drive, just a photo ID so she could use that to register to vote and for other things that she needed. Yes, that is true. It was so demoralizing for her.

But beyond that, I think what we also should discuss--is a big concern--is what we are doing in terms of how we are trying to enact this legislation. There is something to be said for tradition, particularly when it comes to the process of making law. What we are doing here today, legislating by constitutional amendment, is beyond just upending tradition. It truly is gnawing away at the democratic process that we use to change laws, to enact laws, to make the changes that we need in the Commonwealth. Like it or not, there are three branches of government. We have got the legislative, executive, and judicial. Ordinarily, that provides us with checks and balances so that we can debate and we can consider the legislation that comes before us. That is the way

it has always worked. So far it has worked pretty well. When we try to legislate this way, I think we are crossing a line that we and our constituents may really come to regret.

Let us talk about the practical aspects of this. You will not see this, our constituents will not see this on the ballot until the primary in 2023. I imagine a lot of people who are pretty, you know, innervated by this idea, who really want to see it happen, will not understand how long it is actually going to take for this to happen because we are not amending the Election Code--which is what we should be doing--we are trying to do this by changing the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. So there is that. By the way, it is expensive. My understanding is that it cost millions of dollars just for the last constitutional amendments that were in our primary not too long ago. We are going to spend a lot of money to get this done, in addition to what we may have to do in order to really enact this. We do not really have the details what we need to actually vote on. So what will have to happen, even though we think we are changing this by amending the Constitution, we are going to have to have enabling legislation. We are going to go through this all over again. I think we will look to our constituents like we did not know what we were doing, that we were not cognizant of the way we should be changing legislation or enacting laws. We are going to look like we were wasting time and money. We are a full-time legislature. They expect us to get jobs done, but not by doing it by upending our Constitution. I am very concerned.

Think, too, that if we have to make changes to this Election Code, if we find some mistakes--and actually there were some, an amendment had to be made because there were mistakes made in the actual bill--we will have to amend the Constitution again. Think for a moment about the process that we are about to take part in and consider the consequences of it. I think it is a mistake. I think we need to talk more about this voter identification issue, certainly there are people who come to me and talk about it. Our county commissioners, our election officials have said, hey, there are two things we want you to do. They did not talk about this. They talked about pre-canvassing and they talked about some of the timelines related to mail-in ballots, absentee ballots, and voter registration. We can do those things. I know that we can through our committee structure and through amendments to the Election Code. Doing this is a mistake. It is a very rash action to take, and I think we will come to regret it.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Jefferson, Senator Dush.

Senator DUSH. Mr. President, I rise today as an individual who has spent time in Iraq and watched the election process go on there where they actually had to produce ID. People were traveling by cart, donkey, camel, through a war-torn country to get there, dip their thumb in that blue ink, and vote. They took the time to ensure that they had the proper documentation, and they traveled through a war zone to get to that place where they could exercise what we call "a right" and which they had never had. I also lived in Delaware for 4 years in the early 1990s where it is actually required--as said before, President Biden actually is required to present an ID card in order to vote.

We are not asking anything that is unusual. The problem is that, consistently, every time that this has been tried, there are people who will put a block on it for political reasons. As the people who I represented over the last 6 1/2 years, either in the

House or in the Senate, this has been a constant theme. They have always wanted some way of verifying that the people who are voting are legal voters. One of the arguments that was made by one gentleman from Philadelphia County had to do with envelopes and the security of the vote and the security of knowing who it was or how somebody voted. Well, it is no secret that those mail-in ballots--the absentee ballots which I had to fill out in the military when I was deployed overseas--takes a security envelope in which one puts the ballot that one has completed, seals that thing up, no extraneous marks are allowed on that envelope, and he puts it inside the verification envelope on which one now has to sign his or her signature.

Now, the question came up, what is going to happen with the ID or the copy of the ID once the enabling legislation--which would follow this amendment if the people adopt it--what would happen with that? Are you going to be able to link my vote to who I voted for? Well, in the same manner that the verification envelope is kept separately from the security envelope, they are put in separate stacks and they are stored separately. So, no, once the verification is made--the ID and the signature match on that verification envelope--that is put in a separate stack and is not going to be able to track your vote. So in the same way that it is being done currently, and has been done successfully with the military and others who have been deployed overseas for over 100 years, we have the ability to make sure that your vote is still secret. It will count, but you will not be able to be linked to your vote.

As it relates to the security of the data, it is going to be maintained in a paper form, that verification document or envelope; and that verification document will be kept in the same manner that is being done by the counties right now when you first register to vote. It is going to be kept in a paper format, not in these electronic formats that are easily hacked. I would definitely not vote for anything that would put that stuff out there electronically. But you have the security. Given the fact that we have been doing this process for decades, it is really disingenuous to say that we are going to link up your ID to your vote. Because that has never happened before with the way that the process is being done, and there is no reason to believe that when we are putting that verification document with the verification envelope and putting the security envelope in a completely different location, it is preposterous to make accusations like that.

With regard to the fees, another gentleman from Philadelphia brought up the impact of fees on low-income people. My median family income in my district is two-thirds of the State median income. I am very sensitive to increased fees and taxes on my constituents. But I can tell you, my people get their IDs for driving and for their social services. My offices have helped in securing those IDs for people in the past. It is not onerous when you consider the type of onerous things that have to happen in other nations of this world. We are privileged here in this country. Every single person in this country is privileged to live here. We need to start recognizing that. But we also need to recognize that we have responsibilities to fulfill, both as citizens when it comes to stepping up and voting, and when it comes to taking care of the things that are necessary to ensure that those who are responsible for running secure elections have the ability to ensure the sanctity of that vote.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Saval.

Senator SAVAL. Mr. President, I rise today in opposition to this bill, but also in solidarity with the dozens of Pennsylvanians who were, earlier this afternoon, banging on the gallery doors begging to get in. I think they would be depressed at what we are spending our time doing here today. Our Commonwealth is at a crossroads. On the one hand, if we take one path, we take unprecedented action to help Pennsylvanians who have been crushed during 16 months of the pandemic. The other path, this money sits unused while people continue to suffer. Frequently we hear how COVID-19 has laid bare systemic racism, economic inequality, crumbling school infrastructure, and our housing crisis; but these injustices have been here readily visible to those who would see them and those who would live them.

This pandemic has exacerbated the longstanding structural inequalities in our Commonwealth and all across our country, and the Federal government has taken action to aid States in helping our people with the American Rescue Plan. The \$10 billion we have on-hand--\$7 billion in funding from this plan and a \$3 billion budget surplus--means that we have a once-in-a-generation opportunity not only to recover, but also to invest in a more equitable Pennsylvania. We have the ability, we have sweeping public support, and now we need the political will. All year long we have held policy hearings on improving care in nursing homes, helping people who are experiencing housing insecurity and those who are unhoused, raising the minimum wage, combating food insecurity, and so much more. These are real problems. But about these issues, this week, and virtually this entire month, we have barely said a word. What do the people get instead? An attempt to address a pseudo-problem, to restrict the right to vote. We have put forward proposals to provide real help to those people who have been disrupted by the pandemic. These things that we are not talking about: remediating toxic school buildings; keeping people housed; supporting working families by providing high-quality child care; building out infrastructure like transit and broadband; workforce development; rewarding frontline workers with hazard pay. The people deserve to have their tax dollars used in ways that will truly meet their needs. Our work, our obligation, is to meet them. The vast majority of Pennsylvanians all across the State in rural areas and in cities want to see this money invested in helping families and businesses recover. They do not want and do not deserve to see their time spent in this manner. I urge a negative vote.

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

Senator HUGHES. Mr. President, needless to say, I rise in opposition to this effort here, which is, in its purest and simplest form, just another part of this national effort to suppress the vote; and really, in many respects, to deny the legitimacy of the election that occurred on November 3, 2020. This is just an extension of this national effort. There was no fraud in Pennsylvania. If you want to restore the confidence of the election system in Pennsylvania, the first thing you do is accept the results of the election that occurred in Pennsylvania and across the country. If you want to restore the confidence in the elections in this nation and in Pennsylvania, the first thing you do is to recognize the fact that, in over 80 court cases challenging the elections in various circumstances and various situations across the nation--over 20 of those court cases in Pennsylvania--the opposition lost. The at-

tempt to thwart the legitimacy of each and every one of those court cases, the challenges that they were trying to evidence, they lost. Democratic judges, Republican judges, Trump-appointed judges--I said his name, you can text him and let him know--Trump-appointed judges, all the rest of them, they all ruled that the election was legit.

On January 6, which will forever in the history of this nation be known as insurrection day, the United States Congress did what it was supposed to do. Accept the results if you want to restore the confidence in the election system. Do this simple thing. Accept the results of what occurred. People voted in record numbers. There was no fraud in Pennsylvania. County after county; election board after election board; statewide; and in prescribed, independently done election analysis revotes--if you want to call it that--were checked, were examined. There was no fraud. Let me be corrected. There was some attempt; but as I think we all know, it was done, I think, on three occasions, but done by Republicans in favor of Donald Trump. There was no fraud. If you want to restore the confidence, accept what happened. Pure and simple. Your guy lost, someone else won, that is the history of how it goes.

But this attempt, this veiled attempt to suppress the vote, which is part of a national strategy, a national effort, hundreds of bills introduced all across the country, same kind of effort, same kind of move, stop the people from voting; and we have seen this before, time and time again in the history of this nation. In the reconstruction era, when democracy was flourishing, when, believe it or not, Black and brown folks had the chance to participate in their own communities, in the South and across this nation--what occurred? Riots, overruns, all across this country, to suppress the vote. What was the result of that? The end of reconstruction. What followed? Jim Crow. What happened after that? The full iteration of our participation in this democracy came as a result of the murder of Schwerner, Goodman, and Chaney. But then what happened after that? Fast forward to 2008. Guess what happens? Unbelievable, Barack Obama gets elected. A Black President in the United States of America, and what happens? Those of you who were involved in this process, who served in the House and the Senate, this whole rush towards a photo ID and stopping people from voting. We have seen this before, time and time again. Accept the results of what happened on November 3 if you want to restore democracy.

Photo ID, well, at some point we all have to show some kind of identification to allow ourselves to register to vote. But I would remind folks, be clear, there was no fraud. You are trying to fix a problem that does not exist. Why? Well, somebody mentioned Georgia earlier. I guess we are going to rush towards that reality where, just the other day, 100,000 people whose registrations were removed. Is that what is next? But we have seen that before, too. I guess it was in--let me count my years--was it 2018 in the election in Georgia for governor where just before Election Day they removed 53,000 people from the rolls there? This is part of a national effort. Do not be fooled. But if you want to restore confidence, accept the results of what occurred on November 3. The county commissioners are not asking for this. It was already explained what they are looking for, pre-cavass. Help us start the process earlier so that we can end the suspense and what happens with respect to our election. Give us the time that is appropriate. Let us get that done. That makes sense. Please, this is an effort driven by insurrectionists who attempted

to overthrow our democracy. I will not forget where I was on that day when that occurred. Seared in my brain. Somebody said to me just a few hours ago--I do not know who it was--that when the demonstrators were knocking on the doors of the back of the Senate Chamber and people started going, oh my goodness, what is going on, what is happening? I am shook, I am scared, what is happening here? Think about that in the context of January 6 when there were guillotines hanging outside. It is those same individuals who are propagating this nonsense. This nonsense that is confronting us right now, that is part of a national effort to thwart full participation in our democracy. We evidenced back in 2010--I think it was, Senator Street--we evidenced in demonstrations and in court cases--Senator Costa, back then--why photo ID was discriminatory. Because people would have to travel back to their home constituencies, their home communities, to get their birth information. What was the woman's name who talked about the fact that she would have had to go back to Georgia to get her birth certificate? She was a Pennsylvania resident, she was over 80 years old, she may have been 90 years old, would have had to go back to Georgia to go into some shack or some community somewhere--that, unfortunately, is still dilapidated--to find her birth information. Born, I believe, of a midwife, no hospital because Black folks in those days could not get into hospitals. Where would she find her information? Who was going to pay to send her all the way back to Georgia? Was she going to have to take the Greyhound bus to get back there? How was that going to play itself out? You want to restore the confidence in the elections, accept the results of November 3. Donald Trump lost. I do not care how many guillotines you set up outside, he lost.

Democracy flourished because people participated and there was no fraud. Not in Pennsylvania, and you will not find any in Arizona. If you find some in Arizona--and you can keep going back there to check it out and see if it is there--if you find some it will be manufactured by these phony, fraudulent checkers who are running around the State of Arizona trying to figure out something that does not exist and making it up while they go down that process. Stop it, people.

We fight hard for what it is we do to protect the sanctity of the right to vote. Those who have been denied it--Black people, brown people, women--for generations fight the hardest to maintain it. Because we know how precious it is. But then you want to come up with this crazy notion that is not founded in any legitimate perspective to advance a constitutional amendment. Not just passing a law, we want to change the Constitution. Study your history. Understand where this is truly coming from. Understand that this is part of a process that is, in fact, in the DNA of this nation, to make it a privileged opportunity for only certain people to vote; and when others exercise their right, then all hell rains down on them.

You want to restore the confidence, accept the results of what happened on November 3. Those of you who were on the ballot on November 3, you won your elections. No issue, no problem, nothing like that. But some people were on the ballot on November 3 and they lost. You know what? I have lost an election. It is a hard thing to do to accept that fact. Damn, I lost. But you know what? I had to put my big boy pants on, Johnny Kane. I lost. You wake up the next day and you move on. For me, I woke up the next day undeterred. I ran again, and I won. You know what is precious about that? I accepted the results of my loss. I lost. The

votes were counted, the other guy got more votes than I did, and I lost. But I was determined to prevail, but prevail by the rules that were established in front of me, which was to go back and run again under the rules provided and then go in and cast myself amongst my electorate to see whether they would accept me, and I was successful. I won. I played by the rules, accepted my reality, played by the rules, I accepted the results of the election, played by the rules, and then ran again and won. That is democracy. That is America. That is how it is supposed to be. You want to restore confidence? Start by acknowledging the results of November 3, that Joe Biden won and Donald Trump lost, that there was no fraud, that it was a legitimate election, that court cases all over the State and all over this nation ruled in favor of the legitimacy of the election. That begins the process of restoring the confidence in our democracy. But this is a plain and simple attempt to suppress—

#### POINT OF ORDER

Senator GORDNER. Mr. President, point of order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the gentleman cease. Will the gentleman please state his point of order.

Senator GORDNER. Mr. President, under Rule 10, Subsection (b), Senators are not allowed to question the motive of other Senators. I waited three, four, five times, but now the sixth time, that should no longer happen, Mr. President. I would ask that Senators do not question the motives of other Senators.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The gentleman is correct in the statement of the rules, and I would ask the gentleman to refrain from talking about the intent of the legislation and the other Member's intent and how they vote.

The gentleman may continue.

Senator HUGHES. Mr. President, I will wrap up here. I will rephrase and refocus in saying that the results of this effort here will wind up denying folks the right to vote, the opportunity to cast their ballot, and to be fully represented in an election and in this society. That is the result of this effort. That is the plain and simple result of this effort. It is part of a national effort, it has been fully documented, shown, and realized. It is in front of all of us. We see it for what it is. But we know if you make the comment that the idea is about restoring the confidence in our election system, the first thing you do is accept the reality and the truth that in an election where there was overwhelming voter participation and almost zero ballots that could be considered miscast, accept those results. Say to the people of your own community and to the people of this State and nation that that election was legitimate, was real, and that our system does, in fact, work. Can there be improvements? Absolutely. But if you want to restore confidence, accept the results of November 3.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes, for the second time, the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Anthony Williams.

Senator A.H. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I am going to say something a little bit different. To be very clear for the record, I want to make sure some things are corrected. I am not here today questioning whether we should improve the process by verifying that voters are indeed who they are. There will be legislation that will come before us that deals with some form of voter identification that I will support. I am not here to question why; my

statements were about the process. To that end, I want to make sure people are reminded of what I said. I heard a lot about my comments about the envelopes and I heard comments about, if we can do it in Iraq and people can be identified for who they are in a foreign country, why not here? So, to my friends who commented on Iraq at least twice, let me tell you all who do not know what happened in Iraq. Iraq, indeed, did have an election, and to verify who was voting, they used the highest level of technology. They used a biometric data card. Ten fingerprints, an iris scan, a voice recording, and a family history were required. A lot of stuff was put on a chip, and my friends who were in Iraq know this to be true. All of these things were required, much higher than what we are talking about today. In 2017, days after the election in which this verification process was used, the elected prime minister announced there was serious fraud, falsification, and cancelled the use of those cards. Let me repeat for the record, since we want to continue to talk about Iraq, a much higher standard was used and falsified. This is America—not Iraq, not Europe, not Russia—this is America. Home of the brave, the free, the equitable. Where every man and woman's vote should count and be counted correctly. Currently, we have a system that exceeds Iraq and anyplace in the world; that exceeds any democracy anyplace in the world. Not by Democratic approval or Republican perspective. By documentation in Republican and Democratic counties in Pennsylvania, the level of falsification is nil.

Again, for the record, I will be voting to improve, to make sure that that system is even better. So my comment is not about should we not improve it, it is about the standard and the process and the rhetoric in which we use. Again, my friend reminded us of the system that currently exists with mail-in ballots, and that is the portion I am debating. Not the photo ID, the mail-in ballots. There is a suggestion that there is a system which currently works. You open up a ballot, you open up the envelope, there is an envelope here, there is an envelope there, they are separated by one human being. Well, guess where voter fraud started? With the one human being. That is why we are here, supposedly, because somebody who is counting votes fraudulently did it. Well, if that is the case, why am I reverting back to that same human being who is opening up the one envelope that has two separate or three separate envelopes in it and suggesting that that person would not take it out? Be very clear—those of you who disagree with democratic politics, disagree with who was elected President, disagree with any perspective of urban community—be very clear, the things I said can be verified. That process which people are wrapping themselves around in Iraq was verified to be false, and the reason why they took those chips is because your information, which you are now trusting someone else who sits in your seat to say it will not happen in your neighborhood; trust me, the wolf is in the henhouse. There is nothing about this ballot question which protects a Republican in a conservative district who wants to elect another Republican to office. Nothing. The facts are what you should follow.

If you want to improve the quality and protection of your vote, I am all in for that. As I said, there will be bills that will come up that I will support. But this one, unfortunately, is full of holes. This is not about me personally attacking a Member. I have high regard for my colleagues, Democrat and Republican. That is why I am shocked that they are suggesting that this wolf in sheep's clothing is what they are offering to their constituents who are already concerned about the government intruding upon



their lives. This is open access to your back door. If you want to protect issues that are important to you, trust me, you need to be on the phone with those folks today. Iraq--that has been made multiple times by folks on that side of the aisle--was a failure by all standards and revoked.

Thank you, Mr. President.

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

Senator COSTA. Mr. President, just very briefly, I want to reiterate and thank my colleagues on this side of the aisle for their eloquent comments on the position that we collectively take with respect to this voter ID legislation. I specifically want to reference comments from my colleague from Berks County, Senator Schwank, who referenced a barrier. This is another barrier to voting that is simply unnecessary.

The second part is about the process. As was mentioned, we are legislating by constitutional amendment. That is wrong. That is not what we should be doing here. Where do we stop? Today it is voter ID. What is it going to be tomorrow? My colleagues had a number of amendments they wanted to offer for today and were not given the opportunity to vote some of them. Some we did, and they failed. But to think that because we cannot get something--to get the Governor to sign a piece of legislation--that we are going to do an end-around the checks and balances that are in place in the same Constitution that we are talking about. This is simply designed to get around what Governor Wolf has said with respect to this issue. Until we have an opportunity to be able to negotiate and then legislate something through the proper process, voting on measures in the Senate and House and getting the Governor to sign them, getting 26 votes in here, getting 102 over in the House, getting the Governor's signature--but as was stated in public accounts over the course of the past several months, because we cannot get the Governor to agree with us, even though we are in the Majority, we cannot get the Governor to agree with us--we are going to do an end-around. That is inappropriate. That is legislating by constitutional amendment. That is not what was intended by the provisions of the Constitution. That is not what we have done here in the decades that we have been here. We have not done that. Today we are doing it, down this path, and there are other measures that we now know may come before us for the same purpose. It is wrong. It is not what we do here. We should respect and honor the process by which we are told to be here. If we are going to give everything to the voters of Pennsylvania to make the decisions for us because we cannot get it done, why are we even here? Why do we need to be here if that is the case, if we are going to delegate everything we have to decide to the people of Pennsylvania? That is wrong. That is why we need to take the steps to be able to legislate this and not do it by constitutional amendment. I respectfully ask my colleagues to vote "no" and to stop this process, as we go forward, other times when we try to legislate by amending our Constitution.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes, for the second time, the gentlewoman from Blair, Senator Judy Ward.

Senator J. WARD. Mr. President, I would like to clear up confusion about Senate Bill No. 735. Senate Bill No. 735 is a constitutional amendment asking voters if, at each election, a voter should provide valid identification. Under current rules that the Department of State has, they ask for proof of identification

for applications for absentee and mail-in ballots, and it is on their Website, all the forms of identification that one can use. This is the same identification we are asking for under this bill. We are not asking for anything more. This is something that the people of Pennsylvania are begging for. Seventy-four percent of people polled were in favor of some form of voter identification each time they vote. This is something that we need to do. This is something that people have asked us to do, our constituents of Pennsylvania. I respectfully ask for the support of my colleagues.

Thank you, Mr. President.

And the question recurring,  
Shall the bill pass finally?

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

YEA-30

Argall	DiSanto	Mastriano	Stefano
Aument	Dush	Mensch	Tomlinson
Baker	Gebhard	Phillips-Hill	Vogel
Bartolotta	Gordner	Pittman	Ward, Judy
Boscola	Hutchinson	Regan	Ward, Kim
Brooks	Langerholc	Robinson	Yaw
Browne	Laughlin	Scavello	Yudichak
Corman	Martin		

NAY-20

Brewster	Flynn	Kearney	Schwank
Cappelletti	Fontana	Muth	Street
Collett	Haywood	Sabatina	Tartagliano
Comitta	Hughes	Santarsiero	Williams, Anthony H.
Costa	Kane	Saval	Williams, Lindsey

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

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

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS  
BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES**

Senator BROWNE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bills:

**SB 78 (Pr. No. 930) (Rereported)**

An Act amending Titles 23 (Domestic Relations) and 42 (Judiciary and Judicial Procedure) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in child custody, further providing for definitions, for award of custody, for factors to consider when awarding custody, for consideration of criminal conviction, for guardian ad litem for child, for counsel for child and for award of counsel fees, costs and expenses; and, in Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts, providing for child abuse and domestic abuse education and training program for judges and court personnel.

**SB 708 (Pr. No. 900) (Rereported)**

An Act amending the act of November 24, 1998 (P.L.882, No.111), known as the Crime Victims Act, in preliminary provisions, further providing for definitions; in crime victims, further providing for rights, for responsibilities of victims of crime under basic bill of rights, for responsibilities of State and local law enforcement agencies, for respon-

sibilities of prosecutor's office and for responsibilities of juvenile probation office; in administration, further providing for office, for powers and duties of victim advocate and for powers and duties of Office of Victims' Services; in compensation, further providing for persons eligible for compensation, for filing of claims for compensation, for minimum allowable claim, for determination of claims, for emergency awards, for awards and for confidentiality of records; in services, further providing for eligibility of victims; in financial matters, further providing for costs and for costs for offender supervision programs; and, in enforcement, further providing for subrogation and for revictimization relief.

**HB 156 (Pr. No. 121) (Rereported)**

An Act amending Title 42 (Judiciary and Judicial Procedure) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in depositions and witnesses, further providing for admissibility of certain statements.

**HB 178 (Pr. No. 1370) (Rereported)**

An Act amending the act of December 5, 1936 (2nd Sp.Sess., 1937 P.L.2897, No.1), known as the Unemployment Compensation Law, in administration of act, further providing for records of and reports by employers; in compensation, further providing for qualifications required to secure compensation and for rate and amount of compensation; in determination of compensation, appeals, reviews and procedure, further providing for determination of compensation appeals and for decision of referee and further appeals and reviews; and, in shared-work program, further providing for participating employer responsibilities.

**HB 859 (Pr. No. 1309) (Rereported)**

An Act amending the act of May 15, 1933 (P.L.565, No.111), known as the Department of Banking and Securities Code, in banking and securities, further providing for fund.

**HB 1024 (Pr. No. 1823) (Rereported)**

An Act amending the act of April 17, 2016 (P.L.84, No.16), known as the Medical Marijuana Act, in preliminary provisions, further providing for definitions; in program, further providing for confidentiality and public disclosure and for lawful use of medical marijuana; in practitioners, further providing for duration; in patients, further providing for caregivers; in medical marijuana organizations, further providing for permits, for relocation and for convictions prohibited; in medical marijuana controls, further providing for electronic tracking, for grower/processor, for storage and transportation and for laboratory; in dispensaries, further providing for dispensing to patients and caregivers and for facility requirements; in academic clinical research centers and clinical registrants, further providing for academic clinical research centers and for clinical registrants; and, in miscellaneous provisions, further providing for applicability.

Senator PHILLIPS-HILL, from the Committee on Communications and Technology, reported the following bill:

**HB 1621 (Pr. No. 1797)**

An Act providing for small wireless facilities deployment.

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

**HB 1429 (Pr. No. 1902) (Amended)**

An Act amending Title 18 (Crimes and Offenses) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in theft and related offenses, providing for

the offense of financial exploitation of an older adult or care-dependent person.

**HB 1431 (Pr. No. 1547)**

An Act amending Title 18 (Crimes and Offenses) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in assault, further providing for the offense of abuse of care-dependent person.

Senator ARGALL, from the Committee on State Government, reported the following bill:

**HB 1300 (Pr. No. 1869)**

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P.L.1333, No.320), known as the Pennsylvania Election Code, as follows: in preliminary provisions, further providing for definitions, providing for legislative authority over elections, establishing the Bureau of Election Audits and providing for special standing in challenges to the Election Code; in the Secretary of the Commonwealth, further providing for powers and duties of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and providing for reports on implementation of elections; in county boards of elections, further providing for powers and duties of county boards and providing for county boards of elections and satellite offices; in district election officers, further providing for qualifications of election officers, for compensation of district election officers and for appointment of watchers; providing for registration of electors; in ballots, further providing for form of official election ballot and for number of ballots to be printed and specimen ballots; in voting machines, further providing for examination and approval of voting machines by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, for requirements of voting machines, for preparation of voting machines by county election boards and for delivery of voting machines and supplies by county election boards to election officers; in electronic voting systems, further providing for experimental use of electronic voting systems and for statistical sample and providing for requirements of accessible voting machines; in voting apparatus bonds, providing for voting system defects, disclosure, investigations and penalties; in preparation for and conduct of primaries and elections, providing for voter's bill of rights, for senior voter's bill of rights, for disabled voter's bill of rights and further providing for time for opening and closing polls, for manner of applying to vote, persons entitled to vote, voter's certificates, entries to be made in district register, numbered lists of voters and challenges and for deadline for receipt of valid voter registration application; in voting by qualified absentee electors, further providing for applications for official absentee ballots, for date of application for absentee ballot, for delivering or mailing ballots, for voting by absentee electors, providing for supervised voting by qualified absentee electors in certain facilities and further providing for canvassing of official absentee ballots and mail-in ballots; in voting by qualified mail-in electors, further providing for applications for official mail-in ballots, for date of application for mail-in ballot, for delivering or mailing ballots and for voting by mail-in electors; in Pennsylvania Election Law Advisory Board, further providing for Pennsylvania Election Law Advisory Board; providing for early voting by qualified electors; in returns of primaries and elections, further providing for returns to be open to public inspection and exceptions and for computation of returns by county board, certification and issuance of certificates of election; in recounts and contest, providing for powers and duties of the Attorney General relating to elections; in penalties, further providing for disobeying lawful instructions, for perjury, for false affidavits of candidates, for refusal to permit inspection of papers, destruction or removal and Secretary of the Commonwealth, for refusal to permit inspection of papers, destruction or removal and county boards of elections, for insertion and alteration of entries in documents, removal and refusal to deliver, for refusal to permit overseers, watchers, attorneys or candidates to act, for driving away watchers, attorneys, candidates or overseers, for refusal to permit election officers, clerks and machine inspectors to act and driving away said persons, for refusal to administer oath and acting without being sworn, for violation of oath of office by election officers, for peace officers, failure to render assistance and hindering or delaying county board members and others, for nomination petitions and papers and offenses by signers, for false signatures and statements in nomination

petitions and papers, for nomination petitions, certificates and papers, destruction, fraudulent filing and suppression, for offenses by printers of ballots, for unlawful possession of ballots and counterfeiting ballots, for forging and destroying ballots, for tampering with voting machines, for destroying, defacing or removing notices, et cetera, for police officers at polling places and for peace officer, failure to quell disturbances at polls, hindering or delaying election officers and others, for election officers permitting unregistered electors to vote, challenges and refusing to permit qualified electors to vote, for election officers refusing to permit elector to vote in proper party at primaries, for frauds by election officers, for prying into ballots, for interference with primaries and elections, frauds and conspiracy, for persons interfering in other districts, for assault and battery at polls, for unlawful assistance in voting, for election officers permitting unlawful assistance, for failure to keep and return record of assisted voters, for unlawful voting, for elector voting ballot of wrong party at primary, for repeat voting at elections, for removing ballots, for commissioners to take soldiers' votes, for fraudulent voting by soldiers, for bribery at elections, for receipts and disbursements of primary and election expenses by persons other than candidates and treasurers, for receipts of primary and election expenses by unauthorized persons, for contributions by corporations or unincorporated associations, for failure to file expense account, for prohibiting duress and intimidation of voters and interference with the free exercise of the elective franchise, for failure to perform duty, for hindering or delaying performance of duty, for violation of any provision of act, for violations of provisions relating to absentee and mail-in ballots and providing for unlawful collection of ballots and prohibiting duress and intimidation of elections officials; providing for reimbursements and withholding; and making a related repeal.

**BILLS ON FIRST CONSIDERATION**

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

The motion was agreed to by voice vote.  
The bills were as follows:

**SB 225, SB 705, SB 717, SB 718, SB 772, HB 957, HB 1300, HB 1349, HB 1429, HB 1431 and HB 1621.**

And said bills having been considered for the first time,  
Ordered, To be printed on the Calendar for second consideration.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE SECRETARY**

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

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 2021

9:00 A.M.	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS (public hearing on Robert Barley's reappointment to the Milk Marketing Board)	Room 8E-B East Wing
9:00 A.M.	JUDICIARY (to consider Senate Bill No. 565; Senate Resolution No. 146; and public hearing to consider the nomination of Marcus Brown as a member of the PA Parole Board)	Hrg. Rm. 1 North Off. (LIVE STREAMED)
Off the Floor	APPROPRIATIONS (to consider Senate Bills No. 480 and 772; and House Bills No. 1147, 1300, 1349, 1429 and 1621)	Senate Chamber (LIVE STREAMED)

Off the Floor

RULES AND EXECUTIVE  
NOMINATIONS (to consider Senate Bills No. 618 and 664; and certain Executive Nominations)

Senate  
Chamber  
(LIVE  
STREAMED)

**PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES**

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Venango, Senator Hutchinson.

Senator HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I rise today to honor and remember the life of a gentleman, friend, mentor, and true public servant, former Congressman William Floyd Clinger, Jr., who passed away on May 28, 2021, at the age of 92. Born in the city of Warren on April 4, 1929, Congressman Clinger graduated from The Hill School before earning a bachelor's degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1951. His life of public service to our Commonwealth and our nation started that year with his commission as an officer in the United States Navy. Bill served in uniform until 1955, then he returned to Warren where he was an executive at the New Process Company until 1962. Subsequently, he earned his law degree in 1965 from the University of Virginia where he served on the editorial board of the *Virginia Law Review*. After that, Mr. Clinger and his family again returned to their roots in Warren, Pennsylvania, where he was in private law practice for 12 years. During this time, he helped to craft the 1968 Pennsylvania Constitution as an elected delegate to the Pennsylvania constitutional convention.

In 1975, President Gerald R. Ford appointed Mr. Clinger to serve as chief counsel to the United States Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration. Then, in 1978, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives to serve a congressional district covering a vast swath of 17 rural counties in northwestern and northcentral Pennsylvania, and he was subsequently reelected 8 times. Congressman Clinger brought to Washington his passion for economic development and infrastructure assistance for rural communities. In 1995, his colleagues chose him to chair the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, and he co-authored the Information Technology Management Reform Act, also known as the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996. Upon his retirement from Congress, Congressman Clinger joined the faculty of Johns Hopkins University as a Senior Fellow at the Center for Advanced Governmental Studies. He also served a semester at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government as a Fellow at the Institute of Politics.

Bill Clinger influenced and jump-started the eventual political careers of many young people, including the then-assistant district attorney of Erie County, Tom Ridge, when he first ran for Congress in the congressional district next door; his colleague, Rick Santorum, whom Bill escorted around northwestern Pennsylvania early in his upstart United States Senate bid; as well as a young, inquisitive Oil City High School 12th grader who was on a school trip to Washington, D.C., shortly after Bill's first election to Congress in the spring of 1979. On that tour, I got to stop by the small, tucked-away, freshman Congressman's office that seemed to have fewer desks than needed for even a very small staff who was working there. But I was in awe that I got to chat with that humble, self-effacing, and down to earth Congressman himself.

Then, almost 10 years later, as a young naive alternate delegate to the 1988 Republican National Convention in New Or-

leans, I was very appreciative that Congressman Clinger included his delegation from his district in many small private get-togethers with luminaries like Joe Paterno; Secretary of Transportation, Drew Lewis; and Elsie Hillman, among others. I never would have dreamed at the time that my life's journey would by happenstance carry me 4 years later to elected public office as State Representative, where I had a great working relationship with Congressman Clinger and his staff serving the people in the communities of Venango County. Congressman Clinger's advice, counsel, and assistance are invaluable today, and I am forever grateful.

Mr. President, Congressman Clinger lived a long and full life, one that centered on service and helping to mold and shape future generations. It is incumbent upon us to remember this son of Warren and this great Pennsylvanian.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Congressman Clinger was my Congressman as well, and I concur with your remarks and thank you for making them.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Berks, Senator Schwank.

Senator SCHWANK. Mr. President, I rise today to talk about a day, July 16, 2021, as Pennsylvania Park and Recreation Professionals Day in Pennsylvania. Given that it is unlikely we will be here on July 16—at least I hope we will not be—I join with my colleague, Senator Brooks, in introducing a resolution designating that day for our workers and for our parks, our State parks. You know, in Pennsylvania—think about this—we have so many Federal parks and recreation facilities—121 State parks, more than 6,000 local parks, and numerous playgrounds, pools, beaches, campsites, and visitors' centers. I cannot name all of them, quite frankly, and all of those are staffed by individuals who are dedicated to making sure that we have a good experience, that we learn something there, and that we have an opportunity to relax and enjoy nature.

You know, in the past year, Mr. President, I heard this from our Secretary of DCNR, Cindy Dunn, that we actually saw a 26 percent increase in visitations to the State parks during the pandemic. Think of the respite that those parks provided to our constituents. So, you know, in a way, I often think that our parks and recreation professionals were almost like frontline workers, because they were out there helping to manage crowds. There were so many people coming forward to enjoy the resources that we have. I do not think we can thank them enough because they are the stewards of our natural resources, our historical sites, and the places we like to take our children and grandchildren. They are so important to the quality of life that we enjoy here in the Commonwealth. We owe them a debt of gratitude 1 day a year to say, thank you, folks, for what you do. I do not think it is too much. So please join me in celebrating that day on July 16.

Thank you very much, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senator Tartaglione has submitted remarks for the record. 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 gentlewoman from Philadelphia, Senator TARTAGLIONE:)*

Mr. President, today marks 5,463 days since the Pennsylvania legislature last raised the minimum wage. That is almost 15 years, and it is far too long.

Mr. President, as we close in on the 15th anniversary of the enactment of Pennsylvania's last substantial minimum wage increase, I would like to highlight the components of my current minimum wage legislation, Senate Bill No. 12. One of the critical areas where this bill would lead to significant reforms is the enforcement of the Commonwealth's Minimum Wage Act. This topic is often overlooked amid the contentious debate over our minimum wage rates and other issues such as the tipped minimum wage and preemption. Yet, enforcement is the glue that holds the Minimum Wage Act together. It is needed now more than ever, as wage theft continues to run rampant in Pennsylvania and across the United States.

A few years ago, the Economic Policy Institute studied wage theft in the nation's ten most populous States, including Pennsylvania, to determine the true scope of the problem in hard numbers. The results of their research were alarming. According to 2015 data from the U.S. Census Bureau, there were approximately 2.4 million workers in those 10 States who were victims of wage theft, accounting for about 4.1 percent of all minimum-wage-eligible workers and 17.2 percent of all eligible low-wage workers. That means one in every six eligible low-wage workers were victims of wage theft. The average weekly underpayment for these victims was \$64, compared to the \$203 they were actually paid each week. In other words, employers stole almost one-fourth of workers' true earnings. The combined earnings loss in these ten States was more than \$8 billion. If we project that number to all 50 States based on the size of the workforce, the loss amounted to over \$15 billion in 2015 dollars. That amount is more than the total value of all robberies, burglaries, and thefts committed in the U.S. each year.

In Pennsylvania, the numbers were even worse in many ways. The average weekly loss for wage theft victims was \$80, compared to just \$164 in average weekly pay. That means these Pennsylvania workers lost one-third of their true earnings to wage theft. This data is a few years old, but the problem persists. Less than 2 weeks ago, our Attorney General, Josh Shapiro, announced criminal charges against two Delaware County construction contractors who allegedly misclassified employees and committed workers' compensation and unemployment compensation fraud of more than \$110,000 over 3 years. Indeed, wage theft takes many forms, such as misclassification, minimum wage violations, overtime violations, unpaid hours, and illegal deductions from workers' paychecks.

Senate Bill No. 12 would attack wage theft on many different fronts. It would codify the power of the Secretary of Labor to create and revise regulations pertaining to workers classification, workers with disabilities, part-time workers, overtime standards, bonuses, and workers allowances. It would empower the secretary to investigate violations of the Minimum Wage Law and would allow her to assess administrative penalties. Senate Bill No. 12 would triple the potential fines for violations of the law, some of which have not been updated since 1968. My legislation would allow the secretary to bring legal action on behalf of victims to recover their owed wages without requiring the victim to file a formal request. This is vital because it streamlines the recovery process in cases where there are multiple victims of a single employer or where victims may be reluctant to come forward fearing retaliation or reprisals.

Mr. President, employers who commit wage theft have been allowed to get away with violating Pennsylvania's minimum wage laws for far too long. The problem has been so prevalent, I can only imagine that some companies treat the potential sanctions they face as the cost of doing business. My legislation would give real teeth to the Commonwealth's wage enforcement efforts. I urge my colleagues to support Senate Bill No. 12.

Thank you, Mr. President.

### REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If you will allow the Chair a moment of personal privilege, I want to wish my wife a happy 20th anniversary yesterday; unfortunately, I was on the floor. I was one of the dumb legislators who got married in June, and so

for most of the 20 years, we have not spent it together, and this was no different. But I wish my wife a happy 20th anniversary.

Now that I broke every rule of the Senate procedure, I will come back to the desk.

### PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES (Continued)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington, Senator Bartolotta.

Senator BARTOLOTTA. Mr. President, I rise today to share with you a great moment in history, the Whiskey Rebellion, which took place in Washington County and is one of the most notable events of early American history. As an attempt to create a fixed source of revenue, the Treasury Secretary, Alexander Hamilton, proposed a Federal excise tax on whiskey in 1791. Many western Pennsylvanians saw this as targeting a demographic that relied heavily on crops such as corn, rye, and grain. In July of 1794, 400 whiskey rebels--say that three times fast--400 whiskey rebels attacked the home of a tax inspector in Pittsburgh. As the rebellion continued to grow, so did the threat of it spreading to other States. To end the rebellion, President Washington sent a Federal militia of nearly 13,000 men marching into Washington, Westmoreland, and Allegheny Counties. As rebels fled the area, the rebellion soon disbanded. This event marks the only time in American history that a standing President took command of Federal troops.

In an effort to properly recognize the Whiskey Rebellion, the city of Washington, Pennsylvania, annually hosts a festival in July. The Whiskey Rebellion Festival celebrates the heritage and unique character of the region by focusing on the historical significance of the Whiskey Rebellion, an event that is exclusive to western Pennsylvania. The festival honors this important period of America's early days through historic reenactments, period exhibitions and demonstrations, family fun, frontier art, heritage music, and food, all the while shining a national spotlight on the city, county, and region. This event teaches us about our heritage, draws thousands of whiskey enthusiasts and historians, and generates a tremendous economic impact for the 46th Senatorial District.

Since taking office, I have had the pleasure of recognizing the Whiskey Rebellion here on the Senate floor, and I have shared that pride with all of you. I also enjoy the fact that Whiskey Point is right in the middle of my hometown of Monongahela. So there is a lot of history in the southwest. Mr. President, please join me in celebrating the significance of this historic event to not just the 46th Senatorial District, but to our entire Commonwealth.

Thank you, Mr. President, and samples will be available in my office.

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR NOMINATION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

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

### MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF TRUSTEES OF CHEYNEY UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA OF THE STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

June 23, 2021

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, Elise Claire Schell, 1500 North Sixth Street, Harrisburg 17102, Dauphin County, Fifteenth Senatorial District, for appointment as a member of the Council of Trustees of Cheyney University of Pennsylvania of the State System of Higher Education, to serve for a term of six years, and until the successor is appointed and qualified, vice Robert Bogle, Yeadon, resigned.

TOM WOLF  
Governor

### HOUSE MESSAGES

#### SENATE BILLS RETURNED WITH AMENDMENTS

The Clerk of the House of Representatives returned to the Senate **SB 618** and **SB 664**, with the information the House has passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested.

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

#### BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

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

June 23, 2021

Senators SABATINA, KEARNEY, SANTARSIERO, COMITTA, TARTAGLIONE, COSTA and CAPPELLETTI presented to the Chair **SB 752**, entitled:

An Act prohibiting retail establishments from providing single-use carryout plastic bags to consumers at the point of sale; authorizing counties to impose paper carryout bag fee; establishing the Paper Carryout Bag Fee Account; and imposing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on FINANCE, June 23, 2021.

Senators AUMENT and STEFANO presented to the Chair **SB 774**, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing integrated amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, changing the Commonwealth's fiscal period from one year to two years.

Which was committed to the Committee on STATE GOVERNMENT, June 23, 2021.

Senator DUSH presented to the Chair **SB 795**, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Department of General Services, with the approval of the Pennsylvania State Police and the Governor, to grant and convey to Robert Swingle, certain lands and improvements situate in the Township of Richmond, Tioga County.

Which was committed to the Committee on STATE GOVERNMENT, June 23, 2021.

### **BILLS SIGNED**

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Senator Jacob D. Corman III) in the presence of the Senate signed the following bills:

**SB 89** and **HB 664**.

### **RECESS**

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Venango, Senator Hutchinson.

Senator HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now recess until Thursday, June 24, 2021, at 10 a.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 5:47 p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time.