

*Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*



*Governor's  
Executive Budget*

*1983-84*

*Dick Thornburgh, Governor*

# FOREWORD

The Commonwealth's Budget is presented in two volumes; Volume I is a summary volume while Volume II contains the budgetary detail both by department—appropriation and by program—subcategory.

The budget of each department or agency is presented in Volume II first on a departmental—appropriation basis, and then immediately following on a program—subcategory basis. Program—subcategory materials, comments and measures are given by individual department rather than by Commonwealth Program, and thus do not cross departmental lines. However, there is a summary presentation by Commonwealth Program which does cross departmental lines in this summary volume.

The budget is based upon eight broad Commonwealth Programs. Each Commonwealth Program is defined in terms of broadly stated goals of State Government. The Commonwealth Program, Direction and Supportive Services, is used to classify supporting and administrative functions which affect the overall operations of the Commonwealth. The remaining Commonwealth Programs are substantive in nature and deal with the following areas:

- Protection of Persons and Property
- Health—Physical and Mental Well-Being
- Intellectual Development and Education
- Social Development
- Economic Development and Income Maintenance
- Transportation and Communication
- Recreation and Cultural Enrichment

Each Commonwealth program is subdivided into program categories which define program areas that are more specific in nature, and program categories are defined by goals. Program categories are broken down into subcategories, at which point the departmental program presentation evolves.

The resources available to the Commonwealth in the coming fiscal period are allocated on the basis of the program subcategories. Recommendations for major program changes in 1983-84 are identified as Program Revisions which provide detailed justification.

Beyond 1983-84, the projections of financial data, as well as impacts, show the future implications of the 1983-84 recommendations and policies.

Consequently, the five year plan is a base line which represents the future program effort and financial resources needed to sustain the 1983-84 level of commitment.

Significant features which should be kept in mind when reviewing this budget include:

- The amounts shown as "Federal Funds" include appropriations to date as well as anticipated adjustments because of increases or decreases in the amount of funds to be received. Because of the manner in which Federal funds are appropriated, they are deposited as General Fund revenues rather than augmentations. They are not, however, included in the revenue sections of the budget, but continue to be shown with the State funds which they supplement.
- Federal Block Grants are summarized in a special presentation in this volume and the details are included in individual agency and program presentations in volume II.
- In several cases the budget proposes departmental reorganizations or the restructuring of appropriations within departments. For ease of comparison, all columns in the budget presentation are shown consistent with the recommendation in the budget year. This means, however, that the amounts shown in the actual and available columns will not be consistent with those shown in accounting reports and appropriation acts. When this occurs, explanations have been included in the budget. The major items in this budget are:
  - The proposed Department of Corrections. Included in this Department are the Board of Probation and Parole, previously shown as a separate agency, and the State Correctional Institutions and Community Service Centers, which are under the jurisdiction of the General Counsel.
  - With passage of Act 188 the former State-owned colleges and university became the State System of Higher Education independent of the Department of Education. As such funding is now shown under the category Grants and Subsidies rather than Institutional as it was in previous budgets.
  - In January 1983, the Office of Budget and Administration was separated into two agencies: The Office of Administration and The Office of the Budget. The Budget continues to show the Office of Budget and Administration due to the timing of the reorganization.
- Several independent agencies are shown in the budget with an executive department. This is done because of program similarities and it should not be interpreted that the executive department exercises any authority over the independent agency. Shown in this way are: Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency and Pennsylvania Public Television Network (shown in the Department of Education) and the Independent Regulatory Review Commission (shown in the Executive Offices).
- An appendix is included in Volume I showing descriptions and financial statements for all of the active special funds of the Commonwealth not otherwise reflected in the budget.

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Commonwealth of Pennsylvania



Governor's Office

HARRISBURG

February 8, 1983

To the Members of the General Assembly and all Pennsylvanians:

As I begin my second term in office, I am pleased to present my fiscal year 1983-84 budget. This responsible and balanced fiscal blueprint will help the Commonwealth face the difficult challenge of an economy in transition during the 1980's.

I present this budget at a time when a worldwide recession has caught state governments in a classic "squeeze play" — revenues available to us are constrained at precisely the time when there is a greater demand for government services to alleviate economic hardship and create new opportunities for our citizens.

As a result of cost cutting, tough management and the careful setting of priorities, Pennsylvania is faring better than numerous other states affected by the national recession. While recessionary pressures have forced the current state budget into a projected year-end deficit situation, that shortfall is accounted for in this budget document without deep cuts in programs or massive increases in tax rates that other states are being required to contemplate or enact.

This budget will make possible important initiatives in economic development, including a tenfold increase in funding for our newly-inaugurated Ben Franklin Partnership, which will focus the resources of government, business and our academic institutions to create new job opportunities through the development of advanced technology industries in Pennsylvania.

It contains significantly expanded funding for job training programs, and will create an emergency loan program to prevent the threat of home mortgage foreclosures that are being faced by many Pennsylvania workers who have been forced into long term unemployment by the national recession.

Also, this budget will enable us to continue and expand the significantly increased levels of funding that we have provided over the past four years for important human service and education programs.

The total Commonwealth budget for the 1983-84 fiscal year is just under \$13.8 billion. It is comprised of almost \$8 billion in the General Fund, about \$1.2 billion in the Motor License Fund, \$1.5 billion in fees and other special fund revenues, and \$3.1 billion in federal funds. The General Fund represents only a 3.7 percent increase over the previous year, the lowest increase I have recommended as governor. For the fifth year in a row, state spending will defy the rate of inflation.

Also for the fifth consecutive year we will hold the line on the rates of sales, personal income and corporate net income taxes that support our General Fund. Through closing some loopholes in our existing tax structure and enacting some other measures that are detailed herein, we will be able to balance our budget and fund essential government services.

For four years, working together, we have been able to achieve timely enactment of a responsible budget. I trust that we can be successful in this effort again this year. Our goal should be to reach agreement on a fiscally sound budget well in advance of the new fiscal year, which begins July 1. I pledge my administration to support you in this effort.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dick Thornburgh". The signature is stylized and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Dick Thornburgh,  
Governor

Printed by Richard A. 1733

# Almanack

for the Year of Christ

## 1733

Being the Fifth or LEAP-YEAR

By the Author of the Christian's Almanack  
 and the Christian's Almanack  
 for the Year of Christ 1733  
 Printed by R. A. 1733

The Lunation, Eclipses, Judgment of  
 the World, Comets, Meteors, and  
 other Astronomical Observations  
 for the Year of Christ 1733  
 Printed by R. A. 1733

PHILIPPA DE LPHIA

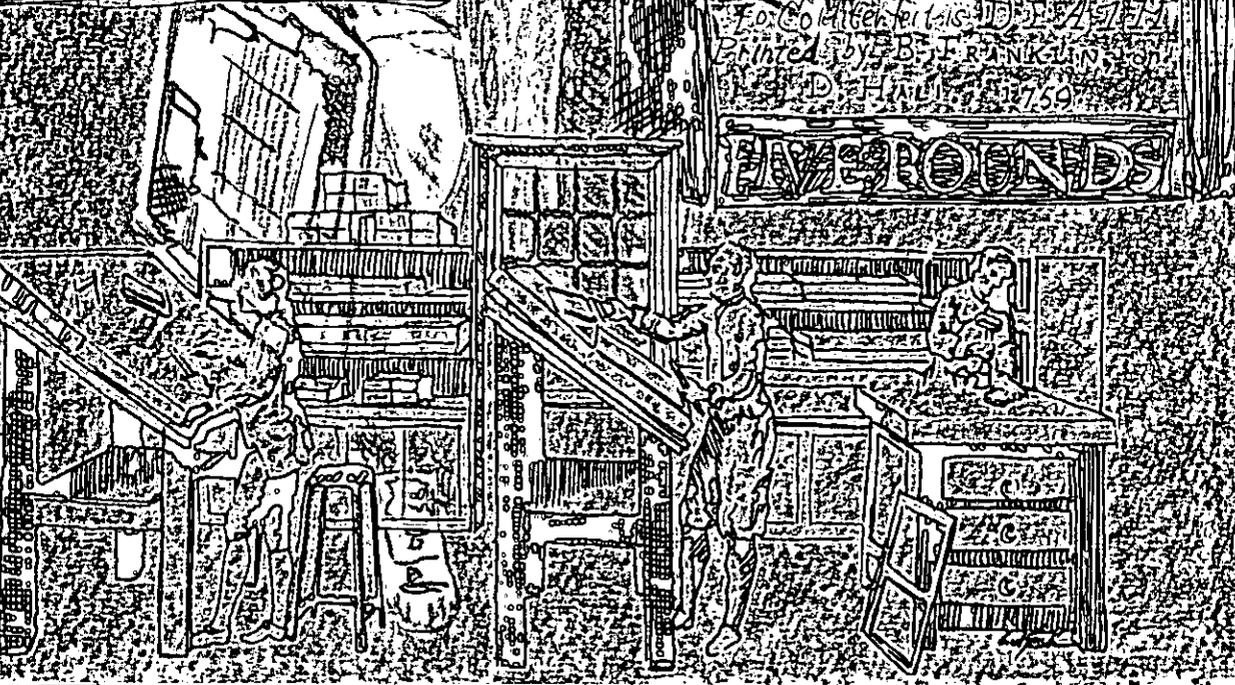
Printed and sold by B. FRANKLIN, at the New  
 Printing Office near the Market  
 in Philadelphia 1733

FIVE POUNDS  
ONE HUNDRED SHILLINGS



For Col. James Oglethorpe's Settlement  
 in Georgia  
 Printed by B. FRANKLIN  
 and D. HULL, 1733

FIVE POUNDS



# Statements

### ***Benjamin Franklin -- Printer***

*Franklin's bookish inclination led his father to make him a printer. At twelve of age Franklin was apprenticed in his brother's print shop and during the five years mastered the printing trade.*

*In 1728, Franklin started his own printshop in Philadelphia, and in 1729 began the Pennsylvania Gazette. In 1732 Franklin's wit found another outlet in the popular "Poor Richards Almanack".*

*One of the profitable jobs that Franklin secured from his contacts in the Assembly was printing the colonial charter and paper currency, for which he contrived a wavy pattern which would be difficult to counterfeit.*

## GENERAL FUND

### Five Year Financial Statement

The projections beyond the 1983-84 fiscal year show future implications of the present budgetary policies and recommendations only. Revenue estimates are based upon current rates and reflect the revenue increase proposals.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Beginning Balance .....	\$ 69,539	\$ 7,521	\$ -235,446	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revenues .....	7,109,561	7,415,493	7,899,911	8,375,300	8,995,300	9,669,000	10,360,100
Adjustments* .....	10,340	11,233	-23,200	-40,800	-47,400	-50,900	-54,200
Revenue Increase Proposal .....	.....	.....	349,300	333,000	351,600	370,100	389,700
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Funds Available .....	\$ 7,189,440	\$ 7,434,247	\$ 7,990,565	\$ 8,667,700	\$ 9,299,500	\$ 9,988,200	\$10,695,600
Expenditures .....	-7,181,919	-7,669,693	-7,985,138	-8,571,273	-9,200,631	-9,974,295	-10,565,782
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Ending Balance .....	<u>\$ 7,521</u>	<u>\$ -235,446</u>	<u>\$ 5,427**</u>	<u>\$ 96,427</u>	<u>\$ 98,869</u>	<u>\$ 13,905</u>	<u>\$ 129,818</u>

\* Includes net revenue accruals, refunds and lapses.

\*\*Ending balance not carried forward after 1983-84.

## FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Motor License Fund\*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Beginning Balance.....	\$ -6,453	\$ 4,040	\$ -27,010	\$ 629	\$ 629	\$ 573	\$ 1,359
Receipts.....	1,200,525	1,121,700	1,125,200	1,139,500	1,155,800	1,173,100	1,191,800
Revenue Increase Proposal.....			88,300	67,200	44,200	46,400	48,700
Funds Available.....	<u>\$1,194,072</u>	<u>\$1,125,740</u>	<u>\$1,186,490</u>	<u>\$1,207,329</u>	<u>\$1,200,629</u>	<u>\$1,220,073</u>	<u>\$1,241,859</u>
Less Expenditures.....	-1,190,032	-1,152,750	-1,185,861	-1,206,700	-1,200,056	-1,218,714	-1,241,025
Ending Balance.....	<u>\$ 4,040</u>	<u>\$ -27,010</u>	<u>\$ 629</u>	<u>\$ 629</u>	<u>\$ 573</u>	<u>\$ 1,359</u>	<u>\$ 834</u>

### Game Fund

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Beginning Balance.....	\$ 21,170	\$ 22,282	\$ 21,076	\$ 17,805	\$ 12,440	\$ 5,188	.....
Receipts.....	33,278	33,348	32,335	31,710	31,320	30,930	31,540
Funds Available.....	<u>\$ 54,448</u>	<u>\$ 55,630</u>	<u>\$ 53,411</u>	<u>\$ 49,515</u>	<u>\$ 43,760</u>	<u>\$ 36,118</u>	<u>\$ 31,540</u>
Less Expenditures.....	-32,166	-34,554	-35,606	-37,075	-38,572	-40,119	-41,718
Ending Balance.....	<u>\$ 22,282</u>	<u>\$ 21,076</u>	<u>\$ 17,805</u>	<u>\$ 12,440</u>	<u>\$ 5,188</u>	<u>\$ -4,001**</u>	<u>\$ -10,178</u>

### Fish Fund

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Beginning Balance.....	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,844	\$ 8,623	\$ 8,992	\$ 8,694	\$ 7,637	5,735
Receipts.....	17,601	20,315	20,957	21,083	21,463	21,821	22,189
Funds Available.....	<u>\$ 25,101</u>	<u>\$ 28,159</u>	<u>\$ 29,580</u>	<u>\$ 30,075</u>	<u>\$ 30,157</u>	<u>\$ 29,458</u>	<u>\$ 27,924</u>
Less Expenditures.....	-17,257	-19,536	-20,588	-21,381	-22,520	-23,723	-24,995
Ending Balance.....	<u>\$ 7,844</u>	<u>\$ 8,623</u>	<u>\$ 8,992</u>	<u>\$ 8,694</u>	<u>\$ 7,637</u>	<u>\$ 5,735</u>	<u>\$ 2,929</u>

\*Excludes restricted revenue.

\*\*Ending deficits not carried forward.

**FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Continued)**

**Boating Fund**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Beginning Balance.....	\$ 4,008	\$ 4,403	\$ 3,776	\$ 2,853	\$ 1,767	\$ 523	.....
Receipts .....	3,599	3,116	3,093	3,090	3,099	3,125	3,148
Funds Available.....	<u>\$ 7,607</u>	<u>\$ 7,519</u>	<u>\$ 6,869</u>	<u>\$ 5,943</u>	<u>\$ 4,866</u>	<u>\$ 3,648</u>	<u>\$ 3,148</u>
Less Expenditures.....	-3,204	-3,743	-4,016	-4,176	-4,343	-4,516	-4,696
Ending Balance .....	<u>\$ 4,403</u>	<u>\$ 3,776</u>	<u>\$ 2,853</u>	<u>\$ 1,767</u>	<u>\$ 523</u>	<u>\$ -868*</u>	<u>\$ -1,548</u>

**Banking Department Fund**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Beginning Balance.....	\$ 1,541	\$ 2,369	\$ 3,202	\$ 3,541	\$ 3,720	\$ 3,906	\$ 4,098
Receipts .....	7,073	7,768	7,499	7,626	7,931	8,248	8,578
Funds Available.....	<u>\$ 8,614</u>	<u>\$ 10,137</u>	<u>\$ 10,701</u>	<u>\$ 11,167</u>	<u>\$ 11,651</u>	<u>\$ 12,154</u>	<u>\$ 12,676</u>
Less Expenditures.....	-6,245	-6,935	-7,160	-7,447	-7,745	-8,056	-8,381
Ending Balance .....	<u>\$ 2,369</u>	<u>\$ 3,202</u>	<u>\$ 3,541</u>	<u>\$ 3,720</u>	<u>\$ 3,906</u>	<u>\$ 4,098</u>	<u>\$ 4,295</u>

**Milk Marketing Fund**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Beginning Balance.....	\$ 256	\$ 328	\$ 256	\$ 175	\$ 175	\$ 178	\$ 181
Receipts .....	1,677	1,700	1,650	1,800	1,875	1,950	2,025
Funds Available.....	<u>\$ 1,933</u>	<u>\$ 2,028</u>	<u>\$ 1,906</u>	<u>\$ 1,975</u>	<u>\$ 2,050</u>	<u>\$ 2,128</u>	<u>\$ 2,206</u>
Less Expenditures.....	-1,605	-1,772	-1,731	-1,800	-1,872	-1,947	-2,025
Ending Balance .....	<u>\$ 328</u>	<u>\$ 256</u>	<u>\$ 175</u>	<u>\$ 175</u>	<u>\$ 178</u>	<u>\$ 181</u>	<u>\$ 181</u>

\*Ending deficits not carried forward

**FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Continued)**

**State Farm Products Show Fund**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Beginning Balance.....	\$ 433	\$ 673	\$ 677	\$ 822	\$ 899	\$ 905	\$ 837
Receipts.....	2,599	2,499	2,673	2,706	2,740	2,775	2,809
Funds Available.....	<u>\$ 3,032</u>	<u>\$ 3,172</u>	<u>\$ 3,350</u>	<u>\$ 3,528</u>	<u>\$ 3,639</u>	<u>\$ 3,680</u>	<u>\$ 3,646</u>
Less Expenditures.....	<u>-2,359</u>	<u>-2,495</u>	<u>-2,528</u>	<u>-2,629</u>	<u>-2,734</u>	<u>-2,843</u>	<u>-2,956</u>
Ending Balance.....	<u>\$ 673</u>	<u>\$ 677</u>	<u>\$ 822</u>	<u>\$ 899</u>	<u>\$ 905</u>	<u>\$ 837</u>	<u>\$ 690</u>

**State Harness Racing Fund**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Beginning Balance.....	\$ 2,343	\$ 3,584	\$ 1,677	\$ 1,485	\$ 1,125	\$ 1,015	\$ 901
Receipts.....	7,435	6,906	6,623	6,383	6,399	6,415	6,432
Funds Available.....	<u>\$ 9,778</u>	<u>\$ 10,490</u>	<u>\$ 8,300</u>	<u>\$ 7,868</u>	<u>\$ 7,524</u>	<u>\$ 7,430</u>	<u>\$ 7,333</u>
Less Expenditures.....	<u>-6,194</u>	<u>-8,813</u>	<u>-6,815</u>	<u>-6,743</u>	<u>-6,509</u>	<u>-6,529</u>	<u>-6,550</u>
Ending Balance.....	<u>\$ 3,584</u>	<u>\$ 1,677</u>	<u>\$ 1,485</u>	<u>\$ 1,125</u>	<u>\$ 1,015</u>	<u>\$ 901</u>	<u>\$ 783</u>

**State Horse Racing Fund**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Beginning Balance.....	\$ 10,956	\$ 7,391	\$ 7,697	\$ 7,224	\$ 7,100	\$ 6,970	\$ 6,837
Receipts.....	17,065	14,316	13,364	13,364	13,364	13,364	13,364
Funds Available.....	<u>\$ 28,021</u>	<u>\$ 21,707</u>	<u>\$ 21,061</u>	<u>\$ 20,588</u>	<u>\$ 20,464</u>	<u>\$ 20,334</u>	<u>\$ 20,201</u>
Less Expenditures.....	<u>-20,630</u>	<u>-14,010</u>	<u>-13,837</u>	<u>-13,488</u>	<u>-13,494</u>	<u>-13,497</u>	<u>-13,504</u>
Ending Balance.....	<u>\$ 7,391</u>	<u>\$ 7,697</u>	<u>\$ 7,224</u>	<u>\$ 7,100</u>	<u>\$ 6,970</u>	<u>\$ 6,837</u>	<u>\$ 6,697</u>

**FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Continued)**

**Pennsylvania Fair Fund**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Beginning Balance.....	\$ 132	\$ 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receipts.....	2,749	2,098	\$ 1,700	\$ 1,579	\$ 1,490	\$ 1,444	\$ 1,398
Funds Available.....	\$ 2,881	\$ 2,194	\$ 1,700	\$ 1,579	\$ 1,490	\$ 1,444	\$ 1,398
Less Expenditures.....	-2,785	-2,194	-1,700	-1,579	-1,490	-1,444	-1,398
Ending Balance.....	\$ 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**State Lottery Fund**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Beginning Balance.....	\$ 75,853	\$ 89,826	\$190,721	\$154,145	\$112,589	\$217,092	\$345,610
Receipts.....	281,818	475,367	490,342	495,770	497,705	535,350	572,715
Add: Reserve From Previous Year.....	34,452	44,193	67,359	68,926	69,439	69,355	76,453
Funds Available.....	\$392,123	\$609,386	\$748,422	\$718,841	\$679,733	\$821,797	\$994,778
Less Expenditures.....	-258,104	-351,306	-525,351	-536,813	-393,286	-399,734	-408,271
Less Reserve for Current Years.....	-44,193	-67,359	-68,926	-69,439	-69,355	-76,453	-83,495
Ending Balance.....	\$ 89,826	\$190,721	\$154,145	\$112,589	\$217,092	\$345,610	\$503,012

**Revenue Sharing Trust Fund**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Beginning Balance.....	\$ 103	\$ 245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receipts.....	245	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Funds Available.....	\$ 348	\$ 362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Less Expenditures.....	-103	-362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ending Balance.....	\$ 245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## FIVE-YEAR DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY BY FUND

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>Governor's Office</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 3,051	\$ 3,240	\$ 3,259	\$ 3,389	\$ 3,525	\$ 3,666	\$ 3,813
<b>Executive Offices</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 37,394	\$ 43,411	\$ 47,271	\$ 49,184	\$ 51,177	\$ 50,518	\$ 52,582
Motor License Fund .....	3,189	3,430	3,426	3,563	3,706	3,854	4,008
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 40,583</u>	<u>\$ 46,841</u>	<u>\$ 50,697</u>	<u>\$ 52,747</u>	<u>\$ 54,883</u>	<u>\$ 54,372</u>	<u>\$ 56,590</u>
<b>Lieutenant Governor's Office</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 532	\$ 605	\$ 609	\$ 633	\$ 658	\$ 685	\$ 713
<b>Attorney General</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 18,647	\$ 20,147	\$ 20,180	\$ 20,984	\$ 21,843	\$ 22,698	\$ 23,605
<b>Auditor General</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 20,331	\$ 22,024	\$ 22,217	\$ 23,105	\$ 24,029	\$ 24,989	\$ 25,987
<b>Treasury</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 262,063	\$ 268,167	\$ 293,902	\$ 332,196	\$ 375,814	\$ 415,233	\$ 441,607
Motor License Fund .....	180,157	182,307	174,866	175,143	174,878	175,767	174,862
Game Fund .....	3	4	6	6	6	6	6
Fish Fund .....	2	3	5	5	5	5	5
Boating Fund .....	2	3	5	5	5	5	5
Banking Department Fund .....	2	3	5	5	5	5	5
Milk Marketing Fund .....	2	6	8	8	8	8	8
State Farm Products Show Fund .....	2	3	5	5	5	5	5
State Harness Racing Fund .....	2	3	5	5	5	5	5
State Horse Racing Fund .....	2	3	5	5	5	5	5
Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	2	3	5	5	5	5	5
State Lottery Fund .....	11	8	8	8	8	8	8
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 442,250</u>	<u>\$ 450,513</u>	<u>\$ 468,825</u>	<u>\$ 507,396</u>	<u>\$ 550,749</u>	<u>\$ 591,057</u>	<u>\$ 616,526</u>
<b>Aging</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 15,516	\$ 1,534	\$ 1,592	\$ 1,656	\$ 1,722	\$ 1,790	\$ 1,865
State Lottery Fund .....	6,200	22,718	29,840	37,080	40,550	44,250	48,200
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 21,716</u>	<u>\$ 24,252</u>	<u>\$ 31,432</u>	<u>\$ 38,736</u>	<u>\$ 42,272</u>	<u>\$ 46,040</u>	<u>\$ 50,065</u>
<b>Agriculture</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 18,187	\$ 19,910	\$ 17,916	\$ 18,560	\$ 19,230	\$ 19,927	\$ 20,652
State Farm Products Show Fund .....	1,416	1,492	1,523	1,624	1,729	1,838	1,951
State Harness Racing Fund .....	5,664	8,257	6,245	6,151	5,893	5,889	5,885
State Horse Racing Fund .....	20,234	13,819	13,640	13,283	13,281	13,276	13,274
Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	2,783	2,601	1,695	1,574	1,485	1,439	1,393
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 48,284</u>	<u>\$ 46,079</u>	<u>\$ 41,019</u>	<u>\$ 41,192</u>	<u>\$ 41,618</u>	<u>\$ 42,369</u>	<u>\$ 43,155</u>
<b>Banking</b>							
Banking Department Fund .....	\$ 6,243	\$ 6,932	\$ 6,841	\$ 7,115	\$ 7,399	\$ 7,694	\$ 8,002

**FIVE-YEAR DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY BY FUND**  
**(Continued)**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	Actual	Available	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
<b>Civil Service</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
<b>Commerce</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 38,057	\$ 40,866	\$ 53,152	\$ 59,030	\$ 64,269	\$ 67,517	\$ 67,775
<b>Community Affairs</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 14,241	\$ 18,269	\$ 15,004	\$ 27,166	\$ 27,457	\$ 27,761	\$ 28,075
<b>Corrections</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 126,141	\$ 149,103	\$ 157,315	\$ 171,872	\$ 194,915	\$ 221,296	\$ 251,508
<b>Crime Commission</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 2,013	\$ 2,117	\$ 2,094	\$ 2,177	\$ 2,264	\$ 2,355	\$ 2,449
<b>Education</b>							
General Fund .....	\$3,325,132	\$3,517,808	\$3,666,132	\$3,997,381	\$4,348,167	\$4,834,603	\$5,129,738
Motor License Fund .....	3,024	2,834	2,706	2,650	2,575	2,510	2,450
TOTAL .....	<u>\$3,328,156</u>	<u>\$3,520,642</u>	<u>\$3,668,838</u>	<u>\$4,000,031</u>	<u>\$4,350,742</u>	<u>\$4,837,113</u>	<u>\$5,132,188</u>
<b>Emergency Management Agency</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 2,092	\$ 2,282	\$ 2,435	\$ 2,532	\$ 2,634	\$ 2,740	\$ 2,849
<b>Environmental Resources</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 105,965	\$ 114,965	\$ 118,257	\$ 121,796	\$ 127,052	\$ 130,421	\$ 135,419
<b>Fish Commission</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4
Fish Fund .....	12,310	13,970	15,281	16,198	17,170	18,200	19,292
Boating Fund .....	3,061	3,628	3,909	4,119	4,326	4,499	4,679
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 15,375</u>	<u>\$ 17,602</u>	<u>\$ 19,194</u>	<u>\$ 20,321</u>	<u>\$ 21,500</u>	<u>\$ 22,703</u>	<u>\$ 23,975</u>
<b>Game Commission</b>							
Game Fund .....	\$ 26,509	\$ 30,170	\$ 29,980	\$ 31,179	\$ 32,426	\$ 33,723	\$ 35,072
<b>General Services</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 104,537	\$ 112,557	\$ 109,376	\$ 109,903	\$ 110,071	\$ 110,700	\$ 110,881
Motor License Fund .....	8,212	8,220	11,220	11,320	11,420	11,520	11,620
Fish Fund .....	64	63	63	63	63	63	63
Boating Fund .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Banking Department Fund .....			314	327	341	357	374
State Lottery Fund .....	537	508	591	617	646	677	705
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund .....	103	362					
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 113,455</u>	<u>\$ 121,712</u>	<u>\$ 121,566</u>	<u>\$ 122,232</u>	<u>\$ 122,543</u>	<u>\$ 123,319</u>	<u>\$ 123,645</u>

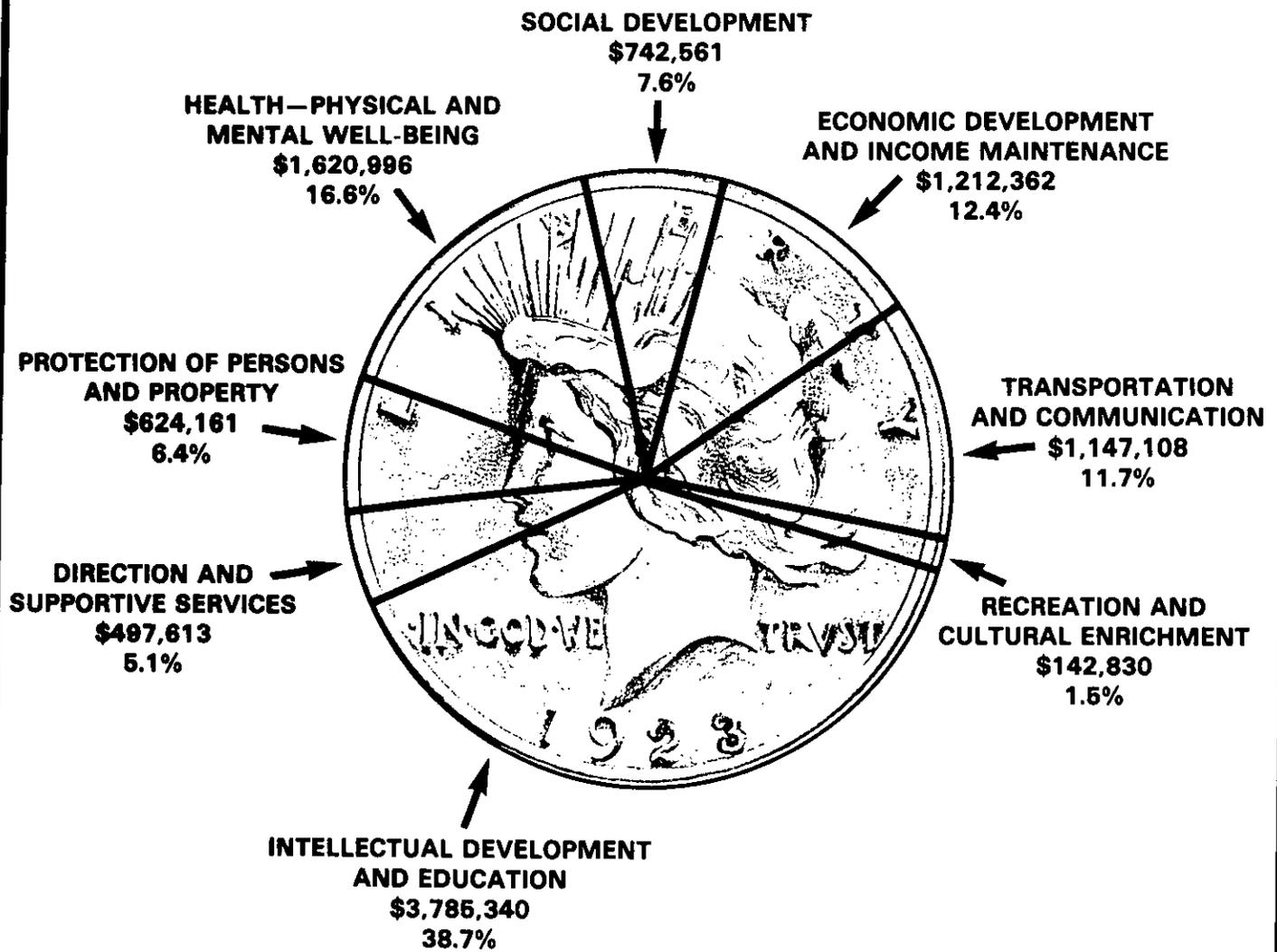
**FIVE-YEAR DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY BY FUND**  
**(Continued)**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>Health</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 106,612	\$ 110,548	\$ 109,924	\$ 111,819	\$ 114,585	\$ 117,535	\$ 120,671
<b>Historical and Museum Commission</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 9,870	\$ 10,310	\$ 10,379	\$ 10,804	\$ 11,251	\$ 11,715	\$ 12,200
<b>Insurance</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 6,408	\$ 6,985	\$ 7,092	\$ 7,376	\$ 7,671	\$ 7,978	\$ 8,297
<b>Labor and Industry</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 33,656	\$ 36,914	\$ 38,750	\$ 39,790	\$ 40,364	\$ 41,154	\$ 41,964
<b>Military Affairs</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 15,211	\$ 19,484	\$ 21,412	\$ 22,476	\$ 24,330	\$ 25,503	\$ 26,468
<b>Milk Marketing Board</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 891	\$ 950	\$ 950	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,175	\$ 1,250	\$ 1,325
Milk Marketing Fund .....	712	766	773	692	689	689	692
TOTAL .....	\$ 1,603	\$ 1,716	\$ 1,723	\$ 1,792	\$ 1,864	\$ 1,939	\$ 2,017
<b>Public Welfare</b>							
General Fund .....	\$2,454,307	\$2,670,895	\$2,736,967	\$2,876,933	\$3,038,186	\$3,212,988	\$3,403,253
<b>Revenue</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 115,898	\$ 128,374	\$ 134,349	\$ 144,450	\$ 150,640	\$ 157,537	\$ 164,602
Motor License Fund .....	3,766	10,137	10,178	10,345	10,519	10,700	10,888
State Harness Racing Fund .....	344	182	185	192	200	208	216
State Horse Racing Fund .....	394	188	192	200	208	216	225
State Lottery Fund .....	216,247	300,212	433,941	434,878	285,406	285,806	286,282
TOTAL .....	\$ 336,649	\$ 439,093	\$ 578,845	\$ 590,065	\$ 446,973	\$ 454,467	\$ 462,213
<b>Securities Commission</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 1,357	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,830	\$ 1,903	\$ 1,979	\$ 2,058	\$ 2,140
<b>State</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 3,582	\$ 3,932	\$ 3,587	\$ 3,667	\$ 3,790	\$ 3,924	\$ 4,065
<b>State Employees' Retirement System</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 1,564	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157
<b>State Police</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 50,112	\$ 55,006	\$ 55,981	\$ 58,231	\$ 60,556	\$ 62,974	\$ 65,490
Motor License Fund .....	107,293	120,324	123,001	127,936	133,053	138,367	143,897
TOTAL .....	\$ 157,405	\$ 175,330	\$ 178,982	\$ 186,167	\$ 193,609	\$ 201,341	\$ 209,387

**FIVE-YEAR DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY BY FUND**  
**(Continued)**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	Actual	Available	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
<b>Tax Equalization Board</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 862	\$ 925	\$ 929	\$ 966	\$ 1,005	\$ 1,045	\$ 1,087
<b>Transportation</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 147,440	\$ 162,882	\$ 173,197	\$ 186,434	\$ 201,121	\$ 216,979	\$ 234,118
Motor License Fund.....	884,391	890,286	860,464	875,743	863,905	875,996	893,300
State Lottery Fund.....	31,545	45,100	56,900	60,149	62,580	64,882	68,945
TOTAL .....	<u>\$1,063,376</u>	<u>\$1,098,268</u>	<u>\$1,090,561</u>	<u>\$1,122,326</u>	<u>\$1,127,606</u>	<u>\$1,157,857</u>	<u>\$1,196,363</u>
<b>Legislature</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 55,491	\$ 63,760	\$ 66,731	\$ 68,880	\$ 71,636	\$ 74,501	\$ 77,481
<b>Judiciary</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 84,754	\$ 89,061	\$ 91,187	\$ 93,718	\$ 96,353	\$ 99,093	\$ 101,941
<b>Commonwealth Total</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 7,181,919	\$ 7,699,693	\$ 7,985,138	\$ 8,571,273	\$ 9,200,631	\$ 9,974,295	\$10,565,782
Motor License Fund.....	1,190,032	1,217,538	1,185,861	1,206,700	1,200,056	1,218,714	1,241,025
Game Fund .....	26,512	30,174	29,986	31,185	32,432	33,729	35,078
Fish Fund .....	12,376	14,036	15,349	16,266	17,238	18,268	19,360
Boating Fund .....	3,065	3,633	3,916	4,126	4,333	4,506	4,686
Banking Department Fund .....	6,245	6,935	7,160	7,447	7,745	8,056	8,381
Milk Marketing Fund .....	714	772	781	700	697	697	700
State Farm Products Show Fund.....	1,418	1,495	1,528	1,629	1,734	1,843	1,956
State Harness Racing Fund.....	8,010	8,442	6,435	6,348	6,098	6,102	6,106
State Horse Racing Fund .....	20,630	14,010	13,837	13,488	13,494	13,497	13,504
Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	2,785	2,604	1,700	1,579	1,490	1,444	1,398
State Lottery Fund.....	254,540	368,546	521,280	532,732	389,190	395,623	404,140
Federal Revenue Sharing Trust Fund....	103	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL.....	<u>\$8,706,349</u>	<u>\$9,368,240</u>	<u>\$9,772,971</u>	<u>\$10,393,473</u>	<u>\$10,875,138</u>	<u>\$11,676,774</u>	<u>\$12,302,116</u>

# Distribution of the Commonwealth Dollar GENERAL FUND AND SPECIAL FUNDS 1983-84 Fiscal Year (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)



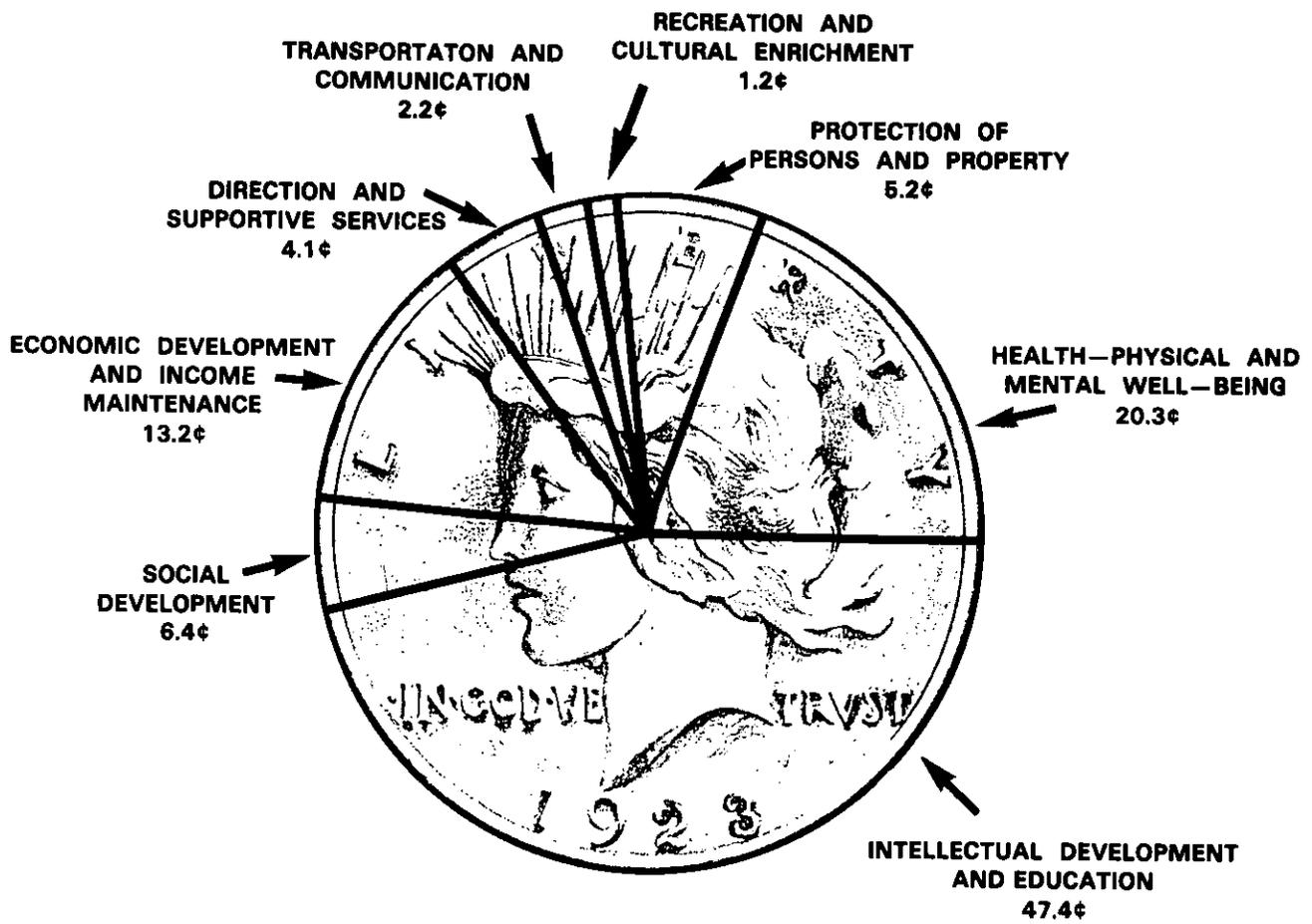
**TOTAL \$9,772,971**

## GENERAL FUND AND SPECIAL FUNDS

### Five-Year Commonwealth Program Summary

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>Commonwealth Program</b>							
Direction and Supportive Services.....	\$ 381,442	\$ 486,408	\$ 497,613	\$ 519,509	\$ 547,735	\$ 571,995	\$ 590,867
Protection of Persons and Property.....	561,615	613,259	624,161	655,154	694,986	740,611	788,988
Health—Physical and Mental Well-Being ..	1,382,989	1,561,763	1,620,996	1,728,720	1,852,431	1,985,423	2,131,957
Intellectual Development and Education ...	3,428,490	3,629,396	3,785,340	4,133,103	4,502,515	5,007,247	5,316,935
Social Development.....	676,280	725,162	742,561	771,110	796,074	821,938	850,557
Economic Development and Income Maintenance.....	1,000,672	1,046,530	1,212,362	1,262,995	1,151,374	1,187,771	1,224,208
Transportation and Communication .....	1,147,660	1,167,212	1,147,108	1,174,543	1,176,246	1,204,130	1,236,627
Recreation and Cultural Enrichment.....	127,221	138,510	142,830	148,429	153,777	157,659	161,977
<b>GENERAL FUND AND SPECIAL FUNDS</b>							
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$ 8,706,349</b>	<b>\$ 9,368,240</b>	<b>\$ 9,772,971</b>	<b>\$10,393,473</b>	<b>\$10,875,138</b>	<b>\$11,676,774</b>	<b>\$12,302,116</b>

# Distribution of the Commonwealth Dollar GENERAL FUND 1983-84 Fiscal Year



**\$1.00**

## GENERAL FUND

### Five-Year Commonwealth Program Summary

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
Direction and Supportive Services . . . . .	\$ 299,716	\$ 318,623	\$ 326,299	\$ 345,151	\$ 370,913	\$ 392,828	\$ 409,308
Protection of Persons and Property . . . . .	362,637	402,610	412,944	437,170	470,306	508,631	549,564
Health—Physical and Mental Well-Being . . . . .	1,382,989	1,561,763	1,620,996	1,728,720	1,852,431	1,985,423	2,131,957
Intellectual Development and Education . . . . .	3,428,490	3,629,396	3,785,340	4,133,103	4,502,515	5,007,247	5,316,935
Social Development . . . . .	475,591	487,780	509,599	529,300	549,814	571,120	593,129
Economic Development and Income Maintenance . . . . .	996,250	1,042,162	1,058,878	1,109,520	1,147,872	1,184,194	1,220,552
Transportation and Communication . . . . .	150,970	166,682	177,487	191,441	206,990	223,680	241,468
Recreation and Cultural Enrichment . . . . .	85,276	90,677	93,595	96,868	99,790	101,172	102,869
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b><u>\$7,181,919</u></b>	<b><u>\$7,699,693</u></b>	<b><u>\$7,985,138</u></b>	<b><u>\$8,571,273</u></b>	<b><u>\$9,200,631</u></b>	<b><u>\$9,974,295</u></b>	<b><u>\$10,565,782</u></b>

## FIVE YEAR SUMMARY OF COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS

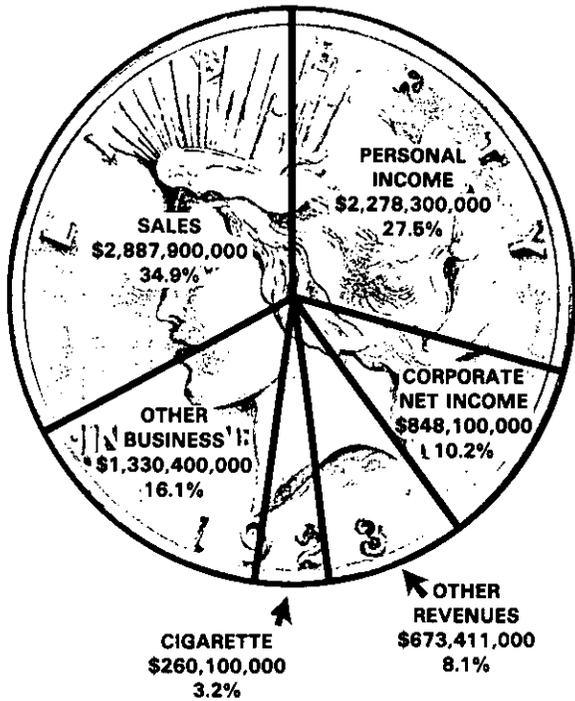
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>DIRECTION AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES</b>							
GENERAL FUND.....	\$ 299,716	\$ 318,623	\$ 326,299	\$ 345,151	\$ 370,913	\$ 392,828	\$ 409,308
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	81,726	167,785	171,314	174,358	176,822	179,167	181,559
FEDERAL FUNDS.....	1,240	2,021	1,538	1,492	1,508	1,566	1,626
OTHER FUNDS.....	56,257	62,317	64,329	67,617	70,954	74,508	78,217
<b>TOTAL-OPERATING.....</b>	<b>\$ 438,939</b>	<b>\$ 550,746</b>	<b>\$ 563,480</b>	<b>\$ 588,618</b>	<b>\$ 620,197</b>	<b>\$ 648,069</b>	<b>\$ 670,710</b>
CAPITAL BOND AUTHORIZATION.	\$ 7,698	\$ 21,642	\$ 2,640	\$ 800	\$ 825	\$ 875	\$ 925
<b>PROGRAM TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$ 446,637</b>	<b>\$ 572,388</b>	<b>\$ 566,120</b>	<b>\$ 589,418</b>	<b>\$ 621,022</b>	<b>\$ 648,944</b>	<b>\$ 671,635</b>
<b>PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY</b>							
GENERAL FUND.....	\$ 362,637	\$ 402,610	\$ 412,944	\$ 437,170	\$ 470,306	\$ 508,631	\$ 549,564
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	198,978	210,649	211,217	217,984	224,680	231,980	239,424
FEDERAL FUNDS.....	37,779	33,463	21,567	21,272	20,674	21,071	21,956
OTHER FUNDS.....	249,644	275,278	264,949	268,238	277,358	277,296	287,998
<b>TOTAL-OPERATING.....</b>	<b>\$ 849,038</b>	<b>\$ 922,000</b>	<b>\$ 910,677</b>	<b>\$ 944,664</b>	<b>\$ 993,018</b>	<b>\$ 1,038,978</b>	<b>\$ 1,098,942</b>
CAPITAL BOND AUTHORIZATION.	\$ 115,110	\$ 33,600	\$ 25,853	\$ 23,025	\$ 24,375	\$ 25,850	\$ 27,000
<b>PROGRAM TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$ 964,148</b>	<b>\$ 955,600</b>	<b>\$ 936,530</b>	<b>\$ 967,689</b>	<b>\$ 1,017,393</b>	<b>\$ 1,064,828</b>	<b>\$ 1,125,942</b>
<b>HEALTH-PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING</b>							
GENERAL FUND.....	\$ 1,382,989	\$ 1,561,763	\$ 1,620,996	\$ 1,728,720	\$ 1,852,431	\$ 1,985,423	\$ 2,131,957
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEDERAL FUNDS.....	962,620	1,061,186	1,062,567	1,111,176	1,186,473	1,262,508	1,352,269
OTHER FUNDS.....	69,387	88,196	95,692	97,644	99,975	102,241	103,930
<b>TOTAL-OPERATING.....</b>	<b>\$ 2,414,996</b>	<b>\$ 2,711,145</b>	<b>\$ 2,779,255</b>	<b>\$ 2,937,540</b>	<b>\$ 3,138,879</b>	<b>\$ 3,350,172</b>	<b>\$ 3,588,156</b>
CAPITAL BOND AUTHORIZATION.	\$ 12,254	\$ .....	\$ 2,636	\$ 13,525	\$ 8,825	\$ 8,975	\$ 9,700
<b>PROGRAM TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$ 2,427,250</b>	<b>\$ 2,711,145</b>	<b>\$ 2,781,891</b>	<b>\$ 2,951,065</b>	<b>\$ 3,147,704</b>	<b>\$ 3,359,147</b>	<b>\$ 3,597,856</b>
<b>INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION</b>							
GENERAL FUND.....	\$ 3,428,490	\$ 3,629,396	\$ 3,785,340	\$ 4,133,103	\$ 4,502,515	\$ 5,007,247	\$ 5,316,935
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEDERAL FUNDS.....	16,407	40,756	39,032	38,659	39,002	39,369	39,751
OTHER FUNDS.....	329,819	318,507	315,070	312,054	315,382	318,769	322,784
<b>TOTAL-OPERATING.....</b>	<b>\$ 3,774,716</b>	<b>\$ 3,988,659</b>	<b>\$ 4,139,442</b>	<b>\$ 4,483,816</b>	<b>\$ 4,856,899</b>	<b>\$ 5,365,385</b>	<b>\$ 5,679,470</b>
CAPITAL BOND AUTHORIZATION.	\$ 69,023	\$ 35,720	\$ 11,092	\$ 20,000	\$ 21,000	\$ 22,000	\$ 23,500
<b>PROGRAM TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$ 3,843,739</b>	<b>\$ 4,024,379</b>	<b>\$ 4,150,534</b>	<b>\$ 4,503,816</b>	<b>\$ 4,877,899</b>	<b>\$ 5,387,385</b>	<b>\$ 5,702,970</b>
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>							
GENERAL FUND.....	\$ 475,591	\$ 487,780	\$ 509,599	\$ 529,300	\$ 549,814	\$ 571,120	\$ 593,129
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	200,669	237,382	232,962	241,810	246,260	250,818	257,428
FEDERAL FUNDS.....	425,087	407,063	394,433	405,325	415,068	426,054	437,452
OTHER FUNDS.....	11,936	11,352	12,779	13,289	13,821	14,373	14,948
<b>TOTAL-OPERATING.....</b>	<b>\$ 1,113,283</b>	<b>\$ 1,143,577</b>	<b>\$ 1,149,773</b>	<b>\$ 1,189,724</b>	<b>\$ 1,224,963</b>	<b>\$ 1,262,365</b>	<b>\$ 1,302,957</b>

**FIVE YEAR SUMMARY OF COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS  
(CONTINUED)**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	Actual	Available	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INCOME MAINTENANCE</b>							
GENERAL FUND.....	\$ 996,250	\$ 1,042,162	\$ 1,058,878	\$ 1,109,520	\$ 1,147,872	\$ 1,184,194	\$ 1,220,552
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	4,422	4,368	153,484	153,475	3,502	3,577	3,656
FEDERAL FUNDS.....	766,679	893,214	964,137	1,028,057	1,041,938	1,056,921	1,079,851
OTHER FUNDS.....	47,143	50,134	54,951	57,160	59,499	61,810	63,936
<b>TOTAL-OPERATING.....</b>	<b>\$ 1,814,494</b>	<b>\$ 1,989,878</b>	<b>\$ 2,231,450</b>	<b>\$ 2,348,212</b>	<b>\$ 2,252,811</b>	<b>\$ 2,306,502</b>	<b>\$ 2,367,995</b>
CAPITAL BOND AUTHORIZATION.	\$ .....	\$ 3,460	\$ 11,455	\$ 1,400	\$ 850	\$ 600	\$ 650
<b>PROGRAM TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$ 1,814,494</b>	<b>\$ 1,993,338</b>	<b>\$ 2,242,905</b>	<b>\$ 2,349,612</b>	<b>\$ 2,253,661</b>	<b>\$ 2,307,102</b>	<b>\$ 2,368,645</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION</b>							
GENERAL FUND.....	\$ 150,970	\$ 166,682	\$ 177,487	\$ 191,441	\$ 206,990	\$ 223,680	\$ 241,468
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	996,690	1,000,530	969,621	983,012	969,256	980,450	995,159
FEDERAL FUNDS.....	413,520	597,629	571,857	578,239	582,046	590,107	608,006
OTHER FUNDS.....	106,668	97,438	130,168	144,293	160,099	171,928	187,088
<b>TOTAL-OPERATING.....</b>	<b>\$ 1,667,848</b>	<b>\$ 1,862,279</b>	<b>\$ 1,849,133</b>	<b>\$ 1,896,985</b>	<b>\$ 1,918,391</b>	<b>\$ 1,966,165</b>	<b>\$ 2,031,721</b>
CAPITAL BOND AUTHORIZATION.	\$ 31,026	\$ 747,800	\$ 21,929	\$ 22,900	\$ 23,975	\$ 25,075	\$ 26,200
<b>PROGRAM TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$ 1,698,874</b>	<b>\$ 2,610,079</b>	<b>\$ 1,871,062</b>	<b>\$ 1,919,885</b>	<b>\$ 1,942,366</b>	<b>\$ 1,991,240</b>	<b>\$ 2,057,921</b>
<b>RECREATION AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT</b>							
GENERAL FUND.....	\$ 85,276	\$ 90,677	\$ 93,595	\$ 96,868	\$ 99,790	\$ 101,172	\$ 102,869
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	41,945	47,833	49,235	51,561	53,987	56,487	59,108
FEDERAL FUNDS.....	14,505	11,061	11,601	9,198	9,383	8,353	8,603
OTHER FUNDS.....	10,387	11,697	11,055	11,754	11,980	12,228	12,474
<b>TOTAL-OPERATING.....</b>	<b>\$ 152,113</b>	<b>\$ 161,268</b>	<b>\$ 165,486</b>	<b>\$ 169,381</b>	<b>\$ 175,140</b>	<b>\$ 178,240</b>	<b>\$ 183,054</b>
CAPITAL BOND AUTHORIZATION.	\$ 10,836	\$ .....	\$ 2,146	\$ 5,350	\$ 6,150	\$ 6,625	\$ 7,025
<b>PROGRAM TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$ 162,949</b>	<b>\$ 161,268</b>	<b>\$ 167,632</b>	<b>\$ 174,731</b>	<b>\$ 181,290</b>	<b>\$ 184,865</b>	<b>\$ 190,079</b>
<b>COMMONWEALTH TOTALS</b>							
GENERAL FUND.....	\$ 7,181,919	\$ 7,699,693	\$ 7,985,138	\$ 8,571,273	\$ 9,200,631	\$ 9,974,295	\$ 10,565,782
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	1,524,430	1,668,547	1,787,833	1,822,200	1,674,507	1,702,479	1,736,334
FEDERAL FUNDS.....	2,637,837	3,046,393	3,066,732	3,193,418	3,296,092	3,405,949	3,549,514
OTHER FUNDS.....	881,241	914,919	948,993	972,049	1,009,068	1,033,153	1,071,375
<b>TOTAL-OPERATING.....</b>	<b>\$ 12,225,427</b>	<b>\$ 13,329,552</b>	<b>\$ 13,788,696</b>	<b>\$ 14,558,940</b>	<b>\$ 15,180,298</b>	<b>\$ 16,115,876</b>	<b>\$ 16,923,005</b>
CAPITAL BOND AUTHORIZATION.	\$ 245,947	\$ 842,222	\$ 77,751	\$ 87,000	\$ 86,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 95,000
<b>PROGRAM TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$ 12,471,374</b>	<b>\$ 14,171,774</b>	<b>\$ 13,866,447</b>	<b>\$ 14,645,940</b>	<b>\$ 15,266,298</b>	<b>\$ 16,205,876</b>	<b>\$ 17,018,005</b>

INCOME



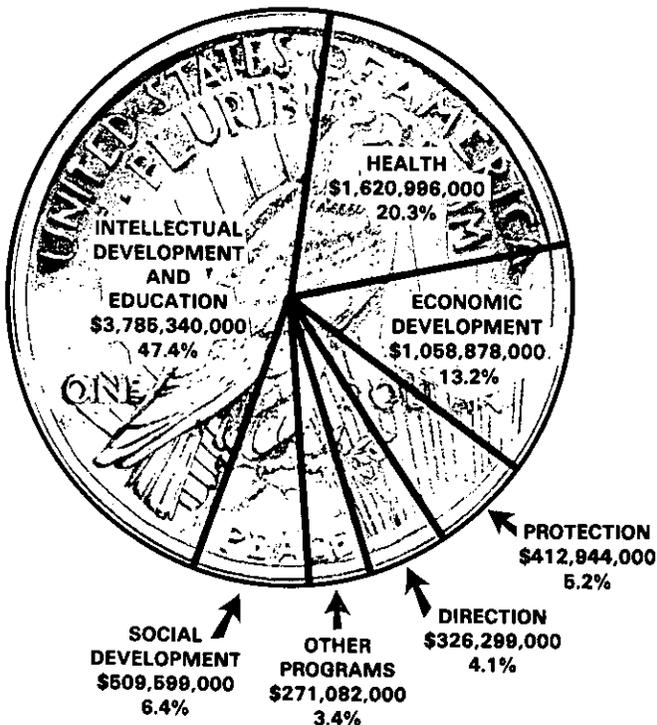
## Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

### 1983-84 Fiscal Year GENERAL FUND

TOTAL INCOME	\$8,278,211,000
LESS REFUNDS	-52,200,000
BEGINNING BALANCE	-236,446,000

TOTAL \$7,990,565,000

OUTGO



TOTAL OUTGO	\$7,985,138,000
PLUS ENDING SURPLUS	5,427,000

TOTAL \$7,990,565,000

## GENERAL FUND

### Program Summary

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	1982-83		1983-84	
Direction and Supportive Services .....	\$ 318,623	4.1%	\$ 326,299	4.1%
Protection of Persons and Property .....	402,610	5.2%	412,944	5.2%
Health—Physical and Mental Well-Being .....	1,561,763	20.3%	1,620,996	20.3%
Intellectual Development and Education .....	3,629,396	47.2%	3,785,340	47.4%
Social Development .....	487,780	6.3%	509,599	6.4%
Economic Development and Income Maintenance.....	1,042,162	13.5%	1,058,878	13.2%
Transportation and Communications.....	166,682	2.2%	177,487	2.2%
Recreation and Cultural Enrichment .....	90,677	1.2%	93,595	1.2%
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	\$7,699,693	100.0%	\$7,985,138	100.0%

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REVISIONS

The 1983-84 Commonwealth Budget reflects those new initiatives, program decreases, increases and expansions, which are recommended to address the most pressing economic, consumer and social problems confronting the citizens of Pennsylvania.

### GENERAL FUND

Department/Appropriation	Program Revision Title	1983-84 State Funds (In thousands)
<b>Commerce</b>		
Pennsylvania Capital Loan Program	Expansion of Industrial Development Activities . . . . .	\$ 1,000
Frankford Arsenal	Expansion of Industrial Development Activities . . . . .	1,000
Productivity Center	Expansion of Industrial Development Activities . . . . .	500
	<b>Program Revision Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,500</b>
Ben Franklin Partnership	Ben Franklin Partnership . . . . .	\$ 9,000
	<b>Department Total</b>	<b>\$ 11,500</b>
<b>Community Affairs</b>		
Community Economic Recovery	Community Economic Recovery . . . . .	\$ 750
	<b>Department Total</b>	<b>\$ 750</b>
<b>Education</b>		
Job Training Partnership	Job Training Partnership . . . . .	\$ 4,900*
Math and Science Instructional Development	Math and Science Instructional Development . . . . .	300
Advanced Technology Instructional Development	Advanced Technology Instructional Development . . . . .	2,000
School Employees' Retirement Fund — Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts	Retirement Cost Containment . . . . .	—36,000**
	<b>Department Total</b>	<b>\$—28,800</b>
<b>General Services</b>		
Energy Conservation Projects	Energy Conservation Projects . . . . .	\$ 1,000
	<b>Department Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,000</b>

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REVISIONS

### GENERAL FUND (continued)

Department/Appropriation	Program Revision Title	1983-84 State Funds (in thousands)
<b>Labor and Industry</b>		
Job Training Partnership	Job Training Partnership .....	\$ 2,025*
<b>Department Total</b>		<u>\$ 2,025</u>
<b>Public Welfare</b>		
Medical Assistance -- Inpatient	Hospital Cost Containment .....	\$-110,328
Public Assistance Transportation Block Grant	Public Assistance Transportation Block Grant .....	7,000
<b>Department Total</b>		<u>\$-103,328</u>
<b>State Employees' Retirement System</b>		
Various	Retirement Cost Containment .....	\$-19,395**
<b>Department Total</b>		<u>\$-19,395</u>
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b>		<u><u>\$-136,248</u></u>

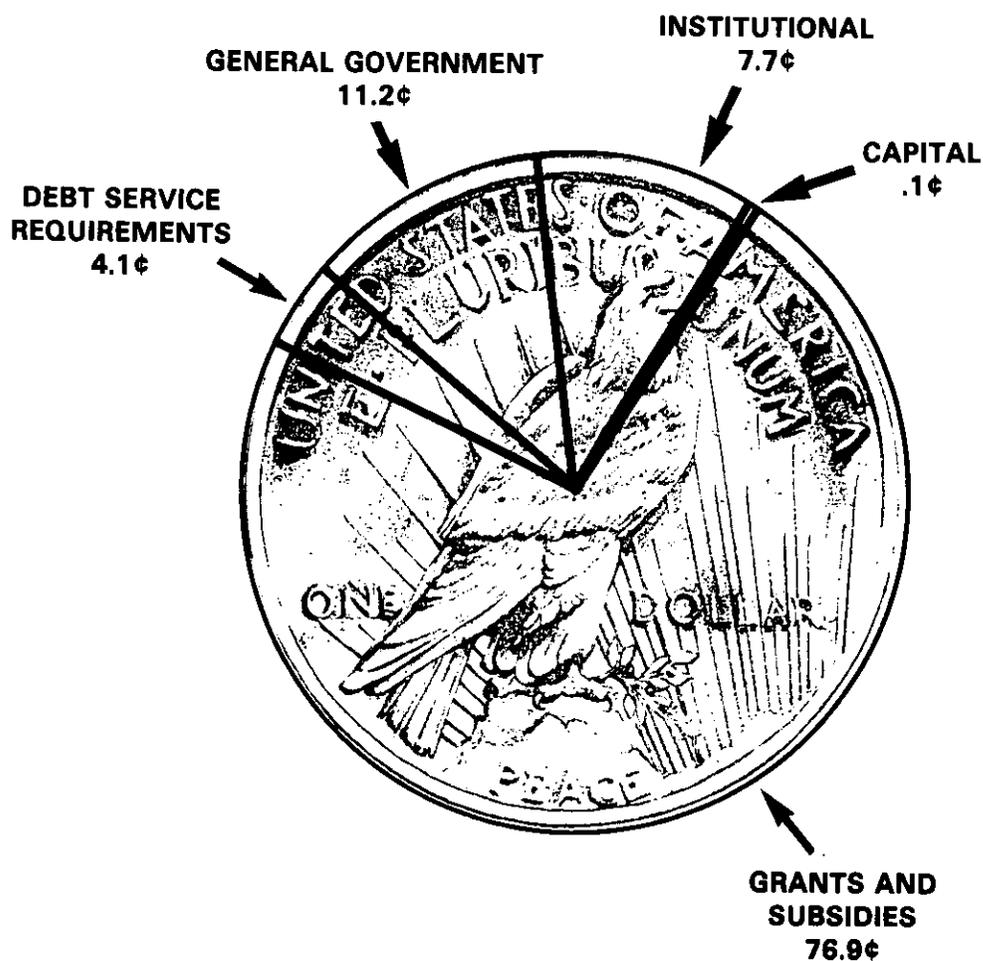
### LOTTERY FUND

<b>Aging</b>		
Aging Programs	Expansion of In-Home Services .....	\$ 7,500
<b>Department Total</b>		<u>\$ 7,500</u>
<b>Revenue</b>		
Housing Assistance for Unemployed Pennsylvanians	Housing Assistance for Unemployed Pennsylvanians ..	\$150,000
<b>Department Total</b>		<u>\$150,000</u>
<b>Transportation</b>		
Free Transit for the Elderly	Increase Free Elderly Transit Grants .....	\$ 11,700
<b>Department Total</b>		<u>\$ 11,700</u>
<b>LOTTERY FUND TOTAL</b>		<u><u>\$169,200</u></u>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM REVISIONS</b>		<u><u>\$ 32,952</u></u>

\*The total Program Revision for Job Training Partnership will cost \$6.9 million. Details are presented in the appendix to the Employability Development -- Socially and Economically Handicapped subcategory in the Department of Labor and Industry.

\*\*The total Program Revision for Retirement Cost Containment will save \$111.5 million. The details are presented in the appendix to the General Administration and Support subcategory shown under the State Employees' Retirement System.

# USE OF THE GENERAL FUND DOLLAR 1983-84 FISCAL YEAR



**\$1.00**

# FEDERAL BLOCK GRANTS

The Federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 created nine block grants. Eight of those are being implemented during 1982-83. The State currently has no plans to implement the Health Primary Care Block grant. In addition, information is provided herein on the Job Training Partnership Act which has not been labeled by the Federal government as a block grant but which provides for a program that operates in a very similar manner to the original block grants.

The following tables provide information on the estimated amounts to be received from the Federal government and an estimated distribution of the funds by program within the block grant.

The distribution by program is a preliminary proposal only. Opportunities for public review and comment and the public hearing process will provide feedback from affected groups and the public which may result in modifications to the distribution.

The estimates of total funding for each block are very preliminary. The State must begin planning for the use of these funds long before the Federal appropriation process is complete and final Federal allocations of funds are known.

The Social Services Block Grant has changed very little from the previous Title XX Social Services program; therefore, it is distributed at a level comparable to prior years.

In general the amount shown for administration costs represents the amount that Federal law permits under that particular block grant. It is shown for informational purposes although in many cases it is anticipated that less than the full amount will be spent. The major exception to this approach is the Education block grant. The law permits up to 20 percent to be spent for administration, but a more realistic figure of about 10 percent is shown.

## COMMUNITY SERVICES

The block grant provides funds for community based programs that offer health, nutrition, housing and employment related services to improve the standard of living of low-income persons.

Programs consolidated into the block include Community Action; Senior Opportunities and Services; Community Food and Nutrition; Energy Conservation; Training, Evaluation and Technical Assistance.

Ninety percent of the block in 1981-82 was allocated to existing Community Action Agencies (CAA's), 5 percent allowed for administration and the remaining 5 percent was appropriated for Headstart activities. The 90 percent program monies are being granted to existing CAA's for maintenance or operating costs, energy coordination; Pennsylvania Intergovernmental Council; Pennsylvania Director's Association for Community Action; and competitive grants in the areas of employment training, job preparedness, community conservation corps, community economic development, summer employment and youth programs and emergency assistance. The 90 percent requirement was extended to the 1982-83 funding year. However, in 1983-84 existing CAA's will have to compete with non-CAA's for funding in these areas. The 1982-83 fiscal year reflects carryover of unexpended 1981-82 funding authority. The 1983-84 funding level reflects the actual funding level anticipated from Federal sources.

The funds estimated for administration are based on the statutory limitation of five percent and will be utilized for program purposes if not needed for administration.

Appropriation/Program	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual			1982-83 Estimate			1983-84 Recommended
	Categorical	Block	Total	Categorical	Block	Total	Block
Administration.....	.....	\$ 218	\$ 218	.....	\$ 395	\$ 395	\$ 667
Headstart.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	491	491	.....
Community Services.....	.....	8,771	8,771	.....	18,000	18,000	13,300
Economic Development Committee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	97	33
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$ 8,989</b>	<b>\$ 8,989</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$ 18,983</b>	<b>\$ 18,983</b>	<b>\$ 14,000</b>

## SMALL COMMUNITIES

Program funds will provide assistance in expanding low and moderate income housing opportunities; promote more rational land use; increase economic opportunities for low and moderate income persons; and correct deficiencies in public facilities that affect the public health and safety.

Due to the late issuance of Federal regulations and guidelines, the Department was only able to commit minimal funds before the close of the fiscal year. However, the block grant has a multiple year funding cycle and the funds did remain available to the State. In 1982-83 a funding level of \$41,922,000 is anticipated. Approximately half of this total will fund Federal commitments made on multi-year contracts. The remaining funds will be distributed to small communities for economic development programs and community conservation.

The funds estimated for administration are based on the statutory limitation of two percent and will be utilized for program purposes if not needed to fund administration.

Appropriation/Program	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual			1982-83 Estimate			1983-84 Recommended
	Categorical	Block	Total	Categorical	Block	Total	Block
Administration.....	.....	\$ 133	\$ 133	.....	\$ 700	\$ 700	\$ 800
Small Communities (DCA).....	.....	155	155	.....	41,922	41,922	41,800
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$ 288</b>	<b>\$ 288</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$ 42,622</b>	<b>\$ 42,622</b>	<b>\$ 42,600</b>

## EDUCATION

The Federal law provides that the Commonwealth must distribute at least 80 percent of the block to school districts and may keep up to 20 percent for administration. The proposed distribution provides 90 percent distribution to districts. The Federal law provides that the Commonwealth cannot tell the districts how to spend their block grant as long as it is spent within the area of the antecedent programs. The school district block is distributed according to a formula based on students and poverty/disadvantaged factors.

Appropriation/Program	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual			1982-83 Estimate			1983-84 Recommended
	Categorical	Block	Total	Categorical	Block	Total	Block
<b>Administration:</b>							
Civil Rights .....	\$ 149		\$ 149	\$ 50		\$ 50	
Community Education .....	38		38	1		1	
Career Education* .....	82		82	104		104	
Basic Skills .....	180		180	13		13	
Strengthening State Agencies .....	1,789		1,789	60		60	
Education Innovation .....	274		274	45		45	
Teacher Centers .....	15		15	33		33	
Administration of School Libraries .....	482		482	75		75	
Education Block Grant — Administration .....					\$ 2,100	\$ 2,100	\$ 2,137**
Subtotal .....	\$ 3,009		\$ 3,009	\$ 381	\$ 2,100	\$ 2,481	\$ 2,137
<b>School Districts:</b>							
Title II Basic Skills .....	\$ 141		\$ 141				
Title III Special Skills .....	302		302				
Title IV Education Improvement .....	11,834		11,834				
Title VI Emergency School Aid .....	2,800		2,800				
Title IX Special Program .....	70		70				
Career Education .....	319		319				
Title V Teacher Training .....	930		930				
National Science Foundation .....	200		200				
Education Block Grant — School District Distribution .....					\$ 17,367	\$ 17,367	\$ 17,671
Education Block Grant — School Improvement .....					735	735	749
Education Block Grant — Technology Initiative .....					798	798	912
Subtotal .....	\$ 16,596		\$ 16,596		\$ 18,900	\$ 18,900	\$ 19,332
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 19,605</b>		<b>\$ 19,605</b>	<b>\$ 381</b>	<b>\$ 21,000</b>	<b>\$ 21,381</b>	<b>\$ 21,469</b>

\*1983-84 includes a categorical appropriation of \$20,000 as well as the block grant.

\*\*Includes \$100,000 carryover from 1982-83.

## MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

This block grant provides funds for health services for mothers and children to reduce infant mortality and the incidence of preventable diseases and handicapping conditions among children; rehabilitative services for blind and disabled individuals under age 16, and treatment and care for crippled children.

Consolidated programs include maternal and child health services/crippled children's services, supplemental security income, disabled children's services, lead based paint poisoning prevention, and genetic diseases.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 provides that the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) monitor administrative expenses to insure they do not exceed traditional levels. In accordance with DHHS final rules and regulations, administrative costs will not exceed 10 percent.

Appropriation/Program	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual			1982-83 Estimate			1983-84 Recommended
	Categorical	Block	Total	Categorical	Block	Total	Block
<b>Maternal and Child Health Services Block</b>							
Grant.....		\$ 10,710	\$ 10,710				
Administration.....					\$ 1,562	\$ 1,562	\$ 1,436
Maternal and Child Health Services.....	\$ 3,128		3,128	\$ 40	10,184	10,224	9,596
Crippled Children's Services.....	944		944		4,995	4,995	4,635
Supplemental Security Income Services.....	1,182		1,182	865	1,110	1,975	
Genetic Disease Testing and Counseling.....	483		483	400		400	
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$ 5,737</b>	<b>\$ 10,710</b>	<b>\$ 16,447</b>	<b>\$ 1,305</b>	<b>\$17,851</b>	<b>\$19,156</b>	<b>\$15,667</b>

\*\$100,000 categorical also recommended.

## PREVENTIVE HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES

This block grant provides for preventive health services for individuals and families, and for a variety of public health services to reduce preventable morbidity and mortality. Programs consolidated into the block grant include emergency medical services, health incentive grants, hypertension control, rodent control, health education/risk reduction, and rape prevention and crisis services.

During 1981-82 and 1982-83 many State and local health programs continued to operate from categorical funds awarded prior to October 1, 1981 reducing the amount of block grant funding necessary to maintain programs at approximate prior levels. Unused block grant funds are carried forward to next fiscal year.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act provides a ceiling of ten percent on funds which may be used for administration.

Appropriation/Program	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual			1982-83 Estimate			1983-84 Recommended
	Categorical	Block	Total	Categorical	Block	Total	Block
Administration:							
Department of Health .....					\$ 355	\$ 355	\$ 279
Department of Environmental Resources (DER) .....					188	188	128
Preventive Health and Health Services .....		\$ 1,087	\$ 1,087				
Emergency Medical Services .....					907	907	704
Health Education and Prevention .....					1,323	1,323	1,014
Tuberculosis Programs .....					848	848	519
Health Education/Risk Reduction .....	\$ 691		691	\$ 250		250	
Hypertension .....	471		471	46		46	
Rodent Control (DER) .....		586	586		1,877	1,877	1,284
Rape Crisis Centers (DPW) .....		76	76		219	219	157
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,162</b>	<b>\$ 1,749</b>	<b>\$ 2,911</b>	<b>\$ 296</b>	<b>\$ 5,717</b>	<b>\$ 6,013</b>	<b>\$ 4,085</b>

## ALCOHOL DRUG ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH

This block grant provides funds to establish and maintain programs to combat alcohol and drug abuse, to care for the mentally ill and to promote mental health. Consolidated programs include: community mental health centers, drug abuse, community services, drug abuse prevention formula grants, alcohol formula grants and alcoholism treatment and rehabilitation.

Block grant estimates are higher in 1982-83 than 1981-82 because many State and local health provider programs were awarded Federal categorical grants prior to October 1, 1981 which essentially provided forward funding for program operations in 1981-82. Unused block grants are carried forward to the next fiscal year.

Appropriation/Program	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual			1982-83 Estimate			1983-84 Recommended
	Categorical	Block	Total	Categorical	Block	Total	Block
Community Mental Health Administration . . .		\$ 440	\$ 440		\$ 714	\$ 714	\$ 592
Alcohol and Drug Abuse — Administration . .					1,597	1,597	1,295
Mental Health — Community Mental Health .		2,256	2,256		12,656	12,656	14,930
Drug and Alcohol Services . . . . .		963	963				
Alcohol Grant Programs . . . . .					4,624	4,624	4,432
Preventive Alcohol Services . . . . .					400	400	
Drug Grant Programs . . . . .					8,397	8,397	8,049
NIDA — Statewide Treatment Services for Drug Abusers — Administration . . . . .	\$ 510		510	\$ 81		81	
NIAAA — Alcohol Formula Grant . . . . .	1,150		1,150	120		120	
NIDA — Drug Formula Grant . . . . .	782		782	70		70	
NIAAA — Public Inebriate Grant . . . . .	46		46				
NIDA — State Prevention Coordinator . . . .	289		289	5		5	
NIAAA — Alcohol Formula Grant . . . . .	2,014		2,014				
NIDA — Statewide Treatment Services to Drug Abusers . . . . .	7,256		7,256				
NIDA — Drug Formula Grant . . . . .	920		920				
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 12,967</b>	<b>\$ 3,659</b>	<b>\$16,626</b>	<b>\$ 276</b>	<b>\$ 28,387</b>	<b>\$ 28,663</b>	<b>\$29,298</b>

## LOW-INCOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE

This block grant provides funds to assist eligible low income people to meet the cost of home energy and to provide low cost residential weatherization or other energy related home repairs for low income households. It replaces without substantial change the previous categorical program of low income energy assistance.

The block grant amount appropriated for 1982-83 was based on early estimates of the Federal 1983 funding level plus carry-over of funds appropriated in 1981-82 but not expended. Because of the uncertainty of the Federal funding, the 1983-84 recommended amount estimates funding at the 1982-83 year level of approximately \$128.0 million.

During the State's 1982-83 fiscal year up to 15 percent of the estimated Federal allocation to Pennsylvania may be used for weatherization. Eight million in new funds for weatherization were provided in 1982-83 and \$8.0 million is included in 1983-84. In addition \$8.3 million of carryover funds are available in 1982-83.

Appropriation/Program	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual			1982-83 Estimate			1983-84 Recommended
	Categorical	Block	Total	Categorical	Block	Total	Block
<b>Community Affairs:</b>							
Low-Income Energy Assistance —							
Administration .....	.....	\$ 111 <sup>(a)</sup>	\$ 111	.....	\$ 800	\$ 800	\$ 800
Low-Income Energy Assistance —							
Weatherization .....	.....	9,500 <sup>(a)</sup>	9,500	.....	16,300	16,300	7,200
<b>Public Welfare:</b>							
Emergency Energy .....	\$ 3,857	.....	\$ 3,857	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emergency Energy Conservation .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 994	.....	\$ 994	.....
Low-Income Energy Assistance Block							
Grant (1984) — Administration .....	.....	\$ 8,873 <sup>(b)</sup>	8,873	.....	\$ 15,180 <sup>(c)</sup>	15,180	\$ 12,000 <sup>(d)</sup>
Low-Income Energy Assistance Block							
Grant .....	.....	116,002 <sup>(b)</sup>	116,002	.....	123,820	123,820	108,000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,857</b>	<b>\$134,486</b>	<b>\$138,343</b>	<b>\$ 994</b>	<b>\$156,100</b>	<b>\$157,094</b>	<b>\$128,000</b>

<sup>(a)</sup> Actually included in the LIEAP-Weatherization Executive Authorization.

<sup>(b)</sup> Actually included in the Low-Income Energy Assistance Block Grant appropriation of \$124,875,000.

<sup>(c)</sup> Actually includes the Low-Income Energy Assistance (1982) — Administration appropriation of \$5,000,000 and the Low-Income Energy Assistance (1983) — Administration appropriation of \$10,180,000.

<sup>(d)</sup> Actually includes recommended appropriations of \$10,100,000 for Low-Income Energy Assistance Block Grant (1983) — Administration and \$1,900,000 for Low-Income Energy Assistance Block Grant (1984) — Administration.

## SOCIAL SERVICES

This block grant provides funds to help those with special needs to achieve and maintain a greater degree of economic self-sufficiency, and to prevent neglect, abuse or exploitation of children and adults who are unable to protect their own interests. The block grant is very similar to the Title XX Social Services programs it replaces including Title XX Social Services, Title XX Day Care and Title XX State and Local Training.

Appropriation/Program	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82			1982-83			1983-84
	Actual			Estimate			Recommended
	Categorical	Block	Total	Categorical	Block	Total	Block
<b>Administration:</b>							
General Government .....		\$ 5,621	\$ 5,621		\$ 6,021	\$ 6,021	\$ 6,021
Information Systems .....		167	167		157	157	157
Program Accountability .....		67	67		63	63	63
Department of Aging .....		845	845		955	955	955
Human Resources Committee .....					270	270	272
Subtotal .....		\$ 6,700	\$ 6,700		\$ 7,466	\$ 7,466	\$ 7,405
<b>Services:</b>							
County Administration .....		\$ 23,329	\$ 23,329		\$ 15,033	\$ 15,033	\$ 14,498
Visually Handicapped .....		2,386	2,386		2,428	2,428	2,328
Youth Development .....		2,073	2,073		1,982	1,982	1,841
Community Mental Health .....		8,125	8,125		7,577	7,577	7,400
Community Mental Retardation .....		8,170	8,170		7,620	7,620	7,400
County Child Welfare .....		11,666	11,666		11,583	11,583	11,450
Day Care .....		45,967	45,967		42,419	42,419	42,419
Social Services .....		7,603	7,603		2,874	2,874	460
Domestic Violence and Rape Crisis .....							1,170
Legal Services .....		6,873	6,873		6,688*	6,688	6,688
Family Planning .....		4,596	4,596		4,597	4,597	4,597
Adult Services .....		1,640	1,640				
Aging Programs .....		14,765	14,765		13,710	13,710	13,100
Subtotal .....		\$137,193	\$137,193		\$116,511	\$116,511	\$113,351
<b>Block Grant To Counties:</b>							
Adult Services Block Grant .....					\$ 6,239*	\$ 6,239	\$ 5,850
<b>TOTAL .....</b>		<b>\$143,893</b>	<b>\$143,893</b>		<b>\$130,216</b>	<b>\$130,216</b>	<b>\$126,606</b>

\*Actually appropriated as part of a \$12,927,000 appropriation for Adult Services.

## JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP

The Job Training Partnership Act recently passed by Congress will place responsibility for two titles of the Act with the Commonwealth. Title II - Training Services for Disadvantaged will aid the entry and productive participation of unskilled and unemployed youth and adults in the workforce through the provision of training, education, and job placement activities. Title III - Dislocated Worker Program will provide training and related employment assistance to workers who have been laid off or have received notice of unemployment due to the closing of a plant or facility; laid off workers who are unlikely to be able to return to their previous occupation; and long-term unemployed. Services may include such activities as job search assistance, retraining, prelayoff assistance, and relocation.

Title II, the larger of two titles, requires that 78 percent of its funds pass through to Services Delivery Areas (SDAs) established by the Governor in coordination with the State Job Training Coordinating Council (SJTCC). These areas will establish Private Industry Councils (PIC's) whose responsibility will be to develop plans for expenditures to be approved by the Governor and the SJTCC. The remainder of the funds under this title will be spent as follows: 8 percent for educational training programs; 6 percent for incentive grants; 3 percent for an older workers program and 5 percent for administration. The educational training program requires non-Federal matching funds.

Title III, the dislocated workers program, also carries the same matching requirements.

Administration of these titles will be shared by the Departments of Labor and Industry, Education, and Aging. These programs will go into effect October 1, 1983.

Appropriation/Program	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						1983-84 Recommended Block
	1981-82 Actual			1982-83 Estimate			
	Categorical	Block	Total	Categorical	Block	Total	
<b>Administration:</b>							
Department of Aging .....							\$ 38
Program Accountability .....							758
Economic Development Committee .....							226
Education .....							245
Labor and Industry .....					\$ 56	\$ 56	1,683
Subtotal .....					\$ 56	\$ 56	\$ 2,950
<b>Program Services:</b>							
Service Delivery Areas .....							\$ 73,125
Summer Youth Program .....							26,250
State Educational Training Program .....							7,500
Incentive Grants .....							5,625
Governor's Special Program .....							1,963
Older Worker Programs .....							2,812
Dislocated Worker .....					\$ 944	\$ 944	4,275
Subtotal .....					\$ 944	\$ 944	\$121,550
<b>TOTAL .....</b>					<b>\$ 1,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,000</b>	<b>\$124,500</b>

## PUBLIC INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Commonwealth spends funds on activities to provide government information to the news media and the general public and for other essential communication efforts. Funds are budgeted in almost 30 agencies to provide public notification and information to the Commonwealth's public, news media, businesses, legislators and citizens regarding the bidding of contracts, issuance of rules and regulations, announcement of public hearings and the availability of services and financial aid such as the weatherization program and low income energy assistance. This amount which is detailed below excludes those items which are strictly educational and materials which are offered for public sale such as the "Game News" and "Angler."

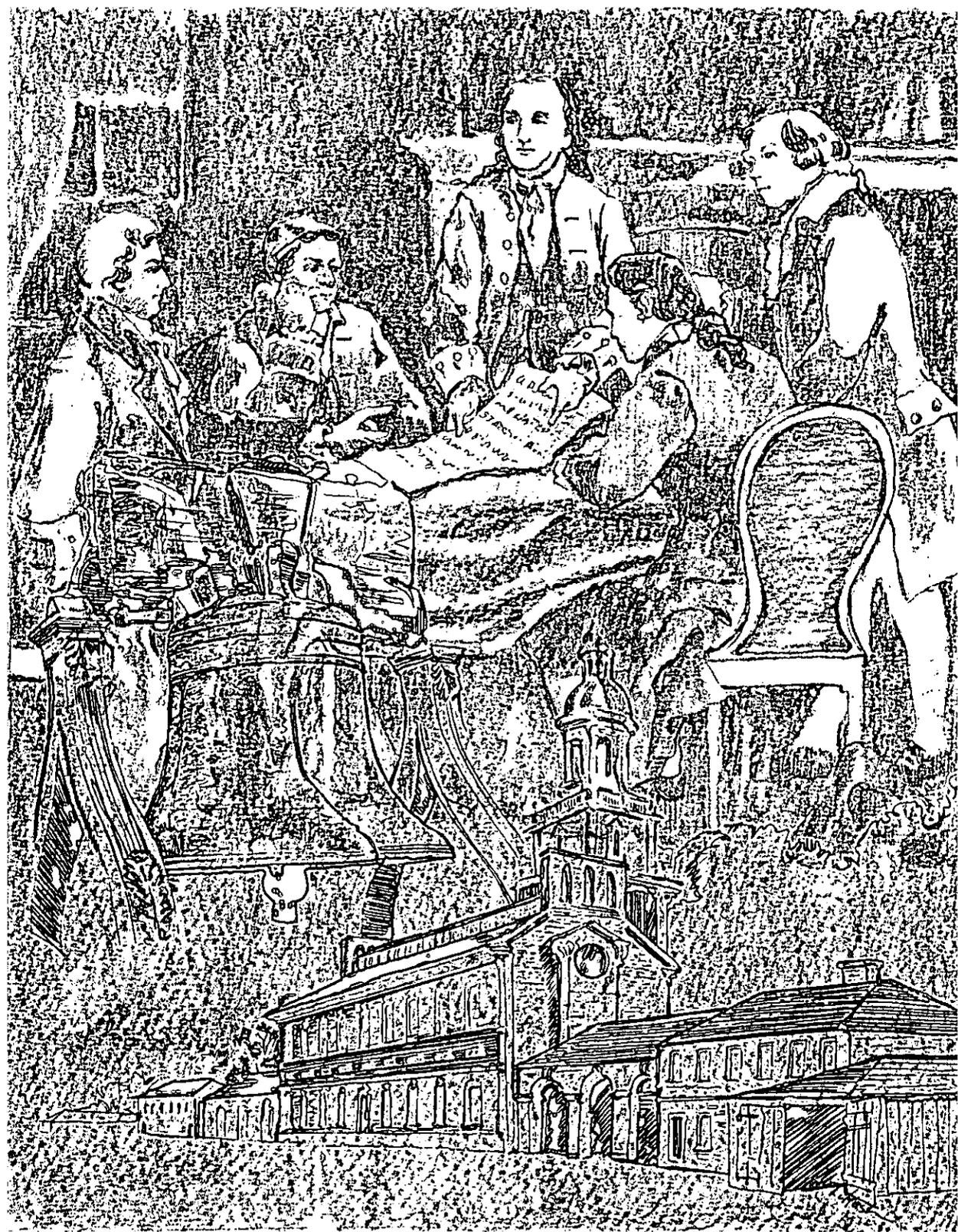
	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
Governor's Office .....	\$ 702	\$ 707
Executive Offices .....	188	196
Department of Aging .....	123	130
Department of Agriculture .....	200	209
Banking Department .....	19	19
State Civil Service Commission .....	45	46
Department of Commerce .....	222	200
Department of Community Affairs .....	191	205
Department of Corrections .....	124	128
Crime Commission .....	50	50
Department of Education .....	530	582
Emergency Management Agency .....	48	49
Department of Environmental Resources .....	226	231
Fish Commission .....	64	63
Game Commission .....	39	42
Department of General Services .....	38	38
Department of Health .....	206	190
Historical and Museum Commission .....	39	41
Insurance Department .....	51	54
Department of Labor and Industry .....	116	90
Liquor Control Board .....	111	98
Department of Military Affairs .....	113	110
Public Utility Commission .....	155	157
Department of Public Welfare .....	379	371
Department of Revenue .....	122	127
Securities Commission .....	6	8
Department of State .....	115	115
State Police .....	94	94
Department of Transportation .....	908	882
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$5,224</b>	<b>\$5,232</b>

The Commonwealth also spends funds in these areas:

— Lottery sales promotion — \$8.5 million is spent on advertising campaigns to promote lottery sales and to disseminate information on the various lottery programs including property tax and rent assistance for 458,000 elderly citizens during 1983-84. These expenditures are expected to generate \$500 million in lottery sales during 1983-84.

— Economic development — A total of \$4,000,000 is recommended from the General Fund to promote tourist and business development. This has contributed to the 8.0 percent increase to \$6.9 billion in 1981 travel revenues in Pennsylvania and supports the State's aggressive effort to preserve and create jobs.

— State college student and faculty recruitment — \$1.8 million from a combination of tuitions, student fees and General Fund monies are spent to recruit students and faculty members in a highly competitive segment of our society. This amount excludes that spent on college catalogues.



# Program Budget Summary

### **Benjamin Franklin – Statesman**

*Franklin entered fully into Pennsylvania affairs. He was elected clerk of the General Assembly; became the first Postmaster General; started the first fire company in North America; supported the Pennsylvania Assembly in its struggle over taxation; wrote Plain Truth, a pamphlet advocating a militia for defense; traveled to the Pennsylvania frontier to supervise building forts against French and Indian attacks. He was on the Governor's Commission of the Peace and the city common council, and was also alderman and burgess in the Pennsylvania Assembly. He assisted in drafting the Declaration of Independence at the State House in Philadelphia where it was then adopted. Towards the end of his life he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787.*

# Commonwealth Program Budget

This section summarizes the 1983-84 budget by the eight major program areas in which the Commonwealth provides services to its residents. It crosses departmental lines as well as individual special funds. As such it provides an overview of the major recommendations of this budget for program improvements or continuation.

Each program presentation contains a summary statement of budget recommendations in that program as well as a break out of categories and subcategories (subdivisions of activities) which contribute to the Commonwealth's total effort in that program. Volume II contains further information about specific departmental efforts at the subcategory level.

## FIVE YEAR SUMMARY OF COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	Actual	Available	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
<b>DIRECTION AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES</b>							
GENERAL FUND.....	\$ 299,716	\$ 318,623	\$ 326,299	\$ 345,151	\$ 370,913	\$ 392,828	\$ 409,308
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	81,726	167,785	171,314	174,358	176,822	179,167	181,559
FEDERAL FUNDS.....	1,240	2,021	1,538	1,492	1,508	1,566	1,626
OTHER FUNDS.....	56,257	62,317	64,329	67,617	70,954	74,508	78,217
<b>TOTAL-OPERATING.....</b>	<b>\$ 438,939</b>	<b>\$ 550,746</b>	<b>\$ 563,480</b>	<b>\$ 588,618</b>	<b>\$ 620,197</b>	<b>\$ 648,069</b>	<b>\$ 670,710</b>
<b>PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY</b>							
GENERAL FUND.....	\$ 362,637	\$ 402,610	\$ 412,944	\$ 437,170	\$ 470,306	\$ 508,631	\$ 549,564
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	198,978	210,649	211,217	217,984	224,680	231,980	239,424
FEDERAL FUNDS.....	37,779	33,463	21,567	21,272	20,674	21,071	21,956
OTHER FUNDS.....	249,644	275,278	264,949	268,238	277,358	277,296	287,998
<b>TOTAL-OPERATING.....</b>	<b>\$ 849,038</b>	<b>\$ 922,000</b>	<b>\$ 910,677</b>	<b>\$ 944,664</b>	<b>\$ 993,018</b>	<b>\$ 1,038,978</b>	<b>\$ 1,098,942</b>
<b>HEALTH-PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING</b>							
GENERAL FUND.....	\$ 1,382,989	\$ 1,561,763	\$ 1,620,996	\$ 1,728,720	\$ 1,852,431	\$ 1,985,423	\$ 2,131,957
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEDERAL FUNDS.....	962,620	1,061,186	1,062,567	1,111,176	1,186,473	1,262,508	1,352,269
OTHER FUNDS.....	69,387	88,196	95,692	97,644	99,975	102,241	103,930
<b>TOTAL-OPERATING.....</b>	<b>\$ 2,414,996</b>	<b>\$ 2,711,145</b>	<b>\$ 2,779,255</b>	<b>\$ 2,937,540</b>	<b>\$ 3,138,879</b>	<b>\$ 3,350,172</b>	<b>\$ 3,588,156</b>
<b>INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION</b>							
GENERAL FUND.....	\$ 3,428,490	\$ 3,629,396	\$ 3,785,340	\$ 4,133,103	\$ 4,502,515	\$ 5,007,247	\$ 5,316,935
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEDERAL FUNDS.....	16,407	40,756	39,032	38,659	39,002	39,369	39,751
OTHER FUNDS.....	329,819	318,507	315,070	312,054	315,382	318,769	322,784
<b>TOTAL-OPERATING.....</b>	<b>\$ 3,774,716</b>	<b>\$ 3,988,659</b>	<b>\$ 4,139,442</b>	<b>\$ 4,483,816</b>	<b>\$ 4,856,899</b>	<b>\$ 5,365,385</b>	<b>\$ 5,679,470</b>
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>							
GENERAL FUND.....	\$ 475,591	\$ 487,780	\$ 509,599	\$ 529,300	\$ 549,814	\$ 571,120	\$ 593,129
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	200,669	237,382	232,962	241,810	246,260	250,818	257,428
FEDERAL FUNDS.....	425,087	407,063	394,433	405,325	415,068	426,054	437,452
OTHER FUNDS.....	11,936	11,352	12,779	13,289	13,821	14,373	14,948
<b>TOTAL-OPERATING.....</b>	<b>\$ 1,113,283</b>	<b>\$ 1,143,577</b>	<b>\$ 1,149,773</b>	<b>\$ 1,189,724</b>	<b>\$ 1,224,963</b>	<b>\$ 1,262,365</b>	<b>\$ 1,302,957</b>

**FIVE YEAR SUMMARY OF COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS  
(CONTINUED)**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	Actual	Available	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INCOME MAINTENANCE</b>							
GENERAL FUND.....	\$ 996,250	\$ 1,042,162	\$ 1,058,878	\$ 1,109,520	\$ 1,147,872	\$ 1,184,194	\$ 1,220,552
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	4,422	4,368	153,484	153,475	3,502	3,577	3,656
FEDERAL FUNDS.....	766,679	893,214	964,137	1,028,057	1,041,938	1,056,921	1,079,851
OTHER FUNDS.....	47,143	50,134	54,951	57,160	59,499	61,810	63,936
<b>TOTAL-OPERATING.....</b>	<b>\$ 1,814,494</b>	<b>\$ 1,989,878</b>	<b>\$ 2,231,450</b>	<b>\$ 2,348,212</b>	<b>\$ 2,252,811</b>	<b>\$ 2,306,502</b>	<b>\$ 2,367,995</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION</b>							
GENERAL FUND.....	\$ 150,970	\$ 166,682	\$ 177,487	\$ 191,441	\$ 206,990	\$ 223,680	\$ 241,468
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	996,690	1,000,530	969,621	983,012	969,256	980,450	995,159
FEDERAL FUNDS.....	413,520	597,629	571,857	578,239	582,046	590,107	608,006
OTHER FUNDS.....	106,668	97,438	130,168	144,293	160,099	171,928	187,088
<b>TOTAL-OPERATING.....</b>	<b>\$ 1,667,848</b>	<b>\$ 1,862,279</b>	<b>\$ 1,849,133</b>	<b>\$ 1,896,985</b>	<b>\$ 1,918,391</b>	<b>\$ 1,966,165</b>	<b>\$ 2,031,721</b>
<b>RECREATION AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT</b>							
GENERAL FUND.....	\$ 85,276	\$ 90,677	\$ 93,595	\$ 96,868	\$ 99,790	\$ 101,172	\$ 102,869
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	41,945	47,833	49,235	51,561	53,987	56,487	59,108
FEDERAL FUNDS.....	14,505	11,061	11,601	9,198	9,383	8,353	8,603
OTHER FUNDS.....	10,387	11,697	11,055	11,754	11,980	12,228	12,474
<b>TOTAL-OPERATING.....</b>	<b>\$ 152,113</b>	<b>\$ 161,268</b>	<b>\$ 165,486</b>	<b>\$ 169,381</b>	<b>\$ 175,140</b>	<b>\$ 178,240</b>	<b>\$ 183,054</b>
<b>COMMONWEALTH TOTALS</b>							
GENERAL FUND.....	\$ 7,181,919	\$ 7,699,693	\$ 7,985,138	\$ 8,571,273	\$ 9,200,631	\$ 9,974,295	\$ 10,565,782
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	1,524,430	1,668,547	1,787,833	1,822,200	1,674,507	1,702,479	1,736,334
FEDERAL FUNDS.....	2,637,837	3,046,393	3,066,732	3,193,418	3,296,092	3,405,949	3,549,514
OTHER FUNDS.....	881,241	914,919	948,993	972,049	1,009,068	1,033,153	1,071,375
<b>TOTAL-OPERATING.....</b>	<b>\$ 12,225,427</b>	<b>\$ 13,329,552</b>	<b>\$ 13,788,696</b>	<b>\$ 14,558,940</b>	<b>\$ 15,180,298</b>	<b>\$ 16,115,876</b>	<b>\$ 16,923,005</b>

## DIRECTION AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	Actual	Available	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
General Fund .....	\$ 299,716	\$ 318,623	\$ 326,299	\$ 345,151	\$ 370,913	\$ 392,828	\$ 409,308
Special Funds .....	81,726	167,785	171,314	174,358	176,822	179,167	181,559
Federal Funds .....	1,240	2,021	1,538	1,492	1,508	1,566	1,626
Other Funds .....	56,257	62,317	64,329	67,617	70,954	74,508	78,217
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 438,939</b>	<b>\$ 550,746</b>	<b>\$ 563,480</b>	<b>\$ 588,618</b>	<b>\$ 620,197</b>	<b>\$ 648,069</b>	<b>\$ 670,710</b>

This program area covers the administrative and overhead services necessary to support the substantive programs of the Commonwealth. Services provided include a centralized data processing system, a Commonwealth-wide system of personnel classification and management, the Commonwealth's program budgeting system and a uniform centralized accounting system.

The Commonwealth Management Training Program is operational and is designed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of managers. The objectives of the training program are to provide high quality training in management skills for the top 2,500 managers within a two year period and to provide core curriculum for new managers and other management training as needed.

In 1982-83, \$400,000 was appropriated to the Office of Budget and Administration to coordinate the Data Communications Network. In 1983-84, \$800,000 is recommended to continue this initiative with concentration on installing the backbone of the network. The objective of the Data Communications Network is to improve and expand data communications while reducing costs to the Commonwealth. The Network is listed as a separate appropriation for the first time in 1983-84.

An additional \$419,000 recommended for the Integrated Central System (ICS) for 1983-84 represents Phase III of the five year plan. The objective of ICS is the facilitation of policy making by providing more homogeneous accounting, budgeting, payroll, purchasing and personnel systems by integrating the Commonwealth's computer software packages. In the 1983-84 year, emphasis will again be in the accounting and budgeting areas.

The Departmental Comptroller Operations have been instrumental in providing much of the direction, staff support and requirement setting essential in moving toward the adoption of generally accepted accounting principals (GAAP) in the Commonwealth's financial statements and accounting systems. In 1983-84, Comptroller Operations will be continuing this initiative which will lead the Commonwealth toward the goal of an independent audit of the Commonwealth's Financial Statement.

A significant component of the State's personnel management system is provided by the Civil Service Commission. The Commission is making progress in bringing the Commonwealth into full compliance with all Federal and State laws and regulations concerning employee selection procedures. Program goals for 1983-84 continue to include the identification and elimination of adverse impact and the development of more valid examinations. Significant reform of the current system is continuing. The Senior Management Service is increasing the Commonwealth's ability to select the most competent senior managers and enhance their mobility among agencies and positions.

The Office of Budget and Administration also coordinates the Pennsylvania Management Intern Program through which the Commonwealth can develop high caliber career managers for an increasingly complex government. Recent graduates of selected masters' degree programs are chosen through a combination of interviews and ratings for a training program consisting of three phases. The three phases include a five week rotational assignment in each of five key management areas: comptroller operations, budgeting, management information systems, policy and planning, and employee relations; a five week rotational assignment in three State agencies; and participation in a long-term research project involving a major issue facing State government. In addition, all management interns receive briefings from the major State agencies, boards and commissions. For the 1982-83 year, 19 interns were selected from 67 candidates. The next management intern program will begin in the summer of 1983.

Management of the Commonwealth's entire revenue system falls into this program area. Activities include the collection of taxes, management and investment of Commonwealth monies, and the audit of all expenditures of State departments.

The 1983-84 budget provides \$1 million for a number of energy conservation projects in Commonwealth owned buildings. When completed, these projects will reduce energy costs to the Commonwealth with a payback period of one year. The initial energy conservation projects include

the Departments of General Services, Education and Welfare and the Bureau of Corrections.

The direct and indirect effects of Federal actions have a major impact on the State's budget. To insure that the Commonwealth's interests are adequately represented, the Governor's Washington Office continues to be utilized and has become one of the most heavily employed such offices in the Nation's Capital. This office provides a liaison between the Commonwealth and members of Congress and Federal officials.

A Program Revision, Retirement Cost Containment, to reduce the escalating employer's cost of funding retirement benefits for State and public school employes is included in the budget under the State Employees' Retirement System. This Program Revision will result in a 1983-84 General Fund savings of \$19.4 million for contributions to the State Employees' Retirement Fund and an additional \$36 million in contributions to the Public School Employees' Retirement Fund.

## DIRECTION AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

### Contributions by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>General Administration and Support</b> .....	61,729	\$ 68,260	\$ 70,100	\$ 74,106	\$ 78,127	\$ 79,814	\$ 83,409
<b>Fiscal Management</b> .....	205,069	\$ 289,102	\$ 291,697	\$ 305,356	\$ 324,641	\$ 342,093	\$ 352,218
Revenue Collection and Administration .....	115,043	202,325	209,826	214,980	219,569	224,124	228,820
Disbursement .....	73,796	69,180	64,126	71,922	85,880	98,010	102,642
Auditing .....	16,230	17,597	17,745	18,454	19,192	19,959	20,756
<b>Commodity Management</b> .....	4,316	\$ 4,422	\$ 3,853	\$ 4,007	\$ 4,167	\$ 4,334	\$ 4,507
Procurement, Storage and Distribution of Commodities .....	4,316	4,422	3,853	4,007	4,167	4,334	4,507
<b>Physical Facilities Management</b> .....	45,536	\$ 49,418	\$ 50,630	\$ 52,274	\$ 53,987	\$ 55,777	\$ 57,469
Provision and Operation of Facilities .....	45,536	49,418	50,630	52,274	53,987	55,777	57,469
<b>Management of Commonwealth Liability</b> .....	9,301	\$ 11,446	\$ 14,602	\$ 14,886	\$ 15,177	\$ 15,476	\$ 15,783
Risk Management and Tort Claims .....	9,301	11,446	14,602	14,886	15,177	15,476	15,783
<b>Legislative Processes</b> .....	55,491	\$ 63,760	\$ 66,731	\$ 68,880	\$ 71,636	\$ 74,501	\$ 77,481
Legislature .....	55,491	63,760	66,731	68,880	71,636	74,501	77,481
<b>Program Total</b> .....	<u>381,442</u>	<u>\$ 486,408</u>	<u>\$ 497,613</u>	<u>\$ 519,509</u>	<u>\$ 547,735</u>	<u>\$ 571,995</u>	<u>\$ 590,867</u>

## PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
General Fund .....	\$ 362,637	\$ 402,610	\$ 412,944	\$ 437,170	\$ 470,306	\$ 508,631	\$ 549,564
Special Funds .....	198,978	210,649	211,217	217,984	224,680	231,980	239,424
Federal Funds .....	37,779	33,463	21,567	21,272	20,674	21,071	21,956
Other Funds .....	249,644	275,278	264,949	268,238	277,358	277,296	287,998
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 849,038</b>	<b>\$ 922,000</b>	<b>\$ 910,677</b>	<b>\$ 944,664</b>	<b>\$ 993,018</b>	<b>\$ 1,038,978</b>	<b>\$ 1,098,942</b>

Included in this program are law enforcement, criminal supervision and rehabilitation, the judicial system, regulating and licensing operations, consumer protection and advocacy, emergency preparedness and highway safety.

The prison population continues to increase at an unprecedented pace. December 31, 1982 statistics show that population increased 12.2 percent in the past calendar year. It is anticipated that the prison population will increase by 9 percent next year.

In the past year two actions have been taken that should help deal with this increase. An additional 500 cell prison has been authorized and the 500 modular units that were proposed have been added and are operational. Including previous authorizations for new construction and renovations which have already taken place, prison capacity has been expanded by 800 cells and will expand by an additional 2,880 cells. Although these additions should be sufficient to meet long-term capacity needs, there will probably be an increase in the number of inmates housed in multiple occupancy cells until the new cells being constructed are completed.

With the percentage of inmates housed in multiple occupancy cells increasing, there is a potential for increased violence and escapes. This budget provides for improved security measures at Camp Hill and changes at Graterford in response to *The Recommendations of the Governor's Panel to Investigate the Recent Hostage Incident at Graterford State Correctional Institution*.

In addition, this budget provides funds to hire more guards, more medical care personnel and additional personnel to oversee badly needed repair projects. These positions should greatly reduce the chance of another incident such as the Graterford hostage occurrence.

The expansion of the prison population has also resulted in increased demands on post release supervision. This budget provides for an expansion of the number of officers to deal with the expanding caseloads and insure adequate public protection.

To help the local jurisdictions deal with their increasing prison population, this budget proposes a percentage increase in State support of the county probation program.

This will help insure that probation remains an effective alternative to incarceration.

With the expansion of the prison system and the increased inmate population and its related problems, there is more need than ever to elevate the Bureau of Correction to a Department and to merge the Board of Probation and Parole with it. This budget again proposes the creation of that department.

The budget for the Pennsylvania State Police continues the efforts of the past year. This includes providing funds for the continuation of the program to train 200 State Police Cadets each year. State Police will continue a program utilizing civilian personnel to actively solicit community participation in crime prevention efforts. Also, funds have been provided to continue operation of the former county-run Delaware County Crime Laboratory in order to maintain technical and scientific services in southeastern Pennsylvania for analyzing, detecting, and identifying criminal evidence for all levels of police operation.

To assist citizens and local governments in dealing with the crime problem the budget contains a number of new initiatives to be conducted by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. The agency is continuing its successful assistance program that deals with overcrowded jails. The agency will also continue its efforts to train local officials and crime prevention officers in the benefits of crime prevention and will establish model crime prevention programs in several communities including enterprise development areas. As a result of PCCD's effort, Pennsylvania is recognized as having the most comprehensive crime prevention program in the nation.

Increased funds are included to enable counties to establish additional intensive juvenile probation programs which will reduce costly and unnecessary institutionalization of juvenile offenders. At the same time, funds are provided in the Department of Public Welfare to increase the number of secure beds for serious violent juvenile offenders.

This budget continues past initiatives within the Judicial branch of government. The Commonwealth will continue paying 80 percent of all county court juror costs incurred beyond the first three days of impanelization. The budget

provides increased funding for those direct court costs historically assumed by the Commonwealth including all appellate court judge and employe salaries, benefits and operating costs plus common pleas and court district justice salaries and benefits.

In addition, funds have also been provided for the continued operation of the docket transcript program in the Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts.

One of most noticeable changes in the program has been the change in focus of the Attorney General's Office. Consumer Protection has been replaced by Public Protection. This new program includes consumer protection activities and the new activities of reviewing charitable trusts and estates and prosecuting certain civil rights cases.

Emergency preparedness continues to play a significant role in Commonwealth planning. The efforts to consolidate fire functions have been completed and the program is continuing at the expanded level.

In the past, numerous initiatives were funded in the area of regulatory and licensing activities including efforts in the Departments of Insurance, State, Banking and the Securities Commission. The benefits to both the State and

the private sector from coordination of regulatory efforts of the various Commonwealth agencies are now being realized. The continuation of these efforts is still to be a priority.

Enhancements to the Department of Transportation's vehicle registration program are continuing. Automobile registration expirations are now staggered throughout the year. The budget proposes a similar staggering for light truck registration as well as conversion to a two year auto registration system. The new apportioned registration program for trucks included 23 other states in 1981-82 and additional states are expected to join in this program by 1983-84. The four year photo license program is also continuing and by 1983-84 all Pennsylvania drivers will have a photo license. The new title processing system involving the integrated collection and processing of title fees and motor vehicle sales tax is now operational.

One major problem still remains unresolved: the emission inspection stalemate. Millions of dollars in Federal highway funds are tied up in the State's two major metropolitan areas. Early resolution of this situation is imperative.

# PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY

## Contribution by Category and Subcategory

### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 44,714	\$ 47,704	\$ 48,903	\$ 51,105	\$ 53,123	\$ 55,224	\$ 57,412
<b>Traffic Safety and Supervision</b> . . . . .	\$ 154,969	\$ 168,389	\$ 170,973	\$ 177,528	\$ 183,749	\$ 190,281	\$ 196,896
Operator Qualifications Control . . . . .	22,000	24,059	24,756	26,003	27,094	28,209	29,352
Vehicle Standards Control . . . . .	19,727	21,346	22,042	22,923	23,845	24,794	25,785
Traffic Supervision . . . . .	88,216	99,313	101,199	105,654	109,884	114,251	118,788
Highway Safety Projects . . . . .	20,243	18,941	18,309	18,259	18,230	18,311	18,227
Highway Safety Education . . . . .	4,783	4,730	4,667	4,689	4,696	4,716	4,744
<b>Control and Reduction of Crime</b> . . . . .	\$ 176,810	\$ 205,873	\$ 214,851	\$ 231,670	\$ 257,359	\$ 286,432	\$ 319,376
Juvenile Crime Prevention . . . . .	2,827	3,289	3,579	3,771	3,974	4,188	4,414
Criminal Law Enforcement . . . . .	50,377	56,433	57,213	59,516	61,937	64,417	67,004
Reintegration of Offenders . . . . .	123,606	146,151	154,059	168,383	191,448	217,827	247,958
<b>Adjudication of Defendants</b> . . . . .	\$ 84,754	\$ 89,061	\$ 91,187	\$ 93,718	\$ 96,353	\$ 99,093	\$ 101,941
State Judicial System . . . . .	84,754	89,061	91,187	93,718	96,353	99,093	101,941
<b>Maintenance of Public Order</b> . . . . .	\$ 10,360	\$ 11,027	\$ 11,044	\$ 11,774	\$ 12,284	\$ 13,055	\$ 13,569
Prevention and Control of Civil Disorders . . . . .	1,118	1,202	1,271	1,387	1,524	1,656	1,765
Emergency Disaster Assistance . . . . .	9,242	9,825	9,773	10,387	10,760	11,399	11,804
<b>Consumer Protection</b> . . . . .	\$ 51,420	\$ 50,673	\$ 48,959	\$ 49,680	\$ 50,643	\$ 51,902	\$ 53,212
Regulation of Consumer Products and Promotion of Fair Business Practices . . . . .	10,134	11,739	11,854	12,337	12,844	13,368	13,909
Regulation of Financial Institutions . . . . .	6,243	6,932	6,841	7,115	7,399	7,694	8,002
Regulation of Securities Industry . . . . .	1,357	1,500	1,830	1,903	1,979	2,058	2,140
Regulation of Insurance Industry . . . . .	6,408	6,985	7,092	7,376	7,671	7,978	8,297
Regulation of Horse Racing . . . . .	25,675	21,801	19,619	19,157	18,886	18,865	18,847
Regulation of Milk Industry . . . . .	1,603	1,716	1,723	1,792	1,864	1,939	2,017

**PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY**

**Contributions by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

**(Continued)**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	Actual	Available	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
<b>Protection of Natural Hazards and</b>							
<b>Disasters</b> .....	\$ 24,460	\$ 23,941	\$ 21,149	\$ 21,701	\$ 23,188	\$ 25,814	\$ 27,222
Flood Control .....	2,293	2,418	2,524	2,733	2,986	3,229	3,417
Management of Forest Resources .....	16,147	15,039	14,298	14,483	15,553	17,765	18,807
Animal Health .....	6,020	6,484	4,327	4,485	4,649	4,820	4,998
<b>Community Housing Hygiene and</b>							
<b>Safety</b> .....	\$ 8,542	\$ 10,828	\$ 11,192	\$ 11,902	\$ 11,991	\$ 12,279	\$ 12,585
Accident Prevention .....	6,725	7,184	7,160	7,446	7,744	8,054	8,376
Fire Prevention .....	1,817	3,644	4,032	4,456	4,247	4,225	4,209
<b>Electoral Process</b> .....	\$ 1,125	\$ 1,050	\$ 1,126	\$ 1,108	\$ 1,129	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,187
Maintenance of Electoral Process .....	1,125	1,050	1,126	1,108	1,129	1,157	1,187
<b>Prevention and Elimination of</b>							
<b>Discriminatory Practices</b> .....	\$ 4,461	\$ 4,713	\$ 4,777	\$ 4,968	\$ 5,167	\$ 5,374	\$ 5,588
Reduction of Discriminatory Practices .....	4,461	4,713	4,777	4,968	5,167	5,374	5,588
<b>Program Total</b> .....	<u>\$ 561,615</u>	<u>\$ 613,259</u>	<u>\$ 624,161</u>	<u>\$ 655,154</u>	<u>\$ 694,986</u>	<u>\$ 740,611</u>	<u>\$ 788,988</u>

## HEALTH—PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
General Fund .....	\$ 1,382,989	\$ 1,561,763	\$ 1,620,996	\$ 1,728,720	\$ 1,852,431	\$ 1,985,423	\$ 2,131,957
Special Funds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Funds .....	962,620	1,061,186	1,062,567	1,111,176	1,186,473	1,262,508	1,352,269
Other Funds .....	69,387	88,196	95,692	97,644	99,975	102,241	103,930
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,414,996</b>	<b>\$ 2,711,145</b>	<b>\$ 2,779,255</b>	<b>\$ 2,937,540</b>	<b>\$ 3,138,879</b>	<b>\$ 3,350,172</b>	<b>\$ 3,588,156</b>

The Commonwealth has the primary responsibility for providing overall planning and monitoring of the health care system, including services to the mentally as well as the physically ill. To meet this responsibility, the Commonwealth reviews and coordinates the plans of all health system agencies in the State and licenses and inspects general, special and psychiatric hospitals. This is a key element in the overall management of the health care system and serves as a prerequisite for Federal Medicare and Medicaid eligibility.

In addition to planning and monitoring, the Commonwealth provides health services through purchase of service arrangements and, to a lesser extent, the direct delivery of services. The Commonwealth through its Medical Assistance program is one of the largest purchasers of health care services in the State.

The Federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 required that Federal Medicaid payments to the states be reduced by three percent in the 1982 Federal fiscal year, four percent in 1983 and four and one-half percent in 1984 from the amounts normally available to the states under the current formula. It is estimated that this reduction will cost the Commonwealth \$47.6 million in the State's 1983-84 fiscal year.

A number of steps have been and will be taken to deal with this funding reduction and the rapidly increasing costs of inpatient hospital care including actions to improve the administration of the program through emphasizing fraud control, medical assistance recovery from third party payors, and the Medical Assistance Management Information System.

In addition, a Program Revision has been recommended to limit the maximum reimbursement for inpatient hospital care at the 75th percentile of length of stay as reported in the Hospital Utilization Project (HUP) statistical abstract. During 1983-84, annual increases in interim per diem rates will continue to be limited to 10 percent. These efforts are considered interim measures until long-term cost containment strategies recommended by a cabinet level task force can be evaluated and implemented. The recommended

budget also includes \$202,000 in State funds to implement a demonstration in four counties of the pre-admission assessment program for applicants to Medical Assistance funded nursing homes and State funded community sheltered living arrangements. In addition, \$7.5 million in Lottery Funds will be provided to area agencies on aging to increase in-home services, as described in the Social Development Commonwealth Program Plan. These changes are designed to strengthen both informal and formal community support systems and to attempt to decrease the emphasis on the use of nursing home care.

Even with these changes, Medical Assistance will require \$904.4 million in State funds during the 1983-84 fiscal year. This is a \$31.9 million increase over the amount available in the 1982-83 fiscal year.

The Administration continues to place a high priority on the Medical Assistance Management Information System (MAMIS). MAMIS is an integrated computer processing system developed with the overall objectives of promptly processing and paying each eligible provider for every valid claim as well as consolidating and organizing data and preparing reports needed for managing and controlling the Medical Assistance program. This system is reducing error rates and is providing better control of fraud and abuse.

The Commonwealth provides for the care and rehabilitation of the mentally ill through the operation of institutions and grants to counties for community based services. The recommended budget for 1983-84 includes approximately \$392.2 million in State funds for mental health services. Emphasis continues to be placed on the efficient management of the State institutional system.

As a result of the Federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, the Commonwealth has assumed administrative responsibility for previously Federally funded grants to community mental health centers. The funding is provided through the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant which became available October 1, 1981. In fiscal years 1983-84 and 1984-85, this block grant will be used to expand community residential services for mental hospital patients for whom placement in

the community would be more appropriate.

The recommended budget for 1983-84 also includes an increase of \$108,000 to expand services to individuals with Sickle Cell Anemia and \$150,000 for the new Vietnam Herbicide Information Commission. In addition, the budget includes \$100,000 for new equipment for the State Health Laboratory at Lionville.

The Federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 provides for the consolidation of funding for major health care services and programs in three block grants: Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services; Maternal and Child Health Services; and Preventive Health and Health Services. These block grant funds are administered by the Department of Health and replace many Federal categorical funds previously provided to the states and directly to providers of service for specific health services. The Commonwealth has assumed responsibility for the administration and allocation of all of these health block grant funds. For the 1983-84 fiscal year, \$132,000 has been earmarked from the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant for diabetes and \$45,000 for home health services.

The 1983-84 budget includes \$327,000 for continued radiation monitoring activities at Three Mile Island and continued health studies initiated in the aftermath of the Three Mile Island accident.

Hazardous waste management is one of the most pressing environmental problems facing the Commonwealth. In light of this, last year's budget recommended \$1.0 million to begin a cooperative effort with the Federal Government to initiate a cleanup program at eight potentially harmful sites located in the Commonwealth. Recent surveys now

indicate that there are thirty sites that require prompt action and will be included in the Federal program. Accordingly, this budget proposes that \$3.0 million be appropriated as the state match for the Federal "Superfund" program.

Dealing with the radioactive waste at the Canonsburg Industrial Park continues to be another important activity of this program. To date the Commonwealth's involvement has been limited to feasibility studies and preliminary survey work. In 1983-84 the actual cleanup operation will begin. This project will last for three years, with the Federal Government paying 90 percent of the cost. This budget recommends an appropriation of \$991,000 as the Commonwealth's share of the first year's cost.

Presently the Department of Military Affairs operates two homes that provide skilled nursing and domiciliary care for veterans who are disabled, indigent or in need of care. Funds have been provided in this budget to continue the operation of the Soldiers and Sailors Home in Erie which was renovated in 1982-83. Also, over \$1.0 million in additional funding for the veterans home at Hollidaysburg has been recommended to provide services for 381 veterans in 1983-84, a substantial increase over 108 veterans served in 1981-82. As Hollidaysburg continues to expand over the next several years with the completions of Rush, Neal and Summer Halls, the projected veteran capacity should rise to 600 beds by 1985-86. In addition, \$70,000 has been provided to complete a feasibility study for the establishment of a third veterans home serving Southeastern Pennsylvania.

# HEALTH—PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING

## Contributions by Category and Subcategory

### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 26,044	\$ 28,073	\$ 30,511	\$ 32,162	\$ 33,446	\$ 34,787	\$ 36,181
<b>Physical Health Treatment</b> . . . . .	\$ 907,861	\$ 1,050,369	\$ 1,087,200	\$ 1,168,381	\$ 1,261,470	\$ 1,370,198	\$ 1,490,087
Medical Research and Health Information . . . . .	7,862	8,274	8,331	8,476	8,783	9,100	9,432
Medical Facilities Review . . . . .	7,777	8,314	8,120	8,503	8,935	9,386	9,826
Health Services Development . . . . .	45,876	48,732	53,091	55,092	57,350	59,700	62,151
Disease Prevention . . . . .	39,873	40,423	38,788	38,566	38,797	39,104	39,460
Detection and Diagnosis . . . . .	13,764	14,850	15,119	15,202	15,420	15,665	15,924
Outpatient Treatment . . . . .	172,981	191,050	206,026	213,947	222,174	230,720	239,596
Inpatient Treatment . . . . .	366,978	468,231	464,750	511,993	568,889	640,185	720,289
Life Maintenance . . . . .	231,219	246,995	268,535	291,184	314,688	338,846	364,818
Control and Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Abuse . . . . .	21,531	23,500	24,440	25,418	26,434	27,492	28,591
<b>Mental Health</b> . . . . .	\$ 390,488	\$ 417,435	\$ 433,173	\$ 455,153	\$ 482,880	\$ 507,152	\$ 531,033
Mental Health Systems Support . . . . .	19,917	21,058	21,347	22,201	23,089	24,012	24,971
Community Services . . . . .	10,570	11,348	11,809	12,281	12,772	13,283	13,814
Acute Mental Health Services . . . . .	49,829	53,499	55,670	57,897	60,213	62,622	65,127
Rehabilitative Services . . . . .	15,100	16,212	16,870	17,545	22,438	23,336	24,269
Inpatient Services (State Mental Hospitals) . . . . .	295,072	315,318	327,477	345,229	364,368	383,899	402,852
<b>Protection from Health Hazards</b> . . . . .	\$ 58,596	\$ 65,886	\$ 70,112	\$ 73,024	\$ 74,635	\$ 73,286	\$ 74,656
Air Pollution Control . . . . .	4,355	3,884	4,387	4,640	4,736	4,850	4,969
Water Quality Management . . . . .	38,599	42,505	42,839	44,818	45,819	47,119	47,490
Community Environmental Management . . . . .	9,388	11,080	12,297	12,685	13,091	10,521	10,970
Radiological Health . . . . .	881	917	1,869	1,813	1,558	987	1,027
Environmental Support Services . . . . .	5,373	7,500	8,720	9,068	9,431	9,809	10,200
<b>Program Total</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 1,382,989</u>	<u>\$ 1,561,763</u>	<u>\$ 1,620,996</u>	<u>\$ 1,728,720</u>	<u>\$ 1,852,431</u>	<u>\$ 1,985,423</u>	<u>\$ 2,131,957</u>

## INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	Actual	Available	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
General Fund .....	\$ 3,428,490	\$ 3,629,396	\$ 3,785,340	\$ 4,133,103	\$ 4,502,515	\$ 5,007,247	\$ 5,316,935
Federal Funds .....	16,407	40,756	39,032	38,659	39,002	39,369	39,751
Other Funds .....	329,819	318,507	315,070	312,054	315,382	318,769	322,784
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,774,716</b>	<b>\$ 3,988,659</b>	<b>\$ 4,139,442</b>	<b>\$ 4,483,816</b>	<b>\$ 4,856,899</b>	<b>\$ 5,365,385</b>	<b>\$ 5,679,470</b>

Local school districts are facing a continuing decline in the number of school-age children; the total school population is expected to decline by about seven percent between now and the 1987-88 school year. Projections indicate that the public school sector can anticipate a ten percent decrease in enrollments and the nonpublic school sector a six percent enrollment increase. By 1987-88 nonpublic school enrollments will be approximately 419,000, and will represent a larger share of total school enrollments. The number of children born is expected to begin a modest annual increase through the 1980's.

Despite the decrease in the number of pupils to be served, basic education still is confronted by annual cost increases which can be expected to cause concern among taxpayers. By 1987-88 public school current expenditures are projected to increase by approximately 26 percent. In conjunction with declining enrollments this will result in a 61 percent increase in current expenditures per weighted average daily membership (WADM).

Planning for the future must include actions to insure reasonable expenditure levels by the schools. There must be a collective effort to plan within sensible funding expectations. Staffing and expenditure levels can be controlled, although difficult decisions will be needed. Data collected by the Department of Education indicates that total staff, including administrators and other professional personnel, has increased from 53.7 per one thousand students in 1970-71 to 68.0 in 1981-82. Such increases need to be carefully reviewed.

It is projected that increases in expenditures per WADM will exceed 10 percent annually both in 1983-84 and future years. This could generate additional pressure on local property taxes under the present funding system. Greater flexibility is required at the local level to insure that property taxes do not become too burdensome particularly on those with fixed incomes. Nearly one-third of every new State General Fund dollar in the past four years has been spent on basic education, and in future years as State revenues become available as a result of economic recovery priority, must be given to increasing educational subsidies.

Recently published data from the National Center for

Education Statistics ranked the 50 states according to per pupil expenditures and the percent of total education expenditures provided by each state. Of the 50 states, Alaska ranks highest in per pupil expenditures, but because of its high cost of living, it is not comparable to the other 49 states. Of the remainder, Pennsylvania ranks seventh in per pupil expenditures. Expenditures per pupil in Pennsylvania are \$1,192 higher than Tennessee, the lowest ranking state, and \$376 or 17 percent higher than the national average. In terms of relative shares of the cost of education, only one state in the Northeast, Maine, provides a higher share of total educational cost than Pennsylvania.

The recommended funding level for the basic instruction subsidy of \$1.7 billion combines funds for the basic instructional subsidy, vocational secondary educational and the equalized supplement for student learning which were previously appropriated separately.

A Program Revision to reduce school district costs for school employe retirement is included in the budget. The employer contribution to the School Retirement Fund is reduced from 17.06 percent to 15.06 percent; the school district share decreases from 8.53 percent to 7.53 percent, a savings of \$36 million. These funding changes will maintain the stability of the retirement system until long term corrections to cost expansion are made. This issue is further discussed in the Retirement Cost Containment Program Revision in the State Employes Retirement section of the budget.

This Administration has intensified efforts to improve the effectiveness of schooling. For example, assistance to parents in fostering the mental development of preschool children is beginning, and a five-year project is underway which will attempt to insure that elementary and secondary pupils learn fundamental skills. The school improvement program will assess the quality of the educational program at each school site. As specific strengths and weaknesses are identified at individual schools, plans will be developed and revisions made in the curriculum, teacher training programs, and support services programs to improve the effectiveness of education in the classroom.

This budget includes a \$300,000 Program Revision directed toward school improvement in the area of math

and science instruction. The funds provided will be used for three programs: 1) loan forgiveness for students with math and science backgrounds who choose to teach; 2) inservice programs for current math and science teachers; and 3) a cooperative program for business and industry involvement in improving teaching math and science in schools education in the schools.

The special education program is adjusting to the tremendous growth experienced in the 1970's and focusing on streamlining procedures relating to instruction in special education. The goal of these efforts is to provide the highest quality, most appropriate, and efficient instruction to exceptional children.

Court actions impacting special education continue to define and redefine program implementation. Pending in Commonwealth Court are several cases with possible programmatic and fiscal implications. As these cases are resolved, statewide precedents and/or changes in mandates, definitions and policy may well become necessary.

Vocational education is moving towards its stated goal of enrolling the 50 percent of high school students who are not planning to attend college. The Department of Education intends to carefully reexamine all vocational training programs to insure they reflect the needs of today and tomorrow's job market.

In addition to the regular vocational education program other activities attempt to improve the effectiveness of vocational services. Such activities include instruction, remedial programs and services to disadvantaged and handicapped students; cooperative education programs, work-study programs which provide earnings to potential dropouts, activities to eliminate sex bias and stereotyping in the vocational curriculum; and the development of competency-based vocational curricula.

The Commonwealth has initiated a number of programs recently in order to increase the employability of our citizens. Included in this budget are two Program Revisions which continue these efforts. The Program Revision for Advanced Technology Instructional Development will provide \$2 million in grants to community colleges and area vocational technical schools to update the equipment used to instruct students. Instructing students in the use of the latest equipment will increase the employability of these students in businesses and industries which are utilizing advanced technology equipment.

The Program Revision for the Job Training Partnership will essentially provide \$4.9 million in new State matching funds for one component of the new Federal Job Training Partnerships Act. Job training programs will be implemented by the Department of Education through this appropriation and will focus on three areas; health occupa-

tions, adult literacy and entry level training for advanced technology occupations. The Federal Job Training Partnership Act is a major program which will replace the former Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. In that it is a major training and employment program which impacts a number of Commonwealth programs and agencies. The bulk of the Federal funds will be administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry and the impact of these funds is discussed in the Commonwealth Program Economic Development and Income Maintenance.

Higher education in Pennsylvania, as in the nation, has entered a decade which is likely to be different in many respects from the decade just completed. The Department of Education is projecting a gradual decline in college enrollments in the next several years. This trend is attributed to a decline in the number of high school graduates as well as a decline in the percentage of high school graduates going on to a college or university.

The decline in enrollment, coupled with inflation, rising energy costs, and inflexible staffing levels, will create severe fiscal problems in higher education. Without drastic operational and curricula changes these fiscal problems could lead to the closing of some institutions.

Act 188 of 1982 dramatically alters the structure and perception of higher education in Pennsylvania. The Act provides for the State System of Higher Education formed by the State-owned colleges and university. The system will be administered by a Chancellor and Board of Governors to be appointed in the near future. The change gives the system the freedom and flexibility it needs to operate efficiently and compete effectively in the higher education marketplace.

As part of the State's continuing effort to preserve the private higher education sector, Act 330 of 1982 lifts the cap on institutional assistance grants to that sector, allowing increases in the appropriations to private colleges and universities.

Act 330 has another even more important impact. It provides for a bond funded student loan program to be operated by the Higher Education Assistance Agency, which will provide a substantial loan program for Pennsylvania students. This program is discussed further in the Financial Assistance program.

In an attempt to enhance the possibility of employment after college for students and provide financial aid at the same time, the State Jobs Program has been created in the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA). Students who are in need of financial aid would be placed with private employers and their wages shared by PHEAA and the employer. This on-the-job experience will make the students more employable after college and

may result in retention with the private employer within the Commonwealth.

A major factor shaping the future of institutions of higher education is finances. The Higher Education Advisory Commission will be appointed for the new fiscal year and given a charge to make recommendations on the financing of higher education in Pennsylvania to insure the continuation of the State's diverse system of public and private institutions.

Funding of both institutional appropriations and student aid represent a strong and continuing commitment to higher education in the Commonwealth. However, the funds, by necessity, fall short of all the needs expressed by the institutions of higher education. The institutions will

have to make the best possible use of the scarce resources available to them. State support should not be used to subsidize programs that are consistently producing graduates for jobs that do not exist, or establish new programs to maintain enrollment levels where such programs are currently offered by other institutions.

Colleges and universities will need to shift resources into programs that better serve the individual and society. In those areas where expansion may be necessary, colleges and universities are expected to shift available resources away from less productive areas. To do otherwise would encourage the retention of these programs at levels no longer needed.

# INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

## Contributions by Category and Subcategory

### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 8,741	\$ 9,401	\$ 8,857	\$ 9,211	\$ 9,580	\$ 9,963	\$ 10,362
<b>General Instruction</b> . . . . .	\$ 1,423,979	\$ 1,501,313	\$ 1,562,340	\$ 1,707,854	\$ 1,862,773	\$ 2,091,514	\$ 2,204,533
General Preschool Education . . . . .	80,564	91,424	98,510	114,778	129,323	148,715	158,104
General Elementary and Secondary Education . . . . .	1,343,415	1,409,889	1,463,830	1,593,076	1,733,450	1,942,799	2,046,429
<b>Special Education</b> . . . . .	\$ 550,942	\$ 615,197	\$ 637,833	\$ 697,814	\$ 765,331	\$ 852,415	\$ 911,624
Mentally Handicapped Education . . . . .	188,059	214,086	218,700	235,552	253,397	276,138	293,023
Physically Handicapped Education . . . . .	256,299	286,089	297,923	329,220	363,351	405,957	437,843
Gifted and Talented Education . . . . .	106,584	115,022	121,210	133,042	148,583	170,320	180,758
<b>Compensatory Programs</b> . . . . .	\$ 306,304	\$ 309,830	\$ 321,164	\$ 364,119	\$ 405,204	\$ 467,620	\$ 502,505
Compensatory Preschool Education . . . . .	19,190	18,254	18,590	23,164	25,423	28,741	30,444
Compensatory Elementary and Sec- ondary Education . . . . .	287,114	291,576	302,574	340,955	379,781	438,879	472,061
<b>Vocational Education</b> . . . . .	\$ 342,755	\$ 349,673	\$ 383,877	\$ 424,108	\$ 465,283	\$ 524,997	\$ 559,529
Vocational Secondary Education . . . . .	309,825	314,004	344,833	382,815	421,773	481,140	513,190
Postsecondary Vocational Education . . . . .	30,422	32,920	35,782	37,771	39,878	40,110	42,472
Community Education . . . . .	2,508	2,749	3,262	3,522	3,632	3,747	3,867
<b>Higher Education</b> . . . . .	\$ 795,769	\$ 843,982	\$ 871,269	\$ 929,997	\$ 994,344	\$ 1,060,738	\$ 1,128,382
Agriculture and Natural Resources . . . . .	4,033	4,168	4,217	4,421	4,650	4,889	5,140
Arts, Humanities and Letters . . . . .	36,363	38,330	38,944	41,212	43,642	46,197	48,843
Business Management, Commerce and Data Processing . . . . .	43,852	47,214	48,720	51,613	54,686	57,934	61,353
Education . . . . .	43,604	45,161	45,712	48,542	51,581	54,769	58,070
Engineering and Architecture . . . . .	24,888	27,302	28,174	30,139	32,303	34,528	36,697
Health Sciences, Health Professions, and Biological Sciences . . . . .	83,774	88,771	92,796	100,193	108,487	116,826	124,539
Human Services and Public Affairs . . . . .	16,653	17,006	17,449	18,473	19,557	20,708	21,915
Physical Sciences, Earth Sciences Mathematics and Military Science . . . . .	21,833	23,143	23,698	25,151	26,745	28,397	30,019
Social Sciences and Area Studies . . . . .	26,147	27,227	27,732	29,361	31,088	32,915	34,846
Interdisciplinary Studies . . . . .	23,382	25,078	27,733	31,291	35,450	39,531	42,951
Research . . . . .	10,197	10,132	10,329	10,970	11,660	12,386	13,123
Public and Community Service . . . . .	13,134	13,552	13,837	14,658	15,541	16,466	17,420
Institutional Support Services . . . . .	354,116	376,016	391,188	418,231	447,908	478,528	510,851
Professional Support Services . . . . .	2,286	2,399	2,257	2,345	2,437	2,533	2,633
Financial Assistance to Students . . . . .	91,507	98,483	98,483	103,397	108,609	114,131	119,982
<b>Program Total</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 3,428,490</u>	<u>\$ 3,629,396</u>	<u>\$ 3,785,340</u>	<u>\$ 4,133,103</u>	<u>\$ 4,502,515</u>	<u>\$ 5,007,247</u>	<u>\$ 5,316,935</u>

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
General Fund .....	\$ 475,591	\$ 487,780	\$ 509,599	\$ 529,300	\$ 549,814	\$ 571,120	\$ 593,129
Special Funds .....	200,669	237,382	232,962	241,810	246,260	250,818	257,428
Federal Funds .....	425,087	407,063	394,433	405,325	415,068	426,054	437,452
Other Funds .....	11,936	11,352	12,779	13,289	13,821	14,373	14,948
<b>Total .....</b>	<b><u>\$ 1,113,283</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,143,577</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,149,773</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,189,724</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,224,963</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,262,365</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,302,957</u></b>

The Social Development program includes services targeted to meet the special needs of several client groups including: persons with mental retardation; the aged; children in family situations who require social intervention; and physically handicapped adults including the visually handicapped.

Services for persons with mental retardation continue to emphasize community programming and appropriate residential placement. Institutional programs have traditionally received substantial reimbursement through the Medicaid (Title XIX) program for services. Generally, services in the community have been funded by State, county and private resources. A waiver has been submitted to the Federal government to permit the reimbursement of certain community-based services for approximately 250 persons who are currently residents of institutions or who are at risk of being institutionalized. In order to provide these services, State Center funding has been reduced in 1983-84.

The State Lottery Fund is the source of funds for grants to the area agencies on aging. During 1982-83, a \$4.1 million one-time grant was provided from the Lottery Fund to purchase or lease vehicles and transportation equipment, while \$18.6 million was made available to the 49 area agencies on aging for social services to senior citizens. The 1983-84 budget provides a substantial increase in funds for these services. In addition the budget includes \$7.5 million for the expansion of in-home services to the elderly. This increase will provide community support services which enable the elderly to remain in their homes thus avoiding long-term care in an insitutional setting and represents a component of the Commonwealth's Long-Term Care initiative begun in 1982-83. In addition, \$202,000 from the General Fund is recommended to support a demonstration pre-admission assessment program in four counties. This program will assess applicants to Medical

Assistance funded nursing homes with the objective of utilizing long-term care services available in the community as an alternative to institutionalization.

The budget recommendation includes \$11.7 million in Lottery Funds to increase the reimbursement to transit operators from the current 75 percent to 100 percent of the revenues they lose through the free elderly transit program.

The budget also includes \$1,560,000 for grants to local domestic violence and rape crisis centers. State appropriated funding initially became available for these centers during 1982-83 after enactment of legislation which levied an additional fine of \$10.00 on persons convicted of a crime.

As a result of the Federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, Federal funding for Social Services as authorized by Title XX of the Social Security Act is now block granted to the states. A state funds match is no longer required and categorical funding for day care services and training has been eliminated.

On July 1, 1982 the Adult Services Block Grant was implemented. Over \$7.6 million was distributed to the 67 counties for the provision of services to low-income dependent adults. Counties were permitted to select the adult populations to be served and services to be offered.

During 1983-84, the Commonwealth will explore the feasibility of restructuring the existing Adult Services Block Grant to counties to include funding for other programs such as mental health, mental retardation, child welfare, and aging programs. It is anticipated that this new human services block grant will be implemented on a trial basis in three or four counties that suggest they have the ability to manage the block grant before a decision is made on statewide expansion.

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

### Contributions by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)							
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
	Actual	Available	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 1,119	\$ 1,042	\$ 993	\$ 1,036	\$ 1,076	\$ 1,119	\$ 1,164	
<b>Social Development of Individuals</b> . . . . .	\$ 152,423	\$ 162,498	\$ 169,586	\$ 175,932	\$ 182,841	\$ 189,988	\$ 197,256	
Youth Development Services . . . . .	29,099	31,268	32,915	33,879	35,170	36,510	37,902	
Family Support Services . . . . .	123,324	131,230	136,671	142,053	147,671	153,478	159,354	
<b>Support of the Aged</b> . . . . .	\$ 216,260	\$ 238,988	\$ 234,627	\$ 243,542	\$ 248,061	\$ 252,690	\$ 259,378	
Support of the Aged . . . . .	216,260	238,988	234,627	243,542	248,061	252,690	259,378	
<b>Mental Retardation</b> . . . . .	\$ 306,458	\$ 322,634	\$ 337,355	\$ 350,600	\$ 364,096	\$ 378,141	\$ 392,759	
Mental Retardation Systems								
Support . . . . .	11,335	12,724	13,324	13,996	14,556	15,138	15,743	
Community Based Services . . . . .	40,893	45,523	48,297	50,798	52,829	54,942	57,140	
Community Residential Services . . . . .	93,212	110,727	120,423	126,827	131,900	137,176	142,661	
Private Intermediate Care Facilities—								
16 or more beds (ICF/MR) . . . . .	15,649	14,882	16,014	16,680	17,347	18,041	18,762	
State Centers . . . . .	145,369	138,778	139,297	142,299	147,464	152,844	158,453	
<b>Program Total</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 676,260</u>	<u>\$ 725,162</u>	<u>\$ 742,561</u>	<u>\$ 771,110</u>	<u>\$ 796,074</u>	<u>\$ 821,938</u>	<u>\$ 850,557</u>	

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INCOME MAINTENANCE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
General Fund .....	\$ 996,250	\$ 1,042,162	\$ 1,058,878	\$ 1,109,520	\$ 1,147,872	\$ 1,184,194	\$ 1,220,552
Special Funds.....	4,422	4,368	153,484	153,475	3,502	3,577	3,656
Federal Funds.....	766,679	893,214	964,137	1,028,057	1,041,938	1,056,921	1,079,851
Other Funds .....	47,143	50,134	54,951	57,160	59,499	61,810	63,936
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,814,494</b>	<b>\$ 1,989,878</b>	<b>\$ 2,231,450</b>	<b>\$ 2,348,212</b>	<b>\$ 2,252,811</b>	<b>\$ 2,306,502</b>	<b>\$ 2,367,995</b>

Economic development and income maintenance are two approaches to the same general Commonwealth objective: the economic well-being of the State's citizens. Economic development deals with improving the current and future job prospects of our citizens while income maintenance attempts to sustain an acceptable standard of living for those who, for a variety of reasons, cannot maintain one without assistance.

Creating an economic climate that will enable Pennsylvania to take maximum advantage of national economic recovery when it occurs is the highest priority of this Administration. A strong economy provides employment as well as a solid tax base essential to all levels of government while reducing the need for income maintenance expenditures.

Despite the economic stimulus provided to the national economy through lower tax payments, significantly lower rates of inflation and sharply declining interest rates, the national economy still is mired in the recession that began in July 1981.

Economic recoveries are born in the depths of recessions and generally are well underway before the perception exists that they have begun. A shift to monetary accommodation by the Federal Reserve Board and a stimulative Federal budget, together with the economic benefits of reduced inflation and interest rates, a strong stock market advance, increased worker productivity and corporate profits, should provide the fuel for the coming economic recovery. While current economic statistics such as the unemployment rate and the production index show no positive signs, it is believed the forces of recovery are at work and should produce a visible economic rebound in the months ahead.

The programs described and recommended herein are designed to cope with the effects of the current recession as well as to assure that Pennsylvania's recovery does not lag as economic conditions improve.

Current economic development programs will continue to be supported at historically high levels to develop new job opportunities. A primary component, the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority (PIDA), promotes the

expansion of employment by offering low interest loans to companies expanding or locating in Pennsylvania. The recommended appropriation of \$15 million, combined with loan repayments, will enable PIDA to commit about \$55 million in new loans, with continued emphasis on small businesses, high unemployment areas and advanced technology firms. Attracting new firms and encouraging existing ones to provide new jobs in the State will continue through the industrial advertising program and through a significant program of international representation. The latter efforts serve not only to encourage foreign investments in Pennsylvania but also to assist established Pennsylvania firms interested in exporting. Concurrently, the Agricultural Research and Promotion effort assists in expanding markets for Pennsylvania agricultural products.

Small businesses will continue to benefit from a consolidation of the existing technical assistance programs into one place which allows flexibility in meeting the changing needs of the small businessman. Also available to business and industry is the Small Business Action Center, a one-stop shop where a firm can be assisted with government regulatory requirements and be made aware of all State and Federal assistance programs.

General Fund support of the Minority Business Development Authority will continue at a \$2 million level. In addition, a new appropriation of \$1 million is recommended to provide statewide participation in the Pennsylvania Capital Loan Program which provides loans to meet the working capital needs of small businesses. The program is currently funded from two Federal sources which, because of differing funding criteria, prohibit their use in ten counties throughout the State.

A new program to encourage the development of scientific and technological innovation through education and research has been initiated through the Ben Franklin Partnership in an attempt to expand the skilled workforce and increase Pennsylvania's competitive opportunities in the growth industries of the future. This will also help to alter Pennsylvania's industrial mix, which historically caused the State to suffer economic slowdowns more deeply and to recover more slowly. The purpose is to

encourage the creation of new and developing technology - based businesses from where much of the future job growth will occur. This program includes funding for challenge grants for joint university/private sector efforts to establish Advanced Technology Centers in Pennsylvania higher education institutions. The program has been enthusiastically received and a total of \$10 million is being recommended, a ten-fold increase over 1982-83, its initial year.

This budget also includes \$500,000 for the creation of a Productivity Center in Pennsylvania. This will be a statewide, nonprofit entity governed by a board of business, labor, government and academic leaders. Its mission will be to acquire and disseminate knowledge and expertise on productivity and quality of worklife to offer to Pennsylvania firms, such as in the steel industry, whatever competitive advantages can be attained from such resources.

Tourism is one of the major industries of the State. The Commonwealth has ranked among the top five states in the nation in terms of total travel expenditures realized for the past several years. This budget recommends expansion of the current travel advertising effort to maintain print advertising levels initiated in 1982-83 and to continue to improve our position in group travel and convention markets.

Effective economic development efforts will require a partnership between government and the private sector and continued efforts to enhance the physical environment of our communities. Historically, a majority of funds for this purpose were used for the traditional urban renewal goals of demolition and reuse. This budget emphasizes the current trend toward rehabilitation and community conservation and increased neighborhood involvement in such activities.

Included is \$4 million to continue the emphasis on enterprise development begun in 1982-83 and for other community revitalization efforts. In addition, in recognition of the severe economic distress visited upon various communities due to major industrial production cutbacks or plant closings, a program for Community Economic Recovery is recommended. It is intended that grants made from the \$750,000 provided will help communities help themselves through planning or feasibility studies or through outside assistance or expertise to determine the options available to the community to lessen or avert economic distress by developing local economic recovery strategies

The reuse of vacant industrial and commercial buildings is one of the most challenging aspects of urban economic development. In a major cooperative effort between all levels of government, \$1 million is recommended as part of a three-year \$5 million State participation in the development of the former Frankford Arsenal in Philadelphia into a site for small manufacturing and warehouse enterprises.

One of the most important factors influencing the overall economic condition of the Commonwealth is energy. A \$2 million appropriation is recommended for the new Pennsylvania Energy Development Authority for limited energy

research and projects in an effort to meet the goals of economic efficiency in the use of energy, reliability and diversity of energy supply, and greater use of indigenous Pennsylvania energy resources.

If Pennsylvania is to ameliorate its economic condition through the impacts of the programs listed above it is essential that a skilled workforce is available to take advantage of any forward movement.

To this end the Commonwealth anticipates taking full advantage of the recently enacted Federal Job Training Partnership Act. This act, a replacement for the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, is designed to aid the entry or re-entry and productive participation of unskilled and unemployed youth and adults and dislocated workers into the workforce through the provision of job training, education and job placement activities. The act is a training program and as such prohibits the use of any funds for public service employment. It is estimated that over \$120 million in Federal funds will be available in 1983-84 and sufficient State funds have been recommended to fulfill the matching requirements. This program will be administered at the State level by the Departments of Labor and Industry, Education and Aging and additional details can be found in their presentations.

Another major program affecting the workforce is the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) which the State is administering. The thrust of the CSBG is a range of employment and training programs and services which impact on the causes of poverty. Some of the services are in the areas of employment training programs for economically disadvantaged youth and adults; creation of Community Conservation Corps to provide vocational training and work experience in community improvement projects; and emergency assistance to meet immediate and urgent individual and family needs of low-income persons for health services, nutritious food, housing and employment.

On April 8, 1982 the Welfare Reform Act (Act 75) was signed into law. This legislation tightened administrative procedures, incorporated Federal changes contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 and redefined General Assistance between two categories of people: those chronically needy and those transitionally needy. An estimated 64,000 transitionally needy people will receive only three monthly grants during any twelve month period while the remaining recipients deemed chronically needy will continue to receive monthly benefits which were increased by five percent in July 1982 for cases of three or more persons.

A work registration program, based on the mandates of Act 75, has been implemented. Act 75 provides for registration of all non-exempt applicants for assistance prior to authorization. Following authorization of cash assistance, all those registered are required to cooperate with the provisions of various steps in the work registration program including: assessment and job search by the Office of Employment Security; enrollment in the Department of Public Welfare's Pennsylvania Employment Program for

intensive job finding and training activities; and participation in the Community Work Experience Program. In addition, \$25 million in tax credits is being made available annually to encourage employers to hire welfare recipients.

The recommended budget also provides \$7 million in State funds for implementation of the Public Assistance Transportation Block Grant. The new block grant, recommended to begin October 1, 1983, will provide funding to county governments to provide transportation to public assistance clients for medical and other trips.

The Federal Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 created a Low-Income Energy Assistance Block Grant. The purpose of this block grant is to provide assistance to low income individuals to offset high energy costs through payments to fuel vendors. Funding for weatherization activities to conserve energy and lower fuel bills is also provided.

In addition, funding has been included in this budget for the continued development and implementation of the Client Information System (CIS), a computer based data file. CIS will assist those activities performed by the Department of Public Welfare which are necessary to process applications for assistance and maintain recipient records for the administration of the department's assistance programs. Due to the complexity and scope of the system, a phased implementation has been developed to insure continuity of the current system as discrete and

manageable portions of CIS are completed. The CIS implementation plan consists of eleven major phases with completion projected for the summer of 1984.

The other major income maintenance program is unemployment compensation. While this program has been successful in alleviating hardship particularly during the current recession, it has not been without its own difficulties. It is well known that the State's current \$2.1 billion debt to the Federal government continues to grow making it apparent that basic program changes must be made.

While not included in this document, the Administration is currently developing proposals to be submitted shortly that will address both the short and long range difficulties with the program.

The recommended budget also includes a Program Revision for Housing Assistance for Unemployed Pennsylvanians. The program involves \$150 million in Lottery funds in each of the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 and offers mortgage assistance in the form of a loan to any unemployed homeowner who meets certain income and status criteria. This program is intended to avoid mortgage foreclosures involving unemployed Pennsylvanians during the current recessionary period. The program will be of two years duration and all loans will be repaid to the Lottery Fund and be available for future expenditure on programs for the aged and disabled.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INCOME MAINTENANCE**  
**Contributions by Category and Subcategory**  
**General Fund and Special Funds**

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 10,792	\$ 11,530	\$ 10,894	\$ 11,357	\$ 11,812	\$ 12,285	\$ 12,777
<b>Commonwealth Economic Development</b> . . . . .	\$ 45,260	\$ 48,125	\$ 61,599	\$ 67,534	\$ 72,869	\$ 76,262	\$ 76,669
Tourism and Travel Development . . . . .	6,631	6,772	7,503	7,551	7,601	7,653	7,707
Industrial Development . . . . .	23,312	23,635	26,277	27,362	27,450	25,542	25,638
Scientific and Technological Development . . . . .	416	6,435	15,462	20,116	25,121	30,126	30,131
International Trade . . . . .	6,420	2,530	2,431	2,463	2,497	2,532	2,568
Agribusiness Development . . . . .	7,471	7,534	6,762	6,831	6,941	7,100	7,264
Energy Management . . . . .	1,010	1,219	3,164	3,211	3,259	3,309	3,361
<b>Economic Development of the Disadvantaged and Handicapped</b> . . . . .	\$ 870,136	\$ 903,913	\$ 1,057,107	\$ 1,084,720	\$ 964,679	\$ 994,443	\$ 1,027,139
Income Maintenance . . . . .	846,031	876,252	1,021,783	1,046,107	924,667	952,990	984,222
Achieving Economic Independence— Socially and Economically Disadvantaged . . . . .	10,177	13,170	20,013	22,985	23,865	24,786	25,728
Achieving Economic Independence— Physically and Mentally Handicapped . . . . .	10,393	10,905	10,865	11,144	11,623	12,101	12,580
Community Conservation and Youth Employment . . . . .	3,535	3,586	4,446	4,484	4,524	4,566	4,609
<b>Community Physical Development</b> . . . . .	\$ 19,455	\$ 22,994	\$ 19,049	\$ 31,178	\$ 31,232	\$ 31,110	\$ 30,987
Housing and Redevelopment . . . . .	19,455	22,994	19,049	31,178	31,232	31,110	30,987
<b>Improvement of Local Government Operations and Institutions</b> . . . . .	\$ 25,369	\$ 29,033	\$ 31,535	\$ 34,743	\$ 36,318	\$ 38,151	\$ 40,010
Area wide Services . . . . .	149	150	150	150	150	150	150
Municipal Administrative Support Capability . . . . .	24,239	27,777	30,244	33,416	34,954	36,748	38,567
Community Development Planning . . . . .	981	1,106	1,141	1,177	1,214	1,253	1,293
<b>Natural Resource Development and Management</b> . . . . .	\$ 21,825	\$ 22,633	\$ 23,160	\$ 24,276	\$ 25,105	\$ 25,987	\$ 26,909
Management of Land Resources . . . . .	7,771	8,011	9,285	9,771	10,028	10,313	10,614
Regulation of Mineral Resources . . . . .	14,054	14,622	13,875	14,505	15,077	15,674	16,295
<b>Labor-Management Relations</b> . . . . .	\$ 2,042	\$ 2,362	\$ 2,387	\$ 2,482	\$ 2,582	\$ 2,685	\$ 2,792
Industrial Relations Stability . . . . .	2,042	2,362	2,387	2,482	2,582	2,685	2,792
<b>Veterans' Compensation</b> . . . . .	\$ 5,793	\$ 5,940	\$ 6,631	\$ 6,705	\$ 6,777	\$ 6,848	\$ 6,925
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation . . . . .	5,793	5,940	6,631	6,705	6,777	6,848	6,925
<b>Program Total</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 1,000,672</u>	<u>\$ 1,046,530</u>	<u>\$ 1,212,362</u>	<u>\$ 1,262,995</u>	<u>\$ 1,151,374</u>	<u>\$ 1,187,771</u>	<u>\$ 1,224,208</u>

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
General Fund .....	\$ 150,970	\$ 166,682	\$ 177,487	\$ 191,441	\$ 206,990	\$ 223,680	\$ 241,468
Special Funds .....	996,690	1,000,530	969,621	983,012	969,256	980,450	995,159
Federal Funds .....	413,520	597,629	571,857	578,239	582,046	590,107	608,006
Other Funds .....	106,668	97,438	130,168	144,293	160,099	171,928	187,088
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,667,848</b>	<b>\$ 1,862,279</b>	<b>\$ 1,849,133</b>	<b>\$ 1,896,985</b>	<b>\$ 1,918,391</b>	<b>\$ 1,966,165</b>	<b>\$ 2,031,721</b>

Recognizing that Pennsylvania's potential for economic growth is inseparately interwoven with its transportation infrastructure, this budget reflects a continued commitment to the State's highway and bridges and to mass transit and aviation facilities.

The enactment in 1981 of a fuel tax tied to price and consumption rather than consumption alone put the Commonwealth back on course toward restoring its highway system to an acceptable level, although the general sluggishness of the economy and falling gasoline prices has greatly constrained the revenues originally envisioned from the Oil Company Franchise Tax.

More recently, enactment of the Bridge Improvement Program funded from an axle-tax on heavy trucks has provided the basis for a much needed bridge improvement and rehabilitation program. This new program will also benefit from the recently enacted Federal 5¢ per gallon gas tax increase. Pennsylvania's new bridge program allows many bridge projects to be undertaken for which funding would not otherwise have been available.

Yet despite the State axle tax and Federal gas tax, revenues in the Motor License Fund have fallen so sharply that new revenues are still needed to keep highway maintenance and improvement efforts at acceptable levels. Therefore, this budget calls for new revenue sources totaling \$88 million. The proposed new revenues are a one-half percent increase in the Oil Company Franchise Tax and conversion to two-year registrations for automobiles and staggered registration for small trucks. Without such a revenue increase, maintenance funding will fall to near 1980 levels. The revenue increase proposed will enable the Department of Transportation to place increased emphasis on locally important State roads.

The Federal government's recent decision not to proceed with curtailment and eventual elimination of all urban mass transit operating subsidies has greatly eased the situation in this program. With Federal involvement now projected at only a modest reduction, this budget again

calls for a cap on the predictable funding law that will yield an affordable and responsible State transit program. This cap, which would limit annual growth in the General Fund subsidy to not more than the percentage increase in the statewide transit cost index, would provide a \$10 million increase to \$161 million in 1983-84; State support of urban mass transit operating expenses will have increased by 83 percent under this Administration.

Despite this reprieve from massive Federal transit cuts, alternative financing options for mass transit still need to be explored as part of the broader issue of local tax reform.

The budget continues the commitment towards transit capital projects that has seen massive improvements during this Administration in the Commonwealth's transit vehicle fleet and physical plant. A \$122 million transit capital budget, including \$22 million in State bond funds, is coupled with continuation of the bus rehabilitation and innovative bus pool purchase programs in a multi-faceted effort at correcting the years of neglect that have beset transit company fleets in the past.

Increased assistance is also provided to rural and intercity transportation through programs devoted to non-urbanized area transit companies, intercity bus and rail passenger services, rural transit programs and rail freight - including funding to deal with another round of Conrail abandonments.

Finally, while the aviation program is sustained at current levels, a proposed major revision of both the program itself and the revenues supporting it is in the developmental stage. Under consideration are a rebate program for local real estate taxes paid by privately-owned public airports and a revolving loan program for airport improvements at such airports, to be funded by an increase in aviation jet fuel taxes possibly accompanied by a switch in the tax to a sales rather than per-gallon basis. Discussions are currently underway with both the airlines and airport operators aimed at developing a comprehensive new program and revenue revision proposal.

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

### Contribution by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>General Administration and Support . . . .</b>	\$ 31,753	\$ 34,130	\$ 33,391	\$ 34,291	\$ 35,068	\$ 36,077	\$ 37,072
<b>Transportation Systems and Services . . .</b>	<b>\$ 1,115,907</b>	<b>\$ 1,133,082</b>	<b>\$ 1,113,717</b>	<b>\$ 1,140,162</b>	<b>\$ 1,141,178</b>	<b>\$ 1,168,053</b>	<b>\$ 1,199,555</b>
State Highway Construction . . . . .	251,557	267,273	253,239	252,014	251,656	250,823	248,352
State Highway Maintenance . . . . .	562,654	550,412	545,997	556,931	540,027	547,985	560,907
Local Highway Assistance . . . . .	150,855	148,950	137,353	140,044	142,790	145,864	149,146
Urban Mass Transportation . . . . .	142,653	156,548	166,989	180,687	195,859	212,160	229,535
Intercity Rail and Rural Bus Transportation . . . . .	7,398	9,093	9,388	9,764	10,154	10,560	10,983
Air Transportation . . . . .	114	115	114	114	113	112	112
Water Transportation . . . . .	676	691	637	608	579	549	520
<b>Program Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 1,147,660</b>	<b>\$ 1,167,212</b>	<b>\$ 1,147,108</b>	<b>\$ 1,174,453</b>	<b>\$ 1,176,246</b>	<b>\$ 1,204,130</b>	<b>\$ 1,236,627</b>

## RECREATION AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
General Fund .....	\$ 85,276	\$ 90,677	\$ 93,595	\$ 96,868	\$ 99,790	\$ 101,172	\$ 102,869
Special Funds.....	41,945	47,833	49,235	51,561	53,987	56,487	59,108
Federal Funds.....	14,505	11,061	11,601	9,198	9,383	8,353	8,603
Other Funds .....	10,387	11,697	11,055	11,754	11,980	12,228	12,474
Total .....	<u>\$ 152,113</u>	<u>\$ 161,268</u>	<u>\$ 165,486</u>	<u>\$ 169,381</u>	<u>\$ 175,140</u>	<u>\$ 178,240</u>	<u>\$ 183,054</u>

The Commonwealth encourages cultural development in the arts through matching grants-in-aid to arts organizations as well as through service programs initiated by the Council of the Arts through technical assistance to help artists and arts organizations to develop greater professional skills, and through greater distribution of the arts throughout the Commonwealth, while encouraging quality programs through an ongoing evaluation process.

Increased funding of over \$1 million is being provided for aid to local libraries to enable them to improve service levels that have deteriorated due to inflationary increases in the cost of books and materials. Revision of the library code has established a minimum level of Commonwealth support rather than the previous maximum level, and will allow financial support to increase in proportion to the levels of State funding made available in future years.

This program provides support for Pennsylvania's public television network consisting of seven stations located throughout the Commonwealth and a central network facility. The system provides educational, cultural, public affairs, and other programming to most areas of the Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania is observing its 300th birthday with a modest celebration of the significant events and achievements which have made the Commonwealth unique among the fifty states. Encouragement and promotion of local or regional observances is proposed within the frame-

work of existing promotional vehicles, in cooperation with the various agencies of State government.

Increased funding of \$150,000 is provided for support of the Commonwealth's museum program. Standards and practices recognized as desirable in accredited museums will be undertaken, and the responsibility of the Commonwealth to its citizens to protect and preserve their material heritage and provide artifactual documents for the present and future study of Pennsylvania's culture will be honored. This program is charged not only with collecting historic, scientific, and artistic artifacts, but with providing adequate maintenance and conservation care so as to preserve them for future generations. This initiative in collections, maintenance and preservation will allow the acquisition of adequate facilities and assure that these artifacts will not be left to deteriorate until they are useless as exhibits and educational devices.

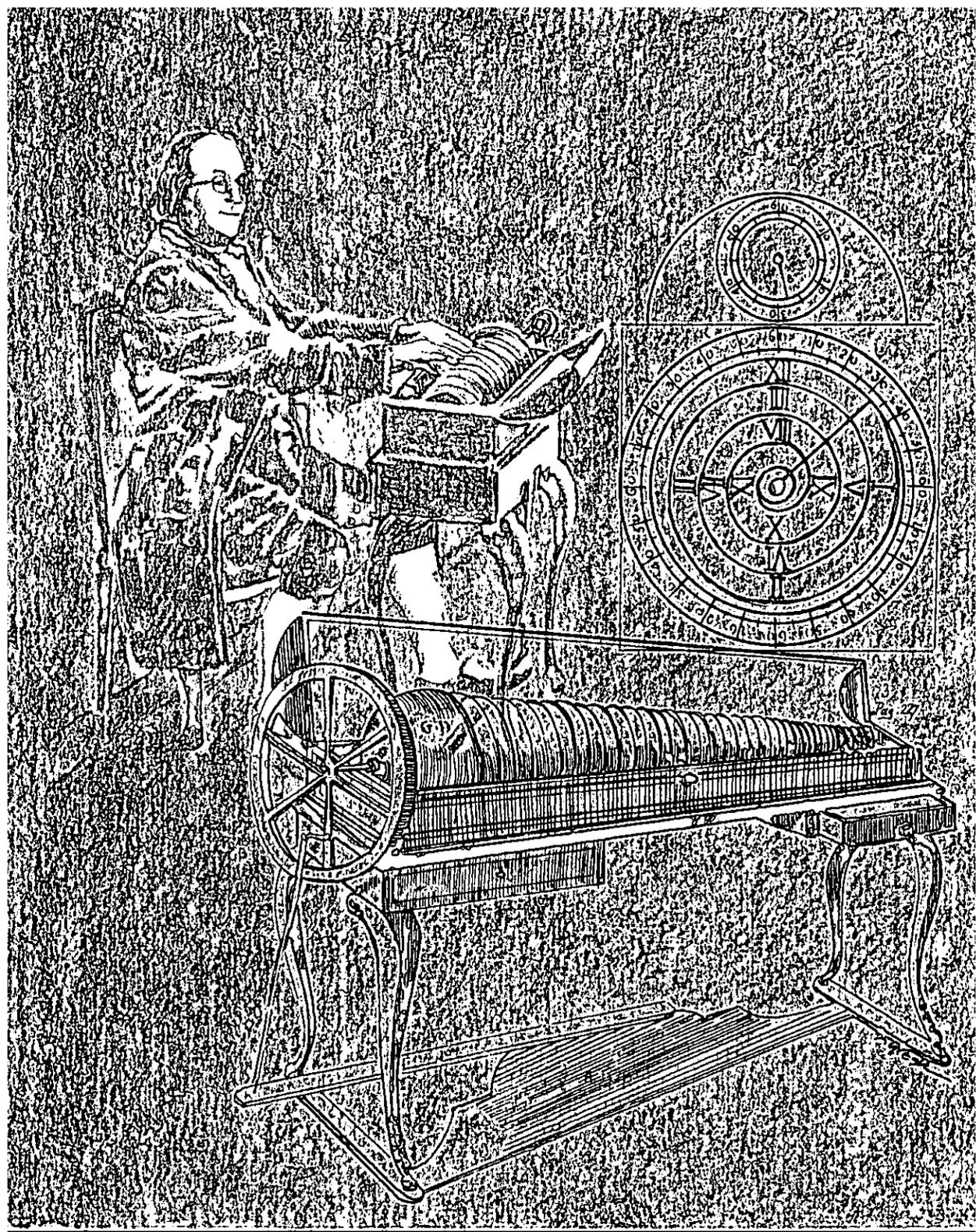
One of the major initiatives in the 1981-82 budget was the institution of a State Park maintenance program funded by park user fees. Through this maintenance program facilities will be restored to a point where preventive maintenance can replace uneconomical emergency repair efforts. The 1983-84 budget continues this effort and includes \$352,000 to provide job opportunities to public assistance recipients through a community work experience program.

## RECREATION AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT

### Contributions by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 2,285	\$ 2,569	\$ 2,581	\$ 2,692	\$ 2,799	\$ 2,911	\$ 3,028
<b>Recreation</b> . . . . .	\$ 87,111	\$ 95,066	\$ 97,850	\$ 101,275	\$ 104,402	\$ 105,978	\$ 107,944
Management of Recreation Areas and Facilities . . . . .	34,518	36,666	37,361	38,164	39,040	38,912	38,962
Recreational Hunting . . . . .	28,584	32,276	32,190	33,483	34,691	35,839	37,056
Recreational Fishing and Boating . . . . .	17,245	19,503	21,186	22,387	23,547	24,620	25,775
Local Recreation Areas and Facilities . . . . .	6,764	6,621	7,113	7,241	7,124	6,607	6,151
<b>Cultural Enrichment</b> . . . . .	\$ 37,825	\$ 40,875	\$ 42,399	\$ 44,462	\$ 46,576	\$ 48,770	\$ 51,005
Development and Promotion of Pennsylvania State and Local History Museum Development and Operation . . . . .	403	468	472	491	511	531	552
Development and Preservation of Historic Sites and Properties . . . . .	5,173	5,070	5,023	5,174	5,335	5,502	5,681
State Library Services . . . . .	5,288	5,573	5,820	6,265	6,681	7,100	7,469
Development of Artists and Audiences . . . . .	16,170	17,565	18,626	19,534	20,488	21,488	22,539
Public Television Services . . . . .	4,006	4,758	4,759	4,991	5,234	5,489	5,757
Public Television Services . . . . .	6,785	7,441	7,699	8,007	8,327	8,660	9,007
<b>Program Total</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 127,221</u>	<u>\$ 138,510</u>	<u>\$ 142,830</u>	<u>\$ 148,429</u>	<u>\$ 153,777</u>	<u>\$ 157,659</u>	<u>\$ 161,977</u>



Summary By Funn



### ***Benjamin Franklin – Inventor***

*Among Franklin's most notable inventions and gadgets are the rocking chair, bifocal glasses, the lightning rod, a flexible catheter, an armchair that converted into a library stepladder, a device for removing books from high shelves, and the water wheel clock. His curiosity also led to observations on the effect of oil on water; the cause of the aurora borealis, waterspouts, whirlwinds and thunderstorms, the directions of rivers and tides, sunspots, heat absorption by the color of an object, magnetism and the theory of the earth, earthquakes, sound traveling in a vacuum, tidal waves, prehistoric fossils, and cooling by evaporation. Franklin also invented the armonica, a popular musical instrument of the period for which both Mozart and Beethoven wrote compositions.*

# General Fund

The General Fund is the major operating fund of the Commonwealth. It receives all tax receipts and other types of revenue not specified by law to be placed in special funds. Except for certain restricted receipts, the income of the General Fund is appropriated in specific amounts for the ordinary programs of government.

Pennsylvania's major sources of General Fund revenues are corporation taxes, consumption taxes, (including the Sales and Use Tax), other taxes (including the Personal Income Tax) and nontax revenues.

# GENERAL FUND

## Financial Statement

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1982-83	1983-84
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$ 7,521	\$ -235,446
Adjustment to Beginning Balance .....	-1,767	.....
<b>Adjusted Beginning Balance</b> .....	<u>\$ 5,754</u>	<u>\$ -235,446</u>
<b>Revenue:</b>		
Official Estimate .....	\$7,646,090	\$7,899,911
Adjustment to Official Estimate .....	-230,597	.....
Revenue Increase Proposal .....	.....	349,300
Less Refunds Reserve .....	-52,200	-52,200
Accrued Revenue Unrealized .....	322,900	351,900
Less Revenues Accrued Previously .....	-292,700	-322,900
<b>Total Revenue</b> .....	<u>\$7,393,493</u>	<u>\$8,226,011</u>
Prior Year Lapses .....	35,000	.....
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	<u>\$7,434,247</u>	<u>\$7,990,565</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriations .....	\$7,563,742	\$7,985,138
Deficiency Appropriations .....	135,951	.....
Less Current Year Lapses .....	-30,000	.....
<b>Estimated Expenditures</b> .....	<u>-7,669,693</u>	<u>-7,985,138</u>
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	<u><u>\$ -235,446</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5,427</u></u>

\*Reconciliation of cash to bank statements as a result of a Treasury Department audit.

**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENT**  
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

**Revenue Refunds**

	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Treasury Department</b>		
Other Monies .....	\$ 4	.....
<b>Revenue Department</b>		
Corporate Taxes .....	18,000	\$ 18,000
Sales and Use Tax .....	5,200	5,200
Personal Income Tax .....	25,000	25,000
Other Monies .....	3,996	4,000
<b>Total Revenue Refunds</b> .....	<u>\$ 52,200</u>	<u>\$ 52,200</u>

**Additional Revenues Proposed**

	1983-84 Estimated
<b>Broaden the Tax Base</b> .....	\$278,300
Sales and Use Tax Imposed On:	
Cigarettes	
Alcoholic Drinks at Retail	
Non-prescription Drugs	
Household Paper Products, Soaps and Cleaning Products	
Candy, Gum and Confection Products	
Cable Television Service	
Arcade Game Receipts	
Theatre, Sporting Event and Concert Admissions	
Minimum Capital Stock and Franchise Tax	
<b>Improve Compliance</b> .....	35,000
Withhold Personal Income Tax on Dividends and Interest	
<b>Tax Depletable Resources</b> .....	15,000
Oil and Gas Severance Taxes	
<b>Implement Tax Efficiencies</b> .....	21,000
Accelerate Sales Tax Due Date and Reduce Collection Commission	
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$349,300</u>

## NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENT

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

### Deficiency Appropriations

	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Treasury</b>	
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 115
	<hr/>
<b>Corrections</b>	
State Correctional Institutions .....	\$ 5,200
	<hr/>
<b>Education</b>	
School Food Services .....	\$ 177
	<hr/>
<b>Health</b>	
Vital Statistics .....	\$ 326
Special Supplement Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) .....	1,385
	<hr/>
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$ 1,711
	<hr/>
<b>Public Welfare</b>	
Cash Grants .....	\$ 45,505
Medical Assistance — Inpatient .....	81,674
	<hr/>
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$127,179
	<hr/>
<b>Revenue</b>	
Distribution of PURTA .....	\$ 869
	<hr/>
<b>Judiciary</b>	
County Court Costs .....	\$ 700
	<hr/>
Total Deficiencies .....	<u>\$135,951</u>

**GENERAL FUND**  
**STATE FUNDS BY DEPARTMENT**

The following is a summary, by department of 1981-82 actual expenditures, of 1982-83 amounts available and of 1983-84 amounts budgeted from the General Fund as presented in the budget.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
Governor's Office .....	\$ 3,051	\$ 3,240	\$ 3,259
Executive Offices .....	37,394	43,411	47,271
Lieutenant Governor's Office .....	532	605	609
Attorney General .....	18,647	20,147	20,180
Department of the Auditor General .....	20,331	22,024	22,217
Treasury Department .....	262,063	268,167	293,902
Department of Aging .....	15,516	1,534	1,592
Department of Agriculture .....	18,187	19,910	17,916
State Civil Service Commission .....	1	1	1
Department of Commerce .....	38,057	40,866	53,152
Department of Community Affairs .....	14,241	18,269	15,004
Department of Corrections .....	126,141	149,103	157,315
Crime Commission .....	2,013	2,117	2,094
Department of Education .....	3,325,132	3,517,808	3,666,132
Emergency Management Agency .....	2,092	2,282	2,435
Department of Environmental Resources .....	105,965	114,965	118,257
Fish Commission .....	4	4	4
Department of General Services .....	104,537	112,557	109,376
Department of Health .....	106,612	110,548	109,924
Historical and Museum Commission .....	9,870	10,310	10,379
Insurance Department .....	6,408	6,985	7,092
Department of Labor and Industry .....	33,856	36,914	38,750
Department of Military Affairs .....	15,211	19,484	21,412
Milk Marketing Board .....	891	950	950
Department of Public Welfare .....	2,454,307	2,670,895	2,736,967
Department of Revenue .....	115,898	128,374	134,349
Securities Commission .....	1,357	1,500	1,830
Department of State .....	3,582	3,932	3,587
State Employees' Retirement System .....	1,564	1,157	1,157
State Police .....	50,112	55,006	55,981
Tax Equalization Board .....	862	925	929
Department of Transportation .....	147,440	162,882	173,197
Legislature .....	55,491	63,760	66,731
Judiciary .....	84,754	89,081	91,187
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$7,181,919</u></b>	<b><u>\$7,699,693</u></b>	<b><u>\$7,985,138</u></b>

**GENERAL FUND**  
**FEDERAL FUNDS BY DEPARTMENT**

The following is a summary of Federal Funds, by department, of 1981-82 expenditures, the 1982-83 amounts available and the 1983-84 amounts budgeted as presented in the General Fund budget. Excluded are revenue sharing monies which are shown in the special fund—Revenue Sharing Trust Fund. The General Assembly specifically appropriates Federal Funds by Federal source.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
Executive Offices.....	\$ 9,103	\$ 10,387	\$ 7,055
Attorney General.....	2,364	1,548	1,761
Department of the Auditor General.....			667
Department of Aging.....	59,429	60,234	58,315
Department of Agriculture.....	857	1,056	903
State Civil Service Commission.....	101		
Department of Commerce.....	396	7,431	595
Department of Community Affairs.....	40,735	100,629	76,285
Department of Corrections.....	377	371	150
Crime Commission.....	431	1,300	1,675
Department of Education.....	18,997	43,153	48,356
Emergency Management Agency.....	1,404	1,908	1,482
Department of Environmental Resources.....	30,325	51,822	62,941
Department of General Services.....	129	317	
Department of Health.....	74,082	82,915	75,487
Historical and Museum Commission.....	316	421	350
Department of Labor and Industry.....	29,745	38,619	149,805
Department of Military Affairs.....	1,075	2,009	1,841
Public Utility Commission.....	306	275	275
Department of Public Welfare.....	1,921,856	2,019,828	1,988,959
State Police.....	2,724	1,872	1,068
Department of Transportation.....	27,603	94,499	48,691
Judiciary.....	536	137	
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b><u>\$2,222,891</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,520,731</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,526,661</u></b>

**GENERAL FUND**  
**OTHER FUNDS BY DEPARTMENT**

The following is a summary of Other Funds, by department, of 1981-82 expenditures, the 1982-83 amounts available and the 1983-84 amounts budgeted as presented in the General Fund budget.

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
Executive Offices .....	\$ 25,220	\$ 29,821	\$ 28,363
Attorney General .....	2,075	2,156	2,618
Department of the Auditor General .....	5,680	5,610	5,745
Treasury Department .....	631	864	929
Department of Aging .....	10	.....	.....
Department of Agriculture .....	527	593	602
State Civil Service Commission .....	5,759	6,248	6,624
Department of Commerce .....	1,019	1,118	1,151
Department of Community Affairs .....	1,161	1,715	728
Department of Corrections .....	717	652	697
Department of Education .....	1,211	13,022	1,292
Department of Environmental Resources .....	10,509	10,189	10,181
Department of General Services .....	13,528	11,787	13,522
Department of Health .....	5,087	12,225	12,173
Historical and Museum Commission .....	242	352	350
Insurance Department .....	206	225	325
Department of Labor and Industry .....			
Department of Military Affairs .....	1,321	2,438	2,784
Public Utility Commission .....	18,721	20,526	20,543
Department of Public Welfare .....	111,531	124,335	140,289
Department of Revenue .....	3,402	3,971	3,853
Department of State .....	7,038	7,796	8,966
State Police .....	8,229	9,231	9,241
Department of Transportation .....	416	1,106	1,979
Legislature .....	38	5	5
Judiciary .....	604	573	603
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$225,505</u></b>	<b><u>\$267,394</u></b>	<b><u>\$274,163</u></b>

## GENERAL FUND

### Summary by Department and Appropriation

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Governor's Office</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Governor's Office .....	\$3,051	\$3,240	\$3,259
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,051</b>	<b>\$3,240</b>	<b>\$3,259</b>
<b>Executive Offices</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Governor's Action Center .....	\$ 569	\$ 604	\$ 608
Office of Budget and Administration .....	6,196	5,816	5,667
Departmental Comptroller Operations .....	12,925	15,242	15,288
Integrated Central System .....	982	1,976	2,437
Data Communications Network .....	.....	400	800
Office of Policy and Planning .....	509	544	621
Milrite .....	199	204	227
Human Relations Commission .....	4,264	4,538	4,544
Council on the Arts .....	541	561	562
Commission for Women .....	197	175	233
Governor's Energy Council .....	1,010	1,219	1,164
Commission on Crime and Delinquency .....	1,239	1,348	1,904
Office of General Counsel .....	1,149	1,500	1,486
Juvenile Court Judges Commission .....	297	375	467
Crime Victims Compensation Board .....	310	348	348
Health Facilities Hearing Board .....	143	173	169
Public Employee Retirement Study Commission .....	198	200	351
Independent Regulatory Review Commission .....	.....	400	400
Subtotal .....	<b>\$30,728</b>	<b>\$35,623</b>	<b>\$37,276</b>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Distinguished Daughters .....	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 4
Grants to Arts Organizations .....	3,465	4,197	4,197
Improvement of Juvenile Probation Services .....	1,911	2,300	2,456
Compensation to Crime Victims .....	1,287	1,287	1,338
Energy Development Authority .....	.....	.....	2,000
Subtotal .....	<b>\$ 6,666</b>	<b>\$ 7,788</b>	<b>\$ 9,995</b>
<b>Total State Funds—General Fund</b> .....	<b>\$37,394</b>	<b>\$43,411</b>	<b>\$47,271</b>
Federal Funds .....	9,103	10,387	\$ 7,055
Other Funds .....	25,220	29,821	28,363
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$71,717</b>	<b>\$83,619</b>	<b>\$82,689</b>

## GENERAL FUND

### Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Office of the Lieutenant Governor</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Lieutenant Governor's Office .....	\$353	\$413	\$412
Board of Pardons .....	179	192	197
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$532	\$605	\$609
<b>Attorney General</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$18,647	\$20,147	\$20,180
Total State Funds .....	\$18,647	\$20,147	\$20,180
Federal Funds .....	\$ 2,364	\$ 1,548	\$ 1,761
Other Funds .....	582	631	659
Other Funds—Restricted Revenue .....	1,493	1,525	1,959
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$23,086	\$23,851	\$24,559
<b>Auditor General</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Auditor General's Office .....	\$13,966	\$15,048	\$15,193
Public Assistance Audits .....	4,101	4,427	4,472
Scranton Office .....	1,623	1,722	1,719
Board of Claims .....	641	827	833
Total State Funds .....	\$20,331	\$22,024	\$22,217
Federal Funds .....	.....	.....	\$ 667
Other Funds .....	\$ 5,680	\$ 5,610	5,745
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$26,011	\$27,634	\$28,629

## GENERAL FUND

### Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
State Treasurer's Office .....	\$ 9,748	\$ 11,413	\$ 11,529
Board of Finance and Revenue .....	846	906	898
Council of State Governments .....	97	106	106
Great Lakes Commission .....	24	25	26
Replacement Checks .....	69	185	70
National Conference of State Legislatures .....	103	110	119
Education Commission of the States .....	53	57	53
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations .....	.	4	4
National Governors' Association .....	69	69	78
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 11,007</u>	<u>\$ 12,875</u>	<u>\$ 12,881</u>
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
Interest Obligations—Penn State University .....	.	\$ 15	\$ 15
Publishing Monthly Statements .....	\$ 26	26	26
Loan and Transfer Agent .....	83	130	150
Tax Note Expenses .....	127	150	160
Interest-Tax Notes .....	52,770	44,300	45,000
<b>Sinking Funds:</b>			
Project 70 .....	5,544	5,607	5,493
Land and Water Development .....	33,737	34,272	36,517
Capital Debt .....	135,003	145,530	164,773
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation .....	4,611	4,618	4,598
Disaster Relief .....	14,248	14,333	14,363
Nursing Home Loan .....	3,334	3,398	5,700
Volunteer Fire and Rescue Loan .....	823	2,513	2,826
Water Facilities Debt .....	.	.	1,050
Subtotal .....	<u>\$250,306</u>	<u>\$254,892</u>	<u>\$280,671</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Law Enforcement Officer's Death Benefits .....	\$ 750	\$ 400	\$ 350
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 750</u>	<u>\$ 400</u>	<u>\$ 350</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u><u>\$282,063</u></u>	<u><u>\$268,167</u></u>	<u><u>\$293,902</u></u>
Other Funds .....	\$ 631	\$ 864	\$ 929
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u><u>\$282,694</u></u>	<u><u>\$269,031</u></u>	<u><u>\$294,831</u></u>

## GENERAL FUND

### Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Department of Aging</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 880	\$ 1,534	\$ 1,592
Council on Aging .....	165	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	\$ 1,045	\$ 1,534	\$ 1,592
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Aging Programs .....	\$14,471	.....	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<b>\$15,516</b>	<b>\$ 1,534</b>	<b>\$ 1,592</b>
Federal Funds .....	\$59,429	\$60,234	\$58,315
Other Funds .....	10	.....	.....
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$74,955</b>	<b>\$61,768</b>	<b>\$59,907</b>
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$16,479	\$18,000	\$16,111
Brucellosis Vaccination Program .....	148	150	150
Agricultural Research and Promotion .....	195	220	220
Subtotal .....	\$16,822	\$18,370	\$16,481
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Animal Indemnities .....	\$ 198	\$ 275	\$ 225
Reimbursement for Kennel Construction .....	38	55	.....
Transfer to State Farm Products Show Fund .....	941	1,000	1,000
Livestock Show .....	74	83	83
Open Dairy Show .....	59	66	66
Junior Dairy Show .....	25	28	28
4-H Club Shows .....	30	33	33
Subtotal .....	\$ 1,365	\$ 1,540	\$ 1,435
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<b>\$18,187</b>	<b>\$19,910</b>	<b>\$17,916</b>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 857	\$ 1,056	\$ 903
Other Funds .....	527	593	602
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$19,571</b>	<b>\$21,559</b>	<b>\$19,421</b>

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Civil Service Commission</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 101		
Other Funds .....	5,759	\$6,248	\$6,624
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$5,861</u>	<u>\$6,249</u>	<u>\$6,625</u>
<b>Department of Commerce</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 5,318	\$ 5,691	\$ 5,727
Commercial Advertising .....	2,970	3,150	4,000
<b>Subtotal</b> .....	<u>\$ 8,288</u>	<u>\$ 8,841</u>	<u>\$ 9,727</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Industrial Development Assistance .....	\$ 495	\$ 500	\$ 500
Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority .....	14,850	15,000	15,000
Site Development .....	971	1,000	1,000
Local Development District Grants .....	99	100	100
Appalachian Regional Commission .....	711	650	550
Minority Business Development Authority .....	1,980	2,000	2,000
Community Facilities .....	990	1,000	1,000
Small Business Assistance .....	494	500	500
Pennsylvania Capital Loan Program .....			1,000
Frankford Arsenal Site Development .....			1,000
Productivity Center .....			500
Ben Franklin Partnership .....	343	1,350	10,350
Three Mile Island Clean-Up .....		5,000	5,000
Tourist Promotion Assistance .....	3,267	3,300	3,300
Port of Philadelphia .....	4,950	1,000	1,000
Port of Erie .....	371	375	375
Port of Pittsburgh .....	248	250	250
<b>Subtotal</b> .....	<u>\$29,769</u>	<u>\$32,025</u>	<u>\$43,425</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$38,057</u>	<u>\$40,866</u>	<u>\$53,152</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 396	\$ 7,431	\$ 595
Other Funds .....	1,019	1,118	1,151
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$39,472</u>	<u>\$49,415</u>	<u>\$54,898</u>

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available		1983-84 Budget
<b>Department of Community Affairs</b>				
<b>General Government</b>				
General Government Operations .....	\$ 6,223	\$ 6,833		\$ 7,118
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>				
Community and Economic Development .....		\$ 750		
Community Conservation and Youth Employment .....	\$ 2,671	2,736		\$ 2,736
Housing and Redevelopment Assistance .....	4,950	7,500		4,000
Regional Councils .....	149	150		150
Planning Assistance .....	99	100		100
Flood Plain Management Grants .....	149	200		150
Community Economic Recovery .....				750
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 8,018</u>	<u>\$ 11,436</u>		<u>\$ 7,886</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 14,241</u>	<u>\$ 18,269</u>		<u>\$ 15,004</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 40,735	\$100,629		\$ 76,285
Other Funds .....	1,161	1,715		728
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 56,137</u>	<u>\$120,613</u>		<u>\$ 92,017</u>
<b>Department of Corrections</b>				
<b>General Government</b>				
General Government Operations .....	\$ 15,972	\$ 17,471		\$ 17,980
<b>Institutional</b>				
State Correctional Institutions .....	\$107,398	\$128,664		\$136,035
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>				
Improvement of Adult Probation Services .....	\$ 2,771	\$ 2,968		\$ 3,300
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$126,141</u>	<u>\$149,103</u>		<u>\$157,315</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 377	\$ 371		\$ 150
Other Funds .....	717	652		697
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$127,235</u>	<u>\$150,126</u>		<u>\$158,162</u>
<b>Crime Commission</b>				
<b>General Government</b>				
Crime Commission .....	\$2,013	\$2,117		\$2,094
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$2,013</u>	<u>\$2,117</u>		<u>\$2,094</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 431	\$1,300		\$1,675
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$2,444</u>	<u>\$3,417</u>		<u>\$3,769</u>

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Department of Education</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 14,705	\$ 15,830	\$ 14,856
State Library .....	2,073	2,253	2,262
Pennsylvania Public Television Network—Operations ..	4,412	4,800	4,952
Pennsylvania Public Television Network—Programs ...	2,373	2,641	2,747
Youth Development Centers Education .....	3,227	3,489	3,618
Correctional Institution Education .....	2,265	2,492	2,514
	<u>\$ 29,055</u>	<u>\$ 31,505</u>	<u>\$ 30,949</u>
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
General State Authority Rentals—State—Aided Institutions .....	\$ 3,588	\$ 3,733	\$ 3,629
<b>Institutional</b>			
Scranton State School for the Deaf .....	\$ 2,249	\$ 2,408	\$ 2,414
Scotland School for Veterans' Children .....	4,935	5,290	5,311
Thaddeus Stevens State School .....	2,207	2,363	2,382
Conservatory Leadership School .....	.....	30	30
	<u>\$ 9,391</u>	<u>\$ 10,091</u>	<u>\$ 10,137</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
<i>Support of Public Schools:</i>			
Basic Instruction Subsidy .....	\$1,580,935	\$1,639,786	\$1,742,515
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements .....	145,633	145,000	145,646
Pupil Transportation .....	142,358	150,900	161,175
Nonpublic Pupil Transportation .....	5,600	6,000	7,378
Special Education .....	193,534	207,081	219,477
Homebound Instruction .....	543	650	625
Tuition for Orphans and Children Placed in Private Homes .....	11,643	11,000	11,000
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	49	50	50
Education of Migrant Laborers' Children .....	140	141	147
Education of the Disadvantaged .....	990	1,000	1,000
Special Education—Approved Private Schools .....	34,539	36,611	38,818
Higher Education of Blind or Deaf Students .....	50	50	50
Intermediate Units .....	9,466	9,562	9,562
School Food Services .....	11,448	11,835	11,615
School Employees' Social Security .....	95,931	105,900	112,300
School Employees' Retirement Fund:			
Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts	256,470	277,553	285,432
Former Teachers' Account .....	4	5	5
State Schools and Hospitals—Education .....	12,325	15,676	16,583
Private Residential Rehabilitation Institutions .....	178	186	186
Philadelphia Settlement .....	.....	24,000	.....
Education of Indigent Children .....	.....	100	100
	<u>\$2,501,836</u>	<u>\$2,643,086</u>	<u>\$2,763,664</u>
Subtotal—Support of Public Schools .....			

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
Grants and Subsidies (continued)	1981-82	1982-88	1983-84
<i>Other Grants and Subsidies:</i>	Actual	Available	Budget
Adult Vocational Education .....	\$ 11,029	\$ 12,564	\$ 13,260
Job Training Partnership .....	.....	.....	4,900
Services to Nonpublic Schools .....	29,192	30,643	32,157
Textbooks for Nonpublic Schools .....	7,477	7,445	7,450
Student Supplies for Nonpublic Schools .....	3,281	3,480	3,652
Improvement of Library Services .....	12,967	14,000	15,000
Library Services for Blind and Handicapped .....	1,130	1,312	1,364
Advanced Technology Instructional Development .....	.....	.....	2,000
Educational Radio and Television Grants .....	296	300	300
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating .....	60,467	64,066	69,692
State System of Higher Education .....	217,339	230,444	235,053
Higher Education of the Disadvantaged .....	4,526	4,869	5,112
Transfers to Higher Education Assistance Agency:			
Grants .....	73,468	80,147	80,147
Student Aid Funds—Matching .....	1,980	2,120	2,120
Administration—Loans and Grants .....	1,814	1,500	1,250
State Jobs Program .....	.....	.....	250
Institutional Assistance Grants .....	15,246	15,400	16,016
Ethnic Heritage .....	99	100	100
Pennsylvania School for the Sciences .....	.....	100	150
Governor's School for the Arts .....	.....	268	268
Math and Science Instructional Development .....	.....	.....	300
Subtotal—Other Grants and Subsidies .....	\$ 440,311	\$ 468,758	\$ 490,541
<i>State-Related Universities:</i>			
Pennsylvania State University—Educational and General .....	\$ 98,914	\$ 104,848	\$ 106,945
Pennsylvania State University—Student Aid .....	1,742	1,760	1,760
Pennsylvania State University—Research .....	9,009	9,550	9,741
Pennsylvania State University—Medical Programs .....	2,867	3,039	3,100
Pennsylvania State University — Agricultural Research .....	10,723	11,366	11,593
Pennsylvania State University — Agricultural Extension Services .....	9,074	9,618	9,810
Pennsylvania State University — Elizabethtown Hospital .....	3,011	3,200	3,328
Pennsylvania State University — Soil Survey .....	99	100	100
Subtotal Penn State University .....	\$ 135,439	\$ 143,481	\$ 146,377
University of Pittsburgh—Educational and General .....	\$ 65,746	\$ 69,691	\$ 71,085
University of Pittsburgh—Student Aid .....	2,931	2,960	2,960
University of Pittsburgh—Medical Programs .....	4,016	4,285	4,371
University of Pittsburgh—Dental Clinics .....	683	724	738
University of Pittsburgh—Titusville Campus .....	554	575	587
Subtotal University of Pittsburgh .....	\$ 73,930	\$ 78,235	\$ 79,741
Temple University—Educational and General .....	\$ 70,884	\$ 75,137	\$ 78,640
Temple University—Student Aid .....	2,988	3,018	3,018
Temple University—Medical Programs .....	5,381	5,704	5,818
Temple University—Dental Clinics .....	683	724	738
Temple University—Hospital .....	2,475	2,500	2,500
Subtotal—Temple University .....	\$ 82,411	\$ 87,083	\$ 88,714
Lincoln University—Educational and General .....	\$ 3,762	\$ 4,108	\$ 4,190
Lincoln University—Student Aid .....	149	150	150
Lincoln University—Human Services .....	173	183	187
Subtotal—Lincoln University .....	\$ 4,084	\$ 4,441	\$ 4,527

## GENERAL FUND

### Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Grants and Subsidies (continued)</b>			
<i>Non-State-Related Universities and Colleges:</i>			
Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture . . . . .	\$ 307	\$ 307	\$ 307
Drexel University . . . . .	3,940	4,079	4,079
Hahnemann Medical College—Medical Programs . . . . .	3,205	3,532	3,603
Hahnemann Medical College—Allied Health Programs . . . . .	175	175	175
Thomas Jefferson University—Medical Programs . . . . .	3,895	4,206	4,290
Thomas Jefferson University—Allied Health Programs . . . . .	1,886	1,886	1,886
The Medical College of Pennsylvania—Medical Programs . . . . .	1,973	2,091	2,133
The Medical College of Pennsylvania—Allied Health Programs . . . . .	258	258	258
University of Pennsylvania—Instruction . . . . .	7,502	7,577	7,577
University of Pennsylvania—Dental Clinics . . . . .	683	724	738
University of Pennsylvania—Medical Programs . . . . .	2,940	3,116	3,178
University of Pennsylvania—School of Veterinary Medicine . . . . .	5,120	5,427	5,536
University of Pennsylvania—New Bolton . . . . .	1,188	1,500	1,500
University of Pennsylvania—Student Aid . . . . .	3,760	3,798	3,798
University of Pennsylvania—Food and Animal Clinics . . . . .	594	750	750
Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine . . . . .	700	742	742
Pennsylvania College of Optometry . . . . .	854	905	905
Philadelphia College of Art . . . . .	461	461	461
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science . . . . .	405	405	405
Philadelphia College of Performing Arts . . . . .	107	107	107
Philadelphia of Osteopathic Medicine . . . . .	3,585	3,800	3,876
Subtotal Non-State-Related Universities and Colleges . . . . .	\$ 43,538	\$ 45,846	\$ 46,304
<i>Non-State-Related Institutions:</i>			
Berean Training and Industrial School—Maintenance . . . . .	\$ 559	\$ 559	\$ 559
Berean Training and Industrial School—Rental Payments . . . . .	100	100	100
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School— Maintenance . . . . .	687	687	687
Johnson School of Technology . . . . .	148	148	148
Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades . . . . .	55	55	55
Subtotal—Non-State Related Institution . . . . .	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,549
Total—Grants and Subsidies . . . . .	\$3,283,098	\$3,472,479	\$3,621,417
Total State Funds—General Fund . . . . .	\$3,325,132	\$3,517,808	\$3,666,132
Federal Funds . . . . .	\$ 18,997	\$ 43,153	\$ 48,366
Other Funds . . . . .	1,211	13,022	1,292
DEPARTMENT TOTAL . . . . .	\$3,345,340	\$3,573,983	\$3,715,780

## GENERAL FUND

### Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Emergency Management Agency</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$1,541	\$1,594	\$1,677
Volunteer Company Loan Fund — Administration .....	112	135	136
Vocational Education Fire School .....	301	385	421
Fire Commissioner .....	138	168	201
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<b>\$2,092</b>	<b>\$2,282</b>	<b>\$2,435</b>
 Federal Funds .....	 \$1,404	 \$1,908	 \$1,482
 DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	 \$3,496	 \$4,190	 \$3,917
 <b>Department of Environmental Resources</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 6,323	\$ 6,709	\$ 6,703
Office of Resources Management .....	12,382	13,134	12,359
Deep Mine Safety .....	2,578	2,804	2,810
Office of Protection .....	26,460	29,116	29,972
State Forestry Operations .....	10,509	11,110	11,093
Gypsy Moth and Other Insect Control .....	4,702	2,970	2,253
State Parks .....	23,413	25,389	26,035
Hazardous Waste Control .....	.....	1,000	3,000
Floodwall Repair/Replacement — Danville .....	.....	50	.....
Canonsburg Remedial Action .....	.....	.....	991
 Subtotal .....	 \$ 86,367	 \$ 92,282	 \$ 95,216

## GENERAL FUND

### Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Flood Control Projects .....	\$ 426	\$ 200	\$ 220
Sewage Facilities Planning Grants .....	200	500	500
Sewage Facilities Enforcement Grants .....	1,149	1,500	1,650
Solid Waste Disposal Planning Grants .....	495	500	600
Great Lakes Basin Commission .....	15	.....	.....
Delaware River Master .....	40	41	41
Ohio River Basin Commission .....	30	.....	15
Susquehanna River Basin Commission .....	223	225	230
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin .....	17	18	21
Delaware River Basin Commission .....	576	604	639
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission .....	87	88	88
Small Watershed Projects .....	98	100	100
Local Soil and Water District Assistants .....	247	250	250
Interstate Mining Commission .....	10	10	10
Annual Fixed Charges — Flood Lands .....	11	12	13
Annual Fixed Charges — Project 70 .....	6	30	10
Annual Fixed Charges — Forest Lands .....	771	788	788
Slippery Rock State College Utilities .....	.....	761	300
Rockview State Correctional Institution Utilities .....	.....	.....	266
Vector Control .....	495	500	500
Sewage Treatment Plant Operation Grants .....	14,652	16,556	16,800
Subtotal .....	\$ 19,548	\$ 22,683	\$ 23,041
 <b>Capital Improvement</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 50	.....	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	\$105,965	\$114,965	\$118,257
 <b>Federal Funds</b> .....			
Federal Funds .....	\$ 30,325	\$ 51,822	\$ 62,941
Other Funds .....	10,509	10,189	10,181
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	\$146,799	\$176,976	\$191,379

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Fish Commission</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission .....	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4
<b>Department of General Services</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 36,096	\$ 39,692	\$ 39,312
Harristown Rental Charges .....	8,118	8,148	7,939
Utility Costs .....	6,978	7,765	7,861
Harristown Utility and Municipal Charges .....	4,586	4,596	5,160
Scranton State Office Building .....	.....	488	488
Replacement of Fleet Vehicles .....	495	530	.....
Printing and Distribution of the Pennsylvania Manual .....	.....	160	.....
Subtotal .....	\$ 56,273	\$ 61,379	\$ 60,760
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$ 46,000	\$ 47,053	\$ 43,331
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Capitol Fire Protection .....	\$ 124	\$ 125	\$ 125
Tort Claims Payments .....	1,980	4,000	4,160
Subtotal .....	\$ 2,104	\$ 4,125	\$ 4,285
<b>Capital Improvements</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 160	.....	.....
Energy Conservation Projects .....	.....	.....	\$ 1,000
Subtotal .....	\$ 160	.....	\$ 1,000
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<b>\$104,537</b>	<b>\$112,557</b>	<b>\$109,376</b>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 129	\$ 317	.....
Other Funds .....	13,528	11,787	\$ 13,522
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$118,194	\$124,661	\$122,898

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Department of Health</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 10,666	\$ 11,163	\$ 11,392
TMI — Health Studies .....	305	338	327
Quality Assurance .....	4,007	3,883	3,862
Vital Statistics .....	3,864	4,000	3,900
State Laboratory .....	2,481	2,630	2,740
State Health Care Centers .....	12,674	13,336	13,293
Cancer Registry .....	205	500	504
Vietnam Herbicides Information Commission .....	150	.....	150
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 34,352</u>	<u>\$ 35,850</u>	<u>\$ 36,168</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
School Health Examinations .....	\$ 19,838	\$ 20,320	\$ 19,133
Local Health Departments .....	12,214	12,800	13,165
Local Health Departments — Environmental .....	6,064	3,300	3,291
Maternal and Child Health .....	735	742	772
Special Food Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) .....	.....	1,385	.....
Emergency Health Services .....	2,309	1,704	1,773
Hemophilia Treatment .....	1,243	1,331	1,384
Sickle Cell Anemia .....	600	592	700
Cooley's Anemia .....	151	212	212
Renal Disease .....	4,078	4,166	4,166
Home Ventilators .....	345	371	371
Coalworker's Pneumoconiosis .....	724	632	632
Spina Bifida .....	673	721	750
Adult Cystic Fibrosis .....	.....	187	194
Screening and Treatment — Venereal Disease .....	.....	364	379
Screening and Treatment — Tuberculosis .....	.....	573	596
Assistance to Drug and Alcohol Programs .....	21,531	23,500	24,440
The Institute for Cancer Research, Fox Chase, Philadelphia .....	414	418	418
The Wistar Institute — Research, Philadelphia .....	198	200	200
Lupus Disease — Research .....	74	80	.....
Lupus/Arthritis .....	.....	.....	80
Cardiovascular Studies — University of Pennsylvania ..	59	60	60
Cardiovascular Studies — St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh .....	59	60	60
Central Penn Oncology Group .....	99	100	100
Burn Foundation of Greater Delaware Valley .....	153	155	155
Cerebral Palsy — St. Christopher's Hospital, Philadelphia .....	569	575	575
Cleft Palate Clinic — Lancaster .....	40	50	50
Cleft Palate Clinic — Pittsburgh .....	40	50	50
Tay Sachs Disease — Jefferson Medical College .....	50	50	50
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 72,260</u>	<u>\$ 74,698</u>	<u>\$ 73,756</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u><u>\$106,612</u></u>	<u><u>\$110,548</u></u>	<u><u>\$109,924</u></u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 74,082	\$ 82,915	\$ 75,487
Other Funds .....	5,087	12,225	12,173
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u><u>\$185,781</u></u>	<u><u>\$205,688</u></u>	<u><u>\$197,584</u></u>

## GENERAL FUND

### Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Historical and Museum Commission</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 8,290	\$ 8,975	\$ 9,054
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
State-aided Museums .....	\$ 1,520	\$ 1,335	\$ 1,325
<b>Capital Improvement</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 60	.....	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 9,870</u>	<u>\$10,310</u>	<u>\$10,379</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 316	\$ 421	\$ 350
Other Funds .....	242	352	350
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$10,428</u>	<u>\$11,083</u>	<u>\$11,079</u>
<b>Insurance Department</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$6,408	\$6,985	\$7,092
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$6,408</u>	<u>\$6,985</u>	<u>\$7,092</u>
Other Funds .....	\$ 206	\$ 225	\$ 325
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$6,614</u>	<u>\$7,210</u>	<u>\$7,417</u>
<b>Department of Labor and Industry</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$12,775	\$13,996	\$14,030
Job Training Partnership — Administration .....	.....	.....	101
Subtotal .....	<u>12,775</u>	<u>\$13,996</u>	<u>\$14,131</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Occupational Disease Payments .....	\$ 9,702	\$ 9,981	\$10,088
Transfer to Vocational Rehabilitation Fund .....	9,900	10,400	10,400
Workmen's Compensation Payments .....	1,279	1,137	1,107
Work Incentive Program .....	.....	300	.....
Transfer to Office of Employment Security .....	.....	1,100	1,100
Job Training Partnership .....	.....	.....	1,924
Subtotal .....	<u>\$20,881</u>	<u>\$22,918</u>	<u>\$24,619</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$33,656</u>	<u>\$36,914</u>	<u>\$38,750</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$29,745	\$38,619	\$149,805
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$63,401</u>	<u>\$75,533</u>	<u>\$188,555</u>

## GENERAL FUND

### Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Department of Military Affairs</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 8,570	\$ 9,423	\$10,030
American Battle Monuments .....	5	3	3
Armory Maintenance and Repair .....	494	500	500
Subtotal .....	\$ 9,069	\$ 9,926	\$10,533
<b>Institutional</b>			
Veterans Homes .....	\$ 5,073	\$ 8,361	\$ 9,598
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Education of Veterans Children .....	\$ 41	\$ 66	\$ 75
Education — National Guard .....	201	250	250
Veterans Assistance .....	614	675	750
Blind Veterans Pension .....	195	186	186
National Guard Pension .....	18	20	20
Subtotal .....	\$ 1,069	\$ 1,197	\$ 1,281
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	\$15,211	\$19,484	\$21,412
Federal Funds .....	\$ 1,075	\$ 2,009	\$ 1,841
Other Funds .....	1,321	2,438	2,784
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$17,607	\$23,931	\$26,037
<b>Milk Marketing Board</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Transfer to Milk Marketing Board .....	\$ 891	\$ 950	\$ 950
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$ 891	\$ 950	\$ 950
<b>Public Utility Commission</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Federal Funds .....	\$ 306	\$ 275	\$ 275
Other Funds — Restricted Revenue .....	18,721	20,526	20,543
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$19,027	\$20,801	\$20,818

## GENERAL FUND

### Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Department of Public Welfare</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 19,446	\$ 20,392	\$ 20,234
Information Systems .....	12,812	15,318	17,798
County Administration .....	137,497	159,000	162,992
Program Accountability .....	5,758	6,503	7,016
Pennsylvania Employment Program .....	1,100	5,379	5,892
Services for the Visually Handicapped .....	2,516	2,668	2,631
Subtotal .....	\$ 179,129	\$ 209,260	\$ 216,563
<b>Institutional</b>			
Youth Development Institutions and Forestry Camps .....	\$ 27,606	\$ 29,817	\$ 31,534
State Restoration Centers .....	9,197	10,210	10,865
State General Hospitals .....	2,002	1,200	1,200
State Mental Hospitals .....	259,823	278,967	287,935
State Centers for the Mentally Retarded .....	138,708	132,000	133,055
Pennhurst — Special Master — Hearing Master .....	35	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	\$ 437,371	\$ 452,194	\$ 464,589
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Cash Assistance .....	\$ 666,248	\$ 670,626	\$ 654,206
Public Assistance Transportation Block Grant .....	.....	.....	7,000
Medical Assistance — Outpatient .....	174,488	193,644	212,086
Medical Assistance — Inpatient .....	354,082	454,601	450,695
Long-Term Care Facilities .....	212,917	224,289	241,616
Intermediate Care Facilities — Mentally Retarded .....	20,066	24,000	26,816
Supplemental Grants — Aged, Blind and Disabled .....	56,400	57,710	58,882
Individual and Family Grants Flood Relief — June 1981 .....	50	.....	.....
Community Mental Health Services .....	82,819	88,931	92,488
Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute .....	6,138	6,200	5,900
Community Based Services — Mentally Retarded .....	50,930	56,891	60,146
Community Residential Services — Mentally Retarded .....	88,795	101,609	109,621
Training Personnel at Geriatric Homes .....	49	.....	.....
Beacon Lodge Camp — Blind Services .....	30	30	30
County Child Welfare Programs .....	99,495	\$ 104,465	\$ 108,644
Day Care Services .....	15,853	16,020	16,900
Arsenal Family and Children's Center — Pittsburgh .....	99	100	100
Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh .....	495	500	500
Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia .....	931	940	940
Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic .....	5,346	5,600	5,900
Adult Services Block Grant .....	.....	1,785	1,785
Domestic Violence and Rape Crisis .....	.....	1,500	1,560
Legal Services .....	1,237	.....	.....
Adult Services .....	110	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	\$1,836,578	\$2,009,441	\$2,055,815

**GENERAL FUND**  
**Summary by Department and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Department of Public Welfare (continued)</b>			
<b>Capital Improvement</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 1,229	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 1,229</u>	.....	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$2,454,307</u>	<u>\$2,670,895</u>	<u>\$2,736,967</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$1,921,856	\$2,019,828	\$1,988,959
Other Funds .....	111,531	124,335	140,289
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$4,487,694</u>	<u>\$4,815,058</u>	<u>\$4,866,215</u>
<b>Department of Revenue</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 60,085	\$ 64,309	\$ 64,549
Commissions — Inheritance and Realty Transfer Tax Collections .....	1,599	1,696	1,700
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 61,684</u>	<u>\$ 66,005</u>	<u>\$ 66,249</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Distribution of Public Utility Realty Tax .....	\$ 54,214	\$ 62,369	\$ 68,100
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$115,898</u>	<u>\$128,374</u>	<u>\$134,349</u>
Other Funds .....	3,402	3,971	3,853
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$119,300</u>	<u>\$132,345</u>	<u>\$138,202</u>
<b>Securities Commission</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$1,357	\$1,500	\$1,830
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$1,357</u>	<u>\$1,500</u>	<u>\$1,830</u>

## GENERAL FUND

### Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Department of State</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 3,031	\$ 3,511	\$ 3,119
Publishing Constitutional Amendments .....	57	59	60
Electoral College Expenses .....	.....	.....	.....
Reapportionment Expenses .....	222	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	\$ 3,310	\$ 3,570	\$ 3,179
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Voting of Citizens in Military Service .....	\$ 1	\$ 12	\$ 8
Voter Registration by Mail .....	217	350	350
County Election Expenses .....	54	.....	50
Subtotal .....	\$ 272	\$ 362	\$ 408
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<b>\$ 3,582</b>	<b>\$ 3,932</b>	<b>\$ 3,587</b>
Other Funds .....	\$ 7,038	\$ 7,796	\$ 8,966
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$10,620</b>	<b>\$11,728</b>	<b>\$12,553</b>
 <b>State Employees' Retirement System</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
National Guard — Employer Contribution .....	\$1,156	\$1,157	\$1,157
Prior Obligations on Employers Retirement Payments ..	408	.....	.....
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$1,564</b>	<b>\$1,157</b>	<b>\$1,157</b>
 <b>State Police</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 48,567	\$ 53,286	\$ 54,662
Municipal Police Training .....	1,545	1,607	1,206
In-Service Training of Municipal Police .....	.....	113	113
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<b>\$ 50,112</b>	<b>\$ 55,006</b>	<b>\$ 55,981</b>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 2,724	\$ 1,872	\$ 1,088
Other Funds .....	8,229	9,231	9,241
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 61,065</b>	<b>\$ 66,109</b>	<b>\$ 66,290</b>

## GENERAL FUND

### Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Tax Equalization Board</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$862	\$925	\$929
DEPARTMENT TOTAL.....	\$862	\$925	\$929
<b>Department of Transportation</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Mass Transportation Operations .....	\$ 1,039	\$ 1,158	\$ 1,147
Rail Passenger Intercity Commuter .....	850	.....	.....
Transfer to Motor License Fund — Vehicle Sales Tax Collection .....	1,300	1,377	1,432
Geodetic Surveys .....	.....	150	273
Subtotal .....	\$ 3,189	\$ 2,685	\$ 2,852
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Mass Transportation Assistance .....	\$ 137,938	\$ 151,450	\$ 161,305
Rural and Intercity Rail and Bus Transportation .....	6,182	8,647	8,940
Civil Air Patrol .....	99	100	100
Subtotal .....	\$ 144,219	\$ 160,197	\$ 170,345
<b>Capital Improvements</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 32	.....	.....
Total State Funds .....	\$ 147,440	\$ 162,882	\$ 173,197
Federal Funds .....	\$ 27,603	\$ 94,499	\$ 48,691
Other Funds .....	416	1,108	1,979
DEPARTMENT TOTAL.....	\$ 175,459	\$ 258,487	\$ 223,867

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Legislature</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Senate .....	\$15,923	\$17,589	\$18,293
House of Representatives .....	33,222	39,021	40,630
Legislative Reference Bureau .....	2,780	3,065	3,060
Legislative Budget and Finance Committee .....	375	600	1,124
Legislative Data Processing .....	996	1,200	1,248
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions .....	2,195	2,285	2,376
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<b>\$55,491</b>	<b>\$63,760</b>	<b>\$66,731</b>
 Other Funds .....	 \$ 38	 \$ 5	 \$ 5
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$55,529</b>	<b>\$63,765</b>	<b>\$66,736</b>
 <b>Judiciary</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Supreme Court .....	\$ 4,261	\$ 4,889	\$ 5,161
Court Administrator .....	1,996	2,018	2,178
Docket Transcript Program .....	250	300	300
District Justice Education .....	291	307	317
Commission on Sentencing .....	191	197	211
Superior Court .....	6,099	6,512	7,158
Commonwealth Court .....	3,188	3,562	3,611
Courts of Common Pleas .....	21,447	22,555	27,722
Senior Judges Expenses .....	268	.....	.....
Community Courts — District Justices of the Peace .....	16,942	18,093	18,120
Philadelphia Traffic Court .....	197	202	209
Philadelphia Municipal Court .....	1,424	1,460	1,469
Law Clerks .....	132	182	182
 Subtotal .....	 \$ 56,686	 \$ 60,277	 \$ 61,638
 <b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Reimbursement of County Court Expenses .....	\$ 26,484	\$ 27,200	\$ 27,880
Juror Cost Reimbursement .....	1,584	1,584	1,669
 Subtotal .....	 \$ 28,068	 \$ 28,784	 \$ 29,549
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<b>\$ 84,754</b>	<b>\$ 89,061</b>	<b>\$ 91,187</b>
 Federal Funds .....	 \$ 536	 \$ 137	 .....
Other Funds .....	604	573	603
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 85,894</b>	<b>\$ 89,771</b>	<b>\$ 91,790</b>

**GENERAL FUND**  
**Summary by Department and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund Total - All Funds</b>			
State Funds .....	\$7,181,919	\$7,699,693	\$ 7,985,138
Federal Funds .....	2,222,891	2,520,731	2,526,661
Other Funds .....	225,505	267,394	274,163
 Total .....	<u>\$9,630,315</u>	<u>\$10,487,818</u>	<u>\$10,785,962</u>

# GENERAL FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

## Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>TAX REVENUE</b>							
<b>Corporation Taxes</b>							
Corporate Net Income .....	\$ 856,571	\$ 820,000	\$ 848,100	\$ 784,500	\$ 795,400	\$ 862,700	\$ 897,200
Capital Stock and Franchise .....	341,640	374,900	393,200	412,900	447,600	481,100	510,000
<b>Selective Business:</b>							
Utilities Gross Receipts .....	501,535	537,900	584,100	627,900	688,100	747,400	805,900
Public Utility Realty .....	104,156	118,900	130,200	138,900	148,900	154,400	165,700
Insurance Premiums .....	104,057	113,800	129,200	144,100	160,600	179,800	201,800
Financial Institutions .....	34,995	49,900	62,100	65,200	68,500	71,900	75,500
Other .....	8,075	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600
<b>Total—Corporation Taxes .....</b>	<b>\$1,951,029</b>	<b>\$2,022,000</b>	<b>\$2,153,500</b>	<b>\$2,180,100</b>	<b>\$2,315,700</b>	<b>\$2,503,900</b>	<b>\$2,662,700</b>
<b>Consumption Taxes</b>							
Sales and Use .....	\$2,229,436	\$2,352,200	\$2,577,000	\$2,796,000	\$3,037,300	\$3,285,500	\$3,561,300
Cigarette .....	254,922	258,600	260,100	261,500	262,900	264,400	265,900
Malt Beverage .....	28,397	27,600	28,100	28,600	29,200	29,800	30,400
Liquor .....	113,736	111,500	116,000	117,500	119,200	121,000	122,800
<b>Total—Consumption Taxes .....</b>	<b>\$2,626,491</b>	<b>\$2,749,900</b>	<b>\$2,981,200</b>	<b>\$3,203,600</b>	<b>\$3,448,600</b>	<b>\$3,700,700</b>	<b>\$3,980,400</b>
<b>Other Taxes</b>							
Personal Income Tax .....	\$2,011,990	\$2,075,700	\$2,235,900	\$2,434,900	\$2,641,000	\$2,844,400	\$3,057,700
Realty Transfer .....	67,848	74,800	98,400	116,900	129,100	146,300	161,100
Inheritance .....	218,399	235,500	253,700	273,300	294,400	317,200	341,700
Minor and Repealed .....	586	600	700	700	700	700	700
<b>Total—Other Taxes .....</b>	<b>\$2,298,823</b>	<b>\$2,386,600</b>	<b>\$2,588,700</b>	<b>\$2,825,800</b>	<b>\$3,065,200</b>	<b>\$3,308,600</b>	<b>\$3,561,200</b>
<b>TOTAL TAX REVENUE .....</b>	<b>\$6,876,343</b>	<b>\$7,158,500</b>	<b>\$7,723,400</b>	<b>\$8,209,500</b>	<b>\$8,829,500</b>	<b>\$9,513,200</b>	<b>\$10,204,300</b>
<b>NONTAX REVENUE</b>							
Liquor Store Profits .....	\$ 40,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
<b>Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous:</b>							
Licenses and Fees .....	24,097	26,260	23,465	24,800	24,800	24,800	24,800
Miscellaneous .....	148,503	162,033	99,346	92,300	92,300	92,300	92,300
<b>Fines, Penalties and Interest:</b>							
On Taxes .....	20,132	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Other .....	486	700	700	700	700	700	700
<b>TOTAL NONTAX REVENUES .....</b>	<b>\$ 233,218</b>	<b>\$ 256,993</b>	<b>\$ 176,511</b>	<b>\$ 165,800</b>	<b>\$ 165,800</b>	<b>\$ 155,800</b>	<b>\$ 155,800</b>
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$7,109,561</b>	<b>\$7,415,493</b>	<b>\$7,899,911</b>	<b>\$8,375,300</b>	<b>\$8,995,300</b>	<b>\$9,669,000</b>	<b>\$10,360,100</b>

## ADJUSTMENTS TO REVENUE ESTIMATE

On January 31, 1983 a revised official estimate for the 1982-83 fiscal year of \$7,646,090,000 was certified to reflect revised estimates due to the enactment of Act No. 248 relating to escheated property.

Revisions to that estimate detailed below reflect actual revenue collections through the first six months of the fiscal year and projected collections for the last half of the fiscal year based on current expectations for the economy and existing revenue trends.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1982-83 Official Estimate	Adjustments	1982-83 Revised Estimate
<b>TAX REVENUE</b>			
<b>Corporation Taxes</b>			
Corporate Net Income .....	\$ 864,000	\$ -44,000	\$ 820,000
Capital Stock and Franchise .....	365,000	+9,900	374,900
Selective Business:			
Utilities Gross Receipts .....	549,820	-11,920	537,900
Public Utility Property .....	115,300	+3,600	118,900
Insurance Premiums .....	116,800	-3,000	113,800
Financial Institutions .....	51,500	-1,600	49,900
Other .....	6,600	.....	6,600
<b>Total—Corporation Taxes .....</b>	<b><u>\$2,089,020</u></b>	<b><u>\$ -47,020</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,022,000</u></b>
<b>Consumption Taxes</b>			
Sales and Use .....	\$2,443,870	\$ -91,670	\$2,352,200
Cigarette .....	256,500	+2,100	258,600
Malt Beverage .....	30,100	-2,500	27,600
Liquor .....	114,100	-2,600	111,500
<b>Total—Consumption Taxes .....</b>	<b><u>\$2,844,570</u></b>	<b><u>\$-94,670</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,749,900</u></b>
<b>Other Taxes</b>			
Personal Income Tax .....	\$2,171,900	\$ -96,200	\$2,075,700
Realty Transfer .....	75,500	-700	74,800
Inheritance .....	217,200	+18,300	235,500
Minor and Repealed .....	700	-100	600
<b>Total—Other Taxes .....</b>	<b><u>\$2,485,300</u></b>	<b><u>\$ -78,700</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,386,600</u></b>
<b>TOTAL TAX REVENUE .....</b>	<b><u>\$7,378,890</u></b>	<b><u>\$-220,390</u></b>	<b><u>\$7,158,500</u></b>
<b>NONTAX REVENUE</b>			
Liquor Store Profits .....	\$ 50,000	.....	\$ 50,000
Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous			
Licenses and Fees .....	28,500	\$ -2,240	26,260
Miscellaneous .....	173,200	-11,167	162,033
Fines, Penalties and Interest			
On Taxes .....	15,000	+3,000	18,000
Other .....	500	+200	700
<b>TOTAL NONTAX REVENUES .....</b>	<b><u>\$ 267,200</u></b>	<b><u>\$ -10,207</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 256,993</u></b>
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$7,648,090</u></b>	<b><u>\$-230,597</u></b>	<b><u>\$7,415,493</u></b>

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Corporate Net Income Tax

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$655,876,381	1982-83	\$820,000,000
1977-78	783,027,705	1983-84	848,100,000
1978-79	849,427,602	1984-85	784,500,000
1979-80	856,343,492	1985-86	795,400,000
1980-81	814,678,513	1986-87	862,700,000
1981-82	856,570,721	1987-88	897,200,000

The Corporate Net Income Tax is paid by all domestic and foreign business corporations for the privilege of doing business in, carrying on activities in, or employing or owning capital or property in Pennsylvania and is levied on Federal net taxable income with Pennsylvania modifications. Building and loan associations, banks, savings institutions, trust companies, insurance and surety companies and nonprofit corporations without authority to issue capital stock are exempt from the tax. When the entire business of any corporation is not transacted within this Commonwealth, the taxable income in Pennsylvania is determined by a three factor apportionment formula. The present rate of this tax is ten and one-half percent.

The tax was first enacted in 1935 as an emergency tax and was reenacted every two years at various rates until it was made a permanent tax in 1957 at a rate of six percent. The rate was increased from six to seven percent for tax years 1967 and 1968, and from seven to seven and one-half percent for the tax year 1969. Subsequently, the rate for the tax year 1969 and thereafter was increased from seven and one-half to twelve percent. Effective July 1, 1972 the rate of the tax was reduced to eleven percent and further reduced to nine and one-half percent effective on January 1, 1974. The current ten and one-half percent tax rate became effective as a temporary rate on January 1, 1977 and was made permanent effective in 1983.

Beginning in 1953, a tentative payment of the current year's tax amounting to 50 percent of the immediate prior year's tax liability was required to be paid by the thirtieth day of the fourth month after the beginning of the tax year. In 1961 the requirement was raised to 80 percent and then to 90 percent in 1970. An alternative method of computing the tentative payment based upon 90 percent of taxable income received or accrued during the first three months of the current tax year annualized, was provided in 1971. Substantial revisions to the prepayment began in 1978 with implementation of an optional four payment installment system for the 90 percent prepayment over a six year period; a change in the tentative payment due date from the thirtieth to the fifteenth day of the month; and provisions for the filing of an amended tentative tax liability when reporting and paying the third or fourth installment provided that the revised estimate reflects a lower liability than reported in the previous tentative tax reports. Effective in 1979, the act also changed the tentative tax base from the immediate prior year to the year preceding the immediate prior year, eliminated the five percent understatement allowance and imposed penalties for any tentative tax underpayment.

The final payment representing the difference between the total tax liability computed on the annual return for a tax year and the total tentative tax payments made for that tax year are due, along with the final return, 105 days after close of the tax year.

Deductions from taxable income for the accelerated cost recovery system (ACRS) provided by the Federal Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 are not allowable for the 1981 and 1982 tax years for Pennsylvania corporate net income tax purposes. Beginning in 1983 one-half of the excess of the deduction for depreciation over that allowed under prior legislation will be permitted. Full deduction for ACRS can be taken in 1984. Recovery of previous depreciation deductions not allowed because of the phase-in of ACRS may begin in 1984 at the rate of 25 percent of the total disallowed deductions per year.

A credit against the corporate net income tax is allowed for up to 70 percent of the amount invested in approved neighborhood assistance programs up to a maximum of \$250,000 annually for any taxpayer with a limit of \$8,750,000 in any one fiscal year for all taxpayers.

Effective for tax years beginning in 1981, corporations were allowed to deduct and carryover net operating losses. The maximum carryover period was one year for the 1981 tax year and increased by an additional year each subsequent tax year through 1983 after which it will remain at a maximum of three years.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Capital Stock and Franchise Tax

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77 .....	\$210,751,904	1982-83 .....	\$374,900,000
1977-78 .....	243,326,232	1983-84 .....	393,200,000
1978-79 .....	260,487,812	1984-85 .....	412,900,000
1979-80 .....	276,494,195	1985-86 .....	447,600,000
1980-81 .....	330,426,835	1986-87 .....	481,100,000
1981-82 .....	341,639,466	1987-88 .....	510,000,000

The Capital Stock and Franchise Taxes are levied on the actual value of capital stock of domestic and foreign business corporations doing business or having property or capital employed in the State on that portion of the capital stock value allocable to Pennsylvania under a statutory apportionment formula. That portion of capital stock value of domestic or foreign corporations devoted to manufacturing, processing or research and development is exempt from the tax. Act No. 179 of 1980, exempted family farm corporations, as defined in the Act, from the tax beginning with tax year 1981 and thereafter. The current rate of the tax is ten mills or one percent of the taxable value of the capital stock attributable to Pennsylvania.

The rate for both taxes was increased from five to six mills effective January 1, 1967. Beginning with taxable year 1969 the rate for both taxes was increased from six to seven mills. For the taxable year 1971 and thereafter, the rate for both taxes was increased from seven to ten mills.

Both taxes are subject to a tentative payment of current year's taxes. A tentative payment requirement was enacted in 1956 at 80 percent and increased to 90 percent in 1970. Act No. 98, approved December 21, 1977, changed the tax base for computation of the tentative tax payments from the immediate prior year to the year preceeding the immediate prior year effective for the years beginning in 1979. The tentative reports and tax payments are due by the fifteenth day of the fourth month after the beginning of the current taxable year. The remaining tax payments must be paid within 105 days following the close of the taxable year.

**GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES**

**Utilities Gross Receipts Tax**

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$281,708,308	1982-83	\$537,900,000
1977-78	312,110,720	1983-84	584,100,000
1978-79	343,535,406	1984-85	627,900,000
1979-80	380,249,621	1985-86	688,100,000
1980-81	432,323,974	1986-87	747,400,000
1981-82	501,535,788	1987-88	805,900,000

The Utilities Gross Receipts Tax is levied on the gross receipts from business transacted within Pennsylvania by specified utilities owned, operated or leased by corporations, associations or individuals. Gross receipts of municipally owned or operated public utilities from the furnishing of a public utility service within the limits of the municipality are exempt from the tax. The tax rate is 45 mills for all utilities except motor transportation companies which are taxed at the rate of eight mills.

All firms except municipally owned or operated public utilities and motor transportation companies, are required to transmit tentative reports annually together with the tentative payment of the current year's tax calculated by applying the current tax rate to 90 percent of the tax base for the preceeding prior year. The tentative report and payment is required to be made by the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the close of the previous tax year. The remaining tax is due and payable by April 15 following the close of the tax year along with the final tax return for that year.

The tentative payment and report was first required in 1961 at a millage rate that effectively required an 80 percent tentative payment. The Tax Reform Code of 1971 increased that requirement to 90 percent effective for the 1972 tax year.

Act 24 of 1980, approved March 27, 1980, provides a tax credit for railroad expenditures on the maintenance and improvement of rights-of-way. The credit is 25 percent of the amount expended in Pennsylvania for such purposes in 1980 and each year thereafter. The credit is to be applied to the succeeding tax year and is effective only for tax years 1981 through 1986. For these tax years the taxpayer will qualify for the credit only if it spends an amount at least twice the amount of the tax credit granted for the prior year. The credit may not exceed the total of tax due for any year.

**GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES**

**Public Utility Realty Tax**

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77 .....	\$ 57,527,234	1982-83 .....	\$118,900,000
1977-78 .....	64,966,672	1983-84 .....	130,200,000
1978-79 .....	41,216,799	1984-85 .....	138,900,000
1979-80 .....	175,827,991	1985-86 .....	148,900,000
1980-81 .....	93,320,535	1986-87 .....	154,400,000
1981-82 .....	104,155,884	1987-88 .....	165,700,000

The tax on the real property of utilities enacted during the 1970 legislative session, is levied at a rate of 30 mills on the state taxable value of utility realty belonging to a firm or other entity (1) furnishing utility service and (2) regulated by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission or similar regulatory body. The state taxable value is defined as the cost of utility realty, less reserves for depreciation or depletion as shown by the books of account of the utility. Excluded from utility realty for purposes of this tax are the following: (1) easements, (2) railroad rights-of-way, (3) machinery and equipment, etc., and (4) realty subject to local real estate taxation under any law in effect on April 23, 1968.

A 1970 amendment exempted from the Public Utility Realty Tax any utility furnishing public utility sewage services. A 1971 amendment extended the exemption to any municipality or municipal authority furnishing any public utility service.

Payment of the tax and a report showing the amount and method of computing state taxable value as at the end of the preceeding calendar year is required on June 1 of each year.

Act No. 27, July 4, 1979, repealed the Public Utility Realty Tax Act, reenacted its provisions as Article XI-A of the Tax Reform Code of 1971, explicitly defined as taxable, retroactive to January 1, 1978, that portion of property declared exempt from the tax by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in 1977 and also imposed a one time surtax of 105 mills payable during fiscal year 1979-80, to recover refunds payable due to the court's decision.

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**GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES****Insurance Premiums Tax**

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$ 77,426,129	1982-83	\$113,800,000
1977-78	85,534,197	1983-84	129,200,000
1978-79	92,534,768	1984-85	144,100,000
1979-80	96,845,211	1985-86	160,600,000
1980-81	98,112,220	1986-87	179,800,000
1981-82	104,056,951	1987-88	201,800,000

The Insurance Premiums Tax is levied at the rate of two percent of the gross premiums on all business transacted within the Commonwealth during each calendar year by domestic and foreign insurance companies except purely mutual beneficial associations and nonprofit hospital and medical associations. A retaliatory tax is also imposed on taxable companies incorporated in other states where that state imposes a higher tax burden upon Pennsylvania companies doing insurance business in that state.

The tax on foreign companies is based on the amount of business transacted in Pennsylvania. Receipts from the two percent tax on foreign fire insurance and foreign casualty companies are deposited respectively in the Fire Insurance Tax Fund and in a General Fund restricted receipt account and are distributed for the benefit of local volunteer and paid fire companies and local police retirement systems. The portion of these dedicated taxes in excess of two percent due from the retaliatory provisions plus an amount for administration of the tax is deposited in the General Fund as general revenue. Those portions of these taxes not deposited as a general revenue are not included in the actual amounts or the estimates shown above.

Marine insurance companies, both domestic and foreign, pay a five percent tax on underwriting profits attributable to Pennsylvania in lieu of the gross premiums tax.

An 80 percent tentative payment, commonly called prepayment, is required for all insurance companies. Initially enacted in 1961, an additional 10 percent was enacted in 1970 increasing the tentative payment requirement to 90 percent for such companies. Thus, companies are required to transmit tentative reports annually together with a tentative payment of the current year's tax computed by applying the current rate of tax to 90 percent of the tax base for the immediate prior year. Alternatively the taxpayer may elect to estimate the tentative tax payment at an amount not less than 90 percent of the tax as finally reported. The reports and payments must be submitted by April 15 of each year while the remaining amount due must be paid by April 15 of the following year.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Financial Institutions Taxes

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$76,014,418	1982-83	\$49,900,000
1977-78	82,295,477	1983-84	62,100,000
1978-79	75,996,459	1984-85	65,200,000
1979-80	62,426,046	1985-86	68,500,000
1980-81	42,555,094	1986-87	71,900,000
1981-82	34,995,151	1987-88	75,500,000

Financial Institutions taxes include taxes levied on banks, private banks, trust and title insurance companies and mutual thrift institutions.

The Bank Shares Tax is levied at the rate of fifteen mills on the actual value of shares of state and national banks, title insurance and trust companies located within the Commonwealth. Each institution functions on a self-assessing basis and may pay the tax from general funds or collect the amount from its shareholders. The date of ascertainment of the value of shares of capital stock is January 1 of each year.

The rate was increased from eight to ten mills effective for the calendar year 1967 and from ten to thirteen mills effective for calendar year 1969. The Tax Reform Code of 1971 increased the rate from thirteen to fifteen mills effective for the taxable year 1971 and thereafter.

Taxes on bank shares are subject to a tentative payment requirement, commonly called prepayment. An 80 percent tentative payment of the tax for the current year is due by April 15 of the current year. The balance is due by April 15 of the following year.

An excise tax of eleven and one-half percent is levied on net earnings or income of mutual thrift institutions. The tax rate was increased from six to seven and one-half percent for the taxable year 1967 and thereafter. Beginning with calendar 1969 the tax rate was increased from seven and one-half to eleven and one-half percent. In 1982, Act No. 184 enacted provisions allowing mutual thrift institutions to carry forward net operating losses up to a maximum of three years and deduct them from their future year's tax liability. This provision is to be phased in over a three year period beginning in 1981.

Taxes on mutual thrift institutions were subject to an 80 percent tentative payment requirement enacted in 1964. An additional 10 percent tentative payment was enacted in 1970 increasing the tentative payment requirement to 90 percent for such institutions. Thus, such institutions were annually required to transmit tentative reports, together with a tentative payment of current year's tax computed by applying the current rate of tax to 90 percent of the tax base for the immediate prior year or the second preceeding year for tax years beginning in 1979. Alternatively, the taxpayer may elect to estimate the tentative tax payment at an amount not less than 90 percent of the tax as finally reported. Tentative reports are due and tax prepayments are payable by April 15 of the current calendar year, with the remaining amount due payable by April 15 of the next year.

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**GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES****Other Selective Business Taxes**

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77 .....	\$11,746,757	1982-83 .....	\$ 6,600,000
1977-78 .....	5,120,601	1983-84 .....	6,600,000
1978-79 .....	5,677,225	1984-85 .....	6,600,000
1979-80 .....	6,838,526	1985-86 .....	6,600,000
1980-81 .....	7,203,987	1986-87 .....	6,600,000
1981-82 .....	8,074,848	1987-88 .....	6,600,000

Other selective business taxes include: Domestic Excise Tax-Act of July 25, 1953, P.L. 564 (repealed by Act No. 182 of July 12, 1972, effective September 10, 1972); Corporation Excise Tax-Foreign, Act of July 25, 1953, P.L. 560 (declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on July 6, 1976); Loans Tax-Domestic and Foreign, Act of June 22, 1935, P.L. 414 as amended; Electric Cooperative Corporation Tax, Act of June 21, 1937, P.L. 1969; Agricultural Cooperative Associations Corporate Net Income Tax, Act of May 23, 1945, P.L. 893; Gross Receipts-Private Banks, Act of May 16, 1961, P.L. 708 as amended; and Corporation Income Tax, Act of August 24, 1951, P.L. 1417 as amended.

Until the 1977-78 fiscal year, of the taxes in this category, the largest source of revenue was the Corporation Income Tax. This tax is levied on those business corporations not specifically exempted from the tax, carrying on activities or owning property in Pennsylvania and not subject to the Corporate Net Income Tax. The tax rate and payment provisions are identical to those for the Corporate Net Income Tax. Two court cases [*Complete Auto Transit, Inc. v. Brady*, 97 S. Ct. 1076 (March 7, 1977) and *Commonwealth v. Universal Carloading Distributing Co., Inc.*, — 29 Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court — No. 553 (April 14, 1977)] render the majority of corporations heretofore liable under the Corporation Income Tax, now liable under the Corporate Net Income Tax and the Capital Stock or Franchise Tax. A few corporations will continue to be liable under the Corporation Income Tax.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Sales and Use Tax

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$1,524,514,577	1982-83	\$2,352,200,000
1977-78	1,753,183,948	1983-84	2,577,000,000
1978-79	1,895,499,315	1984-85	2,796,000,000
1979-80	1,995,829,179	1985-86	3,037,300,000
1980-81	2,086,165,545	1986-87	3,285,500,000
1981-82	2,229,436,147	1987-88	3,561,300,000

The Sales and Use Tax is levied on the sale at retail, including rental, of tangible personal property and certain services, or upon the use within Pennsylvania of tangible personal property or taxable services purchased at retail, if the tax was not paid on purchase. A tax on the occupancy of hotel rooms is imposed as part of the sales and use tax law. A number of specific items are excluded from the sales and use tax. Among the most important items excluded are: most wearing apparel, except such items as accessories, formal wear, clothing worn strictly for sports activities, etc., take-home food, prescription or non-prescription medicines and drugs, prescription eyeglasses, medical supplies, residential use of steam, gas, fuel oil and electricity, water, cigarettes and motor fuels. Several items currently exempt from the sales and use tax are proposed to be taxable under a tax base broadening proposal contained in this budget. The above estimates do not reflect these proposed changes. A list of items proposed to become taxable can be found on the notes to the General Fund financial statements in this volume. Also excluded from the tax are items sold to the United States in the Commonwealth or its political subdivision. Sales to charitable organizations, nonprofit organizations, volunteer firemen's organization affairs and religious organization affairs are excluded to the extent the items are used in furtherance of the purpose of the organization. Items directly used in manufacturing, processing, farming, dairying or utility service are exempt. Material used in the construction of foundations for machinery and equipment which is exempt from tax are also exempt from tax.

Every person maintaining a place of business in Pennsylvania who sells or leases taxable tangible personal property or services must apply for a sales tax license and collect and remit the tax. Vendors who collect \$600 or more in a calendar quarter are required to remit collections monthly by the 15th day of the second month succeeding the month of collection, with the exception of April and May collections which are due 20 days after the end of those months. Vendors collecting more than \$75 in the third calendar quarter but less than \$600 for the same calendar quarter report quarterly and transmit collections within 30 days of the end of the collection quarter. Acceleration of the second calendar quarter collections requires the vendor to file single returns for the months of April and May on or before the 15th day of June, however, the vendor is still required to make a report by the end of July. Vendors collecting less than \$75 annually are required to remit on a semi-annual basis by February 20 and August 20, or in certain instances are required to remit an annual return by April 15.

Sales tax on motor vehicles is collected when application for a certificate of title is made.

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**GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES****Cigarette Tax**

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$247,966,169	1982-83	\$258,600,000
1977-78	251,136,649	1983-84	260,100,000
1978-79	250,524,530	1984-85	261,500,000
1979-80	252,422,989	1985-86	262,900,000
1980-81	254,661,433	1986-87	264,400,000
1981-82	254,922,336	1987-88	265,900,000

The Cigarette Tax is imposed and assessed on the sale or possession of cigarettes within the State. It is levied on the ultimate consumer, but usually is collected by sale of stamps to dealers who affix these to each package. Only one sale of the cigarette is taxable.

The tax is imposed upon the sale or possession of cigarettes within the Commonwealth at the rate of nine-tenth of a cent per cigarette.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Malt Beverage Tax

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77 .....	\$25,762,500	1982-83 .....	\$27,600,000
1977-78 .....	26,122,416	1983-84 .....	28,100,000
1978-79 .....	27,387,612	1984-85 .....	28,600,000
1979-80 .....	27,767,984	1985-86 .....	29,200,000
1980-81 .....	27,628,182	1986-87 .....	29,800,000
1981-82 .....	28,396,880	1987-88 .....	30,400,000

The Malt Beverage Tax is levied against manufacturers, distributors and importers who produce, manufacture, sell, transport, store or deliver malt or brewed beverages within the Commonwealth.

The tax rate is two-thirds of a cent per half-pint, one cent per pint and \$2.48 per barrel. The tax is paid monthly by the various taxpayers directly to the Department of Revenue and deposited into the General Fund through the Department of Revenue as provided by Act 104 of May 5, 1933, P.L. 284 as amended by Act 222 of July 9, 1935, P.L. 628.

Act No. 82, enacted May 9, 1974 amended the Malt Beverage Law providing a tax credit for domestic manufacturers of malt or brewed beverages. The credit is for "qualifying capital expenditures" and may not exceed the amount of the expenditures or \$100,000 a year. The act was effective for the period January 1, 1974 to December 31, 1976. but has been extended to December 31, 1985.

**GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES**

**Liquor Tax Revenue**

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77 .....	\$80,585,192	1982-83 .....	\$111,500,000
1977-78 .....	84,140,952	1983-84 .....	116,000,000
1978-79 .....	89,793,659	1984-85 .....	117,500,000
1979-80 .....	93,200,522	1985-86 .....	119,200,000
1980-81 .....	97,177,826	1986-87 .....	121,000,000
1981-82 .....	113,736,213	1987-88 .....	122,800,000

The Liquor Tax is the Emergency Liquor Sales Tax which is levied at the rate of 18 percent of the net purchase price on all liquor sold by the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board. The tax rate was increased from 15 to 18 percent by Act 413 of January 1, 1968, P.L. (1976) 917 which provides that the taxes so collected be credited to the General Fund.

The six percent sales tax is also imposed on all liquors sold in Pennsylvania and is reflected in the Sales and Use Tax receipts.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Personal Income Tax

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$1,202,908,692	1982-83	\$2,075,700,000
1977-78	1,346,599,347	1983-84	2,235,900,000
1978-79	1,572,005,881	1984-85	2,434,900,000
1979-80	1,693,996,653	1985-86	2,641,000,000
1980-81	1,911,580,655	1986-87	2,844,400,000
1981-82	2,011,990,338	1987-88	3,057,700,000

A personal income tax was enacted by Act No. 93 of the 1971 Session replacing the tax enacted by Article III of the Tax Reform Code of 1971 which was declared unconstitutional by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. The tax is payable on the taxable income received or accrued after May 31, 1971 of all residents, resident trusts and estates and taxable income attributable to Pennsylvania for nonresidents and nonresident estates and trusts. The tax is imposed at a flat rate of 2.2 percent on eight separate classes of income (1) compensation, (2) net profits, (3) interest, (4) dividends, (5) income from the disposition of property, (6) net gains from rents, royalties, patents and copyrights, (7) gambling and lottery winnings, and (8) income from estates and trusts. Income not falling into one of the enumerated classes is not taxable. A loss in one class of income may not be offset against income in another class, nor may gains or losses be carried back or forward from year to year. There are no personal exemptions. Credit against the tax is allowed for gross or net income taxes paid to other states by Pennsylvania residents and tax payments made under the previous law.

The tax was initially enacted at a rate of 2.3 percent. The rate was lowered effective January 1, 1974 to 2.0 percent and remained at that rate until the tax rate was temporarily raised to 2.2 percent effective January 1, 1978. The temporary rate continued until 1983 when it became permanent at the 2.2 percent rate.

Withholding of the tax is required by employers from all persons liable for the tax with the size of collections determining the frequency for remittance to the State by employers. For those individuals with taxable incomes over \$1,000, other than wages subject to withholding, a declaration and payment of the estimated tax is required similar to those mandated by Federal law. Payments may be made annually on April 15 for calendar year taxpayers, twice yearly, three times yearly, or four times yearly, with the reporting frequency dependent upon the size of estimated income. There are special declaration and estimated tax provisions provided for farm income. Final returns and remittance of any tax due for a tax year are to be filed on or before the date when the taxpayer's Federal income tax return is due. Application for refund must be filed within three years from the time the return is required to be filed.

A full or partial exemption from the tax or a refund of taxes paid is provided for taxpayers who are eligible under standards of poverty defined in Act No. 32 of 1974. An individual is eligible for a 100 percent "poverty income" exemption or refund if total income for the taxable year is \$3,000 or less. The basic standard is increased to \$4,200 if the taxpayer has one dependent, and by another \$750 for each additional dependent. A partial exemption or refund of 90 percent of the tax is provided for a claimant whose income exceeds the applicable basic standards by no more than \$100. Thereafter, the allowable percentage exemption is reduced by 10 percent for each \$100 of additional total income.

**GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES**

**Realty Transfer Tax**

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77 .....	\$67,159,957	1982-83 .....	\$ 74,800,000
1977-78 .....	80,956,352	1983-84 .....	98,400,000
1978-79 .....	93,899,649	1984-85 .....	116,900,000
1979-80 .....	84,085,823	1985-86 .....	129,100,000
1980-81 .....	76,518,044	1986-87 .....	146,300,000
1981-82 .....	67,848,059	1987-88 .....	161,100,000

The Realty Transfer Tax is levied at the rate of one percent of the value of the property transferred as represented by deed, instrument or other writing. The tax is paid through the purchase of stamps which are affixed to the legal document presented for recording.

The tax is collected by the county recorder of deeds and transmitted periodically to the Commonwealth.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Inheritance Tax

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$146,463,730	1982-83	\$235,500,000
1977-78	162,586,853	1983-84	253,700,000
1978-79	172,817,462	1984-85	273,300,000
1979-80	173,218,520	1985-86	294,400,000
1980-81	196,268,464	1986-87	317,200,000
1981-82	218,398,951	1987-88	341,700,000

The Inheritance Tax is a transfer tax levied on the clear value of property transferred to beneficiaries of a deceased person. The value of the transfer is established on the date of the decedent's death. Lineal beneficiaries are taxed at the rate of 6 percent and collaterals are taxed at fifteen percent. Property passing to lineal beneficiaries may qualify for a \$2,000 family exemption. Transfers to the U.S. Government, the Commonwealth, charities or eleemosynary societies are exempt from this tax.

Inheritance tax is due and payable upon the death of the decedent, but does not become delinquent until 9 months after the date of death. The Register of Wills of the County in which the resident decedent died or nonresident owned property is the collection agent for the Commonwealth.

An Estate Tax equal to the amount of Federal Estate Tax credit is levied on estates situated in Pennsylvania and applies to residents and nonresidents.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Minor and Repealed Taxes

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$623,268	1982-83	\$600,000
1977-78	667,520	1983-84	700,000
1978-79	689,589	1984-85	700,000
1979-80	655,259	1985-86	700,000
1980-81	606,343	1986-87	700,000
1981-82	585,789	1987-88	700,000

Minor taxes are those taxes whose potential individual annual yields are comparatively small. They include:

Tax on Legal Documents-Act of April 6, 1830, P.L. 272.

Spiritous and Vinous Liquors Tax-Acts of December 5, 1933, P.L. 38 (Special Session), and December 22, 1933, P.L. 91 (Special Session).

Repealed taxes are those which are no longer in effect but for which revenues may continue to be received. They include:

Consumers Sales Tax-Act of July 13, 1953, P.L. 389 - Expired August 31, 1955.

Anthracite Coal Tax-Act of May 11, 1921, P.L. 479 - Expired 1931.

Stock Transfer Tax-Repealed by Act of July 10, 1957, P.L. 671.

Documentary Stamp Tax-Act of May 16, 1935, P.L. 203 - Expired 1937.

Soft Drink Tax-Act of May 14, 1947, P.L. 249 - Expired May 31, 1951.

Personal Property Tax 1937-Act of June 22, 1935, P.L. 414 - Expired 1943.

Building and Loan Association Stock Tax-Act of June 22, 1897, P.L. 178 — Repealed by Act of March 15, 1937, P.L. 62.

Mercantile License Tax System-Act of May 2, 1899, P.L. 184 — Repealed by Act of May 7, 1943, P.L. 237 (effective January 1, 1944).

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Liquor Store Profits

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77 .....	\$27,000,000	1982-83 .....	\$50,000,000
1977-78 .....	20,000,000	1983-84 .....	35,000,000
1978-79 .....	25,000,000	1984-85 .....	30,000,000
1979-80 .....	30,000,000	1985-86 .....	30,000,000
1980-81 .....	66,688,000	1986-87 .....	20,000,000
1981-82 .....	40,000,000	1987-88 .....	20,000,000

Liquor Store Profits represent the amount of profit from the operation of State Liquor Stores less deductions for reserve and inventory. This amount is transferred to the General Fund from the State Stores Fund to be used for general appropriation purposes as provided by Act 412 ½ of July 18, 1935, P.L. 1316.

The 1980-81 amount includes revenues resulting from revisions to discounts granted to certain purchasers, handling charges imposed and a drawdown of accumulated surplus in the State Stores Fund. The estimate for 1982-83 assumes a further drawdown of accumulated surplus.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous Revenue

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$ 81,547,856	1982-83	\$188,293,170
1977-78	103,852,628	1983-84	121,811,000
1978-79	125,536,853	1984-85	117,100,000
1979-80	177,215,870	1985-86	117,100,000
1980-81	165,647,652	1986-87	117,100,000
1981-82	172,599,251	1987-88	117,100,000

Licenses and Fees includes collections by State agencies which are not specifically required by law to be placed in special funds to support a specific purpose. Although amounts obtained from an individual class of license very often are sufficient only to cover regulatory costs, any additional money is available for general purposes. Certain licenses and fees are required in a multitude of laws designed to protect the public from indiscriminate and unsafe practices.

Miscellaneous Revenues includes all other income to be used for general appropriation purposes in the General Fund except monies which are given to the State by individuals, or are provided by law to be used only for a specific purpose. The largest source of miscellaneous revenue in the General Fund is interest earnings on securities and deposits. Other major sources are transfers from special funds, escheats and district justice costs. Act No. 204 enacted July 15, 1976, the "Magisterial District Reform Act", provides that costs and expenses incidental to district officers shall be paid by the county where located. Costs are to be collected by district justices and paid to the Commonwealth monthly to be deposited as miscellaneous revenue into the General Fund. The 1982-83 estimate includes \$55.0 million of receipts, net of returns, from escheated property due to Act No. 248 of the 1982 Session which reduced the holding period for various deposits in financial institutions.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Fines, Penalties and Interest

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$ 8,428,884	1982-83	\$18,700,000
1977-78	7,493,819	1983-84	18,700,000
1978-79	7,850,162	1984-85	18,700,000
1979-80	7,882,000	1985-86	18,700,000
1980-81	13,364,856	1986-87	18,700,000
1981-82	20,618,680	1987-88	18,700,000

This revenue source includes all penalties and interest collected in the enforcement of tax regulations. The largest portion is from corporation taxes, penalties and interest.

Also included are fines and penalties other than those used to enforce tax regulations and those not required by law to be placed into a special fund for a specific purpose. Most of these fines and penalties collected by the various departments are an integral part of enforcement of the laws providing for licenses and fees.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

The following is a detailed list of all General Fund revenues available for general appropriation. This listing does not include special restricted receipts and receipts augmenting appropriations or Federal Funds.

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>TAX REVENUE</b>			
<b>Corporate Net Income Tax</b> .....	\$ 856,570,721	\$ 820,000,000	\$ 848,100,000
<b>Capital Stock and Franchise Taxes</b>			
Capital Stock Taxes—Domestic .....	\$ 198,554,783	\$ 217,900,000	\$ 228,500,000
Franchise Taxes—Foreign .....	143,084,683	157,000,000	164,700,000
Total .....	\$ 341,639,466	\$ 374,900,000	\$ 393,200,000
<b>Utilities Gross Receipts</b>			
Telephone and Telegraph .....	\$ 90,041,915	\$ 96,500,000	\$ 104,800,000
Electric Hydroelectric and Water Power .....	292,793,399	314,100,000	341,100,000
Motor Transportation .....	934,706	1,000,000	1,100,000
Transportation .....	7,768,181	8,300,000	9,000,000
Gas .....	109,997,587	118,000,000	128,100,000
Total .....	\$ 501,535,788	\$ 537,900,000	\$ 584,100,000
<b>Public Utility Realty Tax</b> .....	\$ 104,155,884	\$ 118,900,000	\$ 130,200,000
<b>Insurance Premiums Tax</b>			
Domestic Casualty .....	\$ 17,051,060	\$ 18,600,000	\$ 21,200,000
Domestic Marine .....	34,007	40,000	40,000
Domestic Fire .....	14,250,345	15,600,000	17,900,000
Domestic Life and Previously Exempted Lines .....	6,847,984	7,500,000	8,500,000
Unauthorized Insurance .....	338,284	400,000	400,000
Foreign Life .....	58,168,234	63,558,000	72,058,000
Foreign Excess Casualty .....	2,841,999	3,100,000	3,500,000
Foreign Marine .....	1,889	2,000	2,000
Foreign Excess Fire .....	1,145,212	1,300,000	1,400,000
Excess Insurance Brokers .....	2,816,355	3,100,000	3,500,000
Title Insurance .....	561,582	600,000	700,000
Total .....	\$ 104,056,951	\$ 113,800,000	\$ 129,200,000
<b>Financial Institutions Taxes</b>			
Trust Companies .....	\$ 7,243,447	\$ 10,300,000	\$ 12,900,000
State Banks .....	6,850,270	9,800,000	12,200,000
National Banks .....	19,777,334	28,235,000	35,020,000
State Mutual Thrift Institutions .....	1,078,186	1,500,000	1,900,000
Federal Mutual Thrift Institutions .....	45,914	65,000	80,000
Total .....	\$ 34,995,151	\$ 49,900,000	\$ 62,100,000

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Other Selective Business Taxes</b>			
Excise—Foreign .....	\$ -35,564	.....	.....
Corporate Loans—Domestic .....	5,332,709	\$ 4,324,000	\$ 4,324,000
Corporate Loans—Foreign .....	817,261	670,000	670,000
Tax on Electric Cooperative Corporations .....	20,036	16,000	16,000
Corporate Net Income Tax on Agricultural Cooperative Associations .....	83,643	70,000	70,000
Corporation Income .....	1,031,102	840,000	840,000
Gross Receipts-Private Bankers .....	130,498	110,000	110,000
Department of Justice Collections .....	695,153	570,000	570,000
Bonus For Right of Way .....	10	.....	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$ 8,074,848</b>	<b>\$ 6,600,000</b>	<b>\$ 6,600,000</b>
<b>Sales and Use Tax</b> .....	<b>\$2,229,436,147</b>	<b>\$2,352,200,000</b>	<b>\$2,577,000,000</b>
<b>Cigarette Tax</b> .....	<b>\$ 254,922,336</b>	<b>\$ 258,600,000</b>	<b>\$ 260,100,000</b>
<b>Malt Beverage Tax</b> .....	<b>\$ 28,396,880</b>	<b>\$ 27,600,000</b>	<b>\$ 28,100,000</b>
<b>Liquor Tax</b> .....	<b>\$ 113,736,213</b>	<b>\$ 111,500,000</b>	<b>\$ 116,000,000</b>
<b>Personal Income Tax</b> .....	<b>\$2,011,990,338</b>	<b>\$2,075,700,000</b>	<b>\$2,235,900,000</b>
<b>Realty Transfer Tax</b> .....	<b>\$ 67,848,059</b>	<b>\$ 74,800,000</b>	<b>\$ 98,400,000</b>
<b>Inheritance Tax</b>			
Resident Transfer Inheritance and Estate Tax .....	\$ 277,721,087	\$ 234,500,000	\$ 252,700,000
Nonresident Transfer Inheritance and Estate Tax .....	1,022,698	1,000,000	1,000,000
Clearing Account .....	-60,344,834	.....	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$ 218,398,951</b>	<b>\$ 235,500,000</b>	<b>\$ 253,700,000</b>
<b>Minor and Repealed Taxes</b>			
Tax on Writs, Wills and Deeds .....	\$ 562,206	\$ 575,900	\$ 671,600
Distilled Spirits .....	1,318	1,400	1,600
Rectified Spirits .....	647	700	800
Wines .....	21,618	22,000	26,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$ 585,789</b>	<b>\$ 600,000</b>	<b>\$ 700,000</b>
<b>TOTAL TAX REVENUE</b> .....	<b>\$6,876,343,522</b>	<b>\$7,158,500,000</b>	<b>\$7,723,400,000</b>
<b>NONTAX REVENUES</b>			
<b>Liquor Store Profits</b> .....	<b>\$ 40,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 50,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 35,000,000</b>
<b>Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous</b>			
<b>Governor's Office</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....	\$ 1,354	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	5,403	.....	.....
<b>Subtotal</b> .....	<b>\$ 6,757</b>	<b>\$ 1,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,000</b>
<b>Executive Office</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....	\$ 5,804	\$ 2,600	\$ 2,600
Crime Victim's Award Restitution .....	3,869	4,100	4,100
Crime Conviction — Imposed Costs .....	1,873,204	1,989,700	1,989,700
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriation .....	53,894	7,100	3,600
<b>Subtotal</b> .....	<b>\$ 1,936,771</b>	<b>\$ 2,003,500</b>	<b>\$ 2,000,000</b>

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Lieutenant Governor's Office</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Board of Pardon Fees .....	\$ 4,255	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
Subtotal .....	\$ 4,255	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
<b>Auditor General</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Filing Fees .....	\$ 5,519	\$ 4,800	\$ 4,800
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations .....	7,643	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	\$ 13,162	\$ 4,800	\$ 4,800
<b>Attorney General</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Antitrust Case Payments .....	\$ 1,108	.....	.....
Assessed Civil Penalties Payments .....	73,299	\$ 74,000	\$ 75,000
Miscellaneous .....	78,265	126,000	50,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited			
to Appropriations .....	9,077	9,000	9,000
Subtotal .....	\$ 161,749	\$ 209,000	\$ 134,000
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Interest on Securities .....	\$ 69,735,179	\$ 45,700,000	\$ 45,700,000
Interest on Deposits .....	4,370,601	2,860,000	2,860,000
Allocation of Treasury Cost .....	602,829	439,000	400,000
Premium on Sale of Securities .....	27,172	20,000	20,000
Interest on Securities—Liquor License Fund .....	279,289	185,000	185,000
Redeposit of Checks .....	1,266,053	830,000	830,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations .....	7,748	5,000	5,000
Miscellaneous .....	3,364	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	\$ 76,292,235	\$ 50,039,000	\$ 50,000,000
<b>Department of Aging</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited			
to Appropriations .....	.....	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
Miscellaneous .....	\$ 2,960	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	\$ 2,960	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Carbonated Beverage Licenses .....	\$ 23,808	\$ 26,500	\$ 26,150
Egg Certification Fees .....	22,920	27,000	27,000
Cold Storage Warehouse Licenses .....	2,225	3,500	3,900
Egg Opening Licenses .....	300	200	200
Seed Testing and Certification Fees .....	69,335	50,000	67,000
Bakery Licenses .....	40,643	39,000	40,525
Ice Cream Licenses .....	41,020	41,500	39,550
Domestic Animal Dealers Licenses .....	7,967	5,000	6,500
Abattoir Licenses .....	625	12,500	16,000
Rendering Plant Licenses .....	800	1,250	825
Horse Slaughtering Licenses .....	50	150	100

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Department of Agriculture (continued)</b>			
LICENSES AND FEES (continued)			
Approved Inspector's Certificate and Registration Fees	\$ 7,345	\$ 7,000	\$ 2,400
Garbage Feeders Licenses	700	840	840
Poultry Technician Licenses	180	250	250
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	18,699	27,750	26,750
Farm Product Inspection Fees	12,085	12,000	11,000
Veterinarian Diagnostic Lab Fees	125,683	103,000	110,000
Public Weighmaster's Liquid Fuels Licenses	39,432	46,250	46,875
Public Weighmaster's Solid Fuels Licenses	31,568	40,000	40,625
Livestock Branding Fees	70	100	100
Pesticide Dealers License and Fees	9,950	11,000	11,000
Pesticide Application License and Fees	76,050	75,000	68,000
Pesticide Registration Fees	75,490	75,000	68,000
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Sale of Surplus Products	31	12,000	12,000
Miscellaneous	185,839	100	100
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations	270,049	1,000	1,000
Sale of Dressed Meats — MAEC	11,559	10,000	11,000
Subtotal	\$ 1,074,423	\$ 627,890	\$ 637,690
<b>Civil Service Commission</b>			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations	\$ 183	\$ 200	\$ 200
Miscellaneous	107	100	100
Subtotal	\$ 290	\$ 300	\$ 300
<b>Department of Commerce</b>			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Miscellaneous	\$ 26,038	\$ 26,000	\$ 25,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations	55,853	55,000	55,000
Nursing Home Loans — Repayments	3,427,397	3,400,000	3,500,000
Subtotal	\$ 3,509,288	\$ 3,481,000	\$ 3,580,000
<b>Department of Community Affairs</b>			
LICENSES AND FEES			
Municipal Indebtedness Fees	\$ 30,449	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Land Office Fees	493		
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Miscellaneous	21,391	20,000	20,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations	66,115	80,000	80,000
Subtotal	\$ 118,448	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000
<b>Crime Commission</b>			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	\$ 137	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Subtotal	\$ 137	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
<b>Department of Education</b>			
LICENSES AND FEES			
Secondary Education Evaluation Fees	\$ 93,890	\$ 94,000	\$ 94,000
Private Trade Schools License Fees	33,035	33,100	33,100
Business School License Fees	31,990	32,000	32,000
Correspondence School License Fees	8,745	8,800	8,800

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Department of Education (continued)</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES (continued)</b>			
Private Academic School License Fees.....	\$ 38,440	\$ 38,500	\$ 38,500
Private Driver Training School Fees.....	22,210	22,200	22,200
Teachers Certification Fees.....	336,495	336,500	336,500
Teachers Certification Fees — Private Academy.....	6,395	6,500	6,500
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous.....	602	600	600
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations.....	53,866	.....	.....
Subtotal.....	\$ 625,668	\$ 572,200	\$ 572,200
<b>Emergency Management Agency</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations.....	\$ 130	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
Subtotal.....	\$ 130	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
<b>Department of Environmental Resources</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Bathing Place Licenses.....	\$ 1,370	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Sewage and Industrial Waste Permit Fees.....	175,300	125,000	125,000
Restaurant Licenses.....	408,432	550,000	550,000
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees.....	52,687	18,000	45,000
Registration Fees for Organized Camps.....	3,000	8,410	8,410
Explosive Storage Permit Fees.....	137,850	138,000	203,000
Blasters' Examination and Licensing Fees.....	65,265	100,000	80,000
Examination and Certificate Fee.....	16,520	15,000	15,000
Bituminous Miners' Examination and Certificate Fees.....	2,139	2,500	2,500
Bituminous Shot Firers and Machine Runners Examination and Certificates.....	806	1,000	1,000
Anthracite Miners' Examination and Certificate Fees.....	356	400	400
Water Power and Supply Permit Fees.....	58,360	68,300	70,300
Dams and Encroachment Fees.....	111,303	113,000	118,000
Water Bacteriological Examinations.....	50,125	40,000	40,000
Sewage Enforcement Examination Fees.....	1,450	2,100	2,100
Sewage Enforcement-Certificate Copy Fees.....	1,050	4,500	1,120
Surface Mine Drainage Permit Fees.....	2,200	.....	.....
Natural Gas Well Classification Permit.....	233,010	100,000	100,000
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Minerals Sales.....	477,978	425,000	425,000
Camp Leases.....	182,494	195,000	195,000
Water Leases.....	7,052	6,000	7,000
Rights-of-Way.....	108,166	107,860	108,900
Recovered Damages.....	13,019	.....	.....
Housing Rents.....	12,830	12,000	13,000
Ground Rents.....	25,845	23,650	22,800
Royalties for Recovery of Materials-Schuylkill River.....	65,175	65,000	70,000
Costs of Extinguishing Forest Fires.....	10,459	.....	.....
Concession Revenues.....	-5,355	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	66,364	20,500	20,500
Surface Subsidence Assistance Loans — Principal Amounts.....	5,149	.....	.....
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations.....	99,191	.....	.....
Payment to Occupy Submerged Lands.....	10,541	14,000	17,500
Subtotal.....	\$ 2,400,131	\$ 2,156,220	\$ 2,242,530

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Department of General Services</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Sale of State Property.....	\$ 19,855	.....	.....
Sale of Publications.....	95,162	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000
Sale of Unserviceable Property.....	286,857	250,000	250,000
Rental of State Property.....	185,697	150,000	150,000
Recovery on Insurance and Surety Bonds.....	284	300	300
Mileage of State Automobiles.....	585,425	550,000	550,000
Contract Forfeitures and Damages.....	1,300	2,000	2,000
Allocation of Property Costs.....	4,401,503	4,800,000	4,800,000
Real Estate Services.....	74,389	75,000	75,000
Miscellaneous.....	739,901	550,000	550,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations.....	81,626	80,000	80,000
Subtotal.....	\$ 6,471,999	\$ 6,547,300	\$ 6,547,300
 <b>Department of Health</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Vital Statistics Fees.....	\$ 1,769,869	\$ 1,722,620	\$ 1,722,620
Registration Fees-Drugs Devices and Cosmetics Act...	350,987	295,560	295,560
Profit Making Hospital Licenses.....	31,189	62,630	62,630
Nursing Home Licenses.....	214,501	76,350	76,350
Life Safety Code Disposition Fees.....	210,870	3,470	3,470
Birth Center Licensure Fees.....	250	.....	.....
 <b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Reimbursement of Elizabethtown Hospital Collections .	.....	2,033,000	.....
Miscellaneous.....	5,129	4,720	4,720
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations.....	3,194	77,080	77,080
Subtotal.....	\$ 2,585,989	\$ 4,275,430	\$ 2,242,430
 <b>Historical and Museum Commission</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous.....	\$ 16,820	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations.....	1,796	2,000	2,000
Subtotal.....	\$ 18,616	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Insurance Department</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Agents' Licenses .....	\$ 4,162,586	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 4,372,000
Brokers' Licenses .....	91,348	562,000	70,000
Examination Fees and Expenses .....	937,390	800,000	850,000
Valuation of Policies Fees .....	718,761	800,000	850,000
Miscellaneous Fees .....	6,702	6,000	6,000
Miscellaneous Licenses .....	21,397	19,000	19,000
Physical Damage Appraiser Licenses .....	69,760	37,000	37,000
Division of Companies Certification — Certificates' and Filing Fees .....	349,410	350,000	350,000
Agents and Brokers' Certification Fees .....	137,685	140,000	140,000
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....	9,086	9,000	9,000
Subtotal .....	\$ 6,504,125	\$ 9,723,000	\$ 6,703,000
 <b>Department of Labor and Industry</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Bedding and Upholstery Fees .....	\$ 228,064	\$ 225,000	\$ 225,000
Boiler Inspection Fees .....	634,734	706,000	706,000
Elevator Inspection Fees .....	733,684	772,000	772,000
Employment Agents' Licenses .....	51,743	51,000	51,000
Projectionists' Examination and License Fees .....	9,796	11,000	11,000
Approval of Elevator Plan Fees .....	61,715	70,000	70,000
Industrial Homework Permit Fees .....	300	400	400
Employment Agents' Registration Fees .....	10,810	11,000	11,000
Liquified Petroleum Gas Registration Fees .....	107,229	107,000	107,000
Stuffed Toys Manufacturers Registration Fees .....	13,263	13,000	13,000
Approval of Building Plan Fees .....	1,842,347	2,106,000	2,106,000
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....	26,395	12,000	12,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	160,148	200,000	200,000
Indirect Costs Reimbursements — BVR .....	296,733	457,000	.....
Indirect Costs Reimbursements — Disability Determination Division .....	195,194	.....	.....
Indirect Costs Reimbursements — CETA — Balance of State .....	145,163	.....	.....
Indirect Costs Reimbursements — Special Grant .....	105,747	.....	.....
Indirect Costs Reimbursements — Hiram G. Andrews Center .....	113,000	.....	.....
Indirect Costs Reimbursements — SWIF .....	95,000	.....	.....
Indirect Costs Reimbursements — Workers Compensation .....	241,000	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	\$ 5,072,065	\$ 4,741,400	\$ 4,284,400
 <b>Department of Military Affairs</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....	\$ 42,975	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	20,831	20,000	20,000
Subtotal .....	\$ 63,806	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Board of Probation and Parole</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....	\$ 631	\$ 100	.....
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	10,126	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 10,757</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>.....</u>
<b>Public Utility Commission</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
General Assessment Fees .....	.....	\$ 100	\$ 100
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	\$ 174	1,000	900
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 174</u>	<u>\$ 1,100</u>	<u>\$ 1,000</u>
<b>Department of Public Welfare</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Private Mental Hospital Licenses .....	\$ 11,692	\$ 5,000	\$ 30,000
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....	10,060	100,000	12,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	28,425	150,000	31,000
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 50,177</u>	<u>\$ 255,000</u>	<u>\$ 73,000</u>
<b>Department of Revenue</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Cigarette Permit Fees .....	\$ 717,825	\$ 718,520	\$ 732,400
Certificate and Copy Fees .....	23,597	23,620	24,100
Dog Licenses .....	1,308,556	170,000	.....
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Abandoned Property Revenue .....	4,762,582	59,804,030	12,016,700
Reimbursement of Tax Liens .....	9,871	9,950	10,000
Waterway Obstruction Rents .....	46	50	50
Miscellaneous .....	6,548	6,600	6,600
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	55,589	56,100	56,200
District Justice Cost .....	7,021,518	7,082,060	7,100,800
Distribution Due Absentee .....	151,869	153,200	153,800
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 14,058,001</u>	<u>\$ 68,024,130</u>	<u>\$ 20,100,450</u>
<b>Pennsylvania Securities Commission</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Section 205 — Security Registration and Amendment Fees .....	\$ 538,492	\$ 565,000	\$ 575,000
Section 206 — Security Registration and Amendment Fees .....	185,851	106,000	30,000
Mutual Funds and Investment Company Section 2031- 205-206 .....	999,381	990,000	1,015,000
Brokers/Dealers Registration Fees — Initial .....	22,264	25,000	28,000
Brokers/Dealers Registration Fees — Renewal .....	63,760	87,500	87,500
Brokers/Dealers Registration Fees — Pa Office — Initial .....	18,776	26,000	27,000
Amendments to Broker/Dealer Filings Section 304 .....	7,320	7,200	.....
Securities Agents Filing Fees — Initial .....	152,789	200,000	225,000
Securities Agents Filing Fees — Renewal .....	305,810	530,000	540,000
Securities Agents Filing Fees — Transfer .....	9,860	15,000	20,000

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Pennsylvania Securities Commission (continued)</b>			
LICENSES AND FEES (continued)			
Amendments to Security Agents Filings — Section 304	\$ 7,940	\$ 2,000	.....
Investment Advisors Filing Fees — Initial	3,348	3,800	\$ 4,000
Investment Advisors Filing Fees — Renewal	15,300	17,000	17,500
Amendment to Investment Advisor's Filings — Section 304	1,490	1,700	.....
Section 202G Security Exemption Fees	950	1,000	1,000
Section 203I and 203(O)II Section Exemption Fees	26,075	30,300	40,000
Section 203(D) Security Exemption Fees	203,225	340,500	400,000
Section 203(N) Security Exemption Fees	685	1,000	1,000
Section 203(P) Security Exemption Fees	1,500	1,500	1,500
Takeover Disclosure Filing Fees Section IV Registration	4,550	3,000	3,000
Costs — Examination, Auditing, Investigation, Prosecution — Except Takeover Costs	11,221	25,000	35,000
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Miscellaneous	1,269	1,500	1,500
Subtotal	\$ 2,581,856	\$ 2,980,000	\$ 3,050,000
<b>Department of State</b>			
LICENSES AND FEES			
Commission and Filing — Corporation Bureau	\$ 3,634,506	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 3,700,000
Recorder of Deeds Fees	33,421	25,500	27,000
Notary Public Commission Fees	396,760	382,000	386,000
Commissions and Filing Fees — Bureau of Elections	83,222	12,500	8,000
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Miscellaneous	9,833	2,800	3,000
Subtotal	\$ 4,157,742	\$ 3,922,800	\$ 4,124,000
<b>State Police</b>			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Miscellaneous	\$ 197,585	\$ 165,000	\$ 165,000
Reimbursement for Lost Property	1,909	700	700
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	84,198	110,000	110,000
Subtotal	\$ 283,692	\$ 275,700	\$ 275,700
<b>Pennsylvania Public Television Network</b>			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	\$ 54	\$ 100	\$ 100
Subtotal	\$ 54	\$ 100	\$ 100
<b>State Tax Equalization Board</b>			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	\$ 36	.....	.....
Subtotal	\$ 36	.....	.....
<b>Department of Transportation</b>			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
VW Rail Spur Lease Recovery	\$ 215,455	\$ 212,500	\$ 212,500
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	139,480	137,500	137,500
Subtotal	\$ 354,935	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited			
to Appropriations .....	\$ 71	\$ 100	.....
Miscellaneous—State Ethics Commission .....	6	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	\$ 77	\$ 100	.....
<b>Senate</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited			
to Appropriations .....	\$ 98	\$ 100	\$ 100
Subtotal .....	\$ 98	\$ 100	\$ 100
<b>Commonwealth Court</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	.....	\$ 16,000	\$ 16,000
Subtotal .....	.....	\$ 16,000	\$ 16,000
<b>Other</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Conscience Money .....	\$ 2,205	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Transfer from Harness Racing Fund .....	2,130,968	2,631,000	1,068,000
Transfer from Horse Racing Fund .....	14,583,558	6,599,000	6,447,000
Transfer from Administration Fund .....	986,704	750,000	750,000
Transfer from Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payment Fund .....	423,395	400,000	400,000
Transfer From State Insurance Fund .....	1,433,347	.....	.....
Refunds Not Credited to Appropriations (SWIF) .....	24,678,471	17,500,000	.....
Refunds of Social Security—Sick Pay .....	.....	.....	7,000,000
Subtotal .....	\$ 44,238,648	\$ 27,881,000	\$ 15,666,000
<b>TOTAL LICENSES, FEES AND MISCELLANEOUS .....</b>	<b>\$ 172,599,251</b>	<b>\$ 188,293,170</b>	<b>\$ 122,811,000</b>
<b>Fines, Penalties and Interest on Taxes</b>			
Penalties on Excise Taxes—Corporations .....	\$ 650,040	\$ 581,200	\$ 581,200
Interest on Excise Taxes—Corporation (Department of Revenue) .....	8,143,441	7,280,900	7,280,900
Corporation Net Income Tax .....	11,332,717	10,132,400	10,132,400
Realty Transfer Tax .....	6,034	5,500	5,500
<b>Other Fines and Penalties</b>			
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
General Food Fines .....	\$ 3,530	\$ 8,500	\$ 2,940
Pesticide Fines and Penalties .....	.....	500	1,000
Egg Fines .....	1,189	2,000	1,200
Marketing Law Fines .....	3,171	2,000	5,000
Miscellaneous .....	5,460	900	1,000
Horse Racing Fines and Penalties .....	19,075	45,000	45,000
Harness Racing Fines and Penalties .....	17,390	35,000	35,000
<b>Department of Environmental Resources</b>			
Miscellaneous Fines .....	20,335	20,000	20,000
Solid Waste Management .....	.....	220,000	220,000
Blasters Fines .....	27,250	.....	.....
Migrant Labor Camp Fines .....	.....	5,000	5,000
<b>Department of General Services</b>			
Traffic Violations .....	33,062	35,000	35,000

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Other Fines and Penalties (continued)</b>			
<b>Department of Insurance</b>			
Miscellaneous Fines .....	\$ 167,915	\$ 135,000	\$ 135,000
<b>Department of Labor and Industry</b>			
Miscellaneous Fines .....	10,691	10,000	10,000
Minor Labor Law Fines .....	150	150	150
Boiler Inspection Fines .....	350	350	350
<b>Department of Military Affairs</b>			
Court Martial Fines .....	222	200	200
<b>Public Utility Commission</b>			
Violation of Order Fines .....	168,902	175,000	175,000
<b>Department of Revenue</b>			
Malt Liquor Fines and Penalties .....	3,764	2,800	5,500
Miscellaneous Fines .....	1,045	800	2,660
Spiritous and Vinous Liquor Fines and Penalties .....	5	.....	.....
Motor Law Fines Prior to July 1, 1976 .....	2,367	1,800	.....
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions Violations — Act 170, 1976 .....	575	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL FINES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST .....</b>	<b>\$ 20,618,680</b>	<b>\$ 18,700,000</b>	<b>\$ 18,700,000</b>
<b>TOTAL NONTAX REVENUE .....</b>	<b>\$ 233,217,931</b>	<b>\$ 256,993,170</b>	<b>\$ 176,511,000</b>
<b>TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUES .....</b>	<b>\$7,109,561,453</b>	<b>\$7,415,493,000</b>	<b>\$7,899,911,000</b>

# Motor License Fund

The Motor License Fund is a special fund composed of monies received from the Liquid Fuels and Fuel Use Taxes, licenses and fees of motor vehicles, aviation revenues, Federal aid for highway and aviation purposes, contributions from local subdivisions for highway projects and other miscellaneous highway revenues.

The Fund provides for highway improvement, design, maintenance, and purchase of rights-of-way, as well as aviation activities and Department of Transportation licensing and safety activities. It also finances State Police highway patrol operations and pays subsidies to local subdivisions for construction and maintenance of roads.

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND**

**Financial Statement\***

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1982-83	1983-84
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$ 4,040	\$ -27,010
<b>Revenue:</b>		
Official Estimate .....	\$1,208,089	\$1,122,700
Adjustment to Official Estimate .....	- 79,787	
Accrued Revenue Unrealized .....	99,798	102,298
Less Revenues Accrued Previously .....	- 112,700	- 99,798
Revenue Increase Proposal** .....	.....	88,300
<b>Total Revenue</b> .....	<u>\$1,115,400</u>	<u>\$1,213,500</u>
Prior Year Lapses .....	6,300	.....
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	<u>\$1,125,740</u>	<u>\$1,186,490</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	\$1,217,538	\$1,185,861
Less Current Year Lapses .....	- 64,788	.....
<b>Estimated Expenditures</b> .....	<u>- 1,152,750</u>	<u>- 1,185,861</u>
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	<u><u>\$ -27,010</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 629</u></u>

\*Excludes restricted revenue.

\*\*This is composed of the following elements in 1983-84:

Increase of .5 percent in Oil Company Franchise Tax	\$23,300,000
Modifications to Vehicle Registration	65,000,000
	<u>\$88,300,000</u>

## MOTOR LICENSE FUND

### Summary by Department

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Department of Transportation</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 18,677	\$ 20,369	\$ 19,570
Refunding Monies Collected Through the Department of Transportation .....	1,174	1,425	1,425
Highway and Safety Improvement .....	83,558	98,545	83,431
Highway Maintenance .....	513,447	500,250	500,429
Secondary Roads — Maintenance and Resurfacing .....	51,600	53,028	48,571
Safety Administration and Licensing .....	35,517	38,219	39,485
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 703,973</u>	<u>\$ 711,836</u>	<u>\$ 692,911</u>
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
State Highway and Bridge Authority Rentals .....	<u>\$ 29,563</u>	<u>\$ 29,500</u>	<u>\$ 30,200</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments — Gallonage Share .....	\$ 141,399	\$ 141,535	\$ 130,163
Supplemental Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments .....	5,000	5,000	5,000
Philadelphia Payment — Franchise Tax .....	4,456	2,415	2,190
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 150,855</u>	<u>\$ 148,950</u>	<u>\$ 137,353</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 884,391</u>	<u>\$ 890,286</u>	<u>\$ 860,464</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 407,633	\$ 520,012	\$ 533,278
Other Funds .....	27,848	23,048	19,963
Other Funds—Restricted Revenue .....	7,118	13,171	32,204
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$1,326,990</u>	<u>\$1,446,517</u>	<u>\$1,445,907</u>
<b>Executive Offices</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Comptroller .....	\$ 3,189	\$ 3,430	\$ 3,426
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,189</u>	<u>\$ 3,430</u>	<u>\$ 3,426</u>
Other Funds .....	\$ 815	\$ 889	\$ 874
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 4,004</u>	<u>\$ 4,319</u>	<u>\$ 4,300</u>

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND**

**Summary by Department  
(continued)**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 24	\$ 55	\$ 60
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax — Agricultural Use .....	3,776	4,000	4,000
Administration of Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax .....	185	210	211
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax — State Share .....	5,926	6,800	400
Refunding Emergency Liquid Fuel Tax .....	.....	1	1
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax — Political Subdivision Use .....	1,712	2,100	2,100
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax — Volunteer Fire Companies, Ambulance Services and Rescue Squads .....	99	125	150
Refunding Marine Liquid Fuel Tax — Boating Fund .....	1,227	1,900	1,600
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 12,949</u>	<u>\$ 15,191</u>	<u>\$ 8,522</u>
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
Capital Debt — Transportation Projects .....	\$ 166,759	\$ 166,148	\$ 165,716
Capital Debt — Public Improvement Projects .....	359	868	498
Loan and Transfer Agent .....	90	100	130
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 167,208</u>	<u>\$ 167,116</u>	<u>\$ 166,344</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u><u>\$ 180,157</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 182,307</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 174,866</u></u>
Other Funds—Restricted Revenue .....	.....	\$ 28	\$ 5,278
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u><u>\$ 180,157</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 182,335</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 180,144</u></u>
<b>Department of Education</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Safe Driving Course .....	\$ 3,024	\$ 2,834	\$ 2,706
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u><u>\$ 3,024</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,834</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,706</u></u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 262	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	.....	\$ 101	\$ 10
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u><u>\$ 3,286</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,935</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,716</u></u>
<b>Department of General Services</b>			
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$ 1,212	\$ 1,220	\$ 1,220
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Tort Claims — Payments .....	7,000	7,000	10,000
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u><u>\$ 8,212</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 8,220</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 11,220</u></u>
<b>Department of Revenue</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Collection — Liquid Fuels Tax .....	\$ 3,766	\$ 4,137	\$ 4,178
Refunding Liquid Fuels Taxes .....	.....	6,000	6,000
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u><u>\$ 3,766</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 10,137</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 10,178</u></u>

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND**

**Summary by Department  
(continued)**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Pennsylvania State Police</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Transfer to General Fund .....	\$ 105,732	\$ 118,604	\$ 121,682
Transfer to General Fund — Municipal Police Training ..	1,561	1,607	1,206
Transfer to General Fund — In-Service Training .....	.....	113	113
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$ 107,293</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 120,324</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 123,001</u></b>
<b>Fund Summary</b>			
State Funds — Transportation .....	\$ 884,391	\$ 890,286	\$ 860,464
State Funds — Other Departments .....	305,641	327,252	325,397
<b>Total State Funds .....</b>	<b><u>\$1,190,032</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,217,538</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,185,861</u></b>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 407,895	\$ 520,012	\$ 533,276
Other Funds .....	28,663	24,038	20,847
Other Funds—Restricted Revenue .....	7,118	13,199	37,482
<b>FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$1,633,708</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,774,787</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,777,466</u></b>

**ADJUSTMENTS TO REVENUE ESTIMATE**

On June 28, 1982, an official estimate for the 1982-83 fiscal year of \$1,208,089,000 was certified.

The revised estimate detailed below reflects actual revenue collections through the first six months of the fiscal year and expected collections for the balance of the fiscal year; the shifting of \$17.3 million of revenues to a restricted receipt for the bridge improvement program established by Act No. 234 of the 1982 Session; and a reclassification of certain receipts.

	1982-83 Official Estimate	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) Adjustments	1982-83 Revised Estimate
Liquid Fuels Taxes .....	\$ 755,800	\$- 73,400	\$ 682,400
Motor Licenses and Fees .....	387,200	-3,000	384,200
Other Motor Receipts .....	65,089	-3,389	61,700
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$1,208,089</u></b>	<b><u>\$- 79,789</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,128,300</u></b>

## MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
Liquid Fuels Taxes .....	\$ 705,462	\$ 682,400	\$ 673,400	\$ 686,500	\$ 700,600	\$ 715,800	\$ 732,300
Motor Licenses and Fees .....	401,040	384,200	389,200	391,000	393,000	395,000	397,000
Other Motor Receipts .....	60,644	61,700	60,100	60,100	60,100	60,100	60,100
<b>TOTAL MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES .....</b>	<b><u>\$1,167,146</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,128,300</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,122,700</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,137,600</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,153,700</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,170,900</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,189,400</u></b>
Aviation Restricted Revenues .....	\$ 6,280	\$ 6,200	\$ 7,106	\$ 7,355	\$ 7,612	\$ 7,878	\$ 8,153
Highway Bridge Improvement Restricted Revenues .....	.....	\$ 69,200	\$ 69,200	\$ 69,200	\$ 69,200	\$ 69,200	\$ 69,200

## MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### LIQUID FUELS TAXES

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$472,638,152	1982-83	\$682,400,000
1977-78	487,100,857	1983-84	673,400,000
1978-79	496,925,458	1984-85	686,500,000
1979-80	551,240,949	1985-86	700,600,000
1980-81	553,528,978	1986-87	715,800,000
1981-82	705,462,511	1987-88	732,300,000

The revenues are derived from five separate sources: the Liquid Fuels Tax; the Fuel Use Tax; the Motor Carriers Road Tax; the Interstate Bus Compact Fuels Tax; and the Oil Company Franchise Tax.

The Liquid Fuels Tax is an excise tax imposed upon all liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth. The tax, ultimately borne by the consumer, is imposed upon and collected by the distributor. After discounts, all monies collected are placed in the Motor License Fund, except that an amount equal to one-half cent per gallon is placed in the Liquid Fuels Tax Fund. Fuels sold and delivered to the U.S. Government, the Commonwealth and any of its political subdivisions, public authorities, nonprofit schools, volunteer fire companies, ambulance services, rescue squads, and those fuels sold and delivered under the Commerce Clause of the Constitution of the United States are exempt from payment of the tax. In addition to these exemptions, reimbursement is made for fuels used for certain agricultural purposes. The present rate of the Liquid Fuels Tax of eleven cents per gallon became effective July 4, 1979. Previously the tax rate was nine cents per gallon having been raised from eight cents per gallon on September 1, 1974.

The Fuel Use Tax is a tax levied upon all dealer users for the use of fuels within the Commonwealth other than fuels taxed under the Liquid Fuels Tax Act. All monies collected, less allowed discounts, are paid into the Motor License Fund and the Liquid Fuels Tax Fund in the same proportion as the Liquid Fuels Tax monies. Exempt from this tax are fuels sold and delivered under the Commerce Clause of the Constitution of the United States, fuels used and sold by the Commonwealth and any of its political subdivisions, fuels sold and delivered to the U.S. Government, fuels (less than 50 gallons) brought into the Commonwealth in the fuel tanks of motor vehicles, fuels used by public authorities, volunteer fire companies, ambulance services, rescue squads and nonprofit schools, and fuels used for certain agricultural purposes. The present rate of the Fuel Use Tax of eleven cents per gallon became effective July 4, 1979. Previously the tax rate was nine cents per gallon having been raised from eight cents per gallon September 1, 1974.

The Motor Carriers Road Tax Act levies a tax on motor carriers operating commercial motor vehicles having a gross weight or registered gross weight in excess of 17,000 pounds. The tax rate is eleven cents per gallon computed on the basis of the number of gallons of fuel used within the State. Prior to July 4, 1979 the tax rate was nine cents per gallon. In addition the Act requires identification markers for each vehicle not registered in Pennsylvania to be issued annually upon a payment of \$25 per vehicle. Act No. 234 of December 8, 1982 reduces this fee to \$5.00 effective March 31, 1983.

The Interstate Bus Compact Fuels Tax is a tax imposed on fuel consumed by interstate buses under compacts entered into with other states to avoid multiple taxation of fuels. Taxes in each state are computed on the basis of the number of gallons of fuel used within the state. The present tax rate is eleven cents per gallon. Prior to July 4, 1979 the tax rate was nine cents per gallon.

The Oil Company Franchise Tax is an excise tax on oil companies for the privilege of exercising their corporate franchise, doing business, employing capital, owning or leasing property, maintaining an office or having employees in the Commonwealth. Generally, all fuels that are exempt from Liquid Fuels Tax (above) are also exempt from the Oil Company Franchise Tax. The tax rate of 3.5 percent of the wholesale price of motor fuels used for motor vehicles in the Commonwealth became effective July 1, 1981.

## MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$302,162,891	1982-83	\$384,200,000
1977-78	326,764,797	1983-84	389,200,000
1978-79	329,110,763	1984-85	391,000,000
1979-80	325,536,773	1985-86	393,000,000
1980-81	374,522,738	1986-87	395,000,000
1981-82	401,039,612	1987-88	397,000,000

The Commonwealth receives revenue from the licensing and collection of fees levied for the registering and titling of motor vehicles and for the issuance of learner's permits, operator's licenses, certificates of title and transfers of registration.

### OTHER MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$ 30,151,270	1982-83	\$61,700,000
1977-78	32,269,571	1983-84	60,100,000
1978-79	39,587,126	1984-85	60,100,000
1979-80	103,111,500	1985-86	60,100,000
1980-81	52,688,738	1986-87	60,100,000
1981-82	60,644,234	1987-88	60,100,000

Other Motor License Fund revenues are derived from the following sources:

**Fines** — This category consists of aeronautics fines collected under the Fuel Use Tax Act and certain vehicle code fines.

**Miscellaneous Revenue** — The Commonwealth receives revenue from interest on Motor License Fund deposits, investments and securities; from the sale of unserviceable properties, maps, plans and inspection stickers; and from the rental of State properties.

**Gross Receipts Tax** — This is an excise tax imposed upon the gross receipts of owners and operators of motor vehicles transporting passengers or property for hire on public highways. The current tax rate is eight mills. Only the tax received from companies operating over routes which are not entirely within the Commonwealth is deposited in the Motor License Fund.

This category also includes an appropriation from the General Fund of \$57 million in 1979-80.

## MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUE DETAIL

The following is a detailed list of all revenues available for Motor License Fund appropriations. Restricted receipts and revenues for the aviation and highway bridge improvement programs are not included in these amounts.

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>LIQUID FUELS TAXES</b>			
<b>Liquid Fuels Tax</b>			
Liquid Fuels Tax .....	\$451,027,418	\$434,120,000	\$423,220,000
Liquid Fuels Tax Penalties .....	105,751	105,000	105,000
Liquid Fuels Tax Interest .....	77,195	75,000	75,000
Total .....	<u>\$451,210,364</u>	<u>\$434,300,000</u>	<u>\$423,400,000</u>
<b>Fuel Use Tax</b>			
Fuel Use Tax .....	\$ 73,069,681	\$ 66,550,000	\$ 69,550,000
Fuel Use Tax Penalties .....	348,058	325,000	325,000
Fuel Use Tax Interest .....	131,933	125,000	125,000
Total .....	<u>\$ 73,549,672</u>	<u>\$ 67,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 70,000,000</u>
<b>Motor Carriers Road Tax</b>			
Motor Carriers Road—Fuels Tax .....	\$ 11,376,424	\$ 12,370,000	\$ 12,860,000
Motor Carriers Road Tax Penalties .....	197,597	210,000	220,000
Motor Carriers Road Tax Interest .....	20,347	20,000	20,000
Motor Carriers Road Tax Registration Fees and Special Permit Fees .....	10,763,117	4,000,000	2,800,000
Total .....	<u>\$ 22,357,485</u>	<u>\$ 16,600,000</u>	<u>\$ 15,900,000</u>
<b>Interstate Bus Compact Fuels Tax</b>			
Interstate Bus Compact Fuels Tax .....	\$ 730,332	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000
Interstate Bus Compact Tax Penalties .....	444	.....	.....
Interstate Bus Compact Fuels Tax Interest .....	45	.....	.....
Total .....	<u>\$ 730,821</u>	<u>\$ 700,000</u>	<u>\$ 700,000</u>
<b>Oil Company Franchise Tax</b>			
Oil Company Franchise Tax .....	\$157,614,169	\$163,800,000	\$163,400,000
Total .....	<u>\$157,614,169</u>	<u>\$163,800,000</u>	<u>\$163,400,000</u>
<b>TOTAL LIQUID FUELS TAXES .....</b>	<u>\$705,462,511</u>	<u>\$682,400,000</u>	<u>\$673,400,000</u>
<b>MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES*</b>			
Operators' Licenses .....	\$ 57,004,489	\$ 36,700,000	\$ 37,000,000
Special Hauling Permit Fees .....	4,826,475	4,500,000	5,000,000
Vehicle Registration and Titling .....	319,216,062	326,000,000	323,800,000
Other Fees Collected by Bureau of Motor Vehicles .....	15,938,520	10,400,000	12,000,000
Registration Fees Received From Other States/ARP .....	4,054,066	6,600,000	11,400,000
TOTAL MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES .....	<u>\$401,039,612</u>	<u>\$384,200,000</u>	<u>\$389,200,000</u>

\*The five revenue categories shown are a combination of 27 categories shown in previous years.

## MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>OTHER MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES</b>			
<b>Gross Receipts Tax</b>			
Gross Receipts Tax .....	\$ 287,395	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
Total .....	\$ 287,395	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
<b>Fines and Penalties</b>			
Department of Transportation			
Vehicle Code Fines .....	\$ 23,901,767	\$ 23,700,000	\$ 26,000,000
Total .....	\$ 23,901,767	\$ 23,700,000	\$ 26,000,000
<b>Miscellaneous Revenues</b>			
Treasury Department			
Interest on Securities .....	\$ 10,413,929	\$ 8,300,000	\$ 7,100,000
Interest on Securities Liquid Fuels Tax Fund .....	959,363	740,000	700,000
Redeposit of Checks .....	43,847	50,000	40,000
Interest on Deposit — Motor License Fund .....	32,798		
Interest on Deposit — Cash Advancement Accounts .....	8,952	10,000	160,000
Department of General Services			
Sale of Unserviceable Property .....	644,084	500,000	600,000
Department of Transportation			
Highway Encroachment Permits .....	848,093	850,000	875,000
Highway Bridges Income .....	53,167	50,000	70,000
Sale of Maps and Plans .....	413,962	390,000	415,200
Sale of Gas, Oil and Anti-Freeze .....	2,956,127	2,965,000	3,125,000
Recovered Damages .....	3,624	4,000	4,000
Contract Deposit Forfeitures .....	13,684	15,000	15,000
Sale of Inspection Stickers .....	15,482,035	23,489,000	20,002,000
Insurance Information and Certified Copy Fees .....	455		
Miscellaneous Revenues .....	4,380,277	210,000	500,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations or Allocations .....	174,252	110,000	175,000
Fees for Reclaiming Abandoned Vehicles .....	14,680	15,000	17,000
Sale of Abandoned Vehicles .....	1,869	2,000	1,800
Department of Revenue			
Miscellaneous Revenue .....	100		
Justice Collections .....	9,774		
Total .....	\$ 36,455,072	\$ 37,700,000	\$ 33,800,000
<b>TOTAL OTHER MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES</b> .....	<b>\$ 60,644,234</b>	<b>\$ 61,700,000</b>	<b>\$ 60,100,000</b>
<b>TOTAL MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES</b> .....	<b>\$1,167,146,357</b>	<b>\$1,128,300,000</b>	<b>\$1,122,700,000</b>

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUE SOURCES**

**Restricted Revenues Not Included in Department Total**

**AVIATION REVENUES**

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77 .....	\$ 4,938,708	1982-83 .....	\$ 6,200,000
1977-78 .....	5,439,731	1983-84 .....	7,106,000
1978-79 .....	6,019,850	1984-85 .....	7,355,000
1979-80 .....	5,189,252	1985-86 .....	7,612,000
1980-81 .....	7,202,253	1986-87 .....	7,878,000
1981-82 .....	6,279,919	1987-88 .....	8,153,000

Aviation revenue is derived from taxes levied on aviation gasoline and jet fuel, and from income earned at State-owned airports. The current tax rate is one and one-half cents per gallon on fuel for propeller-driven aircraft, one cent per gallon on fuel for jet or turbo-jet aircraft. Airport income consists primarily of rents, concessions, utility refunds and landing fees. Effective with this budget, aviation restricted revenues are not included in Motor License Fund Revenue totals.

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>AVIATION REVENUES</b>			
Aviation Liquid Fuels Tax .....	\$ 3,556,286	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 3,456,000
Harrisburg International Airport Operations .....	2,569,065	2,800,000	3,424,000
State Airport Operations .....	154,568	200,000	226,000
<b>TOTAL AVIATION REVENUES</b> .....	<b>\$ 6,279,919</b>	<b>\$ 6,200,000</b>	<b>\$ 7,106,000</b>

**HIGHWAY BRIDGE IMPROVEMENT REVENUES**

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77 .....		1982-83 .....	\$69,200,000
1977-78 .....		1983-84 .....	69,200,000
1978-79 .....		1984-85 .....	69,200,000
1979-80 .....		1985-86 .....	69,200,000
1980-81 .....		1986-87 .....	69,200,000
1981-82 .....		1987-88 .....	69,200,000

Highway bridge improvement revenues are derived from the \$36 per axle tax on heavy trucks levied by Act 234 of 1982.

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>HIGHWAY BRIDGE IMPROVEMENT REVENUES</b>			
Axle Tax .....		\$ 69,200,000	\$ 69,200,000

# Game Fund

The Game Fund is a special revenue fund composed of monies received from hunting license fees, fines, penalties, interest, rents, Federal contributions and sale of unserviceable property. It provides monies for the administration of the game laws and for the protection and propagation of game.

**Financial Statement**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1982-83	1983-84
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$22,282	\$21,076
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	32,498	32,335
Prior Year Lapses .....	850	.....
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	<u>\$55,630</u>	<u>\$53,411</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	<u>\$34,554</u>	<u>\$35,606</u>
Estimated Expenditures .....	<u>-34,554</u>	<u>-35,606</u>
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	<u><u>\$21,076</u></u>	<u><u>\$17,805</u></u>

**Summary by Department**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Game Commission</b>			
General Government			
General Operations .....	\$26,509	\$30,170	\$29,980
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
General Government			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 6
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$26,512</u>	<u>\$30,174</u>	<u>\$29,986</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 5,530	\$ 4,250	\$ 5,500
Other Funds .....	124	130	120
<b>FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$32,166</u>	<u>\$34,554</u>	<u>\$35,606</u>

## GAME FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
License and Fees .....	\$16,915	\$16,730	\$16,897	\$17,000	\$17,100	\$17,200	\$17,300
Fines and Penalties .....	684	700	710	710	720	730	740
Miscellaneous Revenues .....	9,159	9,128	9,108	8,000	7,000	6,000	6,000
<b>Total Game Fund Revenues .....</b>	<b><u>\$26,758</u></b>	<b><u>\$26,558</u></b>	<b><u>\$26,715</u></b>	<b><u>\$25,710</u></b>	<b><u>\$24,820</u></b>	<b><u>\$23,930</u></b>	<b><u>\$24,040</u></b>
Augmentations .....	\$ 5,854	\$ 5,940	\$ 5,620	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,500	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,500
<b>TOTAL GAME FUND RECEIPTS .....</b>	<b><u>\$32,412</u></b>	<b><u>\$32,498</u></b>	<b><u>\$32,335</u></b>	<b><u>\$31,710</u></b>	<b><u>\$31,320</u></b>	<b><u>\$30,930</u></b>	<b><u>\$31,540</u></b>

## GAME FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Licenses and Fees

	Actual		Estimated
1976-77 .....	\$14,543,610	1982-83 .....	\$16,730,000
1977-78 .....	14,713,912	1983-84 .....	16,897,000
1978-79 .....	14,528,918	1984-85 .....	17,000,000
1979-80 .....	15,406,680	1985-86 .....	17,100,000
1980-81 .....	16,259,145	1986-87 .....	17,200,000
1981-82 .....	16,915,323	1987-88 .....	17,300,000

The Game Commission issues an annual resident hunting and trapping license for wild birds and animals for a fee of \$8.25 for persons 17 to 64 years of age and a \$5.25 fee for persons aged 12 to 16 and 65 and above. These fees were established September 1, 1973, having been increased from \$6.70 for persons 17 to 64 years of age, \$5.20 for persons 65 years and above and \$4.20 for persons 12 to 16 years of age. The Commission also issues nonresident licenses for hunters and trappers. For the license year beginning in 1979 the nonresident fees were increased from \$40.35 to \$50.50 for hunting licenses and for the license year beginning in 1980 and thereafter \$60.50 and from \$40.00 to \$350.00 for trapping licenses. In addition, nonresident hunters may obtain a special three-day license for a fee of \$3.25 which allows hunting on a regulated shooting ground. In a year when the Commission declares an open season, licenses for hunting antlerless deer are issued to residents and nonresidents for a \$3.35 fee. In 1981 the Commission obtained the authority through Act 37 to issue \$5.00 resident bear licenses and \$15.00 non-resident bear licenses. Other fees deposited in the Game Fund include receipts from the issuance of special game permits and special archery licenses.

The license fees, except for nonresident trapper's licenses, include the commissions of the issuing agents which are not reflected in the total revenue figures.

### Fines and Penalties

	Actual		Estimated
1976-77 .....	\$435,784	1982-83 .....	\$700,000
1977-78 .....	487,650	1983-84 .....	710,000
1978-79 .....	483,474	1984-85 .....	710,000
1979-80 .....	542,422	1985-86 .....	720,000
1980-81 .....	578,238	1986-87 .....	730,000
1981-82 .....	683,549	1987-88 .....	740,000

The Commonwealth receives revenue in the form of fines and penalties resulting from Game Law violations.

### Miscellaneous Revenues

	Actual		Estimated
1976-77 .....	\$5,547,514	1982-83 .....	9,128,000
1977-78 .....	3,394,592	1983-84 .....	9,108,000
1978-79 .....	5,226,208	1984-85 .....	8,000,000
1979-80 .....	5,826,620	1985-86 .....	7,000,000
1980-81 .....	6,830,427	1986-87 .....	6,000,000
1981-82 .....	9,159,410	1987-88 .....	6,000,000

The Commonwealth receives Game Fund revenue from various miscellaneous sources including interest on deposits and securities; monies from the sale of publications; funds from the sale of unserviceable property, skins and guns; monies from the rental of State property; gas and oil ground rentals and royalties; and other miscellaneous revenues.

## GAME FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Licenses and Fees</b>			
Resident Hunting Licenses .....	\$ 8,169,760	\$ 8,175,000	\$ 8,175,000
Resident Junior Hunting Licenses .....	755,254	750,000	750,000
Nonresident Hunting Licenses .....	4,649,457	4,650,000	4,650,000
Special Game Permits .....	56,848	57,000	57,000
Special Antlerless Deer Licenses .....	1,347,911	1,138,000	1,300,000
Special Archery Licenses .....	555,354	560,000	565,000
Nonresident Trapping Licenses .....	2,100	2,000	2,000
Special Three-day Nonresident Regulated Shooting Ground Licenses .....	5,531	5,000	5,000
Resident Senior Hunting Licenses .....	333,658	335,000	335,000
Muzzle-loading Hunting Licenses .....	434,618	450,000	450,000
Right of Way Licenses .....	203,107	203,000	203,000
Resident Bear Licenses .....	358,235	360,000	360,000
Non-resident Bear Licenses .....	12,990	15,000	15,000
Hunting License Issuing Agents' Application Fees .....	30,500	30,000	30,000
TOTAL .....	\$16,915,323	\$16,730,000	\$16,897,000
<b>Fines and Penalties</b>			
Game Law Fines .....	\$ 683,549	\$ 700,000	\$ 710,000
TOTAL .....	\$ 683,549	\$ 700,000	\$ 710,000
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>			
Sale of Coal .....	\$ 976,387	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
Sale of Wood Products .....	2,759,783	2,670,000	2,670,000
Interest on Deposits .....	7,544	9,000	9,000
Sale of Publications .....	85,983	85,000	85,000
Sale of Unserviceable Property .....	1,587	2,000	2,000
Sale of Skins and Guns .....	69,599	70,000	70,000
Rental of State Property .....	9,612	9,000	9,000
Miscellaneous Revenue .....	234,004	151,000	133,000
Interest on Securities .....	4,040,677	3,990,000	3,990,000
Gas and Oil Ground Rentals and Royalties .....	119,160	250,000	250,000
Refund of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	29,148	30,000	30,000
Sale of Nonusable Property .....	6,910	10,000	8,000
Miscellaneous Revenue License Division .....	1,044	1,000	1,000
Redeposit of Checks .....	743	1,000	1,000
Sale of Game News .....	510,276	600,000	600,000
Sale of Miscellaneous Mineral Permits .....	894	1,000	1,000
Sale of Stone, Sand, Gravel and Limestone .....	64,448	5,000	5,000
Sale of Grain and Hay .....	102,049	100,000	100,000
Sale of Maps .....	5,572	10,000	10,000
Wildlife Management Promotional Revenue .....	39,436	39,000	39,000
Sale of Wood Products — PR Tracts .....	80,135	80,000	80,000
Sale of Deputy Uniforms .....	14,439	15,000	15,000
TOTAL .....	\$ 9,159,410	\$ 9,128,000	\$ 9,108,000
TOTAL REVENUES .....	\$28,758,282	\$26,558,000	\$26,715,000

## GAME FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Augmentations</b>			
Sale of Automobiles and Other Vehicles .....	\$ 124,125	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Department of the Interior-Heritage Conservation and Recreation Services .....	1,449,601	840,000	.....
Federal Reimbursement — Pittman Robinson Act .....	4,057,508	5,000,000	5,500,000
Federal Reimbursement — Research Projects .....	7,456	.....	.....
Sharecrop and Agriculture Licenses U.S. ....	.....	.....	20,000
Federal Reimbursement for Flood Related Costs — FDAA .....	15,466	.....	.....
 TOTAL .....	<b>\$ 5,654,156</b>	<b>\$ 5,940,000</b>	<b>\$ 5,620,000</b>
 TOTAL RECEIPTS .....	<b>\$32,412,438</b>	<b>\$32,498,000</b>	<b>\$32,335,000</b>

# Fish Fund

The Fish Fund is a special revenue fund composed of monies from fishing license fees, fines, penalties, Federal contributions and other miscellaneous sources. It provides for the administration and enforcement of the fish laws and the protection and propagation of aquatic life.

**Financial Statement**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1982-83	1983-84
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$ 7,844	\$ 8,623
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	20,315	20,957
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	\$28,159	\$29,580
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	\$19,536	\$20,588
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
Estimated Expenditures .....	-19,536	-20,588
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	<u><u>\$ 8,623</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 8,992</u></u>

**Summary by Department**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Fish Commission</b>			
General Government			
General Operations .....	\$12,310	\$13,970	\$15,281
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
General Government			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5
<b>Department of General Services</b>			
Debt Service Requirements			
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$ 63	\$ 63	\$ 63
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$12,375</u>	<u>\$14,036</u>	<u>\$15,349</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 1,388	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,205
Other Funds .....	3,494	4,200	4,034
<b>FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$17,257</u>	<u>\$19,536</u>	<u>\$20,588</u>

## FISH FUND SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
Licenses and Fees .....	\$ 9,996	\$12,442	\$13,333	\$13,542	\$13,740	\$13,920	\$14,103
Fines and Penalties .....	210	215	215	215	215	215	215
Miscellaneous .....	2,203	2,158	2,170	2,211	2,226	2,231	2,236
Total Fish Fund Revenues .....	<u>\$12,409</u>	<u>\$14,815</u>	<u>\$15,718</u>	<u>\$15,968</u>	<u>\$16,181</u>	<u>\$16,366</u>	<u>\$18,554</u>
Augmentations .....	\$ 4,882	\$ 5,500	\$ 5,239	\$ 5,115	\$ 5,282	\$ 5,455	\$ 5,635
TOTAL FISH FUND RECEIPTS .....	<u><u>\$17,291</u></u>	<u><u>\$20,315</u></u>	<u><u>\$20,957</u></u>	<u><u>\$21,083</u></u>	<u><u>\$21,463</u></u>	<u><u>\$21,821</u></u>	<u><u>\$22,189</u></u>

## FISH FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Licenses and Fees

	Actual		Estimated
1976-77 .....	\$7,446,305	1982-83 .....	\$12,442,000
1977-78 .....	7,118,382	1983-84 .....	13,333,000
1978-79 .....	8,448,542	1984-85 .....	13,542,000
1979-80 .....	9,301,263	1985-86 .....	13,740,000
1980-81 .....	9,583,606	1986-87 .....	13,920,000
1981-82 .....	9,995,756	1987-88 .....	14,103,000

The Commonwealth issues resident fishing licenses to persons between the ages of 16 and 64 if the applicant can prove that he has been a resident of the Commonwealth for 60 days. Through the passage of Act 180 on June 25, 1982 the resident fees were increased from the \$9.00 fee passed in January of 1979 to \$12.00. From January 1, 1974 to January 1979 the resident fee was \$7.50 and prior to January 1, 1974 the fee was \$5.00. The Commonwealth also issues senior resident fishing licenses to persons 65 years of age and older for a fee of \$2.00. Beginning January 1, 1979 an individual eligible for a senior resident license has been able to purchase a lifetime license for a fee of \$10.00. Act 180 of June 25, 1982 also increased non-resident fees from \$14.00 to \$20.00 and the tourist fishing licenses from \$9.00 to \$14.00. Tourist licenses are valid for a period of seven consecutive days. From January 1, 1974 to January 1, 1979 these fees were respectively \$12.50 and \$7.50. Prior to January 1, 1974 the fees were \$9.50 and \$5.00. Other sources of revenue include special eel licenses, Lake Erie commercial fishing licenses and commercial holiday licenses. All current license fees cited above do not include a 25¢ issuing agent fee.

### Fines and Penalties

	Actual		Estimated
1976-77 .....	\$174,684	1982-83 .....	\$215,000
1977-78 .....	148,284	1983-84 .....	215,000
1978-79 .....	196,195	1984-85 .....	215,000
1979-80 .....	219,129	1985-86 .....	215,000
1980-81 .....	219,030	1986-87 .....	215,000
1981-82 .....	210,174	1987-88 .....	215,000

The Commonwealth receives monies in the form of fines and penalties for violation of the Fish Law and the Frog and Terrapin Act.

### Miscellaneous Revenue

	Actual		Estimated
1976-77 .....	\$1,366,198	1982-83 .....	\$2,158,000
1977-78 .....	934,494	1983-84 .....	2,170,000
1978-79 .....	1,135,671	1984-85 .....	2,211,000
1979-80 .....	1,582,996	1985-86 .....	2,226,000
1980-81 .....	1,572,879	1986-87 .....	2,231,000
1981-82 .....	2,202,554	1987-88 .....	2,236,000

The Commonwealth receives contributions for restocking of streams principally from persons or concerns that pollute, dam, or interfere with fish propagation and survival. Monies are received from the Commission publication, THE PENNSYLVANIA ANGLER, from the sale of unservicable and confiscated property and from other miscellaneous sources.

## FISH FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Licenses and Fees</b>			
Resident Fishing Licenses .....	\$ 8,840,026	\$10,930,000	\$11,676,000
Resident Senior Fishing Licenses .....	123,362	120,000	120,000
Nonresident Fishing Licenses .....	683,976	933,000	1,039,000
Tourist Fishing Licenses .....	174,543	274,000	313,000
Lake Erie Licenses .....	4,990	5,000	5,000
Commercial Hatchery Licenses .....	6,025	6,000	6,000
Fee—Fishing Lake Licenses .....	13,640	14,000	14,000
Miscellaneous Permits and Fees .....	9,675	10,000	10,000
Technical Service Fees—Non-Government			
Organizations .....	433	1,000	1,000
Scientific Collector's Permits .....	3,810	4,000	4,000
Lifetime Fishing Licenses — Senior Resident .....	129,107	120,000	120,000
Membership Fees — Pennsylvania League of Angling			
Youth .....	5,156	20,000	20,000
H.R. Stackhouse Facilities User Fees .....	1,301	5,000	5,000
Fishing Licenses — Unassigned .....	-288		
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 9,995,756</b>	<b>\$12,442,000</b>	<b>\$13,333,000</b>
<b>Fines and Penalties</b>			
Fish Law Fines .....	\$ 210,174	\$ 215,000	\$ 215,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 210,174</b>	<b>\$ 215,000</b>	<b>\$ 215,000</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>			
Sale of Publications .....	12,802	18,000	22,000
Sale of Unserviceable Property .....	15,326	1,000	1,000
Miscellaneous Revenue .....	207,113	140,000	140,000
Refund of Expenditures not Credited			
to Appropriations .....	9,960		
Interest on Securities and Deposits .....	1,113,073	1,300,000	1,325,000
Rental of Fish Commission Property .....	31,107	35,000	35,000
Income from Sand and Gravel Dredging .....	229,076	220,000	200,000
In Lieu Payments for Fishways .....	75,000	75,000	75,000
Redeposit of Checks .....	1,198		
Sale of Pennsylvania Angler .....	161,440	169,000	178,000
Sale of Patches .....	1,711	1,000	1,000
Deputy Waterways Patrolmen—Reimbursements .....	1,655	3,000	3,000
Van Dyke Shad Station—Reimbursements .....	62,798	71,000	60,000
Restitution For Fish Killed .....	280,285	125,000	130,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 2,202,554</b>	<b>\$ 2,158,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,170,000</b>
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b> .....	<b>\$12,408,484</b>	<b>\$14,815,000</b>	<b>\$15,718,000</b>
<b>Augmentations</b>			
Sale of Automobiles and Other Vehicles .....	\$ 68,526	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Reimbursement for Services—Boating Fund .....	3,100,000	3,738,000	4,009,000
Reimbursement for Services—Land and Water			
Development Fund .....	325,000	437,000	
Federal Reimbursement — Restoration .....	1,385,814	1,300,000	1,205,000
Renovation of Pleasant Mountain Hatchery .....	2,426		
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 4,881,766</b>	<b>\$ 5,500,000</b>	<b>\$ 5,239,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b> .....	<b>\$17,290,250</b>	<b>\$20,315,000</b>	<b>\$20,957,000</b>

# Boating Fund

The Boating Fund is a special revenue fund composed of monies from license fees, fines, penalties, Federal contributions and other sources under the Motor Boat Law and from liquid fuels taxes transferred from the Motor License and Liquid Fuels Tax Funds. This fund provides for the administration and enforcement of the Motor Boat Law.

**Financial Statement**

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1982-83	1983-84
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$4,403	\$3,776
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	3,116	3,093
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	\$7,519	\$6,869
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	\$3,743	\$4,016
Estimated Expenditures .....	-3,743	-4,016
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	\$3,776	\$2,853

**BOATING FUND****Summary by Department**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Fish Commission</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$3,061	\$3,628	\$3,909
<b>Department of General Services</b>			
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$3,065</u>	<u>\$3,633</u>	<u>\$3,916</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 133	\$ 100	\$ 90
Other Funds .....	6	10	10
<b>FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$3,204</u>	<u>\$3,743</u>	<u>\$4,016</u>

## BOATING FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
Licenses and Fees .....	\$ 976	\$ 999	\$1,020	\$1,040	\$1,060	\$1,080	\$1,101
Fines and Penalties .....	68	67	70	72	75	77	79
Miscellaneous .....	2,266	1,940	1,903	1,928	1,954	1,958	1,958
Total Boating Fund Revenues .....	<u>\$3,310</u>	<u>\$3,006</u>	<u>\$2,993</u>	<u>\$3,040</u>	<u>\$3,089</u>	<u>\$3,115</u>	<u>\$3,138</u>
Augmentations .....	\$ 139	\$ 110	\$ 100	\$ 50	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10
TOTAL BOATING FUND RECEIPTS .....	<u><u>\$3,449</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,116</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,093</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,090</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,099</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,125</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,148</u></u>

## BOATING FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Licenses and Fees

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$768,596	1982-83	\$ 999,000
1977-78	849,598	1983-84	1,020,000
1978-79	895,096	1984-85	1,040,000
1979-80	910,889	1985-86	1,060,000
1980-81	939,314	1986-87	1,080,000
1981-82	975,810	1987-88	1,101,000

The Boating Fund receives revenue from fees for registering motor boats. The annual registration fee is \$4.00 for boats less than 16 feet in length and \$6.00 for boats 16 feet in length or longer.

### Fines and Penalties

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$35,087	1982-83	\$67,000
1977-78	31,512	1983-84	70,000
1978-79	42,381	1984-85	72,000
1979-80	62,938	1985-86	75,000
1980-81	64,817	1986-87	77,000
1981-82	67,714	1987-88	79,000

The Boating Fund receives fines and penalties for violations of the Motor Boat Law.

### Miscellaneous Revenue

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$1,312,428	1982-83	1,940,000
1977-78	1,464,324	1983-84	1,903,000
1978-79	1,514,403	1984-85	1,928,000
1979-80	1,918,981	1985-86	1,954,000
1980-81	2,059,095	1986-87	1,958,000
1981-82	2,266,403	1987-88	1,958,000

The Boating Fund receives a portion of the Liquid Fuels Tax transferred from the Motor License Fund and the Liquid Fuels Tax Fund for fuel used by motorboats on the waters of the Commonwealth. In addition, a small amount of revenues is collected annually from other miscellaneous sources.

## BOATING FUND REVENUE DETAIL

The following is a detailed list of all Boating Fund Revenue available for appropriations and executive authorizations.

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Licenses and Fees</b>			
Motor Boat Registration Fees .....	\$ 959,321	\$ 979,000	\$1,000,000
Boat Mooring Permits—Walnut Creek Access .....	12,741	16,000	16,000
Boat Capacity Plate Fees .....	3,748	4,000	4,000
TOTAL .....	\$ 975,810	\$ 999,000	\$1,020,000
<b>Fines and Penalties</b>			
Motor Boat Fines .....	\$ 67,714	\$ 67,000	\$ 70,000
TOTAL .....	\$ 67,714	\$ 67,000	\$ 70,000
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
Transfer From Motor License and Liquid Fuels Tax Funds .....	\$1,390,900	\$1,285,000	\$1,295,000
Miscellaneous .....	242,388	15,000	8,000
Interest on Securities .....	633,115	640,000	600,000
TOTAL .....	\$2,266,403	\$1,940,000	\$1,903,000
TOTAL REVENUES .....	\$3,309,927	\$3,006,000	\$2,993,000
<b>Augmentations</b>			
Sale of Automobiles .....	\$ 6,209	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
Federal Reimbursement — Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service .....	111,594	100,000	90,000
Federal Reimbursement — Coastal Zone Management Act .....	21,438	.....	.....
TOTAL .....	\$ 139,241	\$ 110,000	\$ 100,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS .....	\$3,449,168	\$3,116,000	\$3,093,000

# Banking Department Fund

The Banking Department Fund is a special revenue fund composed of monies received from fees, assessments, charges and penalties collected or recovered from persons, firms, corporations or associations under supervision of the Department of Banking. It provides monies for the salaries and expenses of the Department of Banking.

**BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND**

**Financial Statement**

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1982-83	1983-84
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$ 2,369	\$ 3,202
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	7,712	7,499
Prior Year Lapse .....	56	.....
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	<u>\$10,137</u>	<u>\$10,701</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	<u>\$ 6,935</u>	<u>\$ 7,160</u>
Estimated Expenditures .....	-6,935	-7,160
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	<u><u>\$ 3,202</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,541</u></u>

**BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND**

**Summary by Department**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Banking Department</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$6,243	\$6,932	\$6,841
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5
<b>General Services</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Harristown Rental Charges .....	.....	.....	\$ 184
Harristown Utility and Municipal Charges .....	.....	.....	130
	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 314</u>
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 314</u>
FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$6,245</u>	<u>\$6,935</u>	<u>\$7,160</u>

## BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
Licenses and Fees .....	\$6,596	\$7,358	\$7,166	\$7,297	\$7,597	\$7,910	\$8,237
Fines and Penalties .....	.....	2	3	3	3	3	3
Miscellaneous Revenues .....	400	352	330	326	331	335	338
TOTAL BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND REVENUES .....	<u>\$6,996</u>	<u>\$7,712</u>	<u>\$7,499</u>	<u>\$7,626</u>	<u>\$7,931</u>	<u>\$8,248</u>	<u>\$8,578</u>

## **BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND REVENUE SOURCES**

### **Licenses and Fees**

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$4,050,294	1982-83	\$7,357,810
1977-78	4,949,567	1983-84	7,166,500
1978-79	4,812,692	1984-85	7,297,266
1979-80	5,426,733	1985-86	7,596,866
1980-81	6,166,828	1986-87	7,909,988
1981-82	6,596,197	1987-88	8,237,254

The Commonwealth receives revenue from examination fees based on the actual cost of examining banks and trust companies, savings and private banks, savings, building and loan associations, pawnbrokers, consumer discount companies, and credit unions. Overhead assessment fees, based upon total assets, also are charged against banks and trust companies, savings and private banks, credit unions, and building and loan associations. Annual license fees are charged for the following categories of concerns and individuals: pawnbrokers, consumer discount companies, small loan companies, installment sellers, sales finance companies, collector—repossessors, money transmitters, and miscellaneous fees including those for branch banks and mergers.

### **Fines and Penalties**

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77		1982-83	\$2,300
1977-78	\$1,775	1983-84	2,500
1978-79	990	1984-85	2,500
1979-80	675	1985-86	2,500
1980-81	1,150	1986-87	2,500
1981-82	120	1987-88	2,500

The Commonwealth receives fines and penalties for late payments and reports.

### **Miscellaneous Revenues**

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$ 18,077	1982-83	\$352,000
1977-78	16,061	1983-84	330,200
1978-79	61,455	1984-85	326,234
1979-80	139,573	1985-86	331,634
1980-81	212,622	1986-87	335,512
1981-82	399,699	1987-88	338,246

The Commonwealth receives and deposits in the Banking Department Fund revenues from the sale of copies of the banking laws and the building and loan laws, interest on deposits and the sale of unserviceable property.

## BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND REVENUE DETAIL

The following is a detailed list, of all revenues available for Banking Department Fund appropriations and executive authorizations.

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Licenses and Fees</b>			
Banking — Examinations .....	\$2,555,796	\$3,031,260	\$3,182,000
Banking — Overhead Assessments .....	1,729,737	1,771,000	1,371,946
Banking — Application Fees .....	100,180	49,500	50,000
Banking — Publications .....	1,773	1,000	1,000
Banking — Miscellaneous Fees .....	1,200	1,200	1,200
Savings Association — Examinations .....	520,832	723,900	760,096
Savings Association — Overhead Assessments .....	333,561	329,600	342,784
Savings Association — Application Fees .....	6,089	8,600	9,000
Savings Association — Publication .....	3,230	300	400
Consumer Credit — Examinations .....	642,528	761,520	799,596
Consumer Credit — Overhead Assessments .....	44,775	46,980	51,678
Consumer Credit — Pawnbroker Licenses .....	3,200	3,800	3,400
Consumer Credit — Installment Seller Licenses .....	182,925	175,000	175,000
Consumer Credit — Consumer Discount Company Licenses .....	222,850	231,250	187,500
Consumer Credit — Money Transmitter Licenses .....	4,600	3,600	3,900
Consumer Credit — Sales Finance Licenses .....	186,600	180,000	180,000
Consumer Credit — Collector Repossessor Licenses .....	15,150	12,800	16,000
Consumer Credit — Second Mortgage Licenses .....	39,550	26,500	31,000
Consumer Credit — Application Fees .....	1,621	.....	.....
TOTAL .....	\$6,596,197	\$7,357,810	\$7,166,500
<b>Fines and Penalties</b>			
Banking Fines and Penalties .....	\$ 120	\$ 2,300	\$ 2,500
TOTAL .....	\$ 120	\$ 2,300	\$ 2,500
<b>Miscellaneous Revenues</b>			
Interest on Securities .....	\$ 397,799	\$ 350,000	\$ 328,000
Sale of Unserviceable Property .....	144	200	200
Redeposit of Checks .....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous .....	771	800	1,000
Interest on Deposits .....	985	1,000	1,000
TOTAL .....	\$ 399,699	\$ 352,000	\$ 330,200
TOTAL REVENUES .....	\$6,996,016	\$7,712,110	\$7,499,200

# Milk Marketing Fund

The Milk Marketing Fund is a special revenue fund composed of monies received from license fees, fines, penalties and permits relating to the milk industry. Also included is a transfer from the General Fund.

The purpose of this fund is to provide for the operation of the Milk Marketing Board and to serve as a depository for money due dairy farmers from underpayments by dealers.

**MILK MARKETING FUND**

**Financial Statement**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1982-83	1983-84
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$ 328	\$ 256
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	\$ 700	\$ 700
Transfer from General Fund .....	950	950
Security Fund .....	50	
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	<u>1,700</u>	<u>1,650</u>
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	<u>\$2,028</u>	<u>\$1,906</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	\$1,772	\$1,731
Less Current Year Lapses .....		
<b>Estimated Expenditures</b> .....	<u>-1,772</u>	<u>-1,731</u>
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	<u><u>\$ 256</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 175</u></u>

**MILK MARKETING FUND**

**Summary by Department**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Milk Marketing Board</b>			
General Government .....	\$ 712	\$ 766	\$ 773
 <b>Treasury Department</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5
Refund Milk Marketing License and Fees .....	. . . .	3	3
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$ 2	\$ 6	\$ 8
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	\$ 714	\$ 772	\$ 781
 Other Funds .....			
	\$ 891	\$1,000	\$ 950
FUND TOTAL .....	\$1,605	\$1,772	\$1,731

## MILK MARKETING FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
Licenses and Fees .....	\$ 606	\$ 593	\$ 593	\$ 593	\$ 593	\$ 593	\$ 593
Fines and Penalties .....	29	15	15	15	15	15	15
Miscellaneous Revenue .....	119	92	92	92	92	92	92
Total Milk Marketing Fund Revenues.	<u>\$ 754</u>	<u>\$ 700</u>					
Augmentations .....	<u>\$ 891</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$ 950</u>	<u>\$1,100</u>	<u>\$1,175</u>	<u>\$1,250</u>	<u>\$1,325</u>
TOTAL MILK MARKETING FUND RECEIPTS .....	<u><u>\$1,645</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,700</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,650</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,800</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,875</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,950</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,025</u></u>

## MILK MARKETING FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Licenses and Fees

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77 .....	\$423,254	1982-83 .....	\$592,620
1977-78 .....	294,734	1983-84 .....	592,000
1978-79 .....	747,796	1984-85 .....	593,000
1979-80 .....	305,584	1985-86 .....	593,000
1980-81 .....	609,073	1986-87 .....	593,000
1981-82 .....	605,996	1987-88 .....	593,000

The Commonwealth receives revenues from licenses and fees collected annually by the Milk Marketing Board. A flat rate fee is based on the daily average number of pounds of milk handled by dealers and an additional fee, levied on milk for which the Board fixes minimum prices, is based on the number of pounds of such milk sold by dealers. Additional license fees are for weighing and measuring permits, tester's certificates of proficiency, weigher's and sampler's certificates of proficiency and applications for examination.

### Fines and Penalties

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77 .....	\$11,875	1982-83 .....	\$15,000
1977-78 .....	2,150	1983-84 .....	15,000
1978-79 .....	2,975	1984-85 .....	15,000
1979-80 .....	7,500	1985-86 .....	15,000
1980-81 .....	14,050	1986-87 .....	15,000
1981-82 .....	28,900	1987-88 .....	15,000

The Commonwealth receives revenue in the form of fines and penalties collected from milk dealers and other persons convicted of violating the Milk Marketing Law.

### Miscellaneous Revenues

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77 .....	\$ 15,773	1982-83 .....	\$ 92,000
1977-78 .....	11,773	1983-84 .....	92,000
1978-79 .....	26,758	1984-85 .....	92,000
1979-80 .....	73,960	1985-86 .....	92,000
1980-81 .....	94,936	1986-87 .....	92,000
1981-82 .....	118,578	1987-88 .....	92,000

Miscellaneous Revenues consists of legal fees for transcripts of hearings and refunds of expenditures not credited to appropriations.

## MILK MARKETING FUND REVENUE DETAIL

The following is a detailed list, of all revenues available for Milk Marketing Fund appropriations and executive authorizations.

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Licenses and Fees</b>			
Milk Dealers Licenses .....	\$ 556,616	\$ 545,100	\$ 545,100
Milk Dealers License Transfer Fees .....	90	20	20
Milk Testers Certificate Fees .....	7,200	7,100	7,100
Milk Weighers Certificate Fees .....	26,055	25,600	25,600
Milk Testers and Weighers Examination Fees .....	5,475	4,800	4,800
Milk Haulers Licenses Fees .....	10,560	10,000	10,000
TOTAL .....	\$ 605,996	\$ 592,620	\$ 592,620
 <b>Fines and Penalties</b>			
Milk Marketing Act Fines .....	\$ 28,900	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
TOTAL .....	\$ 28,900	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
 <b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>			
Interest on Securities .....	\$ 100,769	\$ 91,000	\$ 91,000
Other .....	17,058	200	200
Interest on Deposits .....	476	500	500
Redeposit of Checks .....	275	300	300
TOTAL .....	\$ 118,578	\$ 92,000	\$ 92,000
TOTAL REVENUES .....	\$ 753,474	\$ 699,620	\$ 699,620
 <b>Augmentations</b>			
Appropriation from General Fund .....	\$ 891,000	\$ 950,000	\$ 950,000
Security Fund .....	.....	50,000	.....
TOTAL .....	\$ 891,000	\$1,000,000	\$ 950,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS .....	\$1,644,474	\$1,699,620	\$1,649,620

# State Farm Products Show Fund

The State Farm Products Show Fund is a special revenue fund made up of monies received from the leasing of space to exhibitors and from rental, entry fees and other monies received or collected by the State Farm Products Show Commission. It also includes a transfer from the General Fund.

The fund is used for salaries and expenses of the State Farm Products Show Commission, for maintenance of the Farm Show Building and for prizes and premiums.

**STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND**

**Financial Statement**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1982-83	1983-84
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$ 673	\$ 677
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	\$1,499	\$1,673
Transfer from General Fund .....	1,000	1,000
Prior Year Lapses .....	.....	.....
Total Receipts .....	\$2,499	\$2,673
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	\$3,172	\$3,350
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	\$2,495	\$2,528
Less Current Year Lapses .....	.....	.....
Estimated Expenditures .....	-2,495	-2,528
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	\$ 677	\$ 822

## STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND

### Summary by Department

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$1,416	\$1,492	\$1,523
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$1,418</u>	<u>\$1,495</u>	<u>\$1,528</u>
Other Funds .....	\$ 941	\$1,000	\$1,000
<b>FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$2,359</u>	<u>\$2,495</u>	<u>\$2,528</u>

## STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
Fees.....	\$ 199	\$ 209	\$ 207	\$ 211	\$ 215	\$ 220	\$ 224
Miscellaneous.....	1,337	1,290	1,466	1,495	1,525	1,555	1,585
Total State Farm Products Show Fund Revenues.....	<u>\$1,536</u>	<u>\$1,499</u>	<u>\$1,673</u>	<u>\$1,706</u>	<u>\$1,740</u>	<u>\$1,775</u>	<u>\$1,809</u>
Augmentations.....	<u>\$ 941</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>
TOTAL STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND RECEIPTS.....	<u><u>\$2,477</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,499</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,673</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,706</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,740</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,775</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,809</u></u>

## STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Fees

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77 .....	\$155,446	1982-83 .....	\$209,000
1977-78 .....	152,051	1983-84 .....	207,000
1978-79 .....	249,154	1984-85 .....	211,000
1979-80 .....	242,893	1985-86 .....	215,000
1980-81 .....	250,356	1986-87 .....	220,000
1981-82 .....	199,478	1987-88 .....	224,000

The Commonwealth receives all competitive exhibitor and commercial exhibitor fees and those fees from departments, boards and commissions of the State Government having exhibits at the show.

### Miscellaneous Revenue

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77 .....	\$ 733,014	1982-83 .....	\$1,289,600
1977-78 .....	809,674	1983-84 .....	1,466,100
1978-79 .....	849,017	1984-85 .....	1,495,000
1979-80 .....	982,211	1985-86 .....	1,525,000
1980-81 .....	1,039,730	1986-87 .....	1,555,000
1981-82 .....	1,336,624	1987-88 .....	1,585,000

Miscellaneous revenue is raised through the leasing of the State Farm Show Buildings for exhibitions, conventions or other purposes; through the collection of service charges, net proceeds and commissions from the sale of exhibits; and through sale of unserviceable property, the collection of interest on securities and deposits, and fees for parking.

## STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND REVENUE DETAIL

The following is a detailed list of all State Farm Products Show Fund revenues available for appropriations and executive authorizations.

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Fees</b>			
Exhibit Fees — Competitive — Farm Show .....	\$ 8,415	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000
Exhibit Fees — Competitive — Farm Equipment Expo ..	396	.....	.....
Exhibit Fees — Commercial .....	190,667	200,000	198,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 199,478</u>	<u>\$ 209,000</u>	<u>\$ 207,000</u>
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>			
Concession Revenue .....	\$ 295,217	\$ 275,000	\$ 305,000
Service Charges .....	156,959	157,000	208,800
Rentals .....	458,295	450,000	525,000
Sale of Exhibits — Net Proceeds .....	4,959	5,000	5,000
Miscellaneous Revenue .....	33,222	16,000	23,000
Refund of Expenditures Not Credited			
to Appropriations .....	349	300	500
Interest on Securities .....	127,708	125,000	128,800
Parking Fees .....	205,675	202,000	208,000
Redeposit of Checks .....	228	300	400
Salary Reimbursement — Dairy and Livestock			
Association .....	23,671	24,000	27,000
Keystone Food and Agricultural Exposition .....	4,247	5,000	5,000
Ticket Sales — Secretary's Night .....	26,094	25,000	26,000
Pittsburgh Food and Agriculture Exposition .....	.....	5,000	6,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$1,336,624</u>	<u>\$1,289,600</u>	<u>\$1,486,100</u>
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b> .....	<u>\$1,536,102</u>	<u>\$1,498,600</u>	<u>\$1,673,100</u>
<b>Augmentations</b>			
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$ 940,500	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 940,500</u>	<u>\$1,000,000</u>	<u>\$1,000,000</u>
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b> .....	<u>\$2,476,602</u>	<u>\$2,498,600</u>	<u>\$2,673,100</u>

# State Harness Racing Fund

The State Harness Racing Fund is a special revenue fund composed of monies received from taxes and license fees collected by the State Harness Racing Commission in the regulation of harness racing in Pennsylvania. It provides for the operation of the State Harness Racing Commission. Funds are also provided for Community Facilities, first class school districts and the Sire Stakes Fund. The remaining balance is transferred to the General Fund and the Pennsylvania Fair Fund.

**STATE HARNESS RACING FUND**

**Financial Statement**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1982-83	1983-84
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$ 3,963	\$ 1,677
Adjustments to Beginning Balance* .....	-379	.....
Adjusted Balance .....	\$ 3,584	\$ 1,677
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	\$ 6,784	\$ 6,623
Prior Year Lapses .....	122	.....
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	\$10,490	\$ 8,300
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	\$ 8,813	\$ 6,815
Estimated Expenditures .....	-8,813	-6,815
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	\$ 1,677	\$ 1,485

\*Represents 1981-82 tax revenues for Sire Stakes program transferred in 1982-83.

**STATE HARNESS RACING FUND**

**Summary by Department**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Harness Racing Commission .....	\$1,868	\$1,717	\$1,800
Pennsylvania Race Horse Testing Laboratory .....	245	556	577
Fair Fund Administration .....	223	275	268
Subtotal .....	<u>\$2,336</u>	<u>\$2,548</u>	<u>\$2,443</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Transfer to General Fund .....	\$2,131	\$2,631	\$1,068
Transfer to Fair Fund .....	322	578	234
School District Payments .....	875	1,750	1,750
Community Facilities .....	.....	750	750
Subtotal .....	<u>\$3,328</u>	<u>\$5,709</u>	<u>\$3,802</u>
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$5,664</u>	<u>\$8,257</u>	<u>\$6,245</u>
 <b>Department of Revenue</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Administration of Collections—Harness Racing .....	\$ 142	\$ 182	\$ 185
Refunding Harness Racing Collections .....	202	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 344</u>	<u>\$ 182</u>	<u>\$ 185</u>
 <b>Treasury Department</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5
Total State Funds .....	<u>\$6,010</u>	<u>\$8,442</u>	<u>\$6,435</u>
Other Funds .....	\$ 184	\$ 371	\$ 380
FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$6,194</u>	<u>\$8,813</u>	<u>\$6,815</u>

## STATE HARNESS RACING FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
Tax Revenue .....	\$5,724	\$5,384	\$5,272	\$5,017	\$5,017	\$5,017	\$5,017
Licenses and Fees .....	222	105	110	110	110	110	110
Fines and Penalties .....	18	17	18	18	18	18	18
Miscellaneous Revenues .....	1,203	907	843	843	843	843	843
Total State Harness Racing Fund Revenues .....	\$7,167	\$6,413	\$6,243	\$5,988	\$5,988	\$5,988	\$5,988
Augmentations .....	\$ 184	\$ 371	\$ 380	\$ 395	\$ 411	\$ 427	\$ 444
TOTAL STATE HARNESS RACING FUND RECEIPTS .....	\$7,351	\$6,784	\$6,623	\$ 6,383	\$6,399	\$6,415	\$6,432

## STATE HARNESS RACING FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Tax Revenue

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$4,765,264	1982-83	\$5,384,000
1977-78	5,450,155	1983-84	5,272,000
1978-79	4,415,847	1984-85	5,017,000
1979-80	4,583,836	1985-86	5,017,000
1980-81	3,611,122	1986-87	5,017,000
1981-82	5,724,345	1987-88	5,017,000

Tax revenues consist of wagering and admissions taxes assessed by the Race Horse Industry Reform Act (Act 135 of December 17, 1981). This act amended the wagering tax from 4.75 percent to a sliding rate ranging from 4.5 percent to 2 percent depending on the number of days raced per licensee. This was effective January 1, 1982. A State Admissions Tax is levied at the rate of 5 percent of the admission price.

### Licenses and Fees

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$248,327	1982-83	\$105,000
1977-78	274,765	1983-84	110,000
1978-79	278,025	1984-85	110,000
1979-80	293,021	1985-86	110,000
1980-81	298,276	1986-87	110,000
1981-82	222,257	1987-88	110,000

For the purpose of maintaining a proper control over harness racing, the State Harness Racing Commission may license drivers and such other persons participating in meets as the Commission may by rule prescribe.

### Fines and Penalties

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	.....	1982-83	\$17,000
1977-78	\$8,530	1983-84	18,000
1978-79	9,607	1984-85	18,000
1979-80	24,305	1985-86	18,000
1980-81	26,710	1986-87	18,000
1981-82	17,824	1987-88	18,000

The Commonwealth receives fines and penalties from violations of the Race Horse Industry Reform Act. In accordance with that act, fines and penalties are no longer collected in this fund but are deposited directly to the General Fund.

## STATE HARNESS RACING FUND REVENUE SOURCES

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### Miscellaneous Revenues

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$ 531,544	1982-83	\$907,000
1977-78	583,640	1983-84	843,000
1978-79	620,480	1984-85	843,000
1979-80	730,386	1985-86	843,000
1980-81	733,716	1986-87	843,000
1981-82	1,202,895	1987-88	843,000

The Commonwealth receives miscellaneous revenue in the form of penalties and interest on taxes due, interest on securities and uncashed tickets.

## STATE HARNESS RACING FUND REVENUE DETAIL

The following is a detailed list of all revenue available for State Harness Racing Fund appropriations and executive authorizations.

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Tax Revenue</b>			
State Admission Tax .....	\$ 180,842	\$ 107,000	\$ 117,000
Wagering Tax .....	5,543,503*	5,277,000	5,155,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$5,724,345</u>	<u>\$5,384,000</u>	<u>\$5,272,000</u>
<b>Licenses and Fees</b>			
Occupational License Fees .....	\$ 110,098	\$ 105,000	\$ 110,000
Pre and Post Racing Testing Laboratory Service Fees ..	112,159	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 222,257</u>	<u>\$ 105,000</u>	<u>\$ 110,000</u>
<b>Fines and Penalties</b>			
Harness Racing Fines and Penalties .....	\$ 17,824	\$ 17,000	\$ 18,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 17,824</u>	<u>\$ 17,000</u>	<u>\$ 18,000</u>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
Uncashed Tickets .....	\$ 199,848	\$ 225,000	\$ 230,000
Interest on Securities .....	957,142	659,000	587,000
Miscellaneous .....	35,226	12,000	14,000
Interest on Deposits .....	10,679	11,000	12,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$1,202,895</u>	<u>\$ 907,000</u>	<u>\$ 843,000</u>
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b> .....	<u>\$7,167,321</u>	<u>\$6,413,000</u>	<u>\$6,243,000</u>
<b>Augmentations</b>			
Pennsylvania Race Horse Testing Laboratory .....	\$ 184,000	\$ 371,000	\$ 380,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 184,000</u>	<u>\$ 371,000</u>	<u>\$ 380,000</u>
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b> .....	<u>\$7,351,321</u>	<u>\$6,784,000</u>	<u>\$6,623,000</u>

\*Excludes \$379,784 in tax revenues for Sire Stakes program transferred in 1982-83

# State Horse Racing Fund

The State Horse Racing Fund is a special revenue fund composed of monies received from taxes and license fees collected in the regulation of thoroughbred racing. It provides for the operation of the State Horse Racing Commission. Funds are also provided for Community Facilities and first class school districts. The remaining balance, is transferred to the General Fund and the Pennsylvania Fair Fund.

**STATE HORSE RACING FUND**

**Financial Statement**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1982-83	1983-84
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$ 7,391	\$ 7,697
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	\$14,287	\$13,364
Prior Year Lapses .....	29	. . . .
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	\$21,707	\$21,061
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	\$14,010	\$13,837
Estimated Expenditures .....	- 14,010	- 13,837
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	\$ 7,697	\$ 7,224

**STATE HORSE RACING FUND**

**Summary by Department**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Horse Racing Commission</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 2,373	\$ 2,763	\$ 2,801
Pennsylvania Race Horse Testing Laboratory .....	184	371	380
Subtotal .....	\$ 2,557	\$ 3,134	\$ 3,181
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Transfer to General Fund .....	\$14,584	\$ 6,599	\$ 6,453
Transfer to Fair Fund .....	2,218	1,448	1,416
School District Payments .....	875	1,750	1,750
Community Facilities .....	.....	888	840
Subtotal .....	\$17,677	\$10,685	\$10,459
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$20,234	\$13,819	\$13,640
<b>Department of Revenue</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Administration of Collections—Horse Racing .....	\$ 169	\$ 188	\$ 192
Refunding Collections—Horse Racing .....	225	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$ 394	\$ 188	\$ 192
<b>Department of Treasury</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5
FUND TOTAL .....	\$20,630	\$14,010	\$13,837

## STATE HORSE RACING FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
Tax Revenues .....	\$15,083	\$13,080	\$12,175	\$12,175	\$12,175	\$12,175	\$12,175
Licenses and Fees .....	130	130	128	128	128	128	128
Fines and Penalties .....	26	26	25	25	25	25	25
Miscellaneous .....	1,699	1,051	1,036	1,036	1,036	1,036	1,036
<b>TOTAL STATE HORSE RACING FUND REVENUES .....</b>	<b><u>\$16,938</u></b>	<b><u>\$14,287</u></b>	<b><u>\$13,364</u></b>	<b><u>\$13,364</u></b>	<b><u>\$13,364</u></b>	<b><u>\$13,364</u></b>	<b><u>\$13,364</u></b>

## STATE HORSE RACING FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Tax Revenues

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77 .....	\$17,154,737	1982-83 .....	\$13,080,089
1977-78 .....	20,145,081	1983-84 .....	12,174,879
1978-79 .....	18,786,121	1984-85 .....	12,174,879
1979-80 .....	17,897,188	1985-86 .....	12,174,879
1980-81 .....	17,124,893	1986-87 .....	12,174,879
1981-82 .....	15,082,600	1987-88 .....	12,174,879

Tax revenues consist of wagering, breakage and admissions taxes assessed by the Race Horse Industry Reform Act (Act 135 of December 17, 1981). This act amended the wagering tax from 4.75 percent to a sliding rate ranging from 4.5 percent to 2 percent depending on the number of days raced per licensee. This was effective January 1, 1982. Effective September 1, 1981, the breakage tax was reduced from 50 percent to 25 percent. The admissions tax was lowered from 15 percent to 10 percent on September 1, 1981, and decreased to 5 percent on September 1, 1982.

### Licenses and Fees

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77 .....	\$136,734	1982-83 .....	\$130,215
1977-78 .....	126,980	1983-84 .....	127,611
1978-79 .....	103,906	1984-85 .....	127,611
1979-80 .....	121,301	1985-86 .....	127,611
1980-81 .....	125,710	1986-87 .....	127,611
1981-82 .....	130,215	1987-88 .....	127,611

Licenses and Fees are revenues derived from the licensing of jockeys and such other persons participating in horse racing meets as prescribed by the State Horse Racing Commission.

### Fines and Penalties

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77 .....		1982-83 .....	\$25,680
1977-78 .....	\$16,600	1982-83 .....	25,167
1978-79 .....	22,758	1983-84 .....	25,167
1979-80 .....	29,035	1985-86 .....	25,167
1980-81 .....	32,815	1986-87 .....	25,167
1981-82 .....	25,680	1987-88 .....	25,167

The Commonwealth receives fines and penalties from violations of the Race Horse Industry Reform Act. In accordance with that act, fines and penalties are no longer collected in this fund but are deposited directly in the General Fund.

**STATE HORSE RACING FUND REVENUE SOURCES**

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**Miscellaneous Revenue**

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$ 646,591	1982-83	\$1,051,384
1977-78	671,551	1983-84	1,036,355
1978-79	959,064	1984-85	1,036,355
1979-80	1,353,376	1985-86	1,036,355
1980-81	1,327,643	1986-87	1,036,355
1981-82	1,698,705	1987-88	1,036,355

Penalties and interest on taxes due, interest on securities and uncashed tickets comprise Miscellaneous Revenue.

## STATE HORSE RACING FUND REVENUE DETAIL

The following is a detailed list of all revenue available for State Horse Racing Fund appropriations and executive authorizations.

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Tax Revenue</b>			
State Admission Tax .....	\$ 496,540	\$ 389,707	\$ 378,860
Wagering Tax .....	13,898,988	12,186,060	11,320,069
Breakage Tax .....	687,072	504,322	475,950
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$15,082,600</u>	<u>\$13,080,089</u>	<u>\$12,174,879</u>
<b>Licenses and Fees</b>			
License Fees .....	\$ 130,215	\$ 130,215	\$ 127,611
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 130,215</u>	<u>\$ 130,215</u>	<u>\$ 127,611</u>
<b>Fines and Penalties</b>			
Horse Racing Fines and Penalties .....	\$ 25,680	\$ 25,680	\$ 25,167
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 25,680</u>	<u>\$ 25,680</u>	<u>\$ 25,167</u>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
Uncashed Tickets .....	\$ 443,650	\$ 351,384	\$ 336,355
Interest on Securities .....	1,228,112	700,000	700,000
Miscellaneous .....	26,162	.....	.....
Redeposit of Checks .....	603	.....	.....
Penalty and Interest On Tax Due .....	178	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 1,698,705</u>	<u>\$ 1,051,384</u>	<u>\$ 1,036,355</u>
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b> .....	<u><u>\$16,937,200</u></u>	<u><u>\$14,287,368</u></u>	<u><u>\$13,364,012</u></u>

# Pennsylvania Fair Fund

The Pennsylvania Fair Fund is a special revenue fund composed of revenues transferred from the State Harness Racing and State Horse Racing Funds. It provides for assistance to agricultural fairs and for marketing, consumer service and agricultural research programs.

**Financial Statement**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1982-83	1983-84
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$ 96	.....
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	2,086	\$1,700
Prior Year Lapses.....	12	.....
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	\$2,194	\$1,700
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	\$2,604	\$1,700
Less Current Year Lapses.....	-410	.....
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
Estimated Expenditures .....	-2,194	-1,700
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>

**Summary by Department**

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$2,783	\$2,601	\$1,695
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5
FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$2,785</u>	<u>\$2,604</u>	<u>\$1,700</u>

## FAIR FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	Actual	Estimated	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
Miscellaneous .....	\$2,630	\$2,086	\$1,700	\$1,579	\$1,490	\$1,444	\$1,398
TOTAL FAIR FUND REVENUES .....	<u>\$2,630</u>	<u>\$2,086</u>	<u>\$1,700</u>	<u>\$1,579</u>	<u>\$1,490</u>	<u>\$1,444</u>	<u>\$1,398</u>

**FAIR FUND REVENUE SOURCES**

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**Miscellaneous Revenue**

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77	\$2,775,941	1982-83	\$2,086,000
1977-78	2,585,890	1983-84	1,700,000
1978-79	2,948,644	1984-85	1,579,000
1979-80	2,785,356	1985-86	1,490,000
1980-81	2,690,288	1986-87	1,444,000
1981-82	2,630,127	1987-88	1,398,000

As a result of Act 135, signed December 17, 1981, eighteen percent of the balances in the State Harness Racing Fund (excluding the Sire Stakes Fund) and the State Horse Racing Fund (excluding the Breeding Fund) after subtracting statutory expenses, are transferred to the Fair Fund. In addition, small amounts are received from interest on securities.

## FAIR FUND REVENUE DETAIL

The following is a detailed list of all revenues available for Fair Fund appropriations and executive authorizations.

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Miscellaneous Revenues</b>			
Transfer from State Harness Racing Fund .....	\$ 321,923	\$ 578,000	\$ 234,000
Transfer from State Horse Racing Fund .....	2,217,950	1,448,000	1,416,000
Interest on Securities and Deposits .....	89,261	60,000	50,000
Miscellaneous .....	993	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL REVENUES .....</b>	<u>\$2,630,127</u>	<u>\$2,086,000</u>	<u>\$1,700,000</u>

# State Lottery Fund

The Lottery Fund is a special revenue fund composed of monies received from the sale of lottery tickets and license fees. It provides funds for payment of prizes to winners in the lottery, for property tax and rent assistance for the elderly, for mass transit fare subsidies and an inflation dividend program for the elderly.

Act No. 131 of 1979 provides for the anticipation of Lottery Fund revenues and requires establishment of a reserve for each year.

**STATE LOTTERY FUND**

**Financial Statement**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1982-83	1983-84
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$ 89,826	\$190,721
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	474,893	490,342
Prior Year Lapses .....	474	.....
Reserve from Previous Year* .....	44,193	67,359
	\$609,386	\$748,422
<b>Funds Available</b> .....		
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	\$372,486	\$525,351
Less Current Year Lapses .....	-21,180	.....
	-351,306	-525,351
Estimated Expenditures .....		
Reserve for Current Year* .....	-67,359	-68,926
	\$190,721	\$154,145
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	\$190,721	\$154,145

\*Act No. 131 of 1979 provides the amount in the State Lottery Fund shall include the June 30 balance plus eighty percent of projected revenues after Lottery Fund administrative expenses for the subsequent fiscal year. "Reserve from Previous Year" equals 20 percent of the prior year revenues after prior year administrative expenses have been deducted.

**STATE LOTTERY FUND**

**Summary by Department**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Department of Revenue</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 28,263	\$ 33,822	\$ 36,731
Payment of Prize Money .....	29,999	103,000	107,500
Payment of Commissions .....	700	200	200
Refunding State Lottery Monies .....	.....	10	10
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 58,962</u>	<u>\$137,032</u>	<u>\$144,441</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Property Tax and Rent Assistance for the Elderly .....	\$ 92,977	\$121,027	\$101,200
Senior Citizens Inflation Dividend .....	64,308	42,153	38,300
Housing Assistance for Unemployed Pennsylvanians .....	.....	.....	150,000
Subtotal .....	<u>\$157,285</u>	<u>\$163,180</u>	<u>\$289,500</u>
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$216,247</u>	<u>\$300,212</u>	<u>\$433,941</u>
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Refunding State Lottery Monies .....	\$ 3	.....	.....
Replacement Checks .....	8	8	\$ 8
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>
<b>Department of Transportation</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Free Transit for the Elderly .....	\$ 27,005	\$ 45,100	\$ 56,900
Free Transit for the Elderly-County Grants .....	4,540	.....	.....
Vehicle Registration — Elderly .....	2,849	3,389	3,400
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 34,394</u>	<u>\$ 48,489</u>	<u>\$ 60,300</u>
<b>Department of General Services</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Harristown Rental Charges .....	\$ 333	\$ 309	\$ 332
Harristown Utility and Municipal Charges .....	204	199	259
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 537</u>	<u>\$ 508</u>	<u>\$ 591</u>
<b>Department of Aging</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Transportation Grants .....	.....	\$ 4,100	.....
Aging Programs .....	\$ 6,200	18,618	29,840
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 6,200</u>	<u>\$ 22,718</u>	<u>\$ 29,840</u>
Total State Funds .....	<u>\$257,389</u>	<u>\$371,935</u>	<u>\$524,680</u>
Other Funds .....	\$ 715	\$ 551	\$ 671
FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$258,104</u>	<u>\$372,486</u>	<u>\$525,351</u>

## STATE LOTTERY FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
Collections .....	\$270,327	\$461,342	\$475,671	\$481,099	\$483,034	\$483,179	\$483,044
Miscellaneous Revenue .....	10,147	13,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Loan Repayment .....						37,500	75,000
Total Lottery Fund Revenue .....	<u>\$280,474</u>	<u>\$474,342</u>	<u>\$489,671</u>	<u>\$495,099</u>	<u>\$497,034</u>	<u>\$534,679</u>	<u>\$572,044</u>
Augmentations .....	\$ 715	\$ 551	\$ 671	\$ 671	\$ 671	\$ 671	\$ 671
TOTAL LOTTERY FUND RECEIPTS .....	<u>\$281,189</u>	<u>\$474,893</u>	<u>\$490,342</u>	<u>\$495,770</u>	<u>\$497,705</u>	<u>\$535,350</u>	<u>\$572,715</u>

## STATE LOTTERY FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Collections

Actual	Estimated		
1976-77 .....	\$100,166,996	1982-83 .....	\$461,342,000
1977-78 .....	155,998,222	1983-84 .....	475,671,000
1978-79 .....	180,764,456	1984-85 .....	481,099,000
1979-80 .....	189,575,997	1985-86 .....	483,034,000
1980-81 .....	207,578,872	1986-87 .....	483,179,000
1981-82 .....	270,327,124	1987-88 .....	483,044,000

Collections consist of the net proceeds from lottery ticket sales less commissions and some prizes. Currently prizes of \$500 or less for the three computer games and prizes of \$25 or less for instant games can be paid by the ticket agents. The State Lottery is currently operating 4 games; the "Daily Number" game introduced in March 1977, the "Big 4" game introduced in November, 1980, and the new "Lotto" game which was introduced in April 1982; all utilize the computer sales terminals located across the Commonwealth. The fourth game is the instant game which during the course of a year may consist of 4 or 5 variations of instant game tickets. Ticket prices are \$1 for the "Lotto" which consists of 2 plays to pick 6 of 40 numbers and \$.50 to \$5.00 for the "Daily Number" and "Big 4" games.

Corresponding with the introduction of the "Lotto" game the weekly games were discontinued and any unused portions of the reserved ticket plans was refunded to the public.

Lottery Fund collections as reported above is a net figure and corresponds to the Lottery Fund revenue remitted to the Commonwealth and reported in the Commonwealth's accounting system. Collections are derived by subtracting the commissions retained and prizes paid by local lottery agents from the total lottery ticket sales. The table below shows the calculation of the collections amount.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Ticket Sales .....	\$562,256	\$830,000	\$854,176	\$864,567	\$868,538	\$869,279	\$869,537
Commissions .....	-38,439	-55,990	-58,332	-59,195	-59,595	-59,760	-59,889
Field Paid Prizes .....	-253,490	-312,668	-320,173	-324,273	-325,909	-326,340	-326,664
<b>COLLECTIONS .....</b>	<b>\$270,327</b>	<b>\$461,342</b>	<b>\$475,671</b>	<b>\$481,099</b>	<b>\$483,034</b>	<b>\$483,179</b>	<b>\$483,044</b>

### Loan Repayments

Actual	Estimated	
1976-77 .....	1982-83 .....	
1977-78 .....	1983-84 .....	
1978-79 .....	1984-85 .....	
1979-80 .....	1985-86 .....	
1980-81 .....	1986-87 .....	\$37,500,000
1981-82 .....	1987-88 .....	75,000,000

Loan repayments represent emergency mortgage assistance loans being repaid by individuals to the Lottery Fund. The loans will be issued during the 1983-84 and 1984-85 fiscal years and will be repaid over a four year period after a two year grace period.

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**STATE LOTTERY FUND REVENUE SOURCES**

**Miscellaneous Revenue**

Actual		Estimated	
1976-77 .....	\$ 529,146	1982-83 .....	\$13,000,000
1977-78 .....	474,149	1983-84 .....	14,000,000
1978-79 .....	3,082,000	1984-85 .....	14,000,000
1979-80 .....	5,265,522	1985-86 .....	14,000,000
1980-81 .....	8,458,076	1986-87 .....	14,000,000
1981-82 .....	10,147,084	1987-88 .....	14,000,000

Miscellaneous revenue includes interest earned on securities, interest on deposits, premiums on sale of securities, and refund of expenditures.

## STATE LOTTERY FUND REVENUE DETAIL

The following is a detailed list of all State Lottery Fund Revenues.

	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Budget
<b>Collections</b> .....	\$270,327,124	\$461,342,000	\$475,671,000
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	10,147,084	13,000,000	14,000,000
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b> .....	<u>\$280,474,208</u>	<u>\$474,342,000</u>	<u>\$489,671,000</u>
 <b>Augmentations</b>			
Licenses and Fees .....	\$ 71,390	\$ 70,000	\$ 60,000
Sale of Automobiles .....	225	.....	.....
Reimbursement for Telephone Lines .....	414,280	481,000	611,000
Refunds of Reserve Ticket Sales .....	229,380	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 715,275</u>	<u>\$ 551,000</u>	<u>\$ 671,000</u>
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b> .....	<u>\$281,189,483</u>	<u>\$474,893,000</u>	<u>\$490,342,000</u>

# Revenue Sharing Trust Fund

The Revenue Sharing Trust Fund was composed of monies received under the provisions of the Federal, State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act and interest earned on that money.

The Federal, State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act placed no restrictions upon purposes for which the funds are spent; however, expenditures had to be in accordance with the laws and procedures applicable to expenditures of State revenues, including appropriation, accounting and audit.

Pennsylvania used its revenue sharing funds primarily for assistance to local governments, school districts and individuals.

Federal legislation eliminated Revenue Sharing Funds for state government in the 1981-82 fiscal year. The funds shown here are the interest earned on those funds.

**REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND**

**Financial Statement**

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1982-83	1983-84
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$ 245	.....
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	117	.....
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	\$ 362	.....
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	\$ 362	.....
Less Current Year Lapses .....	.....	.....
Estimated Expenditures .....	-362	.....
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	.....	.....

# REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND

## Summary by Department

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Department of General Services</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Moving and Relocation Expenses .....	<u>\$ 103</u>	<u>\$ 362</u>	<u>.....</u>

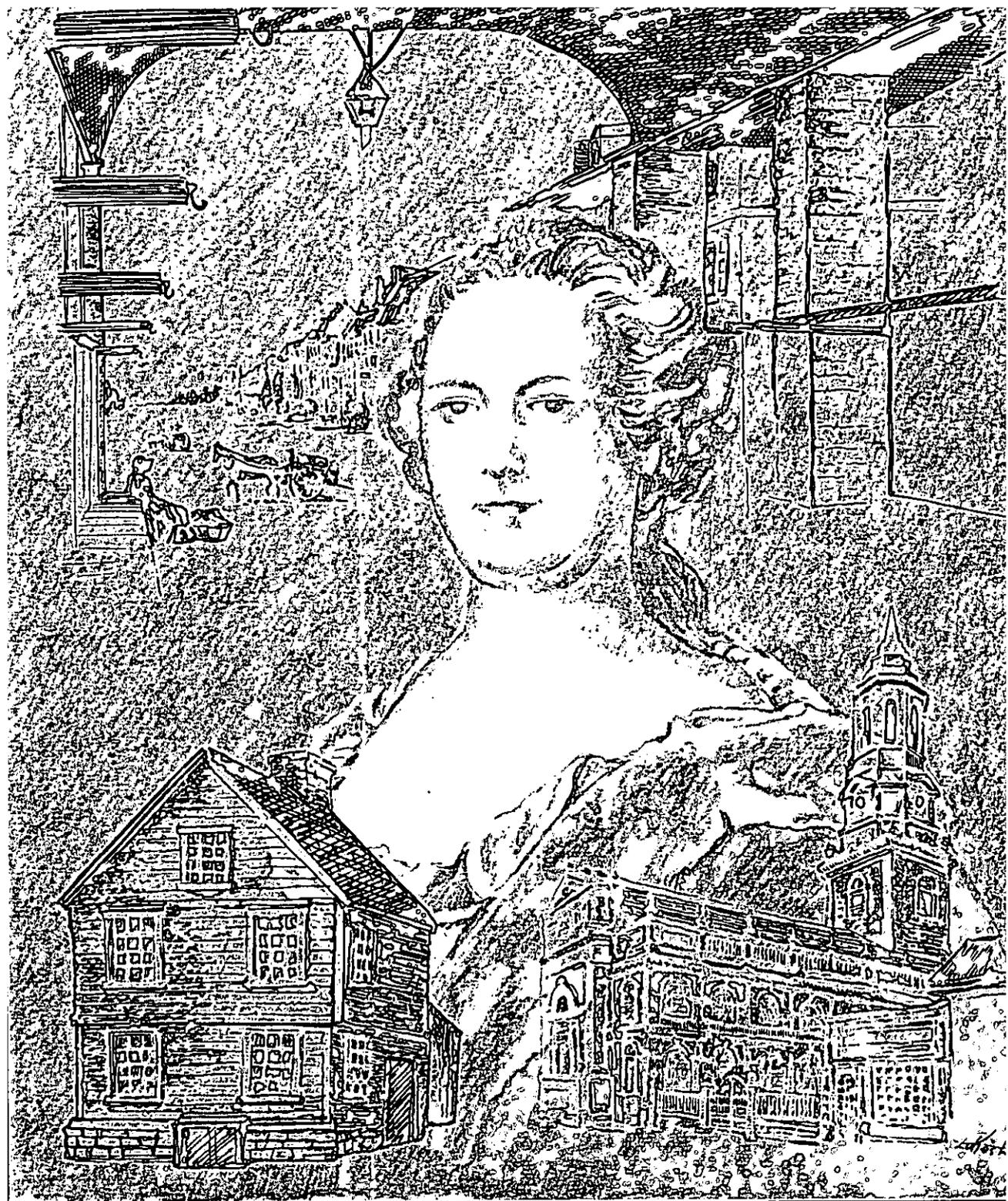
## REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

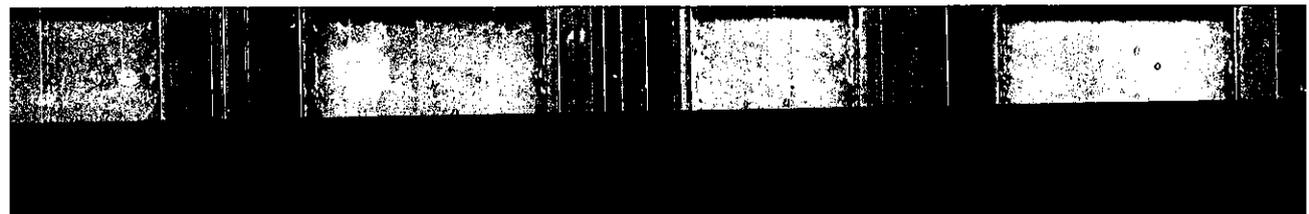
	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Actual	Estimated	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>						
Interest on Securities.....	\$ 245	\$ 117	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Commonwealth received funds from the Federal Government under the provisions of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act, commonly referred to as the Revenue Sharing Act, and from interest on deposits and securities.

Federal legislation eliminated Revenue Sharing Funds for State governments in the 1981-82 fiscal year.



# Capital Budget



### ***Benjamin Franklin — Home Life***

*In 1730, Franklin married Deborah Reed, a devoted wife for 44 years. Franklin built his home and business on High Street near Market Street in Philadelphia. The site is now part of the Independence National Historic Park. Although he spent considerable periods abroad, Franklin wrote detailed instructions for the design and furnishing of his home in Philadelphia.*

# CAPITAL BUDGET

This section contains the 1983-84 Capital Budget and Five Year Capital Program. The bonded indebtedness required to support the capital programs is projected and, along with currently outstanding debt, is compared to the Constitutional debt limit.

The Public Improvement, Original Furniture and Equipment, and Transportation Assistance projects shown will be financed by general obligation bonds, with the exception of a few minor projects which will be financed from current revenues. The highway projects will be funded from current revenues. These projects are grouped into the following categories:

**Public Improvement Projects** — This category includes all types of new buildings and renovation projects. Also included are nonstructural improvements and the acquisition of land. These projects are designed and constructed through the Department of General Services.

**Public Improvements—Furnishings and Equipment** — This category provides for the equipping of newly completed public improvement projects, by purchasing original furniture and equipment through the Department of General Services.

**Transportation Assistance Projects** — These projects include: (a) the purchase of rolling stock and construction or improvement of facilities operated by mass transportation agencies throughout the Commonwealth, and (b) the acquisition, construction, and equipping of rural and intercity common carrier surface transportation systems or any components thereof. These projects are implemented through the Department of Transportation.

By law, the State can fund up to one-half of the cost of mass transit capital projects if they are funded with State and Local funds only, or up to one-sixth of the total cost if Federal funds are also available. The 1983-84 budget provides for maximum State funding (16 2/3% State—3 1/3% Local—80% Federal) for those projects which

have already been submitted and approved for Federal funding, and an equal State—Local cost sharing of the non-Federal balance of any new Federally supported projects (80% Federal — 10% State — 10% Local).

**Highway Projects** — This category includes the design, purchase of rights-of-way, construction, reconstruction and other improvements to highways and bridges on the State highway system. These projects are constructed through the Department of Transportation.

The Capital Budget section consists of the following subsections.

**1983-84 New Project Authorizations** — This section itemizes and describes the new capital projects recommended for authorization in 1983-84, and their proposed source of funding. The projects are listed by department and program.

**Forecast of Future Projects** — This section contains a forecast of new capital projects to be initiated during each of the fiscal years 1984-85 through 1987-88. The projections are grouped by department and capital project category.

**Estimate of Capital Expenditures** — This section provides an estimate of expenditures for capital projects during each of the next five fiscal years. Since design, acquisition and construction of a project is not generally completed during the fiscal year in which the project is initiated, payment of costs incurred usually occurs over several fiscal years. The estimated expenditures determine the amount of bonds which must be issued, or current revenue appropriations required, each fiscal year. The projections are listed by capital project category and subdivided by projects currently authorized, new projects proposed for 1983-84, and future projects (1984-88).

**FORECAST OF DEBT LIMIT AND OUTSTANDING DEBT  
1982-83 Through 1987-88**

This table includes debt issued under Article 8, Section 7 (a)(4) of the Pennsylvania Constitution for projects included in a capital budget, and debt issued by The General State Authority and The State Highway and Bridge Authority.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Average Tax Revenues Previous Five Years . . .	\$ 7,868,318	\$ 8,377,669	\$ 8,946,730	\$ 9,511,504	\$10,076,665	\$10,719,696
Debt Limit(a) . . . . .	13,769,557	14,660,921	15,656,778	16,645,132	17,634,164	18,759,468
Outstanding Debt—Beginning of Fiscal Year . .	3,845,874	3,939,389	4,034,466	4,164,501	4,289,809	4,348,356
Bonds to be Issued . . . . .	282,000	295,000	350,000	373,000	331,000	325,000
Bonds to be Retired . . . . .	-188,485	-199,923	-219,965	-247,692	-272,453	-295,395
Outstanding Debt—End of Fiscal Year . . . . .	<u>\$ 3,939,389</u>	<u>\$ 4,034,466</u>	<u>\$ 4,164,501</u>	<u>\$ 4,289,809</u>	<u>\$ 4,348,356</u>	<u>\$ 4,377,961</u>
% of Debt to Debt Limit . . . . .	28.6%	27.5%	26.6%	25.8%	24.7%	23.3%

(a) 1.75 times the average tax revenues of previous five years.

**FORECAST OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY CATEGORY OF PROJECT  
1982-83 Through 1987-88**

This table includes debt issued under Article 8, Section 7 (a)(4) of the Pennsylvania Constitution for projects included in a capital budget, and debt issued by The General State Authority and The State Highway and Bridge Authority. Also included is one issue of the State Public School Building Authority.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Public Improvement Projects</b>						
Outstanding Debt — Beginning .....	\$1,635,519	\$1,652,834	\$1,685,891	\$1,747,766	\$1,828,689	\$1,913,441
Bonds to be issued .....	100,000	120,000	155,000	185,000	200,000	200,000
Bonds to be retired .....	-82,685	-86,943	-93,125	-104,077	-115,248	-127,520
Outstanding Debt — End .....	<u>\$1,652,834</u>	<u>\$1,685,891</u>	<u>\$1,747,766</u>	<u>\$1,828,689</u>	<u>\$1,913,441</u>	<u>\$1,985,921</u>
<b>Highway Projects</b>						
Outstanding Debt — Beginning .....	\$1,997,340	\$2,009,745	\$2,017,305	\$2,015,850	\$2,003,975	\$1,982,760
Bonds to be issued .....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Bonds to be retired .....	-87,595	-92,440	-101,455	-111,875	-121,215	-130,670
Outstanding Debt — End .....	<u>\$2,009,745</u>	<u>\$2,017,305</u>	<u>\$2,015,850</u>	<u>\$2,003,975</u>	<u>\$1,982,760</u>	<u>\$1,952,090</u>
<b>Transportation Assistance Projects</b>						
Outstanding Debt — Beginning .....	\$ 164,645	\$ 232,410	\$ 282,025	\$ 341,695	\$ 391,690	\$ 387,840
Bonds to be issued .....	80,000	65,000	80,000	75,000	25,000	20,000
Bonds to be retired .....	-12,235	-15,385	-20,330	-25,005	-28,850	-29,995
Outstanding Debt — End .....	<u>\$ 232,410</u>	<u>\$ 282,025</u>	<u>\$ 341,695</u>	<u>\$ 391,690</u>	<u>\$ 387,840</u>	<u>\$ 377,845</u>
<b>Community College Projects</b>						
Outstanding Debt — Beginning .....	\$ 28,695	\$ 27,720	\$ 26,685	\$ 25,590	\$ 24,425	\$ 23,200
Bonds to be issued .....						
Bonds to be retired .....	-975	-1,035	-1,095	-1,165	-1,225	-1,295
Outstanding Debt — End .....	<u>\$ 27,720</u>	<u>\$ 26,685</u>	<u>\$ 25,590</u>	<u>\$ 24,425</u>	<u>\$ 23,200</u>	<u>\$ 21,905</u>
<b>Furniture and Equipment Projects</b>						
Outstanding Debt — Beginning .....	\$ 19,675	\$ 16,680	\$ 22,560	\$ 33,600	\$ 41,030	\$ 41,115
Bonds to be issued .....	2,000	10,000	15,000	13,000	6,000	5,000
Bonds to be retired .....	-4,995	-4,120	-3,960	-5,570	-5,915	-5,915
Outstanding Debt — End .....	<u>\$ 16,680</u>	<u>\$ 22,560</u>	<u>\$ 33,600</u>	<u>\$ 41,030</u>	<u>\$ 41,115</u>	<u>\$ 40,200</u>
<b>Total Projects</b>						
Outstanding Debt — Beginning .....	\$3,845,874	\$3,939,389	\$4,034,466	\$4,164,501	\$4,289,809	\$4,348,356
Bonds to be issued .....	282,000	295,000	350,000	373,000	331,000	325,000
Bonds to be retired .....	-188,485	-199,923	-219,965	-247,692	-272,453	-295,395
Outstanding Debt — End .....	<u>\$3,939,389</u>	<u>\$4,034,466</u>	<u>\$4,164,501</u>	<u>\$4,289,809</u>	<u>\$4,348,356</u>	<u>\$4,377,961</u>

**FORECAST OF CAPITAL BUDGET BOND ISSUES  
1982-83 Through 1987-88**

This table includes only those bonds to be issued under Article 8, Section 7 (a)(4) of the Pennsylvania Constitution for projects included in a capital budget. A forecast of all Commonwealth general obligation bonds to be issued is contained in the Public Debt section of this budget document. (Section E of Volume 1).

	1982-83	1983-84	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		1986-87	1987-88
			1984-85	1985-86		
Public Improvement Projects .....	\$100,000	\$120,000	\$155,000	\$185,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Highway Projects .....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Transportation Assistance Projects .....	80,000	65,000	80,000	75,000	25,000	20,000
Furniture and Equipment Projects .....	2,000	10,000	15,000	13,000	6,000	5,000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$282,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$295,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$350,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$373,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$331,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$325,000</u></b>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**CAPITAL FACILITIES FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENT (a)  
1983-84 Through 1987-88**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	Public Improvement Projects	Transportation Assistance Projects	Highway Projects	Original Furniture & Equipment	Total
<b>Balance, July 1, 1983</b> .....	\$ 35,000	\$ 34,000	\$100,000	\$ 1,890	\$170,890
Revenue: Bond Issues .....	120,000	65,000	100,000	10,000	295,000
Estimated Expenditures .....	<u>-146,573</u>	<u>-90,086</u>	<u>-78,200</u>	<u>-10,321</u>	<u>-325,180</u>
<b>Balance, July 1, 1984</b> .....	\$ 8,427	\$ 8,914	\$121,800	\$ 1,569	\$140,710
Revenue: Bond Issues .....	155,000	80,000	100,000	15,000	350,000
Estimated Expenditures .....	<u>-148,897</u>	<u>-85,171</u>	<u>-113,100</u>	<u>-14,778</u>	<u>-361,946</u>
<b>Balance, July 1, 1985</b> .....	\$ 14,530	\$ 3,743	\$108,700	\$ 1,791	\$128,764
Revenue: Bond Issues .....	185,000	75,000	100,000	13,000	373,000
Estimated Expenditures .....	<u>-188,100</u>	<u>-75,181</u>	<u>-144,900</u>	<u>-13,685</u>	<u>-421,866</u>
<b>Balance, July 1, 1986</b> .....	\$ 11,430	\$ 3,562	\$ 63,800	\$ 1,106	\$ 79,898
Revenue: Bond Issues .....	200,000	25,000	100,000	6,000	331,000
Estimated Expenditures .....	<u>-204,806</u>	<u>-21,787</u>	<u>-148,700</u>	<u>-5,796</u>	<u>-381,089</u>
<b>Balance, July 1, 1987</b> .....	\$ 6,624	\$ 6,775	\$ 15,100	\$ 1,310	\$ 29,809
Revenue: Bond Issues .....	200,000	20,000	100,000	5,000	325,000
Estimated Expenditures .....	<u>-200,568</u>	<u>-22,700</u>	<u>-109,100</u>	<u>-4,809</u>	<u>-337,177</u>
<b>Balance, July 1, 1988</b> .....	<u>\$ 6,056</u>	<u>\$ 4,075</u>	<u>\$ 6,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,501</u>	<u>\$ 17,632</u>

(a) Bonds are issued to meet the cash requirements of each category of projects and to maintain minimum cash balances.

**FORECAST OF DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS  
1983-84 Through 1987-88**

This table includes debt service on debt issued under Article 8, Section 7 (a)(4) of the Pennsylvania Constitution for projects included in a capital budget, and debt issued by The General State Authority and The State Highway and Bridge Authority. Debt service is shown in the year of appropriation and in gross amounts not reduced by interest earnings or other credits applied to debt service payments. Debt service on anticipated issues is also included.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>					
<b>Department of General Services</b>					
General State Authority Rentals.....	\$ 46,176	\$ 44,453	\$ 42,327	\$ 41,102	\$ 39,261
<b>Department of Education</b>					
General State Authority Rentals.....	4,201	4,201	4,201	4,201	4,201
<b>Treasury Department</b>					
Capital Debt Fund					
— Public Improvement Projects					
(including GSA).....	127,488	142,443	162,234	183,436	206,468
— Transportation Assistance Projects	37,779	47,307	55,423	63,009	63,877
— Community College Projects(a).....	2,018	2,014	2,020	2,016	2,018
— Original Furniture and Equipment					
Projects.....	5,756	5,833	8,357	9,277	9,262
<b>TOTAL—GENERAL FUND.....</b>	<b>\$223,418</b>	<b>\$246,251</b>	<b>\$274,582</b>	<b>\$303,041</b>	<b>\$325,087</b>
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>					
<b>Department of General Services</b>					
General State Authority Rentals.....	\$ 1,166	\$ 1,166	\$ 1,166	\$ 1,166	\$ 1,166
<b>Department of Transportation</b>					
Highway and Bridge Authority Rentals	31,544	30,229	30,110	28,608	26,894
<b>Treasury Department</b>					
Capital Debt Fund					
— Highway Projects (including					
S.H.B.A.).....	165,716	165,346	165,031	164,911	164,997
— Public Improvement Projects.....	498	1,137	1,178	1,178	1,178
<b>TOTAL—MOTOR LICENSE FUND.....</b>	<b>\$198,924</b>	<b>\$197,878</b>	<b>\$197,485</b>	<b>\$195,863</b>	<b>\$194,235</b>
<b>FISH FUND</b>					
<b>Department of General Services</b>					
General State Authority Rentals.....	\$ 63	\$ 63	\$ 63	\$ 63	\$ 63
<b>TOTAL—FISH FUND.....</b>	<b>\$ 63</b>	<b>\$ 63</b>	<b>\$ 63</b>	<b>\$ 63</b>	<b>\$ 63</b>
<b>BOATING FUND</b>					
<b>Department of General Services</b>					
General State Authority Rentals.....	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2
<b>TOTAL—BOATING FUND.....</b>	<b>\$ 2</b>	<b>\$ 2</b>	<b>\$ 2</b>	<b>\$ 2</b>	<b>\$ 2</b>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**FORECAST OF DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS  
1983-84 Through 1987-88  
(continued)**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>OTHER FUNDS</b>					
<b>Public School Building Authority—</b>					
Community College Projects (b) . . . . .	\$ 551	\$ 553	\$ 553	\$ 553	\$ 552
<b>Motor License Fund Restricted</b>					
<b>Receipts</b>					
Aviation—Airport Public Improvement Projects . . . . .	28	53	184	184	184
Aviation—General State Authority Rentals . . . . .	39	39	39	39	39
Highway Bridge Improvement— Highway Projects . . . . .	5,250	19,278	33,832	45,912	58,518
<b>TOTAL—OTHER FUNDS . . . . .</b>	<u>\$ 5,868</u>	<u>\$ 19,923</u>	<u>\$ 34,608</u>	<u>\$ 46,688</u>	<u>\$ 59,293</u>
<b>TOTAL DEBT SERVICE—ALL FUNDS . . . . .</b>	<u>\$428,275</u>	<u>\$464,117</u>	<u>\$506,720</u>	<u>\$545,657</u>	<u>\$578,880</u>

(a) Fifty percent of this amount is reimbursed by the appropriate colleges.

(b) To be paid by the appropriate college in the form of rentals. Fifty percent of this is reimbursed from the General Fund through grants and subsidies paid by the Department of Education.

**ESTIMATED CAPITAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES  
State Funds  
1983-84 Through 1987-88**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>FROM GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS</b>					
Public Improvement Projects—Buildings and Structures .....	\$146,573	\$148,897	\$188,100	\$204,806	\$200,568
Public Improvement Projects—Original Furniture and Equipment .....	10,321	14,778	13,685	5,796	4,809
Transportation Assistance Projects .....	90,086	85,171	75,181	21,787	22,700
Highway Projects .....	78,200	113,100	144,900	148,700	109,100
Total—Bond Funds .....	\$325,180	\$361,946	\$421,866	\$381,089	\$337,177
<b>FROM CURRENT REVENUES</b>					
Public Improvement Projects—Game Fund .....	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
Public Improvement Projects—Fish Fund .....	320	270	270	270	270
Public Improvement Projects—Boating Fund .....	420	270	270	270	270
Highway Projects—Motor License Fund .....	53,500	53,950	53,950	53,950	53,950
Total—Current Revenues .....	\$ 57,240	\$ 57,490	\$ 57,490	\$ 57,490	\$ 57,490
<b>TOTAL—ALL STATE FUNDS .....</b>	<b>\$382,420</b>	<b>\$419,436</b>	<b>\$479,356</b>	<b>\$438,579</b>	<b>\$394,667</b>

**NEW PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS FINANCED FROM STATE FUNDS  
Five Year Forecast by Department**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					Total
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
Department of Agriculture .....	\$ 4,114	\$ 1,400	\$ 850	\$ 600	\$ 650	\$ 7,614
Department of Corrections .....	18,485	16,525	17,250	18,050	19,050	89,380
Department of Education .....	11,092	20,000	21,000	22,000	23,500	97,592
Emergency Management Agency .....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Department of Environmental Resources .....	7,278	8,850	9,275	9,725	10,275	45,403
Game Commission .....	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
Department of General Services .....	2,640	800	825	875	925	6,065
Historical and Museum Commission .....	168	925	1,500	1,750	1,875	6,218
Department of Military Affairs .....	1,102	6,825	2,000	2,225	2,375	14,527
Department of Public Welfare .....	10,219	8,525	8,550	8,875	9,275	45,444
State Police .....	574	250	775	825	875	3,299
Department of Transportation .....	21,929	22,900	103,975	115,075	126,200	390,079
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 80,751</b>	<b>\$ 90,000</b>	<b>\$169,000</b>	<b>\$183,000</b>	<b>\$198,000</b>	<b>\$720,751</b>

**RECOMMENDED 1983-84 NEW PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS  
STATE FUNDS  
Summary by Department**

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Bond Funds			Current Revenues		Total All Funds
	Public Improvement Projects	Original Furniture & Equipment	Transportation Assistance Projects	Public Improvement Projects	Highway Projects	
Department of Agriculture .....	\$ 4,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 4,114
Department of Corrections .....	18,485	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,485
Department of Education .....	10,724	\$ 368	.....	.....	.....	11,092
Emergency Management Agency .....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Department of Environmental Resources ..	7,246	32	.....	.....	.....	7,278
Game Commission .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 3,000	.....	3,000
Department of General Services .....	2,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,640
Historical and Museum Commission .....	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	168
Department of Military Affairs .....	1,102	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,102
Department of Public Welfare .....	9,116	1,103	.....	.....	.....	10,219
State Police .....	574	.....	.....	.....	.....	574
Department of Transportation .....	204	.....	\$21,725	.....	.....	21,929
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$54,523</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,503</u></u>	<u><u>\$21,725</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,000</u></u>	<u><u>.....</u></u>	<u><u>\$80,751</u></u>

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Conti- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>1983-84 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS</b>				
Consumable Agricultural Products .....	\$ 202	.....	\$ 40	\$ 242
Development of Agricultural Industries .....	3,227	.....	645	3,872
<b>TOTAL PROJECTS</b> .....	<u>\$3,429</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 685</u>	<u>\$4,114</u>
 <b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>				
<b>General Obligation Bond Issues</b>				
Capital Facilities Fund — Buildings and Structures .....	\$3,429	.....	\$ 685	\$4,114
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$3,429</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 685</u>	<u>\$4,114</u>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Department of Agriculture 1983-84 Projects**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contingencies	Total Project Cost	
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS</b>				
<b>Program: Consumable Agricultural Products</b>				
<i>Agriculture Building — Harrisburg</i>				
ALTERATIONS TO LABORATORY VENTILATION AND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS: This project provides for the following improvements to the exhaust and drain systems in the food and chemistry laboratory areas: (1) Exhaust system — new roof ventilator, replacement of all exhaust fans, installation of new duct work from the exhaust fans to the roof ventilator, installation of scrubbers on fume hoods and renovation of the supply air, return air and make-up air systems; (2) Drainage system — installation of new waste lines suitable for the chemicals used and installation of holding tanks in some lab areas. ....				
\$ 202	.....	\$ 40	\$ 242	
<u>\$ 202</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>	<u>\$ 242</u>	
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS .....				
<b>Program: Development of Agricultural Industries</b>				
<i>Farm Show Complex — Harrisburg</i>				
LIVESTOCK EXHIBITION HALL: This project provides for the construction of a 72,000 sq. ft. building to accommodate livestock. The facility will include exhibition space, a livestock washroom, a storage area and an office area. Also included is the construction of a roof over the docking area and the area between this facility and the adjacent west and northwest buildings .....				
\$3,227	.....	\$ 645	\$3,872	
<u>\$3,227</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 645</u>	<u>\$3,872</u>	
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS .....				

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contingencies	Total Project Cost
<b>1983-84 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS</b>				
State Correctional Institutions .....	\$15,404	.....	\$ 3,081	\$18,485
<b>TOTAL PROJECTS</b> .....	<u>\$15,404</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 3,081</u>	<u>\$18,485</u>
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>				
<b>General Obligation Bond Issues</b>				
Capital Facilities Fund — Buildings and Structures .....	\$15,404	.....	\$ 3,081	\$18,485
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$15,404</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 3,081</u>	<u>\$18,485</u>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Department of Corrections 1983-84 Projects**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Conti- gencies	Total Project Cost	
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS</b>				
<b>Program: State Correctional Institutions</b>				
<i>State Correctional Institution — Camp Hill</i>				
PERIMETER SECURITY FENCE: This project provides for the installation of a second 14 foot high special security fence around the perimeter of the institution. The fence will be composed of seven feet of cyclone mesh and seven feet of smaller cyclone mesh and topped with stainless steel concertina ribbon. Also, the barbed wire on the existing fence will be replaced by concertina wire and an electronic monitoring system will be added. ....				
\$ 811	.....	\$ 162	\$ 973	
STREET AND PERIMETER LIGHTING: This project will install an upgraded street lighting system to replace the existing incandescent and mercury street lamps and install a new perimeter lighting system designed to enhance security at the institution. ....				
130	.....	26	156	
<i>State Correctional Institution — Graterford</i>				
EXPANSION PROGRAM — PHASE II: This phase will construct a new 100 bed restricted housing unit, construct a new administration building, convert the old infirmary into a treatment, custody and admissions center, convert the old administration building to a visitors center and construct a warehouse outside the walls of the existing institution. Also, additional roads and parking will be added to the grounds. ....				
14,463	.....	2,893	17,356	
<u>\$15,404</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 3,081</u>	<u>\$18,485</u>	
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS .....				

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contin- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>1983-84 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS</b>				
State System of Higher Education.....	\$ 9,304	.....	\$ 1,788	\$11,092
TOTAL PROJECTS.....	<u>\$ 9,304</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 1,788</u>	<u>\$11,092</u>
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>				
<b>General Obligation Bond Issues</b>				
Capital Facilities Fund — Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 8,936	.....	\$ 1,788	\$10,724
Capital Facilities Fund — Furniture and Equipment.....	368	.....	.....	368
TOTAL.....	<u>\$ 9,304</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 1,788</u>	<u>\$11,092</u>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Department of Education 1983-84 Projects**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contin- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS</b>				
<b>Program: Higher Education — State System of Higher Education</b>				
<i>Bloomsburg University</i>				
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR DGS 401-40: This project will provide original furnishings for the conversion of laboratories in Hartline Science Hall to accomodate expanded nursing program science requirements.....	\$ 40	.....	.....	\$ 40
<i>California University</i>				
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR DGS 402-43: This project will provide original furnishings for the Science Hall that was converted from biological science instruction to physical science instruction.....	144	.....	.....	144
<i>Clarion University</i>				
REHABILITATION OF CAMPUS FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM: This project will provide for the installation of larger water mains, fire hoses on all floors of the high rise dormitories, new fire hydrants, and metering and pumping devices to improve the campus fire protection system. . .	933	.....	\$ 187	1,120
<i>East Stroudsburg University</i>				
REHABILITATION OF CAMPUS FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM: This project will provide for replacement and installation of new fire hydrants, a new loop water line around the campus, and adapt existing fire hydrants to match requirements of local fire companies.....	760	.....	152	912
<i>Edinboro University</i>				
REHABILITATION OF CAMPUS FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM: This project will provide for the replacement and reorientation of existing fire hydrants, install new fire hydrants and water mains and provide access to Mallory and Edinboro lakes for additional water supplies for the campus fire protection system.....	760	.....	152	912
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR DGS 406-43: This project will provide original furnishings for Ross Dining Hall which was converted to a computer center . .	40	.....	.....	40

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Department of Education 1983-84 Projects**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
FROM BOND FUNDS (continued)	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contin- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>Program: Higher Education — State System of Higher Education (continued)</b>				
<i>Kutztown University</i>				
REHABILITATION OF CAMPUS FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM: This project will provide for the construction of a new water supply, install new mains and laterals for adequate flow and pressure, and replace/reorient and install new fire hydrants for the campus fire protection system . . . . .	\$ 2,376	. . . . .	\$ 475	\$ 2,851
<i>Lock Haven University</i>				
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR DGS 409-42: This project will provide original furnishings for the renovated Thomas Field House . . . . .	144	. . . . .	. . . . .	144
<i>Mansfield University</i>				
DEMOLITION OF NORTH HALL AND PSYCHOLOGY ANNEX: This project will provide for the razing of North Hall and the Psychology Annex which are outdated and represent a serious fire hazard to buildings in close proximity . . . . .	185	. . . . .	37	222
<i>Shippensburg University</i>				
REHABILITATION OF CAMPUS FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM: This project will provide for installing larger water mains, replace obsolete fire hydrants and extend the fire protection system to the northeast quadrant of the campus . . . . .	1,814	. . . . .	363	2,177
<i>Slippery Rock University</i>				
REHABILITATION OF CAMPUS FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM: This project will provide for the construction of a new water storage facility, new increased sized water mains looping the campus, replace obsolete fire hydrants and install additional new hydrants for the campus fire protection system . . . . .	2,108	. . . . .	422	2,530
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS . . . . .	\$ 9,304	. . . . .	\$ 1,788	\$11,092

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contin- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>1983-84 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS</b>				
Fire Safety Services .....	\$125	.....	\$ 25	\$150
TOTAL PROJECTS .....	<u>\$125</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>\$150</u>

**SOURCE OF FUNDS**

**General Obligation Bond Issues**

Capital Facilities Fund — Buildings and Structures .....	\$125	.....	\$ 25	\$150
TOTAL .....	<u>\$125</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>\$150</u>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Emergency Management Agency 1983-84 Projects**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contin- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS</b>				
<b>Program: Fire Safety Services</b>				
<i>State Fire Academy</i>				
FIRE TRAINING LIQUID FUELS SYSTEM: This project will provide for the installation of a new liquid fuel system for fire training. The new system consists of underground fuel storage tanks, fuel discharge pumps, control system and distribution piping.....	\$125	.....	\$ 25	\$150
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS .....	\$125	.....	\$ 25	\$150

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Conti- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>1983-84 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS</b>				
Forestry .....	\$2,936	\$ 6	\$ 317	\$3,259
Flood Control.....	1,701	.....	340	2,041
Recreation .....	1,718	.....	260	1,978
<b>TOTAL PROJECTS.....</b>	<b>\$6,355</b>	<b>\$ 6</b>	<b>\$ 917</b>	<b>\$7,278</b>

**SOURCE OF FUNDS**

<b>General Obligation Bond Issues</b>				
Capital Facilities Fund — Buildings and Structures.....	\$6,323	\$ 6	\$ 917	\$7,246
Capital Facilities Fund — Furniture and Equipment.....	32	.....	.....	32
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$6,355</b>	<b>\$ 6</b>	<b>\$ 917</b>	<b>\$7,278</b>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Department of Environmental Resources 1983-84 Projects**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Conti- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS</b>				
<b>Program: Forestry</b>				
<i>Forest District No. 1</i>				
REHABILITATE STATE FOREST ROADS: This project will provide for regrading, resurfacing and strengthening the road beds, and replacing inadequate drainage structures and bridges in order to accommodate heavier loads. ....	\$ 180	.....	\$ 18	\$ 198
<i>Forest District No. 2</i>				
REHABILITATE STATE FOREST ROADS: This project will provide for regrading, resurfacing and strengthening the road beds, and replacing inadequate drainage structures and bridges in order to accommodate heavier loads. ....	101	.....	10	111
<i>Forest District No. 3</i>				
REHABILITATE STATE FOREST ROADS: This project will provide for regrading, resurfacing and strengthening the road beds, and replacing inadequate drainage structures and bridges in order to accommodate heavier loads. ....	145	.....	15	160
<i>Forest District No. 4</i>				
REHABILITATE STATE FOREST ROADS: This project will provide for regrading, resurfacing and strengthening the road beds, and replacing inadequate drainage structures and bridges in order to accommodate heavier loads. ....	99	.....	10	109
<i>Forest District No. 5</i>				
DISTRICT FORESTRY OFFICE: This project will provide for the construction of a 2,000 sq. ft. office building which will serve as the headquarters for the forestry district....	210	\$ 6	43	259
REHABILITATE STATE FOREST ROADS: This project will provide for regrading, resurfacing and strengthening the road beds, and replacing inadequate drainage structures and bridges in order to accommodate heavier loads. ....	232	.....	23	255
<i>Forest District No. 7</i>				
REHABILITATE STATE FOREST ROADS: This project will provide for regrading, resurfacing and strengthening the road beds, and replacing inadequate drainage structures and bridges in order to accommodate heavier loads. ....	349	.....	35	384

**Department of Environmental Resources 1983-84 Projects**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Conti- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS (continued)</b>				
<b>Program: Forestry (continued)</b>				
<i>Forest District No. 9</i>				
REHABILITATE STATE FOREST ROADS: This project will provide for regrading, resurfacing and strengthening the road beds, and replacing inadequate drainage structures and bridges in order to accommodate heavier loads. . . .	\$ 211	. . . .	\$ 21	\$ 232
<i>Forest District No. 10</i>				
REHABILITATE STATE FOREST ROADS: This project will provide for regrading, resurfacing and strengthening the road beds, and replacing inadequate drainage structures and bridges in order to accommodate heavier loads. . . .	357	. . . .	36	393
<i>Forest District No. 12</i>				
REHABILITATE STATE FOREST ROADS: This project will provide for regrading, resurfacing and strengthening the road beds, and replacing inadequate drainage structures and bridges in order to accommodate heavier loads. . . .	305	. . . .	31	336
<i>Forest District No. 13</i>				
REHABILITATE STATE FOREST ROADS: This project will provide for regrading, resurfacing and strengthening the road beds, and replacing inadequate drainage structures and bridges in order to accommodate heavier loads. . . .	162	. . . .	16	178
<i>Forest District No. 15</i>				
REHABILITATE STATE FOREST ROADS: This project will provide for regrading, resurfacing and strengthening the road beds, and replacing inadequate drainage structures and bridges in order to accommodate heavier loads. . . .	188	. . . .	19	207
<i>Forest District No. 16</i>				
REHABILITATE STATE FOREST ROADS: This project will provide for regrading, resurfacing and strengthening the road beds, and replacing inadequate drainage structures and bridges in order to accommodate heavier loads. . . .	184	. . . .	18	202

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Department of Environmental Resources 1983-84 Projects**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Conti- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS (continued)</b>				
<b>Program: Forestry: (continued)</b>				
<i>Forest District No. 19</i>				
REHABILITATE STATE FOREST ROADS: This project will provide for regrading, resurfacing and strengthening the road beds, and replacing inadequate drainage structures and bridges in order to accommodate heavier loads. ....	\$ 95	.....	\$ 10	\$ 105
<i>Forest District No. 20</i>				
REHABILITATE STATE FOREST ROADS: This project will provide for regrading, resurfacing and strengthening the road beds, and replacing inadequate drainage structures and bridges in order to accommodate heavier loads. ....	118	.....	12	130
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS.....	\$2,936	\$ 6	\$ 317	\$3,259
<b>Program: Flood Control</b>				
<i>Danville Borough — Montour County</i>				
FLOOD PROTECTION: This project will provide for the construction of a levee along the right bank of Mahoning Creek from Center Street to the sewage treatment plant; and steepening the grade and/or relocation of Mahoning Creek from Sechler Run to its mouth.....	\$1,512	.....	\$ 302	\$1,814
<i>Catawissa Borough — Columbia County</i>				
FLOOD PROTECTION: This project will provide for the construction of a 350 foot levee and raising of the sewage treatment tank walls.....	189	.....	38	227
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS.....	\$1,701	.....	\$ 340	\$2,041
<b>Program: Recreation</b>				
<i>Beltzville State Park</i>				
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR DGS 194-37: This will provide original furnishings for the new administration/maintenance facility.....	\$ 5	.....	.....	\$ 5

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Department of Environmental Resources 1983-84 Projects**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contin- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS (continued)</b>				
<b>Program: Recreation (continued)</b>				
<i>Cook Forest State Park</i>				
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR DGS 191-37: This will provide original furnishings for the Handicapped Improvements project.....	\$ 4	.....	.....	\$ 4
<i>Gifford Pinchot State Park</i>				
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR DGS 127-1: This will provide original furnishings for the Handicapped Improvements project.....	3	.....	.....	3
<i>Hickory Run State Park</i>				
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR DGS 114-4: This will provide original furnishings for the Handicapped Improvements project.....	3	.....	.....	3
<i>Kings Gap Environmental Center</i>				
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR DGS 186-1: This will provide original furnishings for the Handicapped Improvements project.....	3	.....	.....	3
<i>Laurel Hill State Park</i>				
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR DGS 145-5: This will provide original furnishings for the Handicapped Improvements project.....	2	.....	.....	2
<i>Nolde Forest Environmental Center</i>				
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR DGS 187-1: This will provide original furnishings for the Handicapped Improvements project.....	3	.....	.....	3
<i>Presque Isle State Park</i>				
BEACH EROSION CONTROL: This provides for the State share of beach nourishment/improvement costs under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Corps of Engineers. The Federal contribution is 70 percent and the State contribution is 30 percent.....	777	.....	\$ 78	855

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Department of Environmental Resources 1983-84 Projects**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contin- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS (continued)</b>				
<b>Program: Recreation (continued)</b>				
<i>Presque Isle State Park (continued)</i>				
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR DGS 163-14: This will provide original furnishings for the Handicapped Improvements project.....	\$ 2	.....	.....	\$ 2
<i>Prince Gallitzin State Park</i>				
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR DGS 193-34: This will provide original furnishings for the Handicapped Improvements project.....	3	.....	.....	3
<i>Pymatuning State Park</i>				
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR DGS 103-2: This will provide original furnishings for Handicapped Improvements project.....	3	.....	.....	3
<i>Raccoon Creek State Park</i>				
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR DGS 146-4: This will provide original furnishings for the Handicapped Improvements project.....	1	.....	.....	1
<i>Roosevelt State Park</i>				
REPLACEMENT OF AQUEDUCT AND BRIDGES: This replacement project consists of the following three interrelated components along the Delaware Canal: (1) Durham Aqueduct — construction of a reinforced concrete aqueduct complete with towpath bridge, (2) Durham bridge — construction of a single span, prestressed concrete bridge with a simulated wooden truss, and (3) Overpeck bridge — construction of a concrete bridge with a simulated wooden truss.....	909	.....	\$ 182	1,091
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS.....	<u>\$1,718</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 260</u>	<u>\$1,978</u>

GAME COMMISSION

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contin- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>1983-84 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS</b>				
Recreation .....	.....	\$3,000	.....	\$3,000
TOTAL PROJECTS .....	.....	\$3,000	.....	\$3,000
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>				
<b>Current Revenues</b>				
Game Fund .....	.....	\$3,000	.....	\$3,000
TOTAL .....	.....	\$3,000	.....	\$3,000

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Game Commission 1983-84 Projects**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
FROM CURRENT REVENUES	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contin- gencies
Program: Recreation			Total Project Cost
<i>Berks and Lancaster Counties</i>			
ACQUISITION OF STATE GAME LANDS: This will provide for acquisition of approximately 1,429 acres of land in Brecknock and Caernarvon Townships to be used for hunting. ....	.....	\$ 714	..... \$ 714
<i>Cambria County</i>			
ACQUISITION OF STATE GAME LANDS: This will provide for acquisition of approximately 1,733 acres of land in Allegheny Township to be used for hunting. ....	.....	347	..... 347
<i>Carbon County</i>			
ACQUISITION OF STATE GAME LANDS: This will provide for acquisition of approximately 400 acres of land in East Penn Township to be used for hunting. ....	.....	100	..... 100
<i>Lackawanna County</i>			
ACQUISITION OF STATE GAME LANDS: This will provide for acquisition of approximately 640 acres of land in Jefferson and Carbondale Townships to be used for hunting. ....	.....	128	..... 128
ACQUISITION OF STATE GAME LANDS: This will provide for acquisition of approximately 1,383 acres of land in Jefferson Township to be used for hunting. ....	.....	277	..... 277
<i>McKean County</i>			
ACQUISITION OF STATE GAME LANDS: This will provide for acquisition of approximately 540 acres of land in Hamlin Township to be used for hunting. ....	.....	162	..... 162

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Game Commission 1983-84 Projects**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contin- gencies	Total Project Cost	
<b>FROM CURRENT REVENUES</b>				
<b>Program: Recreation (continued)</b>				
<i>Schuylkill County</i>				
ACQUISITION OF STATE GAME LANDS: This will provide for acquisition of approximately 2,836 acres of land in Butler, Ryan and Blythe Townships to be used for hunting.	.....	\$ 567	.....	\$ 567
<i>Sullivan County</i>				
ACQUISITION OF STATE GAME LANDS: This will provide for acquisition of approximately 3,525 acres of land in Laporte Township to be used for hunting. ....	.....	705	.....	705
	<u>.....</u>	<u>705</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>705</u>
PROGRAM TOTAL .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$3,000</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$3,000</u>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES**

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contin- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>1983-84 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS</b>				
Management and Operation of Facilities.....	\$2,200	.....	\$ 440	\$2,640
TOTAL PROJECTS.....	<u>\$2,200</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 440</u>	<u>\$2,640</u>
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>				
General Obligation Bond Issues				
Capital Facilities Fund — Buildings and Structures .....	\$2,200	.....	\$ 440	\$2,640
TOTAL .....	<u>\$2,200</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 440</u>	<u>\$2,640</u>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Department of General Services 1983-84 Projects**

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contin- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS</b>				
<b>Program: Management and Operation of Facilities</b>				
<i>Capitol Complex</i>				
WATERPROOFING OF UNDERGROUND GARAGE: This project will involve repairing and resealing of the entire parking area over the underground area, installation of new drains on all levels, and other miscellaneous improvements to resolve water leakage and to repair damage to the facility.....				
	\$2,200	.....	\$ 440	\$2,640
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
PROGRAM TOTAL — BOND FUNDS .....	<u>\$2,200</u>	<u>          </u>	<u>\$ 440</u>	<u>\$2,640</u>

**HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSON**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contin- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>1983-84 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS</b>				
State-Owned Historic Sites .....	\$140	.....	\$ 28	\$168
TOTAL PROJECTS .....	<u>\$140</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 28</u>	<u>\$168</u>
 <b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>				
<b>General Obligation Bond Issues</b>				
Capital Facilities Fund — Buildings and Structures .....	\$140	.....	\$ 28	\$168
TOTAL .....	<u>\$140</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 28</u>	<u>\$168</u>

**Historical and Museum Commission 1983-84 Projects**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contin- gencies	Total Project Cost	
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS</b>				
<b>Program: State-Owned Historic Sites</b>				
<i>Flagship Niagara</i>				
RESTORATION OF FLAGSHIP NIAGARA: This project will provide for miscellaneous restoration of this historic naval vessel; including work on the decking gun carriages, hull, mast, spars, and making below deck areas accessible to the public .....				
\$140	.....	\$ 28	\$168	
\$140	.....	\$ 28	\$168	
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS .....	.....	\$ 28	\$168	

**DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Conti- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>1983-84 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS</b>				
Disaster Assistance .....	\$ 804	\$ 125	\$ 173	\$1,102
TOTAL PROJECTS .....	<u>\$ 804</u>	<u>\$ 125</u>	<u>\$ 173</u>	<u>\$1,102</u>
 <b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>				
<b>General Obligation Bond Issues</b>				
Capital Facilities Fund -- Buildings and Structures .....	\$ 804	\$ 125	\$ 173	\$1,102
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 804</u>	<u>\$ 125</u>	<u>\$ 173</u>	<u>\$1,102</u>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Department of Military Affairs 1983-84 Projects**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Conti- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS</b>				
<b>Program: Disaster Assistance</b>				
<i>Lewisburg National Guard Armory</i>				
ADDITION AND RENOVATION: This project provides for expansion of the armory by; (1) constructing a 4,000 sq. ft. addition to house an additional arms vault, (2) providing interior renovations/modifications in the existing armory, and (3) expansion of the motor vehicle storage compound.	\$ 178	\$ 125	\$ 48	\$ 351
<i>Norristown (Belvoir Road) National Guard Armory</i>				
ADDITION AND RENOVATION: This project provides for expansion of the armory by; (1) constructing a 6,650 sq. ft. two story addition which will house classrooms, offices, storage rooms, and day rooms, and (2) making minor renovations/modifications to the existing armory facility..	626	.....	125	751
<b>PROGRAM TOTAL — BOND FUNDS.....</b>	<b><u>\$ 804</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 125</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 173</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,102</u></b>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contin- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>1983-84 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS</b>				
General Administration and Support Services .....	\$ 6,503	.....	\$ 1,080	\$ 7,583
State Mental Hospitals .....	1,917	.....	384	2,301
State Centers for the Mentally Retarded.....	279	.....	56	335
<b>TOTAL PROJECTS .....</b>	<b>\$ 8,699</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$ 1,520</b>	<b>\$10,219</b>
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>				
<b>General Obligation Bond Issues</b>				
Capital Facilities Fund—Buildings and Structures .....	\$ 7,596	.....	\$ 1,520	\$ 9,116
Capital Facilities Fund—Furniture and Equipment .....	1,103	.....	.....	1,103
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 8,699</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$ 1,520</b>	<b>\$10,219</b>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Department of Public Welfare 1983-84 Projects**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contingencies	Total Project Cost
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS</b>				
<b>Program: General Administration and Support Services</b>				
<i>Harrisburg State Hospital</i>				
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR DGS 506-12: This project will provide original furniture and equipment for the Department of Public Welfare computer facility offices to be located in buildings converted under the Phase I capital project.....	\$1,103	.....	.....	\$1,103
HARRISBURG COMPUTER FACILITY-PHASE II CONSTRUCTION: This project will provide for the renovation of the second floor areas of the computer facility buildings and finishing of the 2nd floor of the new addition.....	5,400	.....	\$1,080	6,480
	<u>6,503</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$1,080</u>	<u>\$7,583</u>
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS.....				
<b>Program: State Mental Hospitals</b>				
<i>Allentown State Hospital</i>				
SEWAGE LINES: This project will provide for the installation of a sewage line collection system on hospital property in order to connect the hospital sewer system to the Allentown municipal system. ....	\$ 135	.....	\$ 27	\$ 162
<i>Farview State Hospital</i>				
COAL BUNKER: This project will replace the existing structurally unsound coal bunker. ....	486	.....	97	583
<i>Norristown State Hospital</i>				
BOILER PLANT IMPROVEMENTS — PHASE II: This project will install an emergency generator, connect waste drainage systems to the sewer system, replace the No. 2 coal handling system, renovate the ash handling system, enclose the coal bunker, and install a flue gas monitoring system at the boiler plant. ....	864	.....	173	1,037

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Department of Public Welfare 1983-84 Projects**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contingencies	Total Project Cost
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS (continued)</b>				
<b>Program: State Mental Hospitals (continued)</b>				
<i>Torrance State Hospital</i>				
INSTALL COAL STORAGE AREA: This project will install a coal stocking area to prevent loss of coal due to weather and to meet DER requirements.....	\$ 108	.....	\$ 22	\$ 130
<i>Warren State Hospital</i>				
RENOVATE BATH—RESTROOM AREAS IN MAIN BUILDING: This project will upgrade the toilets, shower, plumbing and ventilation systems in the bath and restroom areas. .	324	.....	65	389
	<u>324</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>389</u>
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS.....	<u>\$1,917</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 384</u>	<u>\$2,301</u>
 <b>Program: State Centers for the Mentally Retarded</b>				
<i>Selinsgrove Center</i>				
RENOVATE BATH AREAS IN UNITS 1 AND 6: This project will provide privacy improvements in the bath areas including shower stalls, toilet doors and lavatories, and will also upgrade the plumbing in the bathing and shower areas.. .	\$ 279	.....	\$ 56	\$ 335
	<u>\$ 279</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 56</u>	<u>\$ 335</u>
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS.....	<u>\$ 279</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 56</u>	<u>\$ 335</u>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**STATE POLICE**

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Conti- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>1983-84 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS</b>				
General Administration and Support .....	\$478	.....	\$ 96	\$574
TOTAL PROJECTS .....	<u>\$478</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 96</u>	<u>\$574</u>

**SOURCE OF FUNDS**

<b>General Obligation Bond Issues</b>				
Capital Facilities Fund—Buildings and Structures .....	\$478	.....	\$ 96	\$574
TOTAL .....	<u>\$478</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 96</u>	<u>\$574</u>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**State Police 1983-84 Projects**

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

**FROM BOND FUNDS**

**Program: General Administration and Support**

*Troop Headquarters at Bethlehem*

**RENOVATE AND EXPAND HEADQUARTERS BUILDING:**

This project will provide for; (1) general renovation/upgrading of the electrical, plumbing, and heating systems and miscellaneous structural improvements and modification in the existing facility, and (2) construction of a 3,200 sq. ft. pre-fabricated annex building to house the supply unit and garage functions. ....

Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contin- gencies	Total Project Cost
\$478	.....	\$ 96	\$574
\$478	.....	\$ 96	\$574
\$478	.....	\$ 96	\$574

PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUND.....

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contingencies	Total Project Cost
<b>1983-84 TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROJECTS</b>				
Mass Transit .....	\$116,933	.....	.....	\$116,933
Rural and Intercity Rail Service .....	2,693	\$ 2,258	.....	4,951
Subtotal Transportation Assistance Projects .....	<u>\$119,626</u>	<u>\$ 2,258</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$121,884</u>
<b>1983-84 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS</b>				
Highway Transportation .....	\$ 170	.....	\$ 34	\$ 204
Subtotal Public Improvement Projects .....	<u>\$ 170</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$ 204</u>
TOTAL PROJECTS .....	<u>\$119,796</u>	<u>\$ 2,258</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$122,088</u>
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>				
<b>General Obligation Bond Issues</b>				
Capital Facilities Fund—Transportation Assistance Projects .....	\$ 20,596	\$ 1,129	.....	\$ 21,725
Capital Facilities Fund—Public Improvement Projects .....	170	.....	\$ 34	204
Subtotal General Obligation Bonds .....	<u>\$ 20,766</u>	<u>\$ 1,129</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$ 21,929</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 93,539	.....	.....	\$ 93,539
Other Funds .....	\$ 5,491	\$ 1,129	.....	\$ 6,820
TOTAL .....	<u>\$119,796</u>	<u>\$ 2,258</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$122,088</u>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Department of Transportation 1983-84 Projects**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contin- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS</b>				
<b>Program: Mass Transit</b>				
<i>Altoona Metro Transit</i>				
PURCHASE OF SECURITY VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT: This project provides for the purchase and installation of a two-way radio system and the purchase of three service vehicles, two cars and one truck, the installation of a fire control and security system for the buildings and assorted maintenance tools and equipment.....				
	Bond	\$ 26	.....	\$ 26
	Fed.	206	.....	206
	Other	26	.....	26
<i>Cambria County Transit Authority</i>				
PURCHASE OF BUSES AND EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF AN OFFICE AND STORAGE BUILDING: This project provides for the purchase of three passenger buses and related equipment and construction of an office and storage building and purchase of related equipment. Also included is the purchase of communications equipment, bus stop shelters, and 100 stop signs.....				
	Bond	42	.....	42
	Fed.	331	.....	331
	Other	42	.....	42
PURCHASE OF TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: This project provides for the purchase of a computer and related software and the purchase of shop tools, electronic duplicator, telephone system, nine two-way radios and transit center equipment. ....				
	Bond	29	.....	29
	Fed.	230	.....	230
	Other	29	.....	29
<i>Carbon County Transit System</i>				
PURCHASE OF BUSES: This project provides for the purchase of three buses. ....				
	Bond	11	.....	11
	Fed.	86	.....	86
	Other	11	.....	11
<i>Centre Area Transportation Authority</i>				
PURCHASE OF SERVICE VEHICLES AND BUS RELATED EQUIPMENT: This project provides for the replacement of five service vehicles, (a tow truck, two pick-up trucks, a station wagon, a sedan), the acquisition of ten electronic fareboxes to replace manual and non-registering types and the acquisition of nine mobile radios and two encoders.....				
	Bond	14	.....	14
	Fed.	110	.....	110
	Other	14	.....	14

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Department of Transportation 1983-84 Projects**

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contingencies	Total Project Cost
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS</b>				
<b>Program: Mass Transit (continued)</b>				
<i>City of Philadelphia</i>				
EXCLUSIVE TRANSIT LANES AND SIGNAL PRE-EMPTION: This project provides for exclusive transit lanes and signal pre-emption on sixteen selected surface trolley routes in North Philadelphia. ....	Bond \$ 47 Fed. 226 Other 9	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	\$ 47 226 9
PURCHASE AND INSTALLATION OF ELECTRIC SIGN DISPLAYS: This project provides for the purchase and installation of electronic sign displays on all commuter car platforms in the 30th Street Station.....	Bond 125 Fed. 600 Other 25	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	125 600 25
ENGINEERING — CIVIC CENTER STATION: This project will provide for the engineering work for a commuter rail station at the Civic Center for use by the Wilmington, Media/West Chester, and Airport High Speed Lines and provide convenient access to the Civic Center and to the University/Hospital Sports-Hotel institutional complex adjacent to it. ....	Bond 42 Fed. 202 Other 8	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	42 202 8
<i>City of Washington</i>				
PURCHASE OF BUSES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT: This project provides for the purchase of seven buses and related repair parts including electrical items, a power train, braking equipment and other various parts. ....	Bond 64 Fed. 509 Other 64	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	64 509 64
<i>City of Williamsport</i>				
TRANSFER CENTER AND PURCHASE OF BUS SHELTERS: This project provides for a bus layover facility for the city of Williamsport along with the placement of bus shelters.....	Bond 41 Fed. 322 Other 41	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	41 322 41
<i>Erie Metropolitan Transit Authority</i>				
GARAGE RENOVATIONS AND PURCHASE OF SERVICE VEHICLE AND BUS RELATED EQUIPMENT: This project provides for the replacement of a garage roof, purchase of a lathe, power pack and a pick-up-truck. Further provision is made for the excavation, laying of gravel, blacktopping and fencing for an area designated for vehicle storage. . .	Bond 18 Fed. 144 Other 18	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	18 144 18

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Department of Transportation 1983-84 Projects**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contin- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS</b>				
<b>Program: Mass Transit (continued)</b>				
<i>Indiana County Transit Authority</i>				
PURCHASE OF BUSES AND ENGINEERING FOR A GARAGE FACILITY: This project provides for the purchase of five buses (3-standard buses and 2-themed buses) and engineering costs for a garage facility.....	\$ 70	.....	.....	\$ 70
	Bond Fed. 557	.....	.....	557
	Other 70	.....	.....	70
<i>Lackawanna County Transit System</i>				
PURCHASE OF VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT: This project provides for the purchase of computer hardware and software, installation of chain link fencing around the terminal building, two supervisory vehicles, and a service truck.....	11	.....	.....	11
	Bond Fed. 82	.....	.....	82
	Other 11	.....	.....	11
<i>Luzerne County Transportation Authority</i>				
PURCHASE OF COMPUTER AND BUS RELATED EQUIPMENT: This project provides for the purchase of radios and equipment and a computer.....	20	.....	.....	20
	Bond Fed. 154	.....	.....	154
	Other 20	.....	.....	20
<i>Monroe County Transportation Authority</i>				
RENOVATIONS AND EXPANSION OF MAINTENANCE FACILITY AND PURCHASE OF BUS RELATED EQUIPMENT: This project provides for the expansion and renovation of the present maintenance facility, including bus washing facilities and two bus lifts. It also includes the purchase of a service sedan, bus stop shelters, portable shop equipment, and two air conditioning compressors. .	51	.....	.....	51
	Bond Fed. 403	.....	.....	403
	Other 51	.....	.....	51
<i>Port Authority of Allegheny County</i>				
ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR LIGHT RAIL TRANSIT-STAGE IA(PT-19), ENGINEERING, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: This project provides for the engineering-design and construction of the light rail line between South Hills Village and the Golden Triangle, including power supply and communications systems, Panhandle Bridge improvements and a downtown subway system.....	11,631	.....	.....	11,631
	Bond Fed. 55,829	.....	.....	55,829
	Other 2,326	.....	.....	2,326

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Department of Transportation 1983-84 Projects**

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Conti- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS</b>				
<b>Program: Mass Transit (continued)</b>				
<i>Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority</i>				
<b>ENGINEERING — OLNEY TERMINAL:</b> This project provides for the first phase of engineering and design of proposed improvements at the Olney Terminal and Olney Subway Station. The proposed improvements include a new terminal building, mezzanine level improvements such as increased lighting, floor and wall coverings, graphics, improved vehicular and pedestrian circulation, bus waiting shelters, and various passenger amenities. ....				
Bond	\$ 42	.....	.....	\$ 42
Fed.	202	.....	.....	202
Other	8	.....	.....	8
<b>PURCHASE OF VEHICLES — UTILITY FLEET RENEWAL PHASE III:</b> This project provides for replacement of existing and purchase of new support/utility vehicles.....				
Bond	334	.....	.....	334
Fed.	1,600	.....	.....	1,600
Other	66	.....	.....	66
<b>ELEVATED STRUCTURAL REHABILITATION I — SUBWAY:</b> This project will upgrade and maintain the structural condition of the Market and Frankford Elevated structures, Market Street subway, Borad Street Subway and the subway portion of the Subway-Surface system. The structural system consists of the main trusses, fixed and expansion bearings, floor troughs, columns and foundations, bracing, concrete deck, beams and other structural details. Secondary systems such as platforms, catwalks, station and walls are also included.....				
Bond	167	.....	.....	167
Fed.	800	.....	.....	800
Other	33	.....	.....	33
<b>TRACK AND OVERHEAD WIRE IMPROVEMENT — PHASE III:</b> This project provides for the renewal of approximately 30,000 linear feet of surface track, miscellaneous switches and crossings along surface rail routes, renewal of approximately 2,100 linear feet of curves and installation of 14 switches on the Broad Street subway, renewal of approximately 2,100 linear feet of curves on the Market Frankford elevated subway, renewal of approximately 20 miles of 2/0 and 4/0 overhead wire including ears and fittings along surface rail and trackless trolley routes, and renewal of track between Gulph Mills and Bridgeport on the Norristown High Speed Line.....				
Bond	2,406	.....	.....	2,406
Fed.	11,552	.....	.....	11,552
Other	481	.....	.....	481

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Department of Transportation 1983-84 Projects**

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Conti- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS</b>				
<b>Program: Mass Transit (continued)</b>				
<i>Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (continued)</i>				
<b>SUBSTATION AND ELECTRICAL MODERNIZATION — PHASE II:</b> This project provides for a variety of improvements, including signal, communication and control cables along the Market and Broad-Ridge Subway Systems; replacement of three pumps on the Broad Street Subway, construction of one substation, rehabilitation/renovation of the Erie substation including the purchase of a solid state rectifier unit, and a new substation on the Market—Frankford line to supply direct current power for rapid transit cars. ....				
	Bond	\$ 707	.....	\$ 707
	Fed.	3,394	.....	3,394
	Other	141	.....	141
<b>COMMUTER OPERATING FACILITIES MODERNIZATION:</b> This project provides for reverse direction signals from Tabor to Carmel, extension of the bi-directional signaling on the 9th Street Branch, replacement of structures carrying the power feed to the West Chester Branch from Lamokin to Lenni, installation of dual rail track circuits, out of face tie renewal, surfacing, lining, and drainage improvements, installation of continuously welded rail, bridge improvements, renewal of catenary hardware, rehabilitation of catenary structures and foundations, replacement of contact wire, and rebuilding track and roadway surfaces and installation protectors.....				
	Bond	1,982	.....	1,982
	Fed.	9,514	.....	9,514
	Other	396	.....	396
<b>COMMUTER RAIL CAR MODERNIZATION — PHASE II:</b> This project provides for the installation of strobe lights on locomotives, installation of highly visible marking devices for the trailing end of the rear of all passenger cars, improved safety glazing on commuter rail car windows, and the retrofilling of all main transformers with an acceptable substitute coolant to replace the presently used polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) which has been restricted by the Environment Protection Agency.....				
	Bond	1,157	.....	1,157
	Fed.	5,554	.....	5,554
	Other	231	.....	231

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Department of Transportation 1983-84 Projects**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contin- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS (continued)</b>				
<b>Program: Mass Transit (continued)</b>				
<i>Shenango Valley Transit</i>				
<b>PURCHASE OF SERVICE VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT:</b>				
This project provides for the purchase of office equipment, sixteen bus stop shelters, and a radio equipped service vehicle.....				
	Bond	\$ 11	.....	\$ 11
	Fed.	82	.....	82
	Other	11	.....	11
 <i>York Area Transportation Authority.</i>				
<b>CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW MAINTENANCE FACILITY:</b>				
This project provides for the construction of a new maintenance facility for the York Area Transportation Authority of approximately 34,630 square feet of floor area for the functions of administration, dispatching, elderly and handicapped transportation services, maintenance and repair shop, and bus service and storage areas.....				
	Bond	107	.....	107
	Fed.	850	.....	850
	Other	107	.....	107
 Total—Bond Funds.....				
		\$ 19,155	.....	\$ 19,155
Total—Federal Funds.....				
		93,539	.....	93,539
Total—Other Funds.....				
		4,239	.....	4,239
 PROGRAM TOTAL.....				
		\$116,933	.....	\$116,933

**Program: Rural and Intercity Rail Service**

*Adams County*

ACQUISITION OF GETTYSBURG BRANCH RAIL LINE — USRA No. 912; Provides additional funds for acquisition of the rail line to be abandoned by Conrail; Length 23.6....	State	.....	\$ 715	.....	\$ 715
	Fed.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Other	.....	715	.....	715

*Chester County*

ACQUISITION OF WILMINGTON AND NORTHERN BRANCH RAIL LINE — USRA No. 907; Provides additional funds for acquisition of the rail line to be abandoned by Conrail; Length 17.59 miles.....	State	.....	414	.....	414
	Fed.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Other	.....	414	.....	414

*Lehigh County*

TUNNER REPAIR, PERKIOMEN BRANCH— USRA No. 906; Provides for repairs to the Dillinger Tunnel located near Vera Cruz.....	State	\$ 193	.....	.....	193
	Fed.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Other	64	.....	.....	64

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Department of Transportation 1983-84 Projects**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contingencies	Total Project Cost
<b>FROM BOND FUNDS (continued)</b>				
<b>Program: Rural and Intercity Rail Service (continued)</b>				
<i>Northumberland, Montour, and Columbia Counties</i>				
RAIL REPLACEMENT, DELAWARE AND HUDSON MAIN LINE: Provides for rail replacement, Mile Posts 4.00 to 22.00: Length 18 miles.....	State Fed. Other	\$1,158 ..... 1,158	..... ..... .....	\$1,158 ..... 1,158
<i>SCHUYLKILL COUNTY</i>				
BRIDGE REHABILITATION, AUBURN BRANCH—USRA No. 196: Provides for rehabilitation of three bridges located near Auburn; Length 1.35 miles. ....	State Fed. Other	90 ..... 30	..... ..... .....	90 ..... 30
Total—State Funds.....		\$1,441	\$1,129	\$2,570
Total—Federal Funds.....		.....	.....	.....
Total—Other Funds.....		1,252	1,129	2,381
PROGRAM TOTAL .....		<u>\$2,693</u>	<u>\$2,258</u>	<u>\$4,951</u>
 <b>Program: Highway Transportation</b>				
<i>Chester County Highway Maintenance Building</i>				
RENOVATION AND ADDITION: This project provides for a 1,570 sq. ft. one-story addition to the existing structure to house a vehicle lift-maintenance area. Also included are new stair enclosures to meet fire and safety regulations in the existing facility.....		\$170	\$ 34	\$204
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS .....		<u>\$170</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$204</u>

**SUMMARY OF  
FORECAST OF FUTURE NEW PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS  
STATE FUNDS**

	1984-85	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		1987-88
		1985-86	1986-87	
Department of Agriculture .....	\$ 1,400	\$ 850	\$ 600	\$ 650
Department of Corrections .....	16,525	17,250	18,050	19,050
Department of Education .....	20,000	21,000	22,000	23,500
Department of Environmental Resources ..	8,850	9,275	9,725	10,275
Game Commission .....	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Department of General Services .....	800	825	875	925
Historical and Museum Commission .....	925	1,500	1,750	1,875
Department of Military Affairs .....	8,825	2,000	2,225	2,375
Department of Public Welfare .....	8,525	8,550	8,875	9,275
State Police .....	250	775	825	875
Department of Transportation .....	22,900	103,975	115,075	126,200
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 90,000</b>	<b>\$169,000</b>	<b>\$183,000</b>	<b>\$198,000</b>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Forecast of Future Projects**

This section contains estimated authorizations (State funds only) for future capital improvements for the fiscal years 1984-85 through 1987-88. Amounts in this section have been grouped by department and are identified by capital project category. The source of funding for the projects will be from bond funds, with the exception of the highway program and the State game land acquisition program which will be financed from current revenues.

	1984-85 Estimated	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		1987-88 Estimated
		1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for improvements at the Farm Show Complex and the Headquarters Building .....				
	\$ 1,400	\$ 850	\$ 600	\$ 650
<b>Department of Corrections</b>				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for construction and renovation of administrative, industrial, educational and housing facilities, and utilities at the State-owned correctional institutions. Also includes purchase of original furniture and equipment to furnish such facilities.				
	16,525	17,250	18,050	19,050
<b>Department of Education</b>				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for construction, expansion, renovation and conversion of classroom and auxiliary buildings, utilities, and recreational facilities for the State System of Higher Education, the State-owned schools, and for the State-related universities. Also includes the purchase of original furniture and equipment to furnish such facilities .....				
	20,000	21,000	22,000	23,500
<b>Department of Environmental Resources</b>				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for construction and renovation of support, day use, camping facilities, and utility systems at State parks; construction of district offices, central garages, radio communication systems, and rehabilitation of forest roads in State forest districts; and construction of flood protection projects. Also includes purchase of original furniture and equipment to furnish such facilities .....				
	8,850	9,275	9,725	10,275

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Forecast of Future Projects**

	1984-85 Estimated	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		1987-88 Estimated
		1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	
<b>Game Commission</b>				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for acquisition of additional State game lands .....				
	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
<b>Department of General Services</b>				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for renovation and improvements of State office buildings and facilities .....				
	800	825	875	925
<b>Historical and Museum Commission</b>				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for restoration and renovation of historic facilities, installation of fire and security systems, development of fixed exhibits, and miscellaneous building and utility improvements at Commonwealth owned museums and historical sites. Also includes the purchase of original furniture and equipment to furnish such facilities .....				
	925	1,500	1,750	1,875
<b>Department of Military Affairs</b>				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for land acquisition, renovations, additions and replacement facilities at the State armories and veterans' homes. The 1984-85 projection includes funding for a new veterans' home for southeast Pennsylvania. Also includes the purchase of original furniture and equipment to furnish such facilities .....				
	6,825	2,000	2,225	2,375
<b>Department of Public Welfare</b>				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for construction and renovation of patient buildings, support facilities, and utilities at the State institutions for the mentally ill and mentally retarded, restoration centers, general hospitals, and youth development centers. Also includes the purchase of original furniture and equipment to furnish such facilities .....				
	8,525	8,550	8,875	9,275

# CAPITAL BUDGET

## Forecast of Future Projects

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>State Police</b>				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for renovation, expansion, and construction of troop headquarters/station facilities.....				
	\$ 250	\$ 775	\$ 825	\$ 875
 <b>Department of Transportation</b>				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for construction and renovation of facilities at the State-owned airports, construction of and additions to highway maintenance and district office buildings, and construction of driver examination facilities.....				
	1,900	1,975	2,075	2,200
HIGHWAY PROJECTS: Provides for the purchase of right-of-way, construction, and reconstruction of highways and bridges on the Commonwealth road system; and major Federally-designated safety projects.....				
	.....	80,000	90,000	100,000
TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROJECTS: Provides for the purchase/rehabilitation of rolling stock and equipment and for construction/renovation of facilities operated by local mass transportation agencies. Also includes the purchase and improvement of rail branch lines to be abandoned by the Consolidated Rail Corporation (ConRail) ...				
	21,000	22,000	23,000	24,000
Total—Public Improvement Projects .....	\$ 69,000	\$ 67,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 74,000
Total—Transportation Assistance Projects.....	\$ 21,000	\$ 22,000	\$ 23,000	\$ 24,000
Total—Highway Projects.....	.....	\$ 80,000	\$ 90,000	\$100,000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 90,000</b>	<b>\$169,000</b>	<b>\$183,000</b>	<b>\$198,000</b>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**SUMMARY OF  
ESTIMATED CAPITAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES  
STATE FUNDS**

Department	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
Agriculture .....	\$ 681	\$ 1,179	\$ 1,995	\$ 2,327	\$ 2,259
Commerce .....	3,013	416	416	416	416
Corrections .....	32,596	40,626	53,574	58,951	58,912
Education .....	42,645	49,188	70,807	70,496	62,396
Emergency Management Agency .....	3	90	57		
Environmental Resources .....	22,089	22,133	22,355	25,050	26,743
Fish Commission .....	740	540	540	540	540
Game Commission .....	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
General Services .....	31,769	29,134	26,163	22,383	21,391
Health .....	1,047	1,005	1,005	1,005	1,005
Historical and Museum Commission .....	771	898	1,129	1,434	1,918
Military Affairs .....	884	1,293	2,807	4,117	4,385
Public Welfare .....	19,987	16,232	19,344	21,635	22,688
State Police .....	351	412	614	764	768
Transportation .....	222,844	253,290	275,550	226,461	188,246
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$382,420</b>	<b>\$419,436</b>	<b>\$479,356</b>	<b>\$438,579</b>	<b>\$394,667</b>

# CAPITAL BUDGET

## Estimate of Capital Expenditures

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>BOND FUNDS</b>					
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 599	\$ 534	\$ 534	\$ 534	\$ 534
Projects in 1983-84 Budget					
Buildings and Structures.....	82	617	1,234	1,234	947
Future Projects (1984-88)					
Buildings and Structures.....	.....	28	227	559	778
TOTAL—AGRICULTURE.....	<u>\$ 681</u>	<u>\$ 1,179</u>	<u>\$ 1,995</u>	<u>\$ 2,327</u>	<u>\$ 2,259</u>
<b>Department of Commerce</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 3,012	\$ 416	\$ 416	\$ 416	\$ 416
Furniture and Equipment.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—COMMERCE.....	<u>\$ 3,013</u>	<u>\$ 416</u>	<u>\$ 416</u>	<u>\$ 416</u>	<u>\$ 416</u>
<b>Department of Corrections</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 32,227	\$ 36,487	\$ 43,652	\$ 43,652	\$ 38,875
Projects in 1983-84 Budget					
Buildings and Structures.....	369	2,772	5,545	5,545	4,254
Future Projects (1984-88)					
Buildings and Structures.....	.....	302	2,571	7,132	11,696
Furniture and Equipment.....	.....	1,065	1,806	2,622	4,087
TOTAL—CORRECTIONS.....	<u>\$ 32,596</u>	<u>\$ 40,626</u>	<u>\$ 53,574</u>	<u>\$ 58,951</u>	<u>\$58,912</u>
<b>Department of Education</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 41,851	\$ 42,771	\$ 57,574	\$ 57,574	\$ 47,705
Furniture and Equipment.....	304	73	.....	.....	.....
Projects in 1983-84 Budget					
Buildings and Structures.....	214	1,608	3,217	3,217	2,468
Furniture and Equipment.....	276	92	.....	.....	.....
Future Projects (1984-88)					
Buildings and Structures.....	.....	284	2,383	6,582	11,635
Furniture and Equipment.....	.....	4,360	7,633	3,123	588
TOTAL—EDUCATION.....	<u>\$ 42,645</u>	<u>\$ 49,188</u>	<u>\$ 70,807</u>	<u>\$ 70,496</u>	<u>\$ 62,396</u>
<b>Emergency Management Agency</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects in 1983-84 Budget					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 3	\$ 90	\$ 57	.....	.....
TOTAL—EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT.....	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 90</u>	<u>\$ 57</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

## CAPITAL BUDGET

### Estimate of Capital Expenditures

#### BOND FUNDS (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>Department of Environmental Resources</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 21,950	\$ 18,247	\$ 19,562	\$ 19,562	\$ 18,686
Furniture and Equipment.....	33	7	.....	.....	.....
Projects in 1983-84 Budget					
Buildings and Structures.....	82	3,636	1,273	1,273	982
Furniture and Equipment.....	24	8	.....	.....	.....
Future Projects (1984-88)					
Buildings and Structures.....	.....	175	1,500	4,215	7,075
Furniture and Equipment.....	.....	60	20	.....	.....
TOTAL—ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES .....	<u>\$ 22,089</u>	<u>\$ 22,133</u>	<u>\$ 22,355</u>	<u>\$ 25,050</u>	<u>\$ 26,743</u>
<b>Department of General Services</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 23,568	\$ 20,673	\$ 20,919	\$ 20,919	\$ 20,755
Furniture and Equipment.....	8,149	8,049	4,000	.....	.....
Projects in 1983-84 Budget					
Buildings and Structures.....	52	396	1,108	1,084	.....
Future Projects (1984-88)					
Buildings and Structures.....	.....	16	136	380	636
TOTAL—GENERAL SERVICES .....	<u>\$ 31,769</u>	<u>\$ 29,134</u>	<u>\$ 26,163</u>	<u>\$ 22,383</u>	<u>\$ 21,391</u>
<b>Department of Health</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 1,047	\$ 1,005	\$ 1,005	\$ 1,005	\$ 1,005
TOTAL—HEALTH .....	<u>\$ 1,047</u>	<u>\$ 1,005</u>	<u>\$ 1,005</u>	<u>\$ 1,005</u>	<u>\$ 1,005</u>
<b>Historical and Museum Commission</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 768	\$ 779	\$ 897	\$ 897	\$ 819
Projects in 1983-84 Budget					
Buildings and Structures.....	3	101	64	.....	.....
Future Projects (1984-88)					
Buildings and Structures.....	.....	18	168	537	1,024
Furniture and Equipment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
TOTAL—HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM .....	<u>\$ 771</u>	<u>\$ 898</u>	<u>\$ 1,129</u>	<u>\$ 1,434</u>	<u>\$ 1,918</u>

## CAPITAL BUDGET

### Estimate of Capital Expenditures

#### BOND FUNDS (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>Department of Military Affairs</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 830	\$ 943	\$ 1,368	\$ 1,368	\$ 1,085
Furniture and Equipment.....	32	11	.....	.....	.....
Projects in 1983-84 Budget					
Buildings and Structures.....	22	165	331	331	253
Future Projects (1984-88)					
Buildings and Structures.....	.....	136	1,054	2,367	2,988
Furniture and Equipment.....	.....	38	54	51	59
TOTAL—MILITARY AFFAIRS	\$ 884	\$ 1,293	\$ 2,807	\$ 4,117	\$ 4,385
<b>Department of Public Welfare</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 18,303	\$ 13,694	\$ 15,091	\$ 15,091	\$ 14,160
Furniture and Equipment.....	675	221	.....	.....	.....
Projects in 1983-84 Budget					
Buildings and Structures.....	182	1,367	2,735	2,735	2,097
Furniture and Equipment.....	827	276	.....	.....	.....
Future Projects (1984-88)					
Buildings and Structures.....	.....	156	1,346	3,809	6,431
Furniture and Equipment.....	.....	518	172	.....	.....
TOTAL—PUBLIC WELFARE...	\$ 19,987	\$ 16,232	\$ 19,344	\$ 21,635	\$ 22,688
<b>State Police</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 340	\$ 321	\$ 321	\$ 321	\$ 321
Projects in 1983-84 Budget					
Buildings and Structures.....	11	86	241	236	.....
Future Projects (1984-88)					
Buildings and Structures.....	.....	5	52	207	447
TOTAL—STATE POLICE.....	\$ 351	\$ 412	\$ 614	\$ 764	\$ 768
<b>Department of Transportation</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 1,054	\$ 909	\$ 1,117	\$ 1,117	\$ 979
Projects in 1983-84 Budget					
Buildings and Structures.....	4	122	78	.....	.....
Future Projects (1984-88)					
Buildings and Structures.....	.....	38	324	907	1,517
Subtotal.....	\$ 1,058	\$ 1,069	\$ 1,519	\$ 2,024	\$ 2,496
Highway Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Highway—Railroad Bridges.....	\$ 78,200	\$113,100	\$144,900	\$148,700	\$109,100
Subtotal.....	\$ 78,200	\$113,100	\$144,900	\$148,700	\$109,100

## CAPITAL BUDGET

### Estimate of Capital Expenditures

#### BOND FUNDS (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>Department of Transportation (continued)</b>					
Transportation Assistance Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Mass Transit and Branch Rail					
Lines .....	\$ 89,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 55,000	.....	.....
Projects in 1983-84 Budget					
Mass Transit and Branch Rail					
Lines .....	1,086	14,121	5,431	\$ 1,087	.....
Future Projects (1984-88)					
Mass Transit .....	.....	1,050	14,750	20,700	\$ 22,700
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 90,086</u>	<u>\$ 85,171</u>	<u>\$ 75,181</u>	<u>\$ 21,787</u>	<u>\$ 22,700</u>
<b>TOTAL—TRANSPORTATION</b>	<u><u>\$169,344</u></u>	<u><u>\$199,340</u></u>	<u><u>\$221,600</u></u>	<u><u>\$172,511</u></u>	<u><u>\$134,296</u></u>
 <b>TOTAL—BOND FUNDS</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Buildings and Structures .....	\$146,573	\$148,897	\$188,100	\$204,806	\$200,568
Furniture and Equipment .....	10,321	14,778	13,685	5,796	4,809
Highway Projects					
Highway—Railroad Bridges .....	78,200	113,100	144,900	148,700	109,100
Transportation Assistance Projects					
Mass Transit and Branch Rail Lines ...	90,086	85,171	75,181	21,787	22,700
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u><u>\$325,180</u></u>	<u><u>\$361,946</u></u>	<u><u>\$421,866</u></u>	<u><u>\$381,089</u></u>	<u><u>\$337,177</u></u>

# CAPITAL BUDGET

## Estimate of Capital Expenditures

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>CURRENT REVENUES</b>					
<b>Fish Commission</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Boating Fund .....	\$ 420	\$ 270	\$ 270	\$ 270	\$ 270
Fish Fund .....	320	270	270	270	270
<b>TOTAL—FISH COMMISSION .</b>	<b>\$ 740</b>	<b>\$ 540</b>	<b>\$ 540</b>	<b>\$ 540</b>	<b>\$ 540</b>
<b>Game Commission</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Game Fund .....	\$ 1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Projects in 1983-84 Budget					
Game Fund .....	1,500	\$ 1,500	.....	.....	.....
Future Projects (1984-88)					
Game Fund .....	.....	1,500	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
<b>TOTAL—GAME COMMISSION . . .</b>	<b>\$ 3,000</b>	<b>\$ 3,000</b>	<b>\$ 3,000</b>	<b>\$ 3,000</b>	<b>\$ 3,000</b>
<b>Department of Transportaton</b>					
Highway Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Motor License Fund .....	\$53,500	\$53,950	\$52,350	\$48,150	\$39,450
Future Projects (1984-88)					
Motor License Fund .....	.....	.....	1,600	5,800	14,500
<b>TOTAL—TRANSPORTATION .</b>	<b>\$ 53,500</b>	<b>\$ 53,950</b>	<b>\$ 53,950</b>	<b>\$ 53,950</b>	<b>\$ 53,950</b>
<b>TOTAL—CURRENT REVENUES</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Boating Fund .....	\$ 420	\$ 270	\$ 270	\$ 270	\$ 270
Fish Fund .....	320	270	270	270	270
Game Fund .....	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Highway Projects					
Motor License Fund .....	53,500	53,950	53,950	53,950	53,950
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 57,240</b>	<b>\$ 57,490</b>	<b>\$ 57,490</b>	<b>\$ 57,490</b>	<b>\$ 57,490</b>
<b>TOTAL—ALL STATE FUNDS . . .</b>	<b>\$ 382,420</b>	<b>\$419,436</b>	<b>\$479,356</b>	<b>\$438,579</b>	<b>\$394,667</b>



# Sinking Fund and the Public Debt

### ***Benjamin Franklin -- Franklin Stove***

*The Pennsylvania Fireplace, generally known as the Franklin stove, which Franklin designed was highly efficient and available to anyone who cared to construct it. Franklin never claimed a patent for any of his devices and always related his observations to the practical experience of people. The stove became widely used, but Franklin never collected a penny from it.*

## BONDS AUTHORIZED, ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING

The Commonwealth issues general obligation bonds for special purposes which cannot be financed from current revenues. Bonds have been issued for Project 70, Land and Water Development, Vietnam Veterans' Compensation, Disaster Relief, Nursing Home Loans, Volunteer Companies' Loans and for Capital Facilities and Highway Construction.

The following statement reflects the bonded indebtedness of the Commonwealth as of December 31, 1982. Issues which have been completely redeemed are not included.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	Total Bonds Issued	Bonds Redeemed To Date	Bonds Outstanding	Sinking Fund	Net Indebtedness
Project 70 Land Acquisition* .....	\$ 70,000	\$ 46,530	\$ 23,470	\$ 268	\$ 23,202
Land and Water Development* .....	447,000	73,520	373,480	464	373,016
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation* .....	62,000	12,820	49,180	8	49,172
Disaster Relief* .....	165,000	19,255	145,745	57	145,688
Nursing Home Loan Agency* .....	53,000	9,680	43,320	790	42,530
Volunteer Companies' Loan* .....	17,000	1,675	15,325	25	15,300
Matured Loans Unclaimed* .....	.....	.....	141	141	.....
General State Authority .....	1,165,250	771,119	394,131	38,140	355,991
State Highway and Bridge Authority .....	580,000	399,185	180,815	.....	180,815
State Public School Building Authority .....	8,150	2,425	5,725	.....	5,725
Capital Facilities .....	3,926,330	731,825	3,194,505	4,663	3,189,842
Total Outstanding Debt .....	<u>\$6,493,730</u>	<u>\$2,068,034</u>	<u>\$4,425,837</u>	<u>\$ 44,556</u>	<u>\$4,381,281</u>

\*Not applicable to Constitutional Debt Limit.

## FORECAST OF BOND ISSUES

## 1982-83 Through 1987-88

This table includes all general obligation debt forecast to be issued by the Commonwealth. All general obligation debt is issued under the authority of Article 8 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

	1982-83	1983-84	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		1986-87	1987-88
			1984-85	1985-86		
<b>Capital Budget</b>						
Public Improvements .....	\$100,000	\$120,000	\$155,000	\$185,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Highways .....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Transportation Assistance .....	80,000	65,000	80,000	75,000	25,000	20,000
Furniture and Equipment .....	2,000	10,000	15,000	13,000	6,000	5,000
Total .....	<u>\$282,000</u>	<u>\$295,000</u>	<u>\$350,000</u>	<u>\$373,000</u>	<u>\$331,000</u>	<u>\$325,000</u>
<b>Special Purpose</b>						
Land and Water Development .....	\$ 18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disaster Relief .....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nursing Home Loan .....	10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 5,000	.....	.....	.....
Volunteer Companies Loan .....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water Facilities .....	15,000	50,000	105,000	\$100,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 10,000
Total .....	<u>\$ 63,000</u>	<u>\$ 60,000</u>	<u>\$110,000</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$ 25,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u><u>\$345,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$355,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$460,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$473,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$356,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$335,000</u></u>

## PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS

1983-84

The following statement shows the amounts necessary to meet the principal and interest requirements during 1983-84 on currently outstanding bonded debt of the Commonwealth. Differences between the appropriations requested for each item and the principal requirements are made up by interest earned on securities and certain augmentations. Funds are also requested for debt service on anticipated issues.

	Principal	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) Interest	Total
<b>General Fund</b>			
Project 70 Land Acquisition Bonds .....	\$ 4,575	\$ 918	\$ 5,493
Land and Water Development Bonds .....	14,140	22,157	36,297
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation Bonds .....	1,755	2,843	4,598
Disaster Relief Bonds .....	5,280	8,632	13,912
Nursing Home Loan Agency Bonds .....	2,130	2,531	4,661
Volunteer Companies Loan Bonds .....	765	1,341	2,106
Capital Facilities .....	48,835	73,366	122,201
Capital Facilities—Equipment .....	3,920	1,145	5,065
Capital Facilities—Community Colleges .....	765	1,252	2,017
Capital Facilities—Transportation Assistance .....	13,245	16,194	29,439
<b>TOTAL REQUIREMENTS—BONDS .....</b>	<b>\$ 95,410</b>	<b>\$130,379</b>	<b>\$225,789</b>
Authority Rentals .....			\$ 48,654
Requirements for Anticipated Issues .....			19,111
Estimated Interest on Tax Notes .....			45,000
<b>TOTAL GENERAL FUND DEBT SERVICE .....</b>			<b>\$338,554</b>
<b>Motor License Fund</b>			
Capital Facilities—Transportation .....	\$ 68,035	\$ 97,681	\$165,716
Capital Facilities .....	479	687	1,166
Capital Facilities — Aviation Restricted Receipts .....	12	16	28
<b>TOTAL REQUIREMENTS BONDS .....</b>	<b>\$ 68,526</b>	<b>\$ 98,384</b>	<b>\$166,910</b>
Authority Rentals .....			\$ 31,544
Requirements for Anticipated Issues .....			5,250
<b>TOTAL MOTOR LICENSE FUND DEBT SERVICE .....</b>			<b>\$203,704</b>
<b>Fish Fund</b>			
Authority Rentals .....			\$ 63
<b>TOTAL FISH FUND DEBT SERVICE .....</b>			<b>\$ 63</b>
<b>Boating Fund</b>			
Authority Rentals .....			\$ 2
<b>TOTAL BOATING FUND DEBT SERVICE .....</b>			<b>\$ 2</b>

## TERMS OF BONDS OUTSTANDING

The following chart reflects the terms of the Commonwealth's general obligation bonds outstanding as of December 31, 1982. Date of issue and net interest rate is shown for each bond issue as well as the first and last years of scheduled principal payments.

Purpose of Bonds	Series	Date of Issue	Net Interest Rate	First and Last Year of Maturity	Original Amount in Thousands
Project 70 Land Acquisition . . . . .	Q	July 15, 1965	3.03%	1971-85	\$27,000
	Q	March 15, 1969	3.36%	1973-87	23,000
	Q	June 15, 1969	4.99%	1970-84	10,000
	Q	November 15, 1970	6.26%	1973-00	10,000
Land and Water Development . . . . .	S	May 1, 1969	5.62%	1971-98	25,000
	U	June 15, 1969	5.88%	1971-98	40,000
	U	November 15, 1970	6.36%	1973-00	13,000
	U	March 1, 1971	5.23%	1973-00	25,000
	U	October 15, 1971	5.13%	1974-01	50,000
	U	April 15, 1972	5.26%	1974-01	50,000
	U	September 15, 1973	5.48%	1976-03	48,000
	U	October 1, 1974	7.12%	1977-04	50,000
	U	January 15, 1976	6.24%	1977-95	30,000
	U	June 15, 1976	6.28%	1977-95	18,000
	U	December 1, 1976	5.82%	1978-96	18,000
	U	August 1, 1977	5.32%	1979-97	30,000
	U	January 1, 1979	6.75%	1979-98	20,000
	U	March 1, 1980	9.16%	1981-99	20,000
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation . . . . .	U	July 1, 1982	10.75%	1983-02	10,000
	V	June 15, 1969	5.95%	1971-98	28,000
	V	November 15, 1970	6.11%	1973-00	27,000
Capital Facilities . . . . .	V	April 1, 1974	5.36%	1976-03	7,000
	S	October 15, 1968	4.15%	1971-98	75,000
	S	May 1, 1969	5.62%	1971-98	75,000
	S	January 1, 1970	6.82%	1972-99	50,000
	S	March 15, 1970	5.92%	1972-99	75,000
	S	October 15, 1970	6.08%	1973-00	25,000
	S	January 1, 1971	5.57%	1973-00	50,000
	S	April 15, 1971	5.11%	1973-00	50,000
	S	August 1, 1971	5.79%	1974-01	52,000
	S	January 1, 1972	5.31%	1974-01	75,000
	S	June 1, 1972	4.99%	1974-01	50,000
	S	September 15, 1972	5.09%	1975-02	25,000
	S	December 1, 1972	4.82%	1975-02	65,000
	S	April 15, 1973	5.29%	1975-02	60,000
	S	August 1, 1973	5.49%	1976-03	50,000
	S	April 1, 1974	5.36%	1976-03	50,000
	S	October 1, 1974	7.12%	1977-04	50,000
	S	May 15, 1975	6.44%	1976-94	50,000
	S	November 15, 1975	6.72%	1977-95	20,000
	S	April 1, 1976	6.32%	1977-95	50,000
	S	June 15, 1976	6.28%	1977-95	50,000
	S	September 1, 1976	5.95%	1978-96	50,000
	S	December 1, 1976	5.82%	1978-96	18,000
	S	April 15, 1977	5.30%	1978-96	28,000
	S	August 1, 1977	5.32%	1979-97	40,000
	S	February 1, 1978	5.60%	1979-97	50,000
	S	June 15, 1978	6.06%	1979-97	50,000
	S	January 1, 1979	6.75%	1979-98	10,000
	S	March 1, 1980	9.16%	1981-99	45,000
	S	October 15, 1980	8.56%	1982-00	13,000
	S	May 15, 1981	10.60%	1981-00	35,000
	S	November 15, 1981	10.16%	1983-01	30,000
	S	July 1, 1982	10.75%	1983-02	40,000
Capital Facilities — Equipment . . . . .	S	June 15, 1974	6.39%	1974-83	10,000
	S	June 15, 1976	6.28%	1976-85	4,000
	S	December 1, 1976	5.82%	1977-86	4,000

**PUBLIC DEBT**

Purpose of Bonds	Series	Date of Issue	Net Interest Rate	First and Last Year of Maturity	Original Amounts in Thousands
	S	August 1, 1977	5.32%	1978-87	\$ 5,000
	S	June 15, 1978	6.06%	1978-87	4,000
	S	March 1, 1980	9.16%	1980-89	3,000
	S	October 15, 1980	8.56%	1981-90	2,000
	S	November 15, 1981	10.18%	1982-91	3,000
Capital Facilities—Highways	T	February 15, 1969	4.79%	1971-98	75,000
	T	August 15, 1969	5.84%	1972-99	100,000
	T	January 1, 1970	6.78%	1972-99	75,000
	T	June 1, 1970	6.44%	1972-99	100,000
	T	September 1, 1970	6.03%	1973-00	75,000
	T	January 1, 1971	5.57%	1973-00	75,000
	T	March 1, 1971	5.17%	1973-00	50,000
	T	April 15, 1971	5.11%	1973-00	50,000
	T	June 15, 1971	5.75%	1973-00	100,000
	T	January 1, 1972	5.31%	1974-01	50,000
	T	March 1, 1972	5.03%	1974-01	50,000
	T	June 1, 1972	4.99%	1974-01	50,000
	T	July 1, 1972	5.32%	1975-02	50,000
	T	December 1, 1972	4.82%	1975-02	80,000
	T	April 15, 1973	5.28%	1975-02	70,000
	T	August 1, 1973	5.49%	1976-03	85,000
	T	April 1, 1974	5.36%	1976-03	93,000
	T	June 15, 1974	6.39%	1976-03	157,000
	T	May 15, 1975	6.44%	1976-94	50,000
	T	August 15, 1975	6.78%	1977-95	180,000
	T	November 15, 1975	6.72%	1977-95	80,000
	T	January 15, 1976	6.24%	1977-95	70,000
	T	April 1, 1976	6.32%	1977-95	50,000
	T	June 15, 1976	6.28%	1977-95	65,000
	T	September 1, 1976	5.95%	1978-96	70,000
	T	December 1, 1976	5.82%	1978-96	107,000
	T	August 1, 1977	5.32%	1979-97	45,000
	T	February 1, 1978	5.60%	1979-97	35,000
	T	January 1, 1979	6.75%	1979-98	10,000
Capital Facilities—Community Colleges	S	May 1, 1969	5.62%	1971-98	6,000
	S	October 15, 1970	6.08%	1973-00	10,000
	S	August 1, 1971	5.79%	1974-01	10,000
	S	September 15, 1973	5.49%	1976-03	2,000
Capital Facilities—Transportation Assistance	S	May 1, 1969	5.62%	1970-98	10,800
	S	August 1, 1973	5.49%	1974-03	15,000
	S	May 15, 1975	6.44%	1975-94	15,000
	S	April 1, 1976	6.32%	1976-95	10,000
	S	September 1, 1976	5.95%	1977-96	10,000
	S	August 1, 1977	5.32%	1978-97	10,000
	S	February 1, 1978	5.60%	1978-97	10,000
	S	January 1, 1979	6.75%	1979-98	10,000
	S	March 1, 1980	9.16%	1980-99	15,000
	S	October 15, 1980	8.56%	1981-00	25,000
	S	May 15, 1981	10.56%	1981-00	40,000
	S	November 15, 1981	10.10%	1981-91	25,000
	S	July 1, 1982	10.75%	1983-02	25,000
Disaster Relief	D	February 1, 1973	4.91%	1975-02	25,000
	D	September 15, 1973	5.48%	1976-03	75,000
	D	June 15, 1978	6.06%	1979-97	15,000
	D	January 1, 1979	6.75%	1979-98	20,000
	D	October 15, 1980	8.56%	1982-00	30,000
State Public School Building Authority	X	April 1, 1968	5.06%	1970-97	8,150
Nursing Home Loan Agency	N	May 15, 1975	6.44%	1976-94	25,000
	N	April 15, 1977	5.30%	1978-96	15,000
	N	January 1, 1979	6.75%	1979-98	13,000
Volunteer Companies' Loan	C	April 15, 1977	5.32%	1978-96	10,000
	C	July 1, 1982	10.75%	1984-02	7,000

**ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE ON OUTSTANDING  
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS AND AUTHORITY RENTALS**

**Bonds Issued as of December 31, 1982**

**(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

Fiscal Year	Authority Rentals		Series S	Series X	Series T	Series U
	General State Authority	State Highway and Bridge Authority	Capital Improvements	Public School Building Authority	Transportation	Land & Water
1982-83	\$53,062	\$31,483	\$154,568	\$556	\$166,147	\$35,318
1983-84	51,648	31,544	158,723	551	165,716	36,297
1984-85	49,924	30,229	155,269	553	165,346	36,068
1985-86	47,797	30,110	151,371	553	165,031	35,599
1986-87	46,572	28,608	148,104	553	164,911	35,422
1987-88	44,731	26,894	145,276	552	164,997	35,275
1988-89	40,673	25,055	141,635	550	165,050	35,136
1989-90	37,875	18,868	139,704	548	165,066	35,000
1990-91	31,595	12,823	135,944	544	165,074	34,830
1991-92	27,377	7,183	131,776	540	164,976	34,672
1992-93	21,356		122,342	540	164,850	34,507
1993-94	15,545		127,211	539	164,784	34,350
1994-95	6,960		124,712	531	164,956	34,197
1995-96	6,463		115,941	533	136,009	34,090
1996-97	4,804		97,829	529	103,992	28,073
1997-98			89,780	523	99,942	25,314
1998-99			73,965		97,184	20,601
1999-00			66,805		84,609	18,635
2000-01			49,859		66,564	16,594
2001-02			32,414		46,501	11,016
2002-03			14,906		27,775	7,173
2003-04			7,200		17,469	3,760

**PUBLIC DEBT**

	<u>Series D</u>	<u>Series Q</u>	<u>Series V</u>	<u>Series C</u>	<u>Series N</u>	
	Disaster Relief	Project 70	Vietnam Veterans' Compensation	Volunteer Companies Loan Fund	Nursing Home Loan Agency	Total
1982-83	\$14,082	\$5,607	\$4,608	\$1,280	\$4,673	\$471,384
1983-84	13,912	5,493	4,598	2,106	4,661	475,249
1984-85	13,762	4,419	4,594	2,075	4,653	466,892
1985-86	13,627	4,308	4,584	1,856	4,656	459,492
1986-87	13,498	2,421	4,575	1,820	4,655	451,139
1987-88	13,366	761	4,565	1,786	4,658	442,861
1988-89	13,233	763	4,560	1,750	4,653	433,058
1989-90	13,102	764	4,561	1,712	4,654	421,854
1990-91	12,960	763	4,558	1,676	4,649	405,416
1991-92	12,827	769	4,560	1,637	4,650	390,967
1992-93	12,688	770	4,559	1,601	4,659	367,872
1993-94	12,537	769	4,562	1,561	4,668	366,526
1994-95	12,395	775	4,567	1,523	4,677	355,293
1995-96	12,246	779	4,575	1,482	2,421	314,539
1996-97	12,085	780	4,574	1,437	2,418	256,521
1997-98	11,930	778	4,572	525	1,108	234,472
1998-99	10,471	783	2,592	480	1,140	207,216
1999-00	8,514	785	2,601	436		182,385
2000-01	6,833		478	391		140,719
2001-02	6,869		482	350		97,632
2002-03	6,903		487			57,244
2003-04			491			28,920

## Outstanding Indebtedness of Pennsylvania Agencies and Authorities

The indebtedness of the following agencies and authorities is not an obligation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania but represents the debt of those agencies and authorities created by the Commonwealth for a public purpose. These obligations are not considered as debt under the State Constitution because they meet at least one of the following conditions: 1) the obligations are to be repaid from charges for the use of the capital project financed, as determined by the Auditor General, or 2) the obligations are to be repaid from lease rentals and other charges payable by a school district or other local taxing authority, or 3) the obligations are to be repaid by agencies or authorities created for the joint benefit of the Commonwealth and one or more other state governments.

	As of December 31, 1982 (in thousands)	
	Notes	Bonds
<b>Higher Education Facilities Authority</b>		
Acquires, constructs, improves and leases (as lessor) college facilities for colleges and universities within the Commonwealth. Debt service on the bonds is paid from rentals collected for the use of the facilities. ....	..	\$ 255,465
<b>State Public School Building Authority</b>		
Constructs, improves and equips public buildings for local school districts. Debt service on the bonds is paid from rentals collected for the use of the facilities.....	.....	441,214
<b>Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission</b>		
Constructs, maintains and operates the Pennsylvania Turnpike. Debt service on the bonds is paid from tolls and other revenue sources of the Commission.....	.....	85,458
<b>Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority</b>		
Makes mortgage loans to local nonprofit industrial development agencies for the financing of industrial development projects. Debt service on the bonds is paid from loan interest and repayments and other authority revenues.....	.....	110,500
<b>Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency</b>		
Makes construction and permanent mortgage loans to qualified borrowers for the purchase and construction of multi and single family housing for low and moderate income persons or families. Debt service on the bonds is paid from mortgage loan interest and repayments and further secured by the "moral obligation" of the Commonwealth. Debt service on the notes is paid by the sale of the mortgage to a Federal agency.....	\$ 103,772	894,348

**Outstanding Indebtedness of  
Pennsylvania Agencies and Authorities  
(continued)**

As of December 31,  
1982  
(in thousands)  
Notes      Bonds

**Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency**

Makes or guarantees student loans for graduate or undergraduate programs to students or parents, or to lending institutions or postsecondary institutions. Debt service on the bonds is paid by loan interest and repayments and other agency revenues.....

.....

**Pennsylvania Energy Development Authority**

Makes or guarantees loans for energy projects including the conversion and technological improvement of energy systems utilizing Pennsylvania coal or renewable energy resources. Debt service on the bonds is paid by the revenues of the Authority.....

.....

**Delaware River Port Authority**

Created by Pennsylvania and New Jersey to control and operate bridges crossing the Delaware River, it may construct or acquire other bridges or tunnels, projects for port improvement and development and has constructed and operates a rapid transit system. Debt service on the bonds is paid from tolls, fares, rents and other revenue of the Authority.....

.....      \$ 293,170

**Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission**

Created by Pennsylvania and New Jersey to construct, operate and maintain bridges crossing the upper Delaware River. Debt service on the bonds is paid from tolls and other revenues of the Commission.....

.....      4,805

TOTAL .....

\$ 103,772      \$2,084,960



Other Special  
Funds

### ***Benjamin Franklin — Electricity***

*Franklin's most important concepts in the field of electricity were the existence of positive and negative electricity, the fluidity of electricized particles and the nature of lightning and electricity. Franklin invented the lightning rod and from his experiments with the Leyden jar invented and named the battery.*

# Other Special Funds Appendix

This section provides descriptive and financial data for Commonwealth funds which traditionally have been excluded from the Governor's Budget. This information is presented to demonstrate the magnitude and complexity of the Commonwealth's financial structure as well as give some details of the various funds.

# OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS

This appendix contains a brief presentation of all active Commonwealth funds not given an expanded treatment in the other sections of the budget. Previously, the funds shown in this section were given occasional analytical review and information concerning these funds was presented on a selected basis to the extent that they had impact on annual budget considerations.

In a limited number of cases expenditures from funds presented in this section are included in other presentations.

Generally, the Commonwealth uses a modified accrual accounting system wherein receipts are credited on a cash basis and expenditures are reflected when disbursed or committed. All financial data shown herein is on a strictly cash basis, which means that the beginning and ending balances are cash plus investments. Receipts include only those items actually received and credited to the funds by the Department of Revenue. Disbursements represent checks drawn by the Treasury Department and do not include commitments, encumbrances or vouchers payable.

Several funds carrying long-term investments show an adjustment to reflect the current market value of those investments as of June 30, 1982.

This format for displaying financial data was chosen for its simplicity and easy adaptability to all funds. As such, the data may not present the best statement of the funds' condition nor accurately describe the operating characteristics of the funds.

One reoccurring detail on the financial statements requires further explanation. In those funds with complement, the State share of retirement is taken from general revenue of the fund and paid into a restricted account within the fund from which payments are made to the State Employees' Retirement Fund by the Governor's Office. Receipts and disbursements shown as a result of such transactions may not be equal within any given fiscal year.

A more comprehensive explanation of these funds is available in "Report on the Funds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" prepared by the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee. Additional details are also available from the Office of Budget and Administration.

The vast majority of Commonwealth day-to-day activities are financed from the General Fund; however, over time a large number of other funds have been created to more closely relate specific revenue sources to specific programs or to identify particular government programs or activities. These special funds are categorized into six groups to aid in identifying their purpose. These groups are defined below.

**Special Revenue Funds** — These funds are used to account for certain taxes and other revenue earmarked by law to be utilized for a particular purpose.

**Working Capital Funds** — This group includes those funds established to provide capital for some enterprise or operation. Initial fund capital is ordinarily derived as an advance from the General Fund.

**Bond Funds** — Bond Funds are used to account for the receipt and disbursement of bond sale proceeds.

**Sinking Funds** — Sinking Funds accrue moneys for the payment of interest and principal on long-term debt.

**Trust and Agency Funds** — These funds are used to account for assets held by the Commonwealth as trustee or agent for individuals, private organizations and other governmental units.

**Enterprise and Other Funds** — This group accommodates the operation of public service programs financed wholly or mostly by user charges.

## ADMINISTRATION FUND

This fund was created for the administrative costs associated with the Unemployment Compensation Law and the State system of public employment offices (Office of Employment Security). While the fund can receive funds from any source, the majority of revenue results from moneys requisitioned from the Commonwealth's account in the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 8,324	\$ 4,041
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Federal Unemployment Trust Fund .....	\$132,691	\$133,000
Federal CETA Funds .....	3,647	3,000
Other .....	15,728	14,089
Total Receipts .....	152,066	150,089
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$160,390	\$154,130
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 12,155	\$ 12,130
Labor and Industry .....	144,194	138,000
Total Disbursements .....	-156,349	-150,130
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 4,041	\$ 4,000

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND SCRIP FUND

This fund was established in 1862 with \$500,000 received from the sale of lands and scrip which was donated to the Commonwealth by an Act of Congress to establish a college for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts (Pennsylvania State University). The income derived from the investment of the money in the fund plus appropriations which may be made from time to time by the General Assembly serve as revenue to the fund. Moneys in this fund can be disbursed only for use by the officially designated land grant college (Pennsylvania State University) for the benefit of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. The net investment adjustment shown below is to reflect the carrying value of long-term investments as of June 30.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$456	\$628
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Interest on Securities .....	\$ 36	\$ 36
Net Investment Adjustment .....	164	
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	200	36
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$656	\$664
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$ 28	\$ 36
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-28	-36
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$628	\$628

**ANNA R. EABY AND VIOLA V. SHEARER  
MEMORIAL TRUST FUND**

The Office of Budget and Administration created this fund as a result of the bequests contained in the last will and testaments of Anna R. Eaby and Viola V. Shearer. The Administrative Code permits every administrative department to accept gifts and/or donations of money, securities or other personal property, which, or the income of which, is to be used in conducting the work of such department or for the benefit of the inmates or patients of any State institution administered by such department. The fund is replenished by revenue received from investment of these two bequests. The Elizabethtown Hospital for Children and Youth administers the fund and the income produced from the investments is used to provide for needy patients' personal items and recreational and resource materials.

Act 166 of 1982 transferred the operational function of the Elizabethtown Hospital for Children and Youth to the Pennsylvania State University, Milton Hershey Medical Center. In September 1982, these funds were transferred to the Elizabethtown Hospital.

***Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements***

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 51	\$ 87
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Interest on Securities — Anna R. Eaby .....	\$ 2	\$ 2
Interest on Securities — Viola V. Shearer .....	3	3
Net Investment Adjustment .....	35	. . . .
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	40	5
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$ 91	\$ 92
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Health .....	\$ 4	\$ 4
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-4	-4
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 87	\$ 88

## CAPITAL DEBT FUND

Annual appropriations by the General Assembly for payment of interest and principal due on general obligation bonds are credited to this fund. Money in the fund is used solely for the payment of interest and principal due on general obligation bonds. If more money is available than is needed to pay the interest and principal falling due in any one particular fiscal year, such additional money may be used by the Board of Finance and Revenue to retire any other general obligation bonds issued to provide revenue to the Capital Facilities Fund.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 483	\$ 4
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from Other Funds .....	\$303,338	\$310,278
Rentals — Pier 124 .....		4,384
Rentals — State — Aided and State Related Institutions .....	5,714	5,700
Interest Subsidy — Higher Education Construction Projects .....	158	157
Accrued Interest on Bonds Sold .....	73	167
Interest on Securities .....	115	25
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	309,398	320,711
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$309,881	\$320,715
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$309,877	\$320,715
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	—309,877	—320,715
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 4	.....

## CAPITAL FACILITIES FUND

Revenue for this fund derives principally from the sale of general obligation bonds. Such bond debt may not exceed one and three quarter times the average of the annual tax revenues deposited in the preceding five years. This fund has at least one account for each category of capital projects, and interest earned on investment or deposit of moneys in the fund is credited to the account in the fund to which such invested or deposited money was originally credited. Moneys in this fund are used to meet the financial costs of capital projects as authorized by Capital Budget Acts.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 55,809	\$ 21,709
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Sale of Bonds .....	\$ 59,300	\$282,000
Premium on Sale of Bonds .....	85	.....
Interest on Securities .....	5,764	6,000
Other .....	8,657	8,000
Total Receipts .....	73,806	296,000
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$129,615	\$317,709
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
General Services .....	\$ 64,743	\$ 76,961
Transportation .....	66,138	63,158
Treasury .....	-22,975	.....
Total Disbursements .....	-107,906	-140,119
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 21,709	\$177,590

## COAL AND CLAY MINE SUBSIDENCE INSURANCE FUND

This fund was created in 1961 to provide insurance to home owners in mining areas against damages resulting from subsidence. Revenue is derived from premiums paid by policy-holders for subsidence insurance.

The net investment adjustment item is shown below to reflect the carrying value of long term investments as of June 30.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 2,784	\$ 3,473
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Premiums Collected .....	\$ 674	\$ 719
Interest .....	396	407
Net Investment Adjustment .....	77	.....
Total Receipts .....	1,147	1,126
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$ 3,931	\$ 4,599
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Environmental Resources .....	\$ 458	\$ 600
Total Disbursements .....	-458	-600
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 3,473	\$ 3,999

## COAL LANDS IMPROVEMENT FUND

This fund was created in 1965 to finance the restoration of land acquired by the Commonwealth through eminent domain or amicable methods which has been defaced by open pit or strip mining and has been declared a health hazard. Initially the fund was provided a \$1 million appropriation but subsequent revenue is derived from the sale of restored land and interest on investments.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$99	\$109
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Interest .....	\$10	\$10
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	10	10
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$109	\$119
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Environmental Resources .....	.....	.....
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	.....	.....
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	<u>\$109</u>	<u>\$119</u>

## CONRAD WEISER MEMORIAL PARK TRUST FUND

This fund was created to provide for control, management, supervision, restoration and improvement of the Conrad Weiser Memorial Park, Berks County. Source of revenue for the fund is income and interest from the \$20,000 perpetual endowment created by the estate of Colonel Conrad Weiser. The net investment adjustment shown below is to reflect the current market value of long-term investments as of June 30.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$27	\$28
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Interest on Securities .....	\$ 1	\$ 1
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	1	1
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$28	\$29
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Historical and Museum Commission .....	.....	.....
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	.....	.....
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$28	\$29

## DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Act 4 of the 1972 Second Special Legislative Session provided authority for implementation of a \$140 million bond issue for redevelopment of flooded areas within the Commonwealth destroyed by the great storms and flood of September, 1971, and June, 1972. This was amended in October, 1978, to include the flood of July, 1977, and to increase the bond authority by \$50 million to \$190 million. The proceeds from these bonds are paid into the Disaster Relief Fund which is administered by the Department of Community Affairs.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$16,245	\$10,332
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Bond Proceeds .....		\$5,000
Interest Earned .....	\$ 2,378	1,400
Total Receipts .....	2,378	6,400
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$18,623	\$16,732
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Community Affairs .....	\$ 8,291	\$10,000
Treasury .....		
Total Disbursements .....	-8,291	-10,000
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$10,332	\$ 6,732

## DISASTER RELIEF REDEMPTION FUND

This fund is used for the payment of interest and principal due on bonds which were issued to create revenue for the Disaster Relief Fund. Money in the fund in excess of that needed to pay the interest and principal due in any one fiscal period may be used for the purchase and retirement of all or any part of such bonds issued which are still outstanding. The receipts of this fund include repayment of any moneys provided from the Disaster Relief Fund and annual General Fund appropriations of the amount necessary to insure sufficient money is available to pay interest and principal due on Disaster Relief bonds.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 57	\$ 57
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$14,248	\$14,025
Accrued Interest on Bonds Sold .....	.....	.....
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	14,248	14,025
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$14,305	\$14,082
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$14,248	\$14,082
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	- 14,248	- 14,082
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 57	.....

## EMPLOYMENT FUND FOR THE BLIND

This fund, administered by the Department of Public Welfare, was created June 13, 1967, to make loans to blind persons to purchase equipment, stock, merchandise and accessories necessary to put into operation a vending or refreshment stand or other suitable business enterprises in some suitable location to be leased or arranged for by the Department of Public Welfare.

Monies credited to this fund include: (1) repayment of money advanced to blind persons for the purchase of merchandise, equipment, stock and accessories; (2) rental fees paid by blind persons for leasing equipment and accessories purchased, owned, installed and maintained by the Department of Public Welfare; (3) percentage of the profits from vending machines in State buildings wherein a restaurant or cafeteria is operated by the Department of General Services and (4) any grants or contributions from the Federal government.

At no time is the fund to exceed the sum of \$150,000.

### *Statement of Cash Flow*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 483	\$ 285
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Federal Reimbursement - Business Enterprise Program .....	\$ 71	\$ 200
Vending Stand Equipment Rentals .....	291	300
Vending Machine Receipts .....	133	150
Other .....	55	70
Total Receipts .....	550	720
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$1,033	\$1,005
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Public Welfare .....	\$ 748	\$ 900
Total Disbursements .....	— 748	— 900
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 285	\$ 105

## ENERGY DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Energy Development Fund was created by Act 280 of 1982. The fund provides the vehicle to accomplish the purposes of the Pennsylvania Energy Development Authority including the sale of bonds. Activities of the fund include preparation of the energy development plan, payment of initial administrative costs, the making of grants and loans for limited research which will make the greatest possible contributions to energy conservation and development, and the establishment of reserves in respect to loans guaranteed or bonds issued by the Authority.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	.....	.....
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Oil Overcharge Consent Order Funds .....	.....	\$1,400
Sale of Bonds .....	.....	.....
Interest .....	.....	60
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	.....	<u>\$1,460</u>
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	.....	<u>\$1,460</u>
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Pennsylvania Energy Development Authority .....	.....	\$1,400
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	.....	<u>- 1,400</u>
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 60</u>

## FIRE INSURANCE TAX FUND

The revenue for the Fire Insurance Tax Fund results from the two percent tax paid upon premiums received from foreign (out-of-state) fire insurance companies on business done within the Commonwealth. All money in the fund, except interest, is paid to incorporated local governments in Pennsylvania based on the amount of foreign fire insurance sold in that city, town, township or borough. This money must be paid by the local governmental organization into the relief, pension or retirement fund of the recognized fire fighting organization serving the city, town, township or borough. Interest earned on money in this fund is transferred to the State Insurance Fund.

### *Statement of Cash Flow*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$20,614	\$21,498
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Foreign Fire Insurance Premiums Tax Payable to Municipalities .....	\$21,452	\$22,300
Total Receipts .....	21,452	22,300
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$42,066	\$43,798
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Revenue .....	\$20,568	\$21,500
Total Disbursements .....	-20,568	-21,500
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$21,498	\$22,298

## HIGHER EDUCATION ASSISTANCE FUND

Moneys in this fund are currently used for the following purposes: (1) maintenance of a monetary reserve to be used for all expenses associated with loans guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA); (2) provision of scholarships; (3) provision of grants to nonsectarian private postsecondary educational institutions; (4) provision of grants to institutions of higher learning for the purpose of helping the institution secure Federal funds to provide direct financial aid to students; and (5) payment of PHEAA administrative costs. Revenue to this fund is derived from appropriations by the General Assembly of General Fund money, gifts, Federal funds and interest earnings and servicing fees. The net investment adjustment item is shown below to reflect the current market value of long term investments as of June 30.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 77,675	\$ 89,956
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$ 92,508	\$ 99,167
Interest Earnings .....	10,923	10,289
Federal Revenue .....	42,711	44,480
Other .....	45,834	34,060
Net Investment Adjustment .....	2,420	.....
Total Receipts .....	194,396	187,996
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$272,071	\$277,952
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 696	\$ 922
Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency ..	181,419	184,940
Total Disbursements .....	- 182,115	- 185,862
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 89,956	\$ 92,090

## HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION FUND

The Highway Beautification Fund was created by Act 5, 1966 Third Special Session. Activities include control of outdoor advertising, control of junkyards, and landscaping and scenic development. Although General Fund monies were initially appropriated to establish the fund, highway beautification activities are now supported fully by Federal aid, licenses and fees, fines and penalties, and interest.

Each year the Governor issues executive authorizations which establish the amount to be spent by the Department of Transportation in each of the three highway beautification activities.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 170	\$ 226
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Licenses and Fees .....	\$ 305	\$ 299
Federal Highway Beautification Funds .....	376	1,503
Other .....	18	20
Total Receipts .....	699	1,822
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$ 869	\$2,048
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Transportation .....	\$ 643	\$1,932
Treasury .....	.....	1
Total Disbursements .....	-643	-1,933
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 226	\$ 115

## HISTORICAL PRESERVATION FUND

This fund was created for expenditure by the Historical and Museum Commission for the preservation, care and maintenance of State historical properties, museums and records and for the financing of historical research and publication programs. Money in the fund can also be used to purchase publications and souvenirs of a historical nature for sale at Commission administered properties. This fund is made up of moneys arising from the sale of publications of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and all moneys received from admission fees or other sales by the Commission at the State historical properties and/or museums. Most of the revenue results from admission fees and sale of publications and souvenirs.

### *Statement of Cash Flow*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 466	\$ 757
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Admission Fees .....	\$ 375	\$ 390
Other .....	243	273
Total Receipts .....	618	663
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$1,084	\$1,420
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Historical and Museum Commission .....	\$ 327	682
Total Disbursements .....	-327	-682
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 757	\$ 738

## HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUND

The fund was established in the Department of Public Welfare in 1947. Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1973 transferred the administration of this fund to the Department of Health. The fund receives Federal moneys and transmits them to approved public health facilities and services (hospital, mental health center, sheltered workshops) construction project applicants. The fund continues to be administered by the department in accordance with requirements of the United States Public Health Service Grant-in-Aid Manual.

Moneys received from the Federal Government for approved projects are credited to the fund and used solely for payments due applicants for work performed or purchases made in carrying out approved projects of construction, modernization and equipping nonprofit and publicly owned hospitals and related health care services agencies.

### *Statement of Cash Flow*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 87	\$ 35
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Receipts from the Federal Government .....	\$ 294	\$ 529
Interest on Securities and Redeposit of Checks.....	30	.....
Total Receipts .....	324	529
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$ 411	\$ 564
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Health .....	\$ 376	\$ 529
Total Disbursements .....	-376	-529
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 35	\$ 35

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

To this fund are credited General Fund appropriations made by the General Assembly to the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority (PIDA). The moneys are used to make loans to local industrial development agencies to stimulate economic activity in areas of high unemployment. Repayments of loans, while not credited to this fund, are used by PIDA to make additional loans.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 2,287	\$ 9,319
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$14,850	\$15,000
Interest on Securities .....	768	770
Total Receipts .....	15,618	15,770
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$17,905	\$25,089
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Commerce .....	\$ 8,586	\$19,000
Total Disbursements .....	— 8,586	— 19,000
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 9,319	\$ 6,089

## LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT FUND

This fund was created in 1968 to finance projects to eliminate land and water scars, air pollution and subsidence due to past coal mining operations, to aid political subdivisions in constructing or improving sewage treatment plants, to develop public outdoor recreation lands and to aid local governments in acquiring land for recreation purposes. In addition, administrative expenses incurred in support of any of these activities may be paid with monies in this fund. Revenue is derived from the sale of Land and Water Development Bonds as approved by the electorate on May 16, 1967. The bond proceeds are not to exceed \$500 million.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$10,809	\$ 195
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Sale of Bonds .....	\$ 200	\$10,000
Federal Augmentations .....	\$4,348	1,879
Other .....	684	700
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	5,232	12,579
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$16,041	\$12,774
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 568	\$ 600
Fish Commission .....	669	769
Game Commission .....	600	430
Community Affairs .....	850	4,440
Historical and Museum Commission .....	359	639
Environmental Resources .....	12,800	3,500
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-15,846	-10,378
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 195	\$ 2,396

## LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT SINKING FUND

Moneys in this fund result from annual appropriations by the General Assembly and interest and dividends on moneys in the Land and Water Development Fund. These moneys are used solely for payment of interest and principal due on outstanding Land and Water Development Bonds.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 188	\$ 108
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$33,737	\$34,559
Interest on Securities .....	1,039	625
Interest Earned — Grant Bank Accounts .....	1	.....
Accrued Interest on Bonds Sold .....	.....	26
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	<b>34,777</b>	<b>35,210</b>
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	<b>\$34,965</b>	<b>\$35,318</b>
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$34,857	\$35,318
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	<b>—34,857</b>	<b>—35,318</b>
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	<b>\$ 108</b>	<b>.....</b>

## LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND

The Liquid Fuels Tax Fund was created in 1931 by an act of the General Assembly to assist in funding the local roads system. One-half cent per gallon of the tax on gasoline and diesel fuel is deposited into the fund for semi-annual distribution to county governments and payment of registration fees for vehicles operated by mass transportation systems. After payment of fees, remaining funds are allocated to the counties on a road mileage-population formula and must be used for highway purposes. Since the majority of counties have direct jurisdiction over a limited number of roads, a large portion of these funds are further allocated by the counties to their political subdivisions.

### *Statement of Cash Flow*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 626	\$ 918
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Tax on Gasoline .....	\$22,088	\$22,576
Tax on Diesel Fuel .....	3,536	3,993
Miscellaneous .....	22	.....
Total Receipts .....	25,646	26,569
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$26,272	\$27,487
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$ 60	.....
Revenue .....	25,294	26,813
Total Disbursements .....	-25,354	-26,813
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 918	\$ 674

## LIQUOR LICENSE FUND

This fund serves as a pass-through account for fees for hotel, restaurant and club liquor and/or beer licenses. These fees are returned semi-annually to the municipalities in which the licensees are located. Interest earned on fund deposits is credited to the General Fund.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$2,462	\$2,507
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Liquor License Fees .....	\$5,357	\$5,355
Beer License Fees .....	130	130
Other .....	-7	.....
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	5,480	5,485
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$7,942	\$7,992
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Liquor Control Board .....	\$5,435	\$5,435
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-5,435	-5,435
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$2,507	\$2,557

## MANUFACTURING FUND

This fund created in 1915, codified the laws, some dating from the late 19th century, dealing with prison inmate labor. Receipts come from the sale of inmate produced goods to government agencies or government assisted nonprofit organizations.

Expenditures are made for the purchase of raw materials, machinery, inmate wages, non-inmate labor and other costs involved in the sale and manufacture of goods.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 887	\$ 794
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Sale of Manufactured Products .....	\$12,290	\$13,447
Other .....	768	353
Total Receipts .....	13,058	13,800
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$13,945	\$14,594
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 416	\$ 449
Correction .....	12,735	13,245
Total Disbursements .....	- 13,151	- 13,694
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 794	\$ 900

## MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY CATASTROPHE LOSS FUND

This fund was created in 1975 to make available professional liability insurance at a reasonable cost to health care providers and to establish a system through which injured parties can obtain a prompt determination and adjudication of their claims. Revenue is derived by levying an annual surcharge on health care providers. The net investment adjustment shown below is to reflect the current market value of long-term investments as of June 30.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$14,736	\$27,733
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Surcharges .....	\$27,265	\$38,242
Interest .....	2,916	2,272
Other .....	107	.....
Net Investment Adjustment .....	2,681	.....
Total Receipts .....	32,969	40,514
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$47,705	\$68,247
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$19,972	\$39,114
Total Disbursements .....	- 19,972	- 39,114
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$27,733	\$29,133

## MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT FUND

This fund was created in 1974 to accommodate the operations of the Pennsylvania Minority Business Development Authority. Receipts come from loan repayments, transfer of General Fund appropriations and interest. The Authority also has the power to issue bonds or other obligations which would provide another source of income. To date this has not been done.

Expenditures are made for loans to minority business enterprises and for operating expenses of the Authority.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$1,610	\$2,577
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$1,980	\$2,000
Loan Principal Repayments .....	274	315
Loan Interest .....	235	260
Other .....	269	400
Total Receipts .....	2,758	2,975
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$4,368	\$5,552
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Commerce .....	\$1,791	\$2,000
Total Disbursements .....	-1,791	-2,000
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$2,577	\$3,552

## NURSING HOME LOAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

This fund serves as a depository for proceeds from the sale of General Obligation Bonds approved by referendum May 21, 1974. Net proceeds are transferred to the Nursing Home Loan Fund as needed. Interest earnings in this fund and bond proceeds not required for nursing home loans are paid into the Nursing Home Loan Sinking Fund for debt retirement.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$11,163	\$ 6,280
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Bond Proceeds .....	.....	.....
Total Receipts .....	.....	.....
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$11,163	\$ 6,280
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$ 4,883	\$ 5,094
Total Disbursements .....	-4,883	-5,094
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 6,280	\$ 1,186

## NURSING HOME LOAN FUND

Loans to nursing homes for repairs, reconstruction and rehabilitation to meet safety code standards are made from this fund. Loans are made from bond proceeds transferred from the Nursing Home Loan Development Fund. Repayments of loans are transferred from this fund to the General Fund.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	.....	.....
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from Nursing Home Loan Development Fund .....	\$4,883	\$5,094
Loan Principal and Interest Payments .....	.....	.....
Total Receipts .....	\$4,883	\$5,094
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$4,883	\$5,094
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Commerce .....	\$4,883	\$5,094
Total Disbursements .....	-4,883	-5,094
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	.....	.....

## NURSING HOME LOAN SINKING FUND

Moneys in this fund are used solely for the redemption of Nursing Home Bonds at maturity and all interest payable on such bonds. The moneys used for this purpose are derived from earnings received from investment or deposit of moneys in the Nursing Home Loan Development Fund which are credited to this fund. An annual appropriation by the General Assembly necessary for payment of the interest and principal falling due for nursing home loan bonds is also credited to this fund.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 220	\$ 353
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$3,333	\$3,120
Interest on Securities .....	1,519	1,200
Total Receipts .....	4,852	4,320
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$5,072	\$4,673
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$4,719	\$4,673
Total Disbursements .....	-4,719	-4,673
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 353	.....

## OIL AND GAS LEASE FUND

Created in 1955, this fund is used to finance conservation, recreation, dams or flood control projects or to match any Federal grants made for those purposes. Revenues are derived from rents and royalties from oil and gas leases of Commonwealth owned land with the exception of rents and royalties from land owned by either the Pennsylvania Game or Fish Commissions. Those revenues are paid into Game and Fish Funds.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$7,050	\$ 9,851
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Rents and Royalties .....	\$7,561	\$4,000
Interest .....	1,307	1,200
Other .....	50	35
Total Receipts .....	8,918	5,235
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$15,968	\$15,086
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 29	\$ 30
Environmental Resources .....	6,088	10,337
Total Disbursements .....	-6,117	-10,367
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 9,851	\$ 4,719

**PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION TRUST FUND**

This fund, approved under special Act No. 113 (P.L. 185), approved May 21, 1931, is administered by the Governor, Auditor General, State Treasurer and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. The interest received from investment of the \$33,000 perpetual endowment to this fund in bonds of the Commonwealth, or any of its political subdivisions, is credited to the fund. Interest earned on investments is used for the restoration, maintenance and improvement of the Cornwall Charcoal Furnace, Cornwall Borough, Lebanon County.

**Statement of Cash Flow**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$52	\$56
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Interest on Securities .....	\$ 2	\$ 2
Donation for Linderman Trust .....	10	.....
Total Receipts .....	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	<u>\$64</u>	<u>\$58</u>
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Total Disbursements .....	<u>-8</u>	.....
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	<u><u>\$56</u></u>	<u><u>\$58</u></u>

## PENNSYLVANIA MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT FUND

Act 15 of 1974 created the Pennsylvania Municipal Retirement System which replaced the "Municipal Employees Retirement Law" and the "Municipal Police Retirement Law" and combined all employees covered under both into a state-related municipal system.

The fund established under that Act provides for payment of retirement allowances to officers, employees, fireman and police of political subdivisions (county, cities, boroughs, townships of the first and second class).

Any municipality may elect by ordinance to join the system. Revenues are generated from the contributions of the members of the system and investment earnings.

The Board established under Act 15 has control over the system's operation. The net investment adjustment shown below is to reflect current market value of long-term investments as of June 30.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$49,243	\$64,174
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Contributions .....	\$11,404	\$11,960
Other .....	8,383	10,000
Net Investment Adjustment .....	10,771	.....
Total Receipts .....	30,558	21,960
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$79,801	\$97,676
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 35	\$ 35
Municipal Employees Retirement Board .....	4,050	4,365
Total Disbursements .....	-4,085	-4,400
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$75,716	\$93,276

## PROJECT 70 LAND ACQUISITION FUND

This fund was created in 1965 to finance the Commonwealth's cost of acquiring land for recreation, conservation or historical purposes and to aid local governments in acquiring land for the same purposes. As of December 31, 1970, all unencumbered money in this fund was paid into the Project 70 Land Acquisition Sinking Fund and currently this fund is inactive with the exception of some encumbrances due to pending litigation. Revenue for the fund was provided by a bond issue approved by the electorate on November 4, 1963 with the proceeds not to exceed \$70 million dollars.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 719	\$ 649
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Other .....	.....	.....
Total Receipts .....	.....	.....
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$ 719	\$ 649
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Environmental Resources .....	\$ 70	\$ 100
Total Disbursements .....	—70	—100
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 649	\$ 549

## PROJECT 70 LAND ACQUISITION SINKING FUND

Annual appropriations by the General Assembly for payment of interest and principal falling due on Project 70 Bonds are credited to this fund. In addition, interest resulting from investment or deposit of money in the Project 70 Land Acquisition Fund is credited to this fund. All unencumbered moneys in the Project 70 Land Acquisition Fund as of December 31, 1970, were transferred to this fund. Moneys reimbursed to the Commonwealth by political subdivisions for inappropriate use of Project 70 are credited to this fund if the Project 70 Land Acquisition Fund is no longer active. Moneys in this fund are used solely to pay interest accruing on Project 70 bonds and for the redemption of such bonds.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 117	\$ 141
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$5,544	\$5,376
Sale of Real Estate .....	1	.....
Interest on Securities .....	98	90
Total Receipts .....	5,643	5,466
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$5,760	\$5,607
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$5,619	\$5,607
Total Disbursements .....	-5,619	-5,607
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 141	.....

## PURCHASING FUND

Created in 1933, this fund finances the purchase of materials, supplies and equipment by the Department of General Services for use of other departments, boards and commissions. Also salaries for the personnel administering the fund are paid by the fund. Revenue sources are periodic appropriations from the General Fund and reimbursements by other departments, boards and commissions for the materials and supplies provided them.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 1,913	\$ 2,073
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Reimbursement from other agencies .....	\$27,282	\$28,000
General Fund Loan .....	8,500	7,500
Other .....	593	400
Total Receipts .....	36,375	35,900
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$38,288	\$37,973
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 164	\$ 175
General Services* .....	36,051	36,000
Total Disbursements .....	-36,215	-36,175
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 2,073	\$ 1,798

\*Includes repayment of General Fund loan.

## REAL ESTATE RECOVERY FUND

This fund was established in 1980 to reimburse aggrieved persons the amount unpaid upon judgements, from competent jurisdiction, against any person licensed by the Real Estate Commission. Revenue is derived from additional fees paid by licensees, with interest on investments being retained by the fund.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$573	\$700
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Additional License Fees .....	\$ 48	\$ 55
Interest .....	79	60
Total Receipts .....	127	115
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$700	\$815
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
State .....	.....	\$ 60
Total Disbursements .....	.....	-60
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$700	\$755

## REHABILITATION CENTER FUND

This fund was created May 13, 1959, for the operation of the Johnstown Rehabilitation Center and is funded by moneys arising from fees for services rendered by the center. Most of these services are rendered to vocational rehabilitation clients.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 974	\$ 1,022
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Clients Fees .....	\$8,207	\$8,353
Other.....	972	975
Total Receipts .....	9,179	9,328
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$10,153	\$10,350
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices.....	\$ 696	\$ 700
Labor and Industry.....	8,435	8,600
Total Disbursements.....	-9,131	-9,300
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$1,022	\$ 1,050

## SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT FUND

The Public School Employees' Retirement Fund provides for receipt and accounting of member and employer contributions, investment of those funds and payment of benefits to retired school employees.

The employer contribution, which is shared equally by the employing school district and the Commonwealth, is determined by the fund's actuary. The Commonwealth contribution is made by an annual appropriation from the General Fund and paid quarterly to the fund.

Earnings from investments provide additional revenue and pay for the expenses of the Public School Employees' Retirement Board. The Board is responsible for management of the fund and payment of benefits.

The cash balance shown in the statement includes substantial investment assets; the net investment discount item is included to reflect the current market value of long-term investments as of June 30.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$3,893,168	\$4,253,418
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund — Employer Contribution .....	\$ 264,961	\$ 277,600
Transfers from State Retirement System .....	1,911	2,000
Contribution of School Employees .....	175,845	190,000
Returned Contributions of School Employees .....	6,126	7,000
Contributions of School Districts .....	238,313	260,000
Interest on Securities .....	457,366	495,000
Other .....	1,284	2,000
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	1,145,806	1,233,600
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$5,038,974	\$5,487,018
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 370	\$ 400
Treasury .....	14	15
Public School Employees' Retirement Board .....	555,149	580,000
Net Investment Adjustment .....	230,023	39,022
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	— 785,556	— 619,437
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$4,253,418	\$4,867,581

\*The net investment adjustment indicates market values as of June 30, 1982 which reflect unusually depressed conditions. The net investment adjustment as of December 31, 1982 was substantially increased, reflecting improved market values.

## SINKING FUND

Appropriations by the General Assembly constitute the major source of revenue to this fund. This one sinking fund existed prior to the practice of having a sinking fund for each separate bond fund. Moneys are held in this fund to cover the possible redemption of Commonwealth notes and bonds which had maturity dates from 1841 through 1871. There has been no activity on these old outstanding obligations, reportedly, since 1929. The redemption value of those obligations is \$141,320.06. Money not needed to pay principal or interest on Commonwealth debt may also be used to suppress insurrection or defend the State in war, in accordance with the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Money in this fund may be invested only in United States or Commonwealth bonds. Interest accumulating on moneys remaining in the fund is credited to the State School Fund.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$404	\$447
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Interest on Securities .....	\$ 43	\$ 15
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	43	15
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$447	\$462
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	.....	\$321
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	.....	-321
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$447	\$141

## SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION FUND

This fund was established to hold both employers' and employees' share of social security deductions of Commonwealth and local government or other instrumentality employes for payment of Social Security benefits under the Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA). Withdrawals from the Fund are made to the Federal Agency in amounts required to extend the benefits of eligible employes under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system and for payment of refunds and overpayments made by a political subdivision.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 8,205	\$ 13,352
<b>Receipts:</b>		
State Employes .....	\$ 289,264	\$ 323,976
Public School Employes .....	433,869	461,978
Political Subdivisions Employes .....	246,810	277,101
Other .....	5,868	6,337
Total Receipts .....	975,811	1,069,392
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$ 984,016	\$1,082,744
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Labor and Industry .....	\$ 970,664	\$1,069,355
Total Disbursements .....	-970,664	-1,069,355
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 13,352	\$ 13,389

## SOLID WASTE — RESOURCE RECOVERY DEVELOPMENT FUND

Created in 1974, this fund provides financial assistance to municipalities in the planning, development, construction and operation of resource recovery and solid waste disposal facilities. Loans for new facilities are restricted to municipalities in seventh and eighth class counties, while loans for existing facilities are restricted to municipalities in fifth through eighth class counties. Revenue is provided through appropriations by the General Assembly and by the repayment of loans made to municipalities.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$3,887	\$4,065
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Interest .....	\$ 586	\$ 642
Total Receipts .....	586	642
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$4,473	\$4,707
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Environmental Resources .....	\$ 408	\$1,100
Total Disbursements .....	-408	-1,100
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$4,065	\$3,607

## SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION FUND

The purpose of this fund, administered by the Department of Labor and Industry, is to cover those administrative expenses of the Unemployment Compensation Law not properly and validly chargeable to the Administration Fund. The receipts of the fund are generated from interest and penalties collected from employers under provisions of the Unemployment Compensation Law. Total expenditures from the fund are limited to no more than \$200,000 in any fiscal year and all moneys in excess of \$200,000 in the fund are transferred to the Unemployment Contribution Compensation Fund.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 231	\$2,175
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Interest and Penalties .....	\$1,860	\$2,000
Other .....	115	100
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	1,975	2,100
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$2,206	\$4,275
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Labor and Industry .....	\$ 31	\$4,075
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-31	-4,075
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$2,175	\$ 200

## STATE COLLEGE EXPERIMENTAL FARM FUND

Act 56, approved May 13, 1887, authorized the sale of the eastern and western experimental farms which were purchased with Federal land grant moneys in 1862. These farms were sold for \$17,000 in 1888 and the proceeds were placed in this fund to be invested in bonds of the Commonwealth at 6 percent per annum with the interest serving as an ongoing revenue to this fund.

The net investment adjustment item is shown below to reflect the current market value of long term investments as of June 30.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$17	\$25
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Miscellaneous .....	\$ 2	\$ 2
Net Investment Adjustment .....	7	. . . .
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	9	2
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$26	\$27
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$ 1	\$ 1
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-1	-1
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$25	\$26

## STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT FUND

This fund was created in 1924 to accumulate reserves for the payment of pensions to former State employes.

Money in this fund is used to pay retirement, disability, and death benefits to members of the State Employees' Retirement System and their beneficiaries. Membership in the system is mandatory for most state employes, and employes of non-state entities; such as, the Pennsylvania State University, the Turnpike Commission, the Delaware River Port Authority, and other public and quasi-public institutions authorized by the Retirement Code.

Revenue to the fund comes from employe contributions, employer contributions from the Commonwealth and other employers, and income derived from investments of the fund. Employer contributions are an actuarially determined percentage of payroll sufficient to fund current and future benefit payments. Investment income is used to credit interest to each member's account; to pay the administrative expenses of the Retirement System; and to accumulate reserves for the payment of future benefits.

Management of the fund and payment of benefits is overseen by the State Employees' Retirement Board.

The cash balance shown in the statement includes substantial investment assets; the net investment adjustment item is to reflect the carrying value of long term investments as of June 30.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$2,654,304	\$3,119,313
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Contributions of Employes .....	\$117,489	\$127,100
State Share Contribution .....	319,128	420,000
Casualty Premium Tax .....	8,826	9,223
Interest on Securities .....	302,020	335,986
Other .....	673	580
Net Investment Adjustment .....	55,877	.....
Total Receipts .....	804,013	892,889
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$3,458,317	\$4,012,202
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
State Employees Retirement System .....	\$338,840	\$372,924
Treasury .....	7	.....
Executive Offices .....	157	.....
Net Investment Adjustment .....	.....	.....
Total Disbursements .....	- 339,004	- 372,924
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$3,119,313	\$3,639,278

## STATE INSURANCE FUND

Created in 1915, this fund finances expenditures relating to the rebuilding, restoring or replacing of buildings, structures, equipment or other property owned by the Commonwealth which have been damaged or destroyed by fire or other casualty. This includes natural or man made disasters. Revenue is derived from interest earned by the fund, interest received from the Fire Insurance Tax Fund and from reimbursements by insurance companies. If needed, money may also be directly appropriated to this fund. Any amount in the fund in excess of \$3 million on December 31st of each year shall be transferred to the General Fund. This fund satisfies the requirements of the Federal Government for Disaster Insurance program.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$2,401	\$2,107
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Recovered Damages .....	\$ 78	\$ 100
Interest .....	2,136	2,000
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	2,214	2,100
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$4,615	\$4,207
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
General Services .....	\$2,508	\$2,100
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-2,508	-2,100
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$2,107	\$2,107

## STATE RESTAURANT FUND

This fund was created in 1943 to finance the purchase and maintenance of equipment for the operation of the restaurant in the State Capitol as well as any other restaurants in other State Office Buildings. Revenue is derived from the profits earned from the operation of the restaurants and vending machines in the Main Capitol Building and other State Office Buildings.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$289	\$341
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue from General Operations .....	\$ 34	\$ 9
Other .....	38	35
Total Receipts .....	72	44
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$361	\$385
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
General Services .....	\$ 20	\$ 20
Total Disbursements .....	-20	-20
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$341	\$365

## STATE SCHOOL FUND

The fund was established in 1911 and is funded primarily by the sale of escheated estates and other nonpublic real estate and interest earnings of the Sinking Fund. Recent changes in the escheat law and lack of interest earnings from the Sinking Fund or investment of moneys in the State School Fund have resulted in a low revenue level; this fund is active in only a limited sense.

The original purpose of the fund was to equalize educational advantages across the Commonwealth; to provide advancements to school districts temporarily in need of aid; and to promote education in the conservation of natural resources, forestry, agriculture and other industrial pursuits. The law was amended in 1960 to change the purpose to equalization of educational opportunities, and paying part of the cost of repair or alteration of local public school or State college buildings when they are required to satisfy requirements of the Department of Labor and Industry or other relevant governmental agency.

Expenditures from the fund are made at the direction of the State Board of Education. No payment has been made to schools for several years; the last grant was in 1978 to the Department of Education for a special study project.

### *Statement of Cash Flow*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 59	\$ 67
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Historical and Museum Commission; Sale of unappropriated lands .....	\$ 6	.....
Sinking Fund: Interest .....	.....	\$310
Treasury: Interest .....	2	.....
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$ 67	\$377
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Education .....	.....	.....
Total Disbursements .....	.....	.....
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 67	\$377

## STATE STORES FUND

The State Stores Fund serves as the general operating fund for the Liquor Control Board. To this fund are credited revenues from the sale of goods in State Liquor Stores, fees not credited to the Liquor License Fund, fines and penalties, losses and damages recovered and loans from the General Fund to provide working capital. Expenditures cover all costs associated with the operation and administration of the Liquor Stores System and enforcement of the Liquor Control Law. Any surplus is transferred to the General Fund.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 18,119	\$ 24,892
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Fees .....	\$ 5,662	\$ 5,660
Fines and Penalties .....	618	615
Sale of Goods .....	750,165	776,550
Recovered Losses and Damages .....	654	650
General Fund Loans .....	54,000	54,000
Other .....	16,287	15,075
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	827,386	852,550
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$845,505	\$877,442
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$ 7	.....
Executive Offices .....	10,087	\$ 10,000
Liquor Control Board* .....	810,519	861,407
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-820,613	-871,407
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 24,892	\$ 6,035

\*Includes repayment of General Fund Loan

## STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

The State Workmen's Insurance Fund (SWIF) was created by the Act of June 2, 1915, and operates within the Department of Labor and Industry. It is a self-sustaining fund providing workmen's compensation insurance to employers, including those refused policies by private insurance firms. SWIF is subject to underwriting rules, classifications and rates promulgated by rating bureaus authorized by the State Insurance Commissioner. Premium rates are established by them based on the history of accidents by industry. Administrative costs are paid from the fund including expenses related to Insurance Department and Auditor General examinations. The net investment adjustment shown below is to reflect the current market value of long-term investments as of June 30.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$375,857	\$530,940
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Premiums .....	\$124,394	\$114,450
Other .....	55,219	61,515
Net Investment Adjustment .....	77,339	.....
Total Receipts .....	256,952	175,965
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$632,809	\$706,905
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 419	\$ 425
Labor and Industry .....	101,450	129,859
Total Disbursements .....	- 101,869	- 130,284
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$530,940	\$576,621

## SURFACE MINING CONSERVATION AND RECLAMATION FUND

This fund was created in 1945 to finance reclamation projects on land scarred by surface mining. Projects include recontouring, terracing and planting of trees, shrubs and grasses. Revenues are provided by charging surface mining operators for licenses and permits and by fining them for failing to apply for the licenses and permits as well as by forfeiture of collateral bonds, cash or securities for failure to comply with an approved reclamation plan.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 6,790	\$ 9,472
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Licenses and Fees .....	\$ 1,970	\$ 2,000
Interest .....	1,074	770
Forfeiture of Bonds .....	591	550
Trust Account Collateral .....	795	710
Other .....	343	303
Total Receipts .....	4,773	4,333
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$11,563	\$13,805
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 70	\$ 75
Environmental Resources .....	2,021	4,685
Total Disbursements .....	-2,091	-4,760
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 9,472	\$ 9,045

## TAX NOTE SINKING FUND

Moneys in this fund are used solely for the payment of principal and interest on tax anticipation notes. Repayment of tax anticipation notes must be accomplished before the end of the fiscal period in which the notes were issued. Moneys in this fund derive from transfers from the General Fund or Motor License Fund. The amount of money transferred from either of these two funds during one fiscal year is proportionate to the amount each such fund received from the sale of tax anticipation notes.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	.....	.....
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$902,770	\$994,265
Total Receipts .....	902,770	994,265
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$902,770	\$994,265
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$902,770	\$994,265
Total Disbursements .....	-902,770	-994,265
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	.....	.....

## UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFIT PAYMENT FUND

Employers' contributions under the Unemployment Compensation Law are credited to the Commonwealth's account in the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund. Requisitions of money from the Trust Fund for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits to eligible individuals are the revenue for the Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payment Fund.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 5,431	\$ 132
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Requisitions from Federal Trust Fund .....	\$1,568,783	\$2,327,000
Other .....	740	800
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	1,569,523	2,327,800
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$1,574,954	\$2,327,932
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Labor and Industry .....	\$1,574,822	\$2,326,932
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-1,574,822	-2,326,932
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 132	\$ 1,000

## UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CONTRIBUTION FUND

This fund was created to hold moneys collected from employers under the Unemployment Compensation Law and, except for refunds of collections or transfers to the Special Administration Fund, the moneys are transferred to the United States Treasury for credit to the Commonwealth's account in the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund established under Section 904 of the Social Security Act.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 8	\$ 144
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Contributions of Employers .....	\$ 979,319	\$1,134,500
Other.....	7	8
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	979,326	1,134,508
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$ 979,334	\$1,134,652
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Labor and Industry.....	\$ 979,190	\$1,134,635
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-979,190	-1,134,635
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 144	\$ 17

## VIETNAM CONFLICT VETERAN'S COMPENSATION FUND

Created in 1968, this fund provides payments to residents of the Commonwealth who were in active service in the Vietnam Theatre of Operations, as defined for the award of the Vietnam Service Medal, or their beneficiaries. The maximum compensation is \$750.00 except in case of death when it is \$1,000.00. Salaries and other necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Vietnam Conflict Veteran's Compensation Act are also paid from the fund. Revenue was derived from a bond issue that was approved by the electorate on November 6, 1973.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 307	\$ 340
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Interest .....	\$ 34	\$ 38
Total Receipts .....	34	38
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$ 341	\$ 378
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$ 1	\$ 3
Total Disbursements .....	-1	-3
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 340	\$ 375

## VIETNAM CONFLICT VETERANS' COMPENSATION SINKING FUND

The moneys in this fund are derived from appropriations by the General Assembly. Moneys in this fund are used to redeem or pay interest on bonds issued to develop revenue for the Vietnam Conflict Veterans's Compensation Fund.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 8	\$ 8
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$4,611	\$4,600
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	4,611	4,600
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$4,619	\$4,608
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$4,611	\$4,608
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-4,611	-4,608
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 8	.....

## VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FUND

This fund, administered by the State Board of Vocational Rehabilitation (Department of Labor and Industry), was created to provide vocational rehabilitation services to any person who has a disability (mental or physical) which constitutes a handicap to employment or to achievement of an independent living status. Services can be provided directly or through a purchase of service arrangement. Receipts for this fund come from Federal vocational rehabilitation funds, transfer of General Fund appropriations (for matching the Federal funds) and interest earned.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 2,632	\$ 7,697
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$ 9,900	\$10,400
Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Funds .....	42,869	42,000
Other .....	7,717	3,000
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	60,486	55,400
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$63,118	\$63,097
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 2,804	\$ 3,200
Labor and Industry .....	52,617	57,897
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-55,421	-61,097
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 7,697	\$ 2,000

## VOLUNTEER COMPANIES LOAN FUND

On November 2, 1975, a voter referendum authorized a \$10,000,000 bond issue to be used for acquisition and replacement of volunteer fire, ambulance and rescue company equipment and facilities. A second voter referendum in November 1981, authorized an additional \$15,000,000 to be added to the fund. Act 208 of 1976 established a revolving loan fund known as the "Volunteer Companies Loan Fund" administered by the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency. As the low interest loans are repaid by the volunteer companies, the moneys are returned to the fund for reuse.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 940	\$ 587
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Bond Proceeds .....	\$ 140	\$15,000
Loan Principal Repayments .....	1,624	3,000
Transfer From General Fund .....	1,000	.....
Loan Interest .....	279	400
Interest on Securities .....	171	700
Total Receipts .....	3,214	19,100
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$ 4,154	\$19,687
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency .....	\$ 3,567	\$12,000
Total Disbursements .....	-3,567	-12,000
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 587	\$ 7,687

## VOLUNTEER COMPANIES LOAN SINKING FUND

Moneys in this fund derive from appropriations by the General Assembly. Funds are used solely for the purpose of redeeming or paying interest on bonds issued to provide revenue for the Volunteer Companies Loan Fund.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 7	\$ 7
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$823	\$1,273
Total Receipts .....	823	1,273
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$830	\$1,280
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$823	\$1,280
Total Disbursements .....	-823	-1,280
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 7	.....

## WATER FACILITIES LOAN FUND

This fund was created by Act 167 of 1982 in order to implement the water project loan referendum approved by the electorate on November 3, 1981. That referendum authorized the Commonwealth to incur an indebtedness of \$300 million for use as loans to repair, construct, reconstruct, rehabilitate, extend and improve water supply systems or to repair, reconstruct or rehabilitate flood control facilities, dams and port facilities. Program expenditures are expected to begin early in 1983-84.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	.....	.....
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Sale of Bonds .....	.....	\$15,000
Interest .....	.....	300
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	.....	<u>15,300</u>
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	.....	<u>\$15,300</u>
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Environmental Resources .....	.....	.....
Transportation .....	.....	.....
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	.....	.....
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$15,300</u>

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION FUND

This fund was created by Act No. 2 of 1976 to finance the expenses of the Department of Labor and Industry in administering the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Act and the Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act. The fund is supported by annual assessments on insurers and self-insurers under the Act. These administrative funds are approved by the Legislature for expenditure through the appropriation process.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 9,548	\$ 8,508
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Assessments .....	\$ 6,763	\$ 9,086
Other .....	2,359	1,900
Total Receipts .....	9,122	10,986
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$18,670	\$19,494
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 762	\$ 800
Labor and Industry .....	9,400	10,800
Total Disbursements .....	-10,162	-11,600
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 8,508	\$ 7,894

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SECURITY FUND

The purpose of this fund is payment of valid claims for compensation provided by the Workmen's Compensation Law to individuals who are insured by an insolvent stock company. Expenses for administration of the fund are also covered. One percent of the net written premiums by every stock insurance company received for Workmen's Compensation insurance policies written in the Commonwealth during the preceding annual reporting period is credited to the fund. Such payments are required only if the balance (less known liabilities) of the fund is determined to be less than five percent of the loss reserves of all such stock companies for payments of benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Law. The net investment adjustment shown below is to reflect the current market value of long-term investments as of June 30.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 72,799	\$101,913
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Premium Contributions .....	\$ 13,216	\$ 12,818
Other .....	9,758	10,500
Net Investment Adjustment .....	6,203	.....
Total Receipts .....	29,177	23,318
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$101,976	\$125,231
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Insurance .....	\$ 63	\$ 90
Total Disbursements .....	-63	-90
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$101,913	\$125,141

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SUPERSEDEAS FUND

The purpose of this fund is to reimburse insurers for payments made by them to claimants under the Workmen's Compensation Act who are later determined to be ineligible. The fund is maintained by annual assessments on insurers and self-insurers and is administered by the Department of Labor and Industry.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 18	\$ 53
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Assessments .....	\$ 946	\$ 984
Other .....	33	25
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	979	1,009
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$ 997	\$1,062
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Labor & Industry .....	\$ 944	\$ 975
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-944	-975
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 53	\$ 87



*Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*



*Governor's  
Executive Budget*

*1983-84*

*Dick Thornburgh, Governor*

# Foreword

This volume II, contains the departmental budgetary detail presented both on a departmental—appropriation and a program—subcategory basis. In order to expedite use of the volume, pages containing departmental—appropriation materials are tinted.

Financial statements for all funds, revenue summaries and detail and fund summaries as well as the proposed Capital Budget are carried in Volume I.

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Commonwealth  
Summaries



### ***Benjamin Franklin – New World Ambassador***

*The new nation had a critical need for aid in its struggle for independence. In October 1776, Franklin was appointed as one of three commissioners to France to seek French support. In Paris, Franklin was an immediate personal success, being sought after by diplomats, scientists, Freemasons and Parisian society. Although French support initially was uncertain, he worked behind the scenes to send war supplies across the Atlantic and to thwart British Diplomacy. Ultimately in 1778 treaties were concluded that resulted in substantial French loans and military aid for the new nation.*

## FIVE-YEAR DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY BY FUND

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	Actual	Available	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
<b>Governor's Office</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 3,051	\$ 3,240	\$ 3,259	\$ 3,389	\$ 3,525	\$ 3,666	\$ 3,813
<b>Executive Offices</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 37,394	\$ 43,411	\$ 47,271	\$ 49,184	\$ 51,177	\$ 50,518	\$ 52,582
Motor License Fund .....	3,189	3,430	3,426	3,563	3,706	3,854	4,008
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 40,583</u>	<u>\$ 46,841</u>	<u>\$ 50,697</u>	<u>\$ 52,747</u>	<u>\$ 54,883</u>	<u>\$ 54,372</u>	<u>\$ 56,590</u>
<b>Lieutenant Governor's Office</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 532	\$ 605	\$ 609	\$ 633	\$ 658	\$ 685	\$ 713
<b>Attorney General</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 18,647	\$ 20,147	\$ 20,180	\$ 20,984	\$ 21,843	\$ 22,698	\$ 23,605
<b>Auditor General</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 20,331	\$ 22,024	\$ 22,217	\$ 23,105	\$ 24,029	\$ 24,989	\$ 25,987
<b>Treasury</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 262,063	\$ 268,167	\$ 293,902	\$ 332,196	\$ 375,814	\$ 415,233	\$ 441,607
Motor License Fund .....	180,157	182,307	174,866	175,143	174,878	175,767	174,862
Game Fund .....	3	4	6	6	6	6	6
Fish Fund .....	2	3	5	5	5	5	5
Boating Fund .....	2	3	5	5	5	5	5
Banking Department Fund .....	2	3	5	5	5	5	5
Milk Marketing Fund .....	2	6	8	8	8	8	8
State Farm Products Show Fund .....	2	3	5	5	5	5	5
State Harness Racing Fund .....	2	3	5	5	5	5	5
State Horse Racing Fund .....	2	3	5	5	5	5	5
Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	2	3	5	5	5	5	5
State Lottery Fund .....	11	8	8	8	8	8	8
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 442,250</u>	<u>\$ 450,513</u>	<u>\$ 468,825</u>	<u>\$ 507,396</u>	<u>\$ 550,749</u>	<u>\$ 591,057</u>	<u>\$ 616,526</u>
<b>Aging</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 15,516	\$ 1,534	\$ 1,592	\$ 1,656	\$ 1,722	\$ 1,790	\$ 1,865
State Lottery Fund .....	6,200	22,718	29,840	37,080	40,550	44,250	48,200
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 21,716</u>	<u>\$ 24,252</u>	<u>\$ 31,432</u>	<u>\$ 38,736</u>	<u>\$ 42,272</u>	<u>\$ 46,040</u>	<u>\$ 50,065</u>
<b>Agriculture</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 18,187	\$ 19,910	\$ 17,916	\$ 18,560	\$ 19,230	\$ 19,927	\$ 20,652
State Farm Products Show Fund .....	1,416	1,492	1,523	1,624	1,729	1,838	1,951
State Harness Racing Fund .....	5,664	8,257	6,245	6,151	5,893	5,889	5,885
State Horse Racing Fund .....	20,234	13,819	13,640	13,283	13,281	13,276	13,274
Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	2,783	2,601	1,695	1,574	1,485	1,439	1,393
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 48,284</u>	<u>\$ 46,079</u>	<u>\$ 41,019</u>	<u>\$ 41,192</u>	<u>\$ 41,618</u>	<u>\$ 42,369</u>	<u>\$ 43,155</u>
<b>Banking</b>							
Banking Department Fund .....	\$ 6,243	\$ 6,932	\$ 6,841	\$ 7,115	\$ 7,399	\$ 7,694	\$ 8,002

**FIVE-YEAR DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY BY FUND**  
(Continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>Civil Service</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
<b>Commerce</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 38,057	\$ 40,866	\$ 53,152	\$ 59,030	\$ 64,269	\$ 67,517	\$ 67,775
<b>Community Affairs</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 14,241	\$ 18,269	\$ 15,004	\$ 27,166	\$ 27,457	\$ 27,761	\$ 28,075
<b>Corrections</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 126,141	\$ 149,103	\$ 157,315	\$ 171,872	\$ 194,915	\$ 221,296	\$ 251,508
<b>Crime Commission</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 2,013	\$ 2,117	\$ 2,094	\$ 2,177	\$ 2,264	\$ 2,355	\$ 2,449
<b>Education</b>							
General Fund .....	\$3,325,132	\$3,517,808	\$3,666,132	\$3,997,381	\$4,348,167	\$4,834,603	\$5,129,738
Motor License Fund .....	3,024	2,834	2,706	2,650	2,575	2,510	2,450
TOTAL .....	\$3,328,156	\$3,520,642	\$3,668,838	\$4,000,031	\$4,350,742	\$4,837,113	\$5,132,188
<b>Emergency Management Agency</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 2,092	\$ 2,282	\$ 2,435	\$ 2,532	\$ 2,634	\$ 2,740	\$ 2,849
<b>Environmental Resources</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 105,965	\$ 114,965	\$ 118,257	\$ 121,796	\$ 127,052	\$ 130,421	\$ 135,419
<b>Fish Commission</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4
Fish Fund .....	12,310	13,970	15,281	16,198	17,170	18,200	19,292
Boating Fund .....	3,061	3,628	3,909	4,119	4,326	4,499	4,679
TOTAL .....	\$ 15,375	\$ 17,602	\$ 19,194	\$ 20,321	\$ 21,500	\$ 22,703	\$ 23,975
<b>Game Commission</b>							
Game Fund .....	\$ 26,509	\$ 30,170	\$ 29,980	\$ 31,179	\$ 32,426	\$ 33,723	\$ 35,072
<b>General Services</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 104,537	\$ 112,557	\$ 109,376	\$ 109,903	\$ 110,071	\$ 110,700	\$ 110,881
Motor License Fund .....	8,212	8,220	11,220	11,320	11,420	11,520	11,620
Fish Fund .....	64	63	63	63	63	63	63
Boating Fund .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Banking Department Fund .....	.....	.....	314	327	341	357	374
State Lottery Fund .....	537	508	591	617	646	677	705
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund .....	103	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL .....	\$ 113,455	\$ 121,712	\$ 121,566	\$ 122,232	\$ 122,543	\$ 123,319	\$ 123,645

**FIVE-YEAR DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY BY FUND**  
**(Continued)**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>Health</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 106,612	\$ 110,548	\$ 109,924	\$ 111,819	\$ 114,585	\$ 117,535	\$ 120,671
<b>Historical and Museum Commission</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 9,870	\$ 10,310	\$ 10,379	\$ 10,804	\$ 11,251	\$ 11,715	\$ 12,200
<b>Insurance</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 6,408	\$ 6,985	\$ 7,092	\$ 7,376	\$ 7,671	\$ 7,978	\$ 8,297
<b>Labor and Industry</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 33,656	\$ 36,914	\$ 38,750	\$ 39,790	\$ 40,364	\$ 41,154	\$ 41,964
<b>Military Affairs</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 15,211	\$ 19,484	\$ 21,412	\$ 22,476	\$ 24,330	\$ 25,503	\$ 26,468
<b>Milk Marketing Board</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 891	\$ 950	\$ 950	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,175	\$ 1,250	\$ 1,325
Milk Marketing Fund .....	712	766	773	692	689	689	692
TOTAL .....	\$ 1,603	\$ 1,716	\$ 1,723	\$ 1,792	\$ 1,864	\$ 1,939	\$ 2,017
<b>Public Welfare</b>							
General Fund .....	\$2,454,307	\$2,670,895	\$2,736,967	\$2,876,933	\$3,038,186	\$3,212,988	\$3,403,253
<b>Revenue</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 115,898	\$ 128,374	\$ 134,349	\$ 144,450	\$ 150,640	\$ 157,537	\$ 164,602
Motor License Fund .....	3,766	10,137	10,178	10,345	10,519	10,700	10,888
State Harness Racing Fund .....	344	182	185	192	200	208	216
State Horse Racing Fund .....	394	188	192	200	208	216	225
State Lottery Fund .....	216,247	300,212	433,941	434,878	285,406	285,806	286,282
TOTAL .....	\$ 336,649	\$ 439,093	\$ 578,845	\$ 590,065	\$ 446,973	\$ 454,467	\$ 462,213
<b>Securities Commission</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 1,357	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,830	\$ 1,903	\$ 1,979	\$ 2,058	\$ 2,140
<b>State</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 3,582	\$ 3,932	\$ 3,587	\$ 3,667	\$ 3,790	\$ 3,924	\$ 4,065
<b>State Employees' Retirement System</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 1,564	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157
<b>State Police</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 50,112	\$ 55,006	\$ 55,981	\$ 58,231	\$ 60,556	\$ 62,974	\$ 65,490
Motor License Fund .....	107,293	120,324	123,001	127,936	133,053	138,367	143,897
TOTAL .....	\$ 157,405	\$ 175,330	\$ 178,982	\$ 186,167	\$ 193,609	\$ 201,341	\$ 209,387

**FIVE-YEAR DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY BY FUND  
(Continued)**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Estimated
<b>Tax Equalization Board</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 862	\$ 925	\$ 929	\$ 966	\$ 1,005	\$ 1,045	\$ 1,087
<b>Transportation</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 147,440	\$ 162,882	\$ 173,197	\$ 186,434	\$ 201,121	\$ 216,979	\$ 234,118
Motor License Fund .....	884,391	890,286	860,464	875,743	863,905	875,996	893,300
State Lottery Fund .....	31,545	45,100	56,900	60,149	62,580	64,882	68,945
TOTAL .....	<u>\$1,063,376</u>	<u>\$1,098,268</u>	<u>\$1,090,561</u>	<u>\$1,122,326</u>	<u>\$1,127,606</u>	<u>\$1,157,857</u>	<u>\$1,196,363</u>
<b>Legislature</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 55,491	\$ 63,760	\$ 66,731	\$ 68,880	\$ 71,636	\$ 74,501	\$ 77,481
<b>Judiciary</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 84,754	\$ 89,061	\$ 91,187	\$ 93,718	\$ 96,353	\$ 99,093	\$ 101,941
<b>Commonwealth Total</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 7,181,919	\$ 7,699,693	\$ 7,985,138	\$ 8,571,273	\$ 9,200,631	\$ 9,974,295	\$10,565,782
Motor License Fund .....	1,190,032	1,217,538	1,185,861	1,206,700	1,200,056	1,218,714	1,241,025
Game Fund .....	26,512	30,174	29,986	31,185	32,432	33,729	35,078
Fish Fund .....	12,376	14,036	15,349	16,266	17,238	18,268	19,360
Boating Fund .....	3,065	3,633	3,916	4,126	4,333	4,506	4,686
Banking Department Fund .....	6,245	6,935	7,160	7,447	7,745	8,056	8,381
Milk Marketing Fund .....	714	772	781	700	697	697	700
State Farm Products Show Fund .....	1,418	1,495	1,528	1,629	1,734	1,843	1,956
State Harness Racing Fund .....	6,010	8,442	6,435	6,348	6,098	6,102	6,106
State Horse Racing Fund .....	20,630	14,010	13,837	13,488	13,494	13,497	13,504
Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	2,785	2,604	1,700	1,579	1,490	1,444	1,398
State Lottery Fund .....	254,540	368,546	521,280	532,732	389,190	395,623	404,140
Federal Revenue Sharing Trust Fund .....	103	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL .....	<u>\$8,706,349</u>	<u>\$9,368,240</u>	<u>\$9,772,971</u>	<u>\$10,393,473</u>	<u>\$10,875,138</u>	<u>\$11,676,774</u>	<u>\$12,302,116</u>



# Department Presentation



### ***Benjamin Franklin – Education***

*Though largely self-educated, Franklin achieved distinction in the world of science and was a recipient of many honorary degrees in the States and in Europe. He published articles in the world's leading scientific journal, the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, and on May 29, 1756 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote the proposal which organized the American Philosophical Society. Franklin also proposed a plan of curriculum, faculty and physical plant which became the Pennsylvania Academy and later the University of Pennsylvania.*

# Governor's Office

The Governor directs and coordinates the work of State Government and guides the programs of the agencies in the direction that assures compliance with existing legislation, definable needs and administration goals.

**GOVERNOR'S OFFICE**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Governor's Office .....	\$3,051	\$3,240	\$3,259
 GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$3,051</u>	<u>\$3,240</u>	<u>\$3,259</u>

**General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Governor's Office</b>			
State Funds .....	\$3,051	\$3,240	\$3,259

Provides the Governor with the necessary staff to perform the legislative and administrative functions required of the office. Also provides for Pennsylvania's Liaison Office in Washington, D.C., the Commonwealth's pro rata share for membership in various interstate organizations, and official entertainment and household expenses at the Governor's Home.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Governor's Office .....	<u>\$3,051*</u>	<u>\$3,240*</u>	<u>\$3,259*</u>

Excludes \$69,000 in 1981-82 and 1982-83 for payment of dues to the National Governor's Association. In 1983-84 the payment is included as a separate appropriation in the Treasury Department.

**GOVERNOR'S OFFICE**

**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support . . . . .</b>	\$3,051	\$3,240	\$3,259	\$3,389	\$3,525	\$3,666	\$3,813
Executive Direction . . . . .	3,051	3,240	3,259	3,389	3,525	3,666	3,813
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$3,051</u>	<u>\$3,240</u>	<u>\$3,259</u>	<u>\$3,389</u>	<u>\$3,525</u>	<u>\$3,666</u>	<u>\$3,813</u>

**Executive Direction**

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Commonwealth can be achieved.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$3,051</u>	<u>\$3,240</u>	<u>\$3,259</u>	<u>\$3,389</u>	<u>\$3,525</u>	<u>\$3,666</u>	<u>\$3,813</u>

**Program Analysis:**

This program provides for the Office of the Governor in whom the executive power of the Commonwealth is vested. The Governor approves or disapproves all legislative bills sent to him and also appoints all department or agency heads except those elected by the people.

Supporting the Governor in providing an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Commonwealth can be achieved, this pro-

gram also includes funding for staff to assist with the legislative, administrative and public information functions required of his office, operation of Pennsylvania's Liaison Office in Washington, D.C., the Commonwealth's pro rata share for membership in various interstate organizations, and official entertainment and household expenses at the Governor's Home.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Governor's Office .....	<u>\$3,051</u>	<u>\$3,240</u>	<u>\$3,259</u>	<u>\$3,389</u>	<u>\$3,525</u>	<u>\$3,666</u>	<u>\$3,813</u>

## Executive Offices

To aid the Governor, the Office of Budget and Administration performs the duties of a central management agency, prepares the annual Governor's Budget and Five Year Financial Plan based upon the Governor's priorities and analysis of program effectiveness and coordinates the Commonwealth's Integrated Central System and Data Communications Network. The Human Relations Commission and the Pennsylvania Commission for Women promote equal opportunities for all people in employment, housing public accommodations and education. The Governor's Energy Council studies the Commonwealth's entire energy program from production to demand. The Council on the Arts provides for encouragement and development of the arts in Pennsylvania. The Office of Policy and Planning provides the Governor with policy analysis and economic development capabilities and resolves interagency issues of coordination and jurisdiction. The Commission on Crime and Delinquency provides the planning and technical assistance for the improvement of the Criminal Justice System. The Governor's Action Center provides citizens easy access to State Government. The Milrite Council seeks solutions to Pennsylvania's economic problems. The Departmental Comptroller Operations provides comptroller services for the maintenance and management of all agency accounts in the Commonwealth. The Public Employee Retirement Study Commission monitors public employee retirement plans to assure their actuarial viability. The Office of General Counsel provides legal counsel in matters affecting the operation of State agencies. The Juvenile Court Judges Commission provides technical and financial assistance to the juvenile probation staffs of the county courts. The Crime Victims Compensation Board provides financial assistance to relieve the financial hardship of individuals who have been victimized by criminal acts. The Health Facilities Hearing Board conducts preliminary hearings on appeals from decisions of the Department of Health relating to applications for certificate of need and the licensure of health care facilities. The Arbitration Panels for Health Care conducts hearings involving medical malpractice cases if requested by the claimant. The Independent Regulatory Review Commission performs independent oversight and review of regulations.

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Governor's Action Center .....	\$ 569	\$ 604	\$ 608
Office of Budget and Administration .....	6,196	5,816	5,667
Departmental Comptroller Operations .....	12,925	15,242	15,288
Integrated Central System .....	982	1,976	2,437
Data Communications Network .....	.....	400	800
Office of Policy and Planning .....	509	544	621
Milrite .....	199	204	227
Human Relations Commission .....	4,264	4,538	4,544
Council on the Arts .....	541	561	562
Commission for Women .....	197	175	233
Governor's Energy Council .....	1,010	1,219	1,164
Commission on Crime and Delinquency .....	1,239	1,348	1,904
Office of General Counsel .....	1,149	1,500	1,486
Juvenile Court Judges Commission .....	297	375	467
Crime Victims Compensation Board .....	310	348	348
Health Facilities Hearing Board .....	143	173	169
Public Employe Retirement Study Commission .....	198	200	351
Independent Regulatory Review Commission .....	.....	400	400
Subtotal .....	<u>\$30,728</u>	<u>\$35,623</u>	<u>\$37,276</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Distinguished Daughters .....	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 4
Grants to Arts Organizations .....	3,465	4,197	4,197
Improvement of Juvenile Probation Services .....	1,911	2,300	2,456
Compensation to Crime Victims .....	1,287	1,287	1,338
Energy Development Authority .....	.....	.....	2,000
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 6,666</u>	<u>\$ 7,788</u>	<u>\$ 9,995</u>
<b>Total State Funds—General Fund .....</b>	<u><u>\$37,394</u></u>	<u><u>\$43,411</u></u>	<u><u>\$47,271</u></u>
Federal Funds .....	9,103	10,387	\$ 7,055
Other Funds .....	25,220	29,821	28,363
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$71,717</u></u>	<u><u>\$83,619</u></u>	<u><u>\$82,689</u></u>

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Motor License Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Comptroller Operatons.....	\$ 3,189	\$ 3,430	\$ 3,426
<b>Total State Funds—Motor License Fund</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,189</u>	<u>\$ 3,430</u>	<u>\$ 3,426</u>
Other Funds .....	\$ 815	\$ 889	\$ 874
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 4,004</u>	<u>\$ 4,319</u>	<u>\$ 4,300</u>
<b>Department Totals — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$37,394	\$43,411	\$47,271
Special Funds .....	3,189	3,430	3,426
Federal Funds .....	9,103	10,387	7,055
Other Funds .....	26,035	30,710	29,237
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b> .....	<u>\$75,721</u>	<u>\$87,938</u>	<u>\$86,989</u>

**General Government**

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Governor's Action Center</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 569	\$ 604	\$ 608

Provides citizens with easy access to State Government and attempts to resolve individual and family problems.

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Governor's Action Center .....	<u>\$ 569</u>	<u>\$ 604</u>	<u>\$ 608</u>

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Office of Budget and Administration</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 6,196	\$ 5,816	\$ 5,667
Federal Funds .....	111	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	9,148	10,816	10,820
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$15,455</u>	<u>\$16,632</u>	<u>\$16,487</u>

Provides for central management services which insure administrative efficiency and permit the control of specific administrative actions. Prepares and oversees the annual Commonwealth budget.

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Office of Budget and Administration .....	\$ 6,196	\$ 5,816*	\$ 5,667
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Intergovernmental Personnel Act .....	111	.....	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement — Classification and Pay .....	1,090	1,164	1,187
Reimbursement — C.M.I.C. ....	6,875	8,187	8,333
Reimbursement — BMS .....	1,171	1,244	1,269
Reimbursement — Labor Relations .....	12	31	31
Reimbursement — Commonwealth Management Training Program .....	.....	190	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$15,455</u>	<u>\$16,632</u>	<u>\$16,487</u>

\*Excludes \$400,000 appropriated for the Data Communications Network. In 1983-84, funds for the Data Communications Network are included as a separate appropriation under the Executive Offices.

**GENERAL FUND**

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Departmental Comptroller Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$12,925	\$15,242	\$15,288
Federal Funds .....	244	787	.....
Other Funds .....	16,005	16,163	17,303
TOTAL .....	<u>\$29,174</u>	<u>\$32,192</u>	<u>\$32,591</u>

Provides comptroller services for the maintenance and management of all agency accounts of the various substantive programs of all departments. These services are also provided to various special funds and authorities.

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Departmental Comptroller Operations .....	\$12,925	\$15,242	\$15,288
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
CETA Accounting .....	244	787	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement — Comptroller Services .....	16,005	16,163	17,303
TOTAL .....	<u>\$29,174</u>	<u>\$32,192</u>	<u>\$32,591</u>

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Integrated Central System</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 982	\$ 1,976	\$ 2,437

Provides a computerized base of information and report generating capabilities for policymaking which permits the establishment and execution of security and control of a centralized system including accounting, budgeting and personnel records and reduces the number of redundant steps inherent in independent systems.

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Integrated Central System .....	<u>\$ 982</u>	<u>\$ 1,976</u>	<u>\$ 2,437</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Data Communications Network</b>			
State Funds .....	.....	\$ 400	\$ 800
Other Funds .....	.....	1,200	240
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 1,600</u>	<u>\$ 1,040</u>

Provides for the integration of computer and data communications throughout the Commonwealth into a single network. The network will provide improved and expanded data communications while reducing costs to the Commonwealth.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Data Communications Network .....	.....	\$ 400*	\$ 800
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Agency Contributions .....	.....	1,200**	240
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 1,600</u>	<u>\$ 1,040</u>

\*Actually included as part of the Office of Budget and Administration appropriation of \$6,216,000.

\*\*Actually augmented the Office of Budget and Administration appropriation.

**GENERAL FUND**

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Office of Policy and Planning</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 509	\$ 544	\$ 621
Federal Funds .....	653	917	871
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 1,162</b>	<b>\$ 1,461</b>	<b>\$ 1,492</b>

Provides for advancing the development of the Commonwealth through policy analysis and State economic development and community revitalization planning, resolves interagency issues of coordination and jurisdiction, assists in the development of the Executive Budget and provides technical and financial assistance to the State Planning Board.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Office of Policy and Planning .....	\$ 509	\$ 544	\$ 621
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
EDA — Planning Assistance .....	89	141	68
HUD — Annual Program Grant .....	41	.....	.....
CETA Title II — Economic Development Committee .....	174	146	33
Community Services Block Grant —			
Economic Development Committee .....	.....	97	33
Job Training Partnership Act —			
Economic Development Committee .....	.....	.....	226
National Science Foundation .....	61	.....	.....
OES — Human Resources Committee .....	250	.....	.....
Social Services Block Grant —			
Human Resources Committee .....	.....	270	272
EDA — Supplemental and Basic Funding .....	38	133	.....
Human Services Assessment .....	.....	130	140
National Occupational Information			
Coordinating Committee .....	.....	.....	99
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 1,162</b>	<b>\$ 1,461</b>	<b>\$ 1,492</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Milrite</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 199	\$ 204	\$ 227

Seeks solutions to Pennsylvania's economic problems by focusing on those problems which require the cooperation of labor, business and government, and which affect firms and establishments currently doing business in Pennsylvania.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Milrite .....	<u>\$ 199</u>	<u>\$ 204</u>	<u>\$ 227</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Human Relations Commission</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 4,264	\$ 4,538	\$ 4,544
Federal Funds .....	1,016	1,380	1,300
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 5,280</u>	<u>\$ 5,918</u>	<u>\$ 5,844</u>

Administers the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act and the Fair Educational Opportunities Act, both of which prohibit discrimination because of race, color, religious creed, handicap or disability, national origin, age or sex.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Human Relations Commission .....	\$ 4,264	\$ 4,538	\$ 4,544
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
EEOC — Special Project Grant .....	846	1,010	1,100
HUD — Special Project Grant .....	170	370	200
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 5,280</u>	<u>\$ 5,918</u>	<u>\$ 5,844</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Council on the Arts</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 541	\$ 561	\$ 562
Federal Funds .....	76	84	18
Other Funds .....	12	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 629</b>	<b>\$ 645</b>	<b>\$ 580</b>

Administers a program to help enrich the artistic and cultural experience of Pennsylvanians.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Council on the Arts .....	\$ 541	\$ 561	\$ 562
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
National Endowment for the Arts — Basic State Grant ..	76	84	18
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Contributions — Local Private Sources .....	12	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 629</b>	<b>\$ 645</b>	<b>\$ 580</b>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Commission for Women</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 197	\$ 175	\$ 233
Federal Funds .....	96	50	.....
Other Funds .....	8	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 301</b>	<b>\$ 225</b>	<b>\$ 233</b>

Provides women with information in regard to their legal rights as well as accepting and referring inquiries and helping to eliminate discriminatory practices at all levels of society.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Pennsylvania Commission for Women .....	\$ 197	\$ 175	\$ 233
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
CETA Title II — Work Training Program .....	96	50	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Contributions — Business and Professional Women ...	3	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Humanities Council .....	5	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 301</b>	<b>\$ 225</b>	<b>\$ 233</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Governor's Energy Council</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,010	\$ 1,219	\$ 1,164
Federal Funds .....	4,591	5,160	4,361
Other Funds .....	.....	242	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 5,601</b>	<b>\$ 6,621</b>	<b>\$ 5,525</b>

Provides for coordinated analysis of the Commonwealth's energy needs and priorities to insure that the demands for energy are met in order of their importance and also to guarantee the economic stability and environmental sanctity of the Commonwealth.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Governor's Energy Council .....	\$ 1,010	\$ 1,219	\$ 1,164
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Energy Extension Service .....	1,069	740	446
Northeastern Solar Energy Center .....	16	.....	.....
State Energy Conservation Plan (EPCA) .....	2,447	3,225	1,415
Small Scale Appropriate Technology Grant .....	7	.....	.....
Institutional Conservation Program .....	152	725	500
Supplemental State Energy Conservation Plan (ECPA) ..	871	470	.....
HUD — Solar Bank .....	.....	.....	2,000
Emergency Energy Conservation Act — Title II .....	29	.....	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Energy Council — Chevron Funds .....	.....	242	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 5,601</b>	<b>\$ 6,621</b>	<b>\$ 5,525</b>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Commission on Crime and Delinquency</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,239	\$ 1,348	\$ 1,904
Federal Funds .....	1,362	1,439	163
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 2,601</b>	<b>\$ 2,787</b>	<b>\$ 2,067</b>

Provides the planning for the improvement of the criminal justice system and provides technical assistance to all segments of the criminal justice system.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Commission on Crime and Delinquency .....	\$ 1,239	\$ 1,348	\$ 1,904
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
LEAA — Plan for Juvenile Justice .....	249	287	163
LEAA — State Planning .....	1,023	1,021	.....
Community Corrections Information .....	25	25	.....
Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center .....	65	83	.....
Jail Overcrowding and Technical Assistance .....	.....	23	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 2,601</b>	<b>\$ 2,787</b>	<b>\$ 2,067</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Office of General Counsel</b>			
State Funds .....	\$1,899	\$2,396	\$2,470
Federal Funds .....	486	167	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$2,385</b>	<b>\$2,563</b>	<b>\$2,470</b>

Provides legal counsel in matters affecting the operation of the State agencies. Also, this agency provides grants to crime victims, assistance to juvenile probation offices and conducts hearings on appeals concerning licensure of health care facilities.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Office of General Counsel .....	\$1,149	\$1,500	\$1,486
Juvenile Court Judges Commission .....	297	375	467
Crime Victims Compensation Board .....	310	348	348
Health Facilities Hearing Board .....	143	173	169
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
LEAA — Statistical Analysis Center .....	111	95	.....
LEAA — Youth Aftercare Project .....	84	.....	.....
LEAA — Juvenile Crime Victim Study .....	23	.....	.....
LEAA — Judicial Review of Children in Placement .....	56	.....	.....
LEAA — Student Intern Program .....	80	.....	.....
LEAA — Juvenile Probation Officer Training .....	120	.....	.....
LEAA — Reimbursement for Refugee Services .....	1	.....	.....
LEAA — Data Communications Project .....	11	2	.....
LEAA — Restitution Training .....	.....	40	.....
LEAA — Juvenile Probation Standards .....	.....	30	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$2,385</b>	<b>\$2,563</b>	<b>\$2,470</b>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Public Employe Retirement Study Commission</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 198	\$ 200	\$ 351

Provides an ongoing mechanism to monitor public employe retirement plans and develops a coordinated public employe pension policy in the Commonwealth.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Public Employe Retirement Study Commission .....	\$ 198	\$ 200	\$ 351

**GENERAL FUND**

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Independent Regulatory Review Commission</b>			
State Funds .....		\$ 400	\$ 400

Provides for an independent oversight and review of regulations.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b> Independent Regulatory Review Commission .....		\$ 400	\$ 400

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Distinguished Daughters</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 4

Provides payment for the ceremonies of the distinguished daughters of Pennsylvania.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Distinguished Daughters .....	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Grants to Arts Organizations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,465	\$ 4,197	\$ 4,197
Federal Funds .....	468	403	342
Other Funds .....	47	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,980</u>	<u>\$ 4,600</u>	<u>\$ 4,539</u>

Provides funds for grants to arts organizations in order to enrich the artistic and cultural experience of Pennsylvanians.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Grants to Arts Organizations .....	\$ 3,465	\$ 4,197	\$ 4,197
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
National Endowment for the Arts — Basic State Grant ..	429	296	252
National Endowment for the Arts — Interarts Program ..	10	17	.....
National Endowment for the Arts — Professional Theatre Touring .....	29	.....	.....
National Endowment for the Arts — Artists-in-Schools ..	.....	90	90
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Contributions — Local and Private Sources .....	47	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,980</u>	<u>\$ 4,600</u>	<u>\$ 4,539</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Improvement of Juvenile Probation Services</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,911	\$ 2,300	\$ 2,456

Provides grants to county juvenile probation agencies for upgrading their services. The grants are used to provide additional staff and to raise the quality of juvenile probation staff through minimum standards and training programs.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Improvement of Juvenile Probation Services .....	<u>\$ 1,911</u>	<u>\$ 2,300</u>	<u>\$ 2,456</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Compensation to Crime Victims</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,287	\$ 1,287	\$ 1,338

Provides payments to alleviate economic hardships of persons who have been injured during the commission of a crime where the injured party is a victim or a bystander to that crime. In cases where the bystander or victim is killed, payments are made to the victim's dependents.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Compensation to Crime Victims .....	<u>\$ 1,287</u>	<u>\$ 1,287</u>	<u>\$ 1,338</u>

**GENERAL FUND****EXECUTIVE OFFICES**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Energy Development Authority</b>			
State Funds .....	.....	.....	\$2,000
Other Funds .....	.....	\$1,400	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	.....	<u>\$1,400</u>	<u>\$2,000</u>

Provides funds for preparation of the energy development plan and the making of grants and loans for limited research. The enabling legislation, Act 280 of 1982, also authorizes the Authority to issue negotiable bonds for applicable energy projects.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Energy Development Authority .....	.....	.....	\$2,000
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Oil Overcharge Settlements .....	.....	\$1,400	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	.....	<u>\$1,400</u>	<u>\$2,000</u>

**General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Comptroller</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,189	\$ 3,430	\$ 3,426
Other Funds .....	815	889	874
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 4,004</u>	<u>\$ 4,319</u>	<u>\$ 4,300</u>

Provides comptroller services for the maintenance and management of all agency accounts of the substantive programs of all departments. These services are also provided to the various departments funded out of the Motor License Fund.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Comptroller Operations .....	\$ 3,189	\$ 3,430	\$ 3,426
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement from Federal Sources .....	212	179	163
Reimbursement — Comptroller Services .....	603	710	711
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 4,004</u>	<u>\$ 4,319</u>	<u>\$ 4,300</u>

**Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
Law Enforcement Assistance Grants .....	\$15,515	\$ 6,000	\$ 1,223
Arbitration Panels for Health Care .....	623	836	600
Oil Overcharge Settlements .....		9,300	4,500
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$16,138</u>	<u>\$16,136</u>	<u>\$ 6,323</u>

## EXECUTIVE OFFICES

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	
<b>General Administration and Support . . . . .</b>	\$25,919	\$30,320	\$31,315	\$32,551	\$33,837	\$32,434	\$33,715
Executive Direction . . . . .	24,770	28,820	29,829	31,006	32,230	30,763	31,977
Legal Services . . . . .	1,149	1,500	1,486	1,545	1,607	1,671	1,738
<b>Reduction of Discriminatory Practices . . . . .</b>	\$ 4,461	\$ 4,713	\$ 4,777	\$ 4,968	\$ 5,167	\$ 5,374	\$ 5,588
Prevention and Elimination of Discriminatory Practices . . . . .	4,461	4,713	4,777	4,968	5,167	5,374	5,588
<b>Cultural Enrichment . . . . .</b>	\$ 4,006	\$ 4,758	\$ 4,759	\$ 4,991	\$ 5,234	\$ 5,489	\$ 5,757
Development of Artists and Audiences . . . . .	4,006	4,758	4,759	4,991	5,234	5,489	5,757
<b>Commonwealth Economic Development . . . . .</b>	\$ 1,010	\$ 1,219	\$ 3,164	\$ 3,211	\$ 3,259	\$ 3,309	\$ 3,361
Energy Management and Conservation . . . . .	1,010	1,219	3,164	3,211	3,259	3,309	3,361
<b>Personal Economic Development . . . . .</b>	\$ 1,597	\$ 1,635	\$ 1,686	\$ 1,780	\$ 1,879	\$ 1,984	\$ 2,096
Income Maintenance . . . . .	1,597	1,635	1,686	1,780	1,879	1,984	2,096
<b>Control and Reduction of Crime . . . . .</b>	\$ 3,447	\$ 4,023	\$ 4,827	\$ 5,069	\$ 5,323	\$ 5,591	\$ 5,874
Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning and Coordination . . . . .	1,239	1,348	1,904	1,980	2,059	2,141	2,227
Reintegration of Juvenile Delinquents . . . . .	2,208	2,675	2,923	3,089	3,264	3,450	3,647
<b>Consumer Protection . . . . .</b>	\$ 143	\$ 173	\$ 169	\$ 177	\$ 184	\$ 191	\$ 199
Medical Malpractice Arbitration and Health Facilities Hearings . . . . .	143	173	169	177	184	191	199
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$40,583</u>	<u>\$46,841</u>	<u>\$50,697</u>	<u>\$52,747</u>	<u>\$54,883</u>	<u>\$54,372</u>	<u>\$56,590</u>

**Executive Direction**

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Commonwealth can be achieved.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$21,581	\$25,390	\$26,403	\$27,443	\$28,524	\$26,909	\$27,969
Special Funds .....	3,189	3,430	3,426	3,563	3,706	3,854	4,008
Federal Funds .....	1,008	1,704	871	798	786	815	845
Other Funds .....	25,968	29,068	29,237	30,407	31,624	32,889	34,205
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$51,746</b>	<b>\$59,592</b>	<b>\$59,937</b>	<b>\$62,211</b>	<b>\$64,640</b>	<b>\$64,467</b>	<b>\$67,027</b>

**Program Analysis:**

This program provides those administrative and overhead systems which are necessary for the achievement of substantive Commonwealth programs.

The Governor's Action Center provides citizen access to State government through a statewide, toll-free telephone hotline. In calendar year 1982, almost 95,000 Pennsylvanians received information, referral or problem-solving services through the agency's statewide toll-free telephone hotline. In addition, the agency stands ready to serve as a rumor control center in times of crisis. Working closely and cooperatively with other governmental agencies, the Governor's Action Center is able to demonstrate that State government is responsive to citizen needs.

The Office of Budget and Administration provides personnel services for approximately 2,000 employees. Personnel services are provided in the areas of classification and pay, placement, labor relations, training, affirmative action, personnel transactions, employee benefits and personnel services for all organizational units within the Executive Offices.

Initiated in 1982, the Commonwealth Management Training Program has been designed to provide high quality training in management skills for the top 2,500 managers within a two year period and to provide core curriculum for new managers and other management training as needed.

The Bureau of Personnel is responsible for the design, development, coordination, implementation, administration and monitoring of personnel management policy and programs designed to support the Governor's overall direction in managing the State work force.

The Bureau of Labor Relations has the responsibility for negotiating and administering collective bargaining agreements between the Commonwealth and the various unions representing State employees under the provisions of the Public Employee Relations Act of 1970. There are

approximately 80,000 nonsupervisory employees organized in 21 certified bargaining units and about 8,000 supervisory personnel in 15 meet-and-discuss units. In addition, nearly 4,000 members of the State Police Force are organized for bargaining purposes under the terms of the Policemens' and Firemens' Act of 1969.

The Bureau of Affirmative Action has been established as an arm of the Commonwealth's Personnel System to develop policies and procedures designed to eliminate discrimination against women and members of all minority groups. Its goals are to initiate and implement affirmative action strategies and programs that will involve qualified members of minority groups and women at all levels of employment.

The Bureau of the Budget assists the Governor in formulating fiscal policies and procedures and administers them for the Governor. Based on the decisions of the Governor, the Bureau prepares the Commonwealth Budget for delivery to the General Assembly. Under Act 149 of 1978, the Bureau also prepares fiscal notes and reviews proposed regulations.

The Bureau of Management Services conducts management studies to affect policy and systems changes in State programs in order to improve the operation, administration and organizational structuring of these programs. The Bureau of Management Services also coordinates census activities through the State Data Center, disseminates census information to State and local jurisdictions for program planning purposes, coordinates census activities in State and local governments and administers the Pennsylvania Econometrics Model.

The Central Management Information Center is the data processing service center for all Commonwealth central systems.

The Bureau of Electronic Data Processing Policy and Planning develops and implements electronic data

**Executive Direction (continued)****Program Analysis: (continued)**

processing policies and procedures for effective and efficient management, acquisition and utilization of all Commonwealth EDP resources. This includes the development and implementation of a Commonwealth EDP Master Plan and the Data Communications Network which will result in efficient and economical EDP services to all Commonwealth programs.

An additional \$242,000 is included in the recommended amount for the Office of Budget and Administration for improved automation of the central budget operation, a study of the transitionally needy as mandated by Act 75 of 1982 and for the Commonwealth Management Training Program. Also, the Data Communications Network is reflected as a separate appropriation for the first time in 1983-84 and includes an increase of \$400,000 in order to commence the implementation phase. In 1982-83, funds for the Network were appropriated to the Office of Budget and Administration.

The Departmental Comptroller Operations acts on behalf of the Commonwealth in providing accounting, auditing and financial advisory and support services to all agencies. Comptroller Operations have been instrumental in providing much of the direction, staff support and requirement setting essential in moving toward the adoption of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the Commonwealth's financial statements and accounting systems. The continuation of this effort will lead the Commonwealth toward the goal of an independent audit of the Commonwealth's Financial Statement. Funds are also increased in the recommended amount for the Departmental Comptroller Operations by \$167,000 for the School Accounting System Revision Project and by \$202,000 for audit services for Approved Private Schools, Community Colleges and Private Residential Rehabilitation Institutions.

The Integrated Central System facilitates policymaking and provides more homogeneous accounting, budgeting, payroll, purchasing and personnel systems. This improves the effectiveness of managing the Commonwealth's operations as well as improving efficiency and control costs by decreasing paper flow, expediting processes and improving managers' productivity. In the 1983-84 year, emphasis will again be in the accounting and budgeting areas. An increase of \$419,000 is recommended for ICS in order to keep the project on schedule.

The Office of Policy and Planning provides substantive policy research and analytical support to the Governor and his Cabinet, provides State economic development and community revitalization planning, resolves interagency issues of coordination and jurisdiction, assists in the

development of the Executive Budget and the Governor's Legislative Program, and provides technical and financial assistance to the State Planning Board. During 1982-83, the *Choices for Pennsylvanians* program was moved into the implementation phase and virtually all the recommendations made by the State Planning Board have been or are in the process of being implemented. An additional \$68,000 is recommended for the Office of Policy and Planning for a Demographic Analysis and Labor Market Information Program. There are two committees of the Cabinet which are supported by Federal funds that are included as part of the Office of Policy and Planning's Federal funds. However, the two committees are independent and the Office of Policy and Planning does not have use of these Federal funds.

One of these committees, the Human Resources Committee, was established to facilitate the coordination of human resources issues and projects which require interdepartmental action. The Committee serves as the vehicle through which human service agencies coordinate programs and establishes measures which focus available resources of Federal, State and local governments on human resource needs such as the Federal Block Grants. The Committee seeks public input and disseminates human service information through the Governor's Statewide Block Grant Advisory Committee. In 1983-84, the Human Resources Committee will work with public/private partnerships through the Governor's Private Sector Initiatives Task Force, coordinate the educational public process for the implementation of the Commonwealth's Long-Term Care Plan and continue to coordinate the Governor's initiatives for the handicapped.

The other committee, the Economic Development Committee, represents a unique management mechanism to ensure that State economic development programs and those Federal programs administered by the State are firmly guided by a common set of policies and priorities that will result in more jobs and employment opportunities for Pennsylvanians. To increase jobs, the Economic Development Committee is working to facilitate more small business development, encouraging existing industries to expand and attracting more industry to the Commonwealth. The Committee also serves as the vehicle through which key State economic development related agencies focus their resources on identified development projects that will improve Pennsylvania's economic climate.

The Milrite Council examines impediments to the development of industry and jobs in Pennsylvania by focusing on those problems requiring the cooperation of labor, business and government, and which affect firms

Executive Direction (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

and establishments currently doing business in Pennsylvania.

The Public Employe Retirement Study Commission provides an ongoing mechanism to monitor public employe retirement plans and to develop a coordinated public employe pension policy in the Commonwealth. The Commission administers the municipal pension system actuarial reporting program and prepares actuarial notes for all proposed legislation affecting State or municipal pension plans.

Distinguished Daughters provides payment for selected women designated as Distinguished Daughters of Pennsylvania to attend ceremonies at the Governor's Home.

Act 181 of 1982 established the Independent Regulatory Review Commission in order to perform independent oversight and review of regulations. Act 181 appropriated \$400,000 to the Commission for 1982-83 and \$400,000 is recommended for 1983-84.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Governor's Action Center .....	\$ 569	\$ 604	\$ 608	\$ 632	\$ 657	\$ 683	\$ 710
Office of Budget and Administration .....	6,196	5,816	5,667	5,894	6,130	6,375	6,630
Departmental Comptroller Operations ..	12,925	15,242	15,288	15,900	16,536	17,197	17,885
Integrated Central System .....	982	1,976	2,437	2,534	2,635	.....	.....
Data Communications Network .....	.....	400	800	832	865	900	936
Office of Policy and Planning .....	509	544	621	646	672	699	727
Milrite .....	199	204	227	236	245	255	265
Public Employe Retirement Study Commission .....	198	200	351	365	380	395	411
Independent Regulatory Review Commission .....	.....	400	400	400	400	400	400
Distinguished Daughters .....	3	4	4	4	4	5	5
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$21,581</b>	<b>\$25,390</b>	<b>\$26,403</b>	<b>\$27,443</b>	<b>\$28,524</b>	<b>\$26,909</b>	<b>\$27,969</b>
Motor License Fund							
Comptroller .....	\$ 3,189	\$ 3,430	\$ 3,426	\$ 3,563	\$ 3,706	\$ 3,854	\$ 4,008

**Legal Services**

OBJECTIVE: To provide legal advise to the Governor and the Cabinet, and to supervise, coordinate and administer legal services for the Commonwealth.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$1,149</u>	<u>\$1,500</u>	<u>\$1,486</u>	<u>\$1,545</u>	<u>\$1,607</u>	<u>\$1,671</u>	<u>\$1,738</u>

**Program Analysis:**

This program was initiated upon passage of the Commonwealth's Attorney's Act of 1980 which established the Office of General Counsel. The Office of General Counsel is headed by the General Counsel who is appointed by the Governor and who serves as the chief legal advisor to the Governor.

This office has the responsibility to appoint the Chief Counsel in each agency, and supervise, coordinate and administer legal services. The office renders such legal advice and representation prior to initiation of any action concerning matters and issues arising in connection with the exercise of the governmental power in the operation of agencies under the Governor's jurisdiction.

There are two major areas of responsibility for the General Counsel. First, this office provides general legal assistance to the Governor. The office reviews and approves for form and legality all Commonwealth deeds, leases, contracts, rules and regulations. It also is responsible for initiating appropriate proceedings or defending the Commonwealth when the Attorney General refuses or fails to initiate appropriate proceedings. Second,

the General Counsel has the authority to intervene in any action by or against an agency under the Governor's jurisdiction whenever the Governor shall request. This authority is not altered even if the Attorney General conducts the case.

The General Counsel also serves as the Chief Administrative Officer of the Office of General Counsel, the Bureau of Corrections, the Juvenile Court Judges Commission, the Crime Victims Compensation Board, the Health Facilities Hearing Board, the Arbitration Panels for Health Care and the Board of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

In addition, the General Counsel serves as a member of the Board of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency, the Joint Committee on Documents, the Board of Property, the Commission on Charitable Organizations, the Local Government Records Committee, the Medical Advisory Board, the Board of Finance and Revenue and the Civil Disorder Commission.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Office of General Counsel .....	<u>\$1,149</u>	<u>\$1,500</u>	<u>\$1,486</u>	<u>\$1,545</u>	<u>\$1,607</u>	<u>\$1,671</u>	<u>\$1,738</u>

**Prevention and Elimination of Discriminatory Practices**

OBJECTIVE: To insure equal opportunities and participation for all individuals regardless of race, color, religious creed, handicap or disability, ancestry, age or sex in all areas of employment, housing, public accommodations and education.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$4,461	\$4,713	\$4,777	\$4,968	\$5,167	\$5,374	\$5,588
Federal Funds .....	1,112	1,430	1,300	1,050	890	820	780
Other Funds .....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$5,581</b>	<b>\$6,143</b>	<b>\$6,077</b>	<b>\$6,018</b>	<b>\$6,057</b>	<b>\$6,194</b>	<b>\$6,368</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Pattern complaints:</b>							
Backlog .....	19	12	12	12	12	12	12
New cases .....	90	65	65	65	65	65	65
Cases closed .....	97	65	65	65	65	65	65
<b>Individual complaints:</b>							
Backlog .....	2,803	2,485	2,185	1,785	1,485	1,285	1,185
New cases .....	2,669	2,735	2,835	2,935	3,035	3,135	3,235
Cases closed .....	2,987	3,035	3,235	3,235	3,235	3,235	3,235
Informal complaints .....	13,879	13,376	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500
Individual requests filled for information concerning womens' issues .....	2,900	3,150	4,000	4,750	5,000	5,200	5,400
Information services concerning womens' issues .....	14,810	15,000	20,000	25,000	27,500	30,000	33,000

**Program Analysis:**

This program, as administered by the Human Relations Commission, is responsible for identifying, preventing and eliminating discriminatory practices that are illegal under the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act and the Pennsylvania Fair Educational Opportunities Act. The two principal methods utilized by the Commission to secure compliance with the law are providing technical assistance to organizations, business, governmental bodies and individuals to promote voluntary compliance and processing formal complaints of discrimination which might result in formal legal proceedings being initiated.

The processing of formal complaints continues to be a major activity of the Commission but substantial resources are also being devoted to providing technical assistance to anyone who requests guidance in avoiding illegal discriminatory acts. Industry, for example, has been active

in requesting the Commission to review affirmative action plans, labor contracts, maternity leave policies and personnel policies in order to prevent financially expensive settlements of back wages and benefits due because of illegal discrimination.

Promoting voluntary compliance is a cost-effective method of reducing discrimination in the Commonwealth. The Commission has achieved cooperation from many employers as well as segments of the housing industry, educational institutions and places of public accommodation.

The number of new cases filed each year continues to increase steadily. There have also been more informal complaints than previously projected as growing numbers of individuals are contacting the Commission to request informal assistance and to inquire about their rights. In

**Prevention and Elimination of Discriminatory Practices (Continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

many cases, the assistance provided requires considerable time and effort without the need for a formal complaint.

In the past several years, the Commission has streamlined its procedure for processing formal complaints of discrimination. The rapid charge processing system and other procedural changes have helped to assure maximum productivity.

The Commission's efforts to identify and remedy systemic discrimination will continue. This approach addresses major problems of discrimination against whole classes of employees.

Litigation remains a significant feature of the Commission's work load. In 1981-82, 49 public hearings were ordered and 29 prehearing conferences and public hearings were held. Thirteen of those cases were settled prior to the public hearing and seven final orders were issued. In addition, the Commission was involved in 52 cases in State and Federal courts. Act 247 of 1982 authorized the appointment of hearing examiners to conduct public hearings. It is anticipated that the use of hearing examiners will expedite the public hearing process.

The program measure for pattern cases reflects a significant increase in new cases and cases closed. Frequently, patterns of discrimination are uncovered during the investigation of one or more individual complaints and are resolved in a manner which addresses and changes practices which function to exclude or limit whole groups. As productivity increases, more pattern cases are uncovered. All program measures reflect increased productivity due to the various procedural and efficiency standards initiated by the Commission.

The Pennsylvania Commission for Women, as the State's advocate for women, develops programs and activities to advise and support women in achieving in

practice what is guaranteed by law. The Commission is consulted regularly by citizens, community organizations, State agencies and other institutions for assistance in achieving equal opportunity for women and men. The Commission's program for the current year is generating an increasing level of public interest.

The Commission regularly responds to the needs of citizens by disseminating information and providing assistance. The information program publishes a bi-monthly periodical with news of women's issues, activities and government actions of interest to women. It is sent to leaders of women's organizations, government offices, and to individuals who request it. Requests have increased steadily and the quantity sent to groups has been cut back so that new requests can be met. Individual publications on subjects such as credit rights, discrimination and job hunting are prepared and reprinted as needed. To help its prompt response to citizens' requests for publications, the Commission accepts the voluntary services of several retired persons on a regular basis.

The demand for information is expected to remain high as a result of continued outreach through publications, broadcasting and speaking engagements. The program measure for information services has been adjusted to reflect the increasing demand for information concerning women's issues.

Citizens seeking assistance with discrimination complaints receive prompt and complete response with evaluation of their complaints, information, explanation and, if appropriate, possible courses of action for redress.

An additional \$57,000 is included for the Commission for Women so that it can increase services to a satisfactory level in 1983-84 after curtailing some operations in 1982-83 because of limited funding.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Human Relations Commission . . . . .	\$4,264	\$4,538	\$4,544	\$4,726	\$4,915	\$5,112	\$5,316
Pennsylvania Commission for Women . . . . .	197	175	233	242	252	262	272
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$4,461</u>	<u>\$4,713</u>	<u>\$4,777</u>	<u>\$4,968</u>	<u>\$5,167</u>	<u>\$5,374</u>	<u>\$5,588</u>

## Development of Artists and Audiences

OBJECTIVE: To increase public exposure to quality artistic and cultural programs and to stimulate a climate that offers opportunities and encouragement to artists in every art form.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$4,006	\$4,758	\$4,759	\$4,991	\$5,234	\$5,489	\$5,757
Federal Funds .....	544	487	360	325	300	270	270
Other Funds .....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$4,609</b>	<b>\$5,245</b>	<b>\$5,119</b>	<b>\$5,316</b>	<b>\$5,534</b>	<b>\$5,759</b>	<b>\$6,027</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Dollar value of Federal and local support (in thousands) .....	\$25,615	\$29,419	\$29,781	\$30,377	\$30,985	\$31,605	\$32,237
Attendance at supported events (in thousands) .....	13,256	15,373	16,856	22,143	25,293	27,506	28,326
Technical assistance services .....	9,254	10,700	12,252	14,246	14,972	15,953	16,215
Applications for grants .....	1,320	1,605	1,700	1,750	1,800	1,850	1,900
Awards made .....	689	650	700	725	760	800	825
Information services (circulation in thousands) .....	110	115	129	140	151	165	169

### Program Analysis:

Pennsylvania's arts organizations serve millions of its citizens each year making a vital contribution to life in the Commonwealth. Musical organizations, orchestras, chamber groups, conservatories, new music groups, jazz ensembles, dance and theatre groups are located not only in Pennsylvania's two major cities but also in a dozen midsize cities. Renowned museums exist in both major cities and many other regional and local museums and arts organizations are to be found throughout the State. In addition, many of these organizations log hundreds of thousands of miles carrying the arts of Pennsylvania throughout the United States and abroad.

In economic terms, the arts have become a major industry. Applicant organizations to the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts in 1982-83 alone reported operating budgets of approximately \$200 million, over 11,000 employees and 28,000 volunteers.

The Pennsylvania Council on the Arts supports the arts

in four ways: through matching grants-in-aid to locally initiated arts activities; through Council initiated service programs; through technical assistance to artists and institutions for the development of professional skills; and through greater distribution of the arts in the Commonwealth while ensuring quality programs through an ongoing evaluation process.

The Council has defined three primary constituencies and developed programs specifically designed to serve those constituencies. The creative artist, the arts institution and the general public are the specific constituencies and all are served in some way by all of the Council's activities. However, the program structure addresses their needs in different ways.

The creative artist is supported through fellowships, residencies in schools and communities, and support of new work by arts institutions. The arts organization is served by a wide variety of program and project options to

**Development of Artists and Audiences (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (Continued)**

address both administrative and artistic needs ranging from general operating to technical assistance to commissions. The general public is served by national, regional and statewide touring programs, admission subsidies, busing programs, and a full spectrum of exhibition and performance efforts directly through arts institutions, community centers and festivals.

The increasing public demand for arts services indicates the important function of this program. The number of applications and dollar requests continue to increase. However, the Council has further consolidated the grants process, thus reducing the time and cost required for the grants management system. Also, the computerization of

the grants management system has additionally increased the efficiency of this process.

The program measures for applications for grants and awards made have been adjusted downward to reflect a new policy of awarding one general operating grant to those art organizations that qualify for general support grants. Previously, these organizations received two or more project grants. The program measure for dollar value of Federal and local support has been adjusted downward. This reflects a decrease in Federal funds and the decreased availability of local support statistics due to a cost saving initiative of not requiring local matches of art organizations to flow through the Council on the Arts.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Council on the Arts .....	\$ 541	\$ 561	\$ 562	\$ 584	\$ 607	\$ 631	\$ 656
Grants to Arts Organizations .....	3,465	4,197	4,197	4,407	4,627	4,858	5,101
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$4,006</u>	<u>\$4,758</u>	<u>\$4,759</u>	<u>\$4,991</u>	<u>\$5,234</u>	<u>\$5,489</u>	<u>\$5,757</u>

## Energy Management and Conservation

OBJECTIVE: To increase public awareness of energy problems and to encourage public participation in the reduction of energy consumption.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 1,010	\$ 1,219	\$ 3,164	\$ 3,211	\$ 3,259	\$ 3,309	\$ 3,361
Federal Funds .....	4,591	5,160	4,361	2,365	1,365	1,365	1,365
Other Funds .....	.....	1,642	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 5,601</b>	<b>\$ 8,021</b>	<b>\$ 7,525</b>	<b>\$ 5,576</b>	<b>\$ 4,624</b>	<b>\$ 4,674</b>	<b>\$ 4,726</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Energy efficiency team visits .....	10,600	9,000	8,500	8,000	7,600	7,200	6,900
Workshop/seminar attendees .....	2,000	3,500	3,325	3,100	2,900	2,750	2,600
Value of contracts awarded (in thousands) .	\$2,565	\$2,380	\$670	\$550	\$550	\$550	\$550
Information services (in thousands) .....	750	750	700	650	600	600	600
Energy Savings (in million barrels) .....	1.58	1.67	1.69	1.71	1.73	1.76	1.79

### Program Analysis:

Pennsylvania's economic development is dependent upon the cost and availability of energy. The Governor's Energy Council is responsible for devising strategies that increase energy security and mitigate the negative economic effect of rising energy costs. This authority was granted by the Governor in an Executive Order issued July 9, 1979.

The Energy Council's first step was the development of the *Pennsylvania Energy Policy* which was adopted by the Governor on October 6, 1981. As a result of this study, three major policy initiatives were implemented by the Governor's Energy Council: an investigation of regulatory reform designed to increase efficiencies in electrical generation and delivery; conversion of industrial boilers from oil to coal; and promotion of Pennsylvania's abundant renewable resources. The results of these efforts and a housing conservation marketing survey conducted with Federal funds will be used to refine and update the *Policy*.

The Governor's Energy Council programs are designed to achieve the goals of the *Pennsylvania Energy Policy*. They are economic efficiency in the use of energy, reliability and diversity of energy supply, greater use of

indigenous Pennsylvania energy resources and fairness in energy pricing practices. The Council also develops and coordinates programs which implement Federal energy initiatives.

Energy Council programs encourage, through demonstrations, seminars, workshops, and public information, energy efficient actions by energy consumers. The elements of this base program are thermal efficiency standards, lighting efficiency standards, energy efficiency procurement practices, promotion of ride sharing and utilization of renewable energy resources.

As Federal funds for energy conservation programs decline, the Council has also shifted its conservation program strategy away from broad appeals and generalized information programs to more narrowly defined and targeted audiences. For residential energy users, the Council staff designs and monitors the Residential Conservation Service required of all electric and gas utilities. This service provides comprehensive inventories of energy conservation opportunities specific to a home. As part of its strategy to improve the cost-effectiveness of utility conservation programs, the Council staff continually evaluates the progress

**Energy Management and Conservation (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

of each utility and actively intervenes to encourage greater utility investment in conservation and renewable energy resources.

The agriculture community will receive energy conservation information from the Pennsylvania State University's Cooperative Extension Service. The Extension Service will develop literature on topics such as the preventive maintenance of tractors and the use of dairy milk house heat exchangers to heat water. A series of television segments will also be produced which will discuss energy conservation and ideas for the farm.

Pennsylvania's schools and hospitals are aided in reducing energy consumption through the Energy Council's administration of a Federal grant program that provides funds for making energy efficiency capital improvements. The full magnitude of the Institutional Conservation Program is not reflected in the budget because the project funds go directly to institutions upon the review and recommendation of the Council. A total of \$15.9 million has been granted to Pennsylvania's schools and another \$6.9 million to its hospitals. The program saves 328,670 barrels of oil annually.

The program measures reflect more accurate projections and the reduction of Federal funds available for energy conservation programs. The number of workshop attendees reflects large changes from last year's projections due to an instituted policy whereby scheduled workshops are cancelled if low attendance would result in a delivery cost of more than \$150 per attendee. The further reduction of funding will not greatly reduce workshop attendance because the Council will concentrate on the most cost-

effective topics. The Energy Council will also continue to concentrate on the most cost-effective contracts. This decrease in activity is also reflected in the program measures. A new program measure, Energy Savings, has been added this year to reflect total Commonwealth savings in energy as a result of the Council's programs.

Act 280 of 1982 established the Pennsylvania Energy Development Authority. In addition, Act 280 authorizes the Governor to declare a State energy emergency and also authorizes the Authority to issue negotiable bonds for applicable energy projects subject to the written approval of the Governor.

The Authority will be governed by a Board of Directors which will be composed of nine members approved by the Governor, at least two being members of the general public. In addition, the Board will be composed of the Secretaries of Environmental Resources, Banking, Commerce and Agriculture, the Consumer Advocate, the Chairman of the Public Utility Commission, two members of the Senate and two members of the House of Representatives.

Activities of the Authority include the preparation of the energy development plan and making grants and loans for limited energy research which will make the greatest possible contributions to energy conservation and development. In 1982-83, the Authority will be operated with funds received from a consent order with an oil company for alleged oil overcharges of consumers. A general fund appropriation of \$2,000,000 is recommended for 1983-84 due to the strong likelihood that future consent order funds cannot be used for this purpose.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Governor's Energy Council . . . . .	\$1,010	\$1,219	\$1,164	\$1,211	\$1,259	\$1,309	\$1,361
Pennsylvania Energy Development Authority . . . . .			2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$1,010</u>	<u>\$1,219</u>	<u>\$3,164</u>	<u>\$3,211</u>	<u>\$3,259</u>	<u>\$3,309</u>	<u>\$3,361</u>

**Income Maintenance**

OBJECTIVE: To increase economic stability by providing financial assistance to those who have suffered financial loss as a result of being injured during the commission of a crime.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$1,597</u>	<u>\$1,635</u>	<u>\$1,686</u>	<u>\$1,780</u>	<u>\$1,879</u>	<u>\$1,984</u>	<u>\$2,096</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Claim backlog .....	1,693	2,135	2,760	3,550	4,490	5,590	6,860
Claims submitted .....	1,161	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,300
New claims paid .....	449	468	475	500	530	550	570
Claims denied .....	378	390	400	410	430	450	460

**Program Analysis:**

Act 139 of July 1976 created the Crime Victims Compensation Program as a response to the suffering of crime victims. Individuals who are injured during commission of a crime not only have to bear physical and psychological pain but also any financial hardships that result from it. This program can alleviate the financial hardships that result from unpaid medical expenses or loss of income.

For individuals to receive compensation, they must have incurred a minimum out-of-pocket loss of \$100 or have lost at least two continuous weeks' earnings or support. In cases where the crime victim incurs serious financial loss, the individual or dependents may receive up to \$25,000.

No individual can receive compensation for pain and suffering nor can anyone receive benefits who is not either a victim, an intervenor who acts to prevent the commission of a crime or one who assists in the apprehension of suspected criminals.

The program is not intended to reduce the incidence of crime or encourage bystander intervention in law enforcement. Its sole purpose is to relieve any financial

hardship to innocent individuals who have been victimized by criminal acts.

The program has expanded significantly since its inception in 1976. Initially, the Board received approximately 40 claims per month. Today, about 100 claims are received each month. One reason for the continued increase in claims submitted is Act 114 which was signed into law in December of 1979. This Act requires that all local law enforcement agencies notify victims of the availability of the programs. It also eliminated the minimum allowable claim restriction for those victims age 60 or older and deemed inapplicable the reduction provisions in those cases where the victim suffers dismemberment or loss of an eye.

The program measures have been revised this year to more accurately reflect the crime victims' claims submitted and claims backlog. Both of these measures have been adjusted compared to previous budget estimates as a result of continued improvement in documentation procedures.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Crime Victims Compensation Board .....	\$ 310	\$ 348	\$ 348	\$ 362	\$ 376	\$ 391	\$ 407
Compensation to Crime Victims .....	1,287	1,287	1,338	1,418	1,503	1,593	1,689
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><b>\$1,597</b></u>	<u><b>\$1,635</b></u>	<u><b>\$1,686</b></u>	<u><b>\$1,780</b></u>	<u><b>\$1,879</b></u>	<u><b>\$1,984</b></u>	<u><b>\$2,096</b></u>

**Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning and Coordination**

OBJECTIVE: To provide criminal and juvenile justice system policy analysis, coordination and planning which will improve criminal justice programs.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$1,239	\$1,348	\$1,904	\$1,980	\$2,059	\$2,141	\$2,227
Federal Funds .....	1,362	1,439	163	176	190	205	221
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$2,601</b>	<b>\$2,787</b>	<b>\$2,067</b>	<b>\$2,156</b>	<b>\$2,249</b>	<b>\$2,346</b>	<b>\$2,448</b>

**Program Analysis:**

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency is authorized under Act 274 of 1978, as amended, to undertake criminal and juvenile justice planning, coordination and policy analysis.

The Commission functions as the Commonwealth's central source of planning, statistical analysis and program development for the improvement of the State's Justice System and is responsible for providing data analysis, research and legislative recommendations to the Governor's Office and the General Assembly. One of the Commission's primary roles is to examine criminal justice problems, propose viable solutions, and monitor and evaluate the impact that those solutions have on the various components of the justice system. The Commission also administers Federal funds under the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended.

Most of the Commission's initiatives are developed under the direction of its Task Forces on Alternatives to Incarceration, Career Criminal, Organized Crime, Bail, Courts and Criminal Justice Information Systems and its Juvenile Advisory Committee. The Commission also contributes heavily to the Governor's Task Forces on Arson and Crime Against the Elderly. Programs developed and managed by the Commission include Pennsylvania Crime Watch, the statewide crime prevention campaign; a variety of training programs for fire and police personnel to combat arson, prevent crime and abate elderly crime victimization; and several technical assistance initiatives to help counties deal with crowded prisons and to better prosecute repeat offenders.

Another of the Commission's mandates is to provide a periodic forum within which contemporary criminal justice issues can be reviewed, researched and analyzed. The forum function provides a valuable way in which key justice system officials, legislators, and other experts can consider the need for new policies and statutory reforms for improving the criminal justice system. In this respect, the Commission will bring together key juvenile justice system professionals to evaluate current policy and develop new agenda for responding to the increasing crime problems associated with the serious, repeat juvenile offender.

The Commission will continue to publicize the State's new mandatory sentencing law and measure its effects on sentencing practices and prison and jail conditions. It will monitor the implementation of a tougher drunk driving statute in Pennsylvania and will examine the needs for bail alternatives and a State program for the training and certification of all criminal justice system personnel. Finally, the Commission will work toward implementation of a State offender based statistical system capable of enabling line criminal justice agencies to track criminal offenders through all levels of the justice process.

Additional funds are included in this program for priority criminal justice initiatives. One provides \$162,000 to continue operating the Statistical Analysis Center. Federal funding was previously used to operate this center but is no longer available. Another initiative provides \$378,000 for a county jail overcrowding technical assistance program and continuing crime prevention and training programs.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Commission on Crime and Delinquency .	\$1,239	\$1,348	\$1,904	\$1,980	\$2,059	\$2,141	\$2,227

## Reintegration of Juvenile Delinquents

OBJECTIVE: To reduce the recurrence of juvenile delinquency through replacement of criminal behavior with socially acceptable behavior.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$2,208	\$2,675	\$2,923	\$3,089	\$3,264	\$3,450	\$3,647
Federal Funds .....	486	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$2,694</b>	<b>\$2,842</b>	<b>\$2,923</b>	<b>\$3,089</b>	<b>\$3,264</b>	<b>\$3,450</b>	<b>\$3,647</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Percentage of referrals who have prior referrals* .....	42.0%	41.9%	41.0%	41.0%	40.0%	39.0%	39.0%
Commitments as a percent of referrals .....	7.5%	8.0%	8.5%	9.0%	9.5%	9.5%	10.0%
Informal adjustments and consent decrees as a percent of disposition of cases .....	42.0%	41.0%	40.0%	38.0%	37.0%	36.0%	35.0%
Counties participating in juvenile probation grant programs .....	62	62	62	62	62	62	62

\*Excludes Philadelphia.

### Program Analysis:

The Juvenile Court Judges' Commission is responsible for the development and improvement of juvenile probation services throughout the Commonwealth. These services focus on the effective reintegration of juvenile offenders into the community through the increased performance of the juvenile courts and their staff.

The development of statewide standards for juvenile probation, statewide training, aftercare services, a statewide statistical program, and specialized intensive probation services have had a significant impact on improving the quality of services within the Commonwealth's Juvenile Court System. The Commission has been successful in obtaining the voluntary compliance of all 67 counties in the adoption of intake standards, participation in training programs, and participation in the statewide statistical program.

The aftercare program initiative has demonstrated an average recidivism rate of 10.2 percent for those counties participating in the program. When compared with the 30 percent statewide rate for institutionalized youth, this

represents a significant decrease. Additionally, the average length of institutional stay for those counties having aftercare programs dropped from 9.5 months to 8.5 months. The intensive probation program initiative for 1982-83 will further reduce institutionalization by approximately 60 youths. This represents a minimum net savings to the Commonwealth of approximately \$400,000 by alleviating the need for public and private institutionalization for part of the current fiscal year.

The grants-in-aid for the improvement of juvenile probation services has been a significant aid to the counties in enabling them to maintain the cost of obtaining and keeping professional probation staff. Participation in this program requires the counties to adhere to statewide standards developed by the Commission as well as statewide, national and local training, thereby maintaining high levels of professionalism within the Commonwealth's juvenile probation offices.

The Commission trains or provides for the training of approximately 600 juvenile probation officers annually in

**Reintegration of Juvenile Delinquents (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

areas which are selected through needs assessment techniques. In addition to the training program, the Commission has established a professional education program in conjunction with Shippensburg State College enabling 32 Chief Juvenile Probation Officers to receive an advanced degree in the field of the administration of justice. Both programs have recently shared the Outstanding Education Program award from the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

During 1981, juvenile probation officers worked with 31,954 delinquent youths that did not require placement in public, private institutions or other forms of court-ordered care. The total cost of probation services during 1981 was approximately \$18,000,000, or \$563 per youth. In con-

trast, the average cost to institutionalize a youth for 9.5 months is approximately \$28,000. The State's share of this cost is \$14,000. Therefore, it is a major priority of the Commission to continue its efforts to develop and strengthen probation services throughout the Commonwealth.

Funding is included for two initiatives to be administered and coordinated by the Juvenile Court Judges Commission. One provides \$91,000 for the Statistical Analysis Center since Federal funds are no longer available for this priority program. The other initiative provides an additional \$64,000 for the Intensive Probation Program which will allow a minimum of five additional counties to participate in this program.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Juvenile Court Judges Commission . . . .	\$ 297	\$ 375	\$ 467	\$ 486	\$ 505	\$ 525	\$ 548
Improvement of Juvenile Probation Services . . . . .	1,911	2,300	2,456	2,603	2,759	2,925	3,101
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u><u>\$2,208</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,675</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,923</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,089</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,264</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,450</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,647</u></u>

## Medical Malpractice Arbitration and Health Facilities Hearings

OBJECTIVE: To assist persons who have sustained injury or death as a result of tort or breach of contract by a health care provider to obtain prompt and just adjudication of their claim and to conduct preliminary hearings on appeals concerning health care facilities.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 143	\$ 173	\$ 169	\$ 177	\$ 184	\$ 191	\$ 199
Other Funds .....	623	836	600	500	500	500	500
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 766</b>	<b>\$1,009</b>	<b>\$ 769</b>	<b>\$ 677</b>	<b>\$ 684</b>	<b>\$ 691</b>	<b>\$ 699</b>

### Program Measures

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Arbitration Panels for Health Care:</b>							
Prior cases carried forward .....	54	100	92	87	87	87	87
New cases filed .....	21	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cases settled .....	12	50	40	40	40	40	40
Panel hearings .....	28	25	20	18	18	18	18
Time incident to disposition (in months)	26	15	15	15	15	15	15
<b>Health Facilities Hearing Board:</b>							
Unresolved appeals carried forward .....	9	16	22	26	26	26	24
New appeals filed .....	25	30	32	32	34	34	36
Total number of open cases .....	34	46	54	58	60	60	60
Appeals resolved .....	18	24	28	32	34	36	36
Time incident to disposition of appeal (in months) .....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

### Program Analysis:

The Arbitration Panels for Health Care were established by the Health Care Services Act of 1976 as part of a comprehensive program to deal with the growing problem of the unavailability of medical malpractice insurance at reasonable rates. Before the enactment of this program, there was a concern that malpractice insurance would become so expensive and unavailable that health care providers would no longer be able to obtain it. Consequently, many believed that physicians would soon be forced either to curtail some of their procedures or stop practicing. Either alternative would pose difficult problems for the Commonwealth's medical care delivery system.

The Health Care Services Malpractice Act established a new procedure to adjudicate claims. When an individual believed that he or she was entitled to damages as a result of improper medical treatment, this individual filed a claim with the Office of the Administrator for legal proceedings before an arbitration panel. The panel, if it found that breach of contract or tort occurred, awarded the plaintiff damages. These findings were legally binding unless appealed to a court for trial. If the ruling was in favor of the plaintiff, the health care provider and his or her insurance

company payed for damages. Only if the award was in excess of \$100,000 per occurrence and \$300,000 annually for physicians and \$1,000,000 for hospitals, did the Commonwealth become involved through the Medical Professional Liability Catastrophe Loss Fund.

On September 26, 1980, in *Mattos v Thompson and Frankston*, the State Supreme Court issued an opinion finding unconstitutional that section of the Health Care Services Act which gave the Arbitration Panels exclusive jurisdiction over medical malpractice claims. The court found that the procedures established under the Act resulted in long delays which impermissibly infringed upon the constitutional right to a jury trial. The rest of the Act was left intact.

As a result of that court decision, the program has undergone a major revision as a large number of claims were transferred to the court system. As of September 30, 1982, a small number of claims remain in the Office of the Administrator. In addition, the Office has been assisting several of the courts of common pleas with the claims transferred by holding conciliation conferences for those claims.

**Medical Malpractice Arbitration and Health Facilities Hearings (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

The operating expenses of the Arbitration Panels and the Medical Professional Liability Catastrophe Loss Fund are funded through assessments on the various health care providers. General Fund monies are not used to support these programs.

Program measures have been adjusted downward for all years to more accurately reflect the decreased activity of the Arbitration Panels due to the 1980 State Supreme Court ruling.

This program also includes the Health Facilities Hearing Board. This Board was created by Act 48 of 1979. Its purpose is to conduct hearings throughout the State on appeals from decisions of the Department of Health relating to applications for certificate of need and decisions pertaining to licensure of health care facilities. The decision of the Board may be appealed to Commonwealth Court on the record made before the Board.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Health Facilities Hearing Board .....	<u>\$143</u>	<u>\$173</u>	<u>\$169</u>	<u>\$177</u>	<u>\$184</u>	<u>\$191</u>	<u>\$199</u>

# Lieutenant Governor

The Lieutenant Governor serves as President of the Senate and Chairman of the Board of Pardons. In the case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify or resignation of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall become Governor for the remainder of the term and in the case of the disability of the Governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor until the disability is removed.

# OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

## Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Lieutenant Governor's Office .....	\$353	\$413	\$412
Board of Pardons .....	179	192	197
	<u>\$532</u>	<u>\$605</u>	<u>\$609</u>
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$532</u>	<u>\$605</u>	<u>\$609</u>

**General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Lieutenant Governor's Office</b>			
State Funds .....	\$353	\$413	\$412

Provides for the staff and expenses of the Lieutenant Governor in the execution of his duties and expenses of the residence at Edward Martin Military Reservation.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Lieutenant Governor's Office .....	<u>\$353</u>	<u>\$413</u>	<u>\$412</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Board of Pardons</b>			
State Funds .....	\$179	\$192	\$197

Hears petitions for clemency in all criminal cases except impeachment and recommends adjustment in the sentence. The Board is also empowered to arbitrate prerelease cases where the sentencing court and the Department of Corrections have a disagreement as to whether an inmate should be placed in this status.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Board of Pardons .....	<u>\$179</u>	<u>\$192</u>	<u>\$197</u>

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support . . . .</b>	\$532	\$605	\$609	\$633	\$658	\$685	\$713
Executive Direction . . . . .	532	605	609	633	658	685	713
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$532</u>	<u>\$605</u>	<u>\$609</u>	<u>\$633</u>	<u>\$658</u>	<u>\$685</u>	<u>\$713</u>

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

### Executive Direction

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund	<u>\$532</u>	<u>\$605</u>	<u>\$609</u>	<u>\$633</u>	<u>\$658</u>	<u>\$685</u>	<u>\$713</u>

### Program Analysis:

The Lieutenant Governor provides direction and carries out all executive and administrative functions required of the office. Included in these functions are duties prescribed by the Constitution, such as presiding over the Senate, serving as chairman of the Board of Pardons, and assumption of the Office of the Governor for the remainder of the Governor's term if necessary as a result of death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify or resignation of the Governor.

In addition to these functions prescribed by law, he also serves the Governor in many other important areas and is Chairman of the Emergency Management Council and the

Governor's Energy Council. As chairman of these councils, the Lieutenant Governor is faced with the direct responsibility of coordinating relief information and assistance during crises like the Three Mile Island accident and the severe gasoline shortage which affected all of the eastern seaboard as well as Pennsylvania. Although the immediate effects of these events have dissipated, the ongoing monitoring and planning to react to similar occurrences is an important part of the operation of this office. Also included in this program is the Board of Pardons which reviews applications for reprieves, commutation of sentences and pardons.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Lieutenant Governor's Office	\$353	\$413	\$412	\$428	\$445	\$463	\$482
Board of Pardons	179	192	197	205	213	222	231
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b>	<u>\$532</u>	<u>\$605</u>	<u>\$609</u>	<u>\$633</u>	<u>\$658</u>	<u>\$685</u>	<u>\$713</u>

# Attorney General

The Attorney General is the chief law enforcement officer of the Commonwealth. The Attorney General's office enforces compliance with civil rights laws governing the conduct of public employes, provides for the protection of the consumer, conducts multi-county grand jury investigations, and, when requested, furnishes the Governor and his departments with legal services.

# ATTORNEY GENERAL

## Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$18,647	\$20,147	\$20,180
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$18,647</u>	<u>\$20,147</u>	<u>\$20,180</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 2,364	\$ 1,548	\$ 1,761
Other Funds .....	582	631	659
Other Funds—Restricted Revenue .....	1,493	1,525	1,959
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$23,086</u>	<u>\$23,851</u>	<u>\$24,559</u>

## General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$18,647	\$20,147	\$20,180
Federal Funds .....	2,364	1,548	1,761
Other Funds .....	582	631	659
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$21,593</u>	<u>\$22,326</u>	<u>\$22,600</u>

Provides for administration of the department. Administers the law enforcement powers of the Attorney General, enforces the Wire Tapping Law, provides staff and expenses for grand jury investigations and investigates wrong doing on the part of State employes or Commonwealth contractors. Also provides litigation services to the State agencies.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$18,647	\$20,147	\$20,180
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Medicaid Fraud .....	1,396	1,426	1,761
LEAA — Community Youth Advocate .....	111	.....	.....
LEAA — Hazardous Waste Investigation .....	428	90	.....
Anti-Trust Enforcement .....	269	.....	.....
LEAA — Wiretapping and Eavesdropping Unit .....	98	11	.....
Study of Odometer Tampering .....	62	21	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Sale of Seized Vehicles .....	15	15	15
Court Ordered Restitution of Drug Purchases .....	88	88	89
Legal Fees Reimbursement .....	102	115	135
Debts, Taxes, and Accounts .....	91	90	90
Reimbursement for Departmental Services .....	229	297	300
Consumer Protection Investigation Cost			
Reimbursement .....	3	3	5
Antitrust — Legal Fees Reimbursement .....	.....	23	25
Torts — Legal Fees Reimbursement .....	54	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$21,593</u>	<u>\$22,326</u>	<u>\$22,600</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**ATTORNEY GENERAL**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Office of Consumer Advocate</b>			
Other Funds .....	\$1,493	\$1,525	\$1,959**

The Office of Consumer Advocate has the responsibility to represent the interest of consumers before the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission and before any court or agency initiating proceedings in connection with any matter involving regulation by the Commission or the corresponding regulatory agency of the United States Government.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Office of Consumer Advocate* .....	<u>\$1,493</u>	<u>\$1,525</u>	<u>\$1,959**</u>

\*Executive authorization from restricted revenue account.  
 \*\*Represents the agency request, not the recommended figures.

## ATTORNEY GENERAL

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support</b> .....	\$ 8,802	\$ 8,107	\$ 8,140	\$ 8,465	\$ 8,804	\$ 9,156	\$ 9,522
<b>Fiscal Management</b> .....	\$ 1,176	\$ 1,397	\$ 1,397	\$ 1,452	\$ 1,510	\$ 1,571	\$ 1,634
Collection of Delinquent Accounts .....	1,176	1,397	1,397	1,452	1,510	1,571	1,634
<b>Public Protection</b> .....	\$ 2,150	\$ 2,844	\$ 2,844	\$ 2,957	\$ 3,076	\$ 3,199	\$ 3,327
Public Protection .....	2,150	2,844	2,844	2,957	3,076	3,199	3,327
<b>Control and Reduction of Crime</b> .....	\$ 6,519	\$ 7,799	\$ 7,799	\$ 8,110	\$ 8,453	\$ 8,772	\$ 9,122
Criminal Law Enforcement .....	6,519	7,799	7,799	8,110	8,453	8,772	9,122
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$18,647</u>	<u>\$20,147</u>	<u>\$20,180</u>	<u>\$20,984</u>	<u>\$21,843</u>	<u>\$22,698</u>	<u>\$23,605</u>

**General Administration and Support**

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund	\$ 8,802	\$ 8,107	\$ 8,140	\$ 8,465	\$ 8,804	\$ 9,156	\$ 9,522
Other Funds	385	412	435	460	486	514	543
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 9,187</b>	<b>\$ 8,519</b>	<b>\$ 8,575</b>	<b>\$ 8,925</b>	<b>\$ 9,290</b>	<b>\$ 9,670</b>	<b>\$ 10,065</b>

**Program Analysis:**

General Administration and Support provides for the administrative and overhead systems which support the operations of program activities necessary for the achievement of Commonwealth and agency objectives.

The success or failure of all these supportive efforts can only be indirectly reflected by the effectiveness of the activities they support. A primary concern of the Commonwealth and each agency is to minimize these administrative costs in relation to the cost of provided services.

Included in this program are the legal services of the Attorney General. The agency has the responsibility to review for form and legality approximately 25,000

contracts a year. It is also responsible for the 190 civil rights cases involving Bureau of Correction prisoner's rights and for the 66 cases involving the payment of benefits by the Department of Welfare.

This program includes responsibility for defense of the approximately 1,800 tort cases. The potential liability of the Commonwealth in this area is estimated to be \$80 million or more.

Torts is not the only area which the Commonwealth is sued for damages. Presently, there are approximately 3,450 cases involving \$538,000,000. These cases involve tax laws, contract law, and other areas of civil litigation.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government	\$ 8,802	\$ 8,107	\$ 8,140	\$ 8,465	\$ 8,804	\$ 9,156	\$ 9,522

**Collection of Delinquent Accounts**

OBJECTIVE: To assure the availability of resources for the Commonwealth's programs through the equitable and efficient administration of the Pennsylvania revenue system.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund	\$1,176	\$1,397	\$1,397	\$1,452	\$1,510	\$1,571	\$1,634
Other Funds	91	90	90	90	90	90	90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,267</b>	<b>\$1,487</b>	<b>\$1,487</b>	<b>\$1,542</b>	<b>\$1,600</b>	<b>\$1,661</b>	<b>\$1,724</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Dollars collected (in thousands)	\$21,000	\$18,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000
Cost per dollar collected	\$06	\$08	\$08	\$08	\$09	\$09	\$10
New claims (priority)	13,000	16,000	18,000	19,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Dollar amount of new claims (in thousands)	\$35,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000

**Program Analysis:**

This program is centered in the Collections Section of the Commonwealth Agencies Legal Service Division. This section acts as the Commonwealth's bill collector. If an individual or organization has not paid its account within ninety days, this section receives the account for collection. These accounts may range from failure to pay enough income tax to overdue parking violations at the State colleges.

In fiscal year 1981-82, this program collected

\$21,000,000, an increase of 100 percent over fiscal year 1980-81 and 200 percent over fiscal 1979-80. The increase was the result of the implementation of the following changes to the program: The addition of a full-time tax prosecutor, improvements of the on-line computer system, a priority tax collection program that resulted in the action being taken against 72 businesses that owed the Commonwealth \$13 million in taxes.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations	\$1,176	\$1,397	\$1,397	\$1,452	\$1,510	\$1,571	\$1,634

**Public Protection**

OBJECTIVE: To decrease the incidence of fraud and deceptive business practices, provide for the representation of the consumer before regulatory agencies, provide for enforcement of laws dealing with charitable trust and nonprofit corporations and provide for the defense in certain civil rights cases.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$2,150	\$2,844	\$2,844	\$2,957	\$3,076	\$3,199	\$3,327
Federal Funds .....	421	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	1,496	1,551	1,989	2,068	2,237	2,326	2,419
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$4,067</b>	<b>\$4,419</b>	<b>\$4,833</b>	<b>\$5,025</b>	<b>\$5,313</b>	<b>\$5,525</b>	<b>\$5,746</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Consumer complaints concerning business practices investigated and mediated. . . .	19,073	19,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Dollar value of recoupment to consumers regarding business practices (in thousands) .....	\$1,426	\$1,500	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$1,600
Civil penalties and costs assessed .....	\$76,000	\$100,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000
Legal actions completed .....	41	50	60	60	60	60	60
Voluntary compliances .....	78	110	120	120	120	120	120

**Program Analysis:**

This program involves five entities: the Office of Consumer Advocate; the Antitrust Section; the Bureau of Consumer Protection the Charitable Trusts Section, and the Community Advocate.

The Bureau of Consumer Protection was created by the Legislature in 1966. There are eight offices throughout the State. It has responsibility for enforcing nine Acts: (1) the Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, (2) the Generic Drug Law, (3) the Mobile Home Park Law, (4) the Hearing Aid Sales Registration Law, (5) the Utility Service Tenants Rights Acts, (6) the Landlord Tenant Act, (7) the Home Improvement Finance Act, (8) the Motor Vehicle Sales Finance Act and (9) the Goods and Services Installment Sales Act. Also, the bureau enforces unfair debt collection practice regulations and regulations dealing with automobile purchase and repair fraud.

As the measures show for this particular activity, the bureau recouped over \$1.4 million from those engaged in

improper business practices. In addition to this dollar impact, there is a deterrent effect of the bureau's activities on others who are engaged in the same practices. The bureau is also available to assist and guide businesses in attempting to comply with the complex State laws dealing with consumer protection.

The bureau conducted a Federally subsidized study of odometer tampering of motor vehicles and proceeded with the collection of over 250,000 title documents. The fruits of this study were seen in targeting of a number of used automobile dealers for legal action by the bureau.

The measure civil penalties and costs assessed shows a marked decline compared to previous estimates. This is not due to the nature of the program or its efforts, but rather it reflects the decisions of the court system.

The second program area involves antitrust activities. Since the Commonwealth does not have its own antitrust statute, the Antitrust Section enforces the Federal Sher-

**Public Protection (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

man and Clayton Acts and proceeds under *parens patriae* authority in others matters. (This is a common law doctrine which allows the State to act on behalf of citizens who are unable to protect themselves.) The program staff also conducts training programs and is now reviewing State regulations of various commissions and boards to determine which are unnecessary and anti-competitive.

The third program deals with Charitable Trusts. The Attorney General is charged with broad responsibilities for the enforcement of charitable trusts and overseeing non-profit corporations under common law *parens patriae* doctrine.

The fourth program is the Community Advocate. This activity centers on efforts to investigate complaints of official misconduct and police abuse. It also negotiates and

conducts litigation to establish group homes for juveniles, mentally ill, or mentally retarded.

The last program is conducted by the Office of Consumer Advocate.

The amount shown for the next fiscal year reflects the agency's request. In accordance with Act 15, of 1977, the Consumer Advocate submits a budget request to the Governor and to the chairman of both legislative appropriation committees. The amount that is allocated is the lowest recommended figure of the three, but in no instance can the amount be more than five one hundredths of one percent of the total gross intrastate operating revenues of all public utilities subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Utility Commission for the preceding calendar year.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$2,150</u>	<u>\$2,844</u>	<u>\$2,844</u>	<u>\$2,957</u>	<u>\$3,076</u>	<u>\$3,199</u>	<u>\$3,327</u>

**Criminal Law Enforcement**

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the incidence of crime through active enforcement of criminal law.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 6,519	\$ 7,799	\$ 7,799	\$ 8,110	\$ 8,453	\$ 8,772	\$ 9,122
Federal Funds .....	1,943	1,524	1,761	1,909	2,041	2,203	2,362
Other Funds .....	103	103	104	104	105	105	106
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 8,565</b>	<b>\$ 9,426</b>	<b>\$ 9,664</b>	<b>\$10,123</b>	<b>\$10,599</b>	<b>\$11,080</b>	<b>\$11,590</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Investigations initiated by the Bureau of Criminal Investigations .....	241	240	240	240	240	240	240
Cases presented to the multi-county investigating grand jury .....	16	10	10	10	10	10	10
Drug inspections at pharmacies, hospitals, institutions, professional and retail locations .....	852	800	800	800	800	800	800
Drug law arrests:							
Cannabis (marijuana and hashish) .....	280	250	250	250	250	250	250
Heroin .....	113	125	125	125	125	125	125
Cocaine .....	130	187	187	187	187	187	187
Stimulants .....	327	313	313	313	313	313	313
Hallucinogens .....	64	62	62	62	62	62	62
All other arrests .....	265	313	313	313	313	313	313
Total drug law related arrests .....	1,179	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Major drug traffickers arrested .....	255	312	312	312	312	312	312
Investigations initiated by the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit .....	132	250	250	250	250	250	250
Fines imposed in cases developed by the hazardous waste prosecutions unit (in thousands) .....	\$1,300	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250

**Program Analysis:**

Under Act 164 of 1980 the Attorney General is the Commonwealth's chief law enforcement officer.

The criminal law effort has been reorganized with the addition of three divisions: Organized Crime and Public Corruption, Grand Jury, and Special Prosecutions. These divisions concentrate on specific areas. The Organized Crime and Public Corruption Unit investigates organized crime and its related activities. The Grand Jury section concentrates exclusively on the staffing of the Grand Jury. The Special Prosecution section works with local district

attorneys on dealing with exceptional cases and handles unusual litigation such as hazardous waste.

These new areas supplement and are part of the existing Bureau of Criminal Investigation, Medicaid Fraud and the Bureau of Narcotics Investigation and Drug Control.

The Bureau of Criminal Investigation has the responsibility of investigating State corruption; organized crime; any crime when requested by the local district attorney; any crime when the Attorney General supersedes a local district attorney either at the request of a local

**Criminal Law Enforcement (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

Judge or an Attorney General's own volition; any crime when requested by another State agency; or appeals of any of the aforementioned offenses

During fiscal year 1981-82, the BCI initiated 241 investigations, leading to 60 arrests and prosecutions, of which 14 resulted in convictions and 43 are still before the courts. The BCI cases prosecuted other than through the Grand Jury resulted in the recovery/restitution of \$370,336 and the imposition of fines totalling \$29,730.

The BCI's Technical Services Unit performed 34 consensual and 7 non-consensual electronic surveillances.

The 1981-82 fiscal year was the fourth full year of operation by the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit. Prior years performance revealed that Medicaid fraud investigations required lengthy and thorough investigative efforts in order to establish a criminal fraud case that could be successfully prosecuted in the courts.

During the past year there have been 132 cases opened for investigations. During the same period, 110 cases have been closed for administrative reasons. These reasons include no fraud found, provider out of business, complaint not substantiated, and referrals to other agencies. The referrals to other agencies are for follow-up administrative action when criminal prosecution is not available. Some of the other departments that this information is made available to are the Department of Public Welfare, the Department of State, the Department of Health, and the Federal Department of Health and Human Services.

The Special Prosecution Section is responsible for the handling of criminal matters referred by other State agencies and district attorneys. Among the cases handled by the section were cases concerning widespread arson, two murder cases, and an extensive drug trafficking. One of the more important areas is the hazardous waste prosecutions. Forty-two new cases were formally opened for prosecution. In 1981-82 hazardous waste

prosecutions resulted in the assessment of approximately \$1.3 million in fines. This was an extraordinary year because of the assessment of two large fines that totalled almost \$1.2 million. In the future, fines are expected to drop to a lower level.

Lastly, this program includes the Bureau of Narcotics Investigation (BNI). This Bureau has as its goals the immobilization of drug traffickers and the reduction of the availability of illicit drugs in an attempt to curtail drug abuse in Pennsylvania. BNI's operational activities can be categorized into two functions: 1) to enforce Act 64 and other drug related laws through the in-depth investigation and successful prosecution of criminal violations involving controlled substances; and 2) to assure compliance with the drug laws through regulatory inspections of the legitimate handlers of controlled substances (pharmacies, hospitals, and medical practitioners). BNI also has program and operational responsibility for the Pennsylvania State Police Drug Law Enforcement Division. During fiscal year 1981-82, BNI effected 1,139 arrests statewide, including 255 subjects who were identified as major drug traffickers under BNI's violator classification system. BNI seized 13 clandestine drug manufacturing laboratories resulting in the arrest of 37 lab operators. Of the total defendants arrested, approximately 83 percent were charged with trafficking while only 3 percent were charged with simple possession, the remaining 14 percent were charged with various violations (e.g., professional misconduct, forged prescriptions, etc.). Although the majority of these arrests are still pending adjudication, BNI's cumulative conviction rate for the past three years is 83 percent. Of the \$340,000 expended during fiscal year 1981-82 for the purchase of drug evidence, \$77,000 was recovered through court-ordered restitution. In addition, BNI investigations led to the seizure of \$352,000 in cash and 37 vehicles.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$6,519</u>	<u>\$7,799</u>	<u>\$7,799</u>	<u>\$8,110</u>	<u>\$8,453</u>	<u>\$8,772</u>	<u>\$9,122</u>

# Auditor General

The Department of the Auditor General post-audits the affairs of State Government agencies and certain local government agencies, officials, and organizations. The objective is to insure conformance with established legislative and administrative regulations and to assure that all money has been disbursed legally and properly. In addition, the Auditor General examines the accounts of revenue collecting agents to assure that all money due the Commonwealth was reported and transmitted properly.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

### Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Auditor General's Office .....	\$13,966	\$15,048	\$15,193
Public Assistance Audits .....	4,101	4,427	4,472
Scranton Office .....	1,623	1,722	1,719
Board of Claims .....	641	827	833
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<b>\$20,331</b>	<b>\$22,024</b>	<b>\$22,217</b>
Federal Funds .....	.....	.....	\$ 667
Other Funds .....	\$ 5,680	\$ 5,610	5,745
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$26,011</b>	<b>\$27,634</b>	<b>\$28,629</b>

**General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Auditor General's Office</b>			
State Funds .....	\$15,589	\$16,770	\$16,912
Federal Funds .....	.....	.....	667
Other Funds .....	5,674	5,610	5,745
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$21,263</b>	<b>\$22,380</b>	<b>\$23,324</b>

Performs regular and special post-audits of accounts and records of State agencies, liquor stores and tax collecting agents of the Commonwealth.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Auditor General's Office .....	\$13,966	\$15,048	\$15,193
Auditor General's Office — Scranton .....	1,623	1,722	1,719
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement for Auditing Services .....	.....	.....	667
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement for Auditing Services .....	\$ 5,448	\$ 5,610	\$ 5,745
Sale of Automobiles .....	226	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$21,263</b>	<b>\$22,380</b>	<b>\$23,324</b>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Public Assistance Audits</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 4,101	\$ 4,427	\$ 4,472

Audits public assistance payments to confirm eligibility of recipients.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Public Assistance Audits .....	<u>\$ 4,101</u>	<u>\$ 4,427</u>	<u>\$ 4,472</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Board of Claims</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 641	\$ 827	\$ 833
Other Funds .....	6	.....	.....
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 647</u>	<u>\$ 827</u>	<u>\$ 833</u>

Hears and determines all claims against the Commonwealth arising from contracts that involve amounts in excess of \$300. On October 5, 1978 by an Act of the Legislature the Board of Claims was created. It was formerly known as the Board of Arbitration of Claims.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Board of Claims .....	\$ 641	\$ 827	\$ 833
<b>Other Funds</b>			
Sale of Automobiles .....	6	.....	.....
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 647</u>	<u>\$ 827</u>	<u>\$ 833</u>

**Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
Insurance Premium—Police Retirement .....	\$51,700	\$56,000	\$58,000
Audit—Police Retirement .....	80	80	80
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$51,780</u>	<u>\$56,080</u>	<u>\$58,080</u>

## AUDITOR GENERAL

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Fiscal Management</b> .....	\$16,230	\$17,597	\$17,745	\$18,454	\$19,192	\$19,959	\$20,756
Auditing .....	16,230	17,597	17,745	18,454	19,192	19,959	20,756
 <b>Economic Development of the Disadvantaged and Handicapped</b> .....	 \$ 4,101	 \$ 4,427	 \$ 4,472	 \$ 4,651	 \$ 4,837	 \$ 5,030	 \$ 5,231
Income Maintenance .....	4,101	4,427	4,472	4,651	4,837	5,030	5,231
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$20,331</u>	<u>\$22,024</u>	<u>\$22,217</u>	<u>\$23,105</u>	<u>\$24,029</u>	<u>\$24,989</u>	<u>\$25,987</u>

**Auditing**

OBJECTIVE: To insure that all revenue to which the Commonwealth is entitled is deposited in the State Treasury and that public money is disbursed legally and properly.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$16,230	\$17,597	\$17,745	\$18,454	\$19,192	\$19,959	\$20,756
Federal Funds.....			667	694	722	751	781
Other Funds .....	5,680	5,610	5,745	5,975	6,214	6,463	6,721
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$21,910</b>	<b>\$23,207</b>	<b>\$24,157</b>	<b>\$25,123</b>	<b>\$26,128</b>	<b>\$27,173</b>	<b>\$28,258</b>

**Program Analysis:**

The Auditor General is required by the Fiscal Code to make all audits necessary in connection with the financial affairs of State Government. Each year, the Department makes thousands of regular and special post audits of Commonwealth agencies, persons, associations, and corporations to insure money is disbursed legally and properly. Also, the Auditor General examines the accounts of revenue collecting agents to assure that all money due the Commonwealth, totaling several billions of dollars, was reported and transmitted properly. An initiative has been included in this subcategory for the Auditor General's participation in an auditing project. For the fiscal year ended

June 30, 1983 a balance sheet audit is being planned and will be performed jointly by the Auditor General's office and an independent certified public accounting firm.

In addition to the Auditor General's fiscal duties, there are other responsibilities imposed by law such as serving as a member of the General State Authority, the State Public School Building Authority and other major Commonwealth boards and commissions.

The Board of Claims operates within this program exercising its function as an independent judicial and administrative body with jurisdiction to hear and determine claims that equal or exceed \$300 against the Commonwealth.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$13,966	\$15,048	\$15,193	\$15,800	\$16,432	\$17,089	\$17,772
Scranton Office .....	1,623	1,722	1,719	1,788	1,859	1,933	2,010
Board of Claims .....	641	827	833	866	901	937	974
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$16,230</b>	<b>\$17,597</b>	<b>\$17,745</b>	<b>\$18,454</b>	<b>\$19,192</b>	<b>\$19,959</b>	<b>\$20,756</b>

**Income Maintenance**

OBJECTIVE: To provide an economic base for individuals who, because of social, mental, physical or other disability, are unable to sustain a minimally acceptable level of existence.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$4,101</u>	<u>\$4,427</u>	<u>\$4,472</u>	<u>\$4,651</u>	<u>\$4,837</u>	<u>\$5,030</u>	<u>\$5,231</u>

**Program Analysis:**

The Auditor General is required by the Fiscal Code to conduct audits of public assistance payments to determine the eligibility of persons receiving public assistance grants. Recipients of public assistance are subject to continuous audit. These audits serve to adjust grants to persons either not eligible, receiving overpayments or underpayments.

The latest audit report issued, covering the 1981-82 fiscal year, shows that the Auditor General reviewed 14,094 cases. The cases audited covered 3.9 percent of the statewide case load and, of those 3.5 percent were found to be totally or partially ineligible.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Public Assistance Audits .....	<u>\$4,101</u>	<u>\$4,427</u>	<u>\$4,472</u>	<u>\$4,651</u>	<u>\$4,837</u>	<u>\$5,030</u>	<u>\$5,231</u>

# Treasury Department

The Treasury Department is responsible for receiving all Commonwealth monies and for depositing such monies in State depositories approved by the Board of Finance and Revenue; for managing all securities in its custody to the best advantage of the Commonwealth for preauditing all requisitions for the expenditures of funds; and for disbursement of all State monies upon proper authorization to those entitled to receive payment.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
State Treasurer's Office .....	\$ 9,746	\$ 11,413	\$ 11,529
Board of Finance and Revenue .....	846	906	896
Council of State Governments .....	97	106	106
Great Lakes Commission .....	24	25	26
Replacement Checks .....	69	185	70
National Conference of State Legislatures .....	103	110	119
Education Commission of the States .....	53	57	53
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations .....	.....	4	4
National Governors' Association .....	69	69	78
Subtotal .....	\$ 11,007	\$ 12,875	\$ 12,881
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
Interest Obligations—Penn State University .....	.....	\$ 15	\$ 15
Publishing Monthly Statements .....	\$ 26	26	26
Loan and Transfer Agent .....	83	130	150
Tax Note Expenses .....	127	150	160
Interest-Tax Notes .....	52,770	44,300	45,000
Sinking Funds:			
Project 70 .....	5,544	5,607	5,493
Land and Water Development .....	33,737	34,272	36,517
Capital Debt .....	135,003	145,530	164,773
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation .....	4,611	4,618	4,598
Disaster Relief .....	14,248	14,333	14,363
Nursing Home Loan .....	3,334	3,398	5,700
Volunteer Fire and Rescue Loan .....	823	2,513	2,826
Water Facilities Debt .....	.....	.....	1,050
Subtotal .....	\$250,306	\$254,892	\$280,671
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Law Enforcement Officer's Death Benefits .....	\$ 750	\$ 400	\$ 350
Subtotal .....	\$ 750	\$ 400	\$ 350
Subtotal .....	\$ 750	\$ 400	\$ 350
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	\$262,063	\$268,167	\$293,902
Other Funds .....	\$ 631	\$ 864	\$ 929
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	\$262,694	\$269,031	\$294,831
<b>Motor License Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 24	\$ 55	\$ 60
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Agricultural Use .....	3,776	4,000	4,000
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—State Share .....	5,926	6,800	400
Refunding Emergency Liquid Fuel Tax .....	.....	1	1

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Motor License Fund (continued)</b>			
<b>General Government (continued)</b>			
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Political Subdivision Use . . .	\$ 1,712	\$ 2,100	\$ 2,100
Administration of Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax . . . . .	185	210	211
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Volunteer Fire Companies, Ambulance Services and Rescue Squads . . . . .	99	125	150
Refunding Marine Liquid Fuel Tax—Boating Fund . . . . .	1,227	1,900	1,600
Subtotal . . . . .	<u>\$ 12,949</u>	<u>\$ 15,191</u>	<u>\$ 8,522</u>
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
Capital Debt—Transportation Projects . . . . .	\$166,759	\$166,148	\$165,716
Capital Debt—Public Improvement Projects . . . . .	359	868	498
Loan and Transfer Agent . . . . .	90	100	130
Subtotal . . . . .	<u>\$167,208</u>	<u>\$167,116</u>	<u>\$166,344</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> . . . . .	<u>\$180,157</u>	<u>\$182,307</u>	<u>\$174,866</u>
Other Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	28	5,278
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$180,157</u>	<u>\$182,335</u>	<u>\$180,144</u>
<b>Game Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks . . . . .	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 6
<b>GAME FUND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>
<b>Fish Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks . . . . .	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5
<b>FISH FUND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>
<b>Boating Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks . . . . .	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5
<b>BOATING FUND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>
<b>Banking Department Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks . . . . .	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5
<b>BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Milk Marketing Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5
Refund Milk Marketing Licenses and Fees .....		3	3
<b>MILK MARKETING FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$ 2</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 8</u></u>
<b>State Farm Products Show Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5
<b>STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$ 2</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5</u></u>
<b>State Harness Racing Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5
<b>STATE HARNESS RACING FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$ 2</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5</u></u>
<b>State Horse Racing Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5
<b>STATE HORSE RACING FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$ 2</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5</u></u>
<b>State Lottery Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8
Refunding State Lottery Monies .....	3		
<b>STATE LOTTERY FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$ 11</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 8</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 8</u></u>
<b>Pennsylvania Fair Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5
<b>PENNSYLVANIA FAIR FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$ 2</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5</u></u>

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$262,063	\$268,167	\$293,902
Special Funds .....	180,187	182,346	174,923
Other Funds .....	631	892	6,207
 TOTAL ALL FUNDS .....	 <u>\$442,881</u>	 <u>\$451,405</u>	 <u>\$475,032</u>

**General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>State Treasurer's Office</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 9,746*	\$11,413	\$11,529
Other Funds .....	631	864	929
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$10,377</u>	<u>\$12,277</u>	<u>\$12,458</u>

Receives and deposits all monies of the Commonwealth, disburses those monies, and invests surplus monies of operating funds. Audits the disbursement records and checks for public assistance payments, maintains the accounting controls for the allocation of funds and disburses all checks to recipients of those payments.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
State Treasurer's Office .....	\$ 9,746*	\$11,413	\$11,529
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Expenses—Unemployment Compensation			
Disbursements .....	484	864	929
Fees—Federal Savings Bonds .....	28	.....	.....
Reimbursement — Mass Mailing Services .....	119	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$10,377</u>	<u>\$12,277</u>	<u>\$12,458</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Board of Finance and Revenue</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 846	\$ 906	\$ 896

Reviews settlements made with persons, associations, or corporations by the Departments of Revenue, Auditor General and Treasury. Hears and determines petitions for monies to which the Commonwealth may not be legally entitled.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Board of Finance and Revenue .....	<u>\$ 846</u>	<u>\$ 906</u>	<u>\$ 896</u>

\*The funds were actually appropriated separately in 1981-82: Public Assistance Disbursements \$2,940,000, State Treasurer's Office \$6,806,000.

**GENERAL FUND**

**TREASURY**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Council of State Governments</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 97	\$ 106	\$ 106

Promotes interstate progress, interstate cooperation and Federal-State relations through a council, composed of representatives from all the states.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Council of State Governments .....	<u>\$ 97</u>	<u>\$ 106</u>	<u>\$ 106</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Development, Utilization and Regulation of Water Resources</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 24	\$ 25	\$ 26

Plans and promotes a balanced program for the development, use and conservation of the water resources of the Great Lakes Basin through a commission, composed of members from states bordering the Great Lakes.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Great Lakes Commission .....	<u>\$ 24</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>\$ 26</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**TREASURY**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Replacement Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 69	\$ 185	\$ 70

Provides for issuance of replacement checks in lieu of outstanding checks too old when presented and to adjust errors.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 69	\$ 70	\$ 70
Replacement Checks — Recommended Deficiency .....	.....	115	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 69</u>	<u>\$ 185</u>	<u>\$ 70</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>National Conference of State Legislatures</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 103	\$ 110	\$ 119

Assists in the promotion of interstate progress and cooperation through the National Conference of State Legislatures.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
National Conference of State Legislatures .....	<u>\$ 103</u>	<u>\$ 110</u>	<u>\$ 119</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**TREASURY**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Education Commission of the States</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 53	\$ 57	\$ 53

Assists in the promotion of education, through the Education Commission of the States.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Education Commission of the States .....	<u>\$ 53</u>	<u>\$ 57</u>	<u>\$ 53</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations</b>			
State Funds .....		\$ 4	\$ 4

Promotes Federal, State and local relations projects including revenue/tax issues, reducing Federal regulation of State-local governments and block grant implementation. This interstate organization is composed of representatives from most states.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations .	<u>    </u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**TREASURY**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>National Governors' Association</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 69*	\$ 69*	\$ 78

Comprised of governors from America's fifty states and its territories, this association serves as the principle organization for coordinating ideas on programs, budgets, governmental techniques and general information concerning the states in liaison with the Congress and the Executive Branch of Government.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
National Governors' Association .....	<u>\$ 69*</u>	<u>\$ 69*</u>	<u>\$ 78</u>

\*In the actual and available years the amounts were included in the Governor's Office appropriation.

Debt Service Requirements

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Financing Commonwealth Obligations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$250,306	\$254,892	\$280,671

Provides for interest and principal requirements of notes and bonds issued by the Commonwealth and other expenses related to debt service.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Interest Obligations—Penn State University .....		\$ 15	\$ 15
Publishing Monthly Statements .....	\$ 26	26	26
Loan and Transfer Agents .....	83	130	150
Tax Note Expenses .....	127	150	160
<i>Sinking Funds:</i>			
Project 70 .....	5,544	5,607	5,493
Land and Water Development .....	33,737	34,272	36,517
Capital Debt .....	135,003	145,530	164,773
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation .....	4,611	4,618	4,598
Disaster Relief .....	14,248	14,333	14,363
Nursing Home Loan .....	3,334	3,398	5,700
Volunteer Fire and Rescue Loan .....	823	2,513	2,826
Water Facilities Debt .....			1,050
<b>Executive Authorizations:</b>			
Interest—Tax Notes .....	52,770	44,300	45,000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$250,306</u>	<u>\$254,892</u>	<u>\$280,671</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Law Enforcement Officers Death Benefits</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 750	\$ 400	\$ 350

Provides payments for death benefits to the surviving spouse or children of firemen or law enforcement officers killed while on duty.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Law Enforcement Officers Death Benefits .....	<u>\$ 750</u>	<u>\$ 400</u>	<u>\$ 350</u>

**General Government**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Board of Finance and Revenue Administration</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 12,949	\$ 15,191	\$ 8,522

Composed of five members, three of whom shall constitute a quorum, the Board is concerned generally with the approval and payment of claims against the Commonwealth for funds improperly or illegally paid into the State Treasury and with the payment of approved refund claims for taxes on liquid fuels used for agricultural purposes within the State, and provides for the reimbursement of marine fuels taxes as required by Act 65 of June 15, 1969. Act 78 of 1982 transferred the responsibility for making certain refunds from Treasury to the Department of Revenue.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 24	\$ 55	\$ 60
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Agricultural Use .....	3,776	4,000	4,000
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—State Share .....	5,926	6,800**	400
Refunding Emergency Liquid Fuel Tax .....	.....	1	1
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Political Subdivision Use ..	1,712	2,100	2,100
Administration of Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax .....	185*	210	211
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Volunteer Services .....	99	125	150
Refunding Marine Liquid Fuel Tax—Boating Fund .....	1,227	1,900	1,600
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 12,949</b>	<b>\$ 15,191</b>	<b>\$ 8,522</b>

\*This reflects the total amount appropriated for Administration of Liquid Fuels Tax refunds. In 1981-82 the funds were actually appropriated separately: Agriculture Use \$97,000, Political Subdivision Use \$56,000, and Volunteer Services \$32,000.

\*\*Act 78 of 1982 transferred the responsibility for making refunds of some Liquid Fuels Tax from the Board of Finance and Revenue in Treasury to the Department of Revenue. \$6,000,000 was executivevely authorized to the Department of Revenue and returned (lapsed) from the Treasury appropriation.

**Debt Service Requirements**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Financing Commonwealth Obligations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$167,208	\$167,116	\$166,344
Other Funds .....	.....	28	5,278
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$167,208</u></u>	<u><u>\$167,144</u></u>	<u><u>\$171,622</u></u>

Provides for interest and principal payments on general obligation bonds issued for highway purposes. Also provides for interest and expenses of issuing tax anticipation notes used to preserve the cash balance in the Motor License Fund, and for the loan and transfer agents.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Capital Debt—Transportation Projects .....	\$166,759	\$166,148	\$165,716
Capital Debt—Public Improvement Projects .....	359	868	498
Loan and Transfer Agent .....	90	100	130
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Restricted Revenue—Aviation .....	.....	28	28
Restricted Revenue—Bridge Projects .....	.....	.....	5,250
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$167,208</u></u>	<u><u>\$167,144</u></u>	<u><u>\$171,622</u></u>

**Game Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Replacement Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 6

Provides for the issuance of checks to replace those lost or too old to cash.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>

**Fish Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Replacement Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5

Provides for the issuance of checks to replace those lost or too old to cash.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>

**Boating Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Replacement Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5

Provides for the issuance of checks to replace those lost or too old to cash.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>

**Banking Department Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Replacement Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5

Provides for the issuance of checks to replace those lost or too old to cash.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>

**Milk Marketing Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Replacement and Refund Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5

Provides for the issuance of checks to replace those lost or too old to cash. Also provides for refund checks when an excess or duplicate fee is incorrectly paid.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Refund Milk Marketing Licenses and Fees .....		3	3
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>

**State Farm Products Show Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Replacement Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5

Provides for the issuance of checks to replace those lost or too old to cash.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>

**State Harness Racing Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Replacement Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5

Provides for the issuance of checks to replace those lost or too old to cash.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>

**State Horse Racing Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Replacement Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5

Provides for the issuance of checks to replace those lost or too old to cash.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>

**State Lottery Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Replacement Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 11	\$ 8	\$ 8

Provides for the issuance of checks to replace those lost or too old to cash. Also enables the Commonwealth to refund those monies to which it is not legally entitled.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>		o	
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Refunding State Lottery Monies .....	3	.	.
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>

**Pennsylvania Fair Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Replacement Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5

Provides for the issuance of checks to replace those lost or too old to cash.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>

\*Act 78 of 1982 transferred the responsibility for making refunds of Lottery money from the Board of Finance and Revenue in Treasury to the Department of Revenue. The initial executive authorization was eliminated and \$5,000 executive authorized for the Department of Revenue.

## TREASURY

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						1987-88
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	
<b>Fiscal Management</b> .....	\$ 20,700	\$ 24,459	\$ 17,595	\$ 17,961	\$ 18,342	\$ 18,738	\$ 19,149
Disbursement.....	20,700	24,459	17,595	17,961	18,342	18,738	19,149
<b>Economic Development of the Disadvantaged and Handicapped</b> .....	\$ 3,690	\$ 3,675	\$ 3,829	\$ 3,968	\$ 4,113	\$ 4,264	\$ 4,421
Income Maintenance.....	3,690	3,675	3,829	3,968	4,113	4,264	4,421
<b>Financing Commonwealth Obligations</b> ...	\$417,514	\$422,008	\$447,015	\$485,081	\$527,908	\$567,669	\$592,570
Debt Service.....	417,514	422,008	447,015	485,081	527,908	567,669	592,570
<b>Improving Interstate Cooperation</b> .....	\$ 322	\$ 346	\$ 360	\$ 360	\$ 360	\$ 360	\$ 360
Interstate Relations.....	322	346	360	360	360	360	360
<b>Natural Resource Development and Management</b> .....	\$ 24	\$ 25	\$ 26	\$ 26	\$ 26	\$ 26	\$ 26
Development, Utilization and Regulation of Water Resources.....	24	25	26	26	26	26	26
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$442,250</u>	<u>\$450,513</u>	<u>\$468,825</u>	<u>\$507,396</u>	<u>\$550,749</u>	<u>\$591,057</u>	<u>\$616,526</u>

**Disbursement**

OBJECTIVE: To receive and safeguard the monies of the Commonwealth; to manage the funds to the best advantage of the Commonwealth; and to assure that all disbursements of funds are legal and proper.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 7,721	\$ 9,229	\$ 9,016	\$ 9,374	\$ 9,746	\$10,133	\$10,535
Special Funds .....	12,979	15,230	8,579	8,587	8,596	8,605	8,614
Other Funds .....	631	864	929	966	1,005	1,045	1,087
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$21,331</b>	<b>\$25,323</b>	<b>\$18,524</b>	<b>\$18,927</b>	<b>\$19,347</b>	<b>\$19,783</b>	<b>\$20,236</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Checks issued .....	9,216,106	9,267,018	9,400,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Interest earned on investments:							
General Fund .....	\$69,735,179	\$45,700,000	\$45,700,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motor Fund .....	10,413,929	8,300,000	7,100,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$80,149,108</b>	<b>\$54,000,000</b>	<b>\$52,800,000</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Program Analysis:**

The Treasury Department is required by statute to receive and deposit all monies of the Commonwealth; to invest in short-term securities any Commonwealth monies which accumulate beyond the daily needs of the various funds; to manage to the best possible advantage all securities in its custody; to preaudit all requisitions for the expenditure of funds; and to disburse all State monies upon proper authorization to those entitled to receive payment. In this connection the State Treasury is responsible for the receipt, custody and disbursement of several billions of dollars each year.

In addition, the State Treasurer is Chairman of the Board of Finance and Revenue and serves as a member of the General State Authority, various public retirement boards, the State Highway and Bridge Authority and several other important boards and commissions.

The Board of Finance and Revenue operates within this program by reviewing and deciding appeals concerning settlements made between the Commonwealth and persons, associations and corporations. The Board also administers the program for refunding certain monies to which the Commonwealth is not legally entitled.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 6,806	\$ 8,138	\$ 8,050	\$ 8,372	\$ 8,707	\$ 9,055	\$ 9,417
Board of Finance and Revenue .....	846	906	896	932	969	1,008	1,048
Replacement Checks .....	69	185	70	70	70	70	70
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 7,721</b>	<b>\$ 9,229</b>	<b>\$ 9,016</b>	<b>\$ 9,374</b>	<b>\$ 9,746</b>	<b>\$10,133</b>	<b>\$10,535</b>

Disbursement (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 24	\$ 55	\$ 60	\$ 60	\$ 60	\$ 60	\$ 60
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax-Agricultural Use .....	3,776	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax-State Share .....	5,926	6,800	400	400	400	400	400
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax-Political Subdivisions .....	1,712	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Administration of Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax .....	185	210	211	219	228	237	246
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax-Volunteer Services .....	99	125	150	150	150	150	150
Refunding Marine Liquid Fuel Tax-Boating Fund .....	1,227	1,900	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Refunding Emergency Liquid Fuels Tax .....		1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$12,949</u></b>	<b><u>\$15,191</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 8,522</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 8,530</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 8,538</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 8,548</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 8,557</u></b>
<b>GAME FUND</b>							
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>				
<b>FISH FUND</b>							
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>				
<b>BOATING FUND</b>							
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>				
<b>BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND</b>							
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>				
<b>MILK MARKETING FUND</b>							
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5
Refunding Milk Marketing Licenses and Fees .....		3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>MILK MARKETING FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$ 2</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 6</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 8</u></b>				

Disbursement (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND							
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5
STATE HARNESS RACING FUND							
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5
STATE HORSE RACING FUND							
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5
STATE LOTTERY FUND							
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8
Refunding State Lottery Monies .....	3						
STATE LOTTERY FUND TOTAL .....	\$ 11	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8
PENNSYLVANIA FAIR FUND							
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5

**Income Maintenance**

OBJECTIVE: To provide an economic base for individuals who, because of social, mental, physical or other disability, are unable to sustain a minimally acceptable level of existence.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$3,690</u>	<u>\$3,675</u>	<u>\$3,829</u>	<u>\$3,968</u>	<u>\$4,113</u>	<u>\$4,264</u>	<u>\$4,421</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Average monthly number of persons receiving cash grants .....	809,776	787,725	792,900	805,150	832,150	858,150	885,150

**Program Analysis:**

The Treasury Department audits the disbursement records, maintains accounting controls, and disburses all checks to recipients of Public Assistance. Approximately 36,000 Public Assistance checks are processed each working day for distribution to the recipients. This processing includes preauditing, collating, authenticating and mailing the checks to individual recipients and banks.

The Direct Delivery system distributes checks through participating banks. Presently there are about 400 banks which distribute approximately 23,200 checks daily throughout twenty-one counties. This program has reduced substantially the number of lost, stolen and forged checks. Information from the Department of Public Welfare shows that since the program began there has been over a fifty percent reduction of replacement checks in Philadel-

phia, Allegheny, Dauphin and Delaware counties and a reduction of ten percent in the remaining counties covered by the Direct Delivery system.

Under the provisions of Act 101 of 1976 the Treasury Department is required to pay \$25,000 in death benefits to the surviving spouse or children of firemen or law enforcement officers of the Commonwealth killed in the performance of their duties and to reimburse political subdivisions for such payment made to survivors of their firemen or law enforcement officers.

Public Assistance Disbursements has been merged with the State Treasurer's Office in 1982-83, therefore funding for this subcategory is now from the State Treasurer's Office.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
State Treasurer's Office .....	\$2,940	\$3,275	\$3,479	\$3,618	\$3,763	\$3,914	\$4,071
Law Enforcement Officers' Death Benefits .....	750	400	350	350	350	350	350
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$3,690</u>	<u>\$3,675</u>	<u>\$3,829</u>	<u>\$3,968</u>	<u>\$4,113</u>	<u>\$4,264</u>	<u>\$4,421</u>

**Debt Service**

OBJECTIVE: To provide for interest and principal requirements of notes and bonds issued by the Commonwealth and other expenses related to debt service.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund	\$250,306	\$254,892	\$280,671	\$318,468	\$361,569	\$400,450	\$426,265
Special Funds.....	167,208	167,116	166,344	166,613	166,339	167,219	166,305
Other Funds.....		28	5,278	19,331	34,016	46,096	58,702
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$417,514</b>	<b>\$422,036</b>	<b>\$452,293</b>	<b>\$504,412</b>	<b>\$561,924</b>	<b>\$613,765</b>	<b>\$651,272</b>

**Program Analysis:**

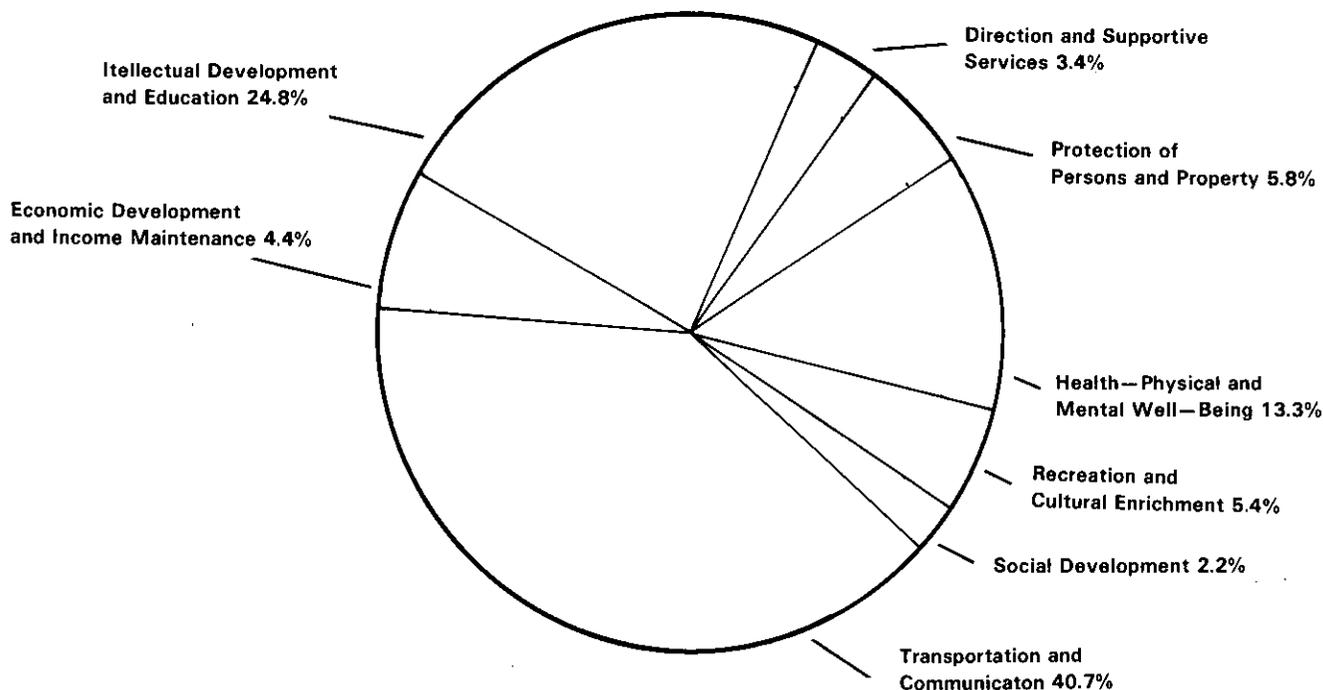
The Commonwealth, through the Treasury Department, is obligated to meet the principal and interest requirements and other expenses related to debt service.

Long-term bonds are issued by the State to cover the cost of financing public improvements which are needed at an early date but represent such a heavy financial burden that they cannot be funded through current revenues. These bond issues have provided funds over the years for projects such as the acquisition and development of public recreation and historic sites and facilities; the payment of

compensation to veterans of the Vietnam Conflict; relief for victims of disasters; and a wide variety of construction and renovation projects including hospitals, higher education facilities, State parks, flood control, correctional institutions, and various public buildings. Debt service also provides funds to bring nursing homes up to the standards of the State Life Safety Code.

The following chart reflects the major programs which have benefited from Commonwealth bond expenditures.

**1983-84  
DISTRIBUTION OF DEBT SERVICE BY MAJOR PROGRAM  
GENERAL FUND AND MOTOR FUND**



## Debt Service (continued)

## Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Interest Obligations—Penn State							
University . . . . .		\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15
Publishing Monthly Statements . . . . .	\$ 26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Loan and Transfer Agents . . . . .	83	130	150	150	150	150	150
Tax note expenses . . . . .	127	150	160	160	160	160	160
Interest-tax notes . . . . .	52,770	44,300	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Sinking Funds:							
Project 70 . . . . .	5,544	5,607	5,493	4,419	4,308	2,422	762
Land and Water Development . . . . .	33,737	34,272	36,517	39,906	39,270	38,928	38,617
Capital Debt . . . . .	135,003	145,530	164,773	190,587	221,196	250,900	274,787
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation . . . . .	4,811	4,618	4,598	4,594	4,584	4,575	4,565
Disaster Relief . . . . .	14,248	14,333	14,363	14,465	14,490	14,338	14,184
Nursing Home Loan . . . . .	3,334	3,398	5,700	7,464	7,371	7,277	7,189
Volunteer Fire and Rescue Loan . . . . .	823	2,513	2,826	3,202	2,942	2,868	2,798
Water Facilities Debt . . . . .			1,050	8,480	22,057	33,791	38,012
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$250,306</b>	<b>\$254,892</b>	<b>\$280,671</b>	<b>\$318,468</b>	<b>\$361,569</b>	<b>\$400,450</b>	<b>\$426,265</b>
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Loan and Transfer Agent	\$ 90	\$ 100	\$ 130	\$ 130	\$ 130	\$ 130	\$ 130
Capital Debt-Transportation Projects . . . . .	166,759	166,148	165,716	165,346	165,031	165,911	164,997
Capital Debt-Public Improvement Projects . . . . .	359	868	498	1,137	1,178	1,178	1,178
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$167,208</b>	<b>\$167,116</b>	<b>\$166,344</b>	<b>\$186,613</b>	<b>\$166,339</b>	<b>\$167,219</b>	<b>\$166,305</b>

**Interstate Relations**

OBJECTIVE: To promote interstate cooperation and progress.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$322</u>	<u>\$346</u>	<u>\$360</u>	<u>\$360</u>	<u>\$360</u>	<u>\$360</u>	<u>\$360</u>

**Program Analysis:**

Pennsylvania helps promote interstate progress and cooperation through participation, both regionally and nationally, with other states and other units of government.

The Council on State Governments is composed of representatives from all the states and is concerned with intrastate progress, interstate cooperation and Federal—state relations.

The Education Commission of the States composed of members from all the states and territories assists in the needs and promotion of education through interstate cooperation.

The National Conference of State Legislatures assists in the promotion of interstate progress and cooperation

through the annual national conference.

The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations promotes state and local relations projects, including Reserve/Tax issues, reducing Federal regulations of state-local governments, and block grant implementation. This interstate organization is composed of representatives from most states.

The National Governors Association, comprised of governors from America's fifty states and its territories, coordinates ideas on programs, budgets, governmental techniques and general information concerning the states in liaison with the Congress and the Executive Branch of Government.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Council on State Governments .....	\$ 97	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106
National Conference of State Legislatures .....	103	110	119	119	119	119	119
Education Commission of the States .....	53	57	53	53	53	53	53
National Governors Association .....	69	69	78	78	78	78	78
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations .....	.....	4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$322</u></u>	<u><u>\$346</u></u>	<u><u>\$360</u></u>	<u><u>\$360</u></u>	<u><u>\$360</u></u>	<u><u>\$360</u></u>	<u><u>\$360</u></u>

**Development, Utilization and Regulation of Water Resources**

OBJECTIVE: To maximize economic benefits from the utilization of water resources at the same time insuring the availability of a sufficient quantity of water to meet the current and future needs of the Commonwealth.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$24</u>	<u>\$25</u>	<u>\$26</u>	<u>\$26</u>	<u>\$26</u>	<u>\$26</u>	<u>\$26</u>

**Program Analysis:**

Provides for Pennsylvania's share of the cost of the Great Lakes Commission. Established in 1956 to plan and promote a unified and balanced program for the develop-

ment, use and conservation of the Great Lakes Basin water resources, this Commission is composed of members from Pennsylvania and other states bordering the Great Lakes.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Great Lakes Commission .....	<u>\$24</u>	<u>\$25</u>	<u>\$26</u>	<u>\$26</u>	<u>\$26</u>	<u>\$26</u>	<u>\$26</u>

# Department of Aging

The Department of Aging was created by Act 70, approved June 20, 1978 in order to provide for the consolidation of services for the growing number of senior citizens in Pennsylvania who were receiving services through a conglomeration of programs administered by various departments and agencies.

The Department, which came into existence on July 1, 1979, is headed by a Secretary who serves as a cabinet-level advocate for citizens sixty years of age and older.

The Department also has the responsibility of providing statewide services to the elderly through the local area agencies on aging. These services include, but are not limited to: nutrition, employment, transportation, domiciliary care and in-home services.

Additionally, the department is to review and comment on the plans and programs of the Commonwealth which impact on the elderly.

Citizen participation and input is provided through a network including area agency advisory boards, regional councils and the Pennsylvania Council on Aging.

**PROGRAM REVISION**

**Budgeted Amounts Include the Following Program Revision:**

Appropriation	Title	1983-84 State Funds (in thousands)
Aging Programs	Expansion of In-Home Services .....	\$7,500
This Program Revision will provide funds to the Area Agencies on Aging for the expansion of in-home services to approximately 14,000 more of the Commonwealth's disabled or frail senior citizens.		
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....		<u>\$7,500</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF AGING**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 880	\$ 1,534	\$ 1,592
Council on Aging .....	165	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 1,045</u>	<u>\$ 1,534</u>	<u>\$ 1,592</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Aging Programs .....	\$14,471	.....	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$15,516</u>	<u>\$ 1,534</u>	<u>\$ 1,592</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$59,429	\$60,234	\$58,315
Other Funds .....	10	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$74,955</u>	<u>\$61,768</u>	<u>\$59,907</u>
<b>State Lottery Fund</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Aging Programs .....	\$ 6,200	\$18,618	\$29,840
Transportation Grants .....	.....	4,100	.....
STATE LOTTERY FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 6,200</u>	<u>\$22,718</u>	<u>\$29,840</u>
<b>Department Total -- All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$15,516	\$ 1,534	\$ 1,592
Special Funds .....	6,200	22,718	29,840
Federal Funds .....	59,429	60,234	58,315
Other Funds .....	10	.....	.....
TOTAL ALL FUNDS .....	<u>\$81,155</u>	<u>\$84,486</u>	<u>\$89,747</u>

## General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,045	\$ 1,534	\$ 1,592
Federal Funds .....	2,499	2,756	2,578
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,544</u>	<u>\$ 4,290</u>	<u>\$ 4,170</u>

Provides the administrative and support systems for the operation of the statewide aging program.

Provides the overall planning and direction for elderly persons striving to achieve or maintain independent living and a role in community life.

Provides for the operation of the Pennsylvania Council on Aging.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 1,045*	\$ 1,534	\$ 1,592
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Programs for the Aging (III) — Administration .....	1,455	1,391	1,325
Programs for the Aging (V) — Administration .....	73	100	110
Programs for the Aging (IVA) — Administration .....	55	195	.....
Long-Term Care Planning and Development (IVC) Administration .....	97	115	.....
Training and Discretionary Programs (IV) — Administration .....	.....	.....	150
Social Services Block Grant — Administration .....	819	955	955
Job Partnership Training — Administration .....	.....	.....	38
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,544</u>	<u>\$ 4,290</u>	<u>\$ 4,170</u>

\*Actually includes the General Government Operations appropriation of \$880,000 and The Council on Aging appropriation of \$165,000.

## Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Aging Programs</b>			
State Funds .....	\$14,471	.....	.....
Federal Funds .....	56,930	\$57,478	\$55,737
Other Funds .....	10	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$71,411</u>	<u>\$57,478</u>	<u>\$55,737</u>

Provides services to the elderly through a network of 49 area agencies on aging. Services provided include meals, homemaker and chore services, transportation, job development and placement, domiciliary care and the operation of senior centers. Refer to Lottery Fund Aging Programs for additional information.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Aging Programs .....	\$14,471	.....	.....
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Programs for the Aging (III) — Social Services .....	33,908	\$34,868	\$33,000
Programs for the Aging (V) — Employment .....	3,734	3,800	3,500
Programs for the Aging (IVA) — Training .....	241	250	.....
Long-Term Care Planning and Development (IVC) .....	68	150	.....
Training and Discretionary Programs (IV) .....	.....	.....	200
Social Services Block Grant — Aging .....	14,757	13,710	13,100
Programs for the Aging — Nutrition .....	4,087	4,500	5,000
CETA (II) — Promoting Older Worker Equal Rights .....	135	200	.....
Job Partnership Training .....	.....	.....	937
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Sun Company Donation .....	10	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$71,411</u>	<u>\$57,478</u>	<u>\$55,737</u>

**State Lottery Fund  
Grants and Subsidies**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Aging Programs</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 6,200	\$22,718	\$29,840

Provides services to the elderly through a network of 49 area agencies on aging. Services provided include meals, homemaker and chore services, transportation, job development and placement, domiciliary care and the operation of senior centers. Refer to General Fund Aging Programs appropriation for additional information.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Aging Programs .....	\$ 6,200	\$18,618	\$29,840
Transportation Grants .....	.....	4,100	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 6,200</u>	<u>\$22,718</u>	<u>\$29,840</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF AGING

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support</b> .....	\$ 1,045	\$ 1,534	\$ 1,592	\$ 1,656	\$ 1,722	\$ 1,790	\$ 1,865
<b>Social Development of Individuals</b> .....	\$20,671	\$22,718	\$29,840	\$37,080	\$40,550	\$44,250	\$48,200
Community Services .....	14,154	14,340	12,360	13,600	14,950	16,450	18,100
Personal Support Services .....	6,517	8,378	17,480	23,480	25,600	27,800	30,100
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$21,716</u>	<u>\$24,252</u>	<u>\$31,432</u>	<u>\$38,736</u>	<u>\$42,272</u>	<u>\$46,040</u>	<u>\$50,065</u>

## General Administration and Support

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the department can be achieved.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$1,045	\$1,534	\$1,592	\$1,656	\$1,722	\$1,790	\$1,865
Federal Funds .....	2,499	2,756	2,578	2,655	2,735	2,820	2,910
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$3,544</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,290</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,170</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,311</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,457</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,610</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,775</u></u>

### Program Analysis:

General Administration and Support provides administrative and overhead systems which support the operation of programs to achieve Commonwealth and department objectives efficiently and economically.

The administrative costs for the central office, the Council on Aging and its regional councils are included in this

subcategory.

Funds were included in the 1982-83 fiscal year and following years to enable the Department and the Council on Aging to lease a renovated office building near the main Capitol building. Funds recommended for 1983-84 include \$140,000 for the Council on Aging.

### Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	<u><u>\$1,045</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,534</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,592</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,656</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,722</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,790</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,865</u></u>

## Community Services

OBJECTIVE: To enable older persons to continue active and independent lives.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 7,954	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special Funds.....	6,200	\$14,340	\$12,360	\$13,600	\$14,950	\$16,450	\$18,100
Federal Funds.....	31,312	31,613	31,077	32,164	33,290	34,450	35,660
Other Funds .....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$45,476</b>	<b>\$45,953</b>	<b>\$43,437</b>	<b>\$45,764</b>	<b>\$48,240</b>	<b>\$50,900</b>	<b>\$53,760</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Pennsylvanians 60 years and older .....	2,201,000	2,238,000	2,276,000	2,315,000	2,354,000	2,394,000	2,435,000
Older Persons Receiving:							
Senior Center Services .....	418,965	431,500	433,000	435,000	437,000	439,000	440,000
Access Services .....	513,030	528,400	529,000	530,000	532,000	534,000	535,000
Employment or Leisure-Time Services ..	13,937	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000

### Program Analysis:

The activities included in this program are designed to provide a variety of resources in the community to enable the elderly to continue functioning independently with a minimal amount of outside support. Generally, the individuals served enjoy good health yet require some degree of aid or socialization in order to continue to lead independent lives.

The number of elderly in Pennsylvania continues to increase; by 1984 it is projected that there will be 2,276,000 Pennsylvanians over age sixty.

During the past several years, the Commonwealth has developed a statewide system to meet the needs of the elderly. Currently all 67 counties are served by 49 area agencies on aging that serve as providers and administrators of a variety of services. These area agencies are now recognized as the principal components in the provision of services for older persons. This basic delivery system serves all the elderly including those in need of more intensive assistance as described in the subcategory Personal Support Services.

The area agencies provide a wide range of services and activities. The most basic are those of information and referral, counseling and outreach to inform senior citizens of the availability of services. There are more than 500

senior centers in the Commonwealth which provide a full range of socialization and recreation activities, including congregate meals at noon time. Group dining has proved to be a very popular activity. During 1983-84, the senior centers expect to serve about 8 million congregate meals.

Each of the area agencies operate a job development and placement program for low income persons aged 55 and above. The major objective of the program is to assist older persons in securing unsubsidized employment in the private sector. In addition, job training and subsidized, part-time employment opportunities in community service work is provided. Job fairs, sponsored by several area agencies, have successfully secured employment for many senior citizens.

Access services provided to older persons include information and referral, outreach and transportation.

Frequently, older persons require special access to public and private transportation facilities in order to continue active and independent lives. The area agencies on aging arrange for transportation services to assist the elderly with shopping, visits to the doctor and trips to and from senior centers.

A Free Transit for the Elderly program is operated by the Department of Transportation to put public transportation

## Community Services (continued)

### Program Analysis: (Continued)

within the financial reach of older persons. A description of this program can be found in the Free Elderly Transit subcategory of the Department of Transportation.

The number of persons receiving employment or leisure-time activities was 13,937 in 1981-82, a reduction from the estimate in the 1982-83 budget. This reduction was the result of area agencies on aging assigning a lower priority to these services due to a reduction in Federal funds available under Title III of the Older Americans Act.

The area agencies on aging also engage in other supportive activities not reflected in the program measures shown

here. Many of them are acting as third party representatives as provided by Public Utility Commission regulations. The inability of older people to meet the costs of medical care, to pay utility bills, taxes and assessments, are problems which area agencies are increasingly called upon to address in their capacity as advocates for older people.

During 1982-83, a \$4.1 million one-time grant from the State Lottery Fund was distributed to the area agencies on aging for the purchase or leasing of vehicles and equipment for use in senior citizen transportation.

### Program Cost by Appropriation:

	1981-82	1982-83	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Aging Programs.....	\$ 7,954	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>STATE LOTTERY FUND</b>							
Aging Programs.....	\$ 6,200	\$10,240	\$12,360	\$13,600	\$14,950	\$16,450	\$18,100
Transportation Grants.....	.....	4,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>STATE LOTTERY FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 6,200</b>	<b>\$14,340</b>	<b>\$12,360</b>	<b>\$13,600</b>	<b>\$14,950</b>	<b>\$16,450</b>	<b>\$18,100</b>

**Personal Support Services**

OBJECTIVE: To enable older persons to live in their own homes and where necessary provide alternative living arrangements.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 6,517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special Funds.....	.....	\$ 8,378	\$17,480	\$23,480	\$25,600	\$27,800	\$30,100
Federal Funds.....	25,618	25,865	24,660	25,523	26,420	27,340	28,300
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$32,135</b>	<b>\$34,243</b>	<b>\$42,140</b>	<b>\$49,003</b>	<b>\$52,020</b>	<b>\$55,140</b>	<b>\$58,400</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Older persons receiving:							
Casework and legal services .....	91,020	93,800	94,000	94,300	\$94,500	\$94,700	95,000
In-Home services.....	85,176	87,700	101,700	103,000	104,000	105,000	106,000
Community living arrangements .....	31,544	32,000	32,000	33,500	34,000	34,500	35,000

**Program Analysis:**

Although most older persons are able to meet their own needs, a significant proportion, especially as they grow older, require more intensive services if they are to remain in the community. A variety of personal support services have been developed to meet the needs of this group of the elderly.

Certain types of services are especially useful to the disabled elderly and the Commonwealth has been making a deliberate effort to provide increased assistance to this segment of the population. Every effort is made to provide services which enable individuals to remain in their own homes.

Individualized casework and legal services provide specialized assistance to older persons who are in need of multiple services or otherwise require highly personalized, intensive attention to resolve problems or arrange a plan of care. This type of service frequently involves working with family members of older persons to encourage and aid them to care for their elderly relatives. It may also involve the intervention of an attorney to arrange guardianship or prevent exploitation. Also included is therapeutic counseling to help older persons to adjust to role changes or the loss of a spouse. The number of persons who actually received casework and legal services in 1981-82 is slightly less than the estimate in the 1982-83 budget. This reduc-

tion was the result of the area agencies on aging assigning a lower priority to these services while maintaining the planned level for in-home services.

The most widely utilized in-home service is homemaker service which provides the bed-bound or extremely frail elderly with light housekeeping, laundry and personal grooming assistance when there is no other responsible person available or capable of providing these services.

Chore services are provided in a similar manner and lend assistance with minor home maintenance tasks such as: replacing window panes, installing safety rails in the bathroom and cutting grass or shoveling snow. These services are provided to maintain the individual's health and safety in the home. Approximately 49,500 senior citizens have been provided with the homemaker and/or chore services in 1982.

Another major in-home service is home-delivered meals. The disabled or frail elderly are generally unable to prepare adequate meals for themselves and are unable to participate in the group dining program of senior centers. To insure minimum levels of sound nutrition, meals are prepared in a central location and delivered to an individual's home. During 1981-82, 3,841,000 home-delivered meals were served to about 26,400 disabled or frail senior citizens.

**Personal Support Services (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

A number of elderly are unable to care for themselves in their own homes yet do not require nursing home care. The Commonwealth has been actively developing programs to provide a range of residential options for this population.

Adult day care services are designed to provide part time care for those adults whose family or friends cannot provide the necessary full time attendance. Day care is a small program and is not expected to increase substantially in the near future. The Department also has a foster care placement program to further assure a comprehensive approach to community living arrangements.

A considerable amount of time and resources have been directed toward the development of a domiciliary care pro-

gram. The purpose of this program is to meet the need for protective living arrangements for adults who cannot live independently in the community but do not require twenty-four hour nursing or institutional care. Although the program is operated by the area agencies on aging, the legislative requirement is to provide services to all adults eighteen and older. The Commonwealth presently operates 21 domiciliary care programs serving 33 counties.

Recommended State funding for 1983-84 and the following years is from the State Lottery Fund. A program revision request to expand in-home services is described following this subcategory.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Aging Programs.....	\$ 6,517						
<b>STATE LOTTERY FUND</b>							
Aging Programs.....		\$ 8,378	\$17,480	\$23,480	\$25,600	\$27,800	\$30,100

**Personal Support Services  
Program Revision: Expansion of In-Home Services**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Special Fund.....	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>\$ 7,500</u>	<u>\$ 8,000</u>	<u>\$ 8,500</u>	<u>\$ 9,000</u>	<u>\$ 9,500</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Older persons receiving in-home services							
Current.....	85,176	87,700	87,700	87,700	87,700	87,700	87,700
Program Revision.....			101,700	103,000	104,000	105,000	106,000

**Program Analysis:**

Community-based care and support services permit elderly individuals to remain in their own homes. Escalating costs for institutionalization and a preference for the elderly to remain within the community have made community-based long-term care services popular and economically attractive. A wide range of in-home services is currently being provided by the Area Agencies on Aging, such as home-delivered meals, chore, homemaker, home health services, and friendly visits or telephone calls.

These services are being expanded with the objective of providing an alternative to long-term care in an institutional setting. A demonstration Pre-Admission Assessment program for applicants of Medical Assistance funded nursing

homes will be implemented in four counties to assure an appropriate level of care is provided. This demonstration program will be funded through the Long-Term Care Facilities appropriation in the Department of Public Welfare.

This Program Revision will increase the number of older persons receiving the services listed above. Approximately 14,000 additional elderly people will receive some form of community-based long-term care. This program expansion is made possible through the use of State Lottery Fund revenues. For additional information on the services provided, refer to the subcategory Personal Support Services immediately preceding this page.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
SPECIAL FUND							
Aging Programs.....	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>\$ 7,500</u>	<u>\$ 8,000</u>	<u>\$ 8,500</u>	<u>\$ 9,000</u>	<u>\$ 9,500</u>

# Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture carries out activities to ensure wholesome and quality agricultural products for consumers; to expand existing and develop new domestic and foreign markets for Pennsylvania's agricultural products; to develop and encourage proper farming and conservation practices; to prevent, control and eradicate diseases among livestock, poultry and plants; to regulate the conduct of horse racing; and to improve the quality of life in rural Pennsylvania.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available		1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>				
<b>General Government</b>				
General Government Operations .....	\$16,479	\$18,000		\$16,111
Brucellosis Vaccination Program .....	148	150		150
Agricultural Research and Promotion .....	195	220		220
Subtotal .....	<u>\$16,822</u>	<u>\$18,370</u>		<u>\$16,481</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>				
Animal Indemnities .....	\$ 198	\$ 275		\$ 225
Reimbursement for Kennel Construction .....	38	55		.....
Transfer to State Farm Products Show Fund .....	941	1,000		1,000
Livestock Show .....	74	83		83
Open Dairy Show .....	59	66		66
Junior Dairy Show .....	25	28		28
4—H Club Shows .....	30	33		33
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 1,365</u>	<u>\$ 1,540</u>		<u>\$ 1,435</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$18,187</u>	<u>\$19,910</u>		<u>\$17,916</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 857	\$ 1,056		\$ 903
Other Funds .....	527	593		602
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$19,571</u>	<u>\$21,559</u>		<u>\$19,421</u>
<b>State Farm Products Show Fund</b>				
<b>General Government</b>				
General Operations .....	\$ 1,416	\$ 1,492		\$ 1,523
<b>STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND— TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 1,416</u>	<u>\$ 1,492</u>		<u>\$ 1,523</u>
<b>State Harness Racing Fund</b>				
<b>General Government</b>				
Harness Racing Commission .....	\$ 1,868	\$ 1,717		\$ 1,600
Pennsylvania Race Horse Testing Laboratory .....	245	556		577
Pennsylvania Fair Fund Administration .....	223	275		266
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 2,336</u>	<u>\$ 2,548</u>		<u>\$ 2,443</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>State Harness Racing Fund (continued)</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Transfer to General Fund .....	\$ 2,131	\$ 2,631	\$ 1,068
Transfer to Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	322	578	234
School District Payments .....	875	1,750	1,750
Community Facilities .....	.....	750	750
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 3,328</u>	<u>\$ 5,709</u>	<u>\$ 3,802</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 5,664</u>	<u>\$ 8,257</u>	<u>\$ 6,245</u>
Other Funds .....	\$ 184	\$ 371	\$ 380
<b>STATE HARNESS RACING FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 5,848</u>	<u>\$ 8,628</u>	<u>\$ 6,625</u>
<b>State Horse Racing Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 2,373	\$ 2,763	\$ 2,801
Pennsylvania Race Horse Testing Laboratory .....	184	371	380
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 2,557</u>	<u>\$ 3,134</u>	<u>\$ 3,181</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Transfer to General Fund .....	\$14,584	\$ 6,599	\$ 6,453
Transfer to Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	2,218	1,448	1,416
School District Payments .....	875	1,750	1,750
Community Facilities .....	.....	888	840
Subtotal .....	<u>\$17,677</u>	<u>\$10,685</u>	<u>\$10,459</u>
<b>STATE HORSE RACING FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$20,234</u>	<u>\$13,819</u>	<u>\$13,640</u>
<b>Pennsylvania Fair Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 2,783	\$ 2,601	\$ 1,695
<b>PENNSYLVANIA FAIR FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 2,783</u>	<u>\$ 2,601</u>	<u>\$ 1,695</u>
<b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$18,187	\$19,910	\$17,916
Special Funds .....	30,097	26,169	23,103
Federal Funds .....	857	1,056	903
Other Funds .....	711	964	982
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b> .....	<u>\$49,852</u>	<u>\$48,099</u>	<u>\$42,904</u>

**General Government**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$16,822	\$18,370	\$16,481
Federal Funds .....	857	1,056	903
Other Funds .....	527	593	602
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$18,206</b>	<b>\$20,019</b>	<b>\$17,986</b>

Provides the overall planning, policy guidance and coordination for agency programs and supplies administrative, legal, public information, planning and research, personnel, fiscal management and supply services to the various substantive operational programs.

Protects the consumer by insuring that certain commodities comply with quality, grade and weight standards.

Engages in the protection and improvement of plant and animal health through the evaluation and control of disease.

Attempts to strengthen the agricultural economy through activities aimed at improving farm family income and promotes the self-sufficiency of rural residents through programs which provide access to vitally needed family services.

Engages in research and promotional activities for the benefit of both the agrarian and nonagrarian communities.

Also, provides for regulation of the labeling, distribution, transportation, use, application and storage of pesticides.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$16,479	\$18,000	\$16,111
Brucellosis Vaccination Program .....	148	150	150
Agricultural Research and Promotion .....	195	220	220
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Diagnostic Laboratory Services .....	82	82	50
Food and Drug Administration — Food Sanitation			
Inspections .....	223	220	200
Poultry Grading Service .....	120	135	135
Marketing Services .....	.....	50	25
CETA Rural Housing Rehabilitation .....	10	.....	.....
Ornamental Crop Reporting .....	22	22	22
Pesticide Enforcement, Certification and Training .....	305	375	334
Market Cattle Identification Program .....	.....	15	.....
Consumer Money Saving Food Program .....	3	.....	.....
Medicated Feed Mill Inspection Program .....	.....	27	27
Rural Development .....	33	.....	.....
Fruit Tree Survey .....	10	.....	.....
Donated Food-Administrative Expenses .....	44	70	70
Golden Nematode Program .....	5	.....	.....
Plant Pest Detection .....	.....	60	40

**GENERAL FUND****AGRICULTURE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds (continued)</b>			
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Feed and Fertilizer Inspection, and Registration, Fees and Fines .....	\$ 285	\$ 340	\$ 351
Lime Inspection and Registration Fees and Fines .....	45	53	53
Soil Conditioner Inspection and Registration Fees and Fines .....	11	10	8
Data Processing Services .....	2	4	4
Milk Plant Inspections .....	24	28	28
Apple Marketing Transfer .....	2	2	2
Milk Marketing Reimbursement .....	7	7	7
Fruit Tree Improvement .....	13	12	12
Donated Food Damage Claims .....	81	70	70
Animal Industry Services .....	6	3	3
Special Conferences and Projects .....	7	7	7
Administrative Services .....	44	57	57
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$18,206</u>	<u>\$20,019</u>	<u>\$17,986</u>

Grants and Subsidies

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Animal Health</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 236	\$ 330	\$ 225

Provides indemnity payments as compensation for diseased or exposed animals which are destroyed to prevent the spread of disease. Act 225 of December 7, 1982 changed the method of funding dog law enforcement activities from general appropriations to a restricted account which is supported solely from dog law fees and fines. Estimates of the expenditures from this new account are shown along with other departmental restricted accounts.

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Animal Indemnities .....	\$ 198	\$ 275	\$ 225
Reimbursement for Kennel Construction .....	38	55	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 236</u>	<u>\$ 330</u>	<u>\$ 225</u>

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Agribusiness Development</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,129	\$ 1,210	\$ 1,210

Supports that portion of the Farm Show Activities that is not covered by State Farm Products Show Fund revenues and stimulates the improvement and development of Pennsylvania's agricultural products through competitive shows.

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Transfer to State Farm Products Show Fund .....	\$ 941	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Livestock Show .....	74	83	83
Open Dairy Show .....	59	66	66
Junior Dairy Show .....	25	28	28
4-H Club Shows .....	30	33	33
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 1,129</u>	<u>\$ 1,210</u>	<u>\$ 1,210</u>

**State Farm Products Show Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,416	\$ 1,492	\$ 1,523
Other Funds .....	941*	1,000*	1,000*
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 2,357</u>	<u>\$ 2,492</u>	<u>\$ 2,523</u>

Stimulates the improvement and development of Pennsylvania's agricultural products by encouraging and staging competitive shows at the State Farm Show Complex. Provides facilities for educational, cultural, religious, sport and other activities of interest to the public.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 1,416	\$ 1,492	\$ 1,523
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Transfer from General Fund .....	941*	1,000*	1,000*
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 2,357</u>	<u>\$ 2,492</u>	<u>\$ 2,523</u>

\*The transfer from the General Fund is not carried forward as other funds to the Summary by Fund and Appropriation to avoid double counting.

**State Harness Racing Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Harness Racing Commission</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,113	\$ 2,273	\$ 2,177
Other Funds .....	184	371	380
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 2,297</u>	<u>\$ 2,644</u>	<u>\$ 2,557</u>

Develops and implements rules, regulations and procedures to insure the public and harness horse owners of honest and safe competitive pari-mutuel harness racing. Also administers the Sire Stakes Fund.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorizations:</b>			
Harness Racing Commission .....	\$ 1,868	\$ 1,717	\$ 1,600
Pennsylvania Race Horse Testing Laboratory .....	245	556	577
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Pennsylvania Race Horse Testing Laboratory .....	184	371	380
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 2,297</u>	<u>\$ 2,644</u>	<u>\$ 2,557</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Pennsylvania Fair Fund Administration</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 223	\$ 275	\$ 266

Provides for the expenses incurred by the Secretary and the Department of Agriculture in administering the Pennsylvania Fair Fund.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Pennsylvania Fair Fund Administration .....	<u>\$ 223</u>	<u>\$ 275</u>	<u>\$ 266</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Statutory Transfers</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,328	\$ 5,709	\$ 3,802

Eighteen percent of all monies derived from harness racing and not required for statutory transfers to first class school districts, community facilities and the Sire Stakes Fund is transferred to the Pennsylvania Fair Fund for support of specific programs. Eighty-two percent is transferred as miscellaneous revenue to the General Fund; these revenues do not support specific programs.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorizations:</b>			
Transfer to General Fund .....	\$ 2,131	\$ 2,631	\$ 1,068
Transfer to Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	322	578	234
School District Payments .....	875	1,750	1,750
Community Facilities .....	.....	750	750
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$ 3,328</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 5,709</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 3,802</u></b>

**State Horse Racing Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,557	\$ 3,134	\$ 3,181

Implements rules, regulations and procedures to insure the public of honest, safe and competitive thoroughbred horse races. On December 17, 1981, the Governor signed Act 135 which placed the State Horse Racing Commission under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorizations:</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 2,373	\$ 2,763	\$ 2,801
Pennsylvania Race Horse Testing Laboratory .....	184	371	380
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 2,557</u>	<u>\$ 3,134</u>	<u>\$ 3,181</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Statutory Transfers</b>			
State Funds .....	\$17,677	\$10,685	\$10,459

Eighty-two percent of all monies derived from horse racing and not required for statutory transfers to first class school districts and community facilities is transferred to the General Fund as general revenue. Eighteen percent is transferred to the Pennsylvania Fair Fund for support of specific programs.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorizations:</b>			
Transfer to General Fund .....	\$14,584	\$ 6,599	\$ 6,453
Transfer to Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	2,218	1,448	1,416
School District Payments .....	875	1,750	1,750
Community Facilities .....	.....	888	840
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$17,677</u>	<u>\$10,685</u>	<u>\$10,459</u>

**Fair Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,783	\$ 2,601	\$ 1,695

Reimburses local organizations for operating expenses incurred in conducting annual agricultural fairs. Conducts marketing, consumer service and agricultural research programs. If funds are available, provides grants to fairs for capital improvements.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
General Operations .....	<u>\$ 2,783</u>	<u>\$ 2,601</u>	<u>\$ 1,695</u>

**Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
Weighmasters Liquid Fuels Licenses .....	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5
Weighmasters Solid Fuels Licenses .....	4	4	4
Agriculture Farm Operations .....	1,879	1,151	1,000
Recovery on Lost Commodities .....	81	80	80
Dog Law Administration* .....	. . . .	937	2,235
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$1,969</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,177</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,324</u></u>
<b>State Harness Racing Fund</b>			
Sire Stakes Fund** .....	<u><u>\$ 2,437</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,348</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,444</u></u>
<b>State Horse Racing Fund</b>			
Breeders' Fund .....	<u><u>\$ 2,324</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,460</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,354</u></u>
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$ 6,730</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,985</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 9,122</u></u>

\*Previously funded from General Fund appropriations. Act 225 of 1982 created this restricted account.

\*\*Previously a separate special fund. Act 135 of 1981 converted the Sire Stakes Fund to a restricted account in the State Harness Racing Fund.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support . . . .</b>	\$ 2,811	\$ 3,381	\$ 3,418	\$ 3,555	\$ 3,697	\$ 3,845	\$ 3,999
<b>Consumer Protection . . . . .</b>	\$31,698	\$28,430	\$26,328	\$26,134	\$26,142	\$26,411	\$26,695
Consumable Agricultural Products . . . .	6,023	6,629	6,709	6,977	7,256	7,546	7,848
Regulation of Horse Racing . . . . .	25,675	21,801	19,619	19,157	18,886	18,865	18,847
<b>Property Protection . . . . .</b>	\$ 6,020	\$ 6,484	\$ 4,327	\$ 4,485	\$ 4,649	\$ 4,820	\$ 4,998
Animal Health . . . . .	6,020	6,484	4,327	4,485	4,649	4,820	4,998
<b>Agribusiness Development . . . . .</b>	\$ 7,330	\$ 7,386	\$ 6,610	\$ 6,669	\$ 6,767	\$ 6,915	\$ 7,070
Development of Agricultural Industries .	7,330	7,386	6,610	6,669	6,767	6,915	7,070
<b>Development of Rural Areas . . . . .</b>	\$ 425	\$ 398	\$ 336	\$ 349	\$ 363	\$ 378	\$ 393
Maintaining Family and Individual Self- sufficiency . . . . .	425	398	336	349	363	378	393
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$48,284</u>	<u>\$46,079</u>	<u>\$41,019</u>	<u>\$41,192</u>	<u>\$41,618</u>	<u>\$42,369</u>	<u>\$43,155</u>

**General Administration and Support**

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund.....	\$2,811	\$3,381	\$3,418	\$3,555	\$3,697	\$3,845	\$3,999
Federal Funds.....	10						
Other Funds.....	53	68	68	68	68	68	68
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<u>\$2,874</u>	<u>\$3,449</u>	<u>\$3,486</u>	<u>\$3,623</u>	<u>\$3,765</u>	<u>\$3,913</u>	<u>\$4,067</u>

**Program Analysis:**

This program provides the administrative and overhead services which support the operations of the substantive programs of the Department. The success or failure of these supportive efforts can only be indirectly reflected by the effectiveness of the activities they support.

Funds are also provided to support the Pennsylvania Crop Reporting Service. The Service is a cooperative effort

of the State and Federal governments which assembles and distributes essential facts pertaining to the agriculture of the State.

A by-product of the Pennsylvania Crop Reporting Service is the "Annual Crop and Livestock Summary" which serves as a single reference source for county and State seasonal agricultural information.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations.....	<u>\$2,811</u>	<u>\$3,381</u>	<u>\$3,418</u>	<u>\$3,555</u>	<u>\$3,697</u>	<u>\$3,845</u>	<u>\$3,999</u>

**Consumable Agricultural Products**

OBJECTIVE: To protect and assure the high quality of consumable agricultural products through reduction of the incidence of plant pests and misused, misrepresented, substandard or adulterated products.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$6,023	\$6,629	\$6,709	\$6,977	\$7,256	\$7,546	\$7,848
Federal Funds .....	576	752	671	671	671	671	671
Other Funds .....	459	513	522	522	522	522	522
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$7,058</b>	<b>\$7,894</b>	<b>\$7,902</b>	<b>\$8,170</b>	<b>\$8,449</b>	<b>\$8,739</b>	<b>\$9,041</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Food establishments requiring inspection ..	121,307	121,507	121,507	121,507	121,507	121,507	121,507
Incidence of consumer complaints .....	1,845	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860
Incidence of food products showing major discrepancies .....	14,328	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500
Dollar value of products removed from the market (thousands) .....	\$3,678	\$3,700	\$3,700	\$3,700	\$3,700	\$3,700	\$3,700
Weight and measure inspections performed .....	27,915	29,000	29,500	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Number of consumer commodities inspected .....	16,126	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Plant samples processed .....	8,900	9,000	9,200	9,400	9,600	9,800	10,000
Commercial pesticide applicators licensed ..	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
Pesticide products regulated .....	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700
Dollar value of Federal donated food available (in thousands) .....	\$58,000	\$68,000	\$68,000	\$68,000	\$68,000	\$68,000	\$68,000
Persons receiving donated foods (in thousands) .....	3,250	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750

**Program Analysis:**

The Department of Agriculture is vitally interested in the continued strengthening and well-being of the agriculture industry in Pennsylvania. Through its regulatory efforts it also makes a substantial contribution toward protecting the health and safety of the consumer and assuring the consumer of a quality product.

Among the most significant of its protection activities is the department's efforts in food law compliance. An educational approach has been developed which has department personnel participating in training courses for food handlers. Food establishments which are inspected include all licensed food stores, processing plants,

**Consumable Agricultural Products (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

warehouses, transportation facilities, bakeries, bottling plants, nurseries, seed dealers and certain restaurants and concession stands. Additional activities guarantee the quality of animal feeds, fertilizers, liming materials and pesticides.

During 1981-82 the establishments requiring inspections totaled 121,307. The decrease from prior year estimates is due to the elimination of the retail milk surveillance program.

In 1982-83, it is estimated that there will be approximately 14,500 incidences of major food product discrepancies. These discrepancies represent significant violations of laws, regulations or production practices observed by inspection, product analysis or label review. An incidence includes all products removed at a given location; it is not a count of each individual product removed.

The largest bulk of food being removed is from food vehicle accidents, although fires and floods also have an impact on the dollar value of the products removed from the market. It is anticipated that \$3.7 million will be the annual average, but with the rising cost of food, it is possible that this figure will increase.

In addition to inspection of food, the department regulates the sale of feed, fertilizer, lime and seeds by requiring certain label information to insure that consumers receive quality seeds, and inspects plant samples to detect new plant pests or diseases and to monitor known plant pests and diseases. The ultimate goal of the latter effort is to develop pest and disease free propagation stock. As a result of regulatory and surveillance operations, approximately 9,000 plant samples will be tested in laboratories

during 1982-83.

The Pesticide Control Law provides for the regulation of the use, handling, storage and transportation of pesticides. Regulation is achieved through the requirement of essential label information and through the certification of pesticide applicators, dealers and manufacturers. This program attempts to provide for the optimum use of pesticides while minimizing their adverse effects on human life and the environment.

Also included in this program are activities which regulate and maintain uniform standards of legal weights and measures of Commonwealth products. It is estimated that 29,000 weights and measures inspections will be performed during 1982-83. The increase in the number of inspections performed is a result of the inspection of bulk plant petroleum meters beginning in February, 1982. The emphasis in this program area has been redirected. Increased emphasis is now placed on the inspection of devices for measuring and weighing rather than on individual product inspections.

The Bureau of Government Donated Foods is now situated in Agriculture. Dollar value of Federal Donated Food available has increased due to the distribution of surplus cheese and butter to the needy. Also, schools have received bonus commodities above the normal levels. As a result of the milk and cheese distributions, the number of persons receiving donated foods has also increased. An additional \$100,000 has been included in the budget for the surplus food distribution program, which is expected to be expanded and include dry milk.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$6,023</u>	<u>\$6,629</u>	<u>\$6,709</u>	<u>\$6,977</u>	<u>\$7,256</u>	<u>\$7,546</u>	<u>\$7,848</u>

**Regulation of Horse Racing**

OBJECTIVE: To prevent consumer fraud in the racing industry.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Special Funds .....	\$25,675	\$21,801	\$19,619	\$19,157	\$18,886	\$18,865	\$18,847
Other Funds .....	184	371	380	395	411	427	444
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$25,859</u>	<u>\$22,172</u>	<u>\$19,999</u>	<u>\$19,552</u>	<u>\$19,297</u>	<u>\$19,292</u>	<u>\$19,291</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Incidence of patron complaints:							
Harness .....	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Horse .....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Incidence of noncompliance with established rules and regulations:							
Harness .....	450	360	315	293	270	270	270
Horse .....	1,279	1,279	1,254	1,229	1,204	1,204	1,204
Investigation to insure compliance with established rules and regulations:							
Harness .....	495	495	506	506	506	506	506
Horse .....	1,200	1,170	1,140	1,110	1,085	1,085	1,085
Participants to be licensed:							
Harness .....	12,653	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Horse .....	20,715	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500
Races to be conducted:							
Harness .....	4,830	5,710	5,710	5,710	5,710	5,710	5,710
Horse .....	5,031	5,321	5,670	5,670	5,670	5,670	5,670

**Program Analysis:**

The activities of this program are aimed at insuring that racing events are fair and unbiased. In 1983-84, it is estimated that there will be 5,710 harness races (not including racing at fairs) and 5,670 horse races conducted in Pennsylvania. Licenses will be given to 13,000 participants in harness racing and 20,500 participants in the area of horse racing.

Each commission maintains offices at each of the licensed tracks. Principal duties consist of photographing and fingerprinting new applicants for licenses and conducting interviews and investigations to assure that Commission approved programs, rules and regulations are being satisfactorily carried out by associations and participants.

On December 17, 1981, the Race Horse Industry Reform Act (Act 135) was signed by the Governor. This act permits a maximum of 150 racing days per association for both horse and harness racing. Each Racing Commission is now an administrative arm of the Department of Agriculture. The law also provides for enforcement of mandatory drug rules and the creation of the Pennsylvania Race Horse Laboratory.

From a financial standpoint the racing act increased the funds available to the racing industry through a graduated wagering tax, which decreases as the number of days raced increases, and through increases to the Sire Stakes and Breeders' Fund programs which provide purses for

**Regulation of Horse Racing (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

aces featuring Pennsylvania horses. The other major participant, the bettor, may be subject to increased take outs by the tracks on exotic bets but benefits from simulcasting, promotional events and better races. Funds for school district payments and community facilities are essentially expected to be held harmless while transfers to

the General Fund and the Pennsylvania Fair Fund will decrease.

It is hoped that, overall, Act 135 will aid the Commonwealth, the betting public and strengthen the racing industry in Pennsylvania.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>STATE HARNESS RACING FUND</b>							
Harness Racing Commission .....	\$1,868	\$1,717	\$1,600	\$1,664	\$1,731	\$1,800	\$1,872
Pennsylvania Race Horse Testing							
Laboratory .....	245	556	577	600	624	649	675
Transfer to the General Fund .....	2,131	2,631	1,068	910	615	525	431
Transfer to the Pennsylvania Fair Fund ..	322	578	234	200	135	115	95
School District Payments .....	875	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750
Community Facilities .....		750	750	750	750	750	750
<b>STATE HARNESS RACING FUND</b>							
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$5,441</u>	<u>\$7,982</u>	<u>\$5,979</u>	<u>\$5,874</u>	<u>\$5,605</u>	<u>\$5,589</u>	<u>\$5,573</u>
<b>STATE HORSE RACING FUND</b>							
General Operations .....	\$2,373	\$2,763	\$2,801	\$2,913	\$3,030	\$3,151	\$3,277
Pennsylvania Race Horse Testing							
Laboratory .....	184	371	380	395	411	427	444
Transfer to General Fund .....	14,584	6,599	6,453	6,056	5,945	5,829	5,710
Transfer to Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	2,218	1,448	1,416	1,329	1,305	1,279	1,253
School District Payments .....	875	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750
Community Facilities .....		888	840	840	840	840	840
<b>STATE HORSE RACING FUND</b>							
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$20,234</u>	<u>\$13,819</u>	<u>\$13,640</u>	<u>\$13,283</u>	<u>\$13,281</u>	<u>\$13,276</u>	<u>\$13,274</u>

**Animal Health**

OBJECTIVE: To improve the health and reduce the incidence of damage to and by animals.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$6,020	\$6,484	\$4,327	\$4,485	\$4,649	\$4,820	\$4,998
Federal Funds .....	82	97	50	50	50	50	50
Other Funds .....	6	940	2,238	2,327	2,420	2,517	2,618
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$6,108</b>	<b>\$7,521</b>	<b>\$6,615</b>	<b>\$6,862</b>	<b>\$7,119</b>	<b>\$7,387</b>	<b>\$7,666</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Animals examined to determine disease....	9,050,000	9,100,000	9,150,000	9,150,000	9,150,000	9,150,000	9,150,000
Animals certified disease free .....	5,125,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000
Incidence of disease among livestock and poultry .....	745,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
Animals quarantined .....	318,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Animals destroyed to eradicate or prevent disease .....	9,300	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Dogs licensed .....	1,045,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000
Unlicensed dogs .....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Incidence of complaints concerning dogs ..	34,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Dogs destroyed .....	43,000	43,000	42,500	42,500	42,000	42,000	42,000
Local enforcement and shelter activities supported .....	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620

**Program Analysis:**

This program supports a wide range of activities aimed at the prevention, control and eradication of transmissible diseases of domestic animals and poultry.

Surveillance to detect disease is accomplished by maintaining laboratory diagnostic services, inspecting and supervising livestock concentration points and promoting voluntary herd health certification programs. Regulatory activities include control of interstate and intrastate livestock movement and quarantine of diseased or exposed livestock.

The livestock population of Pennsylvania has remained relatively unchanged during recent years. Cooperative State-Federal programs to eradicate tuberculosis and brucellosis have resulted in a free status for Pennsylvania for the 1981-82 fiscal year, even though high levels of brucellosis exist in certain southern states. Surveillance to

detect these diseases in Pennsylvania will remain critical until they have been eradicated from the United States.

As intensive livestock production practices concentrate larger numbers of animals and birds, contagious diseases occur more frequently and with greater financial impact. Diagnostic services need to be constantly updated to serve the needs of an increasingly sophisticated animal industry.

Rapid transit of livestock internationally as well as interstate and intrastate poses a constant threat to spread diseases. Identification of livestock, traceback of infected animals to farm of origin and control of the movement of infected or exposed animals is necessary to minimize the threat of disease to Pennsylvania herds and flocks. There are over forty foreign animal diseases considered exotic to the United States but a constant threat to domestic livestock. The value of livestock and poultry on Pennsylvania

**Animal Health (Continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

farms in 1981 exceeded \$1.5 billion while cash receipts from the sale of livestock products in 1980 was \$1.9 billion. It is difficult to estimate the losses Pennsylvania would incur if it were to experience a major disease.

The sharp increases in the incidence of disease and quarantines imposed during 1981-82 is due to the outbreak of laryngotracheitis and duck virus enteioitis which occurred at that time. This also resulted in increased quarantine among poultry.

The program area has been expanded to include pseudo-rabies. Approximately 8,800 swine were voluntarily destroyed during 1981-82 as a preventive measure against the outbreak of psuedo-rabies.

Also included in this program is dog law enforcement. Primary functions include the control and regulation of the sale and transportation of dogs, kennel inspections,

reimbursement of law enforcement agencies for the detention and disposition of stray dogs, subsidization of qualified agencies for building or expanding shelters and the reimbursement of owners of livestock and poultry for damage caused by dogs. It is estimated that there were 1,000,000 unlicensed dogs in 1981-82. The decrease in the number of dogs destroyed reflects the trend of pet owners spaying and neutering their animals, causing fewer animals to be sent to shelters. This trend should stabilize in the next few years. Act 225 of 1982 substantially altered existing dog related legislation. This act is effective January 1, 1983. The Act provides that any dog related revenue is to be placed in a restricted account. Also, any expenditures are to be drawn from the same source of funds. Such expenditures are reflected above as Other Funds.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$5,636	\$6,004	\$3,952	\$4,110	\$4,274	\$4,445	\$4,623
Animal Indemnities .....	198	275	225	225	225	225	225
Reimbursement for Kennel Construction	38	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brucellosis Vaccination Program .....	148	150	150	150	150	150	150
	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$6,020</u>	<u>\$6,484</u>	<u>\$4,327</u>	<u>\$4,485</u>	<u>\$4,649</u>	<u>\$4,820</u>	<u>\$4,998</u>

**Development of Agricultural Industries**

Objective: To strengthen the agricultural economy and related enterprises.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$2,908	\$3,018	\$3,126	\$3,194	\$3,265	\$3,338	\$3,414
Special Funds .....	4,422	4,368	3,484	3,475	3,502	3,577	3,656
Federal Funds .....	142	207	182	182	182	182	182
Other Funds .....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$7,481</b>	<b>\$7,602</b>	<b>\$6,801</b>	<b>\$6,860</b>	<b>\$6,958</b>	<b>\$7,106</b>	<b>\$7,261</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Farm population .....	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
Farms .....	62,000	62,000	62,000	62,000	62,000	62,000	62,000
Average farm family net income .....	\$14,000	\$15,000	\$15,500	\$16,000	\$16,500	\$17,000	\$17,500
Cash receipts from sale of farm products ..	\$3,105,000	\$3,415,000	\$3,756,000	\$4,032,000	\$4,435,000	\$4,600,000	\$5,060,000
Increase in market contacts .....	2,550	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100
Event days at Farm Show complex .....	466	475	475	480	480	480	480

**Program Analysis:**

In seeking to strengthen the agricultural economy, agribusiness development programs are designed to maintain the availability of agricultural lands and to promote Pennsylvania's crops and livestock, especially those products that significantly affect farm incomes.

The Department's Product Information Exchange Line matches commodity buyer with commodity seller. The livestock industry relies on this service, especially in the area of product grading. The Department, when requested by a distant buyer, will inspect and grade livestock offered for sale by a Pennsylvania producer. The findings are then forwarded to the prospective buyer. This service protects the purchaser against product misrepresentation and strengthens the credibility of the State's livestock industry.

The Meat Animal Evaluation Center provides data on the efficiency, conversion and gain, and carcass desirability of breeding animals.

Pennsylvania's Crop Reporting Service, working in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, gathers data on the cost of producing and marketing milk. This data is then used to support requests for various pricing policies in hearings before the Milk Marketing Board.

Since the Department's objective is to strengthen all

markets, it also has programs designed to promote such commodities as apples, honey, cherries, grapes, mushrooms, maple syrup, beef, milk and dairy products. In most instances, the promotion of these products is coordinated with councils representing product interest. Members of these councils assess themselves a fee based on their productivity. These funds are then used for promotional activities. Coordinated promotional and marketing activities have accounted for a substantial increase in new market contacts. Departmental funds provided for promotional activities also impacted on new market contacts.

The Department utilizes the "Producer Buyers Guide" as a method to couple buyers and sellers in order to increase the sale of Pennsylvania Products. An additional activity in the marketing area is the stimulation of public interest in "tailgate" or "open air markets". These markets continue to link the consumer and the farmer. In addition to the well-established Harrisburg open-air market on the Farm Show grounds, a market was established in Philadelphia.

The third annual Pennsylvania Agricultural Food Exposition was held at the Keystone Race Track in Bensalem and the first annual Farm and Food Show was held at Point

**Development of Agricultural Industries**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

Park in Pittsburgh. These food expositions introduced Pennsylvania's agricultural community to Philadelphia, southeastern Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh, western Pennsylvania.

Organized consumer cooperatives or buying clubs have also proliferated during the period of rising food prices and offer excellent marketing opportunities for Pennsylvania farmers. This mutually beneficial arrangement leads to better prices for farmers and lower prices and more

wholesome products for consumers.

All of these activities help to increase the farmer's annual volume of cash receipts as well as the average farm family net income.

At the Farm Show Complex, event days tapered off in 1981-82. In order to accommodate the scheduling of additional events, a reduction in the setup and teardown time is being attempted.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$1,584	\$1,588	\$1,696	\$1,764	\$1,835	\$1,908	\$1,984
Agricultural Research and Promotion . . .	195	220	220	220	220	220	220
Transfer to State Farm Products Show Fund . . . . .	941	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Livestock Show . . . . .	74	83	83	83	83	83	83
Open Dairy Show . . . . .	59	66	66	66	66	66	66
Junior Dairy Show . . . . .	25	28	28	28	28	28	28
4-H Club Shows . . . . .	30	33	33	33	33	33	33
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$2,908</b>	<b>\$3,018</b>	<b>\$3,126</b>	<b>\$3,194</b>	<b>\$3,265</b>	<b>\$3,338</b>	<b>\$3,414</b>
<b>STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND</b>							
General Operations . . . . .	\$1,416	\$1,492	\$1,523	\$1,624	\$1,729	\$1,838	\$1,951
<b>STATE HARNESS RACING FUND</b>							
Fair Fund Administration . . . . .	\$ 223	\$ 275	\$ 266	\$ 277	\$ 288	\$ 300	\$ 312
<b>PENNSYLVANIA FAIR FUND</b>							
General Operations . . . . .	\$2,783	\$2,601	\$1,695	\$1,574	\$1,485	\$1,439	\$1,393

**Maintaining Family and Individual Self-sufficiency**

OBJECTIVE: To promote family and individual self-sufficiency by reinforcing family functioning and basic living needs of low income families and other persons eligible for services.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 425	\$ 398	\$ 336	\$ 349	\$ 363	\$ 378	\$ 393
Federal Funds .....	47						
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 472</u>	<u>\$ 398</u>	<u>\$ 336</u>	<u>\$ 349</u>	<u>\$ 363</u>	<u>\$ 378</u>	<u>\$ 393</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Pennsylvania rural families .....	950,000	965,000	978,000	980,000	982,000	984,000	986,000
Families below poverty level in rural Pennsylvania .....	N/A						

**Program Analysis:**

The rural population of Pennsylvania is the largest of any state in the nation. The Department of Agriculture designed a number of programs which, while minor in scope, have attempted to draw attention to this situation in order to encourage the necessary commitments and investments to alleviate rural problems.

The Rural and Consumer Assistance and Education Program provides technical assistance to the rural and farm communities. Essentially, this program attempts to combat the problems apparent in rural Pennsylvania through a number of activities which include the development of statewide education programs dealing with food nutrition, budgeting and consumer protection. Additionally, it has been instrumental in acquiring financial assistance from

public and private sources for the rural citizenry. An innovative element of this program is a computer link-up with the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the acquisition of information concerning various programs being funded by the Federal Government.

In 1982-83 program priorities were redirected, and social service agencies are no longer visited.

Additional effort is being directed toward a program for the coordination of inter-agency activities designed to support economic development and community conservation in rural Pennsylvania.

Data pertaining to families below poverty level in rural Pennsylvania are no longer available and the measures have been deleted.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$ 425</u>	<u>\$ 398</u>	<u>\$ 336</u>	<u>\$ 349</u>	<u>\$ 363</u>	<u>\$ 378</u>	<u>\$ 393</u>

# Department of Banking

The Department of Banking protects the public through the examination of records, accounts and policies of State-chartered financial institutions.

## BANKING

### Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Banking Department Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$6,243	\$6,932	\$6,841
 BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND TOTAL.....	<u>\$6,243</u>	<u>\$6,932</u>	<u>\$6,841</u>

**Banking Department Fund**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$6,243	\$6,932	\$6,841

Supervises and examines the records, accounts, and policies of State-chartered banking institutions, State-chartered savings associations, sales finance companies, installment sellers, money transmitters, consumer discount companies, collector-repossessors, pawnbrokers, and State-chartered credit unions. Examines business development credit corporations and conducts special investigations when warranted.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
General Operations .....	<u>\$6,243</u>	<u>\$6,932</u>	<u>\$6,841</u>

## BANKING

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	1981-82	1982-83	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
			1983-84	1984-85			
Consumer Protection .....	\$6,243	\$6,932	\$6,841	\$7,115	\$7,399	\$7,694	\$8,002
Regulation of Financial Institutions .....	\$6,243	\$6,932	\$6,841	\$7,115	\$7,399	\$7,694	\$8,002
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$6,243</u>	<u>\$6,932</u>	<u>\$6,841</u>	<u>\$7,115</u>	<u>\$7,399</u>	<u>\$7,694</u>	<u>\$8,002</u>

## Regulation of Financial Institutions

OBJECTIVE: To insure the maintenance of an economically sound and competitive system of State-chartered financial institutions.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Special Funds.....	<u>\$6,243</u>	<u>\$6,932</u>	<u>\$6,841</u>	<u>\$7,115</u>	<u>\$7,399</u>	<u>\$7,694</u>	<u>\$8,002</u>

### Program Measures

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Total loans from consumer credit agencies (in millions).....	\$3,886	\$3,983	\$5,595	\$6,714	\$8,057	\$9,669	\$11,602
Total resources of State-chartered banks (in millions).....	\$51,784	\$55,927	\$60,401	\$65,233	\$70,452	\$76,088	\$82,175
Assets in State-chartered credit unions (in millions).....	\$310	\$372	\$428	\$492	\$566	\$651	\$749
Assets in State-chartered savings and loans institutions (in millions).....	\$11,118	\$11,896	\$12,729	\$13,620	\$14,573	\$15,593	\$16,685
Total assets of State licensed money transmitters (in millions).....	\$78,157	\$85,973	\$79,095	\$72,767	\$76,405	\$80,225	\$84,236

### Program Analysis:

The Department of Banking was faced with new challenges and responsibilities from recently enacted Federal and State financial legislation which requires administrative, supervisory, technical and examination procedural changes. The Federal Depository Institutions Act of 1982 provides aid to troubled banks such as interstate acquisitions and preemption of the rights and laws of states. In certain areas, the expanded authority of the Federal regulators is limited to three years unless Congress decides in the interim to make the new powers permanent.

State Act 1982-44 now permits the formation of multi-bank holding companies, branching in counties bicontiguous to counties in which a bank's headquarters is located and by 1990, statewide branching will be effective. Currently, thirty-one bank holding companies owning state-chartered institutions are operating or in the process of being formed. There are six proposed mergers between one-bank holding companies which will result in multi-bank holding companies.

The department revised the bank holding company examination report in anticipation of increased activity in bank holding company mergers and the acquisition of industry related subsidiaries. Multi-bank holding companies and their subsidiaries make the examination procedure

more complex and time consuming. There is the potential that the increased activity in bank holding companies might be offset by a decrease in the number of banking institutions supervised by the department.

The 157 State-chartered banking institutions consisting of 46 banks, 94 bank and trusts, 8 mutual savings banks, 5 private banks and 4 trust companies reflected continued growth in assets during the past year with commercial banks experiencing a 9.8 percent increase in total assets. During this time the mutual savings banks had a 4.9 percent growth in total assets, up from 3.9 percent the previous period. The average growth of all State-chartered institutions was 8.4 percent. The mutual saving banks currently have 31.1 percent of total deposits of all State-chartered institutions, 1.4 percent lower than the previous period. The decline of deposits of the mutual savings banks reflects the difficulty these institutions have experienced as a result of current economic conditions and competition from money market mutual funds. Recently enacted Federal legislation permits banking institutions the right to offer a deposit instrument to compete with the money market mutual funds.

Because of the involvement of the Federal Government and the current economic conditions there can be no prudent projection for increases in the total resources of

**Regulation of Financial Institutions (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

State-chartered banks over the next several years. However, a growth rate estimated at 8 percent per year has been reflected in the program measures even though other factors remain unknown.

The long-term fixed rate mortgage portfolio and the continued high cost of funds produces a severe profit squeeze in the savings and loan industry in Pennsylvania and nationwide. Institutions are trying to combat this adverse condition and improve operations. The department, on July 30, 1982, authorized the use of mark-to-market accounting which is designed to assist savings banks and savings and loan associations through a most difficult economic period. It is anticipated that the Federal Home Loan Bank Board will also initiate a mark-to-market plan. During September 1982 interest rates began a decline and if the trend continues the savings and loans would benefit favorably. The Depository Institutions Act of 1982 provides broad new asset powers, permits issuance of new money market type accounts and also provides short-term capital assistance. The implementation of these provisions should provide the savings and loan industry with new vigor and again make them the major source of residential mortgage funds. Pennsylvania has enacted legislation to permit statewide branching and the formation of stock type savings and loan associations. These new powers provide another source of capital for associations that convert to, or begin as, permanent stock status and create a more competitive environment by opening all areas of the state to branching.

It is difficult to project accurately the increases in the resources of State-chartered savings and loan associations due to the uncertainties which exist in relation to the future course of the economy. However, a growth rate of 7 percent per year has been reflected in the program measures applicable to savings and loan associations, even though certain important factors are uncertain at this point in time.

Total loans and resources of all licensees and chartered financial institutions supervised by the Consumer Credit Bureau increased by 38 percent or \$27 billion. The Secondary Mortgage Loan Act was signed into law December 12, 1980, and became effective March 12, 1981. During 1981, 721 new secondary mortgage licenses were issued to companies representing over \$18 billion in combined assets. On April 8, 1982, the Act was

amended and interest rates increased from 1.45 percent to 1.85 percent per month simple interest. It is anticipated that this increased interest rate will promote growth and attract new lenders. During 1981 credit union assets increased by 15 percent despite some liquidations and mergers due to adverse economic conditions. The conversion of one large Federal credit union to a State charter, other anticipated conversions, and an improved economy should increase assets at least 20 percent in 1982. Money transmitter assets increased by 11 percent during 1981. Because money transmitter licenses are moving into service areas previously left to banks and securities brokerage firms, the licenses were transferred from huge parent companies to subsidiaries with only a fraction of the parent company assets. This procedure should not affect the safety and soundness or volume of business in the State despite the reduction in asset size.

Consumer discount companies are experiencing difficult times due to reduced consumer spending and borrowing in a sluggish economy. Liberal Federal bankruptcy laws resulted in substantial losses for these institutions. High interest rates for acquisition of funds required licensees to increase productivity per employee by merging various labor intensive locations into single, largely automated operations. Consumer spending and related borrowings are basic requirements for the economic recovery projected for 1983. It is anticipated that growth in assets will not be reflected until 1983-84. The asset growth in 1982, if any, is expected to be less than 5 percent, but at least a 10-15 percent gain by 1984 may result, if the projected recovery of the economy materializes. Motor vehicle sales finance companies and installment sellers (auto dealerships) experienced a difficult year during 1981 -- 7 percent decrease in motor vehicle sales finance company licensees and an 11 percent decrease in installment sellers licensees. Should lower interest rates prevail and the economy improve in 1983, auto sales should grow. During 1982, asset growth of these licensees will not exceed 5 percent. By the end of 1983, in an improved economy, a growth in assets of 10 percent to 15 percent should occur.

The Banking Department will continue to review and improve program areas to maintain an economically sound and competitive system of State-chartered financial institutions.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND							
General Operations .....	<u>\$6,243</u>	<u>\$6,932</u>	<u>\$6,841</u>	<u>\$7,115</u>	<u>\$7,399</u>	<u>\$7,694</u>	<u>\$8,002</u>

# Civil Service Commission

The Civil Service Commission administers the Commonwealth's merit system. The responsibilities of the Commission include: recruitment of qualified personnel; evaluation of applicants' education and experience to determine if minimum requirements have been met; development and administration of examinations; and certification of eligibles to the appointing agencies.

**CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 101	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	5,759	\$6,248	\$6,624
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$5,861</u>	<u>\$6,249</u>	<u>\$6,625</u>

**General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Federal Funds .....	101	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	5,759	6,248	6,624
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$5,861</u>	<u>\$6,249</u>	<u>\$6,625</u>

Recruits qualified persons for Commonwealth employment and administers the merit system in agencies operating under Civil Service.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Intergovernmental Personnel Act .....	32	.....	.....
CETA — Prime Sponsors .....	69	.....	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Fees From Agencies .....	5,425	5,905	6,252
Special Merit System Services .....	314	343	372
Reimbursement — Central Mail Room Cost .....	20	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$5,861</u>	<u>\$6,249</u>	<u>\$6,625</u>

**CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION**

**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support . . . . .</b>	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
<b>Maintaining Commonwealth Merit System</b>							
Selection* . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

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\*All funds are other than General Fund or Special Fund.

**General Administration and Support**

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the agency can be achieved.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Funds .....	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Other Funds .....	2,488	2,723	2,887	3,002	3,122	3,247	3,377
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$2,489</u>	<u>\$2,724</u>	<u>\$2,888</u>	<u>\$3,003</u>	<u>\$3,123</u>	<u>\$3,248</u>	<u>\$3,378</u>

**Program Analysis:**

General Administration and Support provides for the administrative and overhead systems which support the operations of programs necessary for the achievement of Commonwealth and Agency objectives. The success or failure of these supportive efforts can only be indirectly

reflected by the effectiveness of the activities they support. A primary concern of the Commonwealth and each agency is to minimize these administrative costs in relation to the costs of provided services.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

**Selection**

OBJECTIVE: To provide a sufficient number of qualified, available persons to meet merit system manpower needs.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Federal Funds.....	\$ 101						
Other Funds.....	3,271	\$3,525	\$3,737	\$3,886	\$4,041	\$4,203	\$4,371
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$3,372</b>	<b>\$3,525</b>	<b>\$3,737</b>	<b>\$3,886</b>	<b>\$4,041</b>	<b>\$4,203</b>	<b>\$4,371</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Available eligible candidates on appropriate lists.....	119,094	130,000	135,000	140,000	145,000	145,000	145,000
Persons scheduled for exams.....	126,105	140,000	140,000	145,000	145,000	146,000	147,000
Classes for which exams are available.....	777	800	900	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,150

**Program Analysis:**

The Civil Service Commission serves to provide a sufficient number of qualified, available persons to meet merit system manpower needs and to provide greater efficiency and economy in the administration of the State Government. Attraction to State service of persons who possess character and ability and to appoint and promote these persons on the basis of merit and fitness is the main objective of the Commission.

An important indicator of success of this program will be the number of appeal requests and hearings successfully consummated. This element of the Commission's operations has seen an increase of more than 500 percent in the past five years. Prompt and objective review and adjudication of employe and management complaints concerning personnel actions is a crucial part of an effective merit system.

The program goals of the Commission are designed to accomplish the objectives while increasing employe productivity and efficiency. This is also consistent with the attempt to bring the Commonwealth merit system into full compliance with all Federal and State laws and regulations concerning employe selection procedures. Extensive job analysis, test documentation and test analysis is mandated by the Federal Uniform Guidelines on Employee Selection Procedures. Also required is the development and implementation of an adverse impact determination program. The development and use of suitable alternatives to traditional selection devices for which adverse impact has been

identified and for which validity documentation is not sufficient to meet the guidelines must be pursued. These goals are identified directly with the following program activities; 1) the identification and elimination of adverse impact; 2) the development of more valid examinations; 3) the identification and elimination of unfair discrimination in other parts of the Commonwealth's personnel system; and 4) the increased efficiency of operations of the Civil Service Commission in meeting the personnel management needs of the other agencies of State government.

During fiscal 1981-82 the basic adverse impact analysis and elimination system was developed, tested and its implementation begun. This system will be in place for all appointments in the merit system by the end of 1982-83. During 1983-84, this appointment monitoring system will be utilized to improve selection procedures so as to reduce or eliminate adverse impact. Also, a system for determining and reducing adverse impact on promotions within the merit system will be developed and implemented.

The program measures which are presented are indicative of the Commission workload. Applicant flow, eligible list activity, examinations needed, validation requirements, and appeals have been maintained at very high levels for the past few years. The most important indicator of successful accomplishment of missions will be the number of examinations which can be developed which comply with the regulations on validity. The more valid the tests, the better the employees will be, and the less likely that the

**Selection: (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

Commonwealth becomes involved in long, costly civil rights cases.

The measure classes for which exams are available shows a decrease in the number available as compared to previous estimates because of two reasons: 1) efforts to develop and administer valid examinations and 2) the reduction in positions throughout State government decreasing classes for which exams are available.

The remaining program measures are standard indicators of workload. They show decreases compared to the projections in last year's budget because of significant procedural changes in exam scheduling which resulted in substantial decreases in the number of applications and examinations. The Commission's effort in this regard will be to manage this workload in the most effective way

possible. Substantial savings and efficiencies have been accrued in recent years through a totally new application system and increased computerization. Additional significant efficiencies can be accomplished in the next fiscal period through increased mechanization and computerization. Attempts to bring the Merit System under mandated guidelines were begun in 1980-81 when approval was given for the designing and implementing of a system for identifying adverse impact, assessing the level of exam validity and switching to alternative methods of selection where the examinations are not demonstrably valid.

The funds supporting this subcategory are received from billing various General and Special Fund departments for merit system services and Federal funds. These billings are treated as Other Funds to avoid duplicate accounting.

# Department of Commerce

The Department of Commerce is responsible for the economic development of the Commonwealth by advancing the growth and stability of business and industry. The department focuses mainly on attracting new industries to the State and expanding existing industries, developing an environment conducive to economic growth, developing the climate for the growth of existing business and industry, and promoting the Commonwealth as a national and international vacationland.

**PROGRAM REVISIONS**

**Budgeted Amounts Include the Following Program Revisions:**

Appropriation	Title	1983-84 State Funds (in thousands)
<b>Ben Franklin Partnership</b>	Ben Franklin Partnership .....	\$ 9,000
<p>This Program Revision will increase scientific and technological pursuits in Pennsylvania.</p>		
<b>Pennsylvania Capital Loan Program</b>	Expansion of Industrial Development Activities .....	1,000
<b>Frankford Arsenal Site Development</b>	Expansion of Industrial Development Activities .....	1,000
<b>Productivity Center</b>	Expansion of Industrial Development Activities .....	500
<p>This Program Revision will aid in the overall expansion of industrial activity in the Commonwealth.</p>		
DEPARTMENT TOTAL		<u>\$11,500</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 5,318	\$ 5,691	\$ 5,727
Commercial Advertising .....	2,970	3,150	4,000
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 8,288</u>	<u>\$ 8,841</u>	<u>\$ 9,727</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Industrial Development Assistance .....	\$ 495	\$ 500	\$ 500
Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority .....	14,850	15,000	15,000
Site Development .....	971	1,000	1,000
Local Development District Grants .....	99	100	100
Appalachian Regional Commission .....	711	650	550
Minority Business Development Authority .....	1,980	2,000	2,000
Community Facilities .....	990	1,000	1,000
Small Business Assistance .....	494	500	500
Pennsylvania Capital Loan Program .....	.....	.....	1,000
Frankford Arsenal Site Development .....	.....	.....	1,000
Productivity Center .....	.....	.....	500
Ben Franklin Partnership .....	343	1,350	10,350
Three Mile Island Clean-Up .....	.....	5,000	5,000
Tourist Promotion Assistance .....	3,267	3,300	3,300
Port of Philadelphia .....	4,950	1,000	1,000
Port of Erie .....	371	375	375
Port of Pittsburgh .....	248	250	250
Subtotal .....	<u>\$29,769</u>	<u>\$32,025</u>	<u>\$43,425</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u><u>\$38,057</u></u>	<u><u>\$40,866</u></u>	<u><u>\$53,152</u></u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 396	\$ 7,431	\$ 595
Other Funds .....	1,019	1,118	1,151
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u><u>\$39,472</u></u>	<u><u>\$49,415</u></u>	<u><u>\$54,898</u></u>

General Government

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 8,288	\$ 8,841	\$ 9,727
Federal Funds .....	366	7,431	595
Other Funds .....	1,019	1,118	1,151
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 9,673</b>	<b>\$17,390</b>	<b>\$11,473</b>

Provides for the overall planning, policy guidance and coordination for agency programs and supplies the necessary administrative, legal, public information, planning and research, personnel, fiscal management and supply services for the operation of the various substantive programs.

Promotes international trade, tourism, industrial and technological development as a means of increasing the economic vitality of the Commonwealth. Assists in the economic, scientific and technological growth of the Commonwealth by creating new employment opportunities through the development of new and expanded industrial projects and scientific and technological resources and administers the grant and subsidy programs created for this purpose.

Also coordinates activities generated by the Federal—State Appalachian Development Program.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 5,318	\$ 5,691	\$ 5,727
Commercial Advertising .....	2,970	3,150	4,000
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Minority Business Development Grant .....	122	.....	.....
Appalachian Regional Commission — Development Facilities .....	.....	3,000	.....
Appalachian Regional Commission—Technical Assistance .....	197	350	549
Appalachian Regional Commission—Enterprise Development .....	.....	3,000	.....
CETA — Technical Assistance .....	47	51	46
EDA Revolving Loan .....	.....	1,000	.....
EDA Export Census .....	.....	30	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement for Minority Business Development Authority Administration .....	435	517	504
Reimbursement for Nursing Home Loan Administration .....	193	226	249
Reimbursement for Copy Center Services .....	189	147	151
Reimbursement for Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority .....	202	228	247
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 9,673</b>	<b>\$17,390</b>	<b>\$11,473</b>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Industrial Development</b>			
State Funds .....	\$20,590	\$20,750	\$23,150

Stimulates the expansion of industrial and agribusiness development in the Commonwealth through:

- grants to county industrial groups to offset a portion of operating costs.
- long-term, low interest loan programs aimed at fostering the location of new industries or the expansion of existing industries and minority business enterprises.
- grants to localities to eliminate physical site deficiencies and to provide for new basic facilities.
- support of regional development efforts as set forth in the Federal Appalachian Regional Development Act.
- support of urban revitalization of the Frankford Arsenal.
- contributions to the Pennsylvania Capital Loan Program to fill the working capital gap.
- support of a Productivity Center to improve productivity and quality of worklife.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Industrial Development Assistance .....	\$ 495	\$ 500	\$ 500
Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority .....	14,850	15,000	15,000
Site Development .....	971	1,000	1,000
Local Development District Grants .....	99	100	100
Appalachian Regional Commission .....	711	650	550
Minority Business Development Authority .....	1,980	2,000	2,000
Community Facilities .....	990	1,000	1,000
Small Business Assistance .....	494*	500	500
Pennsylvania Capital Loan Program .....	.....	.....	1,000
Frankford Arsenal Site Development .....	.....	.....	1,000
Productivity Center .....	.....	.....	500
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$20,590</u>	<u>\$20,750</u>	<u>\$23,150</u>

\*Actually appropriated as Minority Business Technical Assistance \$244,000, Technical Assistance \$150,000 and Small Business Development Centers \$100,000.

**GENERAL FUND**

**COMMERCE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Scientific and Technological Development</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 343	\$ 6,350	\$15,350
Federal Funds .....	30	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 373</u>	<u>\$ 6,350</u>	<u>\$15,350</u>

Makes grants to various educational and research institutions to promote, stimulate and encourage basic and applied scientific research and development and scientific and technological education as a tool in advancing the State's economic growth.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Ben Franklin Partnership .....	\$ 343	\$ 1,350	\$10,350
Three Mile Island Clean-Up .....	.....	5,000	5,000
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Appalachian Regional Commission, Coal Energy Research .....	\$ 12	.....	.....
Appalachian Regional Commission Geological Research .....	18	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 373</u>	<u>\$ 6,350</u>	<u>\$15,350</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Tourism and Travel Development</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,267	\$ 3,300	\$ 3,300

Provides matching grants to county agencies for promoting tourism in Pennsylvania.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Tourist Promotion Assistance .....	<u>\$ 3,267</u>	<u>\$ 3,300</u>	<u>\$ 3,300</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**COMMERCE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Port Facilities</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 5,569	\$ 1,625	\$ 1,625

Assists in the expansion and improvement of the port facilities at Philadelphia, Erie and Pittsburgh.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Port of Philadelphia.....	\$ 4,950	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Port of Erie .....	371	375	375
Port of Pittsburgh .....	248	250	250
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 5,569</u>	<u>\$ 1,625</u>	<u>\$ 1,625</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**  
**General Fund and Special Funds**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 1,278	\$ 1,494	\$ 1,479	\$ 1,538	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,664	\$ 1,731
<b>Development of Business and Industry</b> . . . . .	\$36,779	\$39,372	\$51,673	\$57,492	\$62,669	\$65,853	\$66,044
Industrial Development . . . . .	23,312	23,635	26,277	27,362	27,450	25,542	25,638
Tourism and Travel Development . . . . .	6,631	6,772	7,503	7,551	7,601	7,653	7,707
Scientific and Technological Development . . . . .	416	6,435	15,462	20,116	25,121	30,126	30,131
International Trade . . . . .	6,420	2,530	2,431	2,463	2,497	2,532	2,568
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$38,057</u>	<u>\$40,866</u>	<u>\$53,152</u>	<u>\$59,030</u>	<u>\$64,269</u>	<u>\$67,517</u>	<u>\$67,775</u>

**General Administration and Support**

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$1,278	\$1,494	\$1,479	\$1,538	\$1,600	\$1,664	\$1,731
Other Funds .....	189	147	151	157	163	170	177
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$1,467</b>	<b>\$1,641</b>	<b>\$1,630</b>	<b>\$1,695</b>	<b>\$1,763</b>	<b>\$1,834</b>	<b>\$1,908</b>

**Program Analysis:**

General Administration and Support provides for the administrative and overhead systems which support the operations of the programs necessary for the achievement of Commonwealth and Department objectives. The success or failure of these supportive efforts can only be indirectly reflected by the effectiveness of the activities they support. A primary concern of the Commonwealth and each agency is to minimize these administrative costs in relation to the costs of provided services.

The department's Film Promotion effort is located in this program. The Bureau encourages major motion picture and television producers to use Pennsylvania locations in their

productions. In 1981-82, eight (8) major productions and ten (10) commercials, documentaries, and public service announcements have been attracted to Pennsylvania. It is estimated that 25 to 50 percent of a film's budget is spent in the local economy during filming on location. In 1982-83, six (6) major projects have already been filmed and four (4) more are in the planning stages.

The licensing function of the Navigation Commission for the Delaware River was transferred to the Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs in the Department of State in Reorganization Plan 1 of 1982.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government .....	\$1,278	\$1,494	\$1,479	\$1,538	\$1,600	\$1,664	\$1,731

**Industrial Development**

OBJECTIVE: To expand industrial employment opportunities through the location or expansion of industrial facilities within Pennsylvania.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$23,312	\$23,635	\$26,277	\$27,362	\$27,450	\$25,542	\$25,638
Federal Funds .....	366	7,401	595	586	546	46	46
Other Funds .....	830	971	1,000	1,040	1,082	1,125	1,170
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$24,508</b>	<b>\$32,007</b>	<b>\$27,872</b>	<b>\$28,988</b>	<b>\$29,078</b>	<b>\$26,713</b>	<b>\$26,854</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
PIDA loan commitments (thousands) .....	\$53,414	\$59,400	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000
PIDA committed plant locations and expansions .....	130	180	157	157	157	157	157
PIDA projected employment opportunities .....	8,996	9,000	7,850	7,850	7,850	7,850	7,850
Community facilities grants (thousands) .....	\$2,236	\$2,621	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500
Minority business loan commitments (thousands) .....	\$915	\$1,100	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,200
Revenue bond/mortgage industrial projects .....	449	331	450	473	473	473	473
Community facility projects funded .....	57	51	50	50	50	50	50
Site development projects funded .....	23	17	20	20	20	20	20
Employment opportunities from revenue bond/mortgage projects .....	72,773	37,959	43,200	48,660	48,660	48,660	48,660
Inquiries received for technical information .....	1,318	1,265	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Pennsylvania Capital Loan Program commitments (thousands) .....		\$1,500	\$3,500	\$1,800	\$1,300	\$1,400	\$1,500

**Program Analysis:**

The health of the economy with all its ramifications is a fundamental State Government concern as it affects many other Commonwealth programs. A strong economy provides a solid tax base essential to all levels of government while reducing the need for income maintenance expenditures.

While the opportunity for one state to effect the overall economy is very limited, a number of economic development programs have been initiated and strengthened to enable Pennsylvania to provide vital links to business growth and stability regardless of the overall economic climate.

The Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority (PIDA), has continued to promote the expansion of employment by offering long-term, low interest loans to companies expanding or locating in Pennsylvania. While there is no way of knowing how many employment opportunities would have been created without PIDA assistance, when measured in terms of its employment producing objective the contribution of PIDA has been significant. The continuation of this strategy will be essential, especially during periods of increased unemployment. Support of employment development in those areas of the Commonwealth identified by substantial

**Industrial Development (continued)****Program Analysis: (continued)**

and persistent unemployment rates and development of new investment methods will insure that these pockets of unemployment are ameliorated.

In 1981-82, PIDA made 130 loans creating 8,996 jobs for the Commonwealth over the subsequent three (3) years, while in 1982-83, 180 loans will be granted resulting in 9,000 jobs. Act 49, signed May 15, 1980 enlarged the scope of PIDA to include loans for office buildings, utilized as national or regional headquarters or computer or clerical operation centers, as well as small businesses. Since the Act took effect, 124 loans were approved for such projects. The average project cost will increase approximately 10 percent per year which will affect PIDA's cash flow, as well as its ability to fund projects.

PIDA measures have decreased from last year's budget. In the past year, PIDA has lowered the loan ceiling and also has increased the number of smaller loans to small businesses. Both of these factors have affected the PIDA measures.

The Minority Business Development Authority (PMBDA), operating out of a revolving fund supported by General Fund appropriations, provides loans, technical assistance and program liaison to minority businesses. Interest charged on these loans is established at a rate of one-half of the New York prime rate on the date of approval by the Board. In 1983-84, a \$2 million appropriation is recommended.

The Office of Minority Business Enterprise (OMBE) has the responsibility of increasing minority business participation in all phases of contracting with the State. OMBE acts as coordinator for procurement with the objective of increasing procurement opportunities of minority businesses desiring to obtain State contracts and coordinates activities such as trade fairs, seminars and workshops. Available data shows that the number of State contracts awarded to minority businesses have increased substantially. In 1980, 117 contracts were awarded. In 1981, there were 171 contracts awarded — a 46 percent increase.

Also included in this subcategory are the Site Development and the Industrial Development Assistance programs. Unforeseen construction delays have been making it very difficult to complete Site Development projects in one year; therefore, a two-year appropriation is recommended for the Site Development program.

The Bureau of Domestic and International Commerce has intensified its efforts in the areas of direct marketing and solicitation. Encouraging Commonwealth firms to expand in-state is their main priority. An information processing center has been established to enable the

Bureau to respond to prospect specifications in a more timely manner. Inventoried are more than 558 industrial parks; 46,000 acres of industrial acreage; and approximately 47 million square feet available in all classes of buildings.

Other areas which contribute to the Commonwealth's overall economic development effort are the State's participation in the Appalachian program and the administration of the Community Facilities and the Revenue Bond and Mortgage programs.

Since 52 counties of Pennsylvania are within the Appalachian region, the Commonwealth is eligible for Federal funding for a variety of projects which include developmental highways, local access roads, health facilities and mining area restoration. State funding in this program is for the Commonwealth's share of the administration costs of the Appalachian Regional Commission and the local development districts. The emphasis of the program for 1982-83 will be the generation of net new jobs in the distressed urban and rural centers of Appalachian Pennsylvania. A one-stop service capability for starting or expanding a new business enterprise will be put in place in each Appalachian region. This service will include new product/business evaluation, market analysis, and a pooling of financial, locational, technical assistance and support service with special emphasis on aiding advanced technology companies.

The Community Facilities program, which also receives monies from both of the State Racing Funds, provides grant-in-aid assistance to communities for water and sewage line facilities and access roads. The number of projects funded fluctuates from year to year depending upon the number of requests and the magnitude of the individual projects.

The department administers the Revenue Bond and Mortgage Program which financed 1,741 projects totalling in excess of \$2.3 billion in 1981-82. This program makes use of tax-exempt loans from private financial institutions and provides up to 100 percent financing for new and expanded facilities and equipment. Air and water pollution control equipment and facilities can also be financed through this program. While no State appropriation is required for this program, it has been responsible for substantial economic expansion within the Commonwealth. Applicable measures for this program have been modified to specifically reflect its impact. The decreases in 1982-83 can be attributed to the current economic situation. The measure now includes only industrial projects with direct State involvement. In addition to industrial projects, the Revenue Bond and Mortgage Program will assist an estimated 1,020 commercial, pollution

**Industrial Development (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

control and other projects in 1982-83 which are expected to provide 86,771 employment opportunities.

The department has a fully developed small business assistance program and will continue to emphasize small business development through the existing PIDA and PMBDA programs as well as in the areas of advanced technology and travel and tourism which also represent a sizable small business community.

New in 1982 was the Pennsylvania Small Business Procurement Opportunities Conference, where small businesses, government agencies, large companies and the Federal Small Business Administration (SBA) met to share procurement opportunities, problems and requirements to gain contracting opportunities. This format has become a prototype for other states.

Under the auspices of the Office of Small Business Development are the Small Business Action Center, the Nursing Home Loan Agency and the Bureau of Minority Business Development.

Since May, 1980, the Small Business Action Center (SBAC) has received nearly 19,000 inquiries. The SBAC has prepared, published and distributed nearly 40,000 copies of the publication, "Starting A Small Business in Pennsylvania", as well as distributing a monthly newsletter to approximately 20,000 small businesses.

The focus on small business continues with Small Business Assistance. This appropriation includes continued

funding for Minority Business Technical Assistance, Penn TAP and Small Business Development Centers. These funds will assist nine (9) Pennsylvania colleges in matching grants from the Federal Small Business Administration to maintain Small Business Development Centers. The centers will provide information and assistance which is not always readily available to the small businessman. It is anticipated that the combination of funds will allow the department the flexibility to match aid with the changing specifics of small businesses' needs.

The department also administers the CETA Manpower Coordinator's Project. The program is intended to provide a link between recipients of Commerce assistance and CETA programs throughout the Commonwealth.

New programs totalling \$2.5 million are recommended for 1983-84. These include the Pennsylvania Capital Loan Program (PCLP), Frankford Arsenal Site Development and the establishment of a Productivity Center. A consolidated Program Revision for these appropriations, is explained in an appendix to this subcategory.

Lastly, this program includes the Bureau of Statistics, Research and Planning, which is engaged in program - oriented research and policy planning activities and formal studies geared to economic development. The emphasis is on data gathering, summarization, analysis and publication and data processing and data base management.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 1,980	\$ 2,098	\$ 2,127	\$ 2,212	\$ 2,300	\$ 2,392	\$ 2,488
Commercial Advertising .....	742	787	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Industrial Development Assistance .....	495	500	500	500	500	500	500
Pennsylvania Industrial Development							
Authority .....	14,850	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Site Development .....	971	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Local Development District Grants .....	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
Appalachian Regional Commission .....	711	650	550	550	550	550	550
Minority Business Development							
Authority .....	1,980	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Community Facilities .....	990	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Small Business Assistance .....	494	500	500	500	500	500	500
Pennsylvania Capital Loan Program .....			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Frankford Arsenal Site Development .....			1,000	2,000	2,000		
Productivity Center .....			500	500	500	500	500
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$23,312</b>	<b>\$23,635</b>	<b>\$26,277</b>	<b>\$27,362</b>	<b>\$27,450</b>	<b>\$25,542</b>	<b>\$25,638</b>

**Industrial Development  
Program Revision: Expansion of Industrial Development Activities**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>\$2,500</u>	<u>\$3,500</u>	<u>\$3,500</u>	<u>\$1,500</u>	<u>\$1,500</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Pennsylvania Capital Loan Program commitments (in thousands): .....							
Current .....		\$1,500	\$2,500	\$ 800	\$ 300	\$ 350	\$ 400
Program Revision.....			\$3,500	\$1,800	\$1,300	\$1,400	\$1,500

**Program Analysis:**

*Pennsylvania Capital Loan Program (PCLP)*

The Pennsylvania Capital Loan Program is the first statewide program which addresses the working capital gap, a major need of small business. The program currently is funded from two Federal programs - the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) and the Economic Development Administration (EDA). Since each of these Federal programs has its own set of funding criteria, there are currently ten counties excluded from utilizing the funds. Businesses in these ten counties would be eligible to receive loans from the \$1,000,000 in State funds recommended herein.

The program is administered through the Local Development Districts (LDD's) and other industrial development groups which do the actual loan packaging, credit analysis, initial approval, servicing and monitoring, with the Commonwealth having final approval. All repayments of loans revert back to the loan fund.

The program is targeted to manufacturing, industrial, and export service businesses which will create at least one net new job for every \$15,000 loaned. The loan funds can be used for working capital as well as land, buildings, machinery, and equipment with a maximum participation of 20 percent of the total project cost or \$50,000, whichever is less.

*Frankford Arsenal Site Development*

The reuse of vacant, deteriorating, industrial-commercial buildings is one of the most challenging aspects of urban economic development. This Program Revision provides funds for the revitalization of the Frankford Arsenal. The Frankford Arsenal is on a 110 acre tract of land in the City

of Philadelphia along the Delaware River and was closed by the Federal government September 30, 1977. At its peak during the Korean conflict, the Arsenal employed 10,320 persons; more recently, it employed 3,751 persons in 1974.

The State share of \$5 million (over the next three years) will be matched in equal shares by the city and possibly the Federal government. With the cooperation of all three levels of government, the industrial development of this facility can provide up to 2,400 jobs for small manufacturing and warehouse enterprises.

*Productivity Center*

The primary mission of the proposed new Productivity Center will be to improve productivity and the quality of worklife in Pennsylvania. The center will serve business, labor, government and academia as a statewide resource offering the leading edge of knowledge and assistance on productivity and quality of worklife issues.

The Productivity Center will be a statewide, nonprofit entity supported by financial contributions, from founders, sponsors and members, including the State. The State contribution of \$500,000 will serve as a challenge grant to be matched by industry and labor. Leadership will be provided by a Board of Directors including leading business people, labor union leaders, government officials and academic authorities who are publicly committed to productivity and quality of worklife management.

The Center will acquire knowledge and expertise on productivity and quality of worklife by researching, advising and experimenting within a diverse group of organizations including labor and business. The services will be available to both small and large firms in Pennsylvania and will be

**Industrial Development  
Program Revision: Expansion of Industrial Development Activities**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

provided by a professional staff trained in all business disciplines and experienced in a wide spectrum of interests. The Center's services will offer organizations of all kinds the tools that they can use to build their own productivity

efforts.

The Center, modeled after the successful experience of the American Productivity Center in Houston, Texas, will be of particular help to the steel industry.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Pennsylvania Capital Loan Program . . . . .	.....	.....	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Frankford Arsenal Site Development . . . . .	.....	.....	1,000	2,000	2,000	.....	.....
Productivity Center . . . . .	.....	.....	500	500	500	500	500
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$2,500</u>	<u>\$3,500</u>	<u>\$3,500</u>	<u>\$1,500</u>	<u>\$1,500</u>

**Tourism and Travel Development**

OBJECTIVE: To expand income and employment in Pennsylvania through expanded tourism, travel and recreation.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$6,631</u>	<u>\$6,772</u>	<u>\$7,503</u>	<u>\$7,551</u>	<u>\$7,601</u>	<u>\$7,653</u>	<u>\$7,707</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Employment derived from tourism activities (in thousands) .....	182	186	191	196	202	208	214
Wages derived from tourism activities (in thousands) .....	\$1,515,424	\$1,636,657	\$1,767,590	\$1,908,997	\$2,061,717	\$2,226,655	\$2,404,787
Commonwealth revenues derived from tourism activities (in thousands) .....	\$293,587	\$308,266	\$332,927	\$359,561	\$388,326	\$419,392	\$452,943
Tourist contacts through information centers (in thousands) .....	465	474	488	503	518	534	550
Tourist promotion agencies receiving assistance .....	59	57	57	57	57	57	57

**Program Analysis:**

The Commonwealth has ranked among the five top states in the nation in terms of total traveler expenditures realized for the past several years and has experienced a heightened visibility as a travel destination due to the initiation of a major travel marketing and advertising program in 1979-80. Advertising funds included for the tourism and travel portion of the advertising program increase by \$637,000 in 1983-84. The funds are to be utilized in the area of increased media exposure (television, radio and magazines) in order to enhance awareness of Pennsylvania as a vacation destination.

The campaign, with the slogan, "You've got a friend in Pennsylvania" has been initiated to maintain and increase the Commonwealth's share of the growing travel market. The campaign has used all major electronic and print media, and has concentrated upon the State's primary market areas. A toll-free travel information number has generated over 98,725 telephone inquiries during 1981-82.

Other appropriate State agencies are now involved with the department's advertising program. Although informal cooperation has occurred over the years, formal cooperation is now manifest in the fulfillment of inquiries generated

through the publication entitled the "Best of Friends". This wider and extended cooperation is improving service to the traveling public and is generating an awareness among the various State agencies of their involvement with travel and tourism development.

Regarding general promotional programs in 1981-82, the department participated in 4 Eastern travel shows where Pennsylvania's exhibits were viewed by approximately 800,000 potential travelers. These shows represent the most cost effective means of distributing large quantities of literature.

The Commonwealth has also opened new initiatives with domestic and foreign travel through participation in major marketplaces sponsored by the Travel Industry Association of America, American Bus Association, National Tour Brokers Association and the Ontario Motorcoach Association. During 1982-83, the department will participate in the world travel conference to be held in London, England.

The initial point of contact with the traveler entering Pennsylvania is the welcome centers. Operated in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, these nine (9) centers are located on major interstate routes into the Commonwealth. These centers are estab-

**Tourism and Travel Development (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

lished to aid the traveler with directions to tourist attractions and lodging. With the decreasing availability of service station highway maps, the importance of these centers should not be underestimated as indicated by the estimated 465,000 travelers visiting these centers during 1981-82. This total reflects an increase of nearly 29,500 contacts over the previous year. It is anticipated that in excess of 474,000 individuals will visit these tourist information centers in 1982-83.

The travel/tourism marketing program has resulted in a marked increase in visitation to Pennsylvania. The impact of the increased visitation has been an increase in travel related employment of approximately 2.1 percent. The increase in wages derived from tourism can be attributed to an increase in the minimum wage and historical trends.

During 1981, research shows that United States residents who traveled away from home overnight or on day trips to places 100 miles or more away spent \$6.9 billion in Pennsylvania. This was an increase of 8 percent over 1980. From 1979 to 1981 traveler expenditures have increased 28 percent. During 1982-83, the department

will initiate a program to increase Pennsylvania's share of the meetings and conventions market.

Public Relations is another one of the bureau's programs. Press kits are produced on a seasonal basis (three times each year) and distributed to more than 1,200 media representatives in the U.S. and Canada. An additional 25 special feature and events releases are sent to the media throughout the year. These feature articles contribute to the overall efforts of the bureau in reaching its audience. During 1982-83, the bureau initiated publication of an annual calendar of Pennsylvania events.

The bureau is also involved in tracking and measuring the benefits derived from the investment in travel development as well as providing a statistical base for marketing strategies and decisions.

Also administered under this subcategory is the Tourist Promotion Assistance Grant program, which provides matching funds for advertising, promotion and administrative expenses to 57 county organizations. Funded at \$3.3 million dollars, it is the largest program of its kind in the United States.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$1,136	\$1,109	\$1,203	\$1,251	\$1,301	\$1,353	\$1,407
Commercial Advertising . . . . .	2,228	2,363	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Tourist Promotion Assistance . . . . .	3,267	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$6,631</u>	<u>\$6,772</u>	<u>\$7,503</u>	<u>\$7,551</u>	<u>\$7,601</u>	<u>\$7,653</u>	<u>\$7,707</u>

**Scientific and Technological Development**

Objective: To increase the scientific and technological resources of the Commonwealth.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 416	\$ 6,435	\$15,462	\$20,116	\$25,121	\$30,126	\$30,131
Federal Funds .....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 446</b>	<b>\$ 6,435</b>	<b>\$15,462</b>	<b>\$20,116</b>	<b>\$25,121</b>	<b>\$30,126</b>	<b>\$30,131</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Technology Centers funded .....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Average amount of challenge grant .....	.....	\$ 200,000	\$1,800,000	\$3,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000

**Program Analysis:**

The efforts of the Commonwealth in scientific and technological development are aimed at strengthening the technological position of Pennsylvania's industries so as to maximize economic benefits and to create new sources of employment.

Technology development and its incorporation into the economy is recognized as a key factor in advancing economic health and in the sustenance and creation of new employment. The Ben Franklin Partnership is the Commonwealth's principal effort to encourage economic growth in the area of advanced technology. The term advanced technology is used to describe companies which are technological leaders in their particular field. Advanced technology is usually associated with the technology transfer process of converting recent research discoveries into economic developments, such as new or improved products.

Act 223 of 1982 abolished the Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation and created the Ben Franklin Partnership (BFP). This program provides challenge grants to universities. In order to qualify, a college or university must organize a regional technology center. In addition to academic representation, each regional center includes representatives from business/industry, organized labor,

regional economic development groups, venture capitalists and others who can contribute to the program.

The BFP is for activities such as joint university - private sector research, training programs for jobs of the future and assistance to new businesses or existing businesses to commercialize the technology developed in Pennsylvania.

Over the last two years, State programs have been able to stimulate the development of a stronger economy through advanced technology. The first results are beginning to show in early research findings and educational programs.

Completely new program measures have been added this year to reflect the activities in this program relating to the establishment and operation of the centers. In future years it is hoped that some measure of the direct impacts derived from these expenditures can be included.

A Program Revision for specific advanced technology activities is recommended and is explained in an appendix to this subcategory.

Cost sharing proposals to clean-up the health and safety problem at Three Mile Island (TMI) and to obtain the technological research value from the accident include \$5 million as Pennsylvania's contribution.

Scientific and Technological Development (continued)

Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 73	\$ 85	\$ 112	\$ 116	\$ 121	\$ 126	\$ 131
Ben Franklin Partnership .....	343	1,350	10,350	15,000	20,000	25,000	25,000
Three Mile Island Clean-Up .....	.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 416</u>	<u>\$ 6,435</u>	<u>\$15,462</u>	<u>\$20,116</u>	<u>\$25,121</u>	<u>\$30,126</u>	<u>\$30,131</u>

**Scientific and Technological Development  
Program Revision: Ben Franklin Partnership**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 9,000</u>	<u>\$15,000</u>	<u>\$20,000</u>	<u>\$25,000</u>	<u>\$25,000</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Technology centers funded:							
Current .....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Program Revision .....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5
Average amount of challenge grant (in thousands):							
Current .....	.....	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200
Program Revision .....	.....	.....	\$1,800	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$5,000

**Program Analysis:**

Advanced technology enterprise has been identified as a key initiative for economic development and represents the best opportunity for future growth in jobs and productivity in Pennsylvania. By developing advanced technology as a leading industry, Pennsylvania will be better insulated from economic boom or bust cycles and fully positioned to accelerate with the national economic recovery.

Pennsylvania has the resources to develop an expanded advanced technology program including a solid advanced technology employment base, the nation's fourth largest labor pool of scientists and engineers, a heavy concentration of older traditional industries which serve as the potential market for advanced technology products and over 200 colleges and universities plus 79 vocational schools serving as key supporting resources.

Beginning with the 1982-83 fiscal year, the Ben Franklin Partnership (BFP) started to focus on funding innovative projects in robotics, biotechnology, agriculture, etc.

The Ben Franklin Partnership Challenge Grant Program has been enthusiastically received by the technological research community of the Commonwealth. Much of the first year of this program has been spent in careful preparation of the guidelines for implementation. The BFP will establish advanced technology centers whose principal areas of research and development will be based on the existing strengths in the Commonwealth research universities, advanced technology businesses and industries, and various other sectors of the economy. These advanced technology centers will be consortiums based at universities, but whose activities will involve and be directed by all member organizations including business, labor, finan-

cial institutions, and others. The challenge grant program requires an annual 50 percent match from the private sector and higher education institutions. Three or more of these centers are anticipated in the 1982-83 fiscal year.

The Ben Franklin Challenge Grants for technological innovation will assist in introducing new technologies, upgrading the capabilities of our educational institutions to serve on the forefront of technology, and assist Pennsylvania business and industry in adapting to new technological developments, thus helping to assure a leadership position for the Commonwealth in technological innovation.

Increased funding is required for the expansion and continued development of the advanced technology centers.

The history of technological innovation has been a history of new market and new job creation.

The goals of the Ben Franklin Partnership are:

1. To maintain and create jobs in new advanced technology enterprises;
2. To improve productivity, particularly among Pennsylvania's existing industries;
3. To diversify Pennsylvania's economy.

It is anticipated that new businesses or new business ventures by existing companies based on technologies developed as a result of the BFP should be underway within three to five years. These business ventures would continue to grow improving Pennsylvania's economic situation and providing additional jobs.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Ben Franklin Partnership .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$9,000</u>	<u>\$15,000</u>	<u>\$20,000</u>	<u>\$25,000</u>	<u>\$25,000</u>

**International Trade**

OBJECTIVE: To expand Pennsylvania's exports and attract foreign investment.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$6,420	\$2,530	\$2,431	\$2,463	\$2,497	\$2,532	\$2,568
Federal Funds .....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$6,420</b>	<b>\$2,560</b>	<b>\$2,431</b>	<b>\$2,463</b>	<b>\$2,497</b>	<b>\$2,532</b>	<b>\$2,568</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
State jobs attributable to foreign investments in Pennsylvania .....	89,364	92,627	95,800	99,600	103,600	107,800	112,100
Foreign companies located in Pennsylvania .....	353	405	460	490	520	550	580
Tonnage of cargo handled (millions):							
Port of Philadelphia .....	65,700	66,000	72,000	76,000	80,000	84,000	84,000
Port of Erie .....	8,150	9,000	9,500	9,975	10,500	11,000	11,500
Port of Pittsburgh .....	62,800	67,850	73,900	79,800	86,200	93,000	100,000
Companies in trade shows .....	44	48	53	54	55	55	55
Exporting leads .....	600	800	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,500	1,600

**Program Analysis:**

The international economic development efforts of the Commonwealth have the specific objectives of increasing employment and income through expanded Pennsylvania exports to foreign countries and through the attraction of foreign-owned firms to establish manufacturing or other facilities in Pennsylvania.

Departmental efforts during the past several fiscal years have centered on providing assistance to small and medium-sized firms interested in exporting and promoting Pennsylvania directly with foreign interests considering American investment. Primary emphasis was given to small and medium-sized companies because most of them initially neither have the financial nor the personnel resources to concentrate on foreign markets. During 1981-82, the Department participated in trade fairs in Singapore, the People's Republic of China, West Germany and Mexico.

A total of 44 Pennsylvania companies participated in these trade shows. During 1982-83, the department will be joined by approximately 48 companies at trade fairs in Australia, West Germany, Brazil, Columbia and Mexico.

When a company participates in a trade exhibition/mission, they are introduced to several potential buyers, agents, representatives, distributors, or licensees who may have an interest in purchasing or handling their product line in that particular market. The company gains a first-hand knowledge of the market and has the opportunity of developing leads, potential representatives, distributors, agents and buyers. A program measure has been added to indicate the number of companies participating in trade shows.

The Pennsylvania Bureau of International Commerce was awarded the President's "E" Award in May, 1982.

**International Trade (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

The "E" Award program began in 1961 and stands for excellence in exporting. To receive this award, recipients must have significantly increased exports or made significant contributions to the export field over a three-year period. In May, 1980, the United States Department of Commerce estimated the value of Pennsylvania's exports of manufactured goods for 1980 at approximately \$15 billion dollars. This figure does not include commodity exports, such as agricultural exports and coal. The measures regarding the value of and jobs attributable to exports have been deleted due to the discontinuance of the census data upon which they had been based.

There are currently 405 foreign-owned firms with 716 facilities in Pennsylvania. This is an increase of 52 companies and 278 facilities over 1981-82's figures. The bulk of the increase was the result of foreign operations acquiring American-owned companies. They account for the employment of over 92,627 persons, an increase of 3,263 since last year. Based on a report released by the Conference Board, a leading authority on foreign investment in the United States, Pennsylvania ranked third in 1981 with thirty new direct investments. Even though overall United States foreign investment declined by 10 percent in 1981, Pennsylvania still attracted the same number of firms as in 1980. For 1983-84, this trend is expected to continue with 460 foreign-owned companies and 95,800 jobs attributable to foreign investments.

Potential transactions with European and Japanese industrial prospects involve 80 companies and these investments may create significant job opportunities in Pennsylvania. The classification of new, direct investment includes joint ventures between a U.S. firm and a foreign firm or the acquisition of a U.S. firm.

In order to assist Pennsylvania firms in the international marketplace and to increase foreign investment and tourism, foreign representation was established in: Tokyo, Japan; Mexico City, Mexico; London, England and Frankfurt, West Germany. As a result of the establishment of the foreign offices, the Commonwealth has attracted a total of 13 foreign operations with a projected total employment of 1,446. The level of leads generated by the overseas representatives is reflected in the program measures. Leads, if carried through to fruition, result in increased international business and additional employment for Pennsylvania residents.

Also included are appropriations for the Ports of Philadelphia, Erie and Pittsburgh. The funds are used to support efforts initiated by the separate Port Authorities to upgrade and expand their facilities, including maintenance repair and administrative actions oriented toward increasing the import/export activity in these international shipping centers. The measure was changed from the value of cargo to the tonnage of cargo, which is less inflation sensitive and more reflective of actual port activity.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 851	\$ 905	\$ 806	\$ 838	\$ 872	\$ 907	\$ 943
Port of Philadelphia . . . . .	4,950	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Port of Erie . . . . .	371	375	375	375	375	375	375
Port of Pittsburgh . . . . .	248	250	250	250	250	250	250
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$6,420</b>	<b>\$2,530</b>	<b>\$2,431</b>	<b>\$2,463</b>	<b>\$2,497</b>	<b>\$2,532</b>	<b>\$2,568</b>

# Department of Community Affairs

The Department of Community Affairs provides a system of services and programs permitting the development and redevelopment of Pennsylvania's communities to enhance the total environment of citizens. The Department seeks to improve the capabilities of local governments to meet critical social and economic problems and to develop human resources so each citizen will have an equal opportunity to achieve the full measure of the State's economic prosperity. It carries out these activities through technical consultation and assistance; grants for housing, redevelopment, flood plain management, planning and manpower training.

**PROGRAM REVISION**

**Budgeted Amounts Include the Following Program Revision:**

Appropriation	Title	1982-83 State Funds (in thousands)
Community Economic Recovery	Community Economic Recovery .....	\$750

This Program Revision will provide direct grants to communities demonstrating immediate and serious economic problems. The grants will be used to fund planning or feasibility studies or to obtain outside expertise to determine options available to the community.

DEPARTMENT TOTAL \$750

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

### Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 6,223	\$ 6,833	\$ 7,118
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Community and Economic Development .....		\$ 750	
Community Conservation and Youth Employment .....	\$ 2,671	2,736	\$ 2,736
Housing and Redevelopment Assistance .....	4,950	7,500	4,000
Regional Councils .....	149	150	150
Planning Assistance .....	99	100	100
Flood Plain Management Grants .....	149	200	150
Community Economic Recovery .....			750
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal .....	\$ 8,018	\$ 11,436	\$ 7,886
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<b>\$ 14,241</b>	<b>\$ 18,269</b>	<b>\$ 15,004</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 40,735	\$100,629	\$ 76,285
Other Funds .....	1,161	1,715	728
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 56,137</b>	<b>\$120,613</b>	<b>\$ 92,017</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

**General Government**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 6,223	\$ 6,833	\$ 7,118
Federal Funds .....	1,890	2,850	2,667
Other Funds .....	1,161	1,715	728
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 9,274</b>	<b>\$11,398</b>	<b>\$10,513</b>

Provides for the administration and operation of various programs designed to promote effective and economical delivery of municipal services by assisting communities and political subdivisions in the areas of: economic opportunity to disadvantaged Pennsylvanians; housing, code enforcement and renewal; grant programs for the acquisition and development of recreational facilities; technical and financial assistance to regional planning agencies and councils of government; and regulation of industrialized housing.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 6,223	\$ 6,833	\$ 7,118
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Land and Water Conservation Fund — Project			
Administration .....	264	300	.....
IPA Programs .....	342	.....	.....
Water Pollution Control Training .....	5	.....	10
Safe Drinking Water Act .....	13	40	.....
Comprehensive Planning Assistance .....	78	36	.....
ARC — Highway Related Planning .....	7	20	25
Farmer's Home Administration — Rural Investment			
Strategy .....	79	.....	.....
CETA — Regional Offices .....	37	.....	.....
CETA — Management and Program Capabilities .....	156	152	135
Energy Audits (Act 222) .....	129	25	.....
Energy Conservation Training .....	32	.....	.....
Community Development Technical Assistance .....	286	350	200
Community Services Block Grant — Administration .....	218	395	667
Small Communities Block Grant — Administration .....	133	700	800
Folk Art Project .....	.....	32	30
Low-Income Energy Assistance —			
Administration .....	111	800	800
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Land and Water Development Act .....	445	960	.....
Urban Redevelopment Law .....	99	.....	.....
Mobile and Industrialized Housing Act .....	197	167	227
Training Course Registration .....	158	260	275
PEMA — Disaster Program .....	36	.....	.....
Disaster Relief Fund .....	211	188	190
Energy Conservation Code Fees .....	15	130	26
Council on Arts — Folk Art Project .....	.....	10	10
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 9,274</b>	<b>\$11,398</b>	<b>\$10,513</b>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Community Conservation and Youth Employment</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,671	\$ 2,736	\$ 2,736
Federal Funds .....	8,881	18,321	13,634
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$11,552</u>	<u>\$21,057</u>	<u>\$16,370</u>

Provides financial assistance to municipalities, community action agencies (CAA), Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC) and nonprofits to develop programs aimed at chronic unemployment and the social, physical and economic deterioration of communities. In addition the Federal Community Services Block Grant monies will be utilized and targeted toward Commonwealth priorities in the employment areas.

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Community Conservation and Youth Employment .....	\$ 2,671	\$ 2,736	\$ 2,736
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
CETA — Spanish Speaking Centers .....	110	148	20
Community Services Block Grant .....	8,771	18,000	13,300
Community Services Block Grant — Technical Assistance .....	.....	173	314
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$11,552</u>	<u>\$21,057</u>	<u>\$16,370</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**COMMUNITY AFFAIRS**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Community Revitalization Assistance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 4,950	\$ 8,250	\$ 4,750
Federal Funds .....	29,138	77,787	59,015
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$34,088</b>	<b>\$86,037</b>	<b>\$63,765</b>

Provides grants to communities and redevelopment authorities to improve blighted neighborhoods through redevelopment, housing code enforcement, and the provision of low and moderate income housing through rehabilitation.

Provides grants to assist nonprofit sponsors in meeting the costs of building low and moderate income housing.

Provides funds to weatherize existing housing stock through the installation of insulation, storm doors and windows in homes of persons who meet income standards developed by the Federal Community Services Agency.

Also includes funds from the Small Communities Block Grant to upgrade the housing stock of low income individuals.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Housing and Redevelopment Assistance .....	\$ 4,950	\$ 7,500	\$ 4,000
Community Economic Development .....	.....	750	.....
Community Economic Recovery .....	.....	.....	750
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Low Income Energy Assistance —			
Weatherization .....	9,500	16,300	7,200
DOE — Weatherization .....	17,887	18,500	10,000
CSA — Energy Conservation Weatherization .....	500	350	.....
ARC — Innovative Housing Program .....	893	500	15
Historic Preservation in Housing .....	32	15	.....
Temporary Housing — Brady's Bend .....	156	30	.....
Temporary Housing — Northwestern Pennsylvania .....	15	170	.....
Small Communities Block Grant .....	155	41,922	41,800
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$34,088</b>	<b>\$86,037</b>	<b>\$63,765</b>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Regional Councils</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 149	\$ 150	\$ 150

Provides financial assistance to regional councils of elected officials to promote efforts to overcome the effects of local government fragmentation.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Regional Councils .....	\$ 149	\$ 150	\$ 150

**GENERAL FUND**

**COMMUNITY AFFAIRS**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Planning Assistance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 99	\$ 100	\$ 100
Federal Funds .....	629	1,356	769
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 728</u>	<u>\$ 1,456</u>	<u>\$ 869</u>

Provides planning grants to local planning agencies. The plans funded through this program are often prerequisites for receiving Federal funds.

Provides for planning grants and loans from the U.S. Department of Commerce to coastal communities to mitigate the impact of energy activities.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Planning Assistance .....	\$ 99	\$ 100	\$ 100
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
ARC — Land Use Development Planning .....	529	430	300
Coastal Zone Management — Administration .....	100	926	469
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 728</u>	<u>\$ 1,456</u>	<u>\$ 869</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Flood Plain Management</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 149	\$ 200	\$ 150
Federal Funds .....	197	315	200
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 346</u>	<u>\$ 515</u>	<u>\$ 350</u>

Provides financial assistance to municipalities to prepare and implement flood plain management plans.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds:</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Flood Plain Management Grants .....	\$ 149	\$ 200	\$ 150
<b>Federal Funds</b>			
FEMA — Technical Assistance — Flood Plain Management .....	197	315	200
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 346</u>	<u>\$ 515</u>	<u>\$ 350</u>

**Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
Urban Planning Account .....	<u>\$ 381</u>	<u>\$ 255</u>	<u>          </u>

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support</b> .....	\$ 2,580	\$ 3,102	\$ 2,674	\$ 2,781	\$ 2,892	\$ 3,008	\$ 3,128
<b>Community Physical Development</b> .....	\$ 5,524	\$ 8,739	\$ 4,948	\$16,863	\$16,898	\$16,934	\$16,971
Housing and Redevelopment .....	5,207	8,661	4,686	16,713	16,742	16,772	16,803
Community Park and Recreation Development .....	317	78	262	150	156	162	168
<b>Economic Opportunity</b> .....	\$ 3,535	\$ 3,586	\$ 4,446	\$ 4,484	\$ 4,524	\$ 4,566	\$ 4,609
Community Conservation and Youth Employment .....	3,535	3,586	4,446	4,484	4,524	4,566	4,609
<b>Local Government Management</b> .....	\$ 2,602	\$ 2,842	\$ 2,936	\$ 3,038	\$ 3,143	\$ 3,253	\$ 3,367
Areawide Intermunicipal Services .....	149	150	150	150	150	150	150
Municipal Administrative Support Capability .....	1,472	1,586	1,645	1,711	1,779	1,850	1,924
Community Development Planning .....	981	1,106	1,141	1,177	1,214	1,253	1,293
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$14,241</u>	<u>\$18,269</u>	<u>\$15,004</u>	<u>\$27,166</u>	<u>\$27,457</u>	<u>\$27,761</u>	<u>\$28,075</u>

**General Administration and Support**

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$2,580	\$3,102	\$2,674	\$2,781	\$2,892	\$3,008	\$3,128
Federal Funds .....	110	180	50	30	30	30	30
Other Funds .....	.....	10	10	10	10	10	10
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$2,690</u>	<u>\$3,292</u>	<u>\$2,734</u>	<u>\$2,821</u>	<u>\$2,932</u>	<u>\$3,048</u>	<u>\$3,168</u>

**Program Analysis:**

General Administration and Support provides the administrative overhead and management systems which support the operations of programs necessary for the achievement of Commonwealth and Agency objectives. The success or failure of these supportive efforts can only be indirectly reflected by the effectiveness of the activities they support.

Funds are also provided for the Agency's policy planning and information program which provides publications and information to local governments as well as staff support

for the Department.

The Heritage Affairs Advisory Commission is also part of this subcategory. The Commission prepares and disseminates literature, public education materials and publicity relating to ethnic and nationality groups and their programs and activities.

The Governor's Council on the Hispanic Community was also established in 1979. The Council assists in insuring that the Hispanic Community receives equal opportunities under the laws of the Commonwealth.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$2,580</u>	<u>\$3,102</u>	<u>\$2,674</u>	<u>\$2,781</u>	<u>\$2,892</u>	<u>\$3,008</u>	<u>\$3,128</u>

**Housing and Redevelopment**

OBJECTIVE: To reduce to an acceptable level the percentage of Pennsylvania families living in substandard housing and blighted neighborhoods.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 5,207	\$ 8,661	\$ 4,686	\$16,713	\$16,742	\$16,772	\$16,803
Federal Funds.....	29,580	79,312	60,615	60,600	60,600	60,600	60,600
Other Funds .....	558	485	443	443	443	443	443
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$35,345</b>	<b>\$88,458</b>	<b>\$65,744</b>	<b>\$77,756</b>	<b>\$77,785</b>	<b>\$77,815</b>	<b>\$77,846</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Substandard dwelling units .....	399,048	404,036	409,086	414,199	419,376	424,618	429,925
State-funded Programs:							
Construction of planned new units .....	N/A						
Dwelling units rehabilitated .....	N/A						
Redevelopment projects .....	N/A						
Demolition projects .....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Community revitalization projects.....		9	9	9	9	9	9
Enterprise development projects.....		22	22	22	22	22	22
Industrial and mobile home requiring inspection.....	978	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Homes Weatherized:							
Department of Energy program .....	18,829	14,500	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Low Income Home Energy Assistance program .....	1,635	18,750	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Oil/gas furnace retrofits .....	7	4,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500
Small Communities Block Grant:							
Economic development/jobs created or retained.....		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Community revitalization/vacant commercial structures occupied .....		150	150	150	150	150	150
Community facilities projects .....		60	60	60	60	60	60
Housing units rehabilitation .....		2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500

**Program Analysis:**

The Housing and Redevelopment Assistance Act continues to be the State's primary tool for revitalizing its depressed and blighted neighborhoods and commercial districts.

In furthering the goal of rehabilitation, the Department last year initiated a restructuring of its traditional program effort to include a range of community conservation and economic development initiatives.

These initiatives focused on the need to increase public/private partnerships, to leverage other private and public dollars for housing rehabilitation; to promote the revitalization of our commercial centers through the Main Street program and to stimulate the growth of new businesses, especially small businesses in our communities.

A strategic part of this effort is the start-up of the

## Housing and Redevelopment (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

Enterprise Development Area program designed to link together private resources, local commitments and State assistance to promote private enterprise and create jobs. Through this program, the whole arsenal of State aid will be available to targeted areas of acute distress in the Commonwealth where the commitment and capacity exist to begin the arduous task of reestablishing a secure economic and commercial base; one in which neighborhood residents have a stake in their future, jobs, and decent and affordable housing.

Because of the recent success of the Department in recovering and redirecting millions of dollars in existing prior appropriation balances plus identifying significant amounts of returned project and interest monies on previously committed funds, a reduced appropriation from the fiscal year 81-82 level will still enable the Department to carry forward the initiatives advanced in the previous year.

For fiscal year 1983-84 a total funding amount of \$4,000,000 will be needed to accomplish these program priorities of enterprise development, commercial revitalization and housing.

While recovered housing funds will be applied to new housing efforts, the bulk of new monies will be targeted to the more recently announced initiatives of enterprise development, the Main Street program and commercial revitalization.

Because of the unique flow of funding it is difficult to gauge the impact on the program measures in the traditional program areas, as the Department has little experience with the recommitment of recovered project funds and interest monies earned.

Another program protecting the quality of housing in Pennsylvania is the industrialized housing program. This operation is the only statewide building regulatory program pertaining to single family industrialized housing products. Under the Industrialized Housing Act of 1972, factory made homes and units are inspected at the factory. If approved, manufacturers pay for insignias indicating approval to be attached to the unit. Fees paid for the insignias support the administrative costs of the program.

A lesser than anticipated number of industrialized and mobile homes have been built; therefore, less have been inspected.

The department also is the State Administrative Agency (SAA) under the terms of the National Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974. The primary function of an SAA is to handle consumer-related problems with the construction of mobile homes. A fee of

twelve dollars is paid to the department by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for each new mobile home certified in Pennsylvania. These revenues support program activities of the SAA.

The Building Energy Conservation Code (Act 222 of 1980) mandates the department to administer the provisions of the act for all one or two family dwelling units (R-3 Structures) including not more than five lodgers or boarders per family and all rowhouses, townhouses, and garden apartment construction not exceeding three stories. Prior to construction of any building classified as Use Group R-3, the builder must notify the department by certified mail of his intent to begin construction. Such notice includes a filing fee of \$10 and contains the name of the owner of the building and its location.

The department must also perform home energy audits upon request of the owner for a fee of \$70 as specified in Act 222. The fees are intended, to offset the costs of administration of the program.

The weatherization program upgrades existing housing stock by providing Federal funds to install weatherstripping, insulation and storm doors and windows in the homes of persons who meet income standards developed by the Federal government.

The original funding support for this program was the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). Grants were made to local nonprofit or governmental agencies to pay for materials and nonpersonnel costs of weatherizing the dwellings of eligible families and individuals. This program has been responsible for weatherizing over 101,771 homes. An additional 14,500 homes will be weatherized in 1983-84; decreasing to a level of about 11,000 in future years due to an anticipated decrease in DOE funding.

A new funding source which became available for this effort is the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) Block grant.

This block grant is administered by the Department of Public Welfare and provides funding for weatherization activities administered by the Department of Community Affairs. It aids in improving the energy efficiency of residential units occupied by low-income households and improves the efficiency of the heating systems upon which they rely. The funding level for this program is \$8,000,000.

To be eligible for LIHEAP weatherization, recipients must apply for and be certified as eligible for LIHEAP cash benefit assistance with the Department of Public Welfare. The LIHEAP cash benefit assistance recipients list is

**Housing and Redevelopment (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

referred to the department as certified eligible applicants for LIHEAP weatherization. Under Federal law, eligible households must have an annual gross income of less than 150 percent of Federal poverty level, or 60 percent of the State's median income. However, the department is currently addressing the lowest income group, or most needy, (0-60 percent of Federal poverty level) as a priority. This service is available to both homeowners and renters.

The department allocates the LIHEAP weatherization funds by geographic need and the production capabilities of locally based nonprofit service organizations throughout Pennsylvania. The local service agencies provide a prescribed service within a cost maximum of \$1,000 per unit called the Local Weatherization Package. This package consists of (1) energy audit, (2) attic insulation and ventilation, (3) air infiltration, (4) oil and gas furnace retrofit, and (5) final inspection of the home for quality control.

The department proposes to implement four initiatives under this program: (1) computerized energy audit, (2) energy savings from weatherized homes, (3) computerized weatherized data base for planning and reporting, and (4) low cost weatherization program.

As of August 1982, 4,400 homes had been weatherized. It is anticipated that another 24,000 will be completed during fiscal year 1983-84.

The department assumed formal responsibility for administering the Small Communities Block Grant (SCBG) Program from the Federal government in July of 1982. Its purpose is to provide assistance to smaller municipalities (under 50,000 population) for community development activities. These activities include housing rehabilitation, community revitalization, improvement of community

facilities, and economic development. A funding level of \$42,600,000 is anticipated in both 1982-83 and 1983-84.

In 1982-83, \$18,100,000 is being reserved for multi-year funding of grantee contracts previously approved by HUD. The remaining funds will be expended as follows: \$21,019,560 for competitive grants; \$250,000 for planning; \$1,500,000 for the Immediate Threat setaside; \$900,000 for the Demonstration Rental Rehabilitation setaside; and the remainder for administration. Multi-year funding commitments will fall to \$12,000,000 in 1983-84 and competitive grants will rise to approximately \$28,000,000. By 1984-85 almost all the funding will shift to State-controlled competitive grants.

The Disaster Projects Division provides technical assistance to those communities which have suffered a natural disaster. Thus far, the State has invested approximately \$190 million in 120 local rebuilding projects.

The department's role in the Appalachian Regional Commission program for fiscal year 1982-83 has changed significantly. Under this revised program, structured in close cooperation with the Department of Commerce, the department will work with Local Development districts to provide technical assistance and administration of revolving loan funds. These efforts will be targeted to Enterprise Development areas.

A major objective will be to marshal other program resources, including the Small Communities Program and the department's Enterprise Development Program and encourage private sector involvement in rehabilitation loan funding.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 257	\$ 411	\$ 686	\$ 713	\$ 742	\$ 772	\$ 803
Housing and Redevelopment . . . . .	4,950	7,500	4,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Community Economic Development . . . . .	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 5,207</b>	<b>\$ 8,661</b>	<b>\$ 4,686</b>	<b>\$16,713</b>	<b>\$16,742</b>	<b>\$16,772</b>	<b>\$16,803</b>

**Community Park and Recreation Development**

OBJECTIVE: To develop recreational facilities accessible to urban, suburban and rural areas.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
State Funds .....	\$ 317	\$ 78	\$ 262	\$ 150	\$ 156	\$ 162	\$ 168
Federal Funds .....	264	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	445	960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$1,026</b>	<b>\$1,338</b>	<b>\$ 262</b>	<b>\$ 150</b>	<b>\$ 156</b>	<b>\$ 162</b>	<b>\$ 168</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Land and water projects:							
State:							
Contracted .....	13	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Completed .....	25	59	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
State, Federal and Local:							
Contracted .....	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Completed .....	8	13	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal and Local:							
Contracted .....	98	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Completed .....	102	94	94	37	.....	.....	.....
Technical assistance contacts .....	11,850	11,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250

**Program Analysis:**

The department provides technical assistance to municipalities on recreation facilities and programs and administers two basic grants that provide financial support to these municipalities for the acquisition and development of park and recreational areas and facilities.

The department has been upgrading their technical assistance efforts to improve the park maintenance services of communities experiencing difficulty maintaining their park facilities. Pennsylvania's local governments reported total Parks and Recreation operating costs in 1978 of \$85.5 million.

The State Land and Water program known as P-500 was utilized to reduce local matching requirements of the Federal Land and Water Conservation program thus enabling the communities of greatest need to participate. The department's share of State P-500 funds is nearly exhausted and any funds uncommitted by June 30, 1983 are due to lapse. Therefore, any matching requirement on

the Federal Land and Water monies just appropriated by Congress will have to be met by the communities applying for the funds.

State funded project completion workload shown into 1983-84 reflects the completion of construction and acquisition projects funded in previous years. Final inspections followed by final payment on contracts executed by June 30 will be wrapped up in 1983-84. In light of the customary two to three year time frame from application through construction to final payment, federal project closeout work will carry in 1984-85.

General Fund support of the administrative portion of the program is recommended to properly close-out existing projects and provide an ongoing technical assistance effort in the future.

This reduced activity level is reflected in the technical assistance measure.

**Community Park and Recreation Development (continued)**

**Program Cost by Appropriation**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$ 317</u>	<u>\$ 78</u>	<u>\$ 262</u>	<u>\$ 150</u>	<u>\$ 156</u>	<u>\$ 162</u>	<u>\$ 188</u>

**Community Conservation and Youth Employment**

OBJECTIVE: To provide individual economic opportunity assistance to disadvantaged Pennsylvanians by providing comprehensive services to stabilize the community.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	1981-82	1982-83	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			1986-87	1987-88
			1983-84	1984-85	1985-86		
General Fund .....	\$ 3,535	\$ 3,586	\$ 4,446	\$ 4,484	\$ 4,524	\$ 4,566	\$ 4,609
Federal Funds .....	9,145	18,720	14,416	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$12,680</b>	<b>\$22,306</b>	<b>\$18,862</b>	<b>\$18,484</b>	<b>\$18,524</b>	<b>\$18,566</b>	<b>\$18,609</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Persons eligible services:</b>							
Persons with income below poverty level .....	1,393,329	1,462,995	1,514,200	1,545,040	1,512,804	1,499,037	1,476,652
Economically disadvantaged in need of employment related services .....	829,600	871,080	897,212	914,756	901,035	887,520	887,208
Disadvantaged youth in grades 10 through 12 (summer jobs) .....	53,793	55,406	56,514	57,079	57,079	55,937	56,496
<b>Persons Served:</b>							
Community conservation and youth employment program .....	167,946	184,730	197,661	207,554	213,770	218,005	220,185
Community services block grant program .....	535,701	573,200	601,860	619,915	626,114	609,317	597,131
Employment related services and training projects .....	271,881	285,676	294,423	300,453	304,934	308,034	311,115
	17,931	18,827	19,486	19,973	20,373	20,502	20,777
Persons completing employment training projects .....	2,315	2,546	2,701	2,971	3,179	3,338	3,438
Persons placed .....	1,002	1,052	1,157	1,232	1,355	1,559	1,793
Neighborhood Assistance Program — Tax credits utilized by business firms .....	\$3,646,909	\$4,500,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,500,000	\$6,250,000	\$7,250,000	\$8,250,000

**Program Analysis:**

The department through this program seeks to improve the quality of life for the low-income and economically disadvantaged in Pennsylvania - especially minorities and youth. By providing financial and technical assistance to the more than 300 public and private nonprofit organizations serving low income persons, the department attempts to forge partnerships of government, private industry and local citizens to foster the development of low-income communities and neighborhoods. Using this coordinative and locally based approach to economic development, the department seeks to reverse the trend of business disinvestment in these communities, thus helping the residents break out of the cycle of poverty.

The legislative mandates for the Employment and Economic Opportunity Assistance program lie in three acts; the Community Action Assistance program, the

Manpower Employment and Training (TEAM) program, and Neighborhood Assistance program. These acts enable the department to target the type of flexible, broad-based assistance necessary to fill the gaps which exist in other State and Federal programs, and leverage and match Federal funds.

The involvement of community-based nonprofit organizations is a major component of the program. By virtue of their strong ties to the community and their broad range of program involvement, these agencies can play key roles in improving the accessibility of services and enhancing the coordination of programs. The department received a CETA grant, which will continue through 1982-83, to upgrade the management capabilities of community-based organizations through technical assistance followed by on-site management reviews and

**Community Conservation and Youth Employment (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

training and regional workshops.

In addition, the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) has a pilot project to review the management capabilities of these organizations in preparation for their being the delivery system for the CSBG program.

The department will be providing technical assistance to 24 agencies with potential for economic development activity, and will be identifying eighteen of these to undertake new pilot economic development projects under the Community Service Block Grant program.

For 1983-84 the department will continue to address the Governor's priorities for Economic Development and Community Conservation. Funds will be targeted towards a statewide series of projects which offer comprehensive community-wide solutions to improving the economic status of low-income persons. Increased funding has been provided for a Community Economic recovery effort designed to assist communities in dealing with impending or recent economic disasters such as major business or industry production cutbacks or plant closings. Additional information is available in the Program Revision following this subcategory.

The department was designated as lead agency for the Community Service Block Grant (CSBG). This program will provide a range of economic development programs and services which will impact on the causes of poverty. Some of the services anticipated are in the areas of: (1) employment training programs for economically disadvantaged youth and adults; (2) creation of Community Conservation Corps to provide vocational training and work experience in community improvement projects; and (3) emergency assistance to meet immediate and urgent individual and family needs of low-income

persons for health services, nutritious food, housing and employment related assistance.

During the past year, the department focused on the need for employment training and economic development. Community Action Agencies are required to devote half of their allocation to employment training and/or community economic development activities.

Congress has extended for one year the requirement that 90 percent of the funds go to Community Action Agencies (CAA's). Therefore, the department cannot enter the competitive arena as they anticipated until 1983-84.

The program measures attempt to reflect the activity of both the State funded program and the Federal Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) program.

The measures reflecting persons eligible for services shows the magnitude of the target groups.

Persons served under the Community Conservation and Youth Employment program reflects an estimated annual increase of 10 percent even though the State funding level remains constant. This is due to more cost-effective delivery of services.

This logic is also carried through in the area of persons trained, completing training and placements.

The final program in this subcategory is the Neighborhood Assistance program which encourages investment by business firms in neighborhood organizations which can offer and provide assistance in the areas of job training, education, crime prevention, and community service.

Business firms qualify for tax credits against their tax liability. They have five years to utilize these credits once approved. Currently the department is approving the legislatively set maximum of \$8,750,000 a year.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 864	\$ 850	\$ 960	\$ 998	\$1,038	\$1,080	\$1,123
Community Conservation and Youth							
Employment . . . . .	2,671	2,736	2,736	2,736	2,736	2,736	2,736
Community Economic Recovery . . . . .			750	750	750	750	750
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$3,535</u>	<u>\$3,586</u>	<u>\$4,446</u>	<u>\$4,484</u>	<u>\$4,524</u>	<u>\$4,566</u>	<u>\$4,609</u>

**Community Conservation and Youth Employment  
Program Revision: Community Economic Recovery**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>\$750</u>	<u>\$750</u>	<u>\$750</u>	<u>\$750</u>	<u>\$750</u>

**Program Analysis:**

Due to the recession, increased unemployment and business disinvestment, a growing number of communities in Pennsylvania are being faced with severe economic problems. As a result of both plant closings and unemployment, tax revenues to the community decrease causing further distress.

Most of the existing programs and activities in State government provide technical and/or financial assistance which is designed to improve the long term economic outlook of the community. Although Pennsylvania has been helping communities which need assistance quickly to avert or reduce immediate economic problems, it has only been possible to do this on a limited basis.

A Community Economic Recovery Program is being proposed for Pennsylvania as a way of addressing these needs by providing a consistent, unified approach to react quickly to these crisis situations as they occur. The Community Economic Recovery Program will be a pool of funds which can provide direct grants to communities on an expedited basis. The funds can be used to develop local capacity to deal with an impending or recent economic disaster such as a major business or industry production cutback or plant closing in the community or region.

The Community Economic Recovery Program is intended to help communities help themselves; consequently, most of the grants will be used to fund planning or feasibility studies or to obtain outside assistance or expertise to determine options available to the community for economic recovery.

The Commonwealth will target the Community Economic

Recovery Program grants to those communities which have the most critical needs and where the State aid can have the greatest impact. To receive a grant under this program, a community would have to demonstrate immediate and serious economic problems. Since existing State and Federal funds are available to address different components of a community's economic problems, the Community Economic Recovery Program will only be used to fund projects which are not eligible under the other programs.

In reviewing applications the Department of Community Affairs will give priority to communities which can use the grant for a short-term project which has the potential to result in an immediate payback to the community such as implementing a form of alternative ownership to prevent a plant closing.

The grant requests will be reviewed to insure that the communities which can best use the funds to improve their economic future receive the funds. In addition, since economic problems in a community are seldom isolated and usually impact neighboring communities, the support and cooperation of neighboring communities for the proposed project will be considered during the review process.

The amount of the grant award will depend on the specific needs of the community; however, based on the Commonwealth's past experience with the needs of communities suffering economic distress, most grants will be less than \$50,000.

It is estimated that the recommended appropriation of \$750,000 will provide the ability to assist 15 communities.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Community Economic Recovery .....	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>\$750</u>	<u>\$750</u>	<u>\$750</u>	<u>\$750</u>	<u>\$750</u>

**Areawide Intermunicipal Services**

OBJECTIVE: To provide effective and economical municipal services through the development of regionally coordinated activities.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$149</u>	<u>\$150</u>	<u>\$150</u>	<u>\$150</u>	<u>\$150</u>	<u>\$150</u>	<u>\$150</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Councils of government .....	51	52	53	54	55	55	55
Political subdivisions participating in councils of government .....	436	440	444	450	450	450	450
Councils of government having action projects assisted by the Department ...	39	40	42	45	50	50	50

**Program Analysis:**

The Department's Bureau of Local Government Services administers the Council of Governments (COGs) Assistance program established under Act 78 of 1970.

There are over 2,600 political subdivisions within the Commonwealth, and it is this proliferation of units of local government that leads to fragmentation of public services and increased costs.

Since 1970 the Councils of Government/Intergovernmental Projects Program has been used as both an aid to, and an incentive for local governments undertaking intermunicipal cooperative efforts. The ultimate goal is to thereby foster increased efficiency and effectiveness of municipal functions. The program of financial assistance is designed to (1) assist projects of intergovernmental cooperation undertaken by Councils of Governments and other groups of municipalities; and (2) aid local governments with the administrative costs of the creation and establishment of a COG. These grants do not sustain the COG totally but often do make the difference between their survival or demise. COGs undertake joint municipal services for their member governments when individual jurisdictions are unable to perform these functions separately as economically or efficiently. The average COG contains nine political subdivisions and encompasses eight to ten program service areas.

Most COG efforts center on improving communications among local officials, elementary forms of cooperation and consideration of regional studies. These services may vary

from one COG to another but typically include police protection, refuse collection, pollution control, recreation, code enforcement, solid waste management, etc. Many COGs have been active in economic development, attempting to foster industrial growth in their regions. Energy and transportation have been the focus of COG projects, including urban mass transit systems.

In the current fiscal year emphasis continues to be directed toward funding specific programmatic efforts rather than continued funding of the administrative operations of Councils of Government. Newer Councils of Government in the early stage of development will be able to secure funding for administrative support, but established intergovernmental organizations will be funded only if they develop productive programs supported by their member municipalities.

Currently there are 51 COGs, with 436 member municipalities.

The intergovernmental projects funded by the assistance program are carried out by both COGs and other municipal groups. In the past two years increasing emphasis has been placed on grants for projects that effect cost savings, or allow municipalities to undertake tasks that they otherwise could not. The problem encountered in this approach has been the limited size of grants offered tends to limit the scale of projects ventured.

In the era of substantial municipal fiscal distress, intergovernmental cooperation is increasingly essential.

Areawide Intermunicipal Services (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Regional Councils .....	<u>\$149</u>	<u>\$150</u>	<u>\$150</u>	<u>\$150</u>	<u>\$150</u>	<u>\$150</u>	<u>\$150</u>

**Municipal Administrative Support Capability**

OBJECTIVE: To improve the administrative capability of local government.'

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$1,472	\$1,586	\$1,645	\$1,711	\$1,779	\$1,850	\$1,924
Federal Funds .....	646	390	210	200	200	200	200
Other Funds .....	158	260	275	275	275	275	275
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$2,276</b>	<b>\$2,236</b>	<b>\$2,130</b>	<b>\$2,186</b>	<b>\$2,254</b>	<b>\$2,325</b>	<b>\$2,399</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Technical assistance requests responded to on:							
Public works and community development .....	360	350	350	350	350	350	350
Personnel administration .....	335	300	300	300	300	300	300
Financial management .....	980	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Local structure .....	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Police administration .....	750	750	750	750	750	750	750
Management .....	890	800	800	800	800	800	800
Building code enforcement .....	225	225	230	230	230	230	230
Municipal employees and officials trained ...	20,845	19,900	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

**Program Analysis:**

Local government must provide basic municipal services to the citizens of Pennsylvania and also function as the implementing tool for many important State and Federal programs in such areas as: housing, recreation, human services, law enforcement, environmental control and flood plain management.

Pennsylvania has an extraordinary number of local governments. There are over 2,600 municipalities which are mostly small and generally governed by part-time officials who need assistance in the area of administration. These local governments are faced with increasingly complex decision-making requirements relating to such issues as environmental control, energy, increased legal liability, and new State and Federal regulations and procedures. A major emphasis in the Department of Community Affairs is to help local governments to develop and revitalize communities by providing direct and comprehensive training and technical assistance services to local officials.

*Consulting*

The department provides direct consulting advice and technical assistance to local government units in the Commonwealth. Regionally based staff, as well as central office personnel, render assistance with the objective of improving operations in such areas as financial management, code enforcement, personnel administration, police administration, government structure, public works management, community development general management, and intergovernmental cooperation. In each of these functional areas a professional consultant is sent to the municipality to help improve current operators, assist in implementing desired changes and resolve specific problems. Because of this flexibility, assistance can be targeted to the specific demands, concerns and needs of local governments.

The demand for these services was higher in 1981-82 than in any previous year. In most instances the demand is substantially higher than the capability to supply the service.

**Municipal Administrative Support Capability (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

Demand in the general management area has increased dramatically over last year's estimates as a result of continued municipal financial stress and the need for increased productivity while controlling expenditures and not reducing necessary services.

Increased demand is also reflected in the Public Works and Community Development areas as a result of the Small Communities Block Grant program.

The Department has been emphasizing improving the use of existing community financial and human resources through better management of physical and human resources; maintaining and strengthening the economic (tax) base; and establishing sound procedures for the collection, control and disbursement of funds.

While consulting hones in on specific functional management problems, training deals on a direct basis with the managers who must solve these problems. Over 20,845 local personnel were trained in 1981-82.

The department's training programs are designed to improve the administrative abilities of local governments, rendering them more capable of providing better municipal and public service through the vehicle of training programs and informational seminars. Its delivery of service supports the direct consultive approach which reaches officials on a one-to-one basis. Programs are offered centrally, regionally, and on an on-site basis (at a municipal building). Instructors include college professors, top local government officials, employees and managers, departmental staff members and consultants. Extensive use is made of the department's municipal consultants, regional consultants and training division staff as instructors.

Training is provided in five major areas: Pennsylvania Local Government Structure and Operations; Municipal Finance; Community Conservation and Development; Management; and Environmental Protection (including Energy Conservation). Training programs which help local governments meet their responsibilities and needs in economic development and community conservation have been given top priority.

In sponsoring training programs, the department works with State and county based municipal associations; non-profit associations and organizations; State, local and Federal agencies; Penn State's Extension Service, and other colleges and universities.

In 1983-84 the department's training program will be placing major emphasis on the following areas:

- (1) Training in application preparation, grant and financial management of the new block grant programs - Small Communities Block Grants and Community Services Block Grants;
- (2) Training assistance to communities participating in the new Enterprise Development Program;
- (3) Economic development and related community development/revitalization areas;
- (4) Housing and housing rehabilitation, to include programs in affordable housing, cooperative housing, various rehabilitation areas, and cross training of code enforcement and housing rehabilitation personnel to stretch local dollars;
- (5) Police and fire management training in support of the Governor's commitment to crime prevention and public safety;
- (6) Basic orientation training for newly elected officials at the county, city, borough and township levels, with an emphasis on their statutory roles, municipal finance, and their responsibilities in economic and community development; and
- (7) Further development of the telecommunication training initiative with:
  - (a) Production of videotapes for the department's training courses and television in such areas as economic development, housing rehabilitation, cutback management, and community based organization/local government cooperation.
  - (b) Production of interactive teleconferences for local and community officials.
  - (c) Development of a lending library of training videotapes for local officials.

*Municipal Statistics and Records*

As provided by the Administrative Code of 1929, the department prepares local government financial statistics comparing revenues from major sources, expenditures by major functions and activity, tax rates, and assessment information and indebtedness of each municipality in Pennsylvania.

The information contained in these statistics is used extensively by: (1) the Legislature in its consideration of taxation and assessment reform; (2) local government research-oriented groups; (3) State agencies; (4) colleges and universities and (5) local government units in matters

**Municipal Administrative Support Capability (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

where information on local finance is necessary for decision making, program evaluation, legislative concerns and the like.

During 1981-82 the department embarked on a program to convert its data collection procedures from a manual operation to computer-assisted direct data entry. This conversion of procedures will be concluded during 1982-83 and will greatly enhance the department's ability to present financial statistics information on a timely basis. The ongoing program of data sharing with the U.S. Bureau of the Census for purposes of collecting data elements for allocations of general revenue sharing will also be enhanced by the new computerization of department operations. This program has significantly reduced paperwork for local government and has also assured equitable distribution of revenue sharing funds to Pennsylvania local governments. The sharing of information with the Bureau of the Census for other programs of that bureau has also reduced paperwork and local effort in providing information to the Bureau.

The department also responds to many requests for specific information on taxation, finance and general government operations and provides technical assistance to Pennsylvania local governments.

In cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, the department maintains a comprehensive mailing file of names, addresses and telephone numbers of over 42,000 local officials in Pennsylvania. Mailing lists and directories are purchased from this file which has

many users in both the private and public sector. Directories are sold to the private sector by the Department of Transportation. Selective mailing lists are used by the department in the dissemination of information useful to local governments and to announce the availability of training offered by the department. Lists are also provided to legislative service agencies and legislative communities for varying uses, State agencies for distribution of State shared revenues and grants and information useful to local governments and to the local government associations of Pennsylvania. Procedures for the maintenance of this file have been converted from a batch-processing operation to direct data entry which assures that this file is current and accurate at all times.

The department annually produces a register for earned income and occupational privileges taxes which lists each potential taxing authority in the State, its rate of taxation of these taxes as imposed by these jurisdictions and the names and addresses of collectors of these taxes. The register is used extensively by major employers within the State and by many local wage and occupational privilege tax collectors.

Reports of municipal authorities created under the Municipal Authorities act of 1945 are received and analyzed by the department. A directory and statistics for authority indebtedness are produced annually and are used by financial institutions and bond rating services in matters concerning analyses of municipal borrowing and bond ratings.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$1,472</u>	<u>\$1,586</u>	<u>\$1,645</u>	<u>\$1,711</u>	<u>\$1,779</u>	<u>\$1,850</u>	<u>\$1,924</u>

**Community Development Planning**

OBJECTIVE: To provide technical planning assistance and guidance to enable development of regionally coordinated activities.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 981	\$1,106	\$1,141	\$1,177	\$1,214	\$1,253	\$1,293
Federal Funds .....	990	1,727	994	769	769	769	769
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$1,971</b>	<b>\$2,833</b>	<b>\$2,135</b>	<b>\$1,946</b>	<b>\$1,983</b>	<b>\$2,022</b>	<b>\$2,062</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Total projects funded .....	14	16	10	9	8	8	8
Projects which have resulted in comprehensive development plans .....	13	13	13	12	12	12	12
Communities which have adopted comprehensive plans .....	27	28	30	28	28	28	28
Communities receiving technical assistance in planning .....	316	325	325	325	325	325	325

**Program Analysis:**

Under this program, the Department provides financial and technical assistance to Pennsylvania's municipalities through administration of five programs: the State Planning Assistance Grant, the Flood Plain Management Act, the Coastal Energy Impact Program, the Appalachian Regional Commission's (201A-11) Highway Related Planning Grant, and National Flood insurance.

The State Planning Assistance Grant Program (SPAG) provides direct grants on a 50-50 matching basis to municipalities throughout Pennsylvania for preparation, update and initial implementation of municipal development plans.

This program, legislatively authorized in 1969, is aimed at communities preparing their first comprehensive plans, thus providing an opportunity for municipal leaders to take the important steps in developing strategies for community conservation, revitalization and economic development.

Some of the many benefits of the Planning Assistance Program grants to local governments are that the funding has, (a) set the framework for industrial expansion, (b) identified available land for senior citizen and low and moderate income housing, (c) provided for housing need reevaluation in light of changing housing demands, (d) pro-

vided for determination of additional major neighborhood rehabilitation work, (e) accelerated updating of land use controls to spur economic development and (f) resulted in municipal capital improvement programs and budgets.

One method of maximizing the impact of the limited dollar is to encourage multi-municipal planning activities. To this end virtually all projects funded are multi-municipal. Such an approach to planning not only saves money, but fosters inter-governmental cooperation, leading to less costly, more efficient services for neighboring municipalities.

The Flood Plain Management Act of 1978 (Act 166) affects 2,430 Pennsylvania municipalities which have been identified as having flooding problems by the Federal Insurance Administration. The Act requires each flood-prone municipality to gain eligibility for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and to enact flood plain management regulations which meet the minimum requirements of the Federal and State programs. Failure to participate may result in complete withholding of all funds payable to the municipality from the General Fund or any other fund by the State Treasurer until such time as the municipality comes into full compliance with all such

**Community Development Planning (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

requirements.

The department's major responsibilities under the act include the provision of technical assistance, the review and approval of local flood plain management ordinances and regulations, grant administration and general enforcement of the act.

Section 404 of the act provides for reimbursement to municipalities for allowable costs associated with local compliance such as the costs of preparing and adopting, administering and enforcing the required flood area ordinances. The amount of reimbursement is limited to 50 percent of allowable costs, not including those costs which are offset by permit fees.

The department administers Section 201A-11 funds for the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC). Approximately \$300,000 will be granted to municipal and county governments and multi-county planning and development commissions during fiscal year 1983-84 for preparation of development plans for areas adjacent to highway corridors in Appalachian Pennsylvania. The plans must be directly related to economic development opportunities which contribute to community conservation.

This is a matching grant program, with ARC providing 70 percent and the local agency 30 percent. The depart-

ment is responsible for reviewing the project proposals, assisting with preparing the work programs, and monitoring the projects.

The department also administers the Coastal Energy Impact Program (CEIP) which is designed to help coastal communities cope with the impact of coastal energy activities. In 1982-83, Community Affairs will receive approximately \$468,500 in administrative and pass-through grant funds from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration which administers the program. Two broad types of grant assistance are available: (1) grants for facilities and services required as a result of Outer Continental Shelf Energy Activity, (2) grants for preventing or reducing the loss of valuable environmental or recreational resources when such losses result from coastal energy activity. At this time, Pennsylvania qualifies for grants under the latter and communities along the Delaware River and Lake Erie are eligible. This program will also assist coastal communities in planning for dealing with the impacts resulting from the transportation, conversion, transfer, or storage of liquified natural gas, oil, natural gas, or coal.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 733	\$ 806	\$ 891	\$ 927	\$ 964	\$1,003	\$1,043
Planning Assistance . . . . .	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
Flood Plain Management Grants . . . . .	149	200	150	150	150	150	150
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 981</b>	<b>\$1,106</b>	<b>\$1,141</b>	<b>\$1,177</b>	<b>\$1,214</b>	<b>\$1,253</b>	<b>\$1,293</b>

# Department of Corrections

To improve the coordination of the criminal rehabilitative process, this budget combines the Board of Probation and Parole and the Bureau of Correction into a proposed Department of Corrections.

This Department will maintain a State system for the custody and rehabilitation of convicted criminals. Included within this area will be residential programs and post release programs to provide clients with supervision, counseling and treatment to enable them to satisfactorily adjust to society. In addition, the agency will provide probation services and conduct presentencing investigations to assist the court in making sentencing decisions. Also the department will provide grants to assist counties in improving adult probation services.

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 15,972	\$ 17,471	\$ 17,980
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Institutional</b>			
State Correctional Institutions .....	\$107,398	\$128,664	\$136,035
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Improvement of Adult Probation Services .....	\$ 2,771	\$ 2,968	\$ 3,300
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$126,141</u>	<u>\$149,103</u>	<u>\$157,315</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 377	\$ 371	\$ 150
Other Funds .....	717	652	697
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$127,235</u>	<u>\$150,126</u>	<u>\$158,162</u>

**General Government**

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$15,972	\$17,471	\$17,980
Federal Funds .....	40	.....	.....
TOTAL .....	<u>\$16,012</u>	<u>\$17,471</u>	<u>\$17,980</u>

Seeks to reduce the incidence of criminal recidivism by providing parolees and probationers with supervision, counseling and treatment to enable them to satisfactorily adjust to society. Conducts presentence investigations to assist the courts in making sentencing decisions.

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$15,972	\$17,471	\$17,980
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
LEAA — Parole Guideline Implementation Study .....	35	.....	.....
LEAA — Telecommunications Network .....	5	.....	.....
TOTAL .....	<u>\$16,012</u>	<u>\$17,471</u>	<u>\$17,980</u>

## Institutional

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>State Correctional Institutions</b>			
State Funds .....	\$107,398	\$128,664	\$136,035
Federal Funds .....	337	371	150
Other Funds .....	717	652	697
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$108,452</b>	<b>\$129,687</b>	<b>\$136,882</b>

Maintains a system providing care, rehabilitation and custody for those individuals committed to the Department of Corrections by the courts. The Department of Corrections operates seven State correctional institutions and two regional correctional facilities. The State Correctional Institution at Muncy is primarily for female offenders.

Besides providing for the basic maintenance of the institutions' inmates, medical, surgical and psychiatric care is provided to correct physical and emotional problems that may hinder the rehabilitative process. Emphasis is placed on providing the vocational and educational training necessary to remedy the general lack of adequate education and skilled work experience that most inmates have when entering the institution. Part of this training is conducted through Correctional Industries which is financed through the Manufacturing Fund.

Additional opportunities for the inmates are provided through the community service centers. These facilities provide work release and special treatment programs to aid the individual in the crucial period that usually follows upon release.

The institutional populations for the prior, current and upcoming year are:

Institutions	Inmate Capacity Oct. 1982*	Population Oct. 1981	Population Oct. 1982	Projected Population Oct. 1983	Projected Percent of Capacity*
Huntingdon .....	1,171	1,218	1,453	1,535	131%
Muncy .....	308	301	352	375	122%
Pittsburgh .....	1,170	1,191	1,285	1,375	118%
Camp Hill .....	1,456	1,386	1,675	1,800	123%
Rockview .....	1,043	1,127	1,265	1,431	137%
Graterford .....	2,039	2,102	2,149	2,241	110%
Dallas .....	1,052	1,067	1,330	1,444	137%
Greensburg .....	191	326	352	430	225%
Mercer .....	200	235	274	367	183%
Community Service Centers .....	325	293	308	385	118%
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>8,955</b>	<b>9,246</b>	<b>10,443</b>	<b>11,383</b>	<b>127%</b>

\*See subcategory Institutionalization of Offenders for discussion of capacity changes after October 1982.

**GENERAL FUND**

**CORRECTIONS**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Institution:</b>			
<b>Department of Corrections</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,620	\$ 4,117	\$ 4,455
Federal Funds .....	212	139	117
Other Funds .....			20
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 3,832</u>	<u>\$ 4,256</u>	<u>\$ 4,592</u>
<b>SCI Huntingdon</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 11,478	\$ 14,104	\$ 14,902
Federal Funds .....	4	3	
Other Funds .....	58	62	63
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 11,540</u>	<u>\$ 14,169</u>	<u>\$ 14,965</u>
<b>SCI Muncy</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 5,587	\$ 6,410	\$ 6,780
Federal Funds .....	16	30	
Other Funds .....	87	102	102
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 5,690</u>	<u>\$ 6,542</u>	<u>\$ 6,882</u>
<b>SCI Pittsburgh</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 14,323	\$ 16,668	\$ 17,611
Federal Funds .....	26	49	30
Other Funds .....	44	18	18
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 14,393</u>	<u>\$ 16,735</u>	<u>\$ 17,659</u>
<b>SCI Camp Hill</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 15,207	\$ 17,950	\$ 18,966
Federal Funds .....	6	25	
Other Funds .....	159	143	143
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 15,372</u>	<u>\$ 18,118</u>	<u>\$ 19,109</u>
<b>SCI Rockview</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 11,972	\$ 14,279	\$ 15,085
Other Funds .....	62	45	45
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 12,034</u>	<u>\$ 14,324</u>	<u>\$ 15,130</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**CORRECTIONS**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Institution: (continued)</b>			
<b>SCI Graterford</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 22,628	\$ 26,926	\$ 28,422
Federal Funds .....			3
Other Funds .....	30	4	4
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 22,658</b>	<b>\$ 26,930</b>	<b>\$ 28,429</b>
<b>SCI Dallas</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 12,849	\$ 15,385	\$ 16,264
Other Funds .....	61	63	63
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 12,910</b>	<b>\$ 15,448</b>	<b>\$ 16,327</b>
<b>SRCF Greensburg</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,388	\$ 5,128	\$ 5,417
Other Funds .....	10	9	11
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,398</b>	<b>\$ 5,137</b>	<b>\$ 5,428</b>
<b>SRCF Mercer</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,157	\$ 3,852	\$ 4,071
Other Funds .....	19	6	8
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,176</b>	<b>\$ 3,858</b>	<b>\$ 4,079</b>
<b>Community Service Centers</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,189	\$ 3,845	\$ 4,062
Federal Funds .....	73	125	
Other Funds .....	187	200	220
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,449</b>	<b>\$ 4,170</b>	<b>\$ 4,282</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**CORRECTIONS**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
State Correctional Institutions .....	\$107,398	\$123,291	\$136,035
State Correctional Institutions — Recommended Deficiency .....		5,200	
State Correctional Institution — Rockview .....		173	
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Maintenance of Federal Prisoners .....	63	60	100
LEAA — Standard Revision for County Jails .....	1		
Library Services Construction Act — Huntingdon .....	4	3	
Library Services Construction Act — Muncy .....	16	30	
Library Services Construction Act — Pittsburgh .....	26	10	
LEAA — Community Service Centers .....	73	125	
LEAA Mental Health Services .....	52	60	
LEAA Cuban/Haitian Refugee Program .....	6		
Library Services Construction Act — Graterford .....			3
LEAA — Offender Based Information Systems .....	96		
Hearing Examiner Training .....		15	8
Criminal Justice Statistics Development .....		4	2
LEAA Trailor Housing .....		25	
LSCA Computerized Parole Planning System .....		39	30
Labor Contract Administration for Management Personnel .....			7
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Community Treatment Centers — Room and Board .....	189	200	220
Sale of Institutional Scraps .....	45	20	40
Pre-release Room and Board .....	17	10	15
Reimbursement for Educational Services .....	466	422	422
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$108,452</u>	<u>\$129,687</u>	<u>\$136,882</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Improvement of Adult Probation Services</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,772	\$ 2,968	\$ 3,300

Assists counties in improving adult probation services by providing funds for probation officers who meet standards established by the Department.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Improvement of Adult Probation Services .....	<u>\$ 2,772</u>	<u>\$ 2,968</u>	<u>\$ 3,300</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds.**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support . . . . .</b>	\$ 5,485	\$ 6,057	\$ 6,476	\$ 6,954	\$ 7,232	\$ 7,522	\$ 7,823
<b>Control and Reduction of Crime . . . . .</b>	\$120,656	\$143,046	\$150,839	\$164,918	\$187,683	\$213,774	\$243,685
Institutionalization of Offenders . . . . .	103,778	124,572	131,580	144,658	166,357	191,310	220,007
Reintegration of the Adult Offender . . . . .	16,878	18,474	19,259	20,260	21,326	22,464	23,678
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$126,141</u>	<u>\$149,103</u>	<u>\$157,315</u>	<u>\$171,872</u>	<u>\$194,915</u>	<u>\$221,296</u>	<u>\$251,508</u>

## General Administration and Support

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$5,485	\$6,057	\$6,476	\$6,954	\$7,232	\$7,522	\$7,823
Federal Funds .....	136	153	117	100	100	100	100
Other Funds .....			20	20	20	20	20
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$5,621</b>	<b>\$6,210</b>	<b>\$6,613</b>	<b>\$7,074</b>	<b>\$7,352</b>	<b>\$7,642</b>	<b>\$7,943</b>

### Program Analysis:

General Administration and Support provides the administrative and overhead systems which support the operations of programs necessary for the achievement of Commonwealth and Agency objectives. The success or failure of these supportive efforts can only be indirectly reflected

by the effectiveness of the activities they support. A primary concern of the Commonwealth and each agency is to minimize these administrative costs in relation to the costs of provided services.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$1,865	\$1,965	\$2,021	\$2,101	\$2,185	\$2,273	\$2,364
State Correctional Institutions .....	3,620	4,092	4,455	4,853	5,047	5,249	5,459
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$5,485</b>	<b>\$6,057</b>	<b>\$6,476</b>	<b>\$6,954</b>	<b>\$7,232</b>	<b>\$7,522</b>	<b>\$7,823</b>

## Institutionalization of Offenders

OBJECTIVE: To decrease the recurrence of crime by replacing criminal behavior with socially acceptable behavior.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$103,778	\$124,572	\$131,580	\$144,658	\$166,357	\$191,310	\$220,007
Federal Funds .....	241	218	33				
Other Funds .....	717	652	677	697	717	737	757
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$104,736</b>	<b>\$125,442</b>	<b>\$132,290</b>	<b>\$145,355</b>	<b>\$167,074</b>	<b>\$192,047</b>	<b>\$220,764</b>

### Program Measures:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Inmate population .....	9,246	10,443	11,383	12,000	12,500	12,800	13,000
Annual receptions at State correctional facilities who are parole violators .....	1,142	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Local penal facilities requiring inspections ..	497	524	519	519	519	519	519
Local penal facilities not meeting State requirements .....	80	80	75	70	65	65	65

### Program Analysis:

The proposed Department of Corrections combines both aspects of the criminal rehabilitative process, incarceration of the offender and post release supervision. This program deals primarily with incarceration of the offender.

As the program measures imply, the most pressing problem facing the incarceration process is meeting population increases. The population is presently increasing at a 13 percent rate. Next year, it is anticipated to grow at approximately 9 percent. Future year projections show a reduction in the rate of increase. This reduction in the rate of increase is due to the large number of inmates who will have completed their sentence and left the prison system. Thus, the growth in the number of inmates entering institutions will be partially offset by those who are leaving.

This large increase in population has been partially accommodated by the recently constructed modular housing units. These modular units were placed on location after October 31, 1982. As such they are not part of the capacity numbers as shown in the appropriation detail section of the department's presentation. Nor do the capacity projections reflect that the construction of new

prisons, in future years, will add 2,850 cells to the present capacity.

It should also be noted that the Bureau of Correction also has responsibility for maintaining Cresson Center and Retreat State Hospital. These facilities have been transferred to the Bureau to maintain while they are being renovated into prisons as part of the prison expansion.

During incarceration, inmates are afforded a wide range of programs and services in which to participate in an effort to enable them to function productively in society when released. In addition to providing the basic commodities of life (food, clothing, shelter, medical and mental health care, etc.), the inmate is provided with the opportunity to participate in educational and vocational programs, treatment programs, activities, and religious programs. Also available are a variety of institutional maintenance jobs and employment opportunities within the programs operated by Correctional Industries.

Participation in education, vocational, treatment and work programs offers the primary activities in a correctional setting. The following participation levels demonstrate inmate involvement in these activities during

## Institutionalization of Offenders (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

fiscal year 1981-82: (1) over 2,700 inmates enrolled in Adult Basic Education programs with an average daily attendance of 600 inmates statewide; (2) over 3,000 inmates enrolled in vocational education programs with an average daily attendance of 900 inmates statewide; (3) over 1,700 inmates enrolled in the Graduate Equivalency Diploma (GED) Program with an average daily attendance of over 550; and (4) over 1,000 inmates earned their GEDs. Work programs also play an important role in prison because the hourly wages inmates receive provide them with the means to purchase personal items not provided by the prison.

Another program, in which approximately 1,600 inmates participate, is Correctional Industries. This program provides for the manufacture and sale of various items for use of government and nonprofit government supported agencies. The inmates are paid an hourly wage depending upon their job and particular skills. These funds are placed in an account which the inmate can then use for personal items such as toiletries.

Presently Correctional Industries operates forty-four shops or farms in all the major institutions. A wide range of products is sold to government or government assisted agencies. Most of the products are designed for institutional populations; however, license plates and other products are also available.

It is anticipated that the skills developed through this program can be transferred to job activities outside the prison system. However, there have been frequent criticisms that many of the programs have no such counterparts, or that much of the training is superfluous to the individual, who may never find, or even seek employment in the areas in which he or she worked. The latter is particularly true of the approximately 26 percent of all inmates working in the program who devote their efforts to agricultural pursuits. On the other hand, participation in any work program provides inmates, many of whom have never held a steady job, with a beneficial experience in that it teaches them a sense of responsibility and builds trust. With the growing inmate population, the farms provide a valuable source of jobs for inmates who would otherwise remain idle.

The Correctional Industries operation is financed through the Manufacturing Fund for which a cash flow statement appears in the Special Fund Appendix at the end of Volume I of this budget.

The Bureau of Correction also enables selected inmates to return to a community setting prior to release. If an inmate meets certain established conditions, he may be eligible to participate in a pre-release program operated by the Bureau in one of 16 community service centers. These

centers provide counseling services and 24-hour supervision for offenders who are participating in the community in such programs as: (1) educational and vocational programs, (2) part-time or full-time jobs, (3) self-help programs, etc. This placement in the community, while under the supervision of the Bureau, assists the inmate in adjusting to community living.

The average cost of maintaining a prisoner during 1981-82 was \$10,970 (this amount excludes most Federal funds and central office costs).

The cost of maintaining a resident in a community service center averaged approximately \$11,192 for the same year. This is approximately the same cost as the previous year because the Bureau still has excess capacity in the centers.

In addition to having custody of individuals, the Bureau also provides services to county and municipal facilities. These services include inspection of all local detention facilities to ensure compliance with State standards and providing training of county correctional employees.

On October 28, 1981, a group of inmates attempted to escape from the Graterford Institution. The inmates, who were armed, took six staff and thirty-two inmates hostage. The incident lasted four days. After its conclusion, the Governor appointed a special panel to investigate the incident. The panel recommended that several changes be made at the institution. Some of those recommendations and the actions taken as a result are:

1. Establishment of a warehouse outside the walls of the institution.

The Bureau of Correction and the Department of General Services have undertaken a thorough review of the present physical plant. Many changes will be forthcoming to the physical layout of the institution.

2. Establishment of a facility for more thorough searches of inmates and visitors.

This was part of the review of the physical plant.

3. Development of a key zone system.

This was part of the review of the physical plant.

4. Appointment of a task force by the Secretary of Budget and Administration to review staffing needs.

A task force has met and several of the agency's personnel requests have been included in this budget.

5. Expansion of the Bureau's training funds.

The budget provides for an expansion of training programs.

6. Fiscal support to ensure expansion of in-prison mental health services.

The agency has expanded its medical staff and this budget provides for further increases in that staff.

**Institutionalization of Offenders (continued)****Program Analysis: (continued)**

## 7. Expansion of the nursing staff.

This budget provides funds to hire more nursing care personnel.

The problems at Graterford are symptomatic of problems at other institutions. This budget provides funds

to deal with these. In particular, money has been provided to further automate inmate records, provide an improved inmate grievance procedure and hire additional security personnel and more staff to provide secure work opportunities for the inmates.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
State Correctional Institutions . . . . .	\$103,778	\$124,572	\$131,580	\$144,658	\$166,357	\$191,310	\$220,007

## Reintegration of the Adult Offender

OBJECTIVE: To decrease the recurrence of crime by replacing criminal behavior with socially acceptable behavior.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund	\$16,878	\$18,474	\$19,259	\$20,260	\$21,326	\$22,464	\$23,678

### Program Measures:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Probationers and parolees in case load	14,035	14,456	15,179	15,634	15,790	15,948	15,948
Inmates released on parole or reparole (new parolees)	3,107	3,011	3,212	3,205	3,241	3,255	3,248
New parolees likely to successfully complete parole and as percent of new parolees	2,144 69%	2,047 68%	2,184 68%	2,179 68%	2,171 67%	2,181 67%	2,161 67%
New parolees likely to abscond and as percent of new parolees	93 3%	90 3%	96 3%	96 3%	130 4%	130 4%	130 4%
New parolees likely to return to prison for technical and/or new offense violations and as percent of new parolees	870 28%	873 29%	931 29%	929 29%	940 29%	944 29%	942 29%
Cases in which investigations were conducted							
Preparole	4,764	4,582	4,907	4,887	4,946	4,966	4,956
Presentence	1,104	1,137	1,160	1,172	1,172	1,166	1,166
Offenders under supervision of county probation offices	57,000	58,710	59,884	60,483	61,088	61,699	62,316

### Program Analysis:

The Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole must be viewed as an integral part of a larger, complex and interdependent system for criminal justice.

The function of the Board in this system is to establish a release date for inmates who have a maximum sentence of at least two years and have served their court imposed minimum sentence. Commonwealth judges parole inmates with maximum sentences under two years. Upon release, the Board supervises its own cases until the maximum sentence is reached. If the parolee does not perform satisfactorily the Board may return the individual to prison. Presently, the Board is supervising approximately 14,500 adult offenders which is approximately 20 percent of the

71,000 offenders serving sentences in the community.

The primary goal of the Board of Probation and Parole is to protect the community from crime through a supervision process. If an individual fails to meet the standards of conduct the Board acts to recommit the offender. In 1981-82, 522 technical parole violators and 743 criminal parole violators were returned to prison. These violators were released at different points in time and therefore cannot be related to the program measures.

The number of individuals likely to abscond has dropped because of a slight decline in the numbers of offenders actually absconding and also because of increased success in locating absconders and returning them to correctional

**Reintegration of the Adult Offender (continued)****Program Analysis: (continued)**

authorities.

The program measures for preparole investigations reflect the findings of recent studies which suggest a relationship between the fluctuation of offenders paroled and the number of preparole investigations completed. The method of forecasting this is to use a two year moving average and a growth multiplier which is guided by underlying conditions in the prison population.

There are many factors which affect whether an individual remains on parole or is returned to prison. The community-based correction system involves a supervision process consisting of client evaluation through background investigations, client counseling and referral to social service agencies, and client surveillance. Operational effectiveness factors include agent caseload size, client geographic distribution and the availability of community-based social services to meet client needs.

As was stated in last year's program analysis, the Board began a series of experimental approaches to more effectively utilize agency personnel. The most significant new approach has been the Board's comprehensive system for caseload classification and workload budgeting. This approach is based upon a shift from caseload management to workload management. Two major elements underlie the system. All major elements of work are being subjected to time study and accounted for in a workload formula. Secondly, case decision-making discretion in the supervision process has been structured by: 1) standardized interviews for case planning classification, and 2) uniform methods of client risk assessment and case needs assessment which have been adopted for purposes of establishing case supervision grades. The intent of these program efforts is to provide managers with adequate tools to rationally and fairly allocate work and maintain supervision effectiveness. Pilot efforts in Harrisburg have demonstrated the viability of using these new technologies. In 1983-84, the agency will participate in a program sponsored by the National Institute of Corrections to institute this change statewide.

Also noteworthy is an expanded effort in Philadelphia with Community Resource Management Teams. This supervision innovation relies on team decision-making, pooled caseloads and community resource networking to increase supervision services without increasing resources. Other program efforts, such as the decentralization of case records and increased automation in the management

information system aim to reduce the paper burden on agents while maintaining high levels of accountability at reduced costs.

The concepts of probation and parole ultimately are evaluated in terms of their cost-effectiveness in maximizing the number of offenders who adjust successfully to society. Probation and parole fail when an offender is returned to prison for new convictions and crimes. It is the ability of agents to detect unstable or illicit behavior prior to the commission of a new crime, and subsequently to bring about revocation for technical violations, that affords the community maximum safeguards and consequently, program effectiveness. A measure of program performance is the proportion of offenders who benefit from the rehabilitative effects of probation or parole, and subsequently become productive law abiding citizens in society. Agency performance is monitored by the tracking of parole outcome for one, two and three years after release. Statistics indicate that the likelihood of an individual failing supervision increases from 20 percent to 31 percent cumulative from the first to the third year of supervision. A failure to reintegrate is most likely to occur in the first year of parole; by the third year, one third of inmates will have been returned to prison.

One of the secondary benefits of the Board's efforts is its ability to maintain employment among its clientele. Notwithstanding the probable relationship between client employment and recidivism, there are two distinct economic benefits of community-based correctional programming. First, it is far less expensive to maintain an offender in this status rather than in a prison. Secondly, the employment of these individuals benefits governments because these individuals pay taxes. The Board estimates that in fiscal year 1982, these offenders paid \$8.2 million in State and local taxes.

In addition to the operation of State parole, the Board has had the responsibility to administer a grant-in-aid program for the continuation and improvement of county adult probation personnel and services since 1966-67. The grant is for only the additional costs incurred by the counties for improvements made to probation agencies. At the present time, the counties have made substantial improvements to the services. For fiscal year 1982-83, the Commonwealth is funding 29 percent of the total improvements. The present recommendation provides for funding at approximately that level.

## Reintegration of the Adult Offender (continued)

## Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$14,107	\$15,506	\$15,959	\$16,597	\$17,261	\$17,951	\$18,669
Improvement of Adult Probation Services . . . . .	2,771	2,968	3,300	3,663	4,065	4,513	5,009
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$16,878</u>	<u>\$18,474</u>	<u>\$19,259</u>	<u>\$20,260</u>	<u>\$21,326</u>	<u>\$22,464</u>	<u>\$23,678</u>

# Crime Commission

The Crime Commission conducts investigations into organized crime activities. Through its investigations the Commission seeks to determine and combat causes of organized crime as well as prevent specific occurrences of such criminal activities.

**CRIME COMMISSION**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Crime Commission .....	\$2,013	\$2,117	\$2,094
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$2,013</u>	<u>\$2,117</u>	<u>\$2,094</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 431	\$1,300	\$1,675
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$2,444</u>	<u>\$3,417</u>	<u>\$3,769</u>

**CRIME COMMISSION**

**General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Pennsylvania Crime Commission</b>			
State Funds .....	\$2,013	\$2,117	\$2,094
Federal Funds .....	431	1,300	1,675
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$2,444</b>	<b>\$3,417</b>	<b>\$3,769</b>

Conducts investigations into organized crime activities and into the causes of such crime. Seeks to determine and combat causes of organized crime as well as prevent specific occurrences of it.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Pennsylvania Crime Commission .....	\$2,013	\$2,117	\$2,094
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Leviticus Project .....	120	300	300
LEAA — Middle Atlantic, Great Lakes, Organized Crime, Law Enforcement Network .....	311	1,000	1,200
National Institute of Justice Technical Assistance .....	.....	.....	175
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$2,444</b>	<b>\$3,417</b>	<b>\$3,769</b>

## CRIME COMMISSION

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Control and Reduction of Crime</b> .....	\$ 2,013	\$ 2,117	\$ 2,094	\$ 2,177	\$ 2,264	\$ 2,355	\$ 2,449
Criminal Law Enforcement .....	2,013	2,117	2,094	2,177	2,264	2,355	2,449
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 2,013</u>	<u>\$ 2,117</u>	<u>\$ 2,094</u>	<u>\$ 2,177</u>	<u>\$ 2,264</u>	<u>\$ 2,355</u>	<u>\$ 2,449</u>

**Criminal Law Enforcement**

OBJECTIVE: To inquire into organized crime, public corruption and the activities of persons engaged in or associated with them.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$2,013	\$2,117	\$2,094	\$2,177	\$2,264	\$2,355	\$2,449
Federal Funds .....	431	1,300	1,675	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,700
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$2,444</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,417</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,769</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,777</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,964</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,055</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,149</u></u>

**Program Analysis:**

The Pennsylvania Crime Commission's basic function is to inquire into organized crime, public corruption and the activities of persons engaged in or associated with them.

The Commission functions as an independent agency. It is managed by a five member commission of which one member is appointed by each of the following: The Governor, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the Minority Leader of the Senate, and the Minority Leader of the House. The commission members may not hold elected office nor may more than three of them be of the same political party.

In conducting its activities, the Commission employs its subpoena power, hearings, surveillances and other investigative techniques. Cooperation with and information exchange among other law enforcement agencies, are cornerstones of the Commission's approach to its task.

Recently, the Commission conducted a statewide investigation into the retail liquor industry. The Commission held hearings in Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton. A positive outcome of this effort was a new working relationship with the Liquor Control Board. Through this relationship, the Liquor Control Board denied several license applications.

Other activities of the Commission were instrumental in the discovery and apprehension of a ring of burglars and major fences in the Lancaster area.

The Commission is continuing to participate in the Leviticus Project, a Federal grant aimed at coal-related frauds. The Leviticus project is a consortium of eight states cooperating in the investigation, analysis and combating of organized crime's intrusion into the coal industry and related fields.

In addition, the Commission is the grantee for MAG-LOCLEN, an eight state association of law enforcement agencies which provides technical services and facilitates the exchange of criminal information on a real time basis among its members.

The MAGLOCLEN project is a response to the growing problem of traveling criminals, individuals who traverse jurisdictional boundaries to commit extremely sophisticated crimes. Since current records are locally based it is extremely difficult for enforcement agencies to associate one of these criminals with a particular set of crimes. With this program, such tasks will be easier. In addition to these efforts, the Commission has established an informal dialogue with New York and New Jersey on the interrelationships of organized crime in the three state area.

The program does not show any program measures. The agency is a research/investigative agency; it does not make arrests and it is extremely difficult to associate an arrest and conviction to any activity of the agency.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Crime Commission .....	<u><u>\$2,013</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,117</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,094</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,177</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,264</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,355</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,449</u></u>

# Department of Education

The Department of Education promotes and encourages desirable educational change based upon research and development so that all Pennsylvanians may benefit from a continuous quality educational program which gives the greatest promise of developing each individual to his fullest potential as a contributing member of society.

The Department conducts programs to assist the local school districts in improving educational and administrative techniques, curricula and guidance services; and provides consultant service to other higher education institutions. The bulk of the Department's budget consists of subsidies for basic and higher education.

**PROGRAM REVISION**

**Budgeted Amounts Include the Following Program Revisions:**

Appropriation	Title	1983-84 State Funds (in thousands)
<b>School Employees' Retirement</b>	Retirement Cost Containment .....	\$- 36,000**
<p>This Program Revision is to contain rapidly escalating public school employees' retirement contributions by having current members contribute a larger share towards their future retirement benefits.</p>		
<b>Job Training Partnership</b>	Job Training Partnership .....	\$ 4,000*
<p>This Program Revision provides the funds necessary to match the Department of Education portion of the Federal Job Training Partnership Act funds. Job training programs will be developed through this appropriation in the areas of health occupations, adult literacy and occupational training programs.</p>		
<b>Advanced Technology Instructional Development</b>	Advanced Technology Instructional Development .....	\$ 2,000
<p>This Program Revision represents the first year of a three year program to update the equipment used in instruction by community colleges and area vocational technical school, to make them better able to prepare students in high technology skills.</p>		
<b>Math and Science Instructional Development</b>	Math and Science Instructional Development .....	\$ 300
<p>This Program Revision provides funds for programs to improve the quality of math and science instruction received by elementary and secondary students. Programs involved include loan forgiveness, in-service training and business/school cooperation.</p>		
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b>		<b>\$- 28,800</b>

\*The total Program Revision for Job Training Partnership will cost \$6.9 million. Details are presented in the appendix to the Employability Development — Socially and Economically Disadvantaged subcategory in the Department of Labor and Industry.

\*\*The total Program Revision for Retirement Cost Containment will save \$111.5 million. The details are presented in the appendix to the General Administration and Support subcategory shown under the State Employees' Retirement System.

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 14,705	\$ 15,830	\$ 14,856
State Library .....	2,073	2,253	2,262
Pennsylvania Public Television Network—Operations ..	4,412	4,800	4,952
Pennsylvania Public Television Network—Programs ...	2,373	2,641	2,747
Youth Development Centers Education .....	3,227	3,489	3,618
Correctional Institution Education .....	2,265	2,492	2,514
 Total—General Government .....	 <u>\$ 29,055</u>	 <u>\$ 31,505</u>	 <u>\$ 30,949</u>
 <b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
General State Authority Rentals—State—Aided Institutions .....	 <u>\$ 3,588</u>	 <u>\$ 3,733</u>	 <u>\$ 3,629</u>
 <b>Institutional</b>			
Scranton State School for the Deaf .....	\$ 2,249	\$ 2,408	\$ 2,414
Scotland School for Veterans' Children .....	4,935	5,290	5,311
Thaddeus Stevens State School .....	2,207	2,363	2,382
Conservatory Leadership School .....	.....	30	30
 Total—Institutional .....	 <u>\$ 9,391</u>	 <u>\$ 10,091</u>	 <u>\$ 10,137</u>
 <b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
<i>Support of Public Schools:</i>			
Basic Instruction Subsidy .....	\$1,580,935	\$1,639,786	\$1,742,515
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements .....	145,633	145,000	145,646
Pupil Transportation .....	142,358	150,900	161,175
Nonpublic Pupil Transportation .....	5,600	6,000	7,378
Special Education .....	193,534	207,081	219,477
Homebound Instruction .....	543	650	625
Tuition for Orphans and Children Placed in Private Homes .....	11,643	11,000	11,000
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	49	50	50
Education of Migrant Laborers' Children .....	140	141	147
Education of the Disadvantaged .....	990	1,000	1,000
Special Education—Approved Private Schools .....	34,539	36,611	38,818
Higher Education of Blind or Deaf Students .....	50	50	50
Intermediate Units .....	9,466	9,562	9,562
School Food Services .....	11,448	11,835	11,615
School Employees' Social Security .....	95,931	105,900	112,300
School Employees' Retirement Fund:			
Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts	256,470	277,553	285,432
Former Teachers' Account .....	4	5	5
State Schools and Hospitals—Education .....	12,325	15,676	16,583
Private Residential Rehabilitation Institutions .....	178	186	186
Philadelphia Settlement .....	.....	24,000	.....
Education of Indigent Children .....	.....	100	100
 Subtotal—Support of Public Schools .....	 <u>\$2,501,836</u>	 <u>\$2,643,086</u>	 <u>\$2,763,664</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
<b>Grants and Subsidies (continued)</b>	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
<i>Other Grants and Subsidies:</i>	Actual	Available	Budget
Adult Vocational Education .....	\$ 11,029	\$ 12,564	\$ 13,260
Job Training Partnership .....	.....	.....	4,900
Services to Nonpublic Schools .....	29,192	30,643	32,157
Textbooks for Nonpublic Schools .....	7,477	7,445	7,450
Student Supplies for Nonpublic Schools .....	3,281	3,480	3,652
Improvement of Library Services .....	12,967	14,000	15,000
Library Services for Blind and Handicapped .....	1,130	1,312	1,364
Advanced Technology Instructional Development .....	.....	.....	2,000
Educational Radio and Television Grants .....	296	300	300
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating .....	60,467	64,066	69,692
State System of Higher Education .....	217,339	230,444	235,053
Higher Education of the Disadvantaged .....	4,526	4,869	5,112
Transfers to Higher Education Assistance Agency:			
Grants .....	73,468	80,147	80,147
Student Aid Funds—Matching .....	1,980	2,120	2,120
Administration—Loans and Grants .....	1,814	1,500	1,250
State Jobs Program .....	.....	.....	250
Institutional Assistance Grants .....	15,246	15,400	16,016
Ethnic Heritage .....	99	100	100
Pennsylvania School for the Sciences .....	.....	100	150
Governor's School for the Arts .....	.....	268	268
Math and Science Instructional Development .....	.....	.....	300
Subtotal—Other Grants and Subsidies .....	<u>\$ 440,311</u>	<u>\$ 468,758</u>	<u>\$ 490,541</u>
<i>State-Related Universities:</i>			
Pennsylvania State University—Educational and General .....	\$ 98,914	\$ 104,848	\$ 106,945
Pennsylvania State University—Student Aid .....	1,742	1,760	1,760
Pennsylvania State University—Research .....	9,009	9,550	9,741
Pennsylvania State University—Medical Programs .....	2,867	3,039	3,100
Pennsylvania State University—Agricultural Research .....	10,723	11,366	11,593
Pennsylvania State University—Agricultural Extension Services .....	9,074	9,618	9,810
Pennsylvania State University—Elizabethtown Hospital .....	3,011	3,200	3,328
Pennsylvania State University—Soil Survey .....	99	100	100
Subtotal Penn State University .....	<u>\$ 135,439</u>	<u>\$ 143,481</u>	<u>\$ 146,377</u>
University of Pittsburgh—Educational and General .....	\$ 65,746	\$ 69,691	\$ 71,085
University of Pittsburgh—Student Aid .....	2,931	2,960	2,960
University of Pittsburgh—Medical Programs .....	4,016	4,285	4,371
University of Pittsburgh—Dental Clinics .....	683	724	738
University of Pittsburgh—Titusville Campus .....	554	575	587
Subtotal University of Pittsburgh .....	<u>\$ 73,930</u>	<u>\$ 78,235</u>	<u>\$ 79,741</u>
Temple University—Educational and General .....	\$ 70,884	\$ 75,137	\$ 76,640
Temple University—Student Aid .....	2,988	3,018	3,018
Temple University—Medical Programs .....	5,381	5,704	5,818
Temple University—Dental Clinics .....	683	724	738
Temple University—Hospital .....	2,475	2,500	2,500
Subtotal—Temple University .....	<u>\$ 82,411</u>	<u>\$ 87,083</u>	<u>\$ 88,714</u>
Lincoln University—Educational and General .....	\$ 3,762	\$ 4,108	\$ 4,190
Lincoln University—Student Aid .....	149	150	150
Lincoln University—Human Services .....	173	183	187
Subtotal—Lincoln University .....	<u>\$ 4,084</u>	<u>\$ 4,441</u>	<u>\$ 4,527</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Grants and Subsidies (continued)</b>			
<i>Non-State-Related Universities and Colleges:</i>			
Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture . . . . .	\$ 307	\$ 307	\$ 307
Drexel University . . . . .	3,940	4,079	4,079
Hahnemann Medical College—Medical Programs . . . . .	3,205	3,532	3,603
Hahnemann Medical College—Allied Health Programs . . . . .	175	175	175
Thomas Jefferson University—Medical Programs . . . . .	3,895	4,206	4,290
Thomas Jefferson University—Allied Health Programs . . . . .	1,886	1,886	1,886
The Medical College of Pennsylvania—Medical Programs . . . . .	1,973	2,091	2,133
The Medical College of Pennsylvania—Allied Health Programs . . . . .	258	258	258
University of Pennsylvania—Instruction . . . . .	7,502	7,577	7,577
University of Pennsylvania—Dental Clinics . . . . .	683	724	738
University of Pennsylvania—Medical Programs . . . . .	2,940	3,116	3,178
University of Pennsylvania—School of Veterinary Medicine . . . . .	5,120	5,427	5,536
University of Pennsylvania—New Bolton . . . . .	1,188	1,500	1,500
University of Pennsylvania—Student Aid . . . . .	3,760	3,798	3,798
University of Pennsylvania—Food and Animal Clinics . . . . .	594	750	750
Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine . . . . .	700	742	742
Pennsylvania College of Optometry . . . . .	854	905	905
Philadelphia College of Art . . . . .	461	461	461
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science . . . . .	405	405	405
Philadelphia College of Performing Arts . . . . .	107	107	107
Philadelphia of Osteopathic Medicine . . . . .	3,585	3,800	3,876
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal Non-State-Related Universities and Colleges . . . . .	\$ 43,538	\$ 45,846	\$ 46,304
<i>Non-State-Related Institutions:</i>			
Berean Training and Industrial School—Maintenance . . . . .	\$ 559	\$ 559	\$ 559
Berean Training and Industrial School—Rental Payments . . . . .	100	100	100
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School— Maintenance . . . . .	687	687	687
Johnson School of Technology . . . . .	148	148	148
Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades . . . . .	55	55	55
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal—Non-State Related Institution . . . . .	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,549
Total—Grants and Subsidies . . . . .	<u>\$3,283,098</u>	<u>\$3,472,479</u>	<u>\$3,621,417</u>
<b>Total State Funds—General Fund . . . . .</b>	<u>\$3,325,132</u>	<u>\$3,517,808</u>	<u>\$3,666,132</u>
Federal Funds . . . . .	\$ 18,997	\$ 43,153	\$ 48,356
Other Funds . . . . .	1,211	13,022	1,292
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$3,345,340</u>	<u>\$3,573,983</u>	<u>\$3,715,780</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Grants and Subsidies (continued)</b>			
<b>Motor License Fund</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Safe Driving Course .....	\$ 3,024	\$ 2,834	\$ 2,706
<b>Total State Funds—Motor License Fund .....</b>	<b><u>\$ 3,024</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 2,834</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 2,706</u></b>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 262	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	.....	\$ 101	\$ 10
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$ 3,286</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 2,935</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 2,716</u></b>
 <b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$3,325,132	\$3,517,808	\$3,666,132
Special Funds .....	3,024	2,834	2,706
Federal Funds .....	19,259	43,153	48,356
Other Funds .....	1,211	13,123	1,302
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS .....</b>	<b><u>\$3,348,626</u></b>	<b><u>\$3,576,918</u></b>	<b><u>\$3,718,496</u></b>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 14,705	\$ 15,830	\$ 14,856
Federal Funds .....	15,029	18,816	17,002
Other Funds .....	55	128	133
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 29,789</b>	<b>\$ 34,774</b>	<b>\$ 31,991</b>

Provides the overall planning, policy guidance and coordination functions for agency programs. Supplies administrative, legal, public information, planning, research, personnel, budget and supply services to the various educational programs.

Conducts research projects for the benefit of basic and higher education, prepares statistical data for State school district subsidy calculations, the Federal elementary and secondary grant program, and others as needed.

Provides consultation to the school districts on budget, accounting, and procurement services and leadership for the improvement of basic education, including monitoring and evaluation of special education. Administers and distributes Support of Public Schools, Support of Nonpublic Schools, and distributes Federal grants to school districts. See "Grants and Subsidies" for details.

Coordinates the development of higher education in order to promote implementation of the Commonwealth's policies on higher education in accordance with the needs of students and colleges within the guidelines established by the Governor, the Legislature, the State Board of Education, and Pennsylvania law. Accounting and fiscal reviews are performed for compliance with the Auditor General and the Federal Government. Provides matching State funds to qualify for Federal funds for administration of vocational education programs.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 14,705*	\$ 15,830	\$ 14,856
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Strengthening State and Local Education Agencies .....	\$ 1,790	\$ 60	.....
Education Innovations and Support .....	274	45	.....
ECIA Title I Programs — Administration .....	1,949	1,406	1,354
Education of Exceptional Children .....	2,245	2,530	2,474
Educationally Deprived Children — Migrant .....	12	335	474
Food and Nutrition Service .....	1,832	2,304	2,151
State Approving Agency (VA) .....	646	700	700
Adult Basic Education — Administration .....	238	258	199
Highway Safety .....	96	118	200
University Community Service .....	34	5	.....
Desegregation of Public Education .....	149	50	.....
Comprehensive Planning .....	72	.....	.....

\*Includes the administrative funds for the Higher Education for the Disadvantaged program which was previously appropriated as part of the subsidy. The amount is \$189,000 in 1981-82.

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

**Source of Funds (continued)**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Federal Funds:(continued)</b>			
CETA — Training Opportunities .....	\$ 1,144	\$ 1,450	\$ 1,113
Research and Development Utilization .....	— 16		
LEAA — Justice Education .....	32	10	
Education Information Centers .....	56	8	
Indochinese Children Refugee Program .....	5		
ESEA Bilingual Education .....	28	141	20
Career Education .....	82	104	20
Community Education .....	38	1	
Common Core Data Survey .....	17	16	17
Teacher Centers .....	15	33	
Summer Youth — Lincoln University — Administration .....	1	27	
Basic Skills .....	180	13	
Civil Rights Technical Training .....	257	508	360
CETA Model for Awarding Credit .....	31		
Development Disabilities Act .....	145	422	14
Vocational Education .....	3,199	4,200	4,065
School Accounting Manual .....	36	62	
LEAA — School Climate Improvement .....	73	98	29
National Origin Desegregation .....	37	125	140
Adult Basic Education Evaluation .....	85	90	62
Vocational Evaluation of Handicapped .....	102	80	
Transition Program for Refugee Children .....	10	25	26
Occupational Information System .....	29	1	
Alcohol .....	13		
Project Access .....	93	94	
Library Resource .....		75	
Addiction Prevention .....		350	350
Satellite In Service Network .....		390	390
Management Network .....		75	
Migrant Education Resource List .....		242	179
Adult Basic Education Grants .....		138	167
Parent Training Consortium .....		127	116
Education Block Grant .....		2,100	2,137
Job Training Partnership Administration .....			245
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement for EDP Services .....	12	17	17
Reimbursement — Department of Welfare .....	19	20	20
Conference Fees .....	14		
Reimbursement from Pennsylvania Citizens for Better Libraries .....	10		
Reimbursement from SERA .....		1	1
Television Studio .....		90	95
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 29,789</b>	<b>\$ 34,774</b>	<b>\$ 31,991</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>State Library</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,073	\$ 2,253	\$ 2,262
Federal Funds .....	1,349	1,040	1,096
Other Funds .....	5	5	7
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,427</u>	<u>\$ 3,298</u>	<u>\$ 3,365</u>

Promotes the improvement of library services throughout the Commonwealth by administration of a local support-incentive aid program and by conducting research and innovative programs. Operates the State Library in Harrisburg, which serves as a major reference library for State Government as well as an information base for all public libraries.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
State Library .....	\$ 2,073	\$ 2,253	\$ 2,262
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Library Services — Administration .....	789	800	900
Research and Development Information .....	70	89	34
Library Resources Title IV B .....	482	.....	.....
Nuclear Regulatory Commission Documents .....	8	14	12
Strengthening Research Libraries .....	.....	137	150
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Book Penalties and Reimbursement for Lost Books .....	5	5	7
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,427</u>	<u>\$ 3,298</u>	<u>\$ 3,365</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Pennsylvania Public Television Network</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 6,785	\$ 7,441	\$ 7,699
Federal Funds .....	145	8	.....
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 6,930</u>	<u>\$ 7,449</u>	<u>\$ 7,699</u>

Promotes the growth and improvement of public television in Pennsylvania. Operates network facilities connecting the seven public television stations that allow a variety of programs to be broadcast simultaneously or separately. Administers a program of grants to support stations' operations.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Pennsylvania Public Television Network — Operations .....	\$ 4,412	\$ 4,800	\$ 4,952
Pennsylvania Public Television Network — Program Services .....	2,373	2,641	2,747
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Transportation Safety Television Production .....	112	.....	.....
Public Telecommunications Facilities .....	33	8	.....
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 6,930</u>	<u>\$ 7,449</u>	<u>\$ 7,699</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Youth Development Centers — Education</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,227	\$ 3,489	\$ 3,618
Federal Funds .....	29	132	.....
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 3,256</u>	<u>\$ 3,621</u>	<u>\$ 3,618</u>

Provides for administration and operation of educational programs for children assigned to youth development centers.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Youth Development Centers Education .....	\$ 3,227	\$ 3,489	\$ 3,618
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
LEAA Youth Aftercare .....	29	35	.....
Neglected Delinquent Transition Services .....	.....	97	.....
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 3,256</u>	<u>\$ 3,621</u>	<u>\$ 3,618</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Correctional Institutions — Education</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,265	\$ 2,492	\$ 2,514
Federal Funds .....	1,855	2,472	2,583
Other Funds .....	4	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 4,124</u>	<u>\$ 4,964</u>	<u>\$ 5,097</u>

Provides administration and subsidies for the operation of educational programs for inmates of State correctional institutions.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Correctional Institutions — Education .....	\$ 2,265	\$ 2,492	\$ 2,514
<b>Federal Funds</b>			
Correction Education .....	1,788	2,432	2,508
CETA — Correction Education .....	67	40	75
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Grant from Buhl Foundation .....	4	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 4,124</u>	<u>\$ 4,964</u>	<u>\$ 5,097</u>

**Debt Service Requirements**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General State Authority Rentals — State-aided Institutions</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,588	\$ 3,733	\$ 3,629
Other Funds .....	647	607	607
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 4,235</b>	<b>\$ 4,340</b>	<b>\$ 4,236</b>

Provides funds for payments to the General State Authority on behalf of certain State-aided educational institutions for capital improvements projects. Act 451 approved August 14, 1963 requires General State Authority rentals at State-aided institutions for capital improvements designed, constructed and occupied subsequent to August 1963 to be paid by the institutions themselves.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General State Authority Rentals—State-aided Institutions .....	\$ 3,588	\$ 3,733	\$ 3,629
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Sublease Rentals .....	647	607	607
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 4,235</b>	<b>\$ 4,340</b>	<b>\$ 4,236</b>

**Institutional**

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Special and Vocational Education Services</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 9,391	\$ 10,061	\$ 10,107
Federal Funds .....	590	1,785	843
Other Funds .....	500	473	495
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 10,481</b>	<b>\$ 12,319</b>	<b>\$ 11,445</b>

The Scranton State School for the Deaf provides instruction for 168 children from the nursery school level through high school.

Scotland School for Veterans' Children was established to provide a home life and elementary and secondary school education for 359 sons and daughters of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in World Wars I and II and the Korean and Vietnam conflicts.

Thaddeus Stevens State School of Technology provides residence and vocational instruction for 418 students, often orphaned or disadvantaged, ranging from 16 to 18 years of age.

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
<b>Institutional Enrollments are:</b>			
Scranton State School for the Deaf .....	118	168	160
Scotland School for Veterans' Children .....	355	359	360
Thaddeus Stevens State School of Technology .....	420	418	500
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>1,020</b>

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Special and Vocational Educational Institutions Funds by Institution</b>			
<b>Scranton State School for the Deaf</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,249	\$ 2,408	\$ 2,414
Federal Funds .....	117	122	114
Other Funds .....	21	25	30
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,387</b>	<b>\$ 2,555</b>	<b>\$ 2,558</b>
<b>Scotland School for Veterans' Children</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 4,935	\$ 5,290	\$ 5,311
Federal Funds .....	402	509	421
Other Funds .....	34	28	28
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 5,371</b>	<b>\$ 5,827</b>	<b>\$ 5,760</b>
<b>Thaddeus Stevens State School of Technology</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,207	\$ 2,363	\$ 2,382
Federal Funds .....	71	1,154	308
Other Funds .....	445	420	437
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,723</b>	<b>\$ 3,937</b>	<b>\$ 3,127</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Scranton State School for the Deaf .....	\$ 2,249	\$ 2,408	\$ 2,414
Scotland School for Veterans' Children .....	4,935	5,290	5,311
Thaddeus Stevens State School of Technology .....	2,207	2,363	2,382
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
ESEA Title I - Education of Children from Low-Income			
Families — Scotland .....	252	309	251
Education for the Handicapped — Scranton .....	82	83	75
National School Milk Lunch — Scotland .....	150	200	170
National School Milk Lunch — Scranton .....	35	35	35
CETA — Skills Training — Thaddeus Stevens .....	71	1,000	.....
Project Growth — Thaddeus Stevens .....	.....	154	308
Adult Basic Education — Scranton .....	.....	4	4
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Tuition and Fees (Thaddeus Stevens) .....	445	420	437
Cafeteria Reimbursement (Scotland) .....	34	28	28
Cafeteria Reimbursement and Rentals (Scranton) .....	21	25	30
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 10,481</u>	<u>\$ 12,319</u>	<u>\$ 11,445</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Conservatory Leadership School</b>			
State Funds .....	.....	\$ 30	\$ 30

Provides funds to support the operation of the Conservatory Leadership School.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Conservatory Leadership School .....	.....	\$ 30	\$ 30

## Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Support of Public Schools</b>			
State Funds .....	\$2,512,865	\$2,655,650	\$2,776,924
Federal Funds .....	.....	18,900	19,332
Other Funds .....	.....	11,729	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$2,512,865</b>	<b>\$2,686,279</b>	<b>\$2,796,258</b>

Provides State support to school districts. Subsidy payments are made for basic instruction, vocational secondary education, rentals and sinking fund requirements, pupil transportation, special education, instruction of students unable to attend school, financially handicapped districts, tuition for orphans and children placed in private homes, payments in lieu of taxes, education of deaf, blind, and cerebral palsied, and other handicapped children at approved private schools, education of the disadvantaged, intermediate units, school employe benefits, school food programs, and education of school-age individuals in State institutions for the handicapped.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Basic Instruction Subsidy .....	\$1,580,935*	\$1,639,786**	\$1,742,515
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements .....	145,633	145,000	145,646
Pupil Transportation .....	142,358	150,900	161,175
Non-Public Pupil Transportation .....	5,600	6,000	7,378
Special Education .....	193,534***	207,081	219,477
Homebound Instruction .....	543	650	625
Tuition for Orphans and Children Placed in Private Homes .....	11,643	11,000	11,000
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	49	50	50
Education of Migrant Laborers' Children .....	140	141	147
Education of the Disadvantaged .....	990	1,000	1,000
Special Education — Approved Private Schools .....	34,539****	36,611	38,818
Higher Education of Blind or Deaf Students .....	50	50	50
Intermediate Units .....	9,466	9,562	9,562
School Food Services .....	11,448	11,658	11,615
School Food Services — Recommended Deficiency .....	.....	177	.....
School Employes' Social Security .....	95,931	105,900	112,300
School Employes' Retirement Fund:			
Contingent Reserve Account and Supplemental Accounts .....	256,470	277,553	285,432
Former Teacher's Account .....	4	5	5
State Schools and Hospitals—Education .....	12,325	15,676	16,583
Private Residential Rehabilitative Institutions .....	178	186	186
Philadelphia Settlement .....	.....	24,000	.....
Education of Indigent Children .....	.....	100	100
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Education Block Grant—School District .....	.....	17,367	17,671
Education Block Grant—School Improvement .....	.....	735	749
Education Block Grant—Technology Initiative .....	.....	798	912
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Vocational Education Recovery .....	.....	11,729	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$2,512,865</b>	<b>\$2,686,279</b>	<b>\$2,796,258</b>

\*Actually appropriated as Basic Instruction Subsidy \$1,544,000,000, School District Hold Harmless \$11,800,000 and includes \$25,135,000 from the Vocational Education appropriation of \$36,164,000.

\*\*Actually appropriated as Basic Instruction Subsidy \$1,555,800,000 Equalized Supplement for Student Learning \$72,000,000 and includes \$11,986,000 from the Vocational Education appropriation of \$24,550,000.

\*\*\*Actually included appropriation of \$34,539,000 for Special Education Approved Private Schools.

\*\*\*\*Actually appropriated as a portion of the Special Education appropriation.

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Adult Vocational Education</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 11,029	\$ 12,564	\$ 13,260

Provides funds for vocational programs including adult vocational affidavits, economic development retraining, vocational personnel development and vocational curriculum development.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Adult Vocational Education .....	<u>\$ 11,029*</u>	<u>\$ 12,056*</u>	<u>\$ 13,260</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Job Training Partnership</b>			
State Funds .....	.....	.....	\$ 4,900
Federal Funds .....	.....	.....	7,500
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 12,400</u>

Provides State funds necessary to match the education portion of the Federal Job Training Partnership Act funds. Job training programs will be developed through this appropriation in the areas of health occupations, adult literacy and training programs for the economically disadvantaged.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Job Training Partnership .....	.....	.....	\$ 4,900
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Job Training Partnership Act .....	.....	.....	7,500
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 12,400</u>

\*Actually appropriated as part of total Vocational Education appropriation of \$36,164,000 in 1981-82 and as part of the total Vocational Education appropriation of \$24,550,000 in 1982-83. The difference between these totals and the amount shown for Adult Vocational Education is now included in the Basic Instruction Subsidy.

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Support of Nonpublic Schools</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 39,950	\$ 41,568	\$ 43,259

Provides, through the intermediate units, services such as guidance counseling, psychological services, and other auxiliary services to nonpublic schools. Also lends textbooks and instructional supplies to children who are attending nonpublic schools in the Commonwealth.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Services to Nonpublic Schools .....	\$ 29,192	\$ 30,643	\$ 32,157
Textbooks for Nonpublic Schools .....	7,477	7,445	7,450
Students Supplies for Nonpublic Schools .....	3,281	3,480	3,652
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 39,950</u>	<u>\$ 41,568</u>	<u>\$ 43,259</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Library Services</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 14,097	\$ 15,312	\$ 16,364

Provides aid to public libraries for the development of a statewide system of libraries and library services in Pennsylvania. The categories of aid are as follows: State Aid to Local Libraries, State Aid to County Libraries, State Aid to District Library Centers, State Aid to Regional Library Resource Centers, and Equalization Aid. Also provides State funds to the Free Library of Philadelphia and to the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to meet the costs of serving as regional libraries in the distribution of reading materials and talking books to the blind and for services to persons with other physical handicaps.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Improvement of Library Services .....	\$ 12,967	\$ 14,000	\$ 15,000
Library Services for the Blind and the Handicapped .....	1,130	1,312	1,364
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 14,097</u>	<u>\$ 15,312</u>	<u>\$ 16,364</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Advanced Technology Instructional Development</b>			
State Funds .....			\$ 2,000

Represents the first year of a three year program to update the equipment used in instruction by community colleges and area vocational technical schools, to make them better able to prepare students in high technology skills.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Advanced Technology Instructional Development .....	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>\$ 2,000</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Educational Radio and Television</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 296	\$ 300	\$ 300

Purchases, produces, records, and distributes programming, and provides and procures auxiliary services for educational broadcasting. Services provided by this activity are for the support of daytime educational broadcasting for instructional purposes.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Educational Radio and Television Grants .....	<u>\$ 296</u>	<u>\$ 300</u>	<u>\$ 300</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>State Aid to Community Colleges and Technical Institutes</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 60,467	\$ 64,066	\$ 69,692

Provides aid to community colleges in order to achieve the purpose of extending educational opportunity in response to community or area need. The Commonwealth pays one-third of each college's approved operating expenses to a maximum of \$600 per full-time equivalent student. In addition the community colleges are reimbursed \$150 for each student enrolled in an occupational program. The Commonwealth also pays one-half of each college's approved capital expenses.

The community colleges now in operation and their enrollment estimates follow.

**Fall Enrollments**

The table below lists equivalent full-time students (EFTS) by institution. EFTS is calculated by dividing total student credit hours by 30.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Community Colleges</b>			
Allegheny County .....	15,815	16,751	17,634
Beaver County .....	2,099	2,140	2,140
Bucks County .....	5,544	5,600	5,600
Butler County .....	1,410	1,451	1,451
Delaware County .....	5,261	5,525	5,642
Harrisburg Area .....	3,927	4,271	4,533
Lehigh County .....	2,041	2,145	2,253
Luzerne County .....	2,259	2,250	2,450
Montgomery County .....	4,368	4,686	4,713
Northampton County .....	2,331	2,480	2,571
Philadelphia .....	8,672	8,587	9,930
Reading .....	870	859	906
Westmoreland County .....	2,670	2,803	2,940
Williamsport Area .....	3,847	4,253	4,541
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>61,114</b>	<b>63,801</b>	<b>67,304</b>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating .....	<b>\$ 60,467</b>	<b>\$ 64,066</b>	<b>\$ 69,692</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>State System of Higher Education</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 217,339	\$ 230,444	\$ 235,053
Federal Funds* .....	9,041	15,682	13,419
Other Funds* .....	158,281	181,222	186,901
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 384,661</b>	<b>\$ 427,348</b>	<b>\$ 435,373</b>

Provides support for the fourteen institutions of the State System of Higher Education.

The System was created by Act 188 of 1982 and joins the former thirteen State Colleges and Indiana University into a university system designed to serve as centers for higher education offering a wide range of curricula at all degree levels. The System will be governed by a Board of Governors to be nominated by the Governor and a Chancellor to be appointed by the Board. The system is established effective July 1, 1983.

**Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
<b>Institutions</b>			
Bloomsburg University .....	6,327	6,300	6,300
California University .....	4,544	4,550	4,550
Cheyney University .....	2,096	2,000	2,350
Clarion University .....	5,501	5,400	5,300
East Stroudsburg University .....	4,052	4,080	4,060
Edinboro University .....	5,619	5,780	5,780
Indiana University of Pennsylvania .....	12,750	12,750	12,750
Kutztown University .....	5,019	5,125	5,225
Lock Haven University .....	2,604	2,686	2,689
Mansfield University .....	2,556	2,556	2,650
Millersville University .....	5,900	5,920	5,920
Shippensburg University .....	5,474	5,475	5,474
Slippery Rock University .....	5,579	5,608	5,621
West Chester University .....	8,340	8,500	8,500
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>76,361</b>	<b>76,730</b>	<b>77,169</b>

\*Effective July 1, 1983 when the State System of Higher Education is formed, Federal funds will no longer be appropriated. Federal and Other funds are shown here for information purposes only and are not carried forward to any summaries.

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>State System of Higher Education (continued)</b>			
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
State System of Higher Education .....	\$ 217,339	\$ 230,444	\$ 235,053
<b>Federal Funds*:</b>			
College Work Study .....	3,806	4,000	4,000
Head Start Program — California .....	.....	1,000	1,000
Basic Institutional Development Program — Cheyney ..	295	797	797
Upward Bound Project — Lock Haven .....	40	150	150
Vocational Educational Information Network — Millersville .....	184	250	250
Migrant Project — Millersville .....	428	1,050	1,050
Migrant Project — Shippensburg .....	216	675	675
Upward Bound — Bloomsburg .....	144	149	149
Upward Bound — East Stroudsburg .....	102	160	160
Head Start — Shippensburg .....	.....	225	225
Upward Bound — California .....	96	170	170
Nursing Continuing Education — Indiana .....	13	.....	.....
Upward Bound — Millersville .....	134	220	220
Upward Bound — Cheyney .....	97	114	114
General Community Programming — Cheyney .....	83	45	45
Upward Bound — Clarion .....	168	122	122
Sharp Project — Shippensburg .....	.....	103	103
Education of the Handicapped — Shippensburg .....	210	.....	.....
Energy Resource Center — Shippensburg .....	162	280	.....
Minor Federal Grants .....	2,323	3,600	3,429
Vocational Personnel Training — Indiana .....	475	650	650
CETA — Training — Bloomsburg .....	35	.....	.....
CETA — Training — Clarion .....	30	.....	.....
Institutional Aid — Bloomsburg .....	.....	400	.....
HEA Administration Edinboro .....	.....	500	.....
Advanced Nurse Training — Indiana .....	.....	192	.....
Institutional Aid Millersville .....	.....	720	.....
Head Start Lock Haven .....	.....	110	110
<b>Other Funds*:</b>			
Tuition, Fees, and Grants .....	158,281	181,222	186,901
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 384,661</b>	<b>\$ 427,348</b>	<b>\$ 435,373</b>

\*Effective July 1, 1983, when the State System of Higher Education is formed, Federal funds will no longer be appropriated. Federal and Other funds are shown here for informational purposes only and are not carried forward to any summaries.

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Higher Education of the Disadvantaged</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 4,526	\$ 4,869	\$ 5,112

Provides grants to institutions of higher education for special programs for disadvantaged students.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Higher Education of the Disadvantaged .....	<u>\$ 4,526*</u>	<u>\$ 4,869*</u>	<u>\$ 5,112</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>State Aid to Students — Higher Education Assistance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 92,508	\$ 99,167	\$ 99,783

The Commonwealth's scholarship and loan program is administered through the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency. It provides scholarships to qualified students of the Commonwealth who need financial assistance to attend postsecondary institutions of higher learning, and guarantees loans made for the purpose of assisting residents in meeting their expenses of higher education. Matching funds are provided to assist students in securing grants and loans from the Federal Government.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Transfers to Higher Education Assistance Agency:			
Scholarships .....	\$ 73,468	\$ 80,147	\$ 80,147
Student Aid Funds — Matching .....	1,980	2,120	2,120
State Jobs Program .....			250
Administration — Grants .....	1,814	1,500	1,250
Institutional Assistance Grants .....	15,246	15,400	16,016
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 92,508</u>	<u>\$ 99,167</u>	<u>\$ 99,783</u>

\*Reflects the transfer of funds to administer the grant program to the Department of Education, General Government Operations appropriation. The amounts transferred were: \$189,000 in 1981-82 and \$205,000 in 1982-83.

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Ethnic Heritage Studies</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 99	\$ 100	\$ 100

Provides grants for support of ethnic heritage studies centers at the University of Pittsburgh and Balch Institute.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Ethnic Heritage Studies .....	<u>\$ 99</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Schools for Talented Students</b>			
State Funds .....	.....	\$ 368	\$ 468
Other Funds .....	.....	80	50
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	.....	<u>\$ 448</u>	<u>\$ 518</u>

Provides funds to support two summer schools for exceptionally talented high school students.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Pennsylvania School for the Sciences .....	.....	\$ 100	\$ 150
Governor's School for the Arts .....	.....	268	268
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Private Contributions .....	.....	80	50
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	.....	<u>\$ 448</u>	<u>\$ 468</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Math and Science Instructional Development</b>			
State Funds .....	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>\$      300</u>

Provides funds for programs to improve the quality of math and science instruction received by elementary and secondary students. Three programs are involved: student loan forgiveness for students with math and science backgrounds who become teachers, in-service training for current math and science teachers, and business and industry involvement in math and science instruction in schools.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Math and Science Instructional Development .....	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>\$      300</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>State Aid to Universities, Colleges and Other Institutions</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 340,951	\$ 360,635	\$ 367,212

Provides aid to the State-related universities: Pennsylvania State University, University of Pittsburgh, Temple University and Lincoln University and to non-State-related universities, colleges and other institutions of learning for maintenance, instructional programs, research and extension services.

**Pennsylvania State University**

The Pennsylvania State University receives aid for academic services which provide resident education at the undergraduate and graduate levels leading to associate, baccalaureate, masters, doctors and certain professional degrees; for continuing and extension education for research activities at University Park; for medical education programs at the Hershey Medical Center, for twenty Commonwealth campuses and graduate centers throughout the State and for the Elizabethtown Children's Hospital.

**University of Pittsburgh**

Receives aid for academic services which provide resident education at the undergraduate and graduate levels leading to associate, baccalaureate, masters, doctors and certain professional degrees including medicine and dentistry; for continuing education; and for research activities.

**Temple University**

Receives aid for academic services which provide resident education at the undergraduate and graduate levels leading to associate, baccalaureate, masters, doctors and certain professional degrees including medicine, for extension services, and for research activities.

**Lincoln University**

The Commonwealth provides aid to Lincoln University to maintain resident instruction in liberal arts programs and certain professional degree programs. Lincoln is currently engaged with Hahnemann Medical College and Princeton University in cooperative degree programs designed to produce physicians in six years and continuum — A.B. through Ph. D. — degree graduate engineers.

**Non-State Related Universities and Colleges**

Twelve non-State-related colleges and universities currently receive aid from this program. These institutions offer degree and professional programs in the arts and sciences, technology, agriculture, law, medicine, allied health, optometry and podiatry.

**Other Non-State-Related Institutions of Learning**

Provides assistance to four institutions of secondary and postsecondary education conducting programs in manual training, industrial arts and agricultural science.

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	1983-84
	Actual	1982-83 Available	Budget
<b>State-Related Universities</b>			
Pennsylvania State University .....	\$ 135,439	\$ 143,481	\$ 146,377
University of Pittsburgh .....	73,930	78,235	79,741
Temple University .....	82,411	87,083	88,714
Lincoln University .....	4,084	4,441	4,527
Total-State-Related Universities .....	\$ 295,864	\$ 313,240	\$ 319,359

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	1983-84
	Actual	1982-83 Available	Budget
<b>Non-State-Related Universities and Colleges</b>			
Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture....	\$ 307	\$ 307	\$ 307
Drexel University .....	3,940	4,079	4,079
Hahnemann Medical College .....	3,380	3,707	3,778
Thomas Jefferson University .....	5,781	6,092	6,176
The Medical College of Pennsylvania .....	2,231	2,349	2,391
University of Pennsylvania .....	21,787	22,892	23,077
Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine .....	700	742	742
Pennsylvania College of Optometry .....	854	905	905
Philadelphia College of Art .....	461	461	461
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science .....	405	405	405
Philadelphia College of Performing Arts .....	107	107	107
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine .....	3,585	3,800	3,876
Total — Non-State-Related Universities and Colleges .....	\$ 43,538	\$ 45,846	\$ 46,304

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	1983-84
	Actual	1982-83 Available	Budget
<b>Non-State-Related Institutions</b>			
Berean Training and Industrial School .....	\$ 659	\$ 659	\$ 659
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School .....	687	687	687
Johnson School of Technology .....	148	148	148
Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades .....	55	55	55
Total — Non-State-Related Institutions .....	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,549

Source of Funds	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
<b>State-Related Universities</b>			
Pennsylvania State University — Educational and General .....	\$ 98,914	\$ 104,848	\$ 106,945
Pennsylvania State University-Student Aid .....	1,742	1,760	1,760
Pennsylvania State University — Research .....	9,009	9,550	9,741
Pennsylvania State University — Medical Programs ..	2,867	3,039	3,100
Pennsylvania State University — Agricultural Research .....	10,723	11,366	11,593
Pennsylvania State University — Agricultural Extension Services .....	9,074	9,618	9,810
Pennsylvania State University — Elizabethtown Children's Hospital .....	3,011*	3,200	3,328
Pennsylvania State University — Soil Survey .....	99	100	100
Subtotal — Pennsylvania State University .....	\$ 135,439	\$ 143,481	\$ 146,377
University of Pittsburgh — Educational and General ..	\$ 65,746	\$ 69,691	\$ 71,085
University of Pittsburgh — Student Aid .....	2,931	2,960	2,960
University of Pittsburgh — Medical Programs .....	4,016	4,285	4,371
University of Pittsburgh — Dental Clinic .....	683	724	738
University of Pittsburgh — Titusville Campus .....	554	575	587
Subtotal — University of Pittsburgh .....	\$ 73,930	\$ 78,235	\$ 79,741
Temple University — Educational and General .....	\$ 70,884	\$ 75,137	\$ 76,640
Temple University — Student Aid .....	2,988	3,018	3,018
Temple University — Medical Programs .....	5,381	5,704	5,818
Temple University — Dental Clinics .....	683	724	738
Temple University — Hospital .....	2,475	2,500	2,500
Subtotal .....	\$ 82,411	\$ 87,083	\$ 88,714
Lincoln University — Educational and General .....	\$ 3,762	\$ 4,108	\$ 4,190
Lincoln University — Student Aid .....	149	150	150
Lincoln University-Human Services .....	173	183	187
Subtotal .....	\$ 4,084	\$ 4,441	\$ 4,527

\*Actually appropriated to the Department of Health

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds (continued)</b>			
<b>Appropriations:(continued)</b>			
<b>Non-State-Related Universities and Colleges</b>			
Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture .....	\$ 307	\$ 307	\$ 307
Drexel University .....	3,940	4,079	4,079
Hahnemann Medical College—Medical Programs .....	3,205	3,532	3,603
Hahnemann Medical College—Allied Health Program .....	175	175	175
The Thomas Jefferson University—Medical Programs .....	3,895	4,206	4,290
The Thomas Jefferson University—Allied Health Programs .....	1,886	1,886	1,886
The Medical College of Pennsylvania—Medical Programs .....	1,973	2,091	2,133
The Medical College of Pennsylvania—Allied Health Programs .....	258	258	258
University of Pennsylvania—Instruction .....	7,502	7,577	7,577
University of Pennsylvania—Dental Clinics .....	683	724	738
University of Pennsylvania—Medical Programs .....	2,940	3,116	3,178
University of Pennsylvania—School of Veterinary Medicine .....	5,120	5,427	5,536
University of Pennsylvania—New Bolton .....	1,188	1,500	1,500
University of Pennsylvania—Student Aid .....	3,760	3,798	3,798
University of Pennsylvania—Food and Animal Clinics .....	594	750	750
Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine .....	700	742	742
Pennsylvania College of Optometry .....	854	905	905
Philadelphia College of Art .....	461	461	461
Philadelphia College of Textiles Science .....	405	405	405
Philadelphia College of Performing Arts .....	107	107	107
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine .....	3,585	3,800	3,876
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 43,538</u>	<u>\$ 45,846</u>	<u>\$ 46,304</u>
<b>Non-State-Related Institutions</b>			
Berean Training and Industrial School— Maintenance .....	\$ 559	\$ 559	\$ 559
Berean Training and Industrial School—Rental Payments .....	100	100	100
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School—Maintenance .....	687	687	687
Johnson School of Technology .....	148	148	148
Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades .....	55	55	55
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 1,549</u>	<u>\$ 1,549</u>	<u>\$ 1,549</u>
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 340,951</u>	<u>\$ 360,635</u>	<u>\$ 367,212</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Safe Driving Course</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,024	\$ 2,834	\$ 2,706
Federal Funds .....	262	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	.....	101	10
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,286</b>	<b>\$ 2,935</b>	<b>\$ 2,716</b>

Through financial and technical aid, assists school districts in the establishment and operation of a standardized driver education program; examines, inspects and licenses private training schools and instructors. Grants are made to public high schools in the amount of \$35 for each student completing a standard driver education program.

Promotes various highway safety programs through the elementary schools and through publication of bulletins and other materials. Activities include bicycle safety, safety education for school bus drivers, and the training and maintenance of school patrols. Also analyzes and improves driver education courses of study for secondary school pupils and adults.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Safe Driving Course .....	\$ 3,024	\$ 2,834	\$ 2,706
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Highway Safety Education .....	6	.....	.....
Highway Safety Films .....	103	.....	.....
Training Driver Education Teachers .....	3	.....	.....
Safety Education — Beltman Program .....	100	.....	.....
Bicyclist Guide .....	50	.....	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Revised Driver Education Curriculum .....	.....	25	10
AL-COHOL .....	.....	76	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,286</b>	<b>\$ 2,935</b>	<b>\$ 2,716</b>

**Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
Higher Education Act of 1965:			
Community Services Program — Title I .....	\$ 283	\$ 23	.....
Career Education Incentive .....	319	299	.....
Elementary and Secondary Education Act:			
Education of Children of Low-Income Families —			
Title I .....	128,219	120,753	\$128,844
Consolidation of Certain Educational Programs			
— Title IV .....	11,834	.....	.....
Education of the Handicapped — Title VI .....	34,430	39,112	39,112
Adult Basic Education .....	5,620	4,970	5,123
LEAA Interest on Federal Funds .....	26	25	25
Library Services — Extension, Development, and			
Improvement .....	2,402	2,471	2,371
Library Services — Humanities .....	88	.....	.....
Education of Handicapped .....	841	325	.....
Gifted and Talented .....	119	.....	.....
Vocational Education Act .....	36,763	33,956	33,380
Additional Dormitory Rental Fees .....	2,712	2,712	2,712
Additional Dormitory Rental Fees—Reserve for			
Contingencies and Capital Replacement .....	867	1,000	1,000
Additional Dormitory Rental Fees:			
Reserve for Furniture and Equipment .....	724	1,000	1,000
Food Nutrition Services .....	103,965	104,000	104,000
Comprehensive Employment and Training Act .....	6,485	4,514	4,284
Transition Programs — Refugee Children .....	2,797	1,000	1,000
 TOTAL .....	 <u>\$ 338,494</u>	 <u>\$ 316,160</u>	 <u>\$ 322,851</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 7,879	\$ 8,476	\$ 7,928	\$ 8,245	\$ 8,575	\$ 8,918	\$ 9,275
<b>General Instruction</b> . . . . .	\$1,402,056	\$1,476,143	\$1,534,929	\$1,677,524	\$1,831,072	\$2,058,203	\$2,169,591
General Preschool Education . . . . .	79,645	90,366	97,355	113,498	127,983	147,306	156,624
General Elementary and Secondary Education . . . . .	1,322,411	1,385,777	1,437,574	1,564,026	1,703,089	1,910,897	2,012,967
<b>Special Education</b> . . . . .	\$ 548,685	\$ 612,602	\$ 634,999	\$ 694,671	\$ 762,043	\$ 848,957	\$ 907,993
Mentally Handicapped Education . . . . .	186,955	212,816	217,313	234,014	251,788	274,446	291,246
Physically Handicapped Education . . . . .	256,114	285,877	297,691	328,963	363,082	405,674	437,546
Gifted and Talented Education . . . . .	105,616	113,909	119,995	131,694	147,173	169,037	179,201
<b>Compensatory Programs</b> . . . . .	\$ 301,861	\$ 304,719	\$ 315,584	\$ 357,932	\$ 398,730	\$ 460,811	\$ 495,355
Compensatory Preschool Education . . . . .	18,969	18,000	18,313	22,856	25,101	28,403	30,089
Compensatory Elementary and Secondary Education . . . . .	282,892	286,719	297,271	335,076	373,629	432,408	465,266
<b>Vocational Education</b> . . . . .	\$ 339,521	\$ 345,952	\$ 380,915	\$ 421,107	\$ 462,073	\$ 521,543	\$ 555,827
Vocational Secondary Education . . . . .	306,591	310,283	340,771	378,311	417,060	476,183	507,985
Postsecondary Vocational Education . . . . .	30,422	32,920	35,782	37,771	39,878	40,110	42,472
Community Education . . . . .	2,508	2,749	4,362	5,025	5,135	5,250	5,370
<b>Higher Education</b> . . . . .	\$ 693,011	\$ 734,171	\$ 750,717	\$ 793,863	\$ 839,634	\$ 888,027	\$ 941,338
Agriculture and Natural Resources . . . . .	3,399	3,513	3,587	3,790	4,014	4,250	4,502
Arts, Humanities and Letters . . . . .	34,600	36,467	36,981	39,070	41,284	43,630	46,114
Business Management, Commerce and Data Processing . . . . .	43,460	46,792	48,242	51,060	54,044	57,206	60,556
Education . . . . .	41,513	42,945	43,352	45,944	48,696	51,606	54,691
Engineering and Architecture . . . . .	20,864	23,001	23,448	24,799	26,229	27,745	29,349
Health Sciences, Health Professions and Biological Sciences . . . . .	63,571	67,024	68,291	71,952	75,813	79,851	84,110
Human Services and Public Affairs . . . . .	16,187	16,521	16,964	17,968	19,027	20,153	21,344
Physical Sciences, Earth Sciences, Mathematics and Military Science . . . . .	17,123	18,195	18,605	19,704	20,867	22,104	23,411
Social Sciences and Area Studies . . . . .	25,974	27,045	27,540	29,151	30,857	32,663	34,578
Interdisciplinary Studies . . . . .	7,296	7,738	8,100	8,582	9,094	9,636	10,209
Research . . . . .	9,293	9,179	9,332	9,889	10,476	11,104	11,765
Public and Community Services . . . . .	11,848	12,207	12,477	13,226	14,020	14,860	15,752
Institutional Support Services . . . . .	304,090	322,662	333,058	352,986	374,167	396,555	422,342
Professional Support Services . . . . .	2,286	2,399	2,257	2,345	2,437	2,533	2,633
Financial Assistance to Students . . . . .	91,507	98,483	98,483	103,397	108,609	114,131	119,982

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

(continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Protection of Persons and Property</b> .....	\$ 3,024	\$ 2,834	\$ 2,706	\$ 2,650	\$ 2,575	\$ 2,510	\$ 2,450
Highway Safety Education .....							
 <b>Economic Development and Income</b>							
<b>Maintenance</b> .....	\$ 9,164	\$ 10,739	\$ 14,735	\$ 16,498	\$ 17,225	\$ 17,996	\$ 18,813
Adult Employment Training Services ...	9,164	10,739	14,735	16,498	17,225	17,996	18,813
 <b>Recreation and Cultural Enrichment</b> .....	\$ 22,955	\$ 25,006	\$ 26,325	\$ 27,541	\$ 28,815	\$ 30,148	\$ 31,546
State Library Services .....	16,170	17,565	18,626	19,534	20,488	21,488	22,539
Public Television Services .....	6,785	7,441	7,699	8,007	8,327	8,660	9,007
 <b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$3,328,156</u>	<u>\$3,520,642</u>	<u>\$3,668,838</u>	<u>\$3,900,031</u>	<u>\$4,350,742</u>	<u>\$4,837,113</u>	<u>\$5,132,188</u>

**Summary of Enrollments in Pennsylvania  
Elementary and Secondary and Vocational Education  
1981-82 to 1987-88**

Program Category	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Instruction</b>							
General Preschool Education . . . . .	123,853	129,670	128,280	134,150	135,060	136,470	137,240
General Elementary and Secondary Education . . . . .	1,413,750	1,367,730	1,329,210	1,291,780	1,267,490	1,247,180	1,229,680
<b>PROGRAM CATEGORY TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>1,537,603</b>	<b>1,497,400</b>	<b>1,457,490</b>	<b>1,425,930</b>	<b>1,402,550</b>	<b>1,383,650</b>	<b>1,366,920</b>
<b>Special Education</b>							
Mentally Handicapped Education . . . . .	58,445	58,300	58,250	58,000	56,800	56,000	54,500
Physically Handicapped Education . . . . .	126,648	126,700	127,700	127,950	127,900	127,850	127,850
Gifted and Talented Education . . . . .	70,956	69,000	68,500	68,000	67,000	67,000	67,000
<b>PROGRAM CATEGORY TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>256,049</b>	<b>254,000</b>	<b>254,450</b>	<b>253,950</b>	<b>251,700</b>	<b>250,850</b>	<b>249,350</b>
<b>Compensatory Programs</b>							
Compensatory Preschool Education . . . . .	15,000	14,000	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500
Compensatory Elementary and Secondary Education . . . . .	240,000	223,000	215,000	215,000	215,000	215,000	215,000
<b>PROGRAM CATEGORY TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>255,000</b>	<b>237,000</b>	<b>228,500</b>	<b>228,500</b>	<b>228,500</b>	<b>228,500</b>	<b>228,500</b>
<b>Vocational Education</b>							
Vocational Secondary Education . . . . .	183,400	179,400	175,400	171,500	168,500	165,500	162,500
Postsecondary Education . . . . .	72,000	73,000	73,000	74,000	74,000	75,000	75,000
Community Education . . . . .	39,968	36,600	36,650	36,650	36,650	36,650	36,650
<b>PROGRAM CATEGORY TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>295,368</b>	<b>289,000</b>	<b>285,050</b>	<b>282,150</b>	<b>279,150</b>	<b>277,150</b>	<b>274,150</b>

**General Administration and Support**

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 7,879	\$ 8,476	\$ 8,106	\$ 8,430	\$ 8,768	\$ 9,118	\$ 9,483
Federal Funds .....	4,603	5,986	5,322	5,034	5,089	5,148	5,208
Other Funds .....	22	108	113	113	113	113	113
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$12,504</b>	<b>\$14,570</b>	<b>\$13,541</b>	<b>\$13,577</b>	<b>\$13,970</b>	<b>\$14,379</b>	<b>\$14,804</b>

**Program Analysis:**

General Administration and Support provides for the administrative and overhead systems which support the operations of programs necessary for the achievement of Commonwealth and Agency objectives. The success or failure of these supportive efforts can only be indirectly reflected by the effectiveness of the activities they support. A primary concern of the Commonwealth and each agency is to minimize these administrative costs in relation

to the costs of provided services.

In addition to including the executive offices of the Department of Education, budget, publication and legal offices, this program also provides staff support to the State Board of Education and other administrative boards and commissions. These include boards for private, academic, business, trade and correspondence schools, and the Professional Standards and Practices Commission.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 7,879	\$ 8,476	\$ 8,106	\$ 8,430	\$ 8,768	\$ 9,118	\$ 9,483
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 7,879</b>	<b>\$ 8,476</b>	<b>\$ 8,106</b>	<b>\$ 8,430</b>	<b>\$ 8,768</b>	<b>\$ 9,118</b>	<b>\$ 9,483</b>

**General Preschool Education**

OBJECTIVE: To prepare four and five year old children with the social, physical and communication skills necessary to learn effectively in their ensuing years of school.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 79,645	\$ 90,366	\$ 97,355	\$113,498	\$127,983	\$147,306	\$156,624
Federal Funds .....	78	96	88	86	86	88	89
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 79,723</b>	<b>\$ 90,462</b>	<b>\$ 97,443</b>	<b>\$113,584</b>	<b>\$128,069</b>	<b>\$147,394</b>	<b>\$156,713</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Total population of five year olds .....	145,040	150,350	148,400	154,550	155,500	156,980	157,980
Enrollments .....	123,853	129,670	128,280	134,150	135,060	136,470	137,240
Transition class enrollment .....	1,571	1,524	1,478	1,434	1,391	1,333	1,293

**Program Analysis:**

The largest part of the general pre-school program is the kindergarten program operated by all but five school districts in the Commonwealth. Attendance, which is not compulsory, consists of five year olds and a small number of four year olds. The program is available at local option in public and nonpublic schools.

Because of budgetary constraints and declining enrollment experienced by many school districts in the public sector, the Department of Education has established a criteria that will allow districts to initiate a kindergarten program which would be an exception to the 180 day requirement. The program, Alternative Day Kindergartening, is operating on a three-year approval basis.

Educators have established that these programs are successful in preparing children for elementary schools — students with preschool experience have a lower first grade failure rate than those who do not. In one study the proportion of first graders who were not promoted to second grade dropped by an average of 12 percent after preschool programs were implemented. In the State as a whole about six percent of all first graders are not promoted. Several districts also reported an approximate doubling of first grade reading achievement after preschool education was implemented.

The population of five year olds in Pennsylvania has begun to increase; from 1981-82 to the end of the projection period it will increase by almost nine percent. About 85 percent of the five year old population is enrolled in general preschool programs; that group will increase to 87 percent by the end of the projection period in response to a decline in the Federally funded compensatory education program. The increase in population and the shift from compensatory programs will result in an enrollment increase of almost 11 percent over the projection period.

Results from recent national studies re-emphasize the importance of early educational experiences for young children in increasing their potential for learning, especially when these early learning experiences take place both in the home and in a school program. Increasing recognition is being given to the fact that parents play a very important role in the early years of their children's development. Projects developed by educational personnel, including information sharing with parents as well as programs for their children, suggest that this sort of effort is extremely helpful to both children and parents. The Department of Education supports these programs, and is developing material and resources for districts which are planning parent training programs.

General Preschool Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

In some cases, children who upon completion of kindergarten are found to need additional help before grade one are placed in transition classes. This is an interim program that combines kindergarten and first grade instruction for a year. Although enrollment in the transition program reflects an increase over last year's estimate in the 1981-82 and 1982-83 years, enrollment in these programs are expected to continue to decline in both absolute numbers and as a percentage of total preschool enroll-

ments in future years.

An indication of the positive response to this program is that one more school district added kindergarten in September of 1980 lowering to five the number of districts without preschool programs. Local decision makers evidently are sufficiently impressed with kindergarten's potential to accept the expense of adding it to their instructional program.

Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 60	\$ 65	\$ 61	\$ 64	\$ 66	\$ 69	\$ 72
Basic Instruction Subsidy . . . . .	43,562	48,834	53,283	63,952	73,664	88,894	95,040
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements . . . . .	8,010	8,555	8,884	9,425	9,715	10,005	10,150
Pupil Transportation . . . . .	7,830	9,054	9,832	11,105	12,133	13,245	14,244
Nonpublic Pupil Transportation . . . . .	280	360	450	434	461	489	511
Intermediate Units . . . . .	521	564	583	646	693	742	783
School Employees' Social Security . . . . .	5,276	6,248	6,850	7,737	8,454	9,229	9,924
School Employees' Retirement Fund:							
Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts . . . . .	14,106	16,376	17,412	20,135	22,797	24,633	25,900
Philadelphia Settlement . . . . .		310					
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$ 79,645</u>	<u>\$ 90,366</u>	<u>\$ 97,355</u>	<u>\$113,498</u>	<u>\$127,983</u>	<u>\$147,306</u>	<u>\$156,624</u>

**General Elementary and Secondary Education**

OBJECTIVE: To provide general population students with the skills, attitudes and abilities needed for effective living in our complex society.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$1,322,411	\$1,385,777	\$1,437,604	\$1,564,026	\$1,703,089	\$1,910,897	\$2,012,967
Federal Funds .....	2,422	21,894	22,015	21,974	21,998	22,024	22,050
Other Funds .....	12,388	372	73	73	73	73	73
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$1,337,221</b>	<b>\$1,408,043</b>	<b>\$1,459,742</b>	<b>\$1,586,073</b>	<b>\$1,725,160</b>	<b>\$1,932,994</b>	<b>\$2,035,090</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Public school enrollments in this program ..	1,074,670	1,027,730	986,380	946,280	915,260	888,060	865,210
Nonpublic school enrollments in this program .....	339,080	340,000	342,830	345,500	352,230	359,120	364,470
Average instructional cost per public school pupil .....	\$1,878	\$2,066	\$2,275	\$2,500	\$2,750	\$3,025	\$3,325
High school graduates .....	110,110	103,940	96,830	92,730	89,220	89,640	93,520
Graduates enrolling in business, technical or college programs .....	60,378	56,994	52,153	49,174	47,288	47,501	49,575

**Program Analysis:**

General elementary and secondary education refers to the majority of basic education school enrollments; it is composed of general and college preparatory curricula for pupils who are not disadvantaged, handicapped or enrolled in vocational training.

The Commonwealth's birth rate is expected to increase slightly in the next few years but decreases in public school population resulting from decreases in the birth rate from 1970 to 1976 will continue until 1985 in elementary schools and later in secondary schools. On the other hand, nonpublic school enrollments are projected to increase slightly through the projection period. This increase, although averaging only 1.5 percent a year between 1983-84 and 1987-88, represents a shift in enrollments to nonpublic schools, particularly the various Christian schools.

The measures of high school graduates and graduates enrolling in business, technical or college programs, which reflect both public and nonpublic enrollments show a small increase in the final years of the projection. This increase runs counter to the general decline in enrollment and reflects the effect of the size of the current classes which

will be graduating in 1987-88 and general fluctuations in class sizes. There is no evidence to suggest that this increase represents the beginning of a trend. A major problem for many school districts is adjustment to the lower enrollment level when staff and physical plant levels are not in relationship to needs.

While it is understood that in some cases it is difficult to keep costs in line, there must be a collective effort to plan within sensible funding expectations. Staffing and expenditure levels can be controlled although that requires some difficult decisions. Data collected by the Department of Education indicates that total staff including administrators and other professional personnel has increased from 53.7 per one thousand students in 1970-71 to 68.0 in 1981-82.

From 1982-83 to 1983-84 the average instructional expenditure per weighted average daily membership (WADM) will increase from \$2,066 to \$2,275 or 10.1 percent due to increased local costs and a decrease of 75,000 WADMs. It is projected that future year increases in expenditures per WADM will be roughly 10 percent annually. For

## General Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

the Commonwealth to achieve the desired 50 percent funding level, such increases in instructional expenditures should be limited to 7 percent per WADM.

A major portion of the funds in general elementary secondary education are those for pupil transportation. The cost of the pupil transportation subsidy has been the source of much debate in recent years both in terms of Commonwealth and school district support. The Office of Administration through the Bureau of Management Services and the Department of Education have recently undertaken major studies of this subsidy. These studies have raised serious questions about the data used to calculate this subsidy as well as questions concerning the equitability of the subsidy formula. The results of these studies will lead to changes in the data used to administer this subsidy as well as the subsidy itself.

Major concerns of the Commonwealth with regard to elementary and secondary education are general educational quality, effective management of schools, teacher effectiveness, and community participation in schools.

Initiatives have been developed to address these concerns, including a School Improvement initiative which requires each district to develop long-range plans on a school building level, with participation by members of the community. Districts are asked to examine the status of programs and services in each building and to develop, implement and evaluate action plans which address priority building needs. Districts are also asked to examine their status from a management perspective and to develop, implement and evaluate action plans which address priority management needs. The emphasis on programs and services and district management are intended to be the two primary aspects of Long-Range Planning for School Improvement.

The Department of Education has developed a Management Assistance Resource Team to provide on-site management assistance and resource networking for school districts. Progress is also underway in revising the school accounting system in Pennsylvania with the goal of full implementation by 1984-85.

The Department of Education has also undertaken a review of the teacher preparation and certification process and will recommend substantial reform designed to assure an adequate supply of good teachers later in this decade, particularly in areas related to advanced technology.

Using technology in education is also a major priority because the use of technology will improve instruction, increase management effectiveness, and better prepare young people for the advanced technological age which is upon us. Some major accomplishments in the technology initiative include computer cataloging of nonprint resources, development of an electronic data processing multi-year plan, development of in-service programs in

microcomputers, development of a special education child-tracking system, State library user services, the use of a number of teleconferences, the equipping of a television studio, and a PENN\*LINK computer network pilot project with school districts and intermediate units.

There is evidence to suggest that the Commonwealth's focus in these areas is beginning to be reflected in student achievement. From 1981 to 1982, Pennsylvania high school seniors increased their average verbal SAT scores by three points, compared with a two point national increase, and increased their average math SAT scores by two points, compared with a one point national increase. In addition, results on the Educational Quality Assessment are quite encouraging. Between 1978 and 1981, of the 14 areas measured at grade five, all mean scores showed an increase, except for one. Of the 13 higher scores, the cognitive areas improved the most. At grade eight, 11 of the 14 mean scores were higher in 1981 than in 1978, and of the 11 higher scores, the cognitive areas increased the most. For students in grade eleven, half the items showed increases in mean scores, while the other half showed decreases. And although these scores do not show an upward pattern as evidenced in the fifth and eighth grade data, they also do not reflect the downward trend frequently reported by many nationwide test results.

Despite the significant changes in the past few years, Pennsylvania has kept its commitment to basic education by continuing to provide more than half the cost of operating the public schools. This budget for 1983-84 continues that commitment.

Act 115 of 1982 revised the method for distribution of funds under the Basic Instruction Subsidy (BIS). Along with changing the vocational secondary education subsidy and combining funding with the BIS, Act 115 created the Equalized Supplement for Student Learning (ESSL) which distributes yearly increases in the BIS to school districts on a local wealth (aid ratio) and weighted average daily membership (WADMS) basis. This subsidy revision was designed to increase the equity of the current subsidy system and to provide greater flexibility in distributing resources at the local level.

The 1983-84 budget continues in the direction set by Act 115. A total of \$1,742,515,000 is recommended for the Basic Instruction Subsidy, which includes the combined funds formerly appropriated separately for the Basic Instruction Subsidy, Vocational Secondary Education and the Equalized Supplement for Student Learning. There are a variety of options available to the Legislature in allocating the funds provided including the provisions of Act 115. The Department of Education will provide the technical expertise necessary to allow the Legislature to examine the ramifications of the alternative distribution proposals made by the Legislature.

General Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

A program revision to reduce school district costs for school employe retirement is included in the budget. The employer contribution to the school retirement fund is reduced from 17.06 percent to 15.06 percent; the school district share decreases from 8.53 percent to 7.53 percent, a savings of \$36 million. These funding changes will maintain the stability of the retirement system until long term corrections to cost expansion are made. This issue is further discussed in the Retirement Cost Containment program revision in the State Employes Retirement section of this volume.

The 1983-84 Budget also contains funds for a Program Revision in the area of math and science education in elementary and secondary schools. The Program Revision is directed at ensuring that students in Pennsylvania have the quality math and science background which will be necessary to deal with the technologies of the future. The total Program Revision of \$300,000 will consist of three programs; a student loan forgiveness program directed at students with math and science backgrounds who become

teachers; an in-service program for current math and science teachers designed to enhance the skills of these teachers; and a program to increase business involvement in teaching math and science in schools. Details of the Program Revision for Math and Science Instructional Development follow this program analysis.

Federal funds for the budget year and thereafter shown in the recommended program costs for this program indicate the result of the change to the Federal block grant. Funds previously budgeted as restricted receipts, including basic skills grants, ESEA Title IV, and career education and funds previously granted directly from the Federal government to school districts are included in the appropriation of Federal funds of \$17,367,000 for 1983-84. Those funds will be distributed to the school districts by a formula based on enrollment as modified by the high cost factors of poverty and sparsity and for two special projects in school improvement and technology. The Federal block grant for education is discussed further in Volume 1.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 2,151	\$ 2,346	\$ 2,213	\$ 2,302	\$ 2,394	\$ 2,489	\$ 2,589
Scotland School for Veterans Children . . . . .	4,935	5,290	5,311	5,523	5,744	5,974	6,213
Basic Instruction Subsidy . . . . .	893,029	931,101	972,840	1,081,364	1,195,956	1,386,744	1,471,765
Math and Science Instructional Development . . . . .			300	312	324	337	351
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements . . . . .	84,904	83,955	83,455	81,635	80,620	79,605	78,880
Pupil Transportation . . . . .	82,994	87,522	92,352	96,186	100,690	105,388	110,693
Nonpublic Pupil Transportation . . . . .	3,248	3,480	4,228	3,763	3,828	3,893	3,973
Payments in Lieu of Taxes . . . . .	49	50	50	50	50	50	50
Intermediate Units . . . . .	5,519	5,536	5,480	5,598	5,750	5,905	6,085
School Employes' Social Security . . . . .	55,928	61,316	64,348	67,019	70,157	73,428	77,126
School Employes' Retirement Fund: Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts . . . . .	149,522	160,703	163,553	174,393	189,179	195,993	201,280
Former Teachers' Account . . . . .	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Services to Nonpublic Schools . . . . .	29,192	30,643	32,157	34,409	36,815	39,395	42,151
Textbooks for Nonpublic Schools . . . . .	7,477	7,445	7,450	7,525	7,598	7,674	7,751
Student Supplies for Nonpublic Schools . . . . .	3,281	3,480	3,652	3,762	3,799	3,837	3,875
Education Radio and Television Grants . . . . .	178	180	180	180	180	180	180
Philadelphia Settlement . . . . .		2,725					
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$1,322,411</b>	<b>\$1,385,777</b>	<b>\$1,437,604</b>	<b>\$1,564,026</b>	<b>\$1,703,089</b>	<b>\$1,910,897</b>	<b>\$2,012,967</b>

**General Elementary and Secondary Education  
Program Revision: Math and Science Instructional Development**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....			\$ 300	\$ 312	\$ 324	\$ 337	\$ 351

**Program Analysis:**

Adequate preparation of all students in the critical areas of science and mathematics is essential to Pennsylvania's future economic development. At the same time math and science education at the public school level is in a near crisis situation both nationally and within the Commonwealth. Teachers of science and mathematics are being hired away by industry at higher salaries, practicing teachers are rapidly becoming outdated in their scientific and technical knowledge, many newly trained science and mathematics teachers do not actually enter teaching, but accept employment in industry and fewer bright high school students are entering training to be math or science teachers.

A number of conclusions concerning the state of math and science instruction in Pennsylvania's public schools can be drawn from Department of Education data.

- 1) A significant number of math and science classrooms are under the supervision of unprepared teachers operating under emergency certificates. There were 174 emergency certificates issued statewide in 1981-82 to teach various math and science disciplines.
- 2) The current number of teachers being prepared to teach science and mathematics would be adequate to replace teachers lost (except in physics) if all these persons entered teaching. However the data indicates that only one-third of the people who receive certification from Pennsylvania institutions in math and science instruction actually go on to teach in Pennsylvania schools.
- 3) Most science and mathematics teachers currently employed by Pennsylvania schools have between six and twenty years of service. Forty percent of the current teachers of math and science have 16 or more years of service in the schools. Given the low rate at which teachers are entering the field, there could be a crisis in

the future as older teachers retire and no replacements are available. In addition, pending changes in curriculum requirements will increase the minimum number of math and science courses for high school students from two to five, which will require an increased number of math and science teachers.

This Program Revision is being proposed to cope with these problems and consists of three components: a student loan forgiveness program, an in-service training program, and a public/private partnership in math and science instruction.

The student loan forgiveness program will be developed in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency and will employ recently enacted bond funded student loan legislation to encourage students to enroll in math and science education programs in Pennsylvania and encourage certified graduates in math and science areas to enter teaching. It is envisioned that loans will be granted to eligible students in math and science education programs at below market interest rates, and that one year of a student's loan will be cancelled for each year that the student teaches math or science in a Pennsylvania school.

The in-service training program will be directed at the seventy-six percent of the Commonwealth's science and math teachers who are presently in their sixth to twenty-fifth year of service. Because of the rapidly changing nature of science and technology the skills and knowledge base of these instructors is rapidly out dated. In-service training programs specifically designed for the needs of local teachers will be developed throughout the Commonwealth on a regional basis. The objective of the program is to update the skills, knowledge, and competencies of half of the 1500 secondary science teachers in the Commonwealth each year.

**General Elementary and Secondary Education  
Program Revision: Math and Science Instructional Development (Continued)**

**Program Analysis (Continued):**

The public/private partnership program will be designed to encourage corporate scientists, engineers, mathematicians and other qualified individuals to teach in secondary schools under the supervision of a certified teacher as part of an "Adopt-A-School" program. One of the objectives of this program is to expose secondary school students to highly specialized math and science instruction that is

beyond the capacity of current school staff. The program would be designed to inform businesses and industry of the need for their assistance in math and science instruction and to facilitate the development of ongoing cooperative arrangements between the private sector and schools at the local level.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND								
Math and Science								
Instructional Development . . . . .				\$ 300	\$ 312	\$ 324	\$ 337	\$ 351

## SPECIAL EDUCATION CATEGORY ANALYSIS

In the 1970's special education experienced recognition and growth unprecedented in its history. Pennsylvania recognized the right to education of every handicapped child in 1972 when the Pennsylvania Association of Retarded Citizens and the Commonwealth entered into a consent decree establishing that right. More recently Federal legislation made the mandate national and established regulations and reporting requirements for the monitoring and study of the results.

Special education in the 1980's is concentrating heavily on utilizing advances in technology to refine programs and services delivery for exceptional children. Emphasis is now being placed on streamlining procedures in relation to the instruction of special education such as the tracking system for exceptional persons, curriculum development and updates in special education, adherence to basic rights of students through the auditing/monitoring process and delivery of statewide inservice training on technology in special education.

Special education currently serves about 263,000 pupils in Pennsylvania in school districts, intermediate units, approved private schools, and in institutions operated by the Departments of Health and Welfare.

Placement in approved private schools is intended to supplement the public system by serving as an option when the nature of the handicap makes education in the public system inappropriate. The Department of Education requires prior approval of private placement by public school officials and the department. Enrollments in these schools have slowed; a priority for the near future is evaluation and interpretation of the effectiveness of the educational programs in approved private schools and their role in relationship to the public system.

For the most part special education students have been identified and are being served by school district, intermediate unit and approved private school programs. Certain areas of service continue to be upgraded resulting in higher costs; they include programs for the trainable retarded, severely retarded and the multihandicapped. The complexities of their handicaps require employment of specialists, prosthetic devices, adaptive transportation, specialized equipment and special teaching materials. Additional program planning for these individuals will require multidisciplinary staffing which may create additional costs as will the effort to equip the regular classroom to deal with special needs such as visual, hearing and other physical handicaps.

The Department of Education participates in special education by providing direction, regulation, State funding allocation, and information services to educating agencies. As part of this participation, the Department of Education has placed special emphasis on the development of a tracking system for exception children, curriculum development, auditing and monitoring of special education and the use of technology in relation to exceptional children.

The tracking system for exceptional children utilizes state-of-the art computer hardware and software in providing information for Intermediate Unit-level and State-level decision makers as they manage Pennsylvania's complex special education programs. The system provides various Federal and State required student counts as well as the capability to produce adhoc reports which are required by planners at the State and local level. The tracking system contains safeguards to maintain the confidentiality of individual student information. The implementation of this computerized system has eliminated some of the data problems inherent in the previous manual system. As a result some change in the program measures for enrollments in physically and mentally handicapped programs and gifted and talented programs will be shown in the analyses which follow. The adjustments are not necessarily the result of a lesser or greater number of students being served but the result of the elimination of duplicate counts and the proper counting of enrollments by program. During the 1983-84 school year the tracking system will be refined to offer an even more sophisticated data base which will provide more definitive and responsive reporting and querying capabilities. In this way, district-level as well as Intermediate Unit and State-level administrators can have direct access to the mass of information essential to the management of special education responsibilities.

In the audit and monitoring area all 29 Intermediate Units and their 501 component school districts will have been audited by the spring of 1983. The audits are chaired by Bureau of Special Education personnel and conducted by third party teams of program professionals. The impact of the audit reports produced by these teams will be felt at the local level in terms of programs and service change to comply with State and Federal mandates and subsequent monitoring to see that such changes were implemented.

Curriculum development efforts and changes in special education have surfaced as a result of these statewide program audits which identify needs in terms of curriculum. Through field efforts in School Improvement and compliance mandates resulting from audits, many school districts and Intermediate Units are currently updating their special education curricula to fit a planned course of study model.

In all these efforts the latest technology is being employed. The use of computer hardware and software are evident in the tracking system. In addition statewide teleconferencing has been employed to promote the use of computer technology in special education programs.

Court action impacting special education continues to define and redefine program implementation. The United States Supreme Court (Board of Education, Hudson Central School District V. Rowley, 1982) recently rendered a decision on what constitutes an appropriate education. The decision affected a Pennsylvania suit (Grkman V. Scanlon) which is currently being reheard in Commonwealth Court and could result in a change in the definition and implementation of an appropriate education for exceptional children.

The Pennsylvania Association of Retarded Citizens V. Commonwealth Settlement Agreement continues to be implemented with regard to dealing with the education of severely and profoundly retarded citizens in Philadelphia. One outgrowth of this case so far has been the development of an urban model for educating this category of students. Over the next three years, the Department of Education is required to disseminate this model statewide.

Pending in Commonwealth Court are several cases with possible programmatic/fiscal implications. Bermudia Springs *et al.*, v. Commonwealth deals with the issue of the extent of school district control on Intermediate Unit decision making. The Appelbaum appeal to the State Supreme Court to force the Commonwealth Court to consider the case which deals with the legality of gifted education is currently in progress. As these cases are resolved, statewide precedents and/or changes in mandates, definitions and policy may well become necessary.

The fiscal climate of the current years, the fact that appropriate programs are in place, declining school age populations, and the court cases which question the limitation of funding to the appropriation level while there is an excess cost law, have all contributed to a call for a change in the financial structure funding special education. Special issues which need resolution include the great variance in State funding per child from district to district, the fragmentation in funding stream and policies to institutions, and the inability to substantially adjust a request for funds according to clear guidelines. Therefore, Pennsylvania needs to move to a system where dollars follow the child to his home district which decides what is an appropriate placement and a system which equitably funds each program.

Every child, whether he is served in his home district, the intermediate unit, or in an institution or private school is ultimately the responsibility of his home district. A subsidy should provide dollars for each child to his home district; the decision on placement and dollars spent on that child should rest with the district within program guidelines which provide appropriate education in a fiscally conservative form.

There are several methods of funding special education which are used with modification or in combination in every State; those methods were described in the September 1979 issue of "Special Education Finance" by the Education Finance Center, Education Commission of the States:

1. *Excess expenditure.* Under this system, the state refunds to the local education agency (LEA), all or part of its expenditure of educating a handicapped student above what the LEA would have spent for the child's education if the child were not handicapped. The proportion of state assistance varies from a low of 25 percent of State approved excess expenditures in South Dakota to 100 percent of excess expenditures in Pennsylvania.

2. *Teachers units.* The state reimburses the LEA a certain amount for each special education teacher employed. Some states include instructional aides in this formula. The LEA is usually limited to the student/teacher ratio that may be maintained for the purposes of state reimbursement.

3. *Weighted categories.* Under this formula, each handicapped child enrolled in a school district carries a weight, which differs according to the type of handicap. The normal child may be weighted 1.0. If a blind child is weighted at 1.5, this signifies that the expected cost of educating that student is 50 percent higher than the normal child. The weight is then multiplied by a base amount for reimbursement.

4. *Classroom units.* The state gives the LEA a grant of a specific amount for each special education class maintained. In 1976-77, Missouri, for example, granted \$4,500 to \$6,000 for each approved unit.

5. *Special education support per pupil.* Under this system, the state permits the LEA to receive a special education apportionment tied to the total number of students served by the LEA.

Every child, whether he is served in his home district, the intermediate unit, or in an institution or private school is ultimately the responsibility of his home district. A subsidy should provide dollars for each child to his home district; the decision on placement and dollars spent on that child should rest with the district within program guidelines which provide appropriate education in a fiscally conservative form.

**Mentally Handicapped Education**

OBJECTIVE: To identify school-aged students having mental handicaps and to provide educational opportunities which will assist them to develop according to their interests and abilities and, when possible, become assimilated into regular instructional programs.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$186,955	\$212,816	\$217,313	\$234,014	\$251,788	\$274,446	\$291,246
Federal Funds .....	836	1,029	937	918	928	938	949
Other Funds .....	22,545	24,928	25,253	25,253	25,423	25,598	25,779
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$210,336</b>	<b>\$238,773</b>	<b>\$243,503</b>	<b>\$260,185</b>	<b>\$278,139</b>	<b>\$300,982</b>	<b>\$317,974</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Pupils enrolled in programs for the mentally handicapped .....	58,445	58,300	58,250	58,000	56,800	56,000	54,500
Full-time equivalent enrollment .....	48,500	48,300	48,200	48,100	47,500	46,500	48,100
Pupils in full-time programs .....	39,000	38,810	38,710	38,610	38,560	38,000	37,500
Pupils in part-time programs .....	12,000	12,145	12,095	11,995	11,895	11,180	10,330
Pupils assigned to resource rooms and itinerant programs .....	7,445	7,445	7,445	7,395	7,345	6,820	6,420

**Program Analysis:**

This program provides instruction for pupils who are mentally retarded or socially and emotionally disturbed and includes pupils in detention homes. The major portion of the mentally handicapped are retarded; those children are grouped in three areas of exceptionality. The educable mentally retarded have less than average IQ's but are able to cope with the demands of every day life; the trainable mentally retarded can usually learn to cope with life situations; the severely and profoundly retarded are unable to cope with everyday life and so are entirely dependent on others. The other exceptionality included in the mentally handicapped category is socially and emotionally disturbed; these children are of at least average IQ but because of their emotional problems function at below average level academically.

A computerized child tracking system has been developed so that the department can be aware of services

to children as they move from program to program or district to district. The system has permitted the reporting of more detail information on the education of the mentally handicapped in terms of full and part time students and resource room and itinerant room enrollments. As the system has become fully implemented it has also provided a more accurate count of students in mentally handicapped programs through the elimination of double counting and other data errors inherent in manual data systems. This full implementation accounts for the drop in the measures for pupils enrolled, full-time equivalent enrollments, part-time enrollments and resource room itinerant program enrollment, when compared to last year's budget. The changes in the program measures do not represent a significant decrease in students served. As with any new data system, the child tracking system is subject to verification and future modification of the reported data.

## Mentally Handicapped Education (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

Enrollment of mentally handicapped students is expected to remain relatively stable or decline slightly; enrollments in approved private schools, in State centers for the mentally retarded, and State hospitals, are decreasing each year while the enrollment in private licensed facilities and public school programs is increasing slightly. Population of the mentally handicapped is changing by exceptionality also. The population of school age mentally retarded has decreased by 22 percent since 1976-77 and of trainable and severely mentally retarded by 10 percent. In contrast, enrollment of the socially and emotionally disturbed has increased by 55 percent for an overall decrease of 8 percent. Because of the continuing dramatic increase in identification of the socially and emotionally disturbed and because much of the decrease in educable mentally retarded is actually a reflection of increase in classes for mixed handicaps, it is not expected that enrollment in this program will change substantially over the projection period.

There have been some problems associated with assignment of students to this program. An Office of Budget and Administration Study concluded that there is evidence that placement of children into certain exceptionalities may have taken place and still be taking place for reasons other than an objective assessment of their mental, emotional and physical status. For instance, systematic association between economic status (per capita income) and the number of educable mentally retarded (EMR) placements was found in the Commonwealth. That is, increasing wealth was associated with decreasing EMR placements. In addition, the recent decline in EMR enrollments may be partially due to parental opposition to the stigmatizing nature of this exceptionality. At the same time brain injured/learning disabled (BI/LD) placements have been increasing in Pennsylvania and studies done elsewhere indicate that such increases have been associated with race and economic status. Sources,

both within and outside the Department of Education, have indicated that parental wishes play a large part in classifying children into certain exceptionalities, particularly out of EMR and into BI/LD. There may be many explanations for these findings, ranging from unintended effects of placement testing procedures to deliberate biases on the part of parents or program officials, but the effects of misclassification can be both expensive in fiscal terms and in terms of child development.

Private school placement affects socially and emotionally disturbed children most in this program since they comprise virtually all of the mentally handicapped private school enrollment. Mainstreaming of the students and more emphasis on public rather than private placement should begin to reduce the reliance of the less severely handicapped on private schools. A Department of Education special education study reported results for three classifications of mentally handicapped pupils. The results, in the categories studied, appear encouraging. Socially and emotionally disturbed pupils, in the course of somewhat less than a school year, gained 1.4 years in social age (measured by a test that compares social maturity with chronological age), and seven-tenths of a grade in achievement (reading, spelling and arithmetic). EMR pupils also gained 1.4 years in social age and progressed three-tenths of a year in achievement. Trainable mentally retarded pupils gained a year in social age and their profile scores (on a test to measure skills necessary for independence) increased by 15 percent from beginning to end of the study period.

In addition to public and private schools, programs for the mentally handicapped are conducted in nine State schools and hospitals. These children are, in most cases, severely mentally retarded and there are no standardized criteria for determination of the effectiveness of their educational program.

**Mentally Handicapped Education (continued)**

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 94	\$ 103	\$ 97	\$ 101	\$ 105	\$ 109	\$ 113
Basic Instruction Subsidy . . . . .	48,230	52,090	56,720	63,952	71,497	83,814	89,609
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements . . . . .	4,515	4,640	4,806	4,785	4,785	4,785	4,785
Pupil Transportation . . . . .	4,413	4,527	5,319	5,638	5,976	6,335	6,714
Nonpublic Pupil Transportation . . . . .	168	180	243	221	227	234	241
Special Education . . . . .	96,767	103,541	109,739	116,323	123,302	130,701	138,543
Homebound Instruction . . . . .	33	39	38	38	38	38	38
Tuition for Orphans and Children Placed in Private Homes . . . . .	2,284	2,441	2,563	2,670	2,769	2,882	3,208
Special Education—Approved Private Schools . . . . .	6,908	7,322	7,764	8,229	8,723	9,247	9,801
Intermediate Units . . . . .	293	306	316	328	341	355	369
School Employes' Social Security . . . . .	2,974	3,389	3,706	3,928	4,164	4,414	4,679
School Employes' Retirement Fund: Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts . . . . .	7,951	8,882	9,419	10,223	11,228	11,781	12,210
State Schools and Hospitals— Education . . . . .	12,325	15,676	16,583	17,578	18,633	19,751	20,936
Philadelphia Settlement . . . . .	.....	9,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$186,955</b>	<b>\$212,816</b>	<b>\$217,313</b>	<b>\$234,014</b>	<b>\$251,788</b>	<b>\$274,446</b>	<b>\$291,246</b>

**Physically Handicapped Education**

OBJECTIVE: To identify those children having physical handicaps and to provide educational opportunities which will help them to develop according to their abilities and, when possible, become assimilated into regular instructional programs.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$256,114	\$285,877	\$297,691	\$328,963	\$363,082	\$405,674	\$437,546
Special Funds .....							
Federal Funds .....	953	1,151	1,051	1,032	1,042	1,052	1,063
Other Funds .....	23,407	25,257	25,263	25,263	25,433	25,608	25,789
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$280,474</b>	<b>\$312,285</b>	<b>\$324,005</b>	<b>\$355,258</b>	<b>\$389,557</b>	<b>\$432,334</b>	<b>\$464,398</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Pupils enrolled in programs .....	126,648	126,700	127,700	127,950	127,900	127,850	127,850
Full Time Equivalent Enrollment .....	35,000	35,080	35,200	35,250	35,225	35,200	35,200

**Program Analysis:**

This program consists of education for pupils who have special needs as the result of orthopedic disabilities, brain injuries and learning disabilities, and impairments in speech, hearing or vision.

The new computerized child tracking system developed by the department has provided revised data on enrollments in these program. The full implementation of the child tracking system has caused a change, compared to last year's budget, in the program measures for both pupils enrolled and full-time equivalent enrollment in physically handicapped education programs. The computerized system has eliminated the double counting and other data errors inherent in the previous manual system and therefore provides a more accurate count of physically handicapped students being served. The change in the program measures do not represent a decrease in students served. As with any new data system, the child tracking system is subject to verification and future modification of the reported data.

Enrollments of the physically handicapped are considered to be stabilized overall. Since 1976-77 the numbers of physically handicapped, brain injured, visually impaired, and speech and language impaired have decreased although that decrease is modified by the use of mixed classes or classes which contain multi-handicapped students with similar instructional/educational needs. The learning disabled group has increased over the period by

over 100 percent and is projected to keep increasing over the next few years.

There is concern, as mentioned in the analysis of education for the mentally handicapped, the educable mentally retarded students are being misclassified as learning disabled, a physically handicapped classification. Indications are that the misclassification results in incorrect treatment and less effective education of the pupil as well as administrative difficulties in planning and budgeting. Placement of a relatively large percentage of learning disabled pupils in the regular classroom for at least part of their education keeps costs from being higher than they are.

Although placements of the physically handicapped will stabilize, educational costs are increasing because services stipulated in the individual education plan (IEPs) have become more extensive. In additional vocational training for the hearing impaired is becoming a significant service.

Finally, the concept of integration (mainstreaming) will assist the approved private schools to maintain their status on the educational continuum by reducing the number of mildly handicapped enrolled and changing their role so that they serve the multihandicapped or the severely handicapped who cannot be appropriately placed in the public school sector. The mainstreaming concept may stabilize some escalating costs in special education at the State and local levels.

Physically Handicapped Education (continued)

ESTIMATED PUBLIC SCHOOL  
ENROLLMENTS FOR 1981-82  
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PROGRAMS

Type of Handicap	Total Enrollment
Physically disabled .....	1,347
Brain injured and learning disabled .....	53,500
Hearing impaired .....	2,749
Visually impaired .....	1,092
Speech and language impaired .....	58,870
Mixed handicapped category .....	9,092
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>126,648</b>

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND:</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 75	\$ 82	\$ 78	\$ 81	\$ 84	\$ 87	\$ 90
Scranton State School for the Deaf .....	2,249	2,408	2,414	2,511	2,611	2,714	2,824
Basic Instruction Subsidy .....	104,239	113,946	123,754	143,407	164,660	195,567	214,519
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund							
Requirements .....	9,757	10,150	10,487	10,730	11,020	11,165	11,455
Pupil Transportation .....	9,538	10,563	11,605	12,643	13,763	14,781	16,075
Nonpublic Pupil Transportation .....	392	420	531	495	523	546	577
Special Education .....	77,414	82,832	87,791	93,058	98,642	104,560	110,834
Homebound Instruction .....	510	611	587	587	587	587	587
Special Education—Approved Private							
Schools .....	27,631	29,289	31,054	32,918	34,892	36,986	39,206
Higher Education of Blind or Deaf							
Students .....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Intermediate Units .....	634	669	688	736	786	828	884
School Employees' Social Security .....	6,427	7,413	8,086	8,809	9,590	10,299	11,200
School Employees' Retirement Fund:							
Contingent Reserve and Supplemental							
Accounts .....	17,183	19,429	20,551	22,923	25,859	27,489	29,230
Educational Radio and Television Grants	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Philadelphia Settlement .....		8,000					
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$256,114</b>	<b>\$285,877</b>	<b>\$297,691</b>	<b>\$328,963</b>	<b>\$363,082</b>	<b>\$405,674</b>	<b>\$437,546</b>

**Gifted and Talented Education**

OBJECTIVE: To provide quality educational programs to exceptional pupils to develop their fullest potential.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$105,616	\$113,909	\$119,995	\$131,694	\$147,173	\$168,837	\$179,201
Special Funds .....							
Other Funds .....	119	80	50	50	50	50	50
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$105,735</b>	<b>\$113,989</b>	<b>\$120,045</b>	<b>\$131,744</b>	<b>\$147,223</b>	<b>\$168,887</b>	<b>\$179,251</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Pupils enrolled in programs for the gifted ..	70,956	69,000	68,500	68,000	67,000	67,000	67,000

**Program Analysis:**

Education for the gifted is comprised of differential opportunities and higher level cognitive training provided by special and regular education for students with extraordinary intellectual potential. Twenty-nine intermediate units and 501 school districts share the responsibility for providing an enriched learning milieu individualized to the intellectual and interest level of each gifted student.

The program is based on the department's special education plan which gives general structure to areas such as student identification, screening and evaluation, facilities, curriculum, instructional materials, and program evaluation while allowing for local decisions in areas such as program scope and depth, personnel selection and training and organizational patterns. In some cases, full-time programs are provided, but most often regular education with peers is supplemented with part-time special programs, resource rooms, seminars, itinerant teachers and independent study. Each program is geared to meet the particular student learning levels, rates and styles.

The major issue for this program has been the scarcity of dollars and trained personnel. The program has now reached most of the target population on at least a part time basis; the emphasis now is program development rather than identification.

The law as interpreted through the courts requires that an individualized education plan be prepared for each child

and reviewed annually. The State has developed procedures for parents to negotiate with school staff on an appropriate program for their child. Colleges and universities are moving toward providing teacher training programs specifically to educate the gifted with a total of 16 now offering one or more courses.

A data collection and program monitoring system in its fourth year of implementation is now forming the basis for program audit resulting in an accurate perception of the overall program options, degree of compliance and additional measures needed.

An additional segment of the program consists of two special programs for exceptionally talented high school students. The Governor's School for the Arts brings together approximately 325 students and a highly qualified staff from across the State for an intensive five week summer program in the arts. The Pennsylvania School for the Sciences is a new program designed to bring together students who have been identified as outstandingly talented in the sciences. The School for the Sciences, which operated for the first time in the summer of 1982, served 52 scientifically talented students. The program was supported in 1982-83 with a combination of a State appropriation and a grant from the Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation. It is anticipated that funding for future Schools for the Science will include some private contribution.

Gifted and Talented Education (continued)

Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 19	\$ 21	\$ 19	\$ 20	\$ 21	\$ 22	\$ 23
Basic Instruction Subsidy .....	60,676	63,484	68,752	77,517	88,830	106,673	114,048
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund							
Requirements .....	5,680	5,655	5,826	5,800	5,945	6,090	6,090
Pupil Transportation .....	5,552	6,036	6,447	6,834	7,425	8,062	8,546
Nonpublic Pupil Transportation .....	224	240	295	267	282	298	307
Special Education .....	19,353	20,708	21,947	23,265	24,660	26,140	27,709
Intermediate Units .....	369	373	382	398	424	452	470
School Employees' Social Security .....	3,741	4,130	4,492	4,762	5,173	5,618	5,955
School Employees' Retirement Fund:							
Contingent Reserve and							
Supplemental Accounts .....	10,002	10,824	11,417	12,391	13,950	14,994	15,540
Pennsylvania School for the Sciences ..	.....	100	150	156	162	169	175
Governor's School for the Arts .....	.....	268	268	284	301	319	338
Philadelphia Settlement .....	.....	2,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$105,616</b>	<b>\$113,909</b>	<b>\$119,995</b>	<b>\$131,694</b>	<b>\$147,173</b>	<b>\$168,837</b>	<b>\$179,201</b>

**Compensatory Preschool Education**

OBJECTIVE: To assure that children under eight years of age from culturally and economically deprived families are able to learn effectively in the elementary school environment.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$18,969	\$18,000	\$18,313	\$22,856	\$25,101	\$28,403	\$30,089
Other Funds .....	5,878	5,503	5,862	5,862	6,038	6,219	6,406
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$24,847</b>	<b>\$23,503</b>	<b>\$24,715</b>	<b>\$28,718</b>	<b>\$31,139</b>	<b>\$34,622</b>	<b>\$36,495</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Eligible disadvantaged children .....	22,000	20,000	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500
Enrollments .....	15,000	14,000	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500

**Program Analysis:**

Children from economically and educationally disadvantaged families across the Commonwealth are enrolled in preschool compensatory programs which provide them with special activities that will help overcome any educational disadvantage they may experience when they enter elementary school. More than one half of the children are enrolled in activities under Chapter I of the Federal Education Consolidation and Improvement Act (ECIA). Acceptance into this program is based solely on measures of educational deprivation. The remainder of the children are in programs for children from low income families who may or may not be educationally deprived. These programs include Head Start, preschool day care and Follow Through.

Participation in Follow Through will decrease severely over the next two years as categorical Federal funding is phased out. Head Start, preschool day care and Chapter I preschool participation will probably remain level in response to indications of level to slightly increased Federal funding for these programs until 1985. This slight change in funding comes because of Congressional funding and a shift to the use of 1980 census data as the basis for distribution of funds to the State. Federal funding for 1983-84 is projected, therefore, as slightly above the funding for 1982-83.

Although the ECIA does not contain the regulatory direction of the old law, school districts continued a complete concentration of activities on the basic skills of reading and mathematics. The state functions moved into a supportive technical assistance role primarily in analyzing test results, advising districts in the selection of participants and the dissemination of program results.

Compensatory preschool education continues to show positive results. National research shows the children in Head Start show gains while enrolled in these programs and that these gains remain when children enter elementary school.

The Department has been involved in a year long effort to create a norms table for the Pennsylvania Preschool Inventory. Over a hundred districts are involved in this effort. Once this effort is completed, there will be means of comparing progress within individual Chapter I compensatory preschool programs to the average progress of preschool participants in Chapter I on a statewide basis.

The annual evaluations of Philadelphia's preschool programs continue to show that the 1,000 participants in that program perform somewhat better than a similar number of nonprogram pupils in kindergarten and first grade. The portion of the preschool children whose instruction involved parents closely in all decisions about the program

**Compensatory Preschool Education (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

showed positive gains in all four grades in the program. A number of instructional methods were used. Those in which parents are not as closely involved did not produce positive effects in grades two and three.

Through a combination of State and Federal ECIA Chapter I funds, the preschool programs efforts through out the Commonwealth will continue.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Basic Instruction Subsidy .....	\$12,446	\$11,395	\$12,032	\$15,503	\$17,333	\$20,319	\$21,723
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements .....	1,165	1,015	1,020	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160
Pupil Transportation .....	1,139	1,509	1,128	1,367	1,449	1,536	1,628
Nonpublic Pupil Transportation .....	56	60	52	53	55	57	58
Tuition for Orphans and Children Placed in Private Homes .....	468	428	422	455	482	511	528
Education of Migrant Laborers' Children .....	7	7	8	8	8	8	8
Education of the Disadvantaged .....	792	800	800	800	800	800	800
Intermediate Units .....	76	67	67	80	83	86	89
School Employees' Social Security .....	768	741	786	952	1,009	1,070	1,134
School Employees' Retirement Fund: Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts .....	2,052	1,943	1,998	2,478	2,722	2,856	2,960
Philadelphia Settlement .....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$18,969</b>	<b>\$18,000</b>	<b>\$18,313</b>	<b>\$22,856</b>	<b>\$25,101</b>	<b>\$28,403</b>	<b>\$30,089</b>

**Compensatory Elementary and Secondary Education**

OBJECTIVE: To insure that economically and socially disadvantaged students attain an educational level commensurate with their ability.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$282,892	\$286,719	\$297,271	\$335,076	\$373,629	\$432,408	\$465,266
Federal Funds .....	2,115	2,698	2,336	2,288	2,313	2,340	2,367
Other Funds .....	218,482	209,567	216,628	216,373	219,714	233,155	226,700
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$503,489</b>	<b>\$498,984</b>	<b>\$516,235</b>	<b>\$553,737</b>	<b>\$595,656</b>	<b>\$657,903</b>	<b>\$694,333</b>

**Program Measures**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Eligible disadvantaged children .....	400,000	387,000	378,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000
Enrollments in compensatory programs .....	240,000	223,000	215,000	215,000	215,000	215,000	215,000

**Program Analysis:**

Compensatory Education under the newly authorized Federal Education Consolidation and Improvement Act (ECIA) continues its focus in the basic skills of reading, mathematics and communication skills for children who are not in need of special education but because of educational disadvantage are well behind their peers academically. The program operates at all levels from preschool, described previously, through primary, intermediate and high school years.

Contrary to previous expectations of severe decreases in funding, Federal funding for this program is expected to remain level or slightly increase until 1985. This change in funding outlook comes not only from higher than anticipated Federal appropriations but also a shift to the use of 1980 census data as the basis for distribution of funds to the various states. Funding for 1983-84, therefore, is projected to be slightly above the 1982-83 level and to be relatively level until 1985 when authorization for ECIA is completed.

Although the new ECIA does not contain the regulatory direction of the old Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), school districts continued a complete concentration of services on the basic skills of reading, mathematics and communication in writing and speaking. The State functions moved from a regulatory position to a position of supportive technical assistance. This assistance is primarily in analyzing test results by grade, advising districts in the selection of participants, and in advising districts in the dissemination of program results.

Under ECIA, compensatory education continues to have three major components; supplemental education for educationally disadvantaged children attending in the regular public and private school environment; education for children of migrant workers which continues through the summer; and the education programs in State operated youth development centers, youth forestry camps, youth under age 21 in adult correctional institutions, and youth in private residential rehabilitative institutions.

Remedial instruction in the regular school environment generally is interpreted to mean a program that serves children apart in small groups for less than a hour a day for intensive instruction in the basic skills. Small districts are able to provide only this intensive instruction; large districts with larger funding provide some psychological guidance, counselling, medical and dental care. The program is supported by Federal funds under the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act in addition to State funds.

The evaluation of the regular school situation program is reported on a normal curve equivalent (NCE) scale as required by the Federal Government. NCEs are used because of the position of the Federal Government that scores from most nationally normed tests can be translated into NCEs that are comparable. In this way local districts can decide which tests they prefer locally yet the results of that testing can be compared with test scores of children across the country from many other tests.

The results of such testing in Pennsylvania show that in

**Compensatory Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

seven of the nine grades analyzed, Pennsylvania's compensatory programs are more successful than other such programs across the country. This means that many of Pennsylvania's participants are now catching up to average children. Disadvantaged children generally begin in the program far behind the achievement level of regular students. The program is designed to shorten and eliminate wherever possible the achievement gap between average children and children in compensatory's programs.

The second portion of the compensatory program involves the children of migrant workers. Over 5,000 children are currently served, including those who are eligible for a period of five years after their parents are no longer considered to be migrants. These children have the unique problems of their continually mobile state which results in very brief periods of schooling in each area and the fact that for them English is often a second language.

The summer educational programs conducted by the Commonwealth deal with the social, emotional and educational needs of the migrant child. For example, offerings might include personal health and hygiene instruction in support of diagnostic and prescriptive instruction in the basic skills. The programs are provided by contract with local agencies such as state colleges. The educational and medical history of each child is available through the National Migrant Student Record Transfer System. This information is utilized by specifically trained teachers who

must improve student self-esteem and self-confidence while offering an appropriate educational program for their students. The uniqueness of the educational program is required due to the transient way of life of the migrant child.

The third part of the program is education in the Commonwealth's youth development centers, youth forestry camps and private residential rehabilitative institutions (PRRIs). The instruction in these institutions is compensatory because an ongoing needs assessment continues to indicate that on the average students are functioning three or more years below normal based on their chronological age. As a result, additional programs are designed to provide remedial instruction on an individual or small group basis. Review and comparison of pre and post test scores for reading and mathematics indicate that students are progressing at a rate of one and one-half months for each month in the program. This fact is even more significant when you consider that prior to enrollment in this program the average gain for students in reading and mathematics was less than one-half month for each month of their previous educational experience.

The recent trend of population decrease in youth development centers has ended in the past year; a relatively stable population is projected over the next few years.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 39	\$ 43	\$ 40	\$ 42	\$ 44	\$ 46	\$ 48
Basic Instruction Subsidy .....	182,029	183,941	192,506	222,862	253,490	304,779	331,283
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements .....	17,039	16,385	16,312	16,675	16,965	17,400	17,690
Pupil Transportation .....	16,656	16,599	18,052	19,647	21,188	23,035	24,824
Nonpublic Pupil Transportation .....	672	660	826	769	805	851	891
Tuition for Orphans and Children Placed in Private Homes .....	8,891	8,131	8,015	8,535	9,109	9,708	10,151
Education of Migrant Laborers' Children .....	133	134	139	145	151	157	163
Education of the Disadvantaged .....	198	200	200	200	200	200	200
Intermediate Units .....	1,107	1,081	1,071	1,144	1,210	1,291	1,365
School Food Services .....	11,448	11,835	11,615	11,650	11,650	11,650	11,650
School Employees' Social Security .....	11,224	11,967	12,578	13,689	14,763	16,050	17,297
School Employees' Retirement Fund:							
Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts .....	30,007	31,363	31,968	35,624	39,809	42,840	45,140
Educational Radio and Television Grants .....	44	45	45	45	45	45	45
Youth Development Centers —							
Education .....	3,227	3,489	3,618	3,763	3,914	4,070	4,233
Private Residential Rehabilitative Institutions .....	178	186	186	186	186	186	186
Philadelphia Settlement .....		560					
Education of Indigent Children .....		100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$282,892</b>	<b>\$286,719</b>	<b>\$297,271</b>	<b>\$335,076</b>	<b>\$373,629</b>	<b>\$432,408</b>	<b>\$465,266</b>

**Vocational Secondary Education**

OBJECTIVE: To prepare high school students for vocational occupations which have opportunities for gainful employment in Pennsylvania's economy.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$306,591	\$310,283	\$340,771	\$378,311	\$417,060	\$476,183	\$507,985
Federal Funds .....	2,429	4,055	2,949	2,894	2,923	2,953	2,984
Other Funds .....	28,483	38,024	25,872	24,017	23,649	23,243	23,224
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$337,503</b>	<b>\$352,362</b>	<b>\$369,592</b>	<b>\$405,222</b>	<b>\$443,632</b>	<b>\$502,379</b>	<b>\$534,193</b>

**Program Measures**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Secondary students who need secondary occupational programs .....	236,100	224,800	215,300	209,000	207,000	204,500	196,000
Enrollment in occupational programs .....	184,900	180,900	176,900	173,000	170,000	167,000	164,000
Graduates from occupational programs .....	58,100	56,800	55,500	54,300	53,300	52,400	51,500
Graduates available for employment .....	38,300	37,400	36,500	35,800	35,100	34,500	33,900
Graduates available for employment employed within three months .....	30,100	29,400	28,700	28,100	27,600	27,100	26,600

**Program Analysis:**

Vocational secondary education takes place in both comprehensive high schools and area vocational-technical schools. Curricula include agriculture, office and health occupations, wholesale and retail services, occupational home economics, and technical and industrial occupations.

The Department of Education intends that all students not planning to attend college should have the opportunity to learn vocational skills; that target group includes approximately half the high school population, which will continue to decline. For the benefit of the students and the economic development of the Commonwealth, the vocational curricula are being reexamined by the department to ensure that the skills learned reflect the needs of the job market of today and the next decade.

Since State law no longer provides for funding of useful home economics, the measure total enrollment in secondary vocational programs is being deleted. All measures now include only the number of pupils prepared for future employment.

Several of the measures are at a lower level than last year to reflect revised actual data which indicated greater decreases in enrollment than had been projected.

In addition to the regular vocational program, special and innovative activities attempt to improve the effectiveness of vocational services. Such activities include instruction, remedial programs and other supportive services to disadvantaged and handicapped students; cooperative education programs which provide on-the-job training through agreements with business and industry, work-study programs which provide earnings to potential dropouts to encourage them to remain in school; activities to eliminate sex bias and stereotyping in vocational curriculum; and the development, dissemination and implementation of competency-based vocational curriculum.

Act 115 of 1982 eliminated the process of the Commonwealth's advance payments directly to Area Vocational Technical Schools (AVT's). School districts are now given the responsibility to work directly with the AVTS of

Vocational Secondary Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

which they are members to negotiate their payments for education of district pupils. By this change, the Commonwealth removes itself from an intermediary role and gives the districts direct control over the program in which they participate.

Act 115 also changed the method of funding vocational education to a weighted system compared to the previous law which specified that payments would be made on average daily membership and cost differentials. The vocational education weighting factor recognizes the higher cost of educating vocational students just as the weighting factors for secondary and kindergarten students recognize educational cost differentials in the basic instruction sub-

sidy.

The basic change in vocational secondary education funding which resulted from Act 115 is reflected in the 1983-84 budget. The vocational education appropriation has been eliminated, with the vocational secondary education portion of the appropriation combined with the basic instruction subsidy and the adult vocational education portion of the appropriation appearing separately.

The 1983-84 basic instruction subsidy appropriation includes a guarantee amount equal to the total available for vocational secondary education in 1982-83.

Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 1,729	\$ 1,885	\$ 1,779	\$ 1,850	\$ 1,924	\$ 2,001	\$ 2,081
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School . . . . .	2,207	2,363	2,382	2,477	2,576	2,679	2,787
Basic Instruction Subsidy . . . . .	236,724	234,995	262,628	295,934	329,575	384,866	413,095
Adult Vocational Education . . . . .	370	375	375	375	375	375	375
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund							
Requirements . . . . .	14,564	14,645	14,856	14,790	14,790	14,790	14,790
Pupil Transportation . . . . .	14,236	15,090	16,440	17,426	18,472	19,580	20,755
Nonpublic Pupil Transportation . . . . .	560	600	753	682	702	723	745
Intermediate Units . . . . .	947	966	975	1,014	1,055	1,097	1,141
School Employees' Social Security . . . . .	9,593	10,696	11,454	12,142	12,870	13,643	14,461
School Employees' Retirement Fund:							
Contingent Reserve and							
Supplemental Accounts . . . . .	25,647	28,033	29,114	31,606	34,706	36,414	37,740
Educational Radio and Television Grants	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Philadelphia Settlement . . . . .		620					
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$306,591</b>	<b>\$310,283</b>	<b>\$340,771</b>	<b>\$378,311</b>	<b>\$417,060</b>	<b>\$476,183</b>	<b>\$507,985</b>

**Postsecondary Vocational Education**

OBJECTIVE: To meet Pennsylvania personnel requirements for vocational and technical occupations through training programs primarily for students in the age group of 19 to 29 years.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$30,422	\$32,920	\$36,782	\$37,771	\$39,878	\$40,110	\$42,472
Federal Funds .....	543	669	609	596	603	610	611
Other Funds .....	8,736	8,091	7,955	7,368	7,248	7,115	7,103
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$36,701</b>	<b>\$41,680</b>	<b>\$44,346</b>	<b>\$45,735</b>	<b>\$47,729</b>	<b>\$47,835</b>	<b>\$50,192</b>

**Program Measures**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Enrollments in Postsecondary Vocational Programs .....	72,000	73,000	73,000	74,000	74,000	75,000	75,000
Students Completing Training .....	25,500	25,800	25,800	26,200	26,500	26,500	26,500
Graduates Available for Employment .....	19,270	19,500	19,500	19,800	19,800	20,000	20,000
Employable Graduates Employed within Three Months .....	18,200	18,400	18,400	18,700	18,700	18,900	18,900

**Program Analysis:**

Due to a Federal redefinition of postsecondary vocational education enrollments, this program area has been expanded beyond students pursuing an associate degree to include any students pursuing a certificate or any formal award in postsecondary vocational studies. This redefinition has caused the precipitous increase over the prior year budget in the enrollment and other program measures shown above. Although vocational education is provided at the secondary level it is sometimes necessary for students who wish to obtain employment as the result of that training to continue their education beyond high school. The health and technical education fields especially require advanced training for employment.

In addition to the Commonwealth's fourteen community colleges, postsecondary vocational education is offered in eighteen university branch campuses and State-aided institutions. Approximately 500 curricula are operated in these institutions offering job training for sixty-eight occupational areas.

In the community colleges enrollment in two year vocational education programs continues to exceed enrollment

of persons preparing to transfer to seek bachelor degrees. Geographic placement of the community colleges provides access to occupational education within commuting distance of most of the population; that factor and public acceptance of the value of vocational education results in continually increasing part time as well as full time enrollment.

The three largest post secondary vocational education programs in terms of graduates are business and commerce technologies with 40 percent of the graduates, health services and paramedical technologies with 16 percent of the graduates, and mechanical and engineering technologies with 18 percent of the graduates.

By segment of State assisted institutions, the community colleges graduate over 65 percent of the postsecondary students while the State-related universities account for another 31 percent.

The enrollments shown above reflect the new definition of postsecondary vocational education. Enrollments in this area are projected to increase by 5.6 percent over the projection period.

Postsecondary Vocational Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

A critical problem in vocational education both at the postsecondary and secondary level is the lack of up-to-date equipment with which to train students. With the projected growth of advanced technology business and industry over the next decade it is becoming increasingly important for students to be trained with the most modern

equipment. In recognition of this need the 1983-84 budget includes funds for high technology equipment purchases which is discussed in the Advanced Technology Instructional Development Program Revision which follows this subcategory.

Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 273	\$ 298	\$ 281	\$ 292	\$ 304	\$ 316	\$ 328
General State Authority Rentals—State-aided Institutions . . . . .	61	64	62	62	62	62	62
State System of Higher Education . . . . .	1,662	1,775	1,880	1,993	2,112	2,239	2,373
Adult Vocational Education . . . . .	1,495	1,450	1,450	1,560	1,676	1,799	1,929
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating . . . . .	19,020	20,583	21,186	22,457	23,805	25,233	26,747
Pennsylvania State University . . . . .	4,877	5,710	5,857	6,208	6,581	6,976	7,394
University of Pittsburgh . . . . .	385	367	399	423	448	475	504
Temple University . . . . .	925	949	943	999	1,060	1,123	1,191
Berean Training and Industrial School . . . . .	559	559	559	576	593	611	629
Berean Training and Industrial School Rental Payments . . . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Downtown Industrial and Agriculture School . . . . .	687	687	687	708	729	751	773
Johnson School of Technology . . . . .	148	148	148	152	157	162	167
Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades . . . . .	55	55	55	57	58	60	62
Hahnemann Medical College . . . . .	175	175	175	184	193	203	213
Advanced Technology Instructional Development . . . . .			2,000	2,000	2,000		
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$30,422</b>	<b>\$32,920</b>	<b>\$35,782</b>	<b>\$37,771</b>	<b>\$39,878</b>	<b>\$40,110</b>	<b>\$42,472</b>

**Postsecondary Vocational Education  
Program Revision: Advanced Technology Instructional Development**

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....			\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000		

**Program Analysis:**

This Program Revision will provide funds on a competitive basis to community colleges, area vocational technical schools and other institutions approved by the Secretary of Education, in order to provide training in advanced technology fields. The funds would be used to procure new equipment and update and/or upgrade equipment currently in use to support training programs needed in businesses and industries which are involved in advanced technology.

Training programs and facilities must have available equipment which is comparable to that in current use by advanced technology industries, which include but are not limited to such fields as robotics, biotechnology, specialized materials (specialty steels, laser lenses, and fiber plastics), medical devices and other scientific instrumentation, computer applications, computer-assisted design and computer-assisted manufacturing, agricultural technology, energy-saving devices, and telecommunications products and services.

It is anticipated these industries will provide one million jobs nationwide within this decade. These innovations will not only spawn new enterprises for the Commonwealth which will offer new jobs, new products and services, but also will modernize and expand the scope of traditional industries that have established Pennsylvania's reputation

as a manufacturing giant. In order to reap the benefits offered by these new and expanding industries the Commonwealth must have a work force which is trained in the use of the advanced technology-based equipment which will be employed.

Surveys of the community colleges and area vocational technical schools conducted by various State agencies have revealed that a significant portion of the equipment used by these institutions to instruct students is outdated. It is estimated that a total of \$10 million, from various sources, will be required to bring these institutions up-to-date for instruction in the fields related to advanced technology.

The 1983-84 appropriation will represent the first year of a three year program of State funding to meet these critical needs. It is envisioned that additional funds will be provided in this effort through Federal vocational education programs, private sector contributions and local education agency support. This effort will be coupled with initiatives identified in the Ben Franklin Partnership to provide a coordinated response between secondary, postsecondary and higher education institutions to maintain and create new jobs in advanced technology enterprise.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Advanced Technology Instructional Development .....			\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000		

**Community Education**

OBJECTIVE: To provide educational opportunities for citizens 16 years of age and over whose lack of basic educational skills or English language limitations constitute a substantial impairment of their ability to adapt to and function successfully within contemporary society.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 2,508	\$ 2,749	\$ 4,362	\$ 5,025	\$ 5,135	\$ 5,250	\$ 5,370
Federal Funds .....	2,104	2,779	4,462	4,937	5,116	5,308	5,122
Other Funds .....	5,624	4,970	5,123	5,085	5,044	4,998	4,950
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$10,236</b>	<b>\$10,498</b>	<b>\$13,947</b>	<b>\$15,047</b>	<b>\$15,295</b>	<b>\$15,556</b>	<b>\$15,832</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Public high school dropouts .....	28,000	27,000	26,500	25,600	24,600	23,700	22,800
Persons receiving Commonwealth-issued high school equivalency diplomas .....	21,000	22,000	23,000	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Persons enrolled in community education programs:							
Adult basic education .....	33,000	30,000	36,000	37,000	38,000	38,000	39,000
General educational development (GED) .....	6,568	6,200	8,100	8,200	8,300	8,300	8,300
Adult competency-based programs .....	400	400	450	450	450	500	550
Percent successfully completing GED program .....	75%	75%	77%	77%	79%	79%	79%
Enrollments in programs in correctional institutions .....	3,500	3,500	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100

**Program Analysis:**

The first priority of the community education program is to provide basic education courses to adults who do not have the basic skills in reading, math and the English language. According to the 1970 census there are almost one million adults in Pennsylvania with less than an eighth grade education and over three million with less than a twelfth grade education. The population seeking basic education has increased in recent years partly because of the influx of refugees requiring English language skills and because high school dropouts are being required by employers to acquire diplomas.

There are 252 Adult Basic Education (ABE) programs in the Commonwealth according to a survey conducted by the Department of Education. Approximately half of the classes are held in the local schools; many are conducted in correctional institutions which will be discussed later. The majority of the students enrolled are young and single; men and women participate in equal numbers. During the

1981-82 year, of 33,000 enrollees, 6,436 completed the eighth grade program, 6,568 participated in GED classes, of the students which successfully completed the GED course, 3,830 passed the public school General Educational Development Diploma (GED) test, and 1,585 either obtained a job or moved to a better job as a result of program participation.

The second priority of community education is to aid educationally disadvantaged adults to go beyond the basic skills and secure a high school diploma. There are three ways to achieve that goal:

1. The first is the standard evening high school program where the student attends evening classes to gain the necessary units to qualify for the local school district diploma. This program is being phased down because funds from the Basic Instruction Subsidy and district moneys are being decreasingly allocated by

**Community Education (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

the districts for auxiliary programs.

2. The GED program is a series of five subject tests standardized by the National Education Testing Agency. Testing centers approved by the State provide testing and upon satisfactory passing of the test the student receives a GED certificate which is the Commonwealth Secondary School Diploma. Under the basic adult education program, classes to prepare for the GED test are provided to adults at no tuition cost and some school districts have ruled through their school boards to award the school district's own diploma to any student who passes the GED test after studying in an adult basic education program sponsored by the school.
3. Adult competency based high school diplomas are awarded by school districts where an external high school adult competency system has been established and where there has also been established a system of credit by examination in those adult competencies which have been accepted by the local school district's administration.

In recognition of the need for adult literacy training nationwide, the Federal government has included adult literacy programs as part of the new Job Training Partnership Act. The Commonwealth has provided the required matching funds for these programs in the Job Training Partnership Program Revision which follows the Adult Employment Training Service program analysis. The projected positive impact of this program is reflected in the increases in the program measures for adult basic education and general educational development.

A large portion of the basic education program takes place at the Commonwealth's nine correctional institutions. Inmates in the State correctional institutions (SCI) and facilities are provided with a wide variety of educational programs, ranging from basic instruction in reading and arithmetic through vocational training and provisions for college and postgraduate study. Educational courses serve approximately 30 percent of the institutional population.

Inmates are paid a stipend to attend classes in lieu of a regular work assignment. Each institution has a slightly different program to meet the needs of its clientele:

*SCI - Camp Hill* has an education program that has over thirty different programs, an assessment counselor, and a job placement specialist. College courses are available at the institution through Harrisburg Area Community College. The vocational component has six full-time

programs; auto mechanics, carpentry, drafting, electronics, printing, and small gas engine repair. Part-time programs are offered in a variety of trade and industrial programs and office practice. Academic instruction in the basic skills areas is also provided.

*SCI-Dallas* — has an education program that includes an assessment unit and 21 full and part-time programs. The vocational component operates 4 full-time programs: auto body repair, barbering, carpet installation, and welding. There are also part-time vocational offerings in a variety of trades and industrial areas. A basic education curriculum which includes an ESL program and a GED component compliment the vocational offerings.

*SCI-Graterford* — This is the largest correctional facility in Pennsylvania. The vocational offerings of the institution include full-time courses in carpentry, barbering, dental technology, air conditioning/refrigeration and small gas engine repairs. A welding program will be added this fiscal year. The basic education courses are organized around a learning center concept. A job placement specialist has been hired to help inmates in finding post-release employment.

*SRF-Greensburg* — This institution is a medium security, short-term institution. Vocational courses offered at the prison include commercial art, automotive repair, carpentry and plumbing. An academic component includes remedial reading, basic skills and GED instruction. Greensburg also incorporated one of the first job placement programs in the state institution system.

*SCI-Huntingdon* — Opened in 1889, this institution is the second oldest in the State system. The vocational offerings at this institution include full-time programs in auto-mechanics, office practice, and printing. A variety of part-time trades and industrial courses are offered in the evening hours. Huntingdon took the lead in the State system in obtaining apprenticeship approval in a number of their vocational offerings. The academic component includes a remedial reading program and a learning center basic education program and also offers GED traditional classroom instruction.

*SRF-Mercer* — The newest of the State correctional facilities serves a 14 county area in Northwest Pennsylvania. The Education Department has vocational offerings in auto-mechanics, office practice, construction trades, and electronics. A remedial reading program, a career awareness course, and GED instruction are provided in the academic curriculum. Mercer has also incorporated a job-placement specialist in their program.

*SCI-Muncy* — All female offenders in the State system are housed at SCI-Muncy. The Education Department has

Community Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

vocational offerings in both traditional and non-traditional areas such as auto-mechanics, micro-computers, driver training, home economics and office practice. A certified cosmetology program is also operated by the Bureau of Correction. Academic instruction leading to a GED diploma is also available. A job placement specialist has been hired under a grant received from the local CETA Prime Sponsor.

*SCI—Pittsburgh* — Opened in 1882, this is the oldest operating State institution. The Education Department has full-time vocational offerings in: welding, radio and TV repair, auto-mechanics and soon, an auto body repair program. An academic component offering career awareness courses, basic instruction, and GED classes is available. A job-placement specialist is also employed to help the students make job contacts. The University of Pittsburgh offers college courses leading to a bachelor degree.

*SCI—Rockview* — One education program at Rockview offers full-time vocational training in drafting, masonry, and shoe-repair. Part-time programs in a variety of trades and industrial areas are provided during the evening hours. A forestry and agricultural program is also operating in

cooperation with Penn State and Centre County Vocational Technical School.

The Governor's Office of Budget and Administration has completed a study of the corrections education program, the study was designed to measure the effects of this education on post release behavior and adjustment.

The results of the study indicate that education, by itself, is probably not an effective instrument for reducing recidivism, although it might be effective if combined with some other treatment such as job placement. In response to those findings, the Department has established five job placement programs in the prison system.

The Commonwealth's commitment to this program, regardless of its effect on recidivism, is based on the intrinsic value of education and the fact that the prison population in general is severely educationally disadvantaged.

Also included in this program is the Pennsylvania Ethnic Heritage Studies Center, which became operational at the University of Pittsburgh in April, 1975 and now includes a program at the Balch Institute in Philadelphia.

Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 144	\$ 157	\$ 148	\$ 154	\$ 160	\$ 166	\$ 173
Correctional Institutions Education . . . . .	2,265	2,492	2,514	2,615	2,719	2,828	2,941
Ethnic Heritage . . . . .	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
Job Training Partnership . . . . .			1,600	2,156	2,156	2,156	2,156
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$2,508</u>	<u>\$2,749</u>	<u>\$4,362</u>	<u>\$5,025</u>	<u>\$5,135</u>	<u>\$5,250</u>	<u>\$5,370</u>

## HIGHER EDUCATION CATEGORY ANALYSIS

Higher education in Pennsylvania is provided through 214 degree granting institutions which include the State System of Higher Education, the State-related universities, the State-aided colleges and universities; the community colleges, the independent colleges and universities and approved degree granting private schools. The institutions offer a spectrum of programs throughout the State and are an important asset to the Commonwealth, its citizens and its businesses and industry.

The growth in the number and size of these institutions has been promoted by the perception of individuals of the worth of a college education and recognition by the State government of the value of an educated populace through its appropriations to higher education institutions. Currently the Commonwealth's funding of higher education supports a wide variety of academic curricula, at both public and private institutions, with the objective of satisfying the educational demands of the individual and the needs of the State for specialized manpower, an educated populace, a research capability, and the intangible inspiration and creativity generated by the learning process and the association of scholars. The economic return on the Commonwealth's investment in higher education is many faceted and includes direct institutional expenditures, heightened citizen expectation for goods and quality of life, and a training and research capability which attracts new businesses to the State.

The signing of Act 188 by Governor Thornburgh dramatically alters the process and perception of higher education in Pennsylvania. The Act provides for the State System of Higher Education formed by the State-owned colleges and university. The system will be administered by a Chancellor and Board of Governors to be appointed in the near future. The change gives the system the freedom and flexibility it needs to operate efficiently and compete effectively in the higher education marketplace.

As a result of Act 188, the Department of Education through the Office of Higher Education will provide broad coordination services to the six segments of postsecondary education: the State-related universities, the new State System of Higher Education, the State-aided colleges and universities, community colleges, independent colleges and universities and approved degree-granting private schools. Academic program audits and reviews, linked to overall postsecondary education planning and State budgeting functions, are envisioned to be important functions of the Office of Higher Education. Additional responsibilities, congruent with this newly-defined role include liaison with PHEAA, national accrediting agencies, the State Board's Council of Higher Education, and other governing boards; policy review and development based on comprehensive planning and research; implementation of a postsecondary education master planning process; and advancement of State initiatives designed to strengthen particular academic and research areas.

The recent past of higher education has been dynamic, characterized by growth in enrollments and resources. However, higher education in Pennsylvania as well as in the nation has entered a period that is generally characterized by declining enrollments, limited fiscal resources and adjustments in institutional missions.

The projected decline in enrollments in Pennsylvania has two basic components. First, the 18-24 year old age group in Pennsylvania is declining. Population projections for the Commonwealth indicate that the 18 year old age group peaked in 1979 and in the next ten years this traditional college student pool will decline by 20 to 25 percent. This decline in college age students is one of the most severe in the nation. The impact of this decline in Pennsylvania is currently being obscured by a marked rise in the number of older/part-time student. This effect is not expected to last more than through the current year. Second, a smaller and decreasing proportion of Pennsylvania high school

graduates are choosing to continue their education at a college or university. In Pennsylvania the percentage of high school seniors continuing a formal education has declined from 52.4 percent in 1972 to 50.2 percent in 1981. Since a low point of 48 percent in 1974, the proportion continuing further study beyond high school has risen somewhat. The Department of Education has projected this trend to stabilize after the middle of the 1980's through 1991 at around 50 percent.

The long-term trend of a decrease in the proportion going on to higher education has been attributed to a number of factors including: the increased cost of higher education; the reduction in the income differential between college graduates and non-college graduates; the level of unemployment or underemployment of college graduates; the rejection of the view that a college education has an inherent value, and the elimination of the military draft. The Pennsylvania Department of Education is currently in the process of studying this second component of higher education enrollment decline to establish the exact nature and magnitude of the problem so that institutions can adjust programs for this new environment. If the percentage of high school seniors in Pennsylvania entering higher education could be increased it could have a significant impact on the enrollment picture. The results of the Department of Education study will be used in planning for the future.

The table below presents the projected full-time equivalent enrollment of the various segments of higher education which receive State appropriations as submitted by the institutions in their 1983-84 budget request.

<b>Institutional Category</b>	<b>1981-82</b>	<b>1982-83</b>	<b>1983-84</b>	<b>1984-85</b>	<b>1985-86</b>	<b>1986-87</b>	<b>1987-88</b>
State System of Higher Education . . . . .	76,261	76,730	77,169	77,390	77,212	77,259	77,221
State-related Universities . . . . .	118,405	117,674	117,048	115,909	114,914	113,628	112,310
Community Colleges . . . . .	60,831	63,299	66,763	69,137	71,482	73,974	76,426
State-aided Colleges and Universities . . . . .	38,057	38,528	38,810	39,173	39,270	39,342	39,390
<b>TOTAL** . . . . .</b>	<u>293,554</u>	<u>296,231</u>	<u>229,790</u>	<u>301,609</u>	<u>302,878</u>	<u>304,203</u>	<u>305,347</u>

\*\*Includes technologies

Overall, the table indicates a 0.9 percent increase in enrollments between 1981-82 and 1982-83. The enrollments are projected to increase between 1981-83 and 1987-88 for a total of 4 percent over the period. The State-related universities project a steady but rather small decline in enrollment over the projection period. The community colleges anticipate the largest enrollment increase of any segment amounting to nearly 26 percent between 1981-82 and 1987-88. Sizable increases of 5.5 and 3.6 percent are anticipated between the first two projected years with smaller increases averaging roughly 3.5 percent between the last four years of the projection. The State System of Higher Education projects an increase of 1.3 percent over the period.

Projections by the Pennsylvania Department of Education indicate that the enrollment forecasts of the institutions may be too optimistic. The Department projects that enrollments will peak in 1982-83 and begin to decline thereafter. It then projects nearly a 5 percent decline in enrollments at institutions which receive State appropriations during the period 1982-83 and 1987-88. Part-time enrollments, to which many higher education institutions are looking to make up for declining enrollments, have increased in recent years but will

**Full-Time Equivalent Students at State-owned, State-related, State-aided,  
and Community Colleges\***

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Agriculture and Natural Resources .....	4,179	4,004	3,860	3,714	3,589	3,446	3,346
Arts, Humanities and Letters .....	32,518	32,356	32,193	32,185	31,924	31,794	31,649
Business Management, Commerce and Data Processing .....	59,307	60,988	61,840	62,207	63,188	62,163	62,057
Education .....	34,260	33,367	32,782	32,355	32,360	32,193	32,100
Engineering and Architecture .....	24,483	25,273	25,814	26,095	25,594	26,080	25,892
Health Sciences, Health Professions and Biological Sciences .....	31,546	31,835	32,157	32,370	32,301	32,291	32,271
Human Services and Public Affairs .....	16,212	15,584	15,198	14,972	14,740	14,696	14,636
Physical Sciences, Earth Sciences, Mathematics and Military Sciences .....	16,335	16,511	16,556	16,464	16,436	16,381	16,329
Social Sciences and Area Studies .....	25,965	25,548	25,289	25,054	24,979	24,879	24,780
Interdisciplinary Studies .....	6,870	7,058	7,779	8,035	8,388	8,715	9,025
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>251,675</b>	<b>252,524</b>	<b>253,468</b>	<b>253,451</b>	<b>253,499</b>	<b>252,638</b>	<b>252,085</b>

\*Does not include technologies.

probably not increase enough to have a real impact on the enrollment trend.

Along with the size of higher education enrollments the mix of enrollments by discipline will shape the future of higher education. In large part the public's perception of the effectiveness of higher education could be measured by the institutions' success in offering programs which meet the job related needs of the public.

Students have in recent years become more aware of the job market and economic realities. For that reason they are choosing job oriented disciplines with good employment rates such as the health professions, engineering, and business. Particularly impressive is the growth in related technologies in these fields. Enrollment in fine arts, foreign languages and mathematics, which are less specifically job oriented are stabilized; other areas including social sciences, agriculture and education are decreasing in reflection of the potential job market. Some modification of that trend is expected since shortages of math, science, and foreign language teachers are being reported now and will increase when school enrollments increase later in the decade. The table above displays the projected distribution of students among various general academic areas. The nature of the trends in enrollment are discussed in detail in the individual curriculum subcategories which follow.

Each subcategory program analysis includes a graph which expresses, in general terms, the trend of demand for and supply of graduates in those fields. The portion of the graph which indicates demand for graduates is based on several sources including the survey of graduate success and the predictions of the Department of Education, the Department of Labor and Industry and the Federal Department of Labor. Because of the variations in the job market, flow of graduates into and out of the State, and other variables, no prediction can be entirely accurate for any one year. Therefore, the graphs reflect general trends rather than actual numbers of jobs. However, these graphs will serve to aid in more detailed analysis of the output of college students from the State's higher education institutions in relation to demand. Some measure of the general success of State supported higher education institutions in meeting student and

### Higher Education Degrees Awarded

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
State-owned Colleges and Universities . . . .	14,770	14,786	14,958	15,150	15,292	15,409	15,510
State-related Universities* . . . . .	26,832	26,716	26,583	26,577	26,567	26,509	26,464
Community Colleges* . . . . .	14,037	14,590	15,054	15,441	15,809	16,308	16,777
State-aided Colleges and Universities . . . .	9,199	9,432	9,570	9,649	9,634	9,651	9,677
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>64,838</u>	<u>65,524</u>	<u>66,163</u>	<u>66,817</u>	<u>67,302</u>	<u>67,887</u>	<u>68,428</u>

\*Includes technologies.

societal needs can be seen in the employment success of the graduates of the institutions.

The table above provides projections of the total higher education degrees awarded by State supported institutions. While the reporting institutions expect their number of graduates to increase through the projection period, the most recent projections by the Department of Education suggest a peak for all institutions in 1982-83. The Department's projections do not, however, include the recent unexpected increase in enrollments due to economic conditions. A peak in 1983-84 or later may well be a more reasonable estimate with a subsequent decline of around 15 percent by 1990-91.

The Department of Education's studies of graduates, which are mentioned in the individual subcategory presentations which follow, are used as measures of the success of graduates in each area in finding employment related to their fields. The Department prepares the report yearly based on a survey of the graduates of the previous spring. Recent reports indicate that unemployment among 1981 bachelor degree recipients from Pennsylvania institutions of higher education was again approximately 10 percent which is the same as 1980. The figures for bachelor degree recipients from the 1977 and 1978 classes were 16 percent and 13 percent respectively. By program area 1981 bachelor degree recipients in the fields of health professions, computer and information sciences, engineering and architecture, and math had high rates of placement in their field of preparation. Business and management graduates, while still experiencing high employment rates, were somewhat less successful in 1981 than 1980. At the same time bachelor degree graduates from the class of 1981 in the fields of social sciences, letters, psychology, physical science, biological science and area studies continue to experience poor job placement in degree related positions. Success in immediate and related job placement of students with associate degrees, master's degrees, doctorate and first professional degrees remains good but is showing the impact of economic conditions.

The final major factor shaping the future of institutions of higher education is finances. The Higher Education Advisory Commission will be appointed for the new fiscal year and given a charge to make recommendations on the financing of higher education in Pennsylvania to insure the continuation of the State's diverse system of public and private institutions.

As part of the State's continuing effort to preserve the private higher education sector, Governor Thornburgh has signed Act 330 of 1982 which lifts the cap on institutional assistance grants to that sector. Removal of the cap will allow increases in the appropriation to flow to that sector.

Act 330 has another even more important impact. It provides for a bond funded student loan program, to be operated by the Higher Education Assistance Agency, which will provide a substantial loan program for Pennsylvania

students. The program is further discussed in the Financial Assistance program analysis.

The analysis of higher education by subcategory and segment which follows is an attempt to measure student and societal needs so that institutions, planners and financial analysts can respond. The quantitative data used here is an indicator which cannot entirely describe the need factor; the impacts on individuals and society other than jobs are not generally quantifiable. For the students such impacts include the quality of their lives, self-satisfaction, heightened appreciation of culture, and job satisfaction. Impacts on society include an ever more educated and enlightened populace, greater availability of cultural activities, health and industrial research capabilities which affect the lives and careers of all people, the community pride generated by a college campus, and impetus given equal rights for women and minorities by their education.

The recommended program costs which preface each higher education instructional analyses no longer include Federal funds and show very little other funds. This change reflects the new status of the State System of Higher Education. As the state colleges and university, those institutions were required to have Federal funds appropriated by the General Assembly; that requirement will no longer be in effect. Other funds, the tuition and fees collected by the schools, are now deposited in the State treasury along with the Federal funds. That use of the State treasury may be an optional contractual arrangement for the new System. Therefore, Commonwealth funds will reflect only the State appropriation to the System. A list of Federal and Other funds for the 1981-82 and 1982-83 fiscal years can be found in the Education agency detail pages. The Other funds appearing in the subcategory analyses now reflect only General State Authority rental fees received from State-aided institutions.

**Agriculture and Natural Resources**

OBJECTIVE: To fulfill Pennsylvania personnel requirements in the fields of agriculture, forestry and conservation, and to respond to the demands of students for education in these fields.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$3,399</u>	<u>\$3,513</u>	<u>\$3,587</u>	<u>\$3,790</u>	<u>\$4,014</u>	<u>\$4,250</u>	<u>\$4,502</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Total full-time equivalent students .....	4,179	4,004	3,860	3,714	3,589	3,466	3,346
Bachelor degrees conferred .....	909	908	899	892	887	887	888
State-related only .....	683	683	674	667	662	662	663
State-aided only .....	226	225	225	225	225	225	225
Graduate degrees .....	76	75	73	72	70	69	67

**Program Analysis:**

Educational programs in agriculture and natural resources are offered at two State supported institutions: Pennsylvania State University and Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture.

Enrollment in this program, 70 percent of which is at Penn State, has declined rather sharply over the past two years. The decline is probably the result of the poor economy but a survey shows it may also reflect lower tuition at out-of-state land grant institutions and the preference of potential students for main campus rather than branch campus residence. Enrollment is expected to continue to decrease through the projection period.

In 1981 there were 34,000 hired farm workers as compared to 36,000 in 1982. This means that opportunities for employment by hired workers on farms has increased by 2,000 in the past year. However, there has been a decrease in family workers (those employed on home farms) by 5,000 from 81,000 in 1981 to 76,000 in 1982. During this same period farm acreage has held steady at approximately 9 million acres. The number of farms in Pennsylvania has also been stabilized since 1980 at approximately 62,000. Farm production has risen due to the increased percentage of land that is being cropped and the need for less acreage to provide more farm products resulting in an overall leveling off of farm employment

Other employment opportunities related to basic

agriculture show great promise for future graduates. Agriculture Business Management and Agricultural Engineering are by far in the greatest demand. However, there is a projected need for college trained educators, agronomists, environmentalists, nutritionists, plant scientists, economists and computer specialists. These individual disciplines are important to insure an increase in agricultural productivity. It is also becoming evident that there will be an increased demand (world-wide) for food during the 1980's.

In the area of natural resource management, it is projected that there will be an increase in employment opportunities for college trained individuals.

As more Americans have more leisure time and private industry continues to invest more dollars in timber reserves, it will be essential to develop more efficient timber resource management systems. To fill the projected need, the educational system must provide foresters, wildlife managers, water control officers, community leaders and others with the necessary knowledge base to make sound decisions affecting future generations.

As students react to the job market, the enrollment in colleges of agriculture will drift to more specialized skill areas such as management, marketing and system analysis within the student's agriculture discipline. At present the placement, at the bachelor's degree level, is good

**Agriculture and Natural Resources**

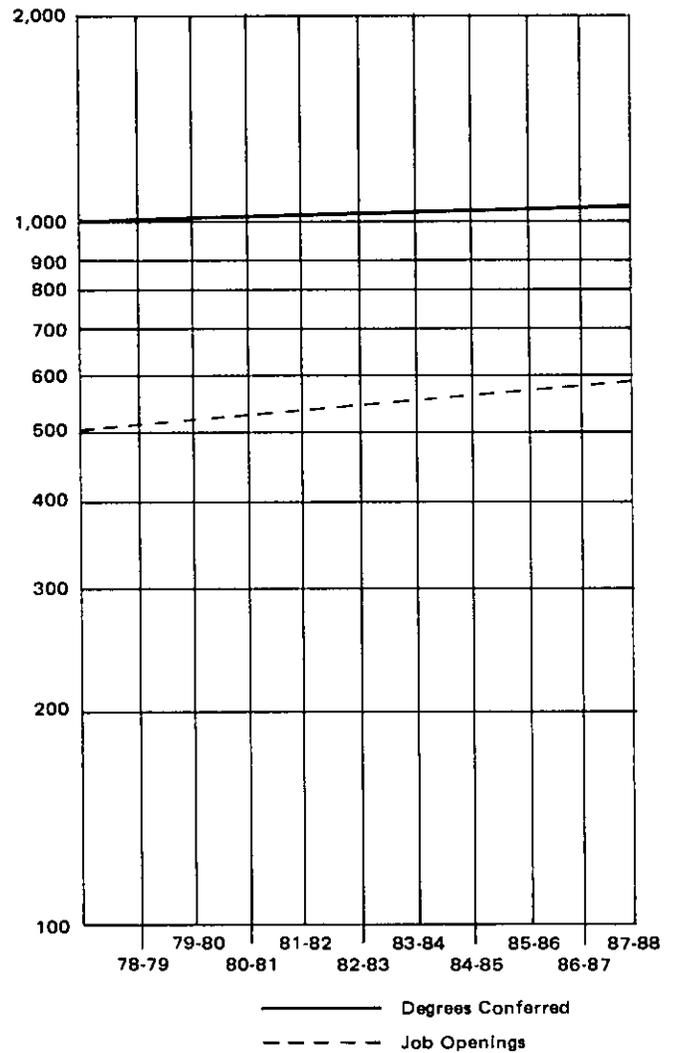
**Program Analysis: (continued)**

nationwide. The latest statistics from the U.S. Department of Agriculture show that the overall job market is being satisfied. However, there is a shortage of advanced degrees in Agricultural Business Management, Agricultural Engineering, Animal Science, Food Science, Natural Resources, Plant Science and Soil Science.

The overall employment picture in these fields will be somewhat depressed due to the current economic slowdown but will remain reasonably strong in most areas.

**TREND OF GRADUATE SUPPLY AND DEMAND**

*Includes Private Colleges and Universities*



**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Pennsylvania State University .....	\$3,180	\$3,294	\$3,368	\$3,570	\$3,784	\$4,011	\$4,252
Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture .....	219	219	219	220	230	239	250
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$3,399</u>	<u>\$3,513</u>	<u>\$3,587</u>	<u>\$3,790</u>	<u>\$4,014</u>	<u>\$4,250</u>	<u>\$4,502</u>

**Arts, Humanities and Letters**

OBJECTIVE: To fulfill Pennsylvania personnel requirements in the fields of foreign languages, journalism, communications, library science, and fine arts and to respond to the demands of students for education in these fields.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$34,600	\$36,467	\$36,981	\$39,070	\$41,284	\$43,630	\$46,114
Other Funds .....	266	250	250	250	250	250	250
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$34,866</b>	<b>\$36,717</b>	<b>\$37,231</b>	<b>\$39,320</b>	<b>\$41,534</b>	<b>\$43,880</b>	<b>\$46,364</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Total full-time equivalent students .....	30,148	29,986	29,823	29,815	29,554	29,424	29,297
Associate degrees conferred .....	391	397	420	430	438	453	467
Bachelor degrees conferred:							
Total .....	3,666	3,669	3,638	3,635	3,646	3,641	3,634
State-related*	1,863	1,831	1,802	1,798	1,788	1,781	1,769
Graduate degrees:							
Total .....	988	993	985	990	1,004	1,007	1,007
State-related*	503	500	495	494	491	487	485

\*Also included in total.

**Program Analysis:**

Programs in fine and liberal arts, humanities and letters are supported by the Commonwealth through the activities of the State System of Higher Education and grants and subsidies to State-related and State-aided colleges and universities and the community colleges.

The program measures for this year indicate a slight decline in enrollment in this program area over the projection period.

A decline in enrollments is found for the State-related universities where enrollments in this area are projected to decrease over the period. Enrollment in this area at both community colleges and State-aided colleges and universities are projected to remain steady.

One way of measuring the success of this program is to look at the availability of employment for its graduates. Traditionally education in the arts and humanities has been assumed to be basic and useful as a preliminary to professional education or employment in many white collar fields.

The emerging technological orientation of our society and economic constraints has changed these traditions; liberal arts graduates are in lower demand for employment than graduates with more specific training. As the graph illustrates, the institutions each year continue to graduate more individuals than there are positions available.

This trend is likely to continue. According to the College Placement Council nationwide employers are offering the fewest jobs in the areas of journalism, advertising, and public relations. Recent employment data indicates a five percent increase in bachelor level job offerings to liberal arts graduates. Jobs for master's degree holders will drop however, by 12 percent over last year. Those graduates in arts and humanities who have taken courses in computer science, economics or math are more likely to get jobs than those who did not. Many have in the past entered the fields of teaching, marketing, advertising and social services, but currently those fields generally are declining or hiring per-

**Arts, Humanities and Letters (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

sons with more applicable degrees.

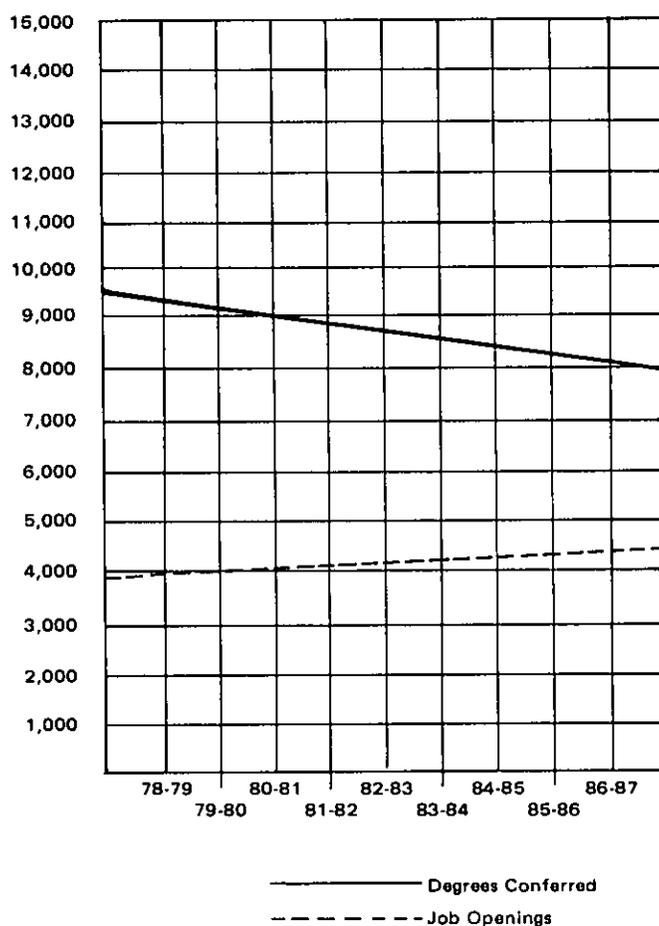
Recent Pennsylvania graduates had relatively poor employment success, with roughly 42 percent of the fine and applied arts graduates in 1981 finding full-time employment in a related field. Bachelor's degree recipients in some other liberal arts fields had substantially poorer employment success, notably foreign languages (22 percent) and letters (28 percent). Library graduates employment success remain relatively high at 50 percent, which is down somewhat from the prior year. Individuals with advanced degrees in the liberal arts continue to find a relatively difficult job market, with a low percentage of masters and doctorate degree recipients finding education related employment in 1981. This situation has been prevalent over the past several years and the affect can be noticed in the continued decline in graduate degrees conferred. In 1981 communications graduates were less successful than the fine and applied arts graduates, i.e., 45 percent compared with a 68 percent level of success for fine arts graduates. The unfavorable picture for foreign language graduates may change in the future since a number of prestigious sources have expressed concern over this country's inability to compete effectively with foreign businessmen or deal effectively with foreign nationals and governments because of our lack of skilled interpreters and persons fluent in foreign languages. For the time being, however, there is no evidence that school systems are abandoning the prevalent practice of reducing language offerings on the basis of economic retrenchment directed at unnecessary frills.

An important perspective on this program is that liberal arts has traditionally been important as a base for classical education and the training of the mind for lifelong education. Graduates of the liberal arts indicate a high degree of satisfaction with their education while at the same time new enrollees are demonstrating an awareness of the labor market and the special career planning they will have to consider. Many will minor in courses related to business or government, others plan for graduate school, and some do not intend to seek employment at all.

Projections by all segments are for stabilization or minor decreases in graduates in this program area. Funding for this program area reflects this stabilization.

**TREND OF GRADUATE SUPPLY AND DEMAND**

*Includes Private Colleges and Universities*



Arts, Humanities and Letters

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State System of Higher Education .....	\$13,267	\$14,037	\$14,308	\$15,166	\$16,076	\$17,041	\$18,064
Community Colleges— Capital and Operating .....	1,818	2,013	1,952	2,069	2,193	2,325	2,464
General State Authority Rentals— State- Aided Institutions .....	1,475	1,534	1,491	1,492	1,492	1,492	1,492
Pennsylvania State University .....	5,825	6,375	6,443	6,830	7,239	7,674	8,134
University of Pittsburgh .....	3,836	3,951	4,060	4,304	4,562	4,836	5,126
Temple University .....	7,193	7,382	7,541	7,993	8,473	8,981	9,520
Lincoln University .....	294	294	305	317	330	343	356
University of Pennsylvania .....	444	444	444	457	471	485	500
Philadelphia College of Art .....	227	230	230	230	230	230	230
Philadelphia College of Textiles .....	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Philadelphia Musical Academy .....	107	107	107	110	114	117	120
Drexel University .....	75	61	61	63	65	67	69
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$34,600</b>	<b>\$36,467</b>	<b>\$36,981</b>	<b>\$39,070</b>	<b>\$41,284</b>	<b>\$43,630</b>	<b>\$46,114</b>

**Business Management, Commerce and Data Processing**

OBJECTIVE: To fulfill Pennsylvania personnel requirements in the fields of business management, accounting and computer science, and to respond to the demands of students for education in those fields.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$43,460	\$46,792	\$48,242	\$51,060	\$54,044	\$57,206	\$60,558

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Total full-time equivalent students .....	59,307	60,988	61,840	62,207	63,188	62,163	62,057
State System of Higher Education only*	19,643	20,458	20,786	20,941	20,843	20,910	20,940
Associate degrees conferred .....	1,852	1,932	1,997	2,048	2,102	2,155	2,275
Total bachelor degrees conferred .....	7,621	7,867	8,066	8,214	8,268	8,301	8,337
State System of Higher Education only*	2,997	3,107	3,269	3,392	3,419	3,454	3,480
Total graduate degrees conferred .....	2,289	2,345	2,380	2,407	2,454	2,479	2,494
State System of Higher Education only*	180	197	221	235	273	277	282

\*Also included in total.

**Program Analysis:**

The programs in business management, commerce and data processing are supported by the Commonwealth through the activities of the State System of Higher Education and subsidies and grants to the community colleges and State-related and State-aided colleges and universities.

Full-time equivalent enrollment in this area is projected to increase by approximately six percent between 1981-82 and 1987-88. For the third consecutive year, a dramatic growth in enrollments in this area is demonstrated. In all years enrollments are up by several thousand over that projected in last year's budget. The major increase in enrollments comes from the State System of Higher Education and State-related universities. At the State System of Higher Education, where business is a fast growing "new mission" curriculum, it is estimated that enrollments will increase by 6.6 percent through the projection period.

Students with master's degrees in any of these fields will have especially good job opportunities. Growth in business job opportunities is the result of changes in job requirements: more complex computers and other technological

advances and the need for familiarity with government regulations have resulted in demand for college graduates in positions traditionally held by those less well educated.

Student response to this growing job market is projected to increase the total number of degrees conferred by 10 percent for bachelor's degrees and 15 percent for graduate degrees. The State System of Higher Education anticipates conferring 16 percent more degrees in these fields in 1987-88 than they did in 1981-82.

The Department of Education report on 1981 graduates indicates that computer science graduates had the highest rate of full time employment (82 percent) and the third highest rank of job relatedness of any major field. Business graduates are also relatively successful. Their employment rate was 75 percent and they were the fourth ranked major field in job relatedness. For those with a masters degree in business the rate of job relatedness was 79 percent. The employment rate for computer sciences is slightly less than that reported last year. Although the reasons are not certain, it is possible that the decrease is due to the related

**Business Management, Commerce and Data Processing (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

factors of general economic conditions and an increased number of students going on to graduate study rather than seeking employment.

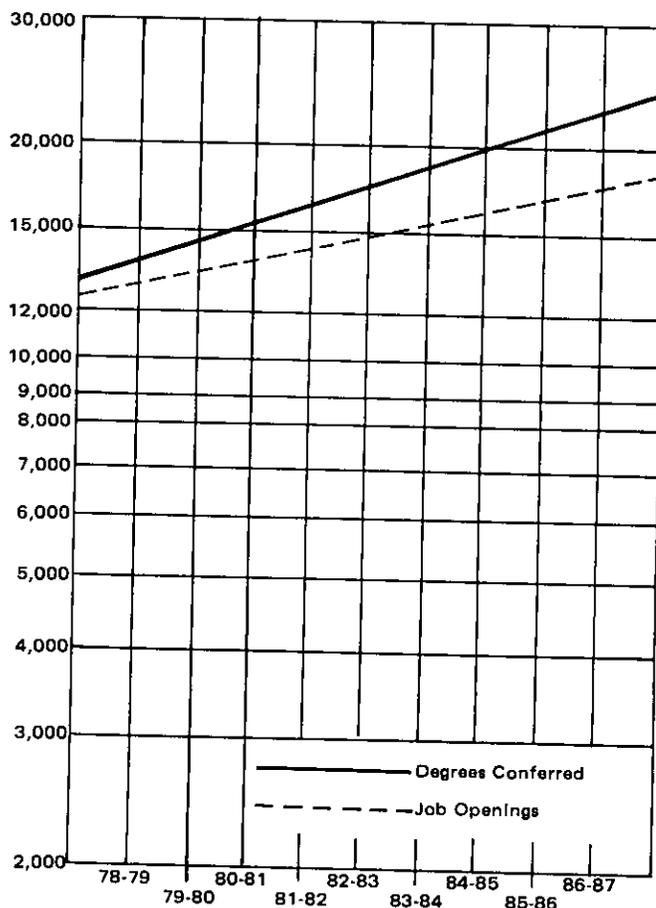
The College Placement Council projects that job prospects for students in business disciplines will continue to have fairly good success in finding education related employment.

The program measures indicate that the State System of Higher Education continues to increase its business related programs. This is primarily due to the shift of emphasis from education programs as a result of the oversupply of teachers in Pennsylvania and around the nation. Care should be taken by those colleges not to move too dramatically to further expand these programs. Future employment prospects do not appear to support the projected rate of expansion; furthermore higher education enrollments in total will be decreasing in the 1980's to an extent that raises serious question about the ability of the State System of Higher Education to support a larger business program.

A continued and deepening shortage of computer related specialists is foreseen as business and industry increases its demand for such specialists and continues to lure away those who would otherwise go on to graduate work. This trend has a negative long term effect since it limits the number of graduates who would otherwise teach the needed specialist of the future. There are currently not enough specialists being produced to meet the needs of rapidly growing microcomputer and other computer related industries. The 1983-84 budget continues to maintain support for these programs.

**TREND OF GRADUATE SUPPLY AND DEMAND**

*Includes Private Colleges and Universities*



**Business Management, Commerce and Data Processing (continued)**

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State System of Higher Education .....	\$17,245	\$18,642	\$19,509	\$20,680	\$21,920	\$23,236	\$24,630
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating .....	2,119	2,377	2,439	2,585	2,740	2,905	3,079
Pennsylvania State University .....	8,929	10,285	10,543	11,176	11,846	12,557	13,310
Temple University .....	9,550	9,800	10,026	10,628	11,265	11,941	12,658
University of Pittsburgh .....	2,901	3,036	3,073	3,257	3,453	3,660	3,880
Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture .....	45	46	46	45	45	45	45
Drexel University .....	455	372	372	383	395	406	419
University of Pennsylvania .....	1,971	1,989	1,989	2,049	2,110	2,173	2,239
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science .....	245	245	245	257	270	283	296
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$43,460</u>	<u>\$46,792</u>	<u>\$48,242</u>	<u>\$51,060</u>	<u>\$54,044</u>	<u>\$57,206</u>	<u>\$60,556</u>

**Education**

OBJECTIVE: To fulfill the personnel requirements of Pennsylvania's education system and respond to the demands of students desiring to enter the field of education.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$41,513</u>	<u>\$42,945</u>	<u>\$43,352</u>	<u>\$45,944</u>	<u>\$48,696</u>	<u>\$51,606</u>	<u>\$54,691</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Total full-time equivalent students .....	34,260	33,367	32,782	32,355	32,260	32,193	32,100
State System of Higher Education only* .....	19,983	19,540	19,225	18,921	18,915	18,894	18,848
State-related only* .....	10,184	9,697	9,282	9,097	8,938	8,807	8,684
Associate degrees conferred .....	256	264	270	276	284	297	312
Total bachelor degrees conferred .....	4,604	4,485	4,352	4,280	4,241	4,224	4,223
State System of Higher Education only* .....	3,530	3,431	3,327	3,265	3,230	3,214	3,213
State-related only* .....	1,051	1,032	1,003	993	989	988	988
Total graduate degrees conferred .....	3,241	3,144	3,091	3,063	3,059	3,067	3,066
State System of Higher Education only* .....	1,436	1,360	1,364	1,345	1,343	1,356	1,360
State-related only* .....	1,686	1,646	1,617	1,608	1,606	1,601	1,596

\*Also Included in Total.

**Program Analysis:**

Programs in education are supported by the Commonwealth in every segment of the higher education system including the State System of Higher Education, community colleges, State-related and aided colleges and universities.

As the graph below indicates, a disparity between the number of teachers prepared each year and the number that find teaching employment or go on for advanced degrees remains. However the size of the disparity appears to be decreasing somewhat over that which existed during the period of the early and mid-seventies.

The oversupply is caused primarily by the dramatic increase in the number of teachers prepared, which stabilized in the late sixties and early seventies, coupled with the start of a decline in elementary and secondary enrollments during the same period. The situation will not improve in the immediate future.

Basic education enrollment in Pennsylvania is projected to drop by almost 875,000 or 31 percent from the peak year, 1971, to 1989 which is expected to be the last year before enrollments begin to increase. The decrease from 1981 to 1989 is over 250,000 or 11 percent. This will cause a continued reduction in demand for teachers in general during this decade especially at the secondary level.

Responding to this oversupply problem, fewer students are seeking to become teachers, and many institutions are making internal program shifts to curricular areas of manpower need such as business and the health sciences and professions. As seen in the measures, the result is a projected decrease in enrollments and degrees conferred in various fields of education. Overall enrollments in education are projected to decrease by 3.9 percent between 1981-82 and 1987-88 with the most substantial

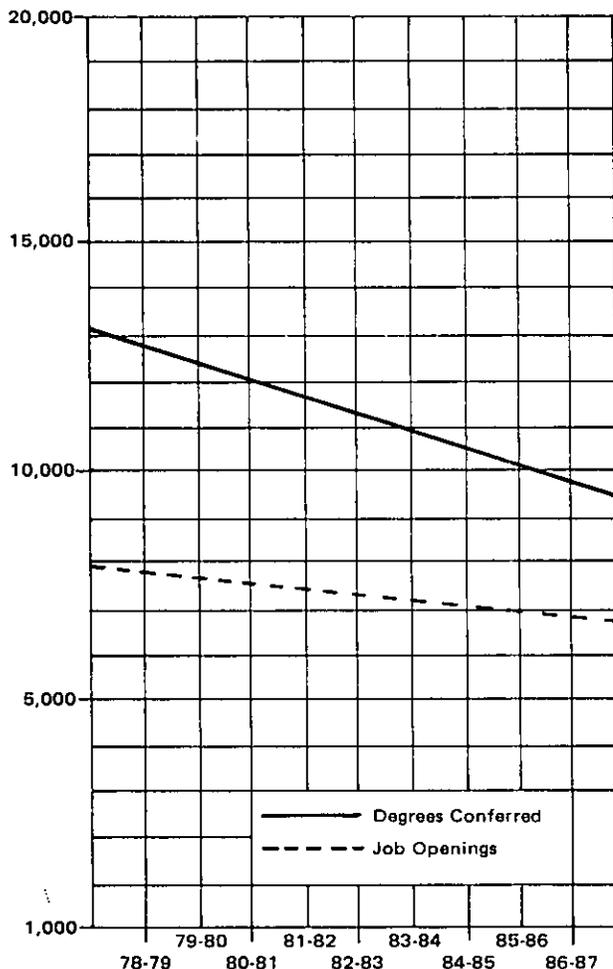
Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

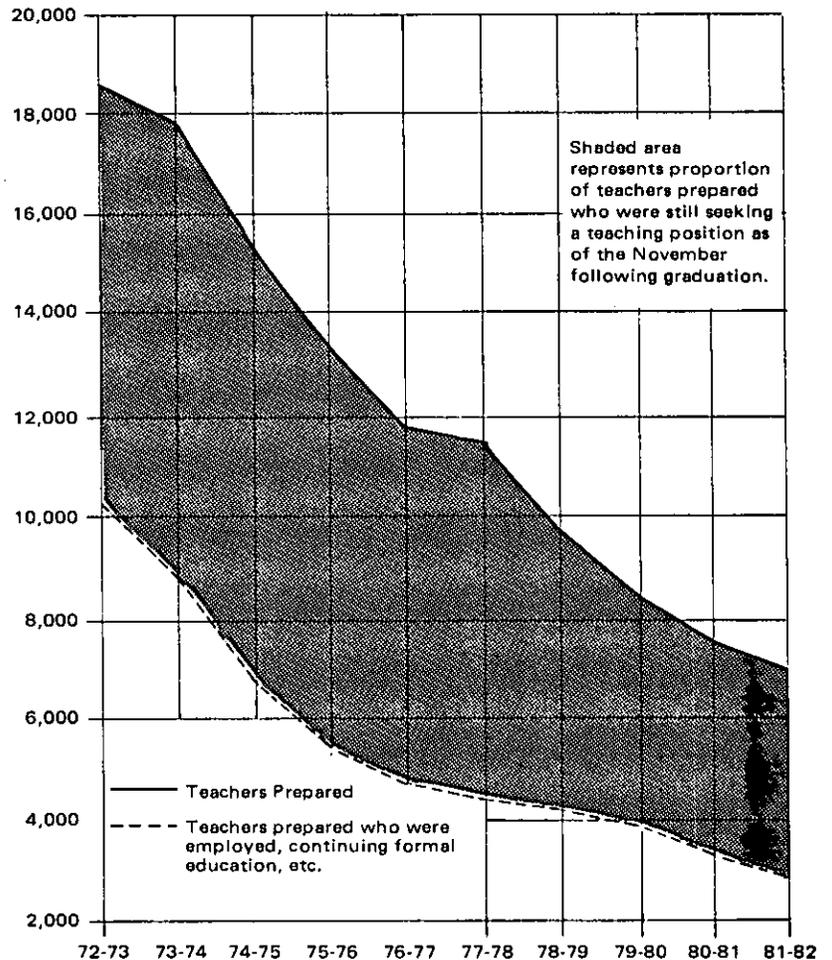
decrease occurring in the State System and State-related universities. Bachelor degrees in education are expected to drop at an average rate of 1.5 percent per year between 1981-82 and 1987-88 while graduate degrees will decrease at an average rate of 1.0 percent. The most precipitous decrease in both bachelor and graduate degrees conferred is projected to occur at the State-related universities. Bachelor's degrees in education conferred at the State System of Higher Education are anticipated to be 10 percent less in 1987-88 than 1981-82 at the same time they expect to confer 6 percent fewer graduate degrees. Of students receiving bachelor degrees in 1981, 53 percent were employed in related field, while 9.7 percent were unemployed. The rate of unemployment is slightly higher than that reported last year.

Although the overall basic education enrollment is declining with a concurrent decline in demand for general elementary and secondary education teachers, certain specialty areas such as vocational education, adult education and special education are still experiencing growth. Likewise certain curriculum areas in elementary and secondary education such as mathematics, chemistry and physics are actually experiencing a shortage of trained teachers. The potential exists for individuals with certificates to teach mathematics or the sciences to be lured into private industry. If a shortage of these teachers were to continue it could have a major negative impact on elementary and secondary education in relation to mathematics and science education. A Program Revision has been included in this budget to alleviate this problem.

TREND OF GRADUATE SUPPLY AND DEMAND  
Includes Private Colleges and Universities



OCCUPATIONAL SUCCESS OF TEACHERS PREPARED  
IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION



Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

These three conditions then: the reduced program levels, the continued demand for teachers in some areas of education, and the reduced return rates, should have some mitigating effect on the oversupply of trained teachers in Pennsylvania. Indeed, a continuing drop in education majors and the projected rise in elementary enrollments could cause an undersupply of teachers later in this decade.

Nevertheless, the oversupply does still exist. There is a large proportion of the trained teacher work force who cannot find a position in their field of training. The extent to

which the institutions of higher education need to make further program shifts is not yet fully known. The trends in this area must be carefully watched for the next few years in order to avoid continued oversupply or future undersupply of teachers in the State. How to attract qualified candidates into teacher education may become a very real problem in a time of rising need and falling enrollments. Regional data should also be considered; demand is higher in urban and rural areas than in the towns and suburbs. Funding of this subcategory reflects the continuing decrease in emphasis on teacher education.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
State System of Higher Education . . . . .	\$26,655	\$27,725	\$27,971	\$29,649	\$31,428	\$33,314	\$35,313
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating . . . . .	1,322	1,466	1,464	1,552	1,645	1,744	1,848
Pennsylvania State University . . . . .	4,944	4,928	4,979	5,278	5,594	5,930	6,286
University of Pittsburgh . . . . .	3,251	3,355	3,392	3,596	3,811	4,040	4,282
Temple University . . . . .	4,945	5,075	5,142	5,451	5,778	6,124	6,492
Lincoln University . . . . .	163	163	171	178	185	192	200
University of Pennsylvania . . . . .	233	233	233	240	255	262	270
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$41,513</b>	<b>\$42,945</b>	<b>\$43,352</b>	<b>\$45,944</b>	<b>\$48,696</b>	<b>\$51,606</b>	<b>\$54,691</b>

**Engineering and Architecture**

OBJECTIVE: To fulfill Pennsylvania personnel requirements in the engineering and architecture professions and to respond to the demands of students for education in these fields.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$20,864	\$23,001	\$23,448	\$24,799	\$26,229	\$27,745	\$29,349
Other Funds .....	53	50	50	50	50	50	50
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$20,917</b>	<b>\$23,051</b>	<b>\$23,498</b>	<b>\$24,849</b>	<b>\$26,279</b>	<b>\$27,795</b>	<b>\$29,399</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Total full-time equivalent students .....	24,483	25,273	25,814	26,095	25,594	26,080	25,892
State System of Higher Education* .....	548	557	554	553	553	553	553
State-aided .....	6,035	6,198	6,212	6,235	6,252	6,264	6,268
Associate degrees conferred .....	95	100	104	108	113	120	127
Total bachelor degrees conferred .....	3,155	3,203	3,234	3,223	3,234	3,234	3,233
Total graduate degrees conferred .....	896	933	965	974	978	979	989
Architectural and environmental design degrees* .....	374	376	386	394	390	390	390

\*Also included in totals.

**Program Analysis:**

Programs in engineering and architecture are supported by the Commonwealth through grants and subsidies to the State-related universities, State-aided colleges and universities and community colleges. The State System of Higher Education offers engineering programs in cooperation with the Pennsylvania State University.

Although fluctuations resulting from changes in government policy, availability of research funds, and technological advancements are characteristic of this field the trend for the next several years will be an increase in job opportunities.

A study by the Department of Education has projected the demand for graduates in terms of current national needs. The current recession is having a negative effect on short term prospects for these graduates. The College Placement Council is projecting a 12.7 percent decrease in demand at the bachelors degree level, a two percent increase for masters level and a 26 percent increase for

doctoral graduates. The energy crisis will result in a need for mineral, petroleum, electrical, mechanical, nuclear, industrial and civil engineers. World and national food and health needs will expand the need for engineering graduates with expertise in those areas. As a matter of fact, State and national information indicates that some of the engineering fields named above will have a greater demand for personnel than can currently be supplied. The United States Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics projects a 22.5 percent increase in engineering jobs nationwide in the decade of the 80's. Particularly large increases in jobs are expected in industrial engineering - 26 percent; metallurgical engineering - 24 percent; mining engineering - 58 percent; and petroleum engineering - 38 percent.

Given the demand for engineers and the high salaries currently being offered, many higher education institutions are finding it difficult to find and maintain quality faculty in most engineering fields. This is particularly true in the area

Engineering and Architecture (continued)

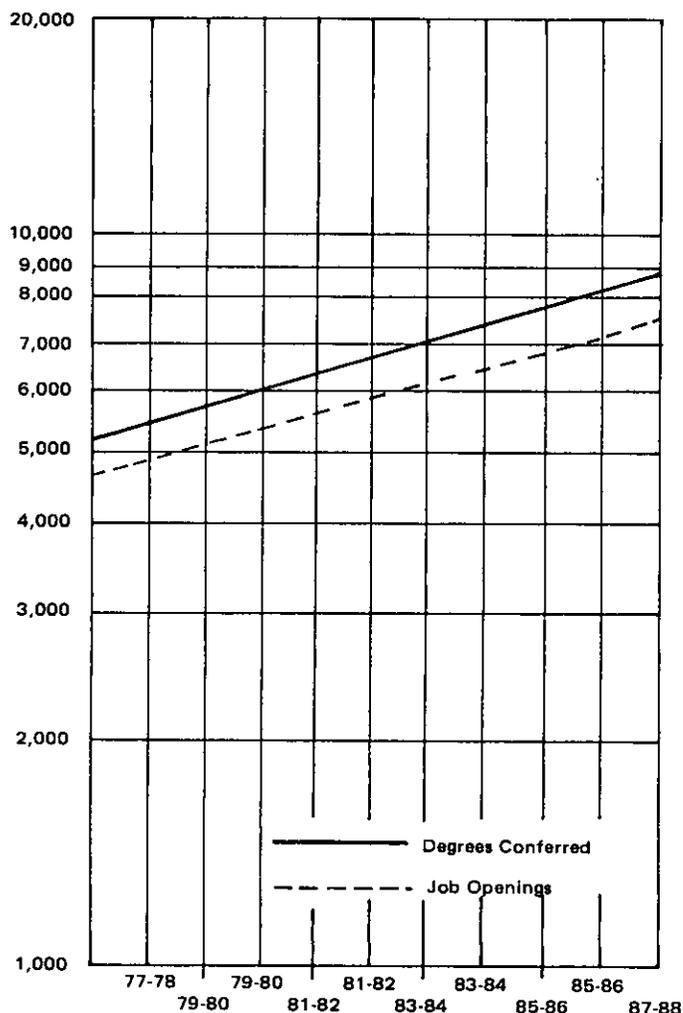
Program Analysis: (continued)

of petroleum engineering. This problem could become worse in the next few years because the high rate of placement of bachelor degree recipients in jobs will limit graduate school enrollment from which future faculty would be obtained. This problem is national in scope and will require innovative approaches at the national level in order to find a solution.

Community colleges are now training paraprofessionals in engineering. These people can fill a great many of the needs for manpower and would add to the productivity of professional engineers.

Of the students receiving bachelor's degrees in engineering in 1981 roughly 8 percent sought advanced degrees on either a full or part-time basis. Employment success of those with bachelor degrees in engineering was high, with 85 percent finding full-time discipline related employment with 36 percent of these employed in Pennsylvania. Students with bachelor degrees in architecture were less successful in finding employment with 55 percent finding full-time related employment.

TREND OF GRADUATE SUPPLY AND DEMAND  
Includes Private Colleges and Universities



Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General State Authority Rentals—							
State-Aided Institutions .....	\$ 294	\$ 306	\$ 298	\$ 298	\$ 298	\$ 298	\$ 298
State System of Higher Education .....	633	660	705	747	792	840	890
Community College, Capital and							
Operating .....	346	395	418	443	470	498	528
Pennsylvania State University .....	11,918	13,620	13,911	14,746	15,630	16,568	17,562
University of Pittsburgh .....	3,874	4,298	4,386	4,649	4,928	5,224	5,537
Temple University .....	2,414	2,477	2,485	2,634	2,792	2,960	3,137
University of Pennsylvania .....	587	587	587	605	623	641	661
Drexel University .....	761	621	621	640	659	679	699
Philadelphia College of Art .....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Philadelphia College of Textiles and							
Science .....	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$20,864</b>	<b>\$23,001</b>	<b>\$23,448</b>	<b>\$24,799</b>	<b>\$26,229</b>	<b>\$27,745</b>	<b>\$29,349</b>

**Health Sciences, Health Professions and Biological Sciences**

OBJECTIVE: To fulfill Pennsylvania personnel requirements in the fields of health sciences, biological sciences and the health and medical professions, and to respond to the demands of students for education in these fields.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$63,571	\$67,024	\$68,291	\$71,952	\$75,813	\$79,851	\$84,110
Other Funds .....	317	297	297	297	297	297	297
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$63,888</b>	<b>\$67,321</b>	<b>\$68,588</b>	<b>\$72,249</b>	<b>\$76,110</b>	<b>\$80,148</b>	<b>\$84,407</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Total full-time equivalent students .....	33,916	34,205	34,527	34,740	34,671	34,661	34,741
Associate degrees conferred .....	457	490	509	525	541	573	609
Total bachelor degrees conferred: .....	3,428	3,460	3,506	3,608	3,615	3,616	3,622
State System of Higher Education only*	995	1,013	1,040	1,067	1,072	1,081	1,081
State-related institutions only*	1,628	1,624	1,607	1,595	1,591	1,591	1,589
State-aided institutions only*	805	823	859	946	948	950	952
Total graduate degrees conferred .....	3,021	3,056	3,097	3,099	3,073	3,076	3,078
Physicians graduated .....	1,285	1,299	1,303	1,307	1,309	1,311	1,313

\*Also included in total.

**Program Analysis:**

The Commonwealth supports this program through the activities of the State System of Higher Education and grants to the community colleges and the State-related and State-aided colleges and universities. Pennsylvania is thus one of the few states which supports institutions of higher education supplying personnel in every area of health services.

Although the data presented in the table above includes enrollments and degrees in programs of plant biology, zoology and marine biology, the primary emphasis of this program is the development of a pool of trained personnel in fields relating to health sciences and health professions sufficient to provide the optimum level of health services needed throughout the Commonwealth.

The State System of Higher Education and the community colleges are the primary suppliers of people trained in the health technologies. Although programs in these areas are presently expanding in these institutions and in vocational schools there remains a shortage of trained personnel in areas such as dental hygiene, dental assistants, medical assistants and laboratory technicians.

An area of the health professions which has received a good deal of attention recently is nursing. A recent survey conducted by the Pennsylvania Department of Health in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of State seems to indicate two major problems in this area. First, a shortage of registered nurses appears to exist largely because a low percentage of the licensed nurses are active

**Health Sciences, Health Professions and Biological Sciences (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

in nursing. Second, the educational level of the nurses who are practicing or who are projected to be practicing in 1985 will be mismatched with the educational requirements of jobs available. The result is a projected oversupply of registered nurses with associate degrees and certificates and an under supply of nurses with baccalaureate, masters, or doctoral degrees.

The implications of the study for higher education in Pennsylvania appear to be twofold. First, the institutions should begin to develop continuing education courses for nurses who may desire to reenter the field in an attempt to increase the number of registered nurses who are active in nursing. Second, although the institutions appear to be educating enough nurses in total to meet the Commonwealth's current needs, the institutions should examine the survey results to determine whether programmatic adjustments need to be made to match the supply of graduates to the academic requirements which will be present in the nursing field in the coming years.

In general the outlook for employment in the health technologies, para-medical and nursing fields appears to be good. This is especially true in light of the mounting concern over rapidly increasing cost of health care and proposals to use paraprofessionals more extensively in many facets of health care in an attempt to control costs. Many of these paraprofessionals would come from the curriculum areas mentioned above. Therefore it would appear that these programs should be selectively encouraged.

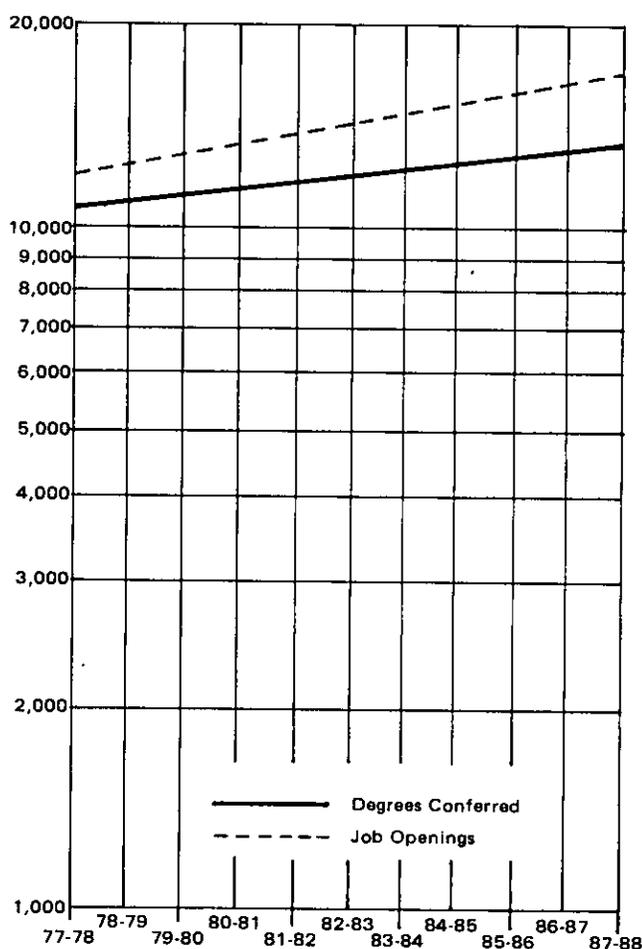
Individuals trained in the traditional health professions are supplied by the medical and dental schools of the State-related universities and the State-aided colleges and universities. In Pennsylvania as in the nation there has been a movement toward an adequate supply of health professionals although problems with geographical distribution remain. In fact, recent Federal studies have stated that the nation as a whole is facing an excess of doctors in the next decade. At the same time the studies cited a continuing decline in the proportion of total doctors engaged in primary care medicine and a serious geographic maldistribution of physicians.

Data supplied by the medical schools in Pennsylvania give an indication of recent trends of physician supply in this State. Using optimum care ratios established by the journal, *Medical Economics*, the optimum ratio of population to physicians has been defined as 2,000 to 1 for general practice and 5,000 to 1 for internal medicine. In 1978 in Pennsylvania these ratios were 3,446 to 1 and 6,825 to 1 respectively. The journal also set a composite ratio of 1,250 people to each basic care physician. In 1976 the ratio of population to basic care physicians in Pennsylvania was roughly 1,754 to 1. It is worth noting, that between 1976 and 1978, the Pennsylvania Department of

Health statistics indicate a decline in the number of primary care physicians, general practice/family practice physicians, and pediatricians despite a moderate increase in Pennsylvania's population. Pennsylvania may not be as successful in attracting and holding needed specialists as in the past. The Federal government's Graduate Medical Education National Advisory Committee has stated that there is a possible surplus in the total number of physicians in 1990 due to a greatly increased supply of graduates in recent years, but a continued shortage of basic care physicians in areas such as family medicine, general internal medicine and general pediatrics. The committee has recommended, in fact, that allopathic and osteopathic schools of medicine should reduce entering class size in the aggregate by a minimum of 10 percent by 1984 relative to the 1978-79 enrollment and 17 percent relative to the 1980-81 entering class with no increases in class size beyond the entering class of 1981. The committee also

**TREND OF GRADUATE SUPPLY AND DEMAND**

*Includes Private Colleges and Universities*



**Health Sciences, Health Professions and Biological Sciences (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

proposed to encourage students to shift toward basic care specialties and to continue efforts to encourage physicians to set up practice in rural and other underserved areas of the nation. Since Pennsylvania produces more physicians than any other State with the exception of California and New York, these recommendations should be considered carefully for Pennsylvania.

Maldistribution of doctors remains a paramount problem. An earlier study by the Pennsylvania Department of Education, using the same optimum care care ratios presented above established that 88 percent of the State's counties comprising 69 percent of its population, had 75 percent or less than their optimum number of basic care physicians. Although the medical schools and the State have been attempting to deal with this problem there is no evidence that significant strides have been made to supply more physicians to the underserved counties of the State. In fact, as of 1978, the most recent year available, the Federal government had designated five entire counties, 304

townships, 132 boroughs and 104 census tract areas as medical health manpower (physician) shortage areas. The figures actually represent a sharp decline compared with 1976 data with the exception of one county. This seems to confirm the decline pattern for basic care physicians observed during the same period.

There is general recognition that this problem needs to be studied again. The 1982 study of Pennsylvania Health Professions by the Committee on Health Professions and Veterinary Education lists this problem as the subject of future study.

In addition to the problem of maldistribution of physicians, Pennsylvania has experienced problems in retaining physicians trained in its medical schools. Of those receiving medical degrees in 1976, 45.3 percent did not remain in Pennsylvania for internships or residency. A survey of 1979 medical school graduates from Pennsylvania indicates that 53 percent of medical doctors are engaged in the medical field outside of Pennsylvania.

**Pennsylvania Health Related Employment**

**Estimated Demand and Supply**

	Average Annual Replacement Needs 1975-85	Average Annual Need Due To Growth 1975-85	Total Average Annual Need 1975-85*	Estimated 1980-81 Graduates	Estimated Surplus (Shortage)
Dental Hygienst	188	154	342	360	18
Dentists	325	393	718	428	-290
Optometrist	44	77	121	136	15
Pharmacist	44	378	421	541	120
Physicians	562	807	1,369	1,289	-80
Podiatrist	17	50	67	109	42
Practical Nurses	1,521	2,223	3,744	2,441	-1,303
Registered Nurses	851	3,258	4,109	4,684	575
Therapist	349	368	717	419	-298
Veterinarian	58	25	83	99	16

\*Annual Planning Report Fiscal Year 1980 Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security Research and Statistics Division May 1979.

**Health Sciences, Health Professions and Biological Sciences (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

This problem is not unique to the medical profession. Of those receiving other health related professional degrees in 1979 the movement to other states included 28.6 percent of the dentists, 48 percent of the optometrists and 55 percent of the podiatrists. A study done by the *Journal of the American Medical Association* indicates that physicians seem to stay in the state in which they do their internship or residency, thus increasing in-state internships or residencies would appear to be one solution to the retention problem. Data from Pennsylvania medical schools indicates that some movement has been made in this direction. For instance, in 1976, 52 percent of the Pennsylvania medical school graduates who interned did so in Pennsylvania. This represents an increase from the 48 percent of the graduates who interned in Pennsylvania in 1972.

Another area of concern in the health sciences in Pennsylvania is that of veterinarians. In many ways the problems in veterinary medicine paralleled those of the general medi-

cal field. Studies have shown that veterinarians are in generally adequate supply in the State, however, the supply of large and small animal practitioners is not distributed evenly around the State. Certain counties especially in the northern, central and western areas of the State have shortages in the areas of both large and small animal care. At the same time a significant number of veterinarians produced by the Veterinary School of the University of Pennsylvania find employment outside the State. Of the approximately 590 graduates of that school 50 percent were practicing in the Commonwealth in 1977. Of the 1979 graduates in veterinary medicine it is estimated that 43 percent will practice outside the Commonwealth.

The 1983-84 budget continues to maintain support for medical schools in order to prevent further erosion in the financial condition of the schools and enhance their ability to offer quality medical education at a reasonable price.

**Program Costs by Appropriation**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General State Authority Rentals—State-aided Institutions .....	\$ 1,758	\$ 1,829	\$ 1,778	\$ 1,778	\$ 1,778	\$ 1,778	\$ 1,778
State System of Higher Education .....	8,753	9,208	9,432	9,998	10,598	11,234	11,908
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating .....	1,018	1,114	1,185	1,256	1,331	1,411	1,496
Pennsylvania State University .....	7,000	6,751	6,882	7,295	7,733	8,197	8,688
University of Pittsburgh .....	9,232	9,846	10,047	10,650	11,289	11,966	12,684
Temple University .....	8,783	9,197	9,427	9,993	10,592	11,228	11,901
Lincoln University .....	70	71	74	77	80	83	86
Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture .....	38	37	37	38	38	38	38
Drexel University .....	22	18	18	19	20	21	22
Hahnemann Medical College .....	3,205	3,532	3,603	3,783	3,972	4,171	4,379
Thomas Jefferson University .....	5,781	6,092	6,176	6,485	6,809	7,149	7,507
The Medical College of Pennsylvania .....	2,231	2,349	2,391	2,511	2,636	2,768	2,906
University of Pennsylvania .....	10,525	11,517	11,702	12,287	12,901	13,547	14,224
Pennsylvania College of Optometry .....	854	905	905	932	960	989	1,019
Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine .....	700	742	742	764	787	811	835
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Sciences .....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine .....	3,585	3,800	3,876	4,070	4,273	4,444	4,623
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$63,571</b>	<b>\$67,024</b>	<b>\$68,291</b>	<b>\$71,952</b>	<b>\$75,813</b>	<b>\$79,851</b>	<b>\$84,110</b>

**Human Services and Public Affairs**

OBJECTIVE: To fulfill Pennsylvania personnel requirements in the fields of human services and public affairs and to meet the demands of students for education in these fields.

**Recommended Program Costs**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$16,187</u>	<u>\$16,521</u>	<u>\$16,964</u>	<u>\$17,968</u>	<u>\$19,027</u>	<u>\$20,153</u>	<u>\$21,344</u>

**Program Measures**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Total full-time equivalent students .....	16,212	15,584	15,198	14,972	14,740	14,696	14,636
State System of Higher Education* .....	4,719	4,591	4,620	4,723	4,715	4,717	4,706
Associate degrees conferred .....	277	289	301	310	322	346	371
Total bachelor degrees conferred .....	2,592	2,488	2,467	2,453	2,446	2,430	2,425
State System of Higher Education* .....	1,078	1,040	1,037	1,042	1,043	1,039	1,038
Graduate degrees conferred .....	1,021	1,007	992	1,004	1,009	1,014	1,020
Law degrees conferred .....	696	722	723	726	726	726	726

\*Also included in total.

**Program Analysis:**

The majority of the graduates supplied by this program area would be employed in the public sector. The growth of governmental employment and social programs in the 1970's provided job opportunities adequate to absorb the students graduating with degrees in human services, home economics and public affairs. However, cutbacks in government spending have greatly reduced employment prospects for students.

Full time equivalent enrollment in this area has been declining steadily. Much of the decline in enrollment has been experienced by the State-related and State-aided institutions. One explanation for the decline in enrollments appears to be the shift of students to other curriculum areas such as business where job opportunities are currently better.

The annual recruitment study by the college placement council indicates that job openings in the public sector will be down by 12 to 15 percent in 1983.

One area of traditionally strong enrollment in this curriculum area has been law. Law degrees conferred and

enrollments in law show signs of stabilizing. Even though 90 percent of 1981 graduates in law found related employment, they faced keen competition for the jobs available and in future years graduates in law may expect to accept jobs in fields other than law. About 32 percent of the law students who graduated from the Commonwealth's State-related and State-aided law schools in 1981 found employment outside the State.

Law enforcement is in need of graduates and several institutions, especially community colleges, have moved to fill that need. In many municipalities, police departments require some college training and hire law enforcement students as police interns. In light of this trend, more police officers probably will be recruited from postsecondary institutions in the future.

Graduates in the areas of human services and public affairs with advanced degrees will fare better than those with the baccalaureate.

Approximately 70 percent of the students receiving master's degrees in public affairs and service in 1981

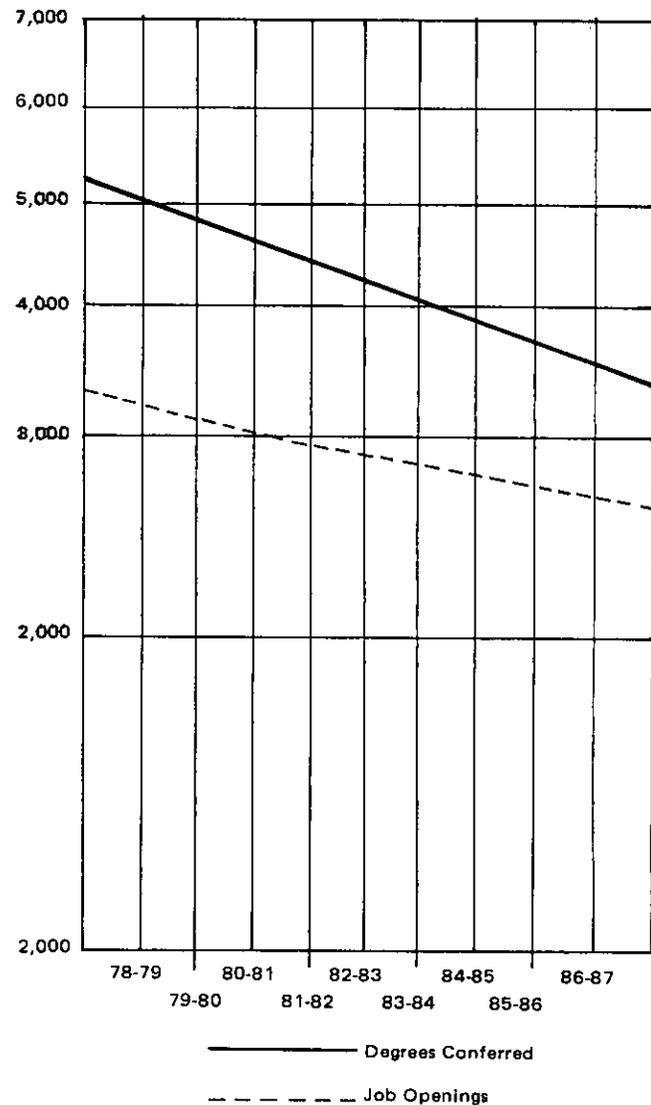
Human Services and Public Affairs (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

found education related employment. This, however, represents a 17 percent reduction from the figure of 87 percent for 1979. Graduates with degrees in home economics fared well with only 11 percent unemployed six months after graduation.

The institutions through which the Commonwealth supports this program are projecting a stabilization or decline in enrollments through 1987-88. This trend seems to be in line with the outlook for employment in the various related fields. Funding for this program is projected to follow this enrollment trend.

TREND OF GRADUATE SUPPLY AND DEMAND  
Includes Private Colleges and Universities



Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State System of Higher Education . . . . .	\$ 5,646	\$ 5,905	\$ 6,111	\$ 6,478	\$ 6,866	\$ 7,278	\$ 7,715
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating . . . . .	241	264	279	296	313	332	352
Pennsylvania State University . . . . .	4,334	4,250	4,393	4,657	4,936	5,232	5,546
University of Pittsburgh . . . . .	1,919	1,990	1,994	2,114	2,240	2,375	2,517
Temple University . . . . .	3,518	3,610	3,685	3,906	4,140	4,389	4,652
Drexel University . . . . .	150	123	123	127	130	133	136
University of Pennsylvania . . . . .	375	375	375	386	398	410	422
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Sciences . . . . .	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$16,187</u>	<u>\$16,521</u>	<u>\$16,964</u>	<u>\$17,968</u>	<u>\$19,027</u>	<u>\$20,153</u>	<u>\$21,344</u>

**Physical Sciences, Earth Sciences, Mathematics and Military Sciences**

OBJECTIVE: To fulfill Pennsylvania personnel requirements and to respond to the demands of students for education in these fields.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund	\$17,123	\$18,195	\$18,605	\$19,704	\$20,867	\$22,104	\$23,411

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Total full-time equivalent students	16,335	16,511	16,556	16,464	16,436	16,381	16,329
Associate degrees conferred	77	84	87	91	95	98	101
Total bachelor degrees conferred	1,270	1,274	1,277	1,297	1,297	1,295	1,300
Graduate degrees conferred	468	488	494	497	495	494	492

**Program Analysis:**

Programs in the physical sciences, earth sciences and mathematics are supported by the Commonwealth in every segment of the higher education system in the State; the State System of Higher Education, the State-related Universities, State-aided schools and community colleges.

Ongoing State and national economic uncertainties may affect the future status of this educational area. For example, what may eventually prevail in matters of private and public sector energy policy could increase existing needs for programs to train physicists, geologists, mathematicians and other such scientists.

The program measure of full time students seems to indicate that students are reacting somewhat to increased employment success and demand for graduates. Enrollment in these field, primarily, physical sciences and earth sciences are up somewhat over those projected in last year's Governors' budget. The increase in enrollment appears to be localized in the State-related and State-aided institutions. However, the enrollment increase is projected to stabilize and then decline over the projection period.

In terms of the overall program area, the College Placement Council has indicated a 3 percent increase in job hires for bachelors degree recipients, 6 percent for masters and 20 percent increase for doctorates. At the same time the number of degrees conferred will continue to exceed the number of job openings by many hundreds each year.

Graduates with only a bachelor's degree in these fields will have relatively poor employability; less than half will find jobs in their field. Of the students who received bachelor degrees in mathematics in 1980, roughly 66 percent found employment in a related field while, of the bachelor degree recipients in the physical sciences, 38 percent found employment in a related field.

Of 1981 bachelor degree graduates, 18 percent in math and 45 percent in physical sciences pursued advance degrees. With a master's degree the employment success of graduates is improved; 55 percent of 1981 master's degree recipients in physical science and 57 percent of the recipients of master's degree in math are fully employed in jobs related to their education. Employment success is also

Physical Sciences, Earth Sciences, Mathematics and Military Sciences (continued)

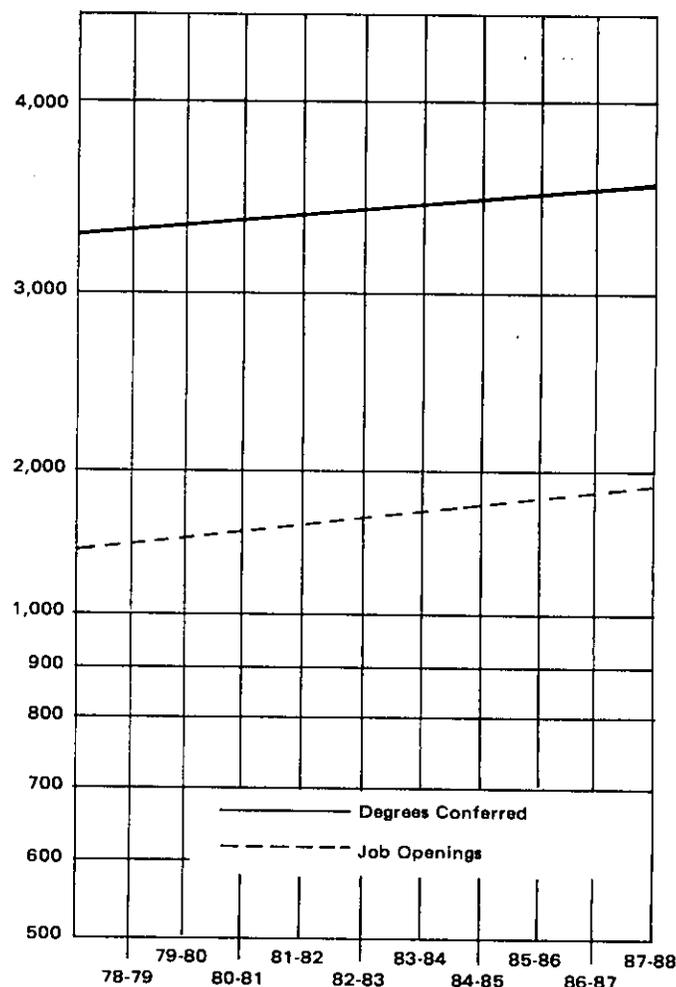
Program Analysis: (continued)

TREND OF GRADUATE SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Includes Private Colleges and Universities

high for those students in the physical science and math disciplines who pursue a doctorate. Of those receiving doctorates in physical science in 1981, 97 percent found full-time employment in a related field as did 100 percent of those receiving doctorates in mathematics. This relatively high employment success is reflected to a great extent in the projected steady growth in graduate degrees.

Despite a projected increase in demand for certain specialities in this broad curriculum area, a wide disparity exists between the supply of students with degrees in these fields and the number of job openings in the field. Program funding will increase at a relatively slow rate to reflect the slow enrollment increase.



Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State System of Higher Education . . . . .	\$ 5,170	\$ 5,444	\$ 5,641	\$ 5,979	\$ 6,338	\$ 6,719	\$ 7,122
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating . . . . .	560	627	627	665	704	747	792
Pennsylvania State University . . . . .	4,507	5,047	5,125	5,433	5,758	6,104	6,470
University of Pittsburgh . . . . .	5,595	5,793	5,901	6,255	6,630	7,028	7,450
Temple University . . . . .	651	668	686	727	771	817	866
Lincoln University . . . . .	193	194	203	211	220	229	238
Delaware College of Science and Agriculture . . . . .	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Drexel University . . . . .	131	106	106	109	112	116	119
University of Pennsylvania . . . . .	302	302	302	311	320	330	340
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science . . . . .	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$17,123</b>	<b>\$18,195</b>	<b>\$18,605</b>	<b>\$19,704</b>	<b>\$20,867</b>	<b>\$22,104</b>	<b>\$23,411</b>

**Social Sciences and Area Studies**

OBJECTIVE: To fulfill Pennsylvania personnel requirements in the field of social science and to respond to the demands of students for education in this field.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$25,974</u>	<u>\$27,045</u>	<u>\$27,540</u>	<u>\$29,151</u>	<u>\$30,857</u>	<u>\$32,663</u>	<u>\$34,578</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Total full-time equivalent students .....	25,965	25,548	25,289	25,054	24,979	24,879	24,780
State System of Higher Education* .....	8,197	8,138	8,138	8,225	8,232	8,217	8,179
Associate degrees conferred .....	156	163	174	184	191	204	220
Total bachelor degrees conferred .....	4,227	4,150	4,118	4,107	4,109	4,112	4,112
State System of Higher Education* .....	1,547	1,493	1,487	1,478	1,475	1,481	1,479
Total graduate degrees conferred .....	638	626	622	622	623	621	620
State System of Higher Education* .....	236	230	230	235	242	246	247

\*Also included in total.

**Program Analysis:**

This program area encompasses a wide spectrum of academic curricula including economics, history, political science, sociology, psychology, geography and anthropology. The Commonwealth supports this program through the activities of the State System of Higher Education, and grants and subsidies to the community colleges, State-aided and State-related colleges and universities.

The institutions are adjusting their enrollment projections downward in this field to reflect the impact of the poor job market. As it stands this year most segments of higher education are projecting stable or decreasing enrollments in these fields in future years. Only the community colleges and the State-aided universities are anticipating any growth.

As the graph below indicates, jobs relating to these specific fields are relatively scarce. In the past, graduates from these fields have been widely employed in the various fields of business, industry, government, college and university teaching, and nonprofit organization work.

However, the other educational curricula that address themselves more specifically to business, industry etc., are beginning to fill the void once filled by graduates from the social sciences. Additionally, the number of employment opportunities in colleges and universities, following the trend of enrollments, has begun to stabilize.

As the program measures show, with the increase in the level of student awareness of the job market and the emphasis on more specific training, enrollment will stabilize at the undergraduate level and an increasing percentage will go on to graduate programs to increase their chances of obtaining employment. Expansion of the program under these circumstances is unwise especially in view of the fact that in 1981 only 28 percent of the bachelor's degree recipients, 54 percent of the master's and 79 percent of the doctorate recipients were employed full-time in a position related to their discipline. This represents a marked decline for bachelor's recipients from 58 percent to 28 percent but an improvement in placement of master's and doctor's

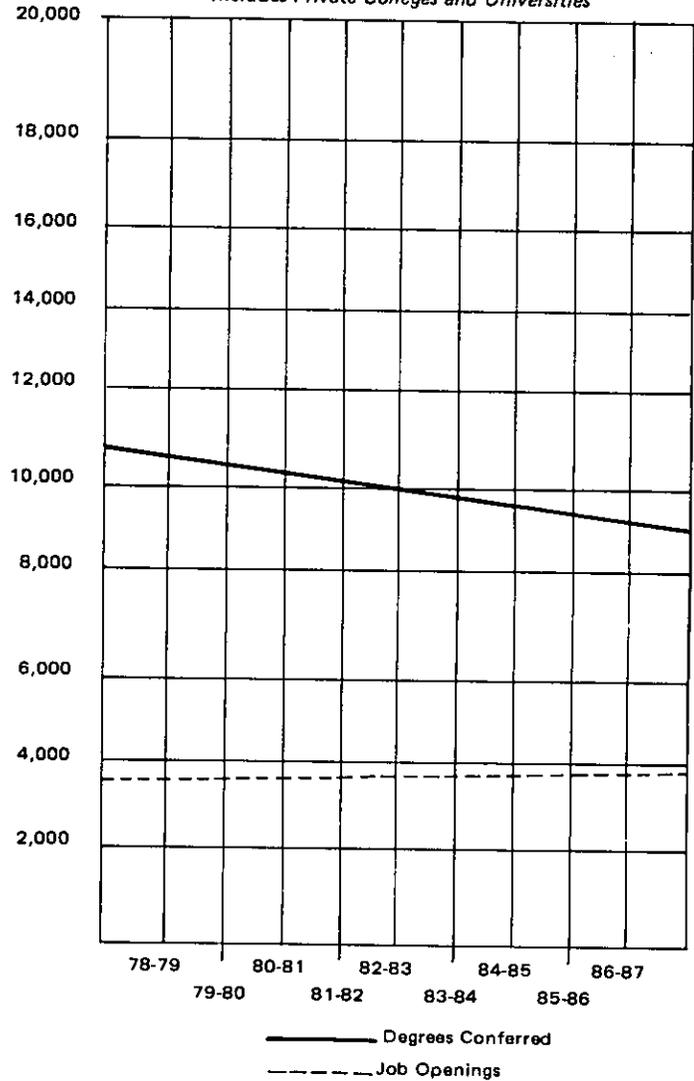
Social Sciences and Area Studies

Program Analysis: (continued)

recipients. Apparently, graduate degrees in psychology and social sciences are still viable but demand and supply are roughly in balance, i.e., no program growth is indicated.

Because of the constrained labor market and doubtful enrollment expectations, funding for future years should not provide for any program expansion in the area of social sciences and area studies.

TREND OF GRADUATE SUPPLY AND DEMAND  
Includes Private Colleges and Universities



Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State System of Higher Education . . . . .	\$ 9,704	\$10,208	\$10,342	\$10,963	\$11,620	\$12,317	\$13,057
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating . . . . .	833	883	906	960	1,018	1,079	1,144
Pennsylvania State University . . . . .	3,959	4,243	4,393	4,657	4,936	5,232	5,546
University of Pittsburgh . . . . .	6,207	6,338	6,459	6,847	7,257	7,693	8,155
Temple University . . . . .	3,712	3,809	3,856	4,087	4,333	4,593	4,868
Lincoln University . . . . .	540	548	568	591	615	639	664
Drexel University . . . . .	16	13	13	13	14	14	15
University of Pennsylvania . . . . .	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,033	1,064	1,096	1,129
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$25,974</b>	<b>\$27,045</b>	<b>\$27,540</b>	<b>\$29,151</b>	<b>\$30,857</b>	<b>\$32,663</b>	<b>\$34,578</b>

**Interdisciplinary Studies**

OBJECTIVE: To provide programs of study combining interdisciplinary courses of instruction so as to fulfill the personnel requirements of the Commonwealth and to respond to the demands of students for education in this field.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 7,296	\$ 7,738	\$ 8,100	\$ 8,582	\$ 9,094	\$ 9,636	\$10,209

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Total full-time equivalent students .....	6,870	7,058	7,779	8,035	8,388	8,715	9,025
State System of Higher Education* .....	1,946	1,800	1,960	1,954	2,046	2,028	2,009
Community colleges only* .....	1,629	1,959	2,514	2,758	3,067	3,427	3,777
Associate degrees conferred .....	1,086	1,122	1,128	1,138	1,135	1,149	1,160
Total bachelor degrees conferred .....	460	475	481	487	485	485	477
State System of Higher Education* .....	123	139	149	157	156	156	151
Graduate degrees conferred .....	127	135	139	140	137	138	135

\*Also included in totals.

**Program Analysis:**

The program of interdisciplinary studies is supported through the activities of the State System of Higher Education and grants to the community colleges, State-related universities and State-aided colleges and universities.

Students in interdisciplinary studies follow curricula in broad academic areas such as American studies and general liberal arts and sciences where various disciplines are incorporated to provide a comprehensive knowledge of a subject area.

The measures shown for this program are subject to question each year. The questions arise over the nature of the students reported, in that the measures fluctuate and occasionally include students who have not declared a major rather than those pursuing the broad areas of study described above. Overall enrollments in interdisciplinary studies have tended to be higher from year to year while the number of students receiving degrees in interdisciplinary studies has tended to be lower. It would appear that students who are initially enrolled in this area transfer to other specific majors before graduation recognizing the relatively poor employment prospects for students with degrees in interdisciplinary studies.

The community colleges appear to be the only major

exception to this trend. One can note that with increased enrollments at community colleges, students are tending to pursue more diversified courses of studies and graduate with associate degrees in interdisciplinary studies. This could explain the increase in associate degrees conferred.

Because of the broad nature of education provided within this program area, it is difficult to assess personnel demands. However, some general observation can be made concerning the employment outlook for students in this program area.

As with most other employment areas, opportunities for students with degrees in liberal arts and sciences diminish as the economy moves into a period of uncertain activity, as it is now. A major implication of the uncertain economy is that not only does the total size of the work force diminish, but the resulting growth in unemployed labor force produces heightened competition. In this sort of competitive labor market, skilled workers with experience tend to make up a larger proportion of the labor force putting the recent graduate with a generalized educational background at a decided disadvantage. The College Placement Council in the Fall of 1982 projected for 1982-83 a 9 percent decrease in demand for non-technical bachelor's

## Interdisciplinary Studies (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

degree recipients and a 14 percent drop in openings for master's degree recipients which suggests that persons earning technical degrees have the best prospects for employment.

As a result of these factors, 14 percent of the 1981 bachelor degree graduates are unemployed and only 35 percent found employment in a field related to their education. This represents a slight improvement from the class of 1978 in which 18 percent were unemployed and only 27 percent found degree related employment. Many gradu-

ates in the interdisciplinary studies field will pursue advanced degrees to increase their employability; 24 percent of the 1981 graduates have pursued advance degrees which is up slightly from the 22 percent of the graduates of the class of 1979 but down from 29 percent of the class of 1977 who pursued advanced degrees. Over the long term pursuing advance degrees does seem to improve the employment prospects of students in interdisciplinary studies.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
State System of Higher Education . . . . .	\$ 2,048	\$ 2,201	\$ 2,115	\$ 2,242	\$ 2,376	\$ 2,519	\$ 2,670
Community Colleges— Capital and Operating . . . . .	1,881	1,964	2,621	2,778	2,945	3,122	3,309
Pennsylvania State University . . . . .	1,253	1,368	1,146	1,215	1,288	1,365	1,447
University of Pittsburgh . . . . .	1,823	1,915	1,914	2,029	2,151	2,280	2,416
Temple University . . . . .	153	157	171	181	192	204	216
Drexel University . . . . .	26	21	21	22	23	24	25
University of Pennsylvania . . . . .	112	112	112	115	119	122	126
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 7,296</b>	<b>\$ 7,738</b>	<b>\$ 8,100</b>	<b>\$ 8,582</b>	<b>\$ 9,094</b>	<b>\$ 9,636</b>	<b>\$10,209</b>

**Research**

OBJECTIVE: To prepare courses of action and programs to enhance the social, economic and physical environment of the Commonwealth.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 9,293	\$ 9,179	\$ 9,332	\$ 9,889	\$10,476	\$11,104	\$11,765
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 9,293</b>	<b>\$ 9,179</b>	<b>\$ 9,332</b>	<b>\$ 9,889</b>	<b>\$10,476</b>	<b>\$11,104</b>	<b>\$11,765</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Graduate students engaged in State supported research programs .....	251	273	278	278	278	278	278
Full-time professionals engaged in State-supported research .....	298	299	300	300	300	300	300

**Program Analysis:**

The Pennsylvania State University is the primary recipient of the funds designated by the Commonwealth to support agricultural and other organized research. Historically, line item appropriations devoted specifically to research have been provided to Penn State because it is the Commonwealth's land-grant university. As early as 1901, funds were provided for specific research activities.

The figures in the table below show that Penn State's College of Agriculture receives more than half of the State appropriation for research. Of the remaining State funds, the major recipients are energy research programs in the College of Earth and Mineral Sciences and intercollege programs in environmental science and technology. The State contribution comprises 78.3 percent of the University's total funds for organized research, with the balance coming under specific grants and/or contracts from State and Federal agencies, private foundations, and private industry. State funds contribute to the direct support of ongoing research programs, serve as seed money for the initiation of research, and provide a base for matching funds from other sources.

The primary continuing investment in research at the Pennsylvania State University has been in agriculture and food sciences, where the long-range economic contribution of the land-grant university research centers in the several states has been immense. The research investment at the Pennsylvania State University has more

recently turned to areas such as energy and the environment and medical technology.

In agriculture and food science, research at the Pennsylvania State University has led to discoveries which have reduced the cost and increased the productivity of the agricultural industry. It has been calculated that the annual rate of return on agricultural research funding ranges from 30 to 60 percent.

Research at Penn State has shown that solar heating for greenhouses is not commercially feasible in Pennsylvania. However, the research has also shown that heating costs can be reduced at least 50 percent through such conservation measures as the use of a thermal "night blanket," by covering the greenhouse with multiple layers of insulating material, and by passing the heat conduction system close to the plants rather than in walls or ceilings. Several million dollars were saved in commercial greenhouses this year through implementation of the university's energy conservation recommendations. In the future it may be possible to eliminate fossil fuel heating entirely, thus cutting total production costs by 30 percent or more.

Internal stress causes loss of apple and potato crops. The agricultural economy depends upon successful marketing and distribution as well as upon bountiful crops. It is estimated that 25 percent of fruits and vegetables harvested in the U.S. never reach the consumer because of

Research (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

PERCENT OF TOTAL RESEARCH FUNDS EXPENDED BY PROGRAM AREA								
<i>(Does not Include Sponsored Research)</i>								
Activities	1981/82	1982/83	Proposed 1983/84	Activities	1981/82	1982/83	Proposed 1983/84	
Agriculture Experiment Station-Total . . . . .	65.3%	65.0%	64.7%	Health, Physical Education and Recreation	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	
Food and Animal Science . . . . .	18.9%	18.9%	18.8%	Human Development . . . . .	1.1%	.8%	.8%	
Plant Science . . . . .	31.3%	31.2%	31.1%	Liberal Arts . . . . .	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	
Other . . . . .	15.1%	14.9%	14.8%	Science . . . . .	.7%	.7%	.6%	
Arts and Architecture . . . . .	.5%	.5%	.4%	Intercolleage . . . . .	13.2%	14.8%	15.0%	
Business Administration . . . . .	2.0%	1.6%	1.7%	Other Research . . . . .	.3%	.3%	.3%	
Earth and Mineral Science-Total . . . . .	5.3%	5.7%	5.8%	Research Program Support/ Administrative . . . . .	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%	
Energy . . . . .	3.7%	4.0%	4.1%	TOTAL RESEARCH EFFORT . . . . .	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Other . . . . .	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%					
Education . . . . .	.5%	1.3%	1.4%					
Engineering-Total . . . . .	3.3%	1.6%	1.6%					
Energy . . . . .	2.2%	1.0%	1.1%					
Other . . . . .	1.1%	.6%	.5%					

transit and storage deterioration. Studies in the College of Agriculture have found that distribution patterns of physical stress in potatoes are much different than those previously blamed for internal cracking and damage. Understanding these patterns is now leading to improved harvesting and handling procedures which will insure that a larger portion of the crop reaches the market.

Biochemistry also contributes to reduced loss of produce. Calcium spray has been discovered to slow ripening and thus increase the storage life of apples; calcium may also promote more rapid wound healing in stored potatoes.

Minimum tillage farming has been widely adopted in order to avoid soil surface disturbance, reduce erosion, and save energy. Minimum tillage, however, eventually compacts the soil surface, which increases water run-off erosion. Studies of soil aeration as a factor in run-off erosion have enabled Penn State researchers to specify the type of shallow drainage system which best minimizes run-off through the release of entrapped soil air and also reduces the amount of sediment in run-off water.

Studies of phenomena associated with the formation of ice on apple blossoms have shown that the amount of water used for overhead sprinkling of the orchards for frost protection can be reduced by as much as 75 percent with the use of computer controls. This reduction in water use is important not only for the conservation of water resources,

but in reducing the physiological damage to the trees that results from excessive wetting.

About 15 billion pounds of cheese whey are wasted annually in the United States, representing a loss of 75 to 110 million pounds of good quality protein. Penn State scientists are developing methods for recovering the protein from cheese whey through enzymatic action which will enhance its incorporation into other foods. This recoverable protein is equivalent to about 9 to 14 million bushels of wheat; the results of this project can help substantially to extend domestic and world protein supplies and augment efforts to combat global malnutrition.

Small scale farming is a important segment of the Pennsylvania economy. In 1978, 83 percent of vegetable producing farms and 84 percent of livestock farms in Pennsylvania had gross sales of less than \$20,000. Considerable research and service, therefore, is devoted to assistance of small scale farmers. For example, techniques developed in Britain for faster and more uniform vegetable crop emergence in cold, wet soils through the use of pre-germinated seed have been introduced to Pennsylvania farmers. Conservation, pest control, and marketing assistance especially adapted to small farmers are disseminated through newsletters and other media.

A new medicine for angina pectoris has been developed by Penn State biophysicists. The product is a round adhesive bandage containing nitroglycerind in a gel-like

**Research (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

matrix which is applied to the chest. The medicine enters the blood stream through the skin and goes directly to the heart. Nitroglycerin taken by pill must first pass through the liver before it gets to the heart, and is effective for only 12 minutes. This new product provides direct, time-released relief lasting for 24 hours. The gel that enables the drug to be released slowly over 24 hours was developed at Penn State in research begun in 1978-79; the researchers received a patent in 1981 and the medicine reached the market in January this year.

Recombinant DNA technology may provide employment for as many as 30,000 molecular biologists by the year 2000, according to the Federal Office of Technology Assessment. Basic and applied research in this area is being conducted at Penn State and, in addition, the university has led in the formation of a cooperative organization with industry for the transfer of such technology.

The collapse of the infrastructure is a matter of serious concern for the nation, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is no exception. Penn State engineers are studying the nature and causes of bridge and highway deterioration in order to determine the most effective means of preventing or retarding further breakdown. They have found, for example, that temperature changes may do more harm than heavy loads, and that segmental bridges of prestressed concrete are equal in strength to steel beam bridges. They have traced much road deterioration to the fact that asphalt mixes blended after the 1973 oil embargo are more variable, though not always of poorer quality, than pre-1973 mixes. An additional cause of crumbling of overpasses and bridges is skimping on concrete; just an additional inch can reduce, from 50 percent of the time to less than 1 percent, the frequency of hairline cracks which may form as concrete hardens and which admit freezing water in winter.

Hazardous waste disposal has been a long-standing concern for Penn State scientists. Last year, the University's Institute for Research on Land and Water

Resources established a new Office of Hazardous and Toxic Waste Management, in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Resources and funded in part by a \$300,000 grant from industry. Nine other Pennsylvania universities are represented on its advisory board. This office provides information to concerned persons on handling of hazardous substances and alternative means of safe disposal, provides funding for research dealing with hazardous and toxic wastes, and also seeks outside funding for such projects.

High technology research and development are of importance to the Commonwealth and to the nation. In response to an initiative from the Electronics Division of the American Ceramic Society and the Electrical Industries Association, and with initial funding from the Department of Defense, the National Science Foundation, industry and the University, the Materials Research Laboratory has established a Center for Dielectric Studies. Fifteen private companies and six universities are currently involved in this program, whose purpose is to provide a coherent structure for the conduct and dissemination of national technical research geared to the needs of the ceramic capacitor industry, and to restore U.S. leadership and independence in this high technology area.

Although immediate measurable benefits are sometimes realized from research efforts, research support more typically represents an investment in the future. Recognition is given to the longer range social and economic impacts of research when making decisions on the allocation of resources. The continued increase in State support for organized research is a means of promoting a long term, responsive position on the ever changing needs of the Commonwealth and the nation. In this regard colleges and universities can play a major role in the economic development of the Commonwealth through the creation of a climate which attracts new high technology industry to the State. Research and development activities in this area in partnership with private enterprise would be a step towards creating this climate.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State System of Higher Education . . . . .	\$ 363	\$ 381	\$ 399	\$ 420	\$ 439	\$ 465	\$ 487
Pennsylvania State University . . . . .	8,930	8,798	8,933	9,469	10,037	10,639	11,278
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$ 9,293</u>	<u>\$ 9,179</u>	<u>\$ 9,332</u>	<u>\$ 9,889</u>	<u>\$10,476</u>	<u>\$11,104</u>	<u>\$11,765</u>

**Public and Community Services**

OBJECTIVE: To enhance the potential for productivity and employability of Commonwealth citizens and to provide services to government, industry and the general public in social, economic and cultural areas.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$11,848</u>	<u>\$12,207</u>	<u>\$12,477</u>	<u>\$13,226</u>	<u>\$14,020</u>	<u>\$14,860</u>	<u>\$15,752</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Enrollment in nondegree programs .....	298,369	311,084	319,025	323,916	328,021	333,026	337,698
Persons attending conferences, institutes and workshops .....	143,057	160,959	163,233	165,402	167,656	170,090	172,674
Volunteer 4H program hours .....	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
County extension programs held .....	44,107	49,635	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000

**Program Analysis:**

Public and community services are provided throughout the Commonwealth by institutional departments, extension centers, branch campuses, and cooperative associations with public schools and other institutions. These programs are offered by the State System of Higher Education, the State-related universities and the community colleges. The bulk of this program, however, is related to activities of the Pennsylvania State University.

As in last year's budget, this budget shows continuing education for degree credit enrollments in the applicable academic fields rather than separately here. The growing enrollment in continuing education is an important part of the academic fields and is more properly shown in the respective academic presentations.

As the measures indicate, steady increases are projected in both enrollments in non-degree programs and persons attending conferences, institutes and workshops. These increases are generated by all segments of higher education. In relation to conferences and workshops, the increased participation occurs in all segments of higher education but particularly at the State-related institutions where attendees are projected to increase by 19.9 percent over the projection period.

The greater part of the direct State fund expenditures in this area is by the Pennsylvania State University. Its Cooperative Extension Service provides to each Pennsylvania county programs in agriculture, natural

resources, family living, 4-H and youth education and community development.

The service aids dairymen through several projects including appraisal of production and financial operations. A study of feeding programs saved \$17 million for 4,596 users. A feeding, managing, and milking program helped to increase milk income for 17 Indiana County herds by over \$184,000 annually.

The Cooperative Extension Service has helped dairy farmers to increase net income \$20 to \$50 per cow by harvesting hay crop forages at the proper stage of maturity and by selecting economical rations. Producing corn grain with no-till instead of conventional methods resulted in lower operating costs per acre of 8 percent.

Last year the Cooperative Extension Service Soil Testing Laboratory tested nearly 75,000 soil samples, an increase of 15.5 percent over the previous year. Soil analysis led to a 31 percent increase in limestone applications, satisfying about half of Pennsylvania's actual liming needs.

Inflation, business growth and specialization have greatly increased farm estate size in the last decade. Most Pennsylvania farm families have estates valued at over \$300,000, and many do not understand the estate tax laws and their implications. If these families are to pass their farms on to the next generation, they need estate planning tools to help them understand alternatives. The Cooperative Extension Service is helping Pennsylvanians to

**Public and Community Services (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

preserve their family farms. Over 3,500 people attended estate planning meetings in 34 counties. Pennsylvania families have saved an estimated \$250 million in estate taxes by planning their estates. To maintain a viable farm business, farmers must make good use of credit and examine investment alternatives carefully. Last year the Cooperative Extension Service assisted over 900 Pennsylvania farm facilities in reorganizing farm business.

Pennsylvania has 490,100 owners of 12.5 million acres of forest land. These landowners need to be instructed in sound forest management practices. Last year Cooperative Extension Service fact sheets were mailed to nearly 12,000 forest landowners to provide them with information on managing a variety of forest resources. After 16 percent of forest landowners participated in a forest incentives program, nearly half harvested forest products. Programming made an impact on an estimated 150,000 acres of forest land.

The amount of gas and oil drilling has increased dramatically in Pennsylvania in recent years. Farmers have been sought out by gas and oil companies to lease their land for purposes of drilling for these resources. Extension staff have been conducting meetings to inform landowners about factors to consider when signing a lease. A petroleum engineer at the Pennsylvania State University has been involved in many of these meetings along with representatives of farm organizations, etc. Such important educational meetings have provided landowners with information which helps them make more informed decisions about leasing their land.

4-H clubs provide an informal educational program through the Cooperative Extension Service to youth aged 8 to 19. The youth participate in programs including leadership, animal science, careers, food and nutrition, engineering, and energy. In 1982 club enrollment was 44,452; an additional 101,420 youths are involved in special interest groups and programs. Only 17 percent of these youth live on farms, the majority are in small towns or semi-rural

areas. They are lead by over 13,000 volunteers who are trained by the Extension Service.

The Cooperative Extension Service offers informational services, including an environmental newsletter, without charge to any Commonwealth resident.

A second aspect of the program of public and community services, short-term instructional courses or workshops, includes activities of the Cooperative Extension Service as well as the programs of the State System of Higher Education and the community colleges. These short-term instructional courses usually take the form of conferences or workshops of less than a week's duration and concern specific topics; often they are sponsored by an industry or business for the benefit of their employees. As can be seen from the program measures attendance at these types of conferences and workshops is up over that expected last year and is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 3.5 percent per year between 1981-82 and 1987-88.

The third facet of this program is the area of nondegree or noncredit education. Enrollments in these programs are expected to expand rapidly in the State System of Higher Education, State-related universities and the community colleges. The trend of increased participation in adult education in Pennsylvania follows that of the nation.

A variety of institutions provide adult and continuing education courses including four year colleges and universities, two year colleges and vocational technical schools, elementary-secondary schools, and community organizations. A shift has occurred in the recent past from elementary-secondary schools and four year colleges and universities as a major provider of continuing education to two year colleges and vocational-technical schools.

As the program grows in popularity, more institutions will increase their involvement; in fact many Pennsylvania educators believe this will be the most rapidly increasing program for higher education.

**Programs Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State System of Higher Education . . . . .	\$ 713	\$ 809	\$ 940	\$ 996	\$ 1,056	\$ 1,120	\$ 1,187
Community Colleges — Capital and Operating . . . . .	965	1,009	975	1,034	1,096	1,161	1,231
Pennsylvania State University . . . . .	8,804	8,941	9,079	9,624	10,201	10,813	11,462
University of Pittsburgh . . . . .	683	724	797	845	896	949	1,006
Temple University . . . . .	683	724	686	727	771	817	866
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$11,848</b>	<b>\$12,207</b>	<b>\$12,477</b>	<b>\$13,226</b>	<b>\$14,020</b>	<b>\$14,860</b>	<b>\$15,752</b>

**Institutional Support Services**

OBJECTIVE: To support those services required to maintain the operations and programs of Commonwealth supported institutions.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$304,090	\$322,662	\$333,058	\$352,986	\$374,167	\$386,555	\$422,342
Other Funds .....	5	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$304,095</b>	<b>\$323,062</b>	<b>\$333,058</b>	<b>\$352,986</b>	<b>\$374,167</b>	<b>\$396,555</b>	<b>\$422,342</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Students enrolled in Higher Education Equal Opportunity programs .....	9,126	9,800	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
State scholarship recipients enrolled in independent institutions eligible for institutional assistance .....	31,438	31,625	31,070	31,110	31,144	31,171	31,192

**Program Analysis:**

Institutions of higher education carry on activities which are not tied directly to instruction, public and community services, financial assistance or research. These activities include libraries, learning centers, guidance counseling, placement services, audio visual materials, physical plant operations and maintenance, computer support and general administration all of which are essential to the operation of educational programs. The Commonwealth provides financial support to cover the cost of these institutional support services.

Some of these costs are variable and can be made to respond to enrollment and internal efficiencies. Institutional support activities are being reviewed in an effort to identify strategies to reduce expenditures in this area. However, the inflationary spiral, fueled in part by increased energy costs, is causing budgetary problems at the institutions. Since other areas of cost such as plant operations will continue to increase despite enrollment trends, the Institutional Support Services program is being funded at a higher level even though enrollments are beginning to stabilize.

In facing the inflationary problem the tendency is sometimes to save by cutting funds for library acquisition. As one of the most important educational tools the library should have priority for funding new acquisitions. Standards set by the Department of Education to ensure adequate collections at each institution should be followed.

Two separate programs which involve payments to institutions for certain types of students are included in Commonwealth expenditures for institutional support services. The first program involves institutional payments under the Higher Education Equal Opportunity Act. This act provides State grants to colleges for tutorial and counseling services for the economically and educationally disadvantaged. The program, established in 1971, seems to be successful. It served 9,270 students in 1981-82 and is serving 9,733 in 1982-83. An additional 3,438 students were also served using institutional funds showing the importance placed by the colleges on this program. The student retention rate based on most recent data is approximately 51 percent which is close to the national average for similar programs. These students have an encouraging academic record: 65 percent have academic grade point averages of 2.0 or higher and 89 percent of the senior class in this program have academic grade point averages of 2.0 or higher. This is encouraging given their high probability of academic failure.

Recognizing the success and importance of this program, the budget includes an increase in funding which will result in additional funds being made available to institutions to aid disadvantaged students.

The second program provides for Institutional Assistance Grants (IAG) to be made to eligible independent

**Institutional Support Services (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

institutional enrolling students receiving a State higher education grant. These grants, previously limited to \$450 per student, were changed by Act 330 of 1982 to vary with the appropriation level. For 1982-83, the appropriation provides grants to 82 schools of about \$565 per student for over 30 thousand students. For the budget year and thereafter the grant will vary with the level of the

IAG appropriation and the distribution of the PHEAA scholarship program.

Also included in this area are the funds for the Pennsylvania State University to operate the Elizabethtown Children's Hospital which has been transferred from the Department of Health.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State System of Higher Education . . . . .	\$125,480	\$133,449	\$135,700	\$143,842	\$152,473	\$161,621	\$171,318
Community College—Capital and Operating . . . . .	30,344	31,371	35,640	37,778	40,045	42,448	44,995
Higher Education of the Disadvantaged . Transfer to Higher Education Assistance Agency:	4,526	4,869	5,112	5,368	5,636	5,918	6,214
Institutional Assistance Grants . . . . .	15,246	15,400	16,016	16,977	17,995	19,075	20,220
Pennsylvania State University . . . . .	55,155	58,111	59,565	63,236	67,067	71,129	77,495
University of Pittsburgh . . . . .	31,294	33,662	34,359	36,421	38,606	40,922	43,377
Temple University . . . . .	36,896	40,217	41,048	43,511	46,122	48,889	51,822
Lincoln University . . . . .	2,674	3,021	3,056	3,215	3,507	3,756	4,021
University of Pennsylvania . . . . .	2,475	2,532	2,532	2,608	2,686	2,767	2,850
Conservatory Leadership School . . . . .		30	30	30	30	30	30
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$304,090</u>	<u>\$322,662</u>	<u>\$333,058</u>	<u>\$352,986</u>	<u>\$374,167</u>	<u>\$396,555</u>	<u>\$422,342</u>

**Professional Support Services**

OBJECTIVE: To provide, in cooperation with institutions of higher education, management services necessary for the efficient and effectual development of Commonwealth programs of higher education.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$2,286	\$2,399	\$2,257	\$2,345	\$2,437	\$2,533	\$2,633
Federal Funds .....	324	399	363	356	360	364	368
Other Funds .....	283	23					
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$2,893</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,821</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,620</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,701</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,797</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,897</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,001</u></u>

**Program Analysis:**

This program provides guidance capability, planning and direction for colleges and universities in Pennsylvania.

Proposed programs are reviewed for approval or disapproval, current programs are periodically evaluated, long-range planning is conducted and fiscal budgeting requirements are analyzed. Also this program provides extensive staff support to the State Board of Education. Special studies are being undertaken in the areas of program enrollments, physical facilities and special studies for the State Board of Education. Such studies are being utilized in the development of regionalization plans and as a method of monitoring the quality of education in each segment of the college community. The reduction in state funds for the budget year reflects reduced costs for administration which will no longer be required due to the formation of the

State System of Higher Education. Review and approval of contracts, personnel matters, and other administrative affairs which have been the province of the Department of Education will become the responsibility of the Chancellor of the new system.

Also included in this area is the Related Education and Learning Program-Real which provides the opportunity for college seniors and graduate students to work in State Government as part of their requirements for a degree.

The Higher Education Advisory Commission, which will be formed in 1983, will study higher education finance and make recommendations for financing that will be responsive to the changing needs of the various sectors of higher education. An additional \$100,000 has been provided for this purpose.

**Programs Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$2,242	\$2,354	\$2,212	\$2,300	\$2,392	\$2,488	\$2,588
Education and Radio and Television Grants .....	44	45	45	45	45	45	45
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$2,286</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,399</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,257</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,345</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,437</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,533</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,633</u></u>

**Financial Assistance to Students**

OBJECTIVE: To supplement post secondary education programs for the development of the Commonwealth's personnel resources by providing financial assistance, based on need, to Commonwealth residents attending institutions of higher education.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 91,507	\$ 98,483	\$ 98,483	\$103,397	\$108,609	\$114,131	\$119,982

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Applications for grants .....	226,378	223,000	226,400	229,800	233,200	236,700	240,300
Scholarship grant recipients .....	115,898	115,686	117,460	117,630	117,760	117,860	117,940
Students receiving guaranteed loans annually .....	249,024	200,000	203,000	203,000	203,000	203,000	203,000
Students assisted by Federal student aid programs .....	122,838	119,556	149,786	149,786	149,786	149,786	149,786

**Program Analysis:**

Financial assistance to students in post secondary education is supported through the programs of the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA) and the financial assistance programs of the State-related and State-aided colleges and universities.

PHEAA provides direct financial assistance to students through three programs; the Higher Education Scholarship (Grant) Program, the Guaranteed Loan Program, and the Matching Fund Program. All funds for the various financial assistance programs administered by PHEAA flow through the Higher Education Assistance Fund. A cash flow statement for the Higher Education Assistance Fund appears in the Special Fund Appendix at the end of Volume 1 of this Budget.

The largest component of PHEAA's financial assistance program is the grant program which covers both basic financial assistance and assistance to veterans. The measure showing grant recipients has been revised from that used in previous budgets to show net grant awards after cancellations, a more appropriate measure of program activity. For the 1982-83 academic year, the Governor recommended and the General Assembly approved the largest single-year increase in funding for the State Grant Program since the 1968-69 academic year. The \$6.8 million increase (from \$73.47 million to \$80.15 million)

enabled the Agency to implement policies that benefited nearly every applicant category on the Agency's State Grant file. These policies provided for restoration of the \$1,500 and 80 percent of tuition/fees maximum grant (\$1,200 at the state system of higher education and \$700 at community colleges) for the neediest students; increased the average grant by about \$120 (\$720 to \$840); permitted reductions to expected family contributions for lower income students; improved program access for middle income families; permitted the use of increased educational costs in determining State Grant eligibility; and allowed the Agency to continue to award grants to over 70 percent of those who filed completed applications. These very positive developments were possible due not only to the funding increase but also because of \$3.2 million in Federal (SSIG) funds; nearly \$4.5 million from cancellation of grants to students who failed to enroll during the latter part of the 1981-82 academic year; and approximately \$850,000 in anticipated interest earnings from these cancelled grants. While the program did benefit from the use of funds resulting from cancellations, these cancellations also amplify the complexities families face in trying to finance the annual increases in college costs versus the erosion of discretionary funds caused by inflation.

As the program measures indicate, applications for

## Financial Assistance to Students (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

grants are projected to increase by an average of only 1 percent per year between 1981-82 and 1986-87. The estimated increase in applicants has been revised downward somewhat from that shown in last year's budget. The smaller percentage increase in applicants reflects the actual experience of recent years. Although no single explanation can be given for this smaller increase, possible explanations include the approach of a saturation point for the likely grant recipients and decreased expectations of receiving a grant.

PHEAA grants are distributed on a formula basis which considers parental contributions and educational costs. The size of the grant thus varies by parental income, the tuition and fees charged by the institution the student attends and the financial assistance received by the student from other sources. The State Grant Program is adversely affected by inflation in a number of ways. First, spiraling educational cost increases at postsecondary institutions result in an increasing number of families seeking financial aid from the State. Second, the financial need of most applicants who have filed in previous years is increased as education costs are increased. Finally, as inflation raises family income (but without a corresponding increase in purchasing power) and the appropriate inflationary adjustments are not made to the eligibility criteria, an increasing percentage of applicants, a number of whom have qualified in previous years, no longer qualify for aid. Accordingly, the number of students denied eligibility due to family income being in excess of the maximum income level has increased from approximately 6,800 in 1979-80 to more than 20,000 in 1982-83. While many of those rejected are first time applicants, a number are renewal applicants.

For the past few years despite increases in the State appropriation a decreasing percentage of students have qualified for State Grant aid and, for those who have qualified, the State Grant has met a smaller percentage of educational costs. For example, in 1979-80 approximately 80.6 percent of the applicants who filed a complete application qualified for State Grant aid as compared to 72.6 percent in 1982-83.

The 1982-83 budget for the PHEAA grant program provided for a \$6.7 million or 9.1 percent increase over 1981-82. The average State grant as a result of this increase has begun to cover a larger percent of educational costs at many schools than in previous years. For private colleges the grant covered 15.5 percent of costs as calculated Federal Pell guidelines in 1981-82 and covers 16.2 percent in 1982-83. For the State System of Higher Education, the grant covered 13.3 percent in 1981-82 and 16.4

percent in 1982-83. For business schools the comparable figures are 20.8 percent and 24.2 percent.

The Commonwealth is assisted in its efforts to provide financial assistance to students through the Federal Pell Grant (formally Basic Grant Program.)

Historically the Pell program has been targeted toward students with parental incomes of less than \$20,000. The Higher Education Act of 1980 also extended eligibility for Pell grants to students from families with parental income over \$25,000. This change in Pell law provides financial assistance to the students of middle income families who are finding it difficult to afford higher education.

It is estimated that in 1982-83 roughly 69 percent of the students who received PHEAA grants also received Pell Grants. This compares to the 75 percent who received both types of financial aid in 1980-81. The average full-year Pell grant to Pennsylvania students in 1981-82 was roughly \$1,006 in 1982-83 it is \$1,126.

Students used this combination of State and Federal financial aid to meet educational costs at a variety of types of institutions of higher education. In 1982-83, between PHEAA and Pell grants, an average of approximately 41 percent of a student's educational costs are covered. The average recipient of these grants attending a four-year college has the highest percent of educational costs funded at a State-owned college or university and the lowest percent of educational costs met at a private institution of higher education. The table below illustrates the percent of educational costs covered for an average recipient of PHEAA and Pell at different types of institutions in the 1982-83 academic year.

As the table indicates currently the combined State and Federal grants fund the greatest percent of educational costs at business and technical schools and community colleges while the smallest percent of costs are met at the private four year institutions.

The second major component of the financial assistance program is the Guaranteed Student Loan Program. The Loan Guaranty Program enables Pennsylvania residents enrolled at least half time in undergraduate or graduate programs in an eligible post secondary institution to secure long-term educational loans from several types of participating lenders. Participating lenders extend loans to students to fill the gap left between their resources (parental contribution, savings and other financial aid) and educational costs. As of October 1, 1981 the Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS) program was initiated by PHEAA. This program allows parents of dependent undergraduate students, graduate students and independent undergraduate students to borrow funds and have the loan

Financial Assistance to Students

Program Analysis: (continued)

PROPORTION OF EDUCATIONAL COSTS OF COMMON RECIPIENT STUDENTS FUNDED BY STATE & FEDERAL GRANTS FOR 1982-83 ACADEMIC YEAR					
Institutional Type	Educational Cost*	Average Full-Year State Grant	Average Full-Year Pell Grant	Combined Average Grant	Percent of Educational Costs
Private Four-Year	\$8,105	\$1,312	\$1,035	\$2,347	29.1%
State System of Higher Education	3,626	594	992	1,586	43.7%
State Related Universities	5,140	847	1,077	1,924	37.4%
Junior Colleges	5,707	1,077	1,230	2,307	40.4%
Community Colleges	2,362	395	1,019	1,414	59.9%
Nursing Schools	3,679	658	998	1,656	45.0%
Business/Technical Schools	4,142	1,002	1,202	2,204	53.2%

\*Educational costs indicated are those used in the Federal PELL Program.

guaranteed by the Federal government. Loans to parents are available at 12 percent interest and repayment of the loan begins sixty days after the loan is issued. PHEAA guaranteed \$550 million in loans during 1981-82 and is anticipating guaranteeing \$465 million in 1982-83. This represents a 20 percent decrease in loan guaranties. The Federal Postsecondary Student Assistance Amendments of 1981, which went into effect October 1, 1981 have made major changes to the student and parent loan programs that have significantly slowed the growth of the loan guaranty program. These changes include: imposing a \$30,000 parental income ceiling; rolling back of the loan limit from \$3,000 yearly/ \$15,000 aggregate to \$2,500 yearly/ \$12,500 aggregate and increasing the interest on parental loans from 9 to 14 percent. That rate was decreased to 12 percent in October 1982. In 1982-83 PHEAA expects to guarantee about \$465 million in student loans and \$46 million in PLUS loans.

The loan guaranty program remains one of the most cost effective forms of student aid available to the Commonwealth in terms of providing maximum aid and educational opportunity with a small amount of Commonwealth support. More than \$2.2 billion in loans to students have been made by Pennsylvania lenders and guaranteed by the Commonwealth since this program began in 1964.

PHEAA, as in 1982-83, will not require a State appropriation for the Loan Guaranty Program for the 1983-84 fiscal year. This is possible because the loan program will have sufficient solvency to meet guaranty payoff demands, pay lender participation incentives, maintain a reserve capacity to guarantee outstanding loans and defray costs of program administration.

Act 330 of 1982 authorizes issuance of tax exempt bonds to fund student loan programs. The program will be primarily aimed at students who no longer qualify for loans or who qualify for reduced loans through the existing program; the PHEAA loans could be available to either parents or students either directly or through the colleges or commercial lenders. Other possible uses of the program include offset of Federal loan program losses at the colleges, funds for loan programs run by colleges and universities, reserves for the Federal parent loan program, and loans under the Federally guaranteed Health Education Assistance Loan program. PHEAA could selectively reestablish the PHEAA secondary market to assist Pennsylvania lenders wanting to sell student loans in order to obtain cash to make new student loans. The details of the program are being planned, this new initiative is expected to improve access to higher education for financially needy students.

**Financial Assistance to Students (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

A third and final component of the financial assistance program is the Matching Funds Program which provides the institutional matching requirement at State system universities and community colleges to make Federal student loans and college work study money available to students. The Matching Funds Appropriation also finances the PHEAA administered Statewide Off-Campus College Work-Study Program and the Related Education Learning

program administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Education. Both programs focus on giving undergraduate students real world work experience. The 1983-84 budget includes \$250,000 in matching funds for the State Jobs Program. These funds will be available for private employer placements for college students consistent with their major field of study.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Transfer to Higher Education Assistance Agency:							
Scholarships .....	\$ 73,468	\$ 80,147	\$ 80,147	\$ 84,956	\$ 90,053	\$ 95,456	\$101,184
Student Aid Funds—Matching .....	1,980	2,120	2,120	2,120	2,120	2,120	2,120
Administration—Loan and Scholarships .....	1,814	1,500	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
State Jobs Program .....			250	265	281	298	316
Pennsylvania State University .....	1,824	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760
University of Pittsburgh .....	2,930	2,960	2,960	2,960	2,960	2,960	2,960
Temple University .....	2,988	3,018	3,018	3,018	3,018	3,018	3,018
Lincoln University .....	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Drexel University .....	2,304	2,744	2,744	2,826	2,911	2,998	3,088
Philadelphia College of Art .....	229	226	226	234	248	263	278
University of Pennsylvania .....	3,760	3,798	3,798	3,798	3,798	3,798	3,798
College of Textiles and Science .....	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 91,507</b>	<b>\$ 98,483</b>	<b>\$ 98,483</b>	<b>\$103,397</b>	<b>\$108,609</b>	<b>\$114,131</b>	<b>\$119,982</b>

**Highway Safety Education**

OBJECTIVE: To minimize traffic accidents through the promotion of highway safety programs.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Special Funds .....	\$3,024	\$2,834	\$2,706	\$2,650	\$2,575	\$2,510	\$2,450
Federal Funds .....	442	222	202	198	200	202	205
Other Funds .....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$3,466</b>	<b>\$3,157</b>	<b>\$2,918</b>	<b>\$2,848</b>	<b>\$2,775</b>	<b>\$2,712</b>	<b>\$2,655</b>

**Program Measures**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Eligible pupils .....	108,707	172,280	166,140	162,610	164,280	162,845	153,030
Enrollments in School driving courses:							
Classroom instruction .....	110,750	102,748	97,665	93,350	94,250	94,125	93,750
Practice driving .....	80,348	75,125	72,429	69,157	70,058	70,012	71,125

**Program Analysis:**

This program subsidizes school districts for driver education programs which are intended to teach high school students driving technique, motor vehicle law and highway safety. School districts which participate in the program are reimbursed \$35 per student. This \$35 has not been increased, since 1965, to keep up with the increased cost of instructor salaries, fuel, insurance premiums, and rental fees for the driver education cars. Therefore, an increasing number of school districts are dropping the driver education course from their curriculum or charging a fee for participation. In the 1981-82 school year 470 districts of 500 received reimbursement. Of the remaining 30 districts, seven negated their eligibility by charging their students an instruction fee, others did not offer an approved program and some offered no program.

The program measures reflect a decrease in public school eligible pupils along with an offsetting increase in eligible nonpublic students. Eligible nonpublic school programs have increased from 441 to 511 in the last year. Due to funding constraints at both the State and local level, participation in this program is projected to decline over the projection period at a rate greater than the decline in eligible pupils.

In a September, 1981 report, the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety discussed problems related to drivers in the 16 to 19 age group. They point out that nearly half of all deaths in that group are the result of motor vehicle crashes. More deaths per licensed driver are associated

with highway accidents in the 16 to 19 year old age group than with any other age. The Institute made several recommendations including raising the minimum age of licensure to 18, limiting driving by 16 and 17 year olds to essential work related trips only, implementing the use of air bags and other safety devices, making teenage licensure conditional on seat belt use, and eliminating high school driver education. The last recommendation is based on a Connecticut study of nine school entities which dropped driver education from their high school curricula. The study, carried out by the Yale University Center for Health Studies, indicated that elimination of the course led to a 57 percent reduction in licensure among 16 and 17 year olds during a three year period, compared to a 9 percent decrease in communities retaining the program. The study also showed the communities without high school driver education experienced a 63 percent reduction in the accident rate among 16 and 17 year olds compared with little change in communities retaining the program. The study concluded that about 75 percent of the 16 and 17 year olds who could be expected to have been licensed had high school driver education been available waited until they were 18 or older to be licensed thus greatly reducing their death and injury rate on the highways. While funding restrictions may result in a continuing drop in the number of programs, it can be expected that a significant group of Pennsylvania teenagers will continue to take the course. There is some indication that for those who will be licensed at age 16,

**Highway Safety Education**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

enrollment in the course is a positive factor.

While studies done in Pennsylvania and in other states indicate that youth who have completed driver education have a lower accident rate, they also find that the personality traits and socio-economic characteristics of students electing to take driver education resemble those of drivers with low accident or violation rates. The studies conclude that these characteristics are the prime determinants of driving performance, and the effects of driver education are insignificant.

The findings of these various studies help explain the most frequently cited benefit of the program, special insurance rates. This benefit is based on an individual's probability of having a good driving record, whatever the reason for that probability. Since there is a direct relationship between completion of driver education and good driving records, it is sensible to use driver education as a criterion for awarding special benefits. The real reason for the effectiveness of such training as a criterion is, of course, that it is an indicator of those characteristics that correlate with good driving, not necessarily that it produces those characteristics.

The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation has released a report on the Commonwealth's driver education program with recommendations for its improvement. The researchers found that "statistical analysis of the effectiveness of driver education in reducing accidents is not possible" because records of driver education are not kept in operator files. They did however conclude that the program needs improved teaching and monitoring. They also recommend that to improve highway safety among the total population more stringent examinations be required and periodic reexamination be mandatory.

The Commonwealth also provides through the Department of Education instruction in the skills of detection, apprehension, testing, and prosecution of persons operating motor vehicles under the influence of alcohol or drugs and the maintenance and repair of chemical test equipment. These courses are open to all municipal police officers throughout the Commonwealth. Two courses are offered to police officers, one involves teaching officers to recognize and process drunken drivers while the other involves instruction in the maintenance of equipment used in chemical testing for intoxication.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	1981-82	1982-83	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
			1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
MOTOR LICENSE FUND								
Safe Driving Course .....	<u>\$3,024</u>	<u>\$2,834</u>	<u>\$2,706</u>	<u>\$2,650</u>	<u>\$2,575</u>	<u>\$2,510</u>	<u>\$2,450</u>	

**Adult Employment Training Service**

OBJECTIVE: To improve the employment capabilities of those persons in the Commonwealth who are unemployed or underemployed.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 9,164	\$10,739	\$14,735	\$16,498	\$17,225	\$17,996	\$18,813
Federal Funds .....	916	1,127	6,926	8,849	8,860	8,872	8,884
Other Funds .....	6,485	4,514	4,284	4,284	4,284	4,284	4,284
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$16,565</b>	<b>\$16,380</b>	<b>\$25,945</b>	<b>\$29,631</b>	<b>\$30,369</b>	<b>\$31,152</b>	<b>\$31,981</b>

**Program Measures**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Adult extension enrollment .....	85,000	87,600	90,200	92,940	95,730	98,000	98,000
Trainees enrolled in Economic Development Training Programs .....	7,914	8,210	8,620	9,482	10,430	11,473	12,620
Trainees completing instruction during the year .....	4,041	4,890	5,624	6,467	7,437	8,553	9,836
Trainees placed in jobs after completing instruction .....	3,805	4,661	5,360	6,164	7,087	8,152	9,375
Trainees enrolled in Job Training Partnership Act .....	3,235	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

**Program Analysis:**

Economic and employment trends create continuing demand for vocational education for adults who are unemployed or underemployed. In response the Commonwealth has established the adult vocational education program to provide nondegree training to adults who wish to upgrade their employment skills. Over 2,200 courses are offered under this program in community colleges, area vocational schools, and comprehensive high schools, generally in the evenings.

In response to this job training challenge, the Department of Education has redesigned the adult vocational education funding program to focus on two job training needs: new job creation and career support.

First, the customized job training program is a new economic development tool for the creation of jobs by a new or expanding firm. This program provides to the firm workers specifically trained for the jobs they have available. It is administered in coordination with the Economic Development Committee of the Cabinet and related State agencies, including the Departments of Commerce and Labor and Industry.

For the budget year, \$5.4 million will be available to provide training assistance to employers who want to start up or expand within the Commonwealth. This initiative com-

plements other State incentives for the creation of more jobs for Pennsylvania.

In the current year, two dozen customized job training programs have been initiated to further enhance the economic development of the State. Projects with Volkswagen of America, Pfizer, Inc., Beavertown Weaving Mills and Baker Instrument Corporation are examples of projects responsible for the creation of approximately 1,700 new jobs.

Second, the career support strategy is designed to satisfy the workers' needs for job acquisition, job maintenance and career transition. In the budget year, \$6.5 million is allocated for those purposes.

The job acquisition program targets the unemployed. In the current year, training programs for licensed practical nurses (LPN), respiratory therapy technician, nurse assistant and home health management assistant were funded at forty-eight area vocational technical schools, community colleges and school districts. In 1981-82, approximately 4,800 people were enrolled in the LPN programs.

In the current year, Beaver County Community College expects to assist 1,000 unemployed persons, through development of pre-employment and job search skills, to seek out careers for which there is a job market. Butler

**Adult Employment Training Service**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

County Community College is providing job search assistance and training services for 250 unemployed persons to enter the occupational field of industrial maintenance, food services, drafting and computer data/entry operations. The Northwest Tri-County Intermediate Unit is providing occupational testing and counseling to 350 clients.

Job maintenance is designed as an unemployment prevention program. Emphasis is placed on technical updating and retraining. It is estimated that each worker makes a significant career adjustment four or five times during his/her working life. The career transition program provides upgrading and/or entrepreneurship training during those critical periods. Special attention is given to displaced homemakers.

The impact of the new focus for job training funds is beginning to be reflected in the program measures. Although trainees enrolled in economic development training programs are down slightly in the budget and future years from prior projections, both trainees completing the instruction and trainees placed in jobs are up over the measures shown in last year's budget. This change can be attributed to the training to jobs link which has been established in the allocation of funds for these programs. The measures seem to indicate a more effective use of Commonwealth adult training funds than under previous criteria.

The 1983-84 budget reflects a change in funding for adult employment training services. Previously, adult vocational education funds were part of an appropriation entitled vocational education which included both vocational secondary and adult vocational education funds. Act 115 of 1982 changed the method of funding vocational secondary education and combined these funds with the basic instruction subsidy. As a result, funds for adult vocational education will become a separate appropriation.

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) expired September 30, 1982 was replaced by the Job Training Partnership Act of October 1982 which is to take effect October 1, 1983. Fiscal year 1983-1984 will be a year of operating and phasing down programs under CETA and beginning the transition to the new employment and training act for fiscal year 1984.

Under the CETA program, the Department of Education administered the Supplemental Vocational Education Assistance (SVEA) Program of the Governor's Special Grant. In fiscal year 1982, the SVEA program negotiated with 32 local prime sponsors statewide to provide vocational skills training and services to 3,235 CETA participants of the prime sponsor areas. Approximately 45 percent of the population served under the SVEA program were welfare recipients. Training was provided in occupations such as allied health, electronics technology, computer technology, clerical, drafting (architectural and mechanical), service occupations such as cooks and nurses aides, machine trades, structural work occupations such as welders, carpenters and maintenance repairs, tractor trailer drivers and vocational exploration and counseling/remedial education programs. The first two years of the measure Trainees Enrolled in the Job Training Partnership Act reflect the final years of the CETA program. These measures of enrollees are significantly lower than predicted in the Governor's Budget last year and reflect lower than anticipated funding levels for CETA.

Under the Job Training Partnership Act, the employment and training system will provide a major role for the Governor and the private sector in the development, planning and implementation of programs. Eight percent of the funds are earmarked for the involvement of the education community in providing vocational skills training, counseling and remedial services to participants under the act with the matching funds provided from State and local sources. Two percent of the funds are earmarked for coordination and linkage activities between education institutions and entities responsible for the local administration of employment and training services.

In order to capture Federal Job Training Partnership Act funds the 1983-84 Budget includes \$4,900,000 which will be used along with funds from within a current State appropriation to establish programs to provide a variety of job training activities. The use of these funds is discussed in detail in the Job Training Partnership Program Revision which follows the Employability Development—Socially and Economically Disadvantaged subcategory in the Department of Labor and Industry.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	1981-82	1982-83	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Vocational Education .....	\$ 9,164	\$10,739	\$11,435	\$12,121	\$12,848	\$13,619	\$14,436
Job Training Partnership .....			3,300	4,377	4,377	4,377	4,377
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 9,164</u>	<u>\$10,729</u>	<u>\$14,735</u>	<u>\$16,498</u>	<u>\$17,225</u>	<u>\$17,996</u>	<u>\$18,813</u>

**State Library Services**

Objective: To provide and improve library services to citizens of the Commonwealth, to special libraries and to agencies and employes of government.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$16,170	\$17,565	\$18,626	\$19,534	\$20,488	\$21,488	\$22,539
Federal Funds .....	1,349	1,040	1,096	912	912	912	912
Other Funds .....	2,407	2,476	2,378	2,378	2,378	2,378	2,378
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$19,926</b>	<b>\$21,081</b>	<b>\$22,100</b>	<b>\$22,824</b>	<b>\$23,778</b>	<b>\$24,778</b>	<b>\$25,829</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Percentage of State population served by State-aided libraries .....	91%	94%	95%	96.5%	97%	97.5%	98%
Items lent (in thousands) .....	38,752	39,976	40,925	41,880	42,068	42,880	43,200
Institutionalized and handicapped persons served .....	61,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
Percentage of institutionalized and handicapped population served by State-aided libraries .....	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%
Public Library Circulation per capita .....	3.5	3.59	3.63	3.65	3.66	3.7	3.72

**Program Analysis:**

The State library system of the Commonwealth is located in the capitol complex in Harrisburg and over 618 local and branch libraries around the Commonwealth which provide library services for 11,300,000 State residents. Library services to the handicapped and persons in State-owned institutions are made available through the system. Other services include computerized circulation for the blind and handicapped so that patrons can be provided with material more rapidly and without duplicating previous offerings. Libraries are providing one-to-one tutoring to help combat illiteracy in a number of communities. Others are providing information and referral services to patrons. Libraries in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Chester and Montgomery Counties are modernizing the delivery of services by offering on-line reference services. Computer output microform (COM) catalogs, and computerized circulation systems improve administrative control of their collections. Career information services are being provided by the Lancaster County Library to the general public as well as

their Spanish-speaking residents. Libraries throughout the Commonwealth offer information services and resources to improve businesses and the professions and to encourage the formation of new jobs. In these and other kinds of programs, the statewide library system extends standard and innovative services to a broad spectrum of the citizenry of the Commonwealth.

In addition to financial support, libraries are offered consulting services and continuing education opportunities to improve their management capabilities and library service to the public. Standards have been developed as minimum accomplishments to participation in the aid program. Libraries are encouraged to continually modify services to meet community needs.

According to information received from 467 local libraries for the year 1980, the most recent year for which data is complete, 11,300,000 Pennsylvanians have access to free public library service. The 467 libraries include approximately 626 outlets, including branches and reading

**State Library Services (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

centers in such places as Philadelphia (one library with 50 branches), Pittsburgh (one library with 21 branches), and Bucks County (one library with five branches). In addition to branches and reading centers, the city and county libraries operate approximately 35 bookmobiles servicing several hundred places in the State by periodic visits of one or more hours duration on cycles ranging from one week to one month.

Act 200 was signed by the Governor on December 19, 1980. The Act opened the way for major increases in Commonwealth funding for public libraries by removing maximums set in earlier law. For the first time since 1971, aid to public libraries could be increased to keep pace with rising costs. The 1981-82 appropriation provided a 33 percent increase to \$12,969,000. This increase was a statement in support of the public library system, one of the most direct benefits provided by State dollars for the use of virtually every resident. The 1983-84 budget will continue to increase support by providing an increase of one million dollars, over 7 percent. At this funding level, local library aid will increase by almost 7% per capita and aid to the four regional libraries, including the State Library, will increase to \$187,500 each.

In further pursuit of library cooperation, Act 105 of 1982 was signed into law to give the State Librarian authority to coordinate cooperative activities among different types of libraries. This function is needed to facilitate cost effective sharing of existing and future resources of libraries of all types and thus, vastly increase their value and range to individuals across the Commonwealth.

The Library Services Division in the Forum Building in

Harrisburg is the major research library serving Commonwealth government, as well as a major resource library serving all residents of the Commonwealth through local libraries and directly to walk-in users. It includes general circulating materials, as well as extensive general and legal reference sections, a comprehensive Pennsylvania newspaper collection, and comprehensive collections of Pennsylvania and U.S. government publications. The Division uses computerized reference services to assist State government: DIALOG and MEDLINE provide access to more than 150 data bases in government, science, business, statistics, etc., and enable library staff to determine which document, journal, or technical report will best answer the needs of a library patron. LEXIS enables Law section staff to conduct a full text search in order to provide answers to complicated legal questions. By June 1983, a computer output microform catalog listing most library resources acquired since 1974 should be available to facilitate use of the total library collection.

The School Library Media and Educational Resource Services Division provides the necessary organizational structure to make the connection between those who have information resources and those who need them in the school community. One component provides field advisory services and activities related to planning and administering school library media programs and leadership for school library media specialists throughout the State as they fulfill their roles as teachers, librarians and linkers in the dissemination of educational information. This unit helps to expand the role of the school librarians in district and building level decision-making by giving them an opportunity to act as the district's own information service.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State Library.....	\$ 2,073	\$ 2,253	\$ 2,262	\$ 2,352	\$ 2,447	\$ 2,544	\$ 2,646
Improvement of Library Services.....	12,967	14,000	15,000	15,750	16,573	17,365	18,235
Library Services for the Blind and Handicapped.....	1,130	1,312	1,364	1,432	1,504	1,579	1,658
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL.....</b>	<u>\$16,170</u>	<u>\$17,656</u>	<u>\$18,626</u>	<u>\$19,534</u>	<u>\$20,488</u>	<u>\$21,488</u>	<u>\$22,539</u>

**Public Television Services**

OBJECTIVE: To provide for the development and growth of noncommercial public television.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$6,785	\$7,441	\$7,699	\$8,007	\$8,327	\$8,660	\$9,007
Federal Funds .....	145	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$6,930</b>	<b>\$7,449</b>	<b>\$7,699</b>	<b>\$8,007</b>	<b>\$8,327</b>	<b>\$8,660</b>	<b>\$9,007</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
TV Households in Pennsylvania .....	4,287,000	4,289,000	4,291,000	4,293,000	4,295,000	4,297,000	4,297,000
Households watching public television at least once a week .....	1,635,000	1,651,000	1,673,000	1,694,000	1,715,000	1,737,000	1,758,000
Contributing memberships .....	174,000	188,000	198,000	207,000	218,000	229,000	240,000
Original programming as a percentage of total broadcasting .....	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	5.5%
Programs offered .....	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	24,000	24,000	24,000

**Program Analysis:**

The Pennsylvania Public Television Network (PPTN) links seven independent noncommercial stations, located across the Commonwealth, through a central network facility. The PPTN Commission governs the network, performs statewide coordinating functions, and makes operating, equipment and facilities, affirmative action training and programming grants to each of the stations. Through PPTN each station has access to programs produced by other Pennsylvania stations as well as programs purchased or otherwise procured from outside sources.

On the average, each PPTN member station offers 6,000 hours of programming a year which includes instructional programming selected by teachers and administrators for use in Pennsylvania's elementary and secondary classrooms. Subject matter of the seventy plus series ranges from current affairs and science to music, art and Pennsylvania history and culture. The broadcast schedule also provides programs for children not yet in school or for viewing after school hours. Series such as Once Upon a Classic, Sesame Street, Misterogers's Neighborhood, The Electric Company and many others, not only entertain but help instruct. Audience research shows that about 80 percent of all children between the ages of two and five are regular viewers of public television

programming. Approximately half of each station's schedule provides general and special interest programming for families and adults. Quality music, drama and dance performances are regular evening features. Public affairs programs examine local, State, national and global issues and events. Special interests are served with programs ranging from gardening and college courses to physical fitness and ethnic or cultural interests. Each station develops its schedule to serve the needs of Pennsylvanians within its viewing area, making use of programs from all available sources. The total schedule is designed to serve many different interests and needs over time; appealing to different people at different times but always trying to serve as many persons as possible each week or month.

Based on estimates from the Neilson television rating system, 38 percent of the households in Pennsylvania which have televisions watch public television at least once a week. The percent of households watching public television is projected to increase as is the number of contributing memberships. Membership at network stations has increased by 13 percent over the last two years and is projected to increase by approximately five percent per year over the projection period. The measure

**Public Television Services (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

for television households is at higher level, and for households watching public television at a lower level, than was shown last year. These changes are the result of a change in data format from the national Neilson survey from which Pennsylvania statistics are abstracted. The measure of memberships has been revised downward from that shown in last year's budget; that change does not indicate a loss of station income. A recent survey of member stations has shown that actual membership is lower than had been estimated last year but the contribution per member is higher than was estimated. The decrease in original programming estimated for future years reflects trends in the Federal budget recommendations.

Funding for non-commercial public television in Pennsylvania comes from several sources: business and industry, 24.3 percent; members and contributors, 18.7 percent; underwriting, auctions, universities, schools and local government, 13.6 percent; Commonwealth appropriations to the PPTN Commission, 16.5 percent; Federal funds through the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and other Federal programs, 20.7 percent; and 6.2 percent from other miscellaneous sources.

Two basic operational powers and duties of the PPTN Commission are operation of the network interconnection

service and aid to the network stations for broadcast operations, programming and capital facilities. The 1983-84 budget projects that 45 percent of the network operations funds will be used to provide network services and 55 percent for network stations to support their operations. The programming funds are used to directly acquire specific programs for statewide distribution, provide centralized promotion and audience research, and help fund programming activities at the stations. In 1983-84, it is estimated that 41 percent of the programming services funds will be used for centralized projects including contracted programming with network stations and 59 percent will be direct station grants to support program acquisition.

The broad topics of economic development, community conservation, education, crime prevention and control, and human services are top priorities of government for the 1983-84 fiscal year. Public television programming can assist in bringing understanding to these topics so the electorate may reach an informed consensus. PPTN has felt a special responsibility for providing programming about Pennsylvania as a geographical area and as a political entity. It is the only communications medium which binds the State's four corners together in a common interest.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Pennsylvania Public Television Network-Operations . . . . .	\$4,412	\$4,800	\$4,952	\$5,150	\$5,356	\$5,570	\$5,793
Pennsylvania Public Television Network-Program Services . . . . .	\$2,373	2,641	2,747	2,857	2,971	3,090	3,214
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$6,785</u>	<u>\$7,441</u>	<u>\$7,699</u>	<u>\$8,007</u>	<u>\$8,327</u>	<u>\$8,660</u>	<u>\$9,007</u>

# Emergency Management Agency

The Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency develops and maintains a comprehensive plan and program for the civil defense of the Commonwealth. Primarily, the plan calls for the protection of life and property both under enemy attack and in the event of natural disasters and man-made disasters. The agency also provides loans to volunteer fire, ambulance and rescue companies, and coordinates State fire services.

## EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

### Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$1,541	\$1,594	\$1,677
Volunteer Company Loan Fund — Administration .....	112	135	136
Vocational Education Fire School .....	301	385	421
Fire Commissioner .....	138	168	201
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<b>\$2,092</b>	<b>\$2,282</b>	<b>\$2,435</b>
 Federal Funds .....	 \$1,404	 \$1,908	 \$1,482
 <b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	 <b>\$3,496</b>	 <b>\$4,190</b>	 <b>\$3,917</b>

**General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,541	\$ 1,594	\$ 1,677
Federal Funds .....	1,354	1,807	1,482
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 2,895</u>	<u>\$ 3,401</u>	<u>\$ 3,159</u>

Provides essential services and facilities during periods of emergency. Coordinates State, county and local activities associated with emergency services. Coordinates Pennsylvania's civil defense operations with those of other states through the Federal Emergency Management Program.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 1,541	\$ 1,594	\$ 1,677
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement Johnstown Flood .....	20	.....	.....
Civil Preparedness Reimbursements .....	1,293	1,380	1,467
Flash Flood Project — Warning System .....	41	288	15
Communications and Warning System .....	.....	89	.....
Shelter Survey .....	.....	50	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 2,895</u>	<u>\$ 3,401</u>	<u>\$ 3,159</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Fire Prevention and Safety</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 551	\$ 688	\$ 758
Federal Funds .....	50	101	.....
	<u>0</u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 601</u>	<u>\$ 789</u>	<u>\$ 758</u>

Provides for the administration and operation of the Volunteer Loan Company Program which provides low interest loans to rescue and fire companies and units; the administration and operation of the Lewistown Fire School which provides training classes to professional as well as volunteer fire and ambulance personnel; and operating funds for the Fire Commissioner to coordinate and organize all fire functions.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Volunteer Company Loan Fund-Administration .....	\$ 112	\$ 135	\$ 136
Vocational Education Fire School .....	301	385	421
Fire Commissioner .....	138	168	201
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Highway Safety Act-Hazardous Substance Handling .....	28	100	.....
Policy Development Assistance Program-Fire Prevention and Control Plan .....	5	.....	.....
Public Education Assistance Program-Fire Education Program .....	15	.....	.....
Statewide Fire and Thermal Burn Program .....	2	1	.....
	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 601</u>	<u>\$ 789</u>	<u>\$ 758</u>

**Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
Disaster Relief Assistance .....	\$ 5,300	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Receipts from Federal Government-Contributions for Civil Defense .....	79	286	300
Personnel and Administrative Expenses .....	904	3,833	3,966
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 6,283</u>	<u>\$ 6,619</u>	<u>\$ 6,766</u>

## EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	1981-82	1982-83	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	1983-84	1984-85					
<b>Emergency Services</b> .....	\$2,092	\$2,282	\$2,435	\$2,532	\$2,634	\$2,740	\$2,849
Emergency Management .....	1,541	1,594	1,677	1,744	1,814	1,887	1,962
Fire Prevention and Safety .....	551	688	758	788	820	853	887
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$2,092</u>	<u>\$2,282</u>	<u>\$2,435</u>	<u>\$2,532</u>	<u>\$2,634</u>	<u>\$2,740</u>	<u>\$2,849</u>

**Emergency Management**

OBJECTIVE: To develop and maintain a statewide emergency force capable of immediate and effective action in event of natural disasters and rapid expansion to effectively cope with nuclear attack.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$1,541	\$1,594	\$1,677	\$1,744	\$1,814	\$1,887	\$1,962
Federal Funds .....	1,354	1,807	1,482	1,614	1,775	1,953	2,148
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$2,895</b>	<b>\$3,401</b>	<b>\$3,159</b>	<b>\$3,358</b>	<b>\$3,589</b>	<b>\$3,840</b>	<b>\$4,110</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Counties having emergency management organizations .....	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Counties having an approved management program .....	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Emergency management coordinators trained under State directed training programs .....	63	67	67	67	67	67	67

**Program Analysis:**

This program seeks to provide a reactive capability in the event of emergencies through the maintenance of a statewide warning, communications and radiation monitoring network and the core organization to provide for utilization of resources to meet an emergency. State, Federal and local emergency activities and training are coordinated through this program.

Act 323 of 1978 changed the name of this agency from the State Council of Civil Defense to the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency. This act codified the disaster operations that had evolved over the previous years. In recent years the emphasis of the agency has shifted toward natural disasters. Presently the agency, in conjunction with the Federal Government, is currently developing a flash flood warning system and working to extend the National Weather Service Radio Program to all areas of the Commonwealth. Such activities should provide the Commonwealth with a greater amount of time to respond to any natural disaster.

The Federal Government, through the Federal Emergency Management Agency, provides up to 50 percent of the cost of the General Government Operations program, so long as the agency meets the requirements es-

tablished by the Federal Agency. Currently these requirements are primarily concerned with defense related planning; therefore, a large measure of the day-to-day activities of the agency is still concerned with nuclear disasters.

Agency administration of long term recovery and natural disaster relief efforts have been funded from special appropriations provided for that purpose.

In addition there is an important, continuing effort by the agency in planning for response to incidents at fixed nuclear facilities in the Commonwealth. This effort has been hindered over the past year's by its inherent complexity, by the continual change of guidance received from Federal authorities, and by a series of recommendations received from different agencies at several levels of government.

Tests and exercises of the State plan pertaining to four nuclear facilities were conducted: one on February 17, 1982 for the Beaver Valley facility, one on March 18, 1982 for the Susquehanna facility, one on June 16, 1982 for the Peach Bottom facility and one on August 11, 1982 for the Three Mile Island facility. These facilities will be tested annually and are scheduled for the period from February through September 1983.

**Emergency Management (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

During 1980-81, the agency created the Hazard Mitigation and Recovery Office. This office has the responsibility to analyze various hazardous situations which may arise.

Major accomplishments to date include the completion and publication of a 127 page document entitled, "Vulnerability Analysis of Hazards," and administration of the State effort in a Presidentially declared major disaster. Major projects underway include the re-write of a hazardous materials plan (approximately 35 percent complete)

and an update of disaster recovery plans.

Additional funding in the amount of \$80,000 has also been provided to upgrade the antiquated teletype system which is part of the Alert and Warning system.

As always, the financial projections do not anticipate future emergency operations or relief activities. Additional Federal and State funds are made available when this occurs.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$1,541</u>	<u>\$1,594</u>	<u>\$1,677</u>	<u>\$1,744</u>	<u>\$1,814</u>	<u>\$1,887</u>	<u>\$1,962</u>

**Fire Prevention and Safety**

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the loss of life and property due to fire.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 551	\$ 688	\$ 758	\$ 788	\$ 820	\$ 853	\$ 887
Federal Funds .....	50	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 601</b>	<b>\$ 789</b>	<b>\$ 758</b>	<b>\$ 788</b>	<b>\$ 820</b>	<b>\$ 853</b>	<b>\$ 887</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Local fire training graduates .....	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Fire school graduates .....	1,400	2,000	2,500	2,700	2,800	2,850	3,000
Volunteer loans granted .....	\$3,500,000	\$9,500,000	\$7,500,000	\$4,200,000	\$5,000,000	\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000

**Program Analysis:**

In an attempt to offer the fire fighting and prevention community and Commonwealth residents more coordinated and efficient services in the areas of fire training and assistance, three existing fire programs which were located in as many departments were transferred to the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency on July 1, 1981.

The State Fire Commissioner acts as the guiding force in coordinating Federal, State and private fire safety funds in Pennsylvania; assists State agencies in the development of any plans related to fire safety; and reviews existing or proposed rules and regulations affecting the safety of Commonwealth citizens.

The Fire Commissioner's Office through its contacts with government agencies, the business community, consumers, and the fire service, renders technical assistance, collects, reviews, and disseminates pertinent information about fire prevention and control techniques and conducts educational programs. To assist the Commissioner in this endeavor, additional funding in the amount of \$30,000 has been provided for additional staff for these outreach services to the communities.

The State Fire Academy at Lewistown, formerly located in the Department of Education, is the main fire training delivery mechanism. The school includes a fire training facility which has five floors of 15 different model compartments which simulate apartment and housing units and can be fired and used to train fire fighters in actual interior house fires. A six floor drill tower for training

activities is also part of this complex. Special areas include fire pits and steel fuel tanks, outdoor simulation of street areas with hydrants and water supplies. A control building adjacent to this outside training area is equipped with regulatory controls which provide water, fuel and fire intensities to the fire building or pit areas. The Capital Budget includes a project in the amount of \$150,000 to provide for the installation of a new liquid fuel system for fire training purposes. The new system will consist of underground fuel storage tanks, fuel discharge pumps, control system and distribution piping.

The Lewistown facility provides training primarily for instructors, fire department officers and advanced fire fighters; provides specialized courses, and coordinates the activities of the Pennsylvania Fire Service Professional Qualifications Board.

The Outreach Fire Training Services activities are organized, coordinated and supervised by two field supervisors. These outreach local training programs benefit more than 26,000 annually through both safety, fire prevention/detection and fire suppression programs.

Another area of assistance to the fire fighting and prevention community is the fiscal assistance of the Volunteer Company Loan Fund. Its purpose is to improve the capabilities of volunteer fire companies, ambulance services and rescue squads through the provision of low interest loans for the purpose of establishing or modernizing facilities to house fire fighting apparatus, purchasing new apparatus or equipment (protective and

**Fire Prevention and Safety (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

communication as well as fire fighting) and purchasing any other accessory equipment for this purpose. Priority is given to replacement of outmoded or unsafe equipment and provision of additional equipment needed to meet unusual demand. Interest is at two percent per annum for a maximum of ten years.

There have been three amendments since the enactment of this program. One, Act 145 of 1978 authorized refinancing of private loans incurred by volunteer agencies between November 4, 1975 and April 30, 1978. It also authorized loans for repair or rehabilitation of apparatus and equipment. Secondly, Act 65 of 1980 authorized the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to make loans to volunteer agencies for the purpose of: 1) purchasing used equipment and vehicles; 2) purchasing utility or special

service vehicles; 3) reducing the minimum amount of a loan to \$1,000; 4) permitting a political subdivision to pledge the credit of the political subdivision in the amount necessary to meet the requirement; and 5) removing the final date for the refinancing of debt, thereby eliminating the need for periodic amendments to the original Act to extend the refinancing authorization.

Finally, on May 11, 1982, Act 118 of 1982 was signed into law. The new law provides changes in the maximum amounts of eligible funding. In the November 1981 election, the voters approved a referendum establishing a bond issue in the amount of \$15,000,000. Of the \$15,000,000, seven million dollars was made available in July, 1982. The remainder will be made available in the Spring of 1983.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Fire Commissioner .....	\$ 138	\$ 168	\$ 201	\$ 209	\$ 217	\$ 226	\$ 235
Vocational Education Fire School .....	301	385	421	438	456	474	493
Volunteer Company Loan Fund —							
Adminstration .....	112	135	136	141	147	153	159
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 551</u>	<u>\$ 688</u>	<u>\$ 758</u>	<u>\$ 788</u>	<u>\$ 820</u>	<u>\$ 853</u>	<u>\$ 887</u>

# Department of Environmental Resources

The Department of Environmental Resources provides for and encourages the development of a balanced ecological system encompassing the social, cultural and economic needs of the Commonwealth's citizens through harmonious development of our environmental resources. The Department is responsible for the State's land and water management programs, all aspects of environmental control and regulation of mining operations.

The Department includes the Citizens Advisory Council, the Environmental Hearing Board, the Environmental Quality Board, the State Conservation Commission, the State Board for Certification of Sewage Enforcement Officers and the State Board for Certification of Sewage Treatment and Waterworks Operators.

## DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

### Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available		1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>				
<b>General Government</b>				
General Government Operations .....	\$ 6,323	\$ 6,709		\$ 6,703
Office of Resources Management .....	12,382	13,134		12,359
Deep Mine Safety .....	2,578	2,804		2,810
Office of Protection .....	26,460	29,116		29,972
State Forestry Operations .....	10,509	11,110		11,093
Gypsy Moth and Other Insect Control .....	4,702	2,970		2,253
State Parks .....	23,413	25,389		26,035
Hazardous Waste Control .....	.....	1,000		3,000
Floodwall Repair/Replacement — Danville .....	.....	50		.....
Canonsburg Remedial Action .....	.....	.....		991
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 86,367</u>	<u>\$ 92,282</u>		<u>\$ 95,216</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>				
Flood Control Projects .....	\$ 426	\$ 200		\$ 220
Sewage Facilities Planning Grants .....	200	500		500
Sewage Facilities Enforcement Grants .....	1,149	1,500		1,650
Solid Waste Disposal Planning Grants .....	495	500		600
Great Lakes Basin Commission .....	15	.....		.....
Delaware River Master .....	40	41		41
Ohio River Basin Commission .....	30	.....		15
Susquehanna River Basin Commission .....	223	225		230
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin .....	17	18		21
Delaware River Basin Commission .....	576	604		639
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission .....	87	88		88
Small Watershed Projects .....	98	100		100
Local Soil and Water District Assistants .....	247	250		250
Interstate Mining Commission .....	10	10		10
Annual Fixed Charges—Flood Lands .....	11	12		13
Annual Fixed Charges—Project 70 .....	6	30		10
Annual Fixed Charges—Forest Lands .....	771	788		788
Slippery Rock State College Utilities .....	.....	761		300
Rockview State Correctional Institution Utilities .....	.....	.....		266
Vector Control .....	495	500		500
Sewage Treatment Plant Operation Grants .....	14,652	16,556		16,800
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 19,548</u>	<u>\$ 22,683</u>		<u>\$ 23,041</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

**Summary by Fund and Appropriation  
(continued)**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Capital Improvement</b>			
Capital Improvements.....	\$ 50	.....	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$105,965</u>	<u>\$114,965</u>	<u>\$118,257</u>
Federal Funds.....	\$ 30,325	\$ 51,822	\$ 62,941
Other Funds.....	10,509	10,189	10,181
GENERAL FUND TOTAL.....	<u>\$146,799</u>	<u>\$176,976</u>	<u>\$191,379</u>
<b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$105,965	\$114,965	\$118,257
Federal Funds.....	30,325	51,822	62,941
Other Funds.....	10,509	10,189	10,181
TOTAL ALL FUNDS.....	<u>\$146,799</u>	<u>\$176,976</u>	<u>\$191,379</u>

**General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$6,323	\$6,709	\$6,703
Federal Funds .....	592	1,756	1,042
Other Funds .....	229	218	223
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$7,144</b>	<b>\$8,683</b>	<b>\$7,968</b>

Provides for the overall executive direction and administration of the department including personnel, fiscal management, systems management, office services, public information and planning and research. Conducts all legal matters of the department including enforcement actions. Provides for the expenses of the department's boards, councils and commissions.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$6,323	\$6,709	\$6,703
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Surface Mine Conservation .....	357	1,489	793
Environmental Protection Agency — Planning Grant .....	235	246	249
Safe Drinking Water — Administration .....	.....	21	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement — Land and Water Development Fund .....	53	.....	.....
Reimbursement — Computer Services .....	82	31	31
Reimbursement — Clean Air Fund .....	41	47	48
Reimbursement — Solid Waste Abatement Fund .....	.....	93	96
Reimbursement — Clean Water Fund .....	35	47	48
Contribution — Izaak Walton League .....	18	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$7,144</b>	<b>\$8,683</b>	<b>\$7,968</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Office of Resources Management</b>			
State Funds .....	\$12,382	\$13,184	\$12,359
Federal Funds .....	12,567	16,472	26,856
Other Funds .....	547	494	248
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$25,496</b>	<b>\$30,150</b>	<b>\$39,463</b>

Provides for engineering services relevant to all department operations. Also constructs water structure, stream clearance, channel improvements and minor mine reclamation projects. Also provides detailed surveys of the Commonwealth's geologic, mineral and groundwater resources and prepares topographic maps for every area of the Commonwealth.

This program also is responsible for administering efforts to control stormwater run off in order to protect property and control erosion as well as providing for the Commonwealth's involvement in the National Dam Inspection Program. This requires periodic inspections of existing dams and detailed review of the designs of proposed dams. Finally this program controls the drilling and abandonment of oil and gas wells.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Office of Resources Management .....	\$12,382*	\$13,134**	\$12,359
Floodwall Repair/Replacement — Danville .....		50	
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Coastal Zone Management .....	1,602	1,300	1,000
Water Resources Planning Act .....	152	308	217
National Water Use Data System .....	20	105	54
Bituminous Demonstration Project .....	22	100	50
Surface Mine Conservation .....	145	279	262
CETA Title VIII—Young Adult Conservation Corps .....	1,960	125	
Emergency and Disaster Assistance .....	501	350	
Land and Water Conservation Fund .....	2,844	3,000	3,000
ARC—Abandoned Mine Restoration Research .....	651	100	
Anthracite Mine Water Control .....	52	28	
Soil and Water Conservation Act—Administration .....	17	5	
Upper Delaware National Scenic River .....	28	30	32
Abandoned Mine Reclamation .....	4,157	10,000	21,900
Hydroelectric Feasibility Study .....		19	
Topographic and Geologic Survey Grants .....	29	117	75
Bituminous Coal Resources .....	108	80	85
Federal Surface Mine Control and Reclamation .....	109	435	181
Investigation — Gamma Ray Anomalies — Reading Prong .....	1	2	
Tectonic Map of Pennsylvania .....	38		
Dam Safety Program .....	127	30	
State 404 Program Assumption Study .....	4	59	

\*Actually appropriated as \$11,663,000 for Office of Resources Management and \$719,000 for Stream Improvement Projects.

\*\*Actually appropriated as \$12,368,000 for Office of Resources Management and \$766,000 for Stream Improvement Projects.

**GENERAL FUND**

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

**Office of Resources Management (continued)  
Source of Funds: (continued)**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Flood Control Administration .....	\$ 186	\$ 205	\$ 120
Reimbursement — Land and Water Development Fund ..	91	111	80
Topographic and Geologic Survey — Water Well			
Drillers Act Receipts .....	32	41	48
Topographic and Geologic Survey — Services			
Rendered .....	48	47	.....
Oil and Gas Conservation Law Fees .....	110	90	.....
Reimbursement from Allegheny County .....	80	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$25,496</u>	<u>\$30,150</u>	<u>\$39,463</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Deep Mine Safety</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,578	\$ 2,804	\$ 2,810
Federal Funds .....	778	1,095	511
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 3,356</u>	<u>\$ 3,899</u>	<u>\$ 3,321</u>

Conducts safety inspections of all deep coal mines, cleaning and preparation plants, breakers, washeries and all metal and nonmetallic deep mines. Issues various permits relative to underground coal mining. Develops qualification examinations for the certification of miners, machine runners, shot-fires, and mine officials together with assisting in the development of qualification examinations for the certification of mine inspectors and electricians. Coordinates program to provide for training in mine rescue and first aid. Maintains statistics on all fatal and nonfatal accidents, natural deaths, roof fall accidents and accidents which occur in or around coal mines resulting in serious injuries. Investigates complaints submitted by the general public on hazardous mining conditions caused by deep mining.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Deep Mine Safety .....	\$ 2,578	\$ 2,804	\$ 2,810
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Training and Education of Underground Coal Miners ...	615	975	434
Surface Mine Control and Reclamation — Deep Mine Safety .....	163	120	77
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 3,356</u>	<u>\$ 3,899</u>	<u>\$ 3,321</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Office of Protection</b>			
State Funds .....	\$26,460	\$30,116	\$33,963
Federal Funds .....	13,283	29,562	33,049
Other Funds .....	1,890	2,284	1,869
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$41,633</b>	<b>\$61,962</b>	<b>\$68,881</b>

This program provides for safeguarding the health and welfare of the Commonwealth's inhabitants by monitoring and evaluating environmental conditions and quickly acting to eliminate environmental hazards which would be detrimental to the health and safety of people.

Major areas of activity include controlling all aspects of surface mining including the use of explosives, administering a mine subsidence insurance program, regulating the disposal of solid waste, establishing and maintaining air and water quality standards, assisting local governments in financing sewage treatment plants, enforcing sanitary regulations in public places and institutions, and inspecting and licensing users of ionizing radiation sources. Also includes funds from the Preventive Health and Health Services Blocks Grant for a rat control program.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Office of Protection .....	\$26,460	\$29,116	\$29,972
Hazardous Waste Control .....	.....	1,000	3,000
Canonsburg Remedial Action .....	.....	.....	991
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
E.P.A. — Evaluation of Reclamation Efforts .....	19	.....	.....
Surface Mine Control and Reclamation .....	3,171	5,700	6,319
Solid Waste Planning, Study, Feasibility and Demonstration Grants .....	103	.....	.....
E.P.A. — Planning Grant — Administration .....	2,678	4,783	2,338
Water Pollution Control Grants .....	2,360	2,229	2,229
Surface Mine Control and Reclamation Administration .....	393	1,185	1,104
Air Pollution Control Grants .....	2,438	3,100	3,100
Radiation Regulation and Monitoring .....	34	39	50
Safe Drinking Water Research and Demonstration Grants .....	424	1,602	.....
Diagnostic X-Ray Equipment—Testing .....	27	28	23
Chesapeake Bay Study .....	22	27	.....
Lake Restoration Demonstration Grants .....	47	.....	.....
LEAA—Toxic Waste Investigation and Prosecution Unit .....	207	.....	.....
Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant .....	586	1,877	1,284
Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant — Administration .....	.....	188	128

**GENERAL FUND**

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

**Office of Protection (continued)**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds (continued)</b>			
<b>Federal Funds: (continued)</b>			
Uranium Mill Tailings.....	325	3,000	8,921
Used Oil Recycling Program.....	6	55	.....
Water Quality Management Planning .....	443	1,461	1,361
Flue Gas Desulfurization .....	.....	19	.....
Radon in Drinking Water.....	.....	3	.....
Surface Mine Control and Reclamation — Laboratories .....	.....	340	1,330
Rural Clean Water .....	.....	200	242
Construction Management Assistance Grants.....	.....	3,505	3,370
Water Quality Outreach Operator Training Grant .....	.....	110	.....
Deep Mine Daylighting Grant .....	.....	111	.....
Water Quality Management Planning Grants .....	.....	.....	1,250
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Clean Air Fund .....	1,004	1,139	667
Clean Water Fund .....	600	1,035	1,007
Reimbursement for Services to Delaware River Basin Commission .....	70	70	70
Reimbursement for Laboratory Facilities Use .....	10	15	10
Black Fly Program .....	200	.....	.....
Food Site Inspection Services — Department of Education .....	6	.....	.....
Solid Waste Abatement Fund .....	.....	25	25
Conservation Well Permit Fees .....	.....	.....	90
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$41,633</b>	<b>\$61,962</b>	<b>\$68,881</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>State Forestry Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$15,211	\$14,080	\$13,346
Federal Funds .....	3,071	2,907	1,483
Other Funds .....	4,233	3,593	3,663
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$22,515</b>	<b>\$20,580</b>	<b>\$18,492</b>

Manages State forest lands and prevents and controls forest fires on all forested lands throughout the State. Conducts annual programs to protect forest lands from insect damage. Produces tree seedlings for reforestation of idle land and provides technical forest management assistance to owners of forest land.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
State Forestry Operations .....	\$10,509	\$11,110	\$11,093
Gypsy Moth and Other Insect Control .....	4,702	2,970	2,253
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Renewable Resources Evaluation .....	22	40	15
Forest Fire Protection and Control .....	507	525	525
Forestry Incentives and Agricultural Conservation .....	25	30	30
Cooperative Forest Insect and Disease Control .....	1,395	900	.....
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention—Technical Assistance .....	11	13	10
Resource Conservation and Development .....	10	15	8
Forest Management and Processing .....	451	451	320
Youth Conservation Corps .....	650	33	.....
Forest Insect and Disease Control .....	.....	900	575
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement for Services to State Parks .....	74	150	100
Reimbursement—Surface Mining Conservation and Reclamation Funds .....	140	140	140
Reimbursement From Counties for Gypsy Moth Spraying .....	1,052	525	375
Sale of Stumpage .....	2,770	2,500	2,800
Reimbursement for Forest Fire Control .....	50	28	28
Sale of Seedlings .....	147	250	220
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$22,515</b>	<b>\$20,580</b>	<b>\$18,492</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>State Parks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$23,413	\$25,389	\$26,035
Federal Funds .....	34	30	.....
Other Funds .....	3,610	3,600	4,178
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$27,057</u>	<u>\$29,019</u>	<u>\$30,213</u>

Administers the operation, maintenance and protection of the State Park System. Maintains a comprehensive outdoor recreational program, cooperates with other agencies (Federal, State and local) associated with outdoor recreational development or grants-in-aid and encourages private enterprise to provide related services. Participates in nature interpretation and environmental education activities.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
State Parks .....	\$23,413	\$25,389	\$26,035
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
State Park Archaeological Studies .....	.....	15	.....
Department of the Interior—Historic Conservation and Recreation Services .....	34	15	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement for Sewerage Systems Use .....	73	80	75
Reimbursement for use of King's Gap .....	13	16	15
State Park User Fees .....	3,511	3,500	4,087
Private Donations .....	3	4	1
Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission — Park Maintenance .....	10	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$27,057</u>	<u>\$29,019</u>	<u>\$30,213</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Flood Control</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 426	\$ 200	\$ 220

Provides the State's share of the costs of building major flood control structures through Federal, State and local cooperation and also provides funding for rebuilding decaying stream walls. Also provides funds to counties to develop flood warning systems.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Flood Control Projects .....	<u>\$ 426</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>	<u>\$ 220</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Sewage Facilities Assistance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,349	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,150

Provides grants to municipalities for planning and enforcing sewage facilities programs.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Sewage Facilities Planning Grants .....	\$ 200	\$ 500	\$ 500
Sewage Facilities Enforcement Grants .....	1,149	1,500	1,650
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 1,349</u>	<u>\$ 2,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,150</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Solid Waste — Resource Recovery Assistance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 495	\$ 500	\$ 600

Provides grants to municipalities for aid in developing plans for solid waste management systems.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Solid Waste Disposal Planning Grants .....	<u>\$ 495</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 600</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Interstate Water Compacts</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 988	\$ 976	\$ 1,034

Provides for Pennsylvania's contribution to various interstate compacts designed to oversee development of several water basins. Provides the State's share of the expenses of the Delaware River Master who allocates the water of the Delaware River in accordance with a United States Supreme Court decree.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Great Lakes Basin Commission .....	\$ 15	.....	.....
Delaware River Master .....	40	\$ 41	\$ 41
Ohio River Basin Commission .....	30	.....	15
Susquehanna River Basin Commission .....	223	225	230
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin .....	17	18	21
Delaware River Basin Commission .....	576	604	639
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission .....	87	88	88
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$ 988</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 976</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,034</u></u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Conservation Districts Assistance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 345	\$ 350	\$ 350

Offers aid to county conservation districts to enable them to hire full-time executive assistants and to qualify for Federal small watershed projects.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Small Watershed Projects .....	\$ 98	\$ 100	\$ 100
Local Soil and Water District Assistants .....	247	250	250
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 345</u>	<u>\$ 350</u>	<u>\$ 350</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Mine Activities</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10

Provides for Pennsylvania's share of the Interstate Mining Commission.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Interstate Mining Commission .....	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Payments in Lieu of Taxes</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 788	\$ 830	\$ 811

Makes payments in lieu of taxes to political subdivisions and school districts for lands acquired by the Commonwealth for various purposes.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Annual Fixed Charges—Flood Lands .....	\$ 11	\$ 12	\$ 13
Annual Fixed Charges—Project 70 .....	6	30	10
Annual Fixed Charges—Forest Lands .....	771	788	788
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 788</u>	<u>\$ 830</u>	<u>\$ 811</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Utility Expansion Grants</b>			
State Funds .....	.....	\$ 761	\$ 566

Provides the State's share of the cost of improving utility services involving State institutional facilities.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Slippery Rock State College Utilities .....	.....	\$ 761	\$ 300
Rockview State Correctional Institution Utilities .....	.....	.....	266
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 761</u>	<u>\$ 566</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Vector Control</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 495	\$ 500	\$ 500

Provides grants to municipalities for establishing and maintaining rat control programs.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Vector Control .....	<u>\$ 495</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Sewage Treatment Plant Operations Grants</b>			
State Funds .....	\$14,652	\$16,556	\$16,800

Provides payments to municipalities, school districts and institutional districts for operation and maintenance of sewage treatment facilities.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Sewage Treatment Plant Operations Grants .....	<u>\$14,652</u>	<u>\$16,556</u>	<u>\$16,800</u>

**Capital Improvements**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Capital Improvements</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 50	.....	.....

This provided for minor renovation and construction projects at various State parks in order to meet the Federal facility standards for the handicapped.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Capital Improvements.....	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

**RESTRICTED RECEIPTS****ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES****Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Totals**

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
Clean Water Fund .....	\$ 1,869	\$ 4,046	\$ 2,503
Snowmobile Regulation .....	301	430	280
Clean Air Act .....	2,079	3,899	1,900
Mine Drainage Treatment Fees .....	167	190	207
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 4,416</u>	<u>\$ 8,565</u>	<u>\$ 4,890</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**  
**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support</b> .....	\$ 6,323	\$ 6,709	\$ 6,703	\$ 7,021	\$ 7,301	\$ 7,593	\$ 7,897
<b>Natural Resource Development and Management</b> .....	\$30,036	\$ 29,490	\$ 28,009	\$ 28,824	\$ 30,465	\$ 33,274	\$ 34,938
Management of Forest Reserves .....	15,982	14,868	14,134	14,319	15,388	17,600	18,643
Management of Water and Mineral Resources .....	14,054	14,622	13,875	14,505	15,077	15,674	16,295
<b>Protection from Health and Safety Hazards</b> .....	\$ 46,126	\$ 53,335	\$ 57,487	\$ 58,852	\$ 61,102	\$ 60,244	\$ 62,100
Air Pollution Control .....	3,006	2,513	2,927	3,044	3,166	3,293	3,425
Water Quality Management .....	21,732	25,371	24,581	24,866	26,185	27,657	28,182
Community Environmental Management .....	9,388	11,080	12,297	12,685	13,091	10,521	10,970
Regulation of Mining .....	5,746	5,954	7,093	7,376	7,671	7,977	8,296
Environmental Support Services .....	5,373	7,500	8,720	9,068	9,431	9,809	10,200
Radiation Protection .....	881	917	1,869	1,813	1,558	987	1,027
<b>Recreation</b> .....	\$ 23,480	\$ 25,431	\$ 26,058	\$ 27,099	\$ 28,184	\$ 29,310	\$ 30,484
Management of Recreation Areas and Facilities .....	23,480	25,431	26,058	27,099	28,184	29,310	30,484
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$105,965</u>	<u>\$114,965</u>	<u>\$118,257</u>	<u>\$121,796</u>	<u>\$127,052</u>	<u>\$130,421</u>	<u>\$135,419</u>

**General Administration and Support**

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 6,323	\$ 6,709	\$ 6,703	\$ 7,021	\$ 7,301	\$ 7,593	\$ 7,897
Federal Funds .....	592	1,756	1,042	1,073	1,076	1,080	1,084
Other Funds .....	229	218	223	223	223	223	223
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 7,144</u>	<u>\$ 8,683</u>	<u>\$ 7,968</u>	<u>\$ 8,317</u>	<u>\$ 8,600</u>	<u>\$ 8,896</u>	<u>\$ 9,204</u>

**Program Analysis:**

General Administration and Support provides for the administrative and overhead systems which support the operations of programs necessary for the achievement of Commonwealth and Agency objectives. The success or failure of these supportive efforts can only be indirectly reflected by the effectiveness of the activities they sup-

port. A primary concern of the Commonwealth and each agency is to minimize these administrative costs in relation to the costs of provided services. Included herein are the operations of the Citizens Advisory Council, The Environmental Hearing Board and The Environmental Quality Board.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$ 6,323</u>	<u>\$ 6,709</u>	<u>\$ 6,703</u>	<u>\$ 7,021</u>	<u>\$ 7,301</u>	<u>\$ 7,593</u>	<u>\$ 7,897</u>

**Management of Forest Reserves**

OBJECTIVE: To reduce plant loss and damage caused by insects, disease, and forest fires.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$15,982	\$14,868	\$14,134	\$14,319	\$15,388	\$17,600	\$18,643
Federal Funds .....	3,071	2,907	1,483	1,303	1,153	1,259	1,807
Other Funds .....	4,233	3,593	3,663	3,588	3,807	4,488	5,588
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$23,286</b>	<b>\$21,368</b>	<b>\$19,280</b>	<b>\$19,210</b>	<b>\$20,348</b>	<b>\$23,347</b>	<b>\$26,038</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Forest fires .....	1,827	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Acres burned .....	13,440	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Acres of private timber land affected by professional assistance .....	111,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Acres that should be reforested .....	565,000	559,400	549,400	539,400	529,400	519,400	509,400
Acres reforested .....	6,100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Miles of safety strip maintained .....	145	150	150	150	150	150	150
Miles of safety strip required .....	2,100	2,100	2,050	2,050	2,000	2,000	2,000
Acres of land surveyed from air for insect/disease problems (in thousands) .....	19,400	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500
Acres receiving biological control .....	6,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Acres receiving chemical control .....	494,742	200,000	100,000	50,000	75,000	200,000	400,000
Acres receiving silvicultural treatment .....	13,656	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000

**Program Analysis:**

Approximately 60 percent of Pennsylvania's total land area or 16.8 million acres is forest land. Of this total, about 12 percent or two million acres is State forest lands, 74 percent or 12.5 million acres are privately owned, and 14 percent or 2.3 million acres are owned by Federal or municipal governments. This program has the overall responsibility for the protection and enhancement of these vast forest reserves. Specifically, the program is responsible for the management of two million acres of State forest lands; for providing management assistance to the more than 490,000 owners of private forest lands; and for overseeing fire, insect, and disease control activities. These millions of acres of forest lands represent a variety of resources such as timber, watersheds, wildlife habitat, and recreation

areas to the citizens of the Commonwealth. A multi-faceted resource such as forest lands represents a major responsibility to the Commonwealth for proper care and protection.

The most easily measured of these resources is timber, and during 1982-83 it is estimated that the sale of timber from State-owned forest land will produce \$2.5 million for the Commonwealth treasury. This sale of timber will include 33.1 million board feet of lumber, 600,000 cubic feet of pulpwood, and 62,000 cords of fuel wood.

The largest portion of forest land is owned by private citizens. In order to assure the proper long-term custodianship of these forest resources, the department provides management planning and marketing advice, tree seedlings

## Management of Forest Reserves (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

and reforestation assistance, advice on urban forestry matters, and technical assistance.

The main threats confronting the Commonwealth's forests are forest fires, insect damage and disease damage. Forest fires, most of which are man-caused, are projected to burn as many as 17,000 acres during the 1983-84 fiscal year. While many fires are accidental in nature, about 35 percent of them are caused by incendiarism. The incidences of incendiarism continue to be a major concern, and normal educational approaches seem to have little impact on the problem. With the implementation of Act 85 of 1980, which allows insurance companies to provide the Commonwealth with results of their investigations of suspicious fires, improved surveillance efforts and increased enforcement may have a positive impact on this problem.

Subdivision of forested land poses another problem since many of the current procedures for fighting fires were predicated upon being able to choose the time and place for the most effective control measures. Today, however, nearly all large forest fires threaten homes, electric and gas transmission lines, and other man-made improvements. This has necessitated a revision in forest fire fighting techniques, with aspects of municipal type fire fighting practices being adopted by forest fire fighters.

Damage from insects has, in recent years, been primarily from the gypsy moth infestations that have defoliated millions of acres. The years 1981 and 1982 have been the most damaging years on record for gypsy moth defoliation in Pennsylvania. Compared to the other two major pests, oak leaf rollers and fall cankerworm, that have historically plagued Pennsylvania's forests, the damage from the gypsy moth alone exceeds damage from the other two combined in all but three years during the past decade. The damaged acres are indicated in the table below.

The resurgence of the gypsy moth is a phenomenon not limited to Pennsylvania; during the last two years the entire northeastern section of the United States experienced the

most damaging outbreak of gypsy moths in history. One of the reasons for the resurgence of the gypsy moth has been the near collapse of the gypsy moth population itself during 1979. Since the biological program utilizes parasites that feed on gypsy moth larvae, the collapse of the gypsy moth population also decimated the parasite population for want of a host insect.

This program has developed an integrated approach to pest management for dealing with the gypsy moth problem. For the budget year this will involve the use of biological spray materials in most areas that qualify for treatment in the county-state cooperative program, the release of parasites into treatment areas to supplement the spraying effort, and overall monitoring.

When possible, a biological rather than a chemical control program is used since any effective long-term solution will have to be biologically based. This accounts for the imbalance in acres receiving biological control versus those receiving chemical control. In those years when projections indicate a severe gypsy moth problem, chemical spraying will be increased to augment the biological control program.

A new biological spray, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, has been successful in test applications and will be used on a wide spread basis during the budget year. *Bacillus thuringiensis* is a naturally occurring biological agent that kills leaf eating caterpillars before disintegrating and becoming a harmless part of the soil with no accumulation in wells or waterways.

Parasite buildups are occurring in most infested areas and this will allow for a slight decrease in the funding level for the budget year; however, it should be noted that the gypsy moth problem is cyclical and in future years there may be an increase required in this program.

The recommended amount includes \$48,000 to provide job opportunities to public assistance recipients through a community work experience program.

Management of Forest Reserves (continued)

MAJOR FOREST INSECT DEFOLIATORS			
Acres Defoliated by Type of Insect			
Year	Gypsy Moth	Oak Leaf Roller	Fall Cankerworm
1972	404,060	609,400	0
1973	856,710	113,000	9,700
1974	479,590	215,000	7,250
1975	317,880	215,000	363,000
1976	732,310	0	1,362,593
1977	1,296,550	0	9,600
1978	452,892	0	0
1979	8,550	0	0
1980	440,500	0	0
1981	2,527,753	0	0
1982	2,300,000	0	0

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
State Forestry Operations .....	\$10,509	\$11,110	\$11,093	\$11,536	\$11,998	\$12,478	\$12,977
Gypsy Moth and Other Insect Control ..	4,702	2,970	2,253	1,995	2,600	4,327	4,871
Annual Fixed Charges — Forest Lands ..	771	788	788	788	790	795	795
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$15,982</u>	<u>\$14,868</u>	<u>\$14,134</u>	<u>\$14,319</u>	<u>\$15,388</u>	<u>\$17,600</u>	<u>\$18,643</u>

**Management of Water and Mineral Resources**

OBJECTIVE: To provide effective management of water and mineral resources in order to maximize economic benefits from the utilization of these resources and to insure against their undue destruction and depletion.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$14,054	\$14,622	\$13,875	\$14,505	\$15,077	\$15,674	\$16,295
Federal Funds .....	7,763	13,347	23,856	30,350	20,515	20,473	20,518
Other Funds .....	547	494	248	410	660	677	706
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$22,364</b>	<b>\$28,463</b>	<b>\$37,979</b>	<b>\$45,265</b>	<b>\$36,252</b>	<b>\$36,824</b>	<b>\$37,519</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Reduction in damage potential by construction of all types of flood control projects (in thousands) .....	\$21,916	\$25,044	\$25,684	\$27,448	\$28,377	\$29,635	\$30,628
Major mining area restoration projects .....	40	45	50	50	50	50	50
Available water supply in Pennsylvania (in millions of gallons) .....	7,650,000	7,650,000	7,700,000	7,725,000	7,750,000	7,750,000	7,750,000
Water needs in Pennsylvania (in millions of gallons) .....	5,750,000	5,885,000	5,950,000	6,000,000	6,100,000	6,150,000	6,175,000
Obstruction and encroachment permits approved .....	1,500	1,800	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950
Dam inspections .....	800	750	750	750	750	750	750
Property damage caused by soil erosion (in thousands) .....	\$498,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Acres protected by soil conservation treatment (in thousands) .....	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Acres of inactive surface mines needing reclamation .....	278,500	275,000	271,500	268,000	264,500	261,000	257,500
Acres of inactive surface mines reclaimed ..	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500

## Management of Water and Mineral Resources (continued)

### Program Analysis:

Pennsylvania requires great quantities of water to support its heavy industry and population. The availability of water is affected by precipitation, surface runoff, percolation and impoundment. Pennsylvania has more rivers and streams than any other state and its average annual precipitation rate of 40 inches exceeds the national average by approximately 33 percent. It is estimated that under Pennsylvania lie approximately 47 trillion gallons of water. The management of these water resources is done through a comprehensive program of planning, design, construction and regulatory activities.

The planning function is responsible for developing long-range programs for utilization of water and other resources. Planning is integrated into an overall coordinated effort to develop multi-purpose water uses and to control and to develop programs for acid mine drainage pollution abatement and other mine reclamation programs. Major tasks in this effort are developing the State Water Resources Plan, administering a Surface Water Allocation Permit System for public water suppliers and developing and implementing a Water Conservation Technical Assistance Program.

Planning and design work to resolve environmental degradation problems resulting from past coal mining practices is another aspect of this program. Work done under Project 500, as amended, deals with the abatement of acid mine drainage, the control and extinguishment of underground mine fires and refuse bank mine fires, and the control of surface subsidence from abandoned deep mines. Planning and design work is also performed for projects covered by the Federal Surface Mine Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 which addresses abandoned mine problems affecting the public health and safety.

The measure reflecting major restoration projects shows a decrease in 1981-82 from previous projections due to the Commonwealth having been enjoined from seeking primary in surface mining regulation.

Following planning and design, this program is responsible for the construction of flood control, recreational, and mine drainage restoration projects. It is also responsible for stream improvement functions which restore and rehabilitate flood damaged stream channels to provide protection from more frequent flooding.

Developing structural solutions to flood problems continues to be a major program emphasis. Currently the Commonwealth is involved in a cooperative effort with local governments, with the municipality sustaining the flood damage providing such things as land acquisition and utility relocation while the Commonwealth pays for the design and construction of the facility. Eighty-eight projects worth \$102 million have been completed and many more are needed.

Act 441, P.L. 1383, approved June 4, 1945, provides

for operation and maintenance of the Schuylkill River Project which requires periodic dredging of 10 desilting pools, maintenance of 7 dams, 23 impounding basins, 4 recreation areas and 2.5 miles of the Schuylkill Canal. The operation and maintenance of the George B. Stevenson Flood Control Dam and the Sunbury Fabricdam are examples of the projects involved.

To manage and administer water resources regulatory programs, three acts were passed in 1978 which provided for the regulation of the construction, maintenance and operation of dams, water obstructions, and encroachments on streams and lakes in Pennsylvania and their contingent flood plains. These same acts also provide for the administration of a Storm Water Management Program.

The Dam Safety and Encroachment Act of 1978, P.L. 1375, authorizes the regulation of dams and reservoirs throughout the Commonwealth in order to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens and their properties. This act also provides for a Statewide program for regulation of construction, operation and maintenance of obstructions, encroachments, and changes to the course, current, cross sections, or the relocation of any streams and their related 100-year floodway to protect life, property, safety, and the riparian rights of the public.

Through the National Dam Safety Program, the Commonwealth has compiled an inventory of high risk dams and begun an accelerated inspection program of those dams. This follow up and monitoring action is the reason the program measure for dam inspections has been modified to reflect the inspection level rather than the number of dams inspected.

Flood plan management is authorized by the Flood Plain Management Act of 1978, P.L. 851. More active involvement in this program area is anticipated in order to decrease the loss of life and property damage resulting from floods similar to the Agnes, Eloise, and Johnstown Floods.

The Storm Water Management Program is authorized by the Storm Water Management Act of 1978. This act is oriented towards managing and controlling storm water runoff to protect public and private property, decrease flooding along waterways, control erosion and sedimentation, minimize the cost of public facilities to carry and control stormwater, and to protect and conserve groundwater and groundwater recharge areas.

Management of water resources cannot be addressed fully without discussing another natural resource—the soil. The Rules and Regulations for Erosion and Sedimentation Control, adopted pursuant to the Clean Streams Law of 1970, impact on every earth disturbing activity undertaken by land owners and developers. These regulations help encourage conservation efforts that aid in maintaining the sanctity of the Commonwealth's water resources. As part

Management of Water and Mineral Resources (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

of its erosion control activities, this program will require an acceleration of educational training efforts for conservation district directors and staff as well as advanced training for engineering and consulting firms. In addition to the erosion and sedimentation aspects of this program, there will also be efforts to develop and implement an agricultural pollution assessment and inventory control program in high priority watersheds. Conservation Districts will be guided and directed in their efforts to conduct inventories of agricultural problems. Also, through the Small Watershed Project Grant Program, the Department assists local sponsors of projects in acquiring the necessary land rights. This effort has resulted in expediting the installation of those flood control projects, thereby preventing future floods in the project areas.

Pennsylvania produces over \$4 billion of raw minerals annually. These minerals are the essential raw materials for

our major industrial activities, including the production of steel, cement, lime and electricity. The management of these mineral resources, including the urgent need to find new mineral resources as the old ones are used up by industry, is carried out through this program. Currently emphasis is placed on energy resources and geologic hazards. The results of these surveys are made available to the public, particularly industry and local government, through publications and technical services. This service is supplemented by a geologic library, open to the public, covering all subjects relating to geology, groundwater resources, topographic maps, as well as air photo coverage.

The decrease in the future year measures indicating reduction in potential damage due to flood control projects is due to a myriad of factors that have caused delays in designing of flood control projects.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Office of Resources Management . . . . .	\$12,382	\$13,134	\$12,359	\$12,853	\$13,367	\$13,902	\$14,458
Floodwall Repair/Replacement-Danville . . . . .		50					
Flood Control Projects . . . . .	426	200	220	300	300	300	300
Great Lakes Basin Commission . . . . .	15						
Delaware River Master . . . . .	40	41	41	43	45	47	49
Ohio River Basin Commission . . . . .	30		15	15	15	15	15
Susquehanna River Basin Commission . . . . .	223	225	230	244	258	273	289
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin . . . . .	17	18	21	23	25	27	29
Delaware River Basin Commission . . . . .	576	604	639	677	717	760	805
Small Watershed Projects . . . . .	98	100	100	100	100	100	100
Local Soil and Water District Assistants . . . . .	247	250	250	250	250	250	250
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$14,054</b>	<b>\$14,622</b>	<b>\$13,875</b>	<b>\$14,505</b>	<b>\$15,077</b>	<b>\$15,674</b>	<b>\$16,295</b>

**Air Pollution Control**

OBJECTIVE: To prevent and control emissions from existing and future sources of air contaminants in order to bring existing abnormal concentrations to acceptable levels and to insure continuance of currently acceptable air quality levels.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$3,006	\$2,513	\$2,927	\$3,044	\$3,166	\$3,293	\$3,425
Federal Funds .....	2,439	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,100
Other Funds .....	834	969	497	277	277	277	277
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$6,279</u>	<u>\$6,582</u>	<u>\$6,524</u>	<u>\$6,421</u>	<u>\$6,543</u>	<u>\$6,670</u>	<u>\$6,802</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Percent of time air basin contamination concentrates exceed acceptable standards .....	11%	12%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Tons per day of pollutant removed as a result of abatement action and planning .....	110,000	110,500	111,000	111,000	111,000	111,500	111,500
Inspections .....	9,983	8,200	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Sources of air pollution associated with major facilities .....	11,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Abatement orders issued .....	110	50	50	50	50	50	50

**Program Analysis:**

This program is responsible for the administration of the Federal Air Pollution Control Act and Pennsylvania's Clean Air Act and for implementation of the Commonwealth's plan for achieving the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

By supporting aggressive monitoring and inspection activities, this program strives to insure that air pollution is detected before it can affect either public health or natural vegetation. When violations are discovered, abatement orders are issued and, if necessary, technical assistance is given on methods that may be used to attain compliance.

The measures reflecting inspections and percent of time air basins exceed standards show fluctuations when compared to the figures in last year's budget since as more sources of air pollution are brought into compliance there will be a slight decline in enforcement activities and incidents of pollution. Also, the lower percentage of time air basins exceed standards shown in this budget than as projected in previous budgets is the result of a Federally man-

dated realignment of air monitoring equipment within each basin. Specifically, the Federal regulations prescribe how close to major traffic arteries and at what elevation the monitoring equipment may be placed. While these regulations have required the Commonwealth to move air monitoring equipment further from sources of population, they have also resulted in more realistic measurements of the ambient air within a given basin.

The Federal government recognized that the social and economic options that must be exercised to achieve acceptable ambient air standards must have the active support of State government. Accordingly, the Federal government has long emphasized the role of State government in designing and implementing an acceptable plan for attaining satisfactory levels of air quality.

In order to meet this mandate from the Federal government, the Commonwealth is planning to complete and annually update an inventory of the 8,000 major air contaminant sources in the Commonwealth. This measure

**Air Pollution Control (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

shows a reduction from previous projections due to a redefinition of what constitutes a major facility. The 3,000 sources eliminated cumulatively represented less than 3% of contaminant emissions. This redesigned data base continues to meet Federal criteria. This data is critical for developing logical short and long term strategies to attain National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Further activities include developing and implementing a

program to prevent significant deterioration of air quality in those areas already exceeding the national standards.

A multi-faceted problem such as air pollution rarely lends itself to a quick and simple solution. However, with new technologies, innovative ideas, and growing public awareness of the problem, significant strides can be made in reaching acceptable levels of air quality while maintaining a vibrant economy.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Office of Protection .....	<u>\$3,006</u>	<u>\$2,513</u>	<u>\$2,927</u>	<u>\$3,044</u>	<u>\$3,166</u>	<u>\$3,293</u>	<u>\$3,425</u>

**Water Quality Management**

OBJECTIVE: To maintain and improve the quality of Pennsylvania's water resources for the support of planned and probable water uses and to protect public health by assuring adequate and safe water supplies.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$21,732	\$25,371	\$24,581	\$24,866	\$26,185	\$27,657	\$28,182
Federal Funds .....	3,268	8,720	9,556	7,905	7,002	6,654	6,654
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$25,000</b>	<b>\$34,091</b>	<b>\$34,137</b>	<b>\$32,771</b>	<b>\$33,187</b>	<b>\$34,311</b>	<b>\$34,836</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Major stream miles that are polluted .....	2,860	2,744	2,406	2,350	2,275	2,200	2,215
Percent of major stream miles that are polluted .....	22%	21%	19%	18%	17.5%	17%	16.5%
Square miles of polluted ground waters .....	21,500	21,200	20,900	20,600	20,600	20,300	20,000
Individuals with unsafe/environmentally inadequate wastewater disposal facilities (in thousands) .....	2,200	2,150	2,100	1,900	1,600	1,600	1,600

**Program Analysis:**

Water pollution problems in Pennsylvania are attributable to a variety of sources. These sources are usually grouped into two general categories, point and non-point sources. Point sources are those such as sewage discharges, industrial waste discharges, and storm or sewer drainage discharged into a body of water through a pipe or channel. Non-point sources include diffuse discharges such as polluted ground water, storm water runoff, drainage from abandoned mines and agricultural runoff. In addition to these two sources, problems of an acute nature are also created by spills and accidents that occur during the transportation of polluted materials.

The Commonwealth covers an area of approximately 45,333 square miles, and its pollution problems vary with the population concentrations, types of industry and the geology and topography of a particular area. The nearly 12 million people who live and work in Pennsylvania are not uniformly distributed over the State and, therefore, the intensity of population-based pollution problems is not uniformly distributed. In areas with heavy industrial and population concentrations, sewage and industrial wastes

are the major problems. In western and parts of central and northeastern Pennsylvania, drainage from abandoned coal mines creates serious water quality problems.

The first two measures show an increase from previous projections due to both an increase in mining activity and to increased inspection activity under the Commonwealth's mining primacy program, which has resulted in the identification of a greater number of polluted stream miles than was originally anticipated.

People needing improvements to existing sewage treatment facilities or needing initial sewer service are reflected in the last measure. The most important factor affecting this measure is the availability of construction grants from the Federal Government and recent projections now show these grants being maintained at the current level.

This program also is responsible for developing standards for pollution control facilities, maintaining a statewide surface and ground water monitoring program, and providing aid to local governments in combating water pollution.

Pollution means more than dumping wastes into a body

**Water Quality Management (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

of water. Water treatment plants are very effective in preventing infectious waterborne diseases caused by normal waste products, but they are less effective in dealing with the toxic chemicals that have been introduced into the environment during the post war industrial boom. The

scientific community is just now realizing the consequences of these toxic materials and the fact that some of them are carcinogenic. With 60 to 90 percent of all human cancer caused by environmental agents, the study of aquatic pollution becomes very important.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Office of Protection.....	\$ 5,644	\$ 5,966	\$ 4,977	\$ 5,176	\$ 5,383	\$ 5,598	\$ 5,822
Sewage Facilities Planning Grants.....	200	500	500	500	500	500	500
Sewage Facilities Enforcement Grants ..	1,149	1,500	1,650	2,000	2,250	2,500	2,750
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission .....	87	88	88	90	96	103	110
Slippery Rock State College Utilities.....		761	300				
Rockview State Correctional Institution Utilities .....			266				
Sewage Treatment Plant Operations Grants.....	14,652	16,556	16,800	17,100	17,956	18,956	19,000
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL.....</b>	<u>\$21,732</u>	<u>\$25,371</u>	<u>\$24,581</u>	<u>\$24,866</u>	<u>\$26,185</u>	<u>\$27,657</u>	<u>\$28,182</u>

**Community Environmental Management**

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the incidence of diseases associated with home and community environment.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 9,388	\$11,080	\$12,297	\$12,685	\$13,091	\$10,521	\$10,970
Federal Funds .....	4,005	8,524	3,750	3,438	3,438	3,438	3,438
Other Funds .....	206	25	25	25	25	25	25
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$13,599</b>	<b>\$19,629</b>	<b>\$16,072</b>	<b>\$16,148</b>	<b>\$16,554</b>	<b>\$13,984</b>	<b>\$14,433</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Population served by inadequate/unsafe solid waste disposal facilities (thousands) .....	2,600	2,300	1,900	1,400	1,000	900	900
Inspections of schools .....	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600
Inspections of food establishments .....	18,700	18,700	18,700	18,700	18,700	18,700	18,700
Inspections of public recreation areas .....	5,100	5,100	5,125	5,150	5,175	5,200	5,200
Capacity of licensed migrant labor camps ..	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,000	4,000	4,000
Population with unsafe or inadequate water supplies (thousands) .....	3,100	3,100	3,050	3,000	2,950	2,900	2,850
Population exposed to recognized vector problems (thousands) .....	9,410	9,380	9,350	9,320	9,290	9,260	9,230
Population protected by vector control programs (thousands) .....	4,833	4,913	4,943	4,973	5,003	5,033	5,063
Communities receiving State grants for vector control .....	66	75	80	80	80	80	80
Hazardous waste sites being cleaned up ..	.....	5	11	16	19	9	.....

**Program Analysis:**

Solid waste and hazardous waste management continue to be the Commonwealth's most pressing environmental problems. Pennsylvania citizens and industry generate 11 million tons of municipal waste, 70 million tons of residual waste, and 4 million tons of hazardous waste per year. Improper management practices in the past and the lack of implementation of community solid waste management plans have caused many serious environmental and health problems. The Pittston borehole and the Wade site are but two examples of the direct threat to human health that careless waste disposal activities have caused.

When the Commonwealth first began a solid waste management program, it dealt only with municipal solid waste problems. Thousands of industrial plants had been generating wastes which were outside the coverage of current air and water pollution control laws. There were numerous active and abandoned disposal sites where there was at least the risk of potential health hazards through the seepage of toxic wastes into ground water, surface water or the air. Transporters of industrial waste often dumped the toxic materials into mine shafts or strip mines.

With passage of the 1976 Federal Resource Conserva-

## Community Environmental Management: (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

tion and Recovery Act (RCRA) by Congress, states were provided grants for the development of programs regulating all solid and hazardous waste activities. Pennsylvania applied for, and received, Federal financial assistance which allowed expansion of the existing municipal waste program and creation of a new comprehensive hazardous waste program. The implementation of the hazardous waste provisions of Pennsylvania's new Solid Waste Management Act (Act 97 of 1980) enabled the achievement of interim program authorization in May of 1981 to conduct a full program of hazardous waste regulation consistent with national requirements and standards. In addition to the Commonwealth's existing residual and municipal waste program, approximately 2,400 generators, 225 transporters, and 714 storage treatment and hazardous waste disposal facilities are impacted by Federal and State solid waste statutes.

This expanded solid waste management program has resulted in the closure of illegal municipal waste disposal sites, permitting of sewage sludge disposal facilities, the development of hazardous waste generator, transportation, storage, treatment, and disposal regulations; municipal and residual regulations; draft siting criteria; a solid waste management plan and the implementation of a uniform hazardous waste manifest system. This manifest system provides "cradle-to-grave" tracking of generation, transportation, and disposal activities and will be an integral part of the regulatory program. An active program to locate abandoned waste disposal sites and to take the required measures to abate pollution and health hazards has also been established. Federal funding has provided seed money and enabled initiation of an aggressive enforcement program against previously unregulated waste disposal sites and illegal waste dumping situations.

The discovery of potential human health hazards and extreme environmental pollution at the Love Canal site in New York focused national attention on the severity of abandoned toxic waste dumps.

As a result of growing public concern, Congress passed the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 which implemented a five year program to clean up toxic waste disposal sites. In 1982-83 a Program Revision Request was approved providing \$1 million to enable the Commonwealth to participate in this clean up program. For 1983-84 an increase to \$3 million is recommended as the Federal Government has increased the number of sites in Pennsylvania to be included in the program from the original eight to thirty.

Under a recently negotiated agreement between the Commonwealth and the Federal Government, the Commonwealth will not be responsible for administering the program but rather the Federal Government will assume complete administrative responsibility. Accordingly, the

Commonwealth will pay the Federal Government 10 percent of the program's cost rather than the Federal Government paying the Commonwealth 90 percent of the costs. This accounts for the decrease in Federal funds from what was projected in the previous budget.

The most serious problem today in solid and hazardous waste management is the lack of confidence of the public in Government's ability to protect their health and safety and the environment from damage due to inadequate disposal methods. This results in a lack of public acceptance of desperately needed new waste management facilities. The only way this problem can be solved is by complete implementation of the new aspects of Act 97, by aggressive enforcement, by control and regulation of municipal and industrial waste, by incentives to municipalities to plan for adequate waste management, and by encouraging the development of recovery and conservation methods as alternates to land disposal. To support these activities, an additional \$100,000 is being recommended to assist local governments in developing solid waste disposal programs.

Another facet of this program involves monitoring the quality of the drinking water that is being supplied to the Commonwealth's population. There are approximately 2,400 community water suppliers in Pennsylvania serving 10 million year-round residents in municipalities, mobile home parks, institutions, etc. Hundreds of communities have water supplies that are in need of expansion and/or upgrading, while many communities lack expertise in the operation and maintenance of their water works. As many as 255 communities draw water from lakes or streams but have no filtration plants, thus allowing pollutants from industries, animals, and humans to pass directly to the consumer. Furthermore, hundreds of community water works have corroded and leaking distribution systems which allow entrance of contaminants, waste energy in pumping the water, and contribute unacceptable taste, odors, and sediment to customers. Numerous communities use uncovered finished water storage reservoirs which are susceptible to vandalism with toxic chemicals, and contamination by animal waste. Recent studies show many communities have difficulty financing needed improvements. As a result, numerous community water works have extreme difficulty meeting bacteriological, chemical, or turbidity standards for safe drinking water.

In recognition of these problems, the electorate in November of 1981 approved a \$300 million bond issue to provide the necessary funding to initiate remedial action. Act 167 of 1982 provided the legislation necessary to implement the programs that would be funded through the bond issue, and regulations are currently being developed to provide operational guidelines.

In addition to water suppliers, this program is also

Community Environmental Management (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

responsible for inspecting food establishments. The restaurant industry is a \$3.7 billion business in the Commonwealth, with Pennsylvanians spending 40 percent of their food dollar away from home and tourists consuming 15 million meals while visiting Pennsylvania. These meals will be consumed at 50,000 restaurants, bars, taverns, cafeterias, commissaries, and temporary and mobile food facilities.

This program also includes environmental health activities at recreational areas such as camps, campgrounds and bathing places, at institutions such as schools and nursing homes, at mobile home parks and at seasonal farm labor camps.

Tourism and recreation play a significant role in Pennsylvania's economy and natural resource utilization. It is essential that effective environmental health programs be implemented to protect the estimated 70 million visitors to State recreational areas. This program utilizes inspections, consultations, education, and enforcement actions to maintain regulatory compliance at Pennsylvania's 5,400 public recreational facilities.

The school programs provide high environmental sanitation standards and safety to the Commonwealth's 3,644 public and private academic schools. School inspections are conducted as mandated by State law. Many schools have been designated as potential mass evacuation centers by the Red Cross and the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency. Frequent monitoring of these designated facilities by the program staff maintains their constant state of readiness.

The program measure in last year's budget showing inspections of institutions and schools has been revised to reflecting the transfer of the nursing home inspection program to the Department of Health.

Under Act 93, the Seasonal Farm Labor Act, the Depart-

ment of Environmental Resources is required to inspect and permit 526 seasonal farm labor camps to insure that clean, safe and sanitary camp facilities are available to all migrant (seasonal) farm workers employed in the Commonwealth.

The measure, Capacity of licensed migrant labor camps, has been adjusted to reflect a Commonwealth Court decision regarding the distinction between seasonal and permanent workers. Basically this program is only concerned with seasonal workers, and the court issued a narrower definition of a seasonal worker than the Department had been using.

The final activity of this program is to solve insect and rodent problems which threaten the public health and to advance community environmental improvement by providing staff expertise and grants in aid for reducing rodent sources in the communities. Target areas include dumps, dilapidated houses and out-buildings; littered, overgrown and crumbling stone-walled stream banks; incinerator disposal sites; and root-clogged storm and sanitary sewer systems. The department administers a grant program to municipalities for rat source elimination. This program has also been active in community environmental improvement by providing staff expertise for both reducing noxious insect sources and for environmental management for noxious insect control at the community level.

The measure Communities receiving State grants for vector control, shows a reduction from previous years as a number of smaller municipalities have completed their programs and accordingly are no longer applying for grants.

Beginning in the 1981-82 fiscal year, this program began using a portion of the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant to provide funding to local governments to aid in rat control. Previously this money went directly from the Federal government to local governments.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Office of Protection.....	\$ 8,398	\$ 9,080	\$ 8,197	\$ 8,525	\$ 8,866	\$ 9,221	\$ 9,590
Hazardous Waste Control .....		1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000		
Solid Waste Disposal Planning Grants ..	495	500	600	660	725	800	880
Vector Control.....	495	500	500	500	500	500	500
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 9,388</b>	<b>\$11,080</b>	<b>\$12,297</b>	<b>\$12,685</b>	<b>\$13,091</b>	<b>\$10,521</b>	<b>\$10,970</b>

**Regulation of Mining**

OBJECTIVE: To maximize the economic benefits from mining activities while minimizing the negative environmental, health and safety consequences of such activities.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 5,746	\$ 5,954	\$ 7,093	\$ 7,376	\$ 7,671	\$ 7,977	\$ 8,296
Federal Funds .....	3,963	6,906	6,830	7,101	7,181	7,224	7,270
Other Funds .....			90	90	90	90	90
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 9,709</b>	<b>\$12,860</b>	<b>\$14,013</b>	<b>\$14,567</b>	<b>\$14,942</b>	<b>\$15,291</b>	<b>\$15,656</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Coal Mining Fatalities (Deep Mines) .....	11	10	10	13	13	13	13
Employees Training in Mine Safety .....	12,000	12,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Acres affected by active surface mines .....	14,000	14,000	14,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Increase in property value due to subsidence control (thousands) .....	\$278,360	\$298,688	\$320,032	\$346,712	\$380,062	\$415,080	\$451,849
Value of property protected by mine subsidence insurance (thousands) .....	\$562,000	\$702,000	\$877,000	\$1,096,000	\$1,370,000	\$1,712,000	\$2,140,000

**Program Analysis:**

Over half of Pennsylvania's coal production comes from underground coal mining where the potential for accidents far exceeds that of surface mining operations. In the past few years, particularly with the advent of the energy crisis, the need for increased coal production has become important in the nation's quest for energy independence. The last few years have also seen an increase in fatal mine accidents as a direct result of increased mining activity. These increased fatalities underscore the need for close cooperation among management, labor and government to make deep mining as safe a work environment as is possible.

The program has long stressed the importance of safety training programs, and as the amount of funds received from the Federal government has steadily increased the Commonwealth has reached the point where in 1982-83 over 50 percent of the State's miners received either an initial or a refresher course in mine safety. This figure shows a significant reduction in future years as Federal funds that support this activity are projected to decrease.

In addition to both bituminous and anthracite coal, Pennsylvania supports mining activities for sand, gravel, iron ore, lime, slate, clay and natural gas. This rich mineral legacy has not been without negative consequences,

however. Frequently the mining of these minerals has resulted in substantial environmental deterioration. This program supports activities to insure that there will be no future environmental desecration.

If a mining concern returns to a previously scarred area to mine deeper seams, it is required to reclaim the land in accordance with present standards when its operations are finished. Should it be likely that an area would not be mined again, reclamation efforts are undertaken by the Commonwealth using monies from the Federal government and/or the Land and Water Development Fund, a special fund which can be found in the Special Fund Appendix in Volume I. This fund will also provide the Commonwealth funding to extinguish the mine fire threatening the Centralia area.

These reclamation activities are supported by another subcategory, Management of Water and Mineral Resources, and the measures reflecting the Commonwealth's efforts are shown there.

Unmined land is protected by the Surface Mining Conservation and Reclamation Act which requires companies to post bonds to assure reclamation. Failure of the operator to reclaim the land results in the bonds being forfeited to

**Regulation of Mining (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

the Commonwealth with the State then reclaiming the land.

This program also offers subsidence insurance to property owners in mining areas so that they may protect their interests at reasonable rates. During 1983-84 it is estimated that land valued at \$877 million will be protected by mine subsidence insurance. This measure shows a decrease over previous projections due to property values decreasing as a result of the downturn in the coal industry. This last factor also accounts for the change in the measure reflecting the increase in value of property due to subsidence control. This activity is funded by the Coal and Clay Mine Subsidence Insurance Fund which may be found

in the Special Funds Appendix in Volume I.

Other activities involved in combating damage due to subsidence include regulating the underground extraction of coal in order to protect certain classes of structures, and requirements in the Public School Building Code that involve evaluating all proposed school building projects to limit their exposure to possible subsidence problems.

The Commonwealth received primacy in the summer of 1982 for mining regulation under the Federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. This budget provides an additional \$174,000 to enable the Department to carry out the requirements of this Act.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Deep Mine Safety Inspections .....	\$2,578	\$2,804	\$2,810	\$2,922	\$3,039	\$3,160	\$3,287
Office of Protection .....	3,158	3,140	4,273	4,444	4,622	4,807	4,999
Interstate Mining Commission .....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$5,746</u></u>	<u><u>\$5,954</u></u>	<u><u>\$7,093</u></u>	<u><u>\$7,376</u></u>	<u><u>\$7,671</u></u>	<u><u>\$7,977</u></u>	<u><u>\$8,296</u></u>

**Environmental Support Services**

OBJECTIVE: To provide technical and administrative support for the Commonwealth's environmental protection programs.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 5,373	\$ 7,500	\$ 8,720	\$ 9,068	\$ 9,431	\$ 9,809	\$10,200
Federal Funds .....		340	1,330	1,188	1,237	1,289	1,343
Other Funds .....	824	1,264	1,231	938	938	938	938
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 6,197</u>	<u>\$ 9,104</u>	<u>\$11,281</u>	<u>\$11,194</u>	<u>\$11,606</u>	<u>\$12,036</u>	<u>\$12,481</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Inorganic analyses .....	425,000	440,000	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000
Bacteriological analyses .....	37,600	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000
Radiological samples .....	2,345	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
Organic samples .....	3,330	4,000	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400
Court appearances .....	48	60	60	60	60	60	60

**Program Analysis:**

This program encompasses the technical and administrative support efforts of the Commonwealth's environmental protection activities and was created through the reorganization of support services previously provided by program bureaus.

The laboratory program is an essential service function for all Environmental Protection bureaus, and provides analytical data for the determination of pollution levels in the total environment. Toxic chemicals are analyzed in solid waste, drinking water, industrial waste, and fish; radiation is measured from a multitude of media including milk and other food stuffs, water and air; bacteria are monitored in drinking water, bathing beaches, and sewage treatment plants; direct services are provided to homeowners to determine water potability; inorganic pollutants are measured in air, water, mine drainage, industrial waste, and sewage outflow. The measure reflecting bacteriological analyses decreased from previous projections due to increasing the fee for the homeowner's water sampling kit. Originally it was thought that this decrease would be temporary, but projections now indicate that it will be long term.

Inorganic analyses are projected at a higher level than estimated in last year's budget due to an increased workload brought about by the expansion of the surface

mine inspection program as a result of the Commonwealth's accepting primacy under the Federal Surface Mine Control and Reclamation Act.

The Commonwealth received primacy in the summer of 1982 for mining regulation under the Federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. This budget provides an additional \$523,000 to enable the Department to carry out the requirements of this Act.

The decrease in radiological samples in future years from earlier estimates is a result of the uncertainty of when the nuclear power plant at Limerick will go on line.

Heightened public concern for the environment in addition to revised standards of acceptable levels of certain elements in our water and air have lead to increased sampling. Antiquated and inefficient instrumentation is being phased out and replaced with modern testing equipment as funds become available. More complex standards require sophisticated instrumentation, skilled personnel, continued training and a considerable amount of time to perform the necessary analyses. In the next few years the anticipated increased workload resulting from the Federal Resource Recovery and Conservation Act and the Pennsylvania Solid Waste Management Act will require an increased commitment to the laboratory program.

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

**Environmental Support Services (continued)**

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Office of Protection.....	<u>\$ 5,373</u>	<u>\$ 7,500</u>	<u>\$ 8,720</u>	<u>\$ 9,068</u>	<u>\$ 9,431</u>	<u>\$ 9,809</u>	<u>\$10,200</u>

**Radiation Protection**

OBJECTIVE: To protect all individuals from unnecessary radiation exposure from natural and artificial radiocontamination and unnecessary occupational and medical exposure.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 881	\$ 917	\$ 1,869	\$ 1,813	\$ 1,558	\$ 987	\$ 1,027
Federal Funds .....	386	3,067	8,994	8,173	5,552	73	73
Other Funds .....	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,293</b>	<b>\$ 4,010</b>	<b>\$10,889</b>	<b>\$10,012</b>	<b>\$ 7,136</b>	<b>\$ 1,086</b>	<b>\$ 1,126</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Radiation user inspections performed .....	1,137	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Users brought into compliance through inspections .....	144	200	200	200	200	200	200
Nuclear plant off-site analyses .....	2,464	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400

**Program Analysis:**

Sources of potentially serious exposure to ionizing radiation include nuclear power plants, shipments of radioactive material, industrial usage, scientific research, and medical science.

Activities to control exposure consist of regulation and inspection of radiation producing sources, environmental surveillance and emergency planning. Two pieces of legislation, the Atomic Energy Development and Radiation Control Act (1965) and the Environmental Radiation Protection Act (1979), established the parameters of the Commonwealth's involvement in radiation monitoring.

Regulation and inspection of radiation producing sources consists primarily of registering the sources and performing periodic inspections to assure adherence to safety standards and guidelines.

Environmental surveillance is accomplished through obtaining samples of the air, water, soil and vegetation around nuclear power plants. These samples are then analyzed to detect the presence of any radioactivity. A further activity is the expansion of the emergency thermoluminescent dosimetry program that evaluates releases of radioactivity. A mobile monitoring laboratory has been placed in operation and is equipped with communications and radiation instrumentation to assist in handling any acci-

dent involving radioactive materials.

Emergency preparedness consists primarily of conducting drills to simulate a crisis condition at a nuclear power plant. Through such exercises the adequacy of staff training and response can be determined and deficiencies recognized and addressed.

Dealing with the radioactive waste at the Canonsburg Industrial Park continues to be a major activity of this program. The remedial action necessary to clean up the site will take approximately three years with 90 percent of the cost being reimbursed by the Federal government. Presently the Commonwealth's involvement has been limited to feasibility studies and preliminary survey work. A new appropriation of \$991,000 is being recommended in this budget as the Commonwealth's initial payment of the remaining 10 percent of the costs.

The program measure for "Users brought into compliance through inspections" shows a reduction when compared to previous estimates because users are reacting positively to the inspections and are maintaining voluntary compliance. Nuclear plant off-site analyses are projected at a lower level, as it is now uncertain when the nuclear power plant at Limerick will go on line.

Radiation Protection (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	1981-82	1982-83	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			1986-87	1987-88
			1983-84	1984-85	1985-86		
GENERAL FUND							
Office of Protection . . . . .	\$ 881	\$ 917	\$ 878	\$ 913	\$ 949	\$ 987	\$1,027
Canonsburg Remedial Action . . . . .	.....	.....	991	900	609	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$ 881</u>	<u>\$ 917</u>	<u>\$1,869</u>	<u>\$1,813</u>	<u>\$1,558</u>	<u>\$ 987</u>	<u>\$1,027</u>

**Management of Recreation Areas and Facilities**

OBJECTIVE: To provide open space areas and recreation facilities to maximize outdoor recreation opportunities for all Commonwealth citizens and out-of-state visitors.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$23,480	\$25,431	\$26,058	\$27,099	\$28,184	\$29,310	\$30,484
Federal Funds .....	4,838	3,155	3,000	1,250	1,250	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	3,610	3,600	4,178	4,652	4,671	4,691	4,707
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$31,928</b>	<b>\$32,186</b>	<b>\$33,236</b>	<b>\$33,001</b>	<b>\$34,105</b>	<b>\$34,001</b>	<b>\$35,191</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
State park attendance in visitor days (thousands) .....	31,200	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
Capacity of State park swimming, boating and camping facilities in visitor days (thousands) .....	27,101	27,101	27,101	27,101	27,101	27,101	27,101
State park facility closings due to capacity limitations .....	677	600	550	550	550	550	550
Major recreation maintenance or restoration projects .....	249	222	225	225	225	225	225

**Program Analysis:**

The purpose of this program is to insure to the citizens of the Commonwealth the availability of outdoor recreation and programs within a reasonable driving distance of their homes. A total of 113 recreation areas encompassing nearly 284,924 acres provided recreational facilities, programs and activities to over 31 million visitors in the 1981-82 fiscal year. The State Park System also contributes significantly to Pennsylvania's tourist efforts, with approximately one-fourth of the attendance composed of out-of-state visitors.

Attendance projections have been revised downward from previous projections due to four parks being turned over to the Federal Government and the realization that previous projections may have been overly optimistic.

One significant initiative in the 1981-82 budget was the institution of a State Park major maintenance program funded by park user fees. This effort was keyed toward protecting the massive investment made through Project 70 (land acquisition) and Project 500 (development) bond issues in the park system. Previously, these fees had been deposited in the General Fund rather than being credited to this program as augmenting revenue.

It will take many years to reverse the serious maintenance backlog that has developed during the past decade. Many of the facilities within the State park system had come to the point where major repair efforts become necessary to avoid the closure of complete State parks due to safety and health factors. Through the major maintenance program, facilities can be restored to a point where preventive maintenance can replace uneconomical emergency repair efforts. A total of 222 projects have been selected from all of the State park regions for funding in 1982-83. The measure reflecting major maintenance or recreation projects shows a significant increase from earlier projections as a number of very large projects are now being considered as smaller, separate projects. This method affords the program greater control over the \$4 million major maintenance program. These projects will include renovation or repair of roads, water systems, sewage treatment plants, sewer lines, swimming pools, boating facilities, and structures such as comfort stations, bath houses, and offices.

Given the problems of inflation and limited availability of operating funds, the Department has encouraged volunteer

**Management of Recreation Areas and Facilities (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

work by local civic groups, scouting organizations, and private individuals. The number of people involved has steadily increased since the inception of the program in 1979 when 188 private individuals provided over 12,000 man-hours of effort in the parks.

In addition to volunteerism, a new concession program was initiated to help reduce operational expenses. While winter sports concessions have existed for many years, concessions for swimming pools were initiated for the first time in fiscal year 1981-82. Four parks were selected for the pilot program and in 1982-83 the concept was expanded to nine parks.

The program has developed activities to accommodate wider segments of Pennsylvania's citizenry. A major effort was put forth in 1980-81 to make the facilities accessible to the handicapped through capital renovations of existing structures. Along with this, awareness programs are presented statewide to promote special use of facilities by handicapped, and a nationally recognized Camp-O-Thon is held annually at Gifford Pinchot State Park. In addition to handicapped awareness programs and environmental education programs, energy conservation and water con-

servation programs have been instituted to alert visitors of the ever increasing need to protect and conserve our natural resources.

The park system continues to experience extreme weekend usage which creates overloading of facilities and demands closure during these periods in order to protect the facility as well as the general public. In fact while overall visitation is projected to decline, weekend visitation is expected to increase and this accounts for the increased facility closings. Overloading on weekends strains the ability of the operational staff to accommodate the influx of users and allows limited time to provide services to users and proper maintenance to Commonwealth property. Efforts toward distribution of attendance center on increased local programming, and weekday usage is encouraged to insure visitor safety and protect the ecological system of the State's parks. Continued control of facility overuse must be maintained.

The recommended amount includes \$352,000 to provide job opportunities to public assistance recipients through a community work experience program.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State Parks .....	\$23,413	\$25,389	\$26,035	\$27,076	\$28,159	\$29,285	\$30,457
Annual Fixed Charges — Flood Lands .....	11	12	13	13	14	14	15
Annual Fixed Charges — Project 70 .....	6	30	10	10	11	11	12
Capital Improvements .....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$23,480</u>	<u>\$25,431</u>	<u>\$26,058</u>	<u>\$27,099</u>	<u>\$28,184</u>	<u>\$29,310</u>	<u>\$30,484</u>

# Fish Commission

The Fish Commission administers and enforces the fishing and boating laws of the Commonwealth and provides for the protection and propagation of aquatic life.

**FISH COMMISSION**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission .....	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>
<b>Fish Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$12,310	\$13,970	\$15,281
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$12,310</u>	<u>\$13,970</u>	<u>\$15,281</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 1,386	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,205
Other Funds .....	3,494	4,200	4,034
FISH FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$17,190</u>	<u>\$19,470</u>	<u>\$20,520</u>
<b>Boating Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 3,061	\$ 3,628	\$ 3,909
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,061</u>	<u>\$ 3,628</u>	<u>\$ 3,909</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 133	\$ 100	\$ 90
Other Funds .....	6	10	10
BOATING FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 3,200</u>	<u>\$ 3,738</u>	<u>\$ 4,009</u>
<b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4
Special Funds .....	15,371	17,598	19,190
Federal Funds .....	1,517	1,400	1,295
Other Funds .....	3,502	4,210	4,044
TOTAL ALL FUNDS .....	<u>\$20,394</u>	<u>\$23,212</u>	<u>\$24,533</u>

**General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4

Provides for Pennsylvania's contribution to the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission which develops a joint program for the better utilization of the Atlantic seaboard fisheries.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission .....	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>

**Fish Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$12,310	\$13,970	\$15,281
Federal Funds .....	1,386	1,300	1,205
Other Funds .....	3,494	4,200	4,034
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$17,190</u>	<u>\$19,470</u>	<u>\$20,520</u>

Undertakes a variety of propagation and research activities to assure abundant supplies of aquatic life. Supplements the native fish stock to assure an ample supply of fish species for all anglers through the operation of fish hatcheries and supervision of private nurseries. Develops and maintains water and related land areas to improve public fishing, boating and related recreational activities. Enforces the fish laws of the Commonwealth.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
General Operations .....	\$12,310	\$13,970	\$15,281
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Anadromous Fish Act .....	165	.....	121
Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act .....	941	1,090	969
Commercial Fish Act .....	81	75	73
Department of the Interior — Heritage Conservation and Recreation Services .....	52	100	25
CETA — Title VI .....	1	.....	.....
CETA — Title II .....	2	.....	.....
Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Management Council .....	3	1	4
CETA — Title VIII .....	18	.....	.....
Endangered Species Act .....	15	4	13
Coastal Zone Management .....	62	30	.....
Small Operator Assistance Programs .....	37	.....	.....
Sport Fisheries Institute .....	9	.....	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Sale of Vehicles .....	69	25	25
Reimbursement for Services — Boat Fund .....	3,100	3,738	4,009
Reimbursement for Services — Land and Water Development Fund .....	325	437	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$17,190</u>	<u>\$19,470</u>	<u>\$20,520</u>

**Boating Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$3,061	\$3,628	\$3,909
Federal Funds .....	133	100	90
Other Funds .....	6	10	10
TOTAL .....	\$3,200	\$3,738	\$4,009

Promotes watercraft safety, maintains and develops boating waterways and enforces the boating laws and regulations on the inland waters of the Commonwealth for safety in pleasure boating.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
General Operations .....	\$3,061	\$3,628	\$3,909
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Department of the Interior — Heritage Conservation and Recreation Services .....	133	100	90
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Sale of Vehicles .....	6	10	10
TOTAL .....	\$3,200	\$3,738	\$4,009

## FISH COMMISSION

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support</b> .....	\$ 2,627	\$ 2,791	\$ 3,140	\$ 3,383	\$ 3,573	\$ 3,774	\$ 3,987
<b>Recreation</b> .....	\$12,748	\$14,811	\$16,054	\$16,938	\$17,927	\$18,929	\$19,988
Recreational Fishing and Boating .....	12,748	14,811	16,054	16,938	17,927	18,929	19,988
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$15,375</u>	<u>\$17,602</u>	<u>\$19,194</u>	<u>\$20,321</u>	<u>\$21,500</u>	<u>\$22,703</u>	<u>\$23,975</u>

**General Administration and Support**

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4
Special Funds .....	2,623	2,787	3,136	3,379	3,569	3,770	3,983
Federal Funds .....	3	1	2				
Other Funds .....	530	539	538	625	650	676	703
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$3,160</b>	<b>\$3,331</b>	<b>\$3,680</b>	<b>\$4,008</b>	<b>\$4,223</b>	<b>\$4,450</b>	<b>\$4,690</b>

**Program Analysis:**

General Administration and Support provides for the administrative and overhead systems which support the operations of programs necessary for the achievement of Commonwealth and Agency objectives. The success or failure of these supportive efforts can only be indirectly reflected by the effectiveness of the activities they support. A primary concern of the Commonwealth and each

agency is to minimize these administrative costs in relation to the costs of provided services. This subcategory also provides for Pennsylvania's contribution to the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission which develops a joint program for the better utilization of the Atlantic seaboard fisheries.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission .....	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4
<b>FISH FUND</b>							
General Operations .....	\$2,151	\$2,336	\$2,598	\$2,754	\$2,919	\$3,094	\$3,280
<b>BOATING FUND</b>							
General Operations .....	\$ 472	\$ 451	\$ 538	\$ 625	\$ 650	\$ 676	\$ 703

**Recreational Fishing and Boating**

OBJECTIVE: To provide a satisfactory variety of opportunities for fishing and boating on Commonwealth waters.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Special Funds.....	\$12,748	\$14,811	\$16,054	\$16,938	\$17,927	\$18,929	\$19,988
Federal Funds.....	1,516	1,399	1,293	961	921	921	921
Other Funds.....	2,970	3,671	3,506	3,579	3,721	3,868	4,021
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$17,234</b>	<b>\$19,881</b>	<b>\$20,853</b>	<b>\$21,478</b>	<b>\$22,569</b>	<b>\$23,718</b>	<b>\$24,930</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Fishing Licenses sold.....	1,092,000	1,108,000	1,125,000	1,142,000	1,159,000	1,176,000	1,194,000
Pounds of fish stocked in Commonwealth streams and lakes.....	2,176,000	2,176,000	2,176,000	2,176,000	2,176,000	2,176,000	2,176,000
Boats registered.....	188,000	192,000	196,000	201,000	206,000	211,000	216,000
Fatal accidents reported.....	30	25	25	25	25	25	25
Convictions for violation of Fish and Boating Laws.....	9,800	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500

**Program Analysis:**

The end product of this program is the enjoyment and pleasure derived by anglers and boaters on Commonwealth waterways. The success of this program can be measured by the fact that fishing license sales and boat registrations are continually increasing though inflationary pressure has tempered the rate of increase by limiting discretionary funding for most people. With additional leisure time becoming available, the demand for outdoor water-related recreational opportunities is increasing steadily.

Satisfying greater demands for increased hatchery production, cleaner streams and more and better boating access and launching facilities has become an increasingly difficult task. In recognition of the rising costs associated

with these programs, the General Assembly authorized a fish license fee increase in 1982 which will increase revenues but still keep fees within reach of most citizens. The funding of boating programs continues to be augmented by that portion of the Liquid Fuels Tax paid on gasoline consumed by motor boats.

The measure indicating pounds of fish stocked should remain constant throughout the budget and future years as two newly renovated hatcheries became operational during the 1980-81 fiscal year.

Increases in convictions versus what was shown in last year's budget reflect the enforcement of stricter provisions of the 1980 Fish and Boat Code.

Recreational Fishing and Boating (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	1981-82	1982-83	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			1986-87	1987-88
			1983-84	1984-85	1985-86		
FISH FUND							
General Operations .....	<u>\$10,159</u>	<u>\$11,634</u>	<u>\$12,683</u>	<u>\$13,444</u>	<u>\$14,251</u>	<u>\$15,106</u>	<u>\$16,012</u>
BOATING FUND							
General Operations .....	<u>\$ 2,589</u>	<u>\$ 3,177</u>	<u>\$ 3,371</u>	<u>\$ 3,494</u>	<u>\$ 3,676</u>	<u>\$ 3,823</u>	<u>\$ 3,976</u>

# Game Commission

The Game Commission administers and enforces the game laws of the Commonwealth and provides for the protection and propagation of wildlife.

## GAME COMMISSION

### Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Game Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$26,509	\$30,170	\$29,980
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$26,509</u>	<u>\$30,170</u>	<u>\$29,980</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 5,530	\$ 4,250	\$ 5,500
Other Funds .....	124	130	120
<b>GAME FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$32,163</u>	<u>\$34,550</u>	<u>\$35,600</u>

**Game Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$26,509	\$30,170	\$29,980
Federal Funds .....	5,530	4,250	5,500
Other Funds .....	124	130	120
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$32,163</b>	<b>\$34,550</b>	<b>\$35,600</b>

Conducts a full range of propagation, research and land management activities to assure sustained wildlife populations. Encourages conservation through the proper use and care of wildlife resources. Conducts hunter safety training classes. Supplements the native wildlife stock to assure an ample supply of game species for all hunters through the operation of game farms. Enforces the game laws of the Commonwealth and regulates hunting on open lands.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
General Operations .....	\$26,509	\$30,170	\$29,980
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service .....	1,450	.....	.....
Pittman-Robinson Act Reimbursements .....	4,058	4,250	5,500
Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 .....	7	.....	.....
Federal Reimbursement for Flood Related Costs .....	15	.....	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Sale of Vehicles .....	124	130	100
Sharecrop and Agricultural Leases .....	.....	.....	20
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$32,163</b>	<b>\$34,550</b>	<b>\$35,600</b>

**GAME COMMISSION**

**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 4,402	\$ 4,510	\$ 4,497	\$ 4,677	\$ 4,864	\$ 5,058	\$ 5,261
<b>Recreation</b> . . . . .	\$22,107	\$25,660	\$25,483	\$28,502	\$27,562	\$28,665	\$29,811
Wildlife Management . . . . .	22,107	25,660	25,483	28,502	27,562	28,665	29,811
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$26,509</u>	<u>\$30,170</u>	<u>\$29,980</u>	<u>\$31,179</u>	<u>\$32,426</u>	<u>\$33,723</u>	<u>\$35,072</u>

**General Administration and Support**

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Special Funds.....	\$4,402	\$4,510	\$4,497	\$4,677	\$4,864	\$5,058	\$5,261
Other Funds.....	6						
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$4,408</u>	<u>\$4,510</u>	<u>\$4,497</u>	<u>\$4,677</u>	<u>\$4,864</u>	<u>\$5,058</u>	<u>\$5,261</u>

**Program Analysis:**

General Administration and Support provides for the administrative and overhead systems which support the operations of programs necessary for the achievement of Commonwealth and Agency objectives. The success or failure of these supportive efforts can only be indirectly

reflected by the effectiveness of the activities they support. A primary concern of the Commonwealth and each agency is to minimize these administrative costs in relation to the costs of provided services.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GAME FUND</b>							
General Operations.....	<u>\$4,402</u>	<u>\$4,510</u>	<u>\$4,497</u>	<u>\$4,677</u>	<u>\$4,864</u>	<u>\$5,058</u>	<u>\$5,261</u>

**Wildlife Management**

OBJECTIVE: To establish a habitat for the production of a sustained yield of wildlife resources for their recreational use as well as the assurance of their perpetuation.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Special Funds	\$22,107	\$25,660	\$25,483	\$26,502	\$27,562	\$28,665	\$29,811
Federal Funds	5,530	4,250	5,500	5,750	6,000	6,250	6,500
Other Funds	118	130	120	140	140	140	140
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$27,755</b>	<b>\$30,040</b>	<b>\$31,103</b>	<b>\$32,392</b>	<b>\$33,702</b>	<b>\$35,055</b>	<b>\$36,451</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Hunting licenses sold	1,309,338	1,310,000	1,310,000	1,310,000	1,310,000	1,310,000	1,310,000
Deer population	780,000	760,000	760,000	760,000	760,000	760,000	760,000
Deer taken	132,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Acres open to public hunting	8,442,000	8,440,000	8,430,000	8,420,000	8,410,000	8,400,000	8,390,000
Arrests for violation of game laws	11,499	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500
Pheasant released to supplement native population	262,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000

**Program Analysis:**

The primary thrust of this program is to insure the perpetuation of various species of wildlife. As the measures indicate, the number of deer taken per license issued has remained relatively constant and would seem to confirm the adequacy of the Commonwealth's deer population.

An important ancillary benefit of the Commission's propagation program is land management. In addition to the approximately 1,235,000 acres owned and managed by the Commission, additional land is made available for hunting through cooperative programs with private landowners and this encourages private landowners to practice good land management. Current indications, however, show a decrease in the acres available for public hunting as more and more land is being purchased by developers for hous-

ing developments. The measures have remained reasonably stable and thus reflect the consistency of this program.

The measures reflecting the Commission's propagation efforts for wild turkeys and ducks have been discontinued since current projections indicate that the native population is sufficient to provide ample game for hunters.

This program includes funding to support Act 32 of 1980, which increased the payment for in lieu of taxes on Commonwealth owned forest reserves from \$.20 an acre to \$.39 an acre.

In 1981 the General Assembly approved legislation that authorized the Commission to issue \$5 resident and \$15 non-resident bear licenses.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GAME FUND							
General Operations	\$22,107	\$25,660	\$25,483	\$26,502	\$27,562	\$28,665	\$29,811

# Department of General Services

The Department of General Services administers the leasing, purchasing, transportation, construction, repair and maintenance services for all agencies of the Commonwealth.

**PROGRAM REVISION**

**Budgeted Amounts Include the Following Program Revision:**

Appropriation	Title	1983-84 State Funds (in thousands)
Energy Conservation Projects	Energy Conservation Projects .....	\$1,000

This Program Revision will fund various small projects which reduce energy costs in certain Commonwealth facilities. All projects included can be funded in one year and will provide pay back in reduced energy costs equal to the cost of the project in one or two years after completion.

DEPARTMENT TOTAL \$1,000

# DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

## Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 36,096	\$ 39,692	\$ 39,312
Harristown Rental Charges .....	8,118	8,148	7,939
Utility Costs .....	6,978	7,765	7,861
Harristown Utility and Municipal Charges .....	4,586	4,596	5,160
Scranton State Office Building .....	.....	488	488
Replacement of Fleet Vehicles .....	495	530	.....
Printing and Distribution of the Pennsylvania Manual .....	.....	160	.....
Subtotal .....	\$ 56,273	\$ 61,379	\$ 60,760
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$ 46,000	\$ 47,053	\$ 43,331
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Capitol Fire Protection .....	\$ 124	\$ 125	\$ 125
Tort Claims Payments .....	1,980	4,000	4,160
Subtotal .....	\$ 2,104	\$ 4,125	\$ 4,285
<b>Capital Improvements</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 160	.....	.....
Energy Conservation Projects .....	.....	.....	\$ 1,000
Subtotal .....	\$ 160	.....	\$ 1,000
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	\$104,537	\$112,557	\$109,376
Federal Funds .....	\$ 129	\$ 317	.....
Other Funds .....	13,528	11,787	\$ 13,522
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	\$118,194	\$124,661	\$122,898
<b>Motor License Fund</b>			
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$ 1,212	\$ 1,220	\$ 1,220
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Tort Claims Payments .....	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 10,000
MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL .....	\$ 8,212	\$ 8,220	\$ 11,220

# DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

## Summary by Fund and Appropriation

(continued)

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Fish Fund</b>			
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$ 63	\$ 63	\$ 63
<b>Capital Improvement</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 1	.....	.....
<b>Total State Funds -- Fish Fund</b> .....	<u>\$ 64</u>	<u>\$ 63</u>	<u>\$ 63</u>
Federal Funds .....	2	.....	.....
<b>FISH FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 66</u>	<u>\$ 63</u>	<u>\$ 63</u>
<b>Boating Fund</b>			
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2
<b>BOATING FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>
<b>State Lottery Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Harristown Rental Charges .....	\$ 333	\$ 309	\$ 332
Harristown Utility and Municipal Charges .....	204	199	259
<b>STATE LOTTERY FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 537</u>	<u>\$ 508</u>	<u>\$ 591</u>
<b>Revenue Sharing Trust Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Moving and Relocation Expenses .....	\$ 103	\$ 362	.....
<b>REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 103</u>	<u>\$ 362</u>	<u>.....</u>
<b>Banking Department Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Harristown Rental Charges .....	.....	.....	\$ 184
Harristown Utility and Municipal Charges .....	.....	.....	130
<b>BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 314</u>
<b>Department Total -- All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$104,537	\$112,557	\$109,376
Special Funds .....	8,918	9,155	12,190
Federal Funds .....	131	317	.....
Other Funds .....	13,528	11,787	13,522
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b> .....	<u>\$127,114</u>	<u>\$133,816</u>	<u>\$135,088</u>

**General Government**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$44,214	\$48,328	\$47,739
Federal Funds .....	129	317	.....
Other Funds .....	10,078	11,051	11,241
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$54,421</b>	<b>\$59,696</b>	<b>\$58,980</b>

Provides for direction and coordination of the department's programs which include acting as purchasing agent for all agencies, maintaining a system for the distribution of Federal and State surplus property, providing for the insurance and leased space requirements of agencies, maintaining the Commonwealth automotive fleet, providing engineering and architectural services and furnishing the necessary maintenance, janitorial, and custodial services for Commonwealth owned buildings.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations* .....	\$36,096	\$39,692	\$39,312
Harristown Rental Charges .....	8,118	8,148	7,939
Scranton State Office Building .....	.....	488	488
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
National Emergency Aid Radio Program .....	.....	51	.....
LEAA — Telecommunications Support .....	74	.....	.....
Coal-Oil Fuel Mixture .....	55	266	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
ConRail Survey .....	.....	150	.....
Sales and Rental of Automotive Equipment .....	5,947	5,917	6,133
Commissions Earned—Employee Group Life Insurance			
Administration .....	50	50	50
Warehouse Rental .....	100	100	.....
Receipt of Service Charge—Federal Surplus Property ..	454	450	450
Reimbursement for Reproduction Services .....	2,927	3,125	3,279
Rental of Sound Equipment .....	8	10	10
Employer's Liability Self-Insurance Plan .....	141	56	67
Information Center — Centrex .....	176	201	210
General State Authority Fiscal Function .....	66	66	69
Telecommunications — Emergency Medical Services ..	76	80	80
Newsroom Services .....	12	12	12
Computer Services .....	17	64	67
Micrographic Service .....	104	750	794
Plans Forfeiture .....	.....	20	20
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$54,421</b>	<b>\$59,696</b>	<b>\$58,980</b>

\*Funds were actually appropriated separately. In the actual year: General Government \$35,614,000, Tort Claims Administration \$321,000, and Contract Compliance \$161,000. In the available year: General Government \$39,246,000, and Tort Claims Administration \$446,000.

**GENERAL FUND**

**GENERAL SERVICES**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Utility Costs</b>			
State Funds .....	\$11,564	\$12,361	\$13,021

Provides for the payment of water, sewerage, electricity and heating fuel bills.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Utility Costs .....	\$ 6,978	\$ 7,765	\$ 7,861
Harristown Utility and Municipal Charges.....	4,586	4,596	5,160
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$11,564</u>	<u>\$12,361</u>	<u>\$13,021</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Replacement of Fleet Vehicles</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 495	\$ 530	.....
Other Funds .....	239	149	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 734</u>	<u>\$ 679</u>	.....

Provides for the purchase of replacement vehicles for the commercial and temporary fleets.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement of Fleet Vehicles .....	\$ 495	\$ 530	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Sale of Vehicles .....	239	149	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 734</u>	<u>\$ 679</u>	.....

**GENERAL FUND**

**GENERAL SERVICES**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Printing and Distribution of the Pennsylvania Manual</b>			
State Funds .....		\$ 160	

Provides for the biennial printing and distribution of the Pennsylvania Manual.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Printing and Distribution of the Pennsylvania Manual ...	.....	\$ 160	.....

**Debt Service Requirements**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General State Authority Rentals</b>			
State Funds .....	\$46,000	\$47,053	\$43,331
Other Funds .....	3,211	587	2,281
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$49,211</b>	<b>\$47,640</b>	<b>\$45,612</b>

Makes rental payments to the General State Authority for the use of grounds, buildings and equipment financed and constructed by the Authority other than for State-aided colleges and universities which are paid by the Department of Education. This amount also provides for fire and boiler insurance premiums.

The rental payments are for the retirement of bonds issued by the Authority. Since 1968, capital construction has been financed by General Obligation Bonds and the debt service is paid through the Treasury Department.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$46,000	\$47,053	\$43,331
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Fees from Dormitory Rentals .....	1,315	.....	1,000
Fees from Student Union Rentals .....	1,896	587	1,281
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$49,211</b>	<b>\$47,640</b>	<b>\$45,612</b>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Capitol Fire Protection</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 124	\$ 125	\$ 125

Provides payment to the city of Harrisburg for fire protection rendered to the Capitol Buildings.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Capitol Fire Protection .....	<u>\$ 124</u>	<u>\$ 125</u>	<u>\$ 125</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Tort Claims</b>			
State Funds .....	\$1,980	\$4,000	\$4,160

Provides for the payment of tort claims settled either through the litigation process or through prelitigation negotiations.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Tort Claims Payments .....	<u>\$1,980</u>	<u>\$4,000</u>	<u>\$4,160</u>

**Capital Improvements**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Capital Improvements</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 160	.....	\$1,000

For financing renovations to the south wing of the Main Capitol and upgrading elevators at the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh State Offices. Also provides funds to purchase and install various energy saving devices in Commonwealth owned buildings.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 160	.....	.....
Energy Conservation Projects .....	.....	.....	\$1,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 160</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>

**Debt Service Requirements**

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General State Authority Rentals</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,212	\$ 1,220	\$ 1,220

Makes rental payments to the General State Authority for the use of grounds, buildings, and equipment that were acquired, financed and constructed by the Authority for the Department of Transportation and the State Police. The Commonwealth secures title to the buildings and the property after the total cost of each has been matched by rental payments.

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General State Authority Rentals .....	<u>\$ 1,212</u>	<u>\$ 1,220</u>	<u>\$ 1,220</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Tort Claims</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000	\$10,000

Provides for the payment of tort claims which are settled either through a litigation process or through prelitigation negotiations.

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Tort Claims Payments .....	<u>\$ 7,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,000</u>	<u>\$10,000</u>

**Fish Fund  
Debt Service Requirements**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General State Authority Rentals</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 63	\$ 63	\$ 63

Provides for rental payments to the General State Authority for the use of grounds, buildings, and equipment which were acquired, financed, and constructed by the Authority.

The Commonwealth secures title to the buildings and property after the total cost of each has been matched by rental payments.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General State Authority Rentals .....	<u>\$ 63</u>	<u>\$ 63</u>	<u>\$ 63</u>

**Capital Improvements**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Capital Improvements</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1	.....	.....
Federal Funds .....	2	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 3</u>	.....	.....

Provides funds for the final audit of the Pleasant Mount Hatchery project.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Capital improvement .....	\$ 1	.....	.....
<b>Federal Funds</b>			
Renovation of Pleasant Mountain Hatchery — EDA .....	2	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 3</u>	.....	.....

**OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS**

**GENERAL SERVICES**

**Boating Fund  
Debt Service Requirements**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General State Authority Rentals</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2

Provides for rental payments to the General State Authority for the use of grounds, buildings, and equipment which were acquired, financed, and constructed by the Authority.

The Commonwealth secures title to the buildings and property after the total cost of each has been matched by rental payments.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General State Authority Rentals .....	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>

**State Lottery Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 537	\$ 508	\$ 591

Provides for the payment of rent, water, electricity and heating fuel in the Harristown buildings where the space is used by Department of Revenue in administration of State Lottery functions.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Harristown Rental Charges .....	\$ 333	\$ 309	\$ 332
Harristown Utility and Municipal Charges .....	204	199	259
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 537</u>	<u>\$ 508</u>	<u>\$ 591</u>

**Revenue Sharing Trust Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Moving and Relocation Expenses</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 103	\$ 362	

Provides for payment of costs associated with moving, consolidating, or abandoning facilities of various departments.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Moving and Relocation Expenses .....	<u>\$ 103</u>	<u>\$ 362</u>	<u>.....</u>

**Banking Department Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....			\$ 314

Provides for the payment of rent, water, electricity and heating fuel in the Harristown building where the space is used by the Banking Department.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
Harristown Rental Charges .....			\$ 184
Harristown Utility and Municipal Charges .....			130
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 314</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support . . . . .</b>	\$ 7,025	\$ 8,088	\$ 7,865	\$ 8,360	\$ 8,507	\$ 9,047	\$ 9,201
<b>Commodity Management . . . . .</b>	\$ 4,316	\$ 4,442	\$ 3,853	\$ 4,007	\$ 4,167	\$ 4,334	\$ 4,507
Procurement and Distribution of Commodities . . . . .	3,737	3,769	3,207	3,335	3,468	3,607	3,751
Disposition and Utilization of Surplus and Donated Commodities . . . . .	579	653	646	672	699	727	756
<b>Physical Facilities Management . . . . .</b>	\$ 45,536	\$ 49,418	\$ 50,630	\$ 52,274	\$ 53,987	\$ 55,777	\$ 57,469
Management and Operation of Facilities . . . . .	45,536	49,418	50,630	52,274	53,987	55,777	57,469
<b>Financing Commonwealth Obligations . . . . .</b>	\$ 47,277	\$ 48,338	\$ 44,616	\$ 42,705	\$ 40,705	\$ 38,685	\$ 36,685
Payment to General State Authority Rentals . . . . .	47,277	48,338	44,616	42,705	40,705	38,685	36,685
<b>Management of Commonwealth Liability . . . . .</b>	\$ 9,301	\$ 11,446	\$ 14,602	\$ 14,886	\$ 15,177	\$ 15,476	\$ 15,783
Risk Management and Tort Claims . . . . .	9,301	11,446	14,602	14,886	15,177	15,476	15,783
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$113,455</u>	<u>\$121,712</u>	<u>\$121,566</u>	<u>\$122,232</u>	<u>\$122,543</u>	<u>\$123,319</u>	<u>\$123,645</u>

**General Administration and Support**

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 7,025	\$ 8,088	\$ 7,865	\$ 8,360	\$ 8,507	\$ 9,047	\$ 9,201
Federal Funds .....	74	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	3,427	4,258	4,479	4,832	5,214	5,624	6,019
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$10,526</b>	<b>\$12,397</b>	<b>\$12,344</b>	<b>\$13,192</b>	<b>\$13,721</b>	<b>\$14,671</b>	<b>\$15,220</b>

**Program Analysis:**

General Administration and Support provides for the administrative and overhead systems which support the operations of various specific programs but, which because of their generalized nature, cannot be reasonably charged to any one substantive program. Such services include overall executive direction, manpower management, fiscal accounting and management

information processing.

The costs for records retention and paperwork management are reflected in this subcategory.

This program also provides support for the printing and distribution of the Pennsylvania Manual which is issued bi-annually and the administration of the Contract Compliance Unit.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 7,025	\$ 7,928	\$ 7,865	\$ 8,180	\$ 8,507	\$ 8,847	\$ 9,201
Printing and Distribution of the Pennsylvania Manual .....	.....	160	.....	180	.....	210	.....
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 7,025</b>	<b>\$ 8,088</b>	<b>\$ 7,865</b>	<b>\$ 8,360</b>	<b>\$ 8,507</b>	<b>\$ 9,047</b>	<b>\$ 9,201</b>

**Procurement and Distribution of Commodities**

OBJECTIVE: To provide the Commonwealth agencies with commodities within a reasonable time and which conform to accepted standards of quality.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$3,737	\$3,769	\$3,207	\$ 3,335	\$ 3,468	\$ 3,607	\$ 3,751
Other Funds .....	6,262	6,146	6,213	6,705	7,230	7,780	8,380
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$9,999</b>	<b>\$9,915</b>	<b>\$9,420</b>	<b>\$10,040</b>	<b>\$10,698</b>	<b>\$11,387</b>	<b>\$12,131</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Value of purchases made (in thousands) ...	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$390,000	\$405,000	\$420,000	\$435,000	\$450,000
Tests and inspections made on commodities .....	820	1,015	1,067	1,117	1,145	1,150	1,153
Specifications established, reviewed or amended.....	78	80	85	91	97	103	108
Bid evaluations and requisitions reviewed and processed .....	606	617	624	636	663	680	772
Requests for telecommunications proposals evaluated and awarded.....	1	35	52	52	53	54	55

**Program Analysis:**

The main facet of this program concerns the purchasing functions for all agencies of the Commonwealth. It provides the method through which the Commonwealth enters into contracts for the vast spectrum of goods and materials for the various agencies. The value of purchases projected for fiscal year 1983-84 anticipates only a slight increase over the current year. This results as a combination of the continued adoption of more prudent business practices and the stabilization of purchases.

This program also assists local governments by allowing them to participate in Commonwealth contracts for the purchase of goods and materials. Currently 33 percent of the Commonwealth's political subdivisions are using this service even though 67 percent qualified. Although exact savings are difficult to quantify, this practice undoubtedly produces a savings of tax dollars at the local level.

The Office for Procurement Information, established in 1981-82, is designed to allow vendors a pre-bid view of all contracts for goods and services that equal \$5,000 or more. This office has been very active in increasing minority vendor participation. As a result of their efforts, minority participation in Commonwealth purchases

increased by 10 percent.

In the past, the primary concern in most procurement transactions has been the initial cost. It has been recognized that after the initial purchase of an item, system or facility has been completed, a substantial amount of tax monies continue to be spent for such things as energy, maintenance, repair and other costs. The purchasing concept of life cycle costing has been recognized as prudent and therefore essential. This system has been adopted for acquisitions which will require substantial operating and maintenance costs over their life spans. The Department of General Services is responsible for the development, implementation and coordination of an effective life cycle costing program.

The measure dealing with specifications established and bids evaluated has been restated to exclude the telecommunications area. A new measure has been added dealing with the standards and evaluations of telecommunications requests. With the advent of deregulation of the telecommunications industry, it is expected that this area will have a great deal of activity. In particular, the agency will be devoting a great deal of effort

Procurement and Distribution of Commodities (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

to evaluating various proposals on the upgrading of communication equipment.

A significant change in this program is the elimination of the appropriation for the replacement of fleet vehicles. In the past this appropriation has been used to purchase trucks, other commercial-type vehicles and the vehicles for the temporary passenger fleet. With the exception of the temporary fleet, these vehicles were all assigned to agencies. The need for commercial vehicles varies greatly from agency to agency and the vehicles themselves are highly specialized. This variety of vehicles does not lend

itself to fleet management and agencies are in the best position to determine the need to purchase such vehicles within their own program priorities. Therefore, funds to purchase commercial vehicles will now come from the agency. However, General Services will still maintain purchasing authority, much as it now has for other commodities.

The temporary passenger fleet will operate out of the General Government Operations Appropriation, the same way that the permanent passenger fleet now operates out of that appropriation.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$3,242	\$3,239	\$3,207	\$3,335	\$3,468	\$3,607	\$3,751
Replacement of Fleet Vehicles . . . . .	495	530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$3,737</u>	<u>\$3,769</u>	<u>\$3,207</u>	<u>\$3,335</u>	<u>\$3,468</u>	<u>\$3,607</u>	<u>\$3,751</u>

**Disposition and Utilization of Surplus and Donated Commodities**

OBJECTIVE: To derive maximum utilization of all surplus and donated commodities.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 579	\$ 653	\$ 646	\$ 672	\$ 699	\$ 727	\$ 756
Other Funds .....	454	450	450	475	475	500	500
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$1,033</u>	<u>\$1,103</u>	<u>\$1,096</u>	<u>\$1,147</u>	<u>\$1,174</u>	<u>\$1,227</u>	<u>\$1,256</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Dollar value of Federal surplus property on hand (in thousands) .....	\$11,080	\$11,000	\$12,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$14,000	\$14,000
State surplus items transferred for interagency use .....	55,385	58,155	61,065	64,120	67,330	70,695	74,000

**Program Analysis:**

This program is concerned with the administration of the Commonwealth's activities pertaining to the utilization of all surplus property. The operations of this program are concentrated in two areas, Federal surplus property and surplus property belonging to the Commonwealth.

Functioning as an intermediary between the Federal government and eligible tax supported or nonprofit tax exempt health, education and civil defense organizations, this program obtains surplus Federal property from various military and other Federal government installations at no cost other than for screening and transportation. The property is then sold to eligible organizations for a nominal service charge.

The utilization of Federal surplus property by the eligible organizations saves a significant amount of tax dollars at the local level by providing needed products at a fraction of their cost in the open market.

The second major involvement of this program concerns the disposition of surplus Commonwealth property. By administering a system of either transferring the Commonwealth's surplus property to a requesting agency or disposing of it through sales to the general public or as trade-ins on new goods, this program assures the maximum utilization of the Commonwealth's property.

The measure of State surplus items transferred for interagency use has been modified from the measure presented last year. Agencies may transfer unneeded property to other State agencies prior to officially declaring the property surplus. Since this process, as well as the transfer of property officially declared surplus, is an activity conducted under this program, it is now included in the measure. This modification provides a more complete picture of transfers occurring.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$ 579</u>	<u>\$ 653</u>	<u>\$ 646</u>	<u>\$ 672</u>	<u>\$ 699</u>	<u>\$ 727</u>	<u>\$ 756</u>

**Management and Operation of Facilities**

OBJECTIVE: To provide and maintain the Commonwealth's real property and facilities in order that Commonwealth operations may be conducted in the most efficient and economical manner possible.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$44,895	\$48,548	\$49,725	\$51,330	\$53,000	\$54,743	\$56,390
Special Funds.....	641	870	905	944	987	1,034	1,079
Federal Funds.....	57	266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds.....	174	346	99	106	110	117	124
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$45,767</b>	<b>\$50,030</b>	<b>\$50,729</b>	<b>\$52,380</b>	<b>\$54,097</b>	<b>\$55,894</b>	<b>\$57,593</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Work orders received .....	19,536	19,550	19,600	19,600	19,600	19,600	19,600
Lease agreements executed.....	657	625	625	625	625	625	625
Requests for space allocation .....	234	240	250	260	265	270	275
Requests for design, survey and/or inspection work .....	527	540	545	550	555	560	565

**Program Analysis:**

This program has the responsibility of properly managing the physical facilities of the Commonwealth. This important function includes the provision for the maintenance, janitorial staff, custodial, mechanical repairs, and police services for the grounds and buildings of the Capitol Complex, Harristown, and the State office buildings in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Scranton, Altoona, and Reading. Funds have been provided in this program to enable General Services to furnish all custodial and maintenance services at the Scranton and Reading State office buildings. Funds are now being provided directly to General Services to pay the Scranton rental rather than billing using agencies. Adjustments have been made to the affected agencies at Scranton. Likewise, adjustments were made for agencies formerly renting private office space in Reading that are occupying the new State office building.

Work is performed both on a routine basis and as the result of work orders from using departments. The Administration's policy is to keep renovations and work order changes to a minimum. However, the measure work orders received shows a substantial increase from the previous level. This is due to the cost savings accruing to

agencies from using this in-house operation rather than seeking private vendors.

In addition, this program seeks to assure the efficient acquisition and utilization of space and facilities. This entails contracting for the rent of office space for Commonwealth activities that cannot be adequately housed in Commonwealth-owned buildings. It also entails surveying the space requirements and determining space allocation for all Commonwealth-owned and leased buildings. General Services is also responsible for agency moves. The cost of these moves is provided for from a continuing appropriation from the Revenue Sharing Trust fund.

Another important function of this program is to provide the Commonwealth with the best possible technical services and contracts to construct capital improvements (other than highway projects), renovate and rehabilitate present buildings and to assure that all capital projects are completed in the most efficient manner. This program is responsible for preparing plans, designs, and specifications for all construction projects under the Department of General Services' jurisdiction. Each project is closely

**Management and Operation of Facilities (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

monitored during construction to insure compliance with State laws and building codes.

There are two changes affecting this program provided for in this Budget.

First, the Banking Department moved from the Forum Building to one of the Harristown Buildings. Since the department's operations are financed from a special fund,

that fund will now pay its share of the cost of Harristown's facilities.

Secondly, a \$1 million appropriation is proposed to provide for various projects which reduce energy costs. That program is further discussed in the Program Revision which follows.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$24,929	\$27,426	\$27,152	\$28,238	\$29,368	\$30,543	\$31,765
Harristown Rental Charges .....	8,118	8,148	7,939	7,938	7,936	7,941	7,782
Utility Costs .....	6,978	7,765	7,861	8,175	8,502	8,842	9,196
Harristown Utility and Municipal Charges	4,586	4,596	5,160	5,366	5,581	5,804	6,034
Scranton State Office Building .....	.....	488	488	488	488	488	488
Capitol Fire Protection .....	124	125	125	125	125	125	125
Capital Improvements .....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Energy Conservation Projects .....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$44,895</u></b>	<b><u>\$48,548</u></b>	<b><u>\$49,725</u></b>	<b><u>\$51,330</u></b>	<b><u>\$53,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$54,743</u></b>	<b><u>\$56,390</u></b>
<b>BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND</b>							
Harristown Rental Charges .....	.....	.....	\$ 184	\$ 184	\$ 184	\$ 184	\$ 184
Harristown Municipal and Utility Charges	.....	.....	130	143	157	173	190
<b>BANKING FUND DEPARTMENT</b>							
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>.....</u></b>	<b><u>.....</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 314</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 327</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 341</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 357</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 374</u></b>
<b>FISH FUND</b>							
Capital Improvements — Pleasant Mount Hatchery .....	\$ 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>STATE LOTTERY FUND</b>							
Harristown Rental Charges .....	\$ 333	\$ 309	\$ 332	\$ 332	\$ 332	\$ 332	\$ 325
Harristown Utility and Municipal Charges	204	199	259	285	314	345	380
<b>STATE LOTTERY FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$ 537</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 508</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 591</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 617</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 646</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 677</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 705</u></b>
<b>REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND</b>							
Moving and Relocation Expenses .....	\$ 103	\$ 362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**Management and Operation of Facilities  
Program Revision: Energy Conservation Projects**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>\$ 1,000</u>				

**Program Analysis:**

This program revision request will provide funds to upgrade Commonwealth facilities to reduce energy costs. The vast majority of buildings owned and operated by the Commonwealth were built prior to 1973. Energy was relatively inexpensive and did not figure prominently in either building design or operating expenses. This situation changed as the cost of energy increased multi-fold over 1973 prices. At current energy prices, investments in projects to reduce energy consumption produce significant savings which result in rapid payback of the project costs. The objective of this Program Revision is to make funds available to purchase and install energy saving devices. All of the projects will pay for themselves in one to two years.

These projects will be done throughout the

Commonwealth in buildings under the control of the Governor. Included are locations of the Departments of Public Welfare, General Services, Education and the Bureau of Correction.

The types of project to be undertaken are relatively small and include: installing storm windows, insulating attic areas, repairing steam traps, installing new thermostats, adding automatic temperature controls, and improving lighting controls. Current fiscal limitations prohibit the undertaking of larger complex projects.

Lastly, some buildings have been excluded from this program because they are now being reviewed for major renovation, and renovations will incorporate energy conservation measures.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Energy Conservation Projects .....	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>

**Payment of General State Authority Rentals**

OBJECTIVE: To make rental payments to the General State Authority for projects financed and constructed by the Authority.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$46,000	\$47,053	\$43,331	\$41,420	\$39,420	\$37,400	\$35,400
Special Funds .....	1,277	1,285	1,285	1,285	1,285	1,285	1,285
Other Funds .....	3,211	587	2,281	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$50,488</b>	<b>\$48,925</b>	<b>\$46,897</b>	<b>\$44,705</b>	<b>\$42,705</b>	<b>\$40,685</b>	<b>\$38,685</b>

**Program Analysis:**

The Department of General Services makes payments to the General State Authority for rent and other charges that are due on leases or other contractual agreements between the Department and the General State Authority. Payments are for the use of grounds, buildings and equipment financed and constructed by the Authority with the exception of projects for State-aided colleges and universities

which are paid for by the Department of Education. This amount also provides for fire and boiler insurance premiums.

The rental payments are for the retirement of bonds issued by the Authority. Since 1968, capital construction has been financed by General Obligation Bonds and the debt service is paid through the Treasury Department.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$46,000	\$47,053	\$43,331	\$41,420	\$39,420	\$37,400	\$35,400
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$ 1,212	\$ 1,220	\$ 1,220	\$ 1,220	\$ 1,220	\$ 1,220	\$ 1,220
<b>FISH FUND</b>							
General State Authority Rentals .....	- 63	- 63	\$ 63	\$ 63	\$ 63	\$ 63	\$ 63
<b>BOATING FUND</b>							
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2

**Risk Management and Tort Claims**

OBJECTIVE: To provide for the reduction of potential risks and for the equitable settlement of tort claims.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 2,301	\$ 4,446	\$ 4,602	\$ 4,786	\$ 4,977	\$ 5,176	\$ 5,383
Special Funds .....	7,000	7,000	10,000	10,100	10,200	10,300	10,400
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 9,301</b>	<b>\$11,446</b>	<b>\$14,602</b>	<b>\$14,886</b>	<b>\$15,177</b>	<b>\$15,476</b>	<b>\$15,783</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Claims filed .....	4,084	4,697	5,143	5,631	6,167	6,752	7,394
Claims settled .....	3,541	4,896	5,140	5,397	5,668	5,951	6,249
Claims pending (accumulative) .....	3,264	3,065	3,068	3,302	3,801	4,602	5,747

**Program Analysis:**

The Commonwealth's previous use of sovereign immunity as a defense against tort claims was abolished by the *Mayle* decision in July 1978. Subsequently, by Act 152 of 1978, the General Assembly reaffirmed sovereign immunity and established criteria for limited liability in eight areas: (1) vehicle liability; (2) medical-professional liability; (3) personal property; (4) Commonwealth real estate, highways and sidewalks; (5) potholes and other dangerous conditions; (6) care, custody or control of domestic animals; (7) liquor store sales; and (8) National Guard activities.

As a response to the Act, a self-insurance program has been established by the Department of General Services and the Office of Attorney General to provide for the handling of tort claims brought against the Commonwealth, its officials and employees. Claims in the pre-litigation stage are investigated and handled by qualified and experienced evaluators in the Department of General Services. Claims in litigation are defended by the Tort Litigation Unit in the Office of Attorney General with investigative services provided by the Department of General Services. In either situation, the actual payment of claims is made from the appropriated funds for this program. The torts program has been incorporated into the overall Risk Management Program which provides loss prevention activities to reduce the potential risks as much as possible.

There is still somewhat limited historical data on which to project the number of claims or their financial impact on the Commonwealth with a high degree of accuracy. However, with the continual refinement of the implemented data processing system for torts, more accurate information will be available for future projections. The data that is available indicates 4,084 claims were filed in fiscal year 1981-82, with 1,002 claims being closed since passage of Act 152 of 1978. The result is 3,264 accumulative claims pending. As staff has increased and expertise is gained, the number of claims settled has also increased. Future court decisions will continue to affect the projected figures as the various provisions of Act 152 are tested in Court and the areas of applicability or degree of liability are narrowed or broadened.

A potential problem is the number of cases that challenge the constitutionality of the maximum award that the court can grant in cases. It is anticipated that in 1984 or 1985 the Pennsylvania Supreme Court will rule in these cases. If the constitutionality of the award limits are not upheld, there could be severe costs in future years. The projections do not take such an eventuality into consideration.

It is well known that claims incurred (paid plus reserves) for liability cases in a given year are often not completely paid out for many years (up to ten years). Because of this

**Risk Management and Tort Claims (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

unpredictability as to the time of settlement coupled with the uncertainty as to amount of settlement, it is very difficult to determine accurate reserves for open claims. However, reserves are being assigned to open claims by the claims evaluators and litigation attorneys and adjusted accordingly to reflect up-dated claim developments.

The activities of the program will be analyzed as more claims and risk experience becomes available. This program has provided a mechanism for efficient relief to injured members of the public along with an emphasis on the prevention and control of damages.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Governments .....	\$ 321	\$ 446	\$ 442	\$ 460	\$ 478	\$ 497	\$ 517
Tort Claims Payments .....	1,980	4,000	4,160	4,326	4,499	4,679	4,866
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 2,301</u>	<u>\$ 4,446</u>	<u>\$ 4,602</u>	<u>\$ 4,786</u>	<u>\$ 4,977</u>	<u>\$ 5,176</u>	<u>\$ 5,383</u>
 <b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Tort Claims Payments .....	<u>\$ 7,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,000</u>	<u>\$10,000</u>	<u>\$10,100</u>	<u>\$10,200</u>	<u>\$10,300</u>	<u>\$10,400</u>

# Department of Health

The Department of Health is responsible for planning and coordinating all the health resources of the Commonwealth. In addition, the Department provides some direct public health services, including programs for children, treatment for certain blood diseases, programs for communicable diseases, and subsidies for research and development.

The Secretary of Health receives assistance and information from approximately fifty advisory groups, the most prominent being: the Advisory Health Board, the Drug, Device and Cosmetic Board, the Advisory Committee for Clinical Laboratories, the Statewide Health Coordinating Council, and the Advisory Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse.

Some Federal funds supporting General Government Operations, Quality Assurance, State Public Health Laboratory, and State Health Care Centers are also reflected as Other Funds.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 10,666	\$ 11,163	\$ 11,392
TMI — Health Studies .....	305	338	327
Quality Assurance .....	4,007	3,883	3,862
Vital Statistics .....	3,864	4,000	3,900
State Laboratory .....	2,481	2,630	2,740
State Health Care Centers .....	12,674	13,336	13,293
Cancer Registry .....	205	500	504
Vietnam Herbicides Information Commission .....	150	. . . .	150
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal .....	\$ 34,352	\$ 35,850	\$ 36,168
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
School Health Examinations .....	\$ 19,838	\$ 20,320	\$ 19,133
Local Health Departments .....	12,214	12,800	13,165
Local Health Departments — Environmental .....	6,064	3,300	3,291
Maternal and Child Health .....	735	742	772
Special Food Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) .....	. . . .	1,385	. . . .
Emergency Health Services .....	2,309	1,704	1,773
Hemophilia Treatment .....	1,243	1,331	1,384
Sickle Cell Anemia .....	600	592	700
Cooley's Anemia .....	151	212	212
Renal Disease .....	4,078	4,166	4,166
Home Ventilators .....	345	371	371
Coalworker's Pneumoconiosis .....	724	632	632
Spina Bifida .....	673	721	750
Adult Cystic Fibrosis .....	. . . .	187	194
Screening and Treatment — Venereal Disease .....	. . . .	364	379
Screening and Treatment — Tuberculosis .....	. . . .	573	596
Assistance to Drug and Alcohol Programs .....	21,531	23,500	24,440
The Institute for Cancer Research, Fox Chase, Philadelphia .....	414	418	418
The Wistar Institute — Research, Philadelphia .....	198	200	200
Lupus Disease — Research .....	74	80	. . . .
Lupus/Arthritis .....	. . . .	. . . .	80
Cardiovascular Studies — University of Pennsylvania ..	59	60	60
Cardiovascular Studies — St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh .....	59	60	60
Central Penn Oncology Group .....	99	100	100
Burn Foundation of Greater Delaware Valley .....	153	155	155
Cerebral Palsy — St. Christopher's Hospital, Philadelphia .....	569	575	575
Cleft Palate Clinic — Lancaster .....	40	50	50
Cleft Palate Clinic — Pittsburgh .....	40	50	50
Tay Sachs Disease — Jefferson Medical College .....	50	50	50
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal .....	\$ 72,260	\$ 74,698	\$ 73,756
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$106,612</u>	<u>\$110,548</u>	<u>\$109,924</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 74,082	\$ 82,915	\$ 75,487
Other Funds .....	5,087	12,225	12,173
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$185,781</u>	<u>\$205,688</u>	<u>\$197,584</u>
 <b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Funds .....	\$106,612	\$110,548	\$109,924
Federal Funds .....	74,082	82,915	75,487
Other Funds .....	5,087	12,225	12,173
TOTAL ALL FUNDS .....	<u>\$185,781</u>	<u>\$205,688</u>	<u>\$197,584</u>

**General Government**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$10,666	\$11,163	\$11,392
Federal Funds .....	5,641	6,122	4,944
Other Funds .....	298	5,698	5,857
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$16,605</b>	<b>\$22,983</b>	<b>\$22,193</b>

Provides for the overall executive direction and administration of the department including personnel, fiscal management, office services, public information, legal, data processing, systems development, purchasing, health statistics, comprehensive health planning, venereal disease prevention, migrant health programs and drug and alcohol programs. Provides for expenses of the department's boards, councils and commissions. Includes the administrative funding for the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health, Maternal and Child Health, and Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grants.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$10,666*	\$11,163**	\$11,392
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
State Health Planning and Development Agency — Title XV .....	1,375	643	770
Cooperative Health Statistics .....	282	299	294
Indochinese Refugee Program .....	103	190	115
Developmental Disabilities — Detection and Awareness .....	200	45	55
Developmental Disabilities — Adult Rehabilitation Program .....	1	100	.....
D.D. Statewide Directory of Services and Services Providers .....	.....	121	39
D.D. School Nursing Achievement .....	.....	44	11
FHWA — Emergency Medical Services Program .....	118	77	77
NIDA — Drug Formula Grant for various programs .....	782	70	.....
NIAAA — Alcohol Formula Grant for various programs .....	1,150	120	.....
NIDA — State Prevention Coordinator .....	289	5	.....
FHWA — Driving Under Influence Management Grant .....	95	112	138
NIDA — State Training Systems Project .....	26	76	.....
NIDA — Statewide Treatment Services to Drug Abusers .....	510	81	.....
Social Security Administration (XVI) — Drug and Alcohol Referral and Monitoring .....	70	107	35
NIAAA — State Manpower Development .....	23	30	.....
LEAA — Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime .....	617	488	400
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant — Administration .....	.....	1,597	1,295
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant — Administration .....	.....	1,562	1,436
Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant — Administration .....	.....	355	279

\*In addition to the General Government Operations appropriation of \$9,126,000; also includes \$239,000 of the \$2,548,000 appropriation for Emergency Health Services; \$259,000 of the \$4,337,000 appropriation for Renal Disease; and \$42,000 of the \$642,000 appropriation for Sickle Cell Anemia; and \$1,000,000 appropriated for the Advisory Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse.

\*\*In addition to the General Government Operations appropriation of \$10,542,000; also includes \$296,000 of the \$2,000,000 appropriation for Emergency Health Centers; \$277,000 of the \$4,443,000 appropriation for Renal Disease; and \$48,000 of the \$640,000 appropriation for Sickle Cell Anemia.

**GENERAL FUND**

**HEALTH**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds (continued)</b>			
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation — School Nurse			
Development .....	57	.....	.....
Data Processing Reimbursement .....	.....	660	660
Drug and Alcohol Annual Conference Fees .....	23	20	20
Pennsylvania State University/Hershey Medical Center			
— Elizabethtown Hospital for Children and Youth ..	.....	4,748	5,000
Reimbursement from Federal Funds .....	218	270	177
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$16,605</b>	<b>\$22,983</b>	<b>\$22,193</b>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Three Mile Island (TMI) — Health Related Studies</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 305	\$ 338	\$ 327
Other Funds .....	7	40	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 312</b>	<b>\$ 378</b>	<b>\$ 327</b>

Provides for various health related studies (population, evaluation of pregnancy outcome, congenital neonatal hypothyroidism, health related economic costs, health behavior impacts, radiation dose assessment, radiation cytogenetic, and cancer registry) resulting from the March 28, 1979 accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear generating plant. Budget year includes funding for baseline data and epidemiology surveillance around all nuclear plants in Pennsylvania.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Three Mile Island (TMI) — Health Related Studies .....	\$ 305	\$ 338	\$ 327
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
TMI Studies — Electric Power Research Institute .....	7	40	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 312</b>	<b>\$ 378</b>	<b>\$ 327</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**HEALTH**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Quality Assurance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 4,007	\$ 3,883	\$ 3,862
Federal Funds .....	2,413	3,331	3,232
Other Funds .....	2,413	3,346	3,262
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 8,833</u>	<u>\$10,560</u>	<u>\$10,356</u>

Provides programmatic control over the regulatory programs for health care facilities, conducts surveys for State licensure and Medicare and Medicaid certifications in nursing homes, other long-term care facilities, acute care facilities, surgical clinics, abortion clinics, out-patient clinics and renal dialysis clinics, insures all facilities comply with Title VI Civil Rights Act and State Human Relations Act; develops quality standards for all health care providers regulated by the Health Department.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Quality Assurance .....	\$ 4,007	\$ 3,883	\$ 3,862
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Medicare — Health Service Agency Certification .....	579	1,200	1,200
Medicaid Certification .....	1,834	2,100	2,000
Inpatient Psychiatric Unit Surveys .....	.....	31	32
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Publication Fees .....	.....	15	30
Reimbursement from Federal Funds .....	2,413	3,331	3,232
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 8,833</u>	<u>\$10,560</u>	<u>\$10,356</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Vital Statistics</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,864	\$ 4,000	\$ 3,900
Other Funds .....	32	33	33
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,896</u>	<u>\$ 4,033</u>	<u>\$ 3,933</u>

Assures the proper collection, registration and preservation of information on all births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages, divorces and annulments occurring in Pennsylvania.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Vital Statistics .....	\$ 3,864	\$ 3,674	\$ 3,900
Vital Statistics — Recommended Deficiency .....	.....	326	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement for Microfilming .....	32	33	33
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,896</u>	<u>\$ 4,033</u>	<u>\$ 3,933</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**HEALTH**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>State Laboratory</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,481	\$ 2,630	\$ 2,740
Federal Funds .....	204	125	125
Other Funds .....	310	352	400
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 2,995</b>	<b>\$ 3,107</b>	<b>\$ 3,265</b>

Develops and administers a comprehensive program involving the setting of clinical laboratory standards, licensing of all clinical laboratories, determining proficiency levels in all clinical laboratories, providing training and specialized testing, and direct laboratory support to certain department programs. Contains divisions for bacteriology, virology, immunology, clinical chemistry, hematology, laboratory licensure and training.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
State Laboratory .....	\$ 2,481	\$ 2,630	\$ 2,740
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Medicare — Health Services Agency Certification —			
State Laboratory .....	90	125	125
Blood Alcohol Testing — State Laboratory .....	114	.....	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Mosquito Arbovirus Surveillance — State Laboratory ..	10	.....	.....
Licensure of Clinical Laboratories .....	91	90	120
Legionnaires Disease Study — State Laboratory .....	5	.....	.....
Reimbursement from Federal Funds .....	204	262	260
Laboratory Service Fees .....	.....	.....	20
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 2,995</b>	<b>\$ 3,107</b>	<b>\$ 3,265</b>

**GENERAL FUND****HEALTH**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>State Health Care Centers</b>			
State Funds .....	\$12,674	\$13,336	\$13,293
Other Funds .....	2,027	2,756	2,621
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$14,701</u>	<u>\$16,092</u>	<u>\$15,914</u>

Provides for the management of staff in the district offices and State Health Centers and provides for public health programs that can be categorized as: communicable diseases, chronic diseases, chronic respiratory diseases, maternal and child health, and crippled children.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
State Health Care Centers .....	\$12,674	\$13,336	\$13,293
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment .....		40	41
Payments — Departmental Services .....	67		
Reimbursement from Federal Funds .....	1,960	2,716	2,580
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$14,701</u>	<u>\$16,092</u>	<u>\$15,914</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**HEALTH**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Cancer Registry</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 205	\$ 500	\$ 504
Provides for the establishment of a cancer registry.			

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Cancer Registry .....	<u>\$ 205</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 504</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Vietnam Herbicides</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 150		\$ 150
Provides for the establishment of a Vietnam Herbicides Information Commission to determine the need for medical, administrative, and social assistance to veterans exposed to herbicides in Vietnam and to conduct outreach programs.			

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Vietnam Herbicides Information Commission .....	<u>\$ 150</u>		<u>\$ 150</u>

Grants and Subsidies

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>School Health Examinations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$19,838	\$20,320	\$19,133

Provides for reimbursement to school districts for providing certain health services to school children that will ensure that the children will develop their maximum potential. The funds are used to pay for school nurses, dental hygiene, examination services, and periodic vision and hearing tests.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
School Health Examinations .....	<u>\$19,838</u>	<u>\$20,320</u>	<u>\$19,133</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Local Health Departments</b>			
State Funds .....	\$18,278	\$16,100	\$16,456

Provides health services reimbursement to those counties having an organized and locally funded county health department at a rate of \$3.00 per person or fifty percent of the operating budget whichever is lower. Currently reimbursement is provided to five full-time county health departments: Philadelphia, Allegheny, Erie, Bucks, Chester and city health departments in Allentown and Bethlehem. Also provides environmental health service reimbursement based on a per capita grant of \$.75 per resident population.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Local Health Departments .....	\$12,214	\$12,800	\$13,165
Local Health Departments — Environmental .....	6,064	3,300	3,291
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$18,278</u>	<u>\$16,100</u>	<u>\$16,456</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**HEALTH**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in-Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 735	\$ 2,127	\$ 772
Federal Funds .....	49,759	52,633	49,031
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$50,494</u>	<u>\$54,760</u>	<u>\$49,803</u>

Establishes maternal care and child health care services in areas the Commonwealth deems most in need. Program is directed towards reducing mortality and improving developmental disabilities in children. Includes all funding for the maternal and child health programs under the Federal Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Maternal and Child Health .....	\$ 735	\$ 742	\$ 772
Special Food Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) — Recommended Deficiency .....		1,385	
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Maternal and Child Health Services .....	3,128	73	
Special Food Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) .....	32,195	34,000	34,000
Crippled Children Services .....	944		
Disabled Children's Services — SSI .....	1,182	865	
Maternal and Child Health — Improved Pregnancy Outcome .....	481	400	100
Genetic Disease Testing and Counseling .....	483	400	100
Crippled Children's Services — Projects .....	636	606	600
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant .....	10,710		
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant — Crippled Children Programs .....		4,995	4,635
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant — Maternal and Child Health Services .....		10,184	9,596
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant — Supplemental Security Income .....		1,110	
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$50,494</u>	<u>\$54,760</u>	<u>\$49,803</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**HEALTH**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Prevention and Treatment Services</b>			
State Funds .....	\$10,123	\$10,853	\$11,157
Federal Funds .....	4,866	7,283	5,674
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$14,989</b>	<b>\$18,136</b>	<b>\$16,831</b>

Provides for the prevention and treatment of diseases (hemophilia, sickle cell anemia, cooley anemia, renal, spina bifida, black lung, and others). Also provides assistance through grants and contracts for development of comprehensive area emergency medical care. Includes all funding for the preventive health programs under the Federal Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Emergency Health Services .....	\$ 2,309 <sup>a</sup>	\$ 1,704 <sup>d</sup>	\$ 1,773
Hemophilia Services .....	1,243	1,331	1,384
Sickle Cell Anemia .....	600 <sup>b</sup>	592 <sup>e</sup>	700
Cooley's Anemia .....	151	212	212
Renal Disease .....	4,078 <sup>c</sup>	4,166 <sup>f</sup>	4,166
Home Ventilators .....	345	371	371
Coalworkers's Pneumoconiosis Services .....	724	632	632
Spina Bifida .....	673	721	750
Adult Cystic Fibrosis .....	.....	187	194
Screening and Treatment — Venereal Disease .....	.....	364	379
Screening and Treatment — Tuberculosis .....	.....	573	596
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Black Lung Clinic Program .....	1,210	1,900	1,900
Migrant Health Services .....	295	493	400
Disease Control — Immunization Program .....	274	295	220
Surveys and Follow-up Venereal Disease .....	501	477	520
County Health Improvement Program — Lycoming County .....	78	25	.....
Chronic Disease — Health Education/Risk Reduction .....	691	250	.....
Hypertension Services .....	471	46	.....
Diabetes Control .....	183	302	330
FHWA — Emergency Medical Services Program .....	76	.....	.....
Statewide Emergency Medical Services Information System .....	.....	67	67
ARC Communications System .....	.....	350	.....
Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant .....	1,087	.....	.....
Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant — Emergency Medical Services .....	.....	907	704
Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant — Health Education and Prevention .....	.....	1,323	1,014
Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant — Tuberculosis Programs .....	.....	848	519
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$14,989</b>	<b>\$18,136</b>	<b>\$16,831</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents only the grant portion of \$2,548,000 appropriated for Emergency Health Services in 1981-82.

<sup>b</sup> Represents only the grant portion of \$642,000 appropriated for Sickle Cell Anemia in 1981-82.

<sup>c</sup> Represents only the grant portion of \$4,337,000 appropriated for Renal Disease in 1981-82.

<sup>d</sup> Represents only the grant portion of \$2,000,000 appropriated for Emergency Health Services in 1982-83.

<sup>e</sup> Represents only the grant portion of \$640,000 appropriated for Sickle Cell Anemia in 1982-83.

<sup>f</sup> Represents only the grant portion of \$4,443,000 appropriated for Renal Disease in 1982-83.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Assistance to Drug and Alcohol Abuse Programs</b>			
State Funds .....	\$21,531	\$23,500	\$24,440
Federal Funds .....	11,199	13,421	12,481
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$32,730</u>	<u>\$36,921</u>	<u>\$36,921</u>

Provides grants to counties and to private facilities to finance drug and alcohol abuse treatment and prevention programs. Includes all funding for the drug and alcohol abuse programs under the Federal Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Assistance to Drug and Alcohol Abuse Programs .....	\$21,531	\$23,500	\$24,440
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
NIAAA — Alcohol Formula Grant .....	2,014	.....	.....
NIDA — Statewide Treatment Services Contract for Drug Abuses .....	7,256	.....	.....
NIDA — Drug Formula Grant .....	920	.....	.....
NIAAA — Public Inebriate Grant .....	46	.....	.....
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant .....	963	.....	.....
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant — Alcohol Programs .....	.....	4,624	4,432
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant — Drug Problems .....	.....	8,397	8,049
Alcohol Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant — Preventive Alcohol Services .....	.....	400	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$32,730</u>	<u>\$36,921</u>	<u>\$36,921</u>

**GENERAL FUND****HEALTH**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Health Research and Support Activities</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,056	\$ 1,073	\$ 1,073

Provides funds for supporting research and efforts relative to special health conditions with special concentration on cancer.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
The Institute for Cancer Research, Fox Chase, Philadelphia .....	\$ 414	\$ 418	\$ 418
The Wistar Institute—Research, Philadelphia .....	198	200	200
Lupus/Arthritis .....	74	80	80
Lupus Disease — Research .....	59	60	60
Cardiovascular Studies — University of Pennsylvania ...	59	60	60
Cardiovascular Studies — St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh .....	99	100	100
Central Penn Oncology Group .....	153	155	155
Burn Foundation of Greater Delaware Valley .....	153	155	155
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,056</b>	<b>\$ 1,073</b>	<b>\$ 1,073</b>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Chronic, Catastrophic and Degenerative Diseases</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 699	\$ 725	\$ 725

Provides funds for the detection and treatment of various chronic, catastrophic and degenerative diseases including cerebral palsy, cleft palate, and Tay-Sachs disease.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Cerebral Palsy—St. Christopher's Hospital, Philadelphia .....	\$ 569	\$ 575	\$ 575
Cleft Palate Clinic—Lancaster .....	40	50	50
Cleft Palate Clinic—Pittsburgh .....	40	50	50
Tay Sachs Disease—Jefferson Medical College .....	50	50	50
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 699</u>	<u>\$ 725</u>	<u>\$ 725</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 8,177	\$ 7,932	\$ 8,068	\$ 8,389	\$ 8,724	\$ 9,073	\$ 9,437
<b>Comprehensive Health Systems</b>							
<b>Development</b> . . . . .	\$ 16,119	\$ 16,079	\$ 16,215	\$ 16,623	\$ 17,256	\$ 17,911	\$ 18,597
Medical Research and Health							
Information . . . . .	7,862	8,274	8,331	8,476	8,783	9,100	9,432
Medical Facilities Review . . . . .	4,749	4,705	4,638	4,823	5,016	5,217	5,426
Health Services Development . . . . .	3,508	3,100	3,246	3,324	3,457	3,594	3,739
<b>Health Maintenance</b> . . . . .	\$ 46,664	\$ 47,743	\$ 45,719	\$ 45,322	\$ 45,495	\$ 45,749	\$ 46,041
Health Maintenance and Disease							
Prevention . . . . .	39,013	39,120	37,347	36,977	37,045	37,170	37,324
Detection and Diagnosis . . . . .	7,651	8,623	8,372	8,345	8,450	8,579	8,717
<b>Patient Care</b> . . . . .	\$ 35,652	\$ 38,794	\$ 39,922	\$ 41,485	\$ 43,110	\$ 44,802	\$ 46,596
Outpatient Treatment . . . . .	12,701	13,787	13,942	14,472	15,023	15,597	16,195
Inpatient Treatment . . . . .	826	882	910	940	972	1,004	1,073
Life Maintenance . . . . .	594	625	630	655	681	709	737
Prevention/Intervention of Drug and							
Alcohol Abuse . . . . .	4,306	4,700	4,888	5,083	5,287	5,499	5,719
Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Abuse . .	17,225	18,800	19,552	20,335	21,147	21,993	22,872
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$106,612</u>	<u>\$110,548</u>	<u>\$109,924</u>	<u>\$111,819</u>	<u>\$114,585</u>	<u>\$117,535</u>	<u>\$120,671</u>

## General Administration and Support

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 8,177	\$ 7,932	\$ 8,068	\$ 8,389	\$ 8,724	\$ 9,073	\$ 9,437
Federal Funds .....	3,658	1,134	627	627	627	627	627
Other Funds .....	124	285	293	327	327	327	327
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$11,959</b>	<b>\$ 9,351</b>	<b>\$ 8,988</b>	<b>\$ 9,343</b>	<b>\$ 9,678</b>	<b>\$10,027</b>	<b>\$10,391</b>

### Program Analysis:

General Administration and Support, within each Commonwealth department, provides the administrative and overhead systems which support the operations of programs necessary for the achievement of the Commonwealth and Agency objectives. The success or failure of these supportive efforts can be indirectly reflected by the effectiveness of the activities they support. A primary concern of the Commonwealth is to minimize these administrative costs in relation to the costs of provided services.

Approximately fifty advisory groups provide assistance and information to the Secretary of Health, the most prominent being: The Advisory Health Board; the Drug, Device and Cosmetic Board; the Advisory Committee for Clinical Laboratories, the Pennsylvania Statewide Health Coordinating Council, and the Advisory Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse.

The State Public Health Laboratory with facilities at Lion-

ville, is responsible for investigatory laboratory processes for the determination of infectious communicable diseases and is responsible for statewide certification of private and public laboratories. It is further responsible for proficiency testing and is a reference laboratory for the U.S. Public Health Service and other states and reference laboratory for viral diseases. The recommended appropriation for the State Laboratory in fiscal year 1983-84 includes \$100,000 for the purchase of new laboratory equipment.

There are six district health offices, sixty-two state health centers, and nine auxiliary health centers that provide public health program services in all except five counties throughout the Commonwealth.

The Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse programs and functions were transferred to the Department of Health by Reorganization Plan 4 of April 21, 1981 (effective July 1, 1981).

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 4,451	\$ 4,012	\$ 4,090	\$ 4,252	\$ 4,422	\$ 4,599	\$ 4,784
State Laboratory .....	50	53	53	55	57	59	62
State Health Centers .....	3,676	3,867	3,925	4,082	4,245	4,415	4,591
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 8,177</b>	<b>\$ 7,932</b>	<b>\$ 8,068</b>	<b>\$ 8,389</b>	<b>\$ 8,724</b>	<b>\$ 9,073</b>	<b>\$ 9,437</b>

## Medical Research and Health Information

OBJECTIVE: To improve the utilization of existing health resources, to develop more effective methods of gathering and utilizing health information, and to develop basic scientific knowledge about the nature of disease and illness including the effect of biological, social and environmental processes.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$7,862	\$8,274	\$8,331	\$8,476	\$8,783	\$9,100	\$9,432
Federal Funds .....	282	420	333	294	294	294	294
Other Funds .....	53	149	111	72	72	72	72
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$8,197</b>	<b>\$8,843</b>	<b>\$8,775</b>	<b>\$8,842</b>	<b>\$9,149</b>	<b>\$9,466</b>	<b>\$9,798</b>

### Program Analysis:

The basic aim of health information and research is to develop an information system which will provide an accurate picture of the health of the citizens of the Commonwealth on a regular and timely basis. Timely and accurate health information is essential to the effective functioning of the department, State related agencies, and the public health community. Reliable health information is needed to contain the outbreak of communicable diseases; identify the existence and extent of health problems; evaluate the adequacy of health facilities, services and manpower; and evaluate alternative methods for the delivery of health care services.

The department's State Health Data Center serves as the focal point in Pennsylvania for coordinating the collection, analysis, and dissemination of health statistics and making this information available to Federal, State, and local data users and providers in both the public and private sectors.

To support the data needs of the department's planning activities, the health systems agencies, and other users, the State Health Data Center conducts an annual survey of all hospitals in Pennsylvania (approx. 300) and all licensed/approved nursing homes in Pennsylvania (approx. 650). Included in these surveys are data on health resources and health services availability, utilization, staffing, and patient characteristics. Biannual surveys of licensed health professionals, including M.D.'s, D.O.'s, dentists and registered nurses are also conducted. These surveys are used to determine health manpower shortage areas, place of work, specialty, and other characteristics of active practicing health professionals. These data are essential for evaluating certificate of need applications, long range planning, and developing coordinated health services projects.

An initiative to enhance the capabilities of day to day Data Center operations by adding a third shift is included in General Government Operations for approximately \$120,000.

Vital Statistics includes a reporting of all births, deaths, marriages and divorces to the department's New Castle facility. In 1983-84, approximately 162,500 births, 121,000 deaths, 3,400 fetal deaths, 92,000 marriages, and 36,500 divorces are projected to be registered in Pennsylvania. These vital records are the primary source for much important medical and health information such as life expectancy, mortality statistics on causes of death, birth or fertility rates, etc. In 1983-84, it is estimated that approximately 274,000 birth certificates will be issued by the department for a fee, with approximately 73,000 free birth certificates issued to veterans, and 160,000 issued free to new parents. The department anticipates issuing approximately 220,000 death certificates for a fee, and 62,000 issued free to veterans or their next of kin.

The department coordinates, conducts and encourages medical and public health research to determine the existence and extent of health problems and to evaluate alternative methods for the delivery of health care services. Examples of the department's health research activities are those health studies relative to the Three Mile Island accident and the recently implemented cancer registry.

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Pennsylvania and the latest statistics indicate that cancer incidences are on the rise. In an effort to meet the need for more precise information and to identify specific characteristics associated with each cancer case, the department with the advice of the Cancer Advisory Board is phasing-in a statewide cancer registry. Information gathered will be used to develop programs and conduct epidemiological and research activities.

Lupus erythematosus and other arthritic disease activities continue to be funded through the appropriation for Lupus/Arthritis.

### Medical Research and Health Information (continued)

#### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$2,435	\$2,518	\$2,532	\$2,635	\$2,742	\$2,852	\$2,968
Three Mile Island—Health Related							
Studies . . . . .	305	338	327	340	354	367	382
Vital Statistics . . . . .	3,864	4,000	3,900	4,056	4,218	4,387	4,562
Cancer Registry . . . . .	205	500	504	524	545	567	589
Vietnam Herbicides Information							
Commission . . . . .	150		150				
Institute for Cancer Research,							
Fox Chase, Philadelphia . . . . .	414	418	418	418	418	418	418
The Wistar Institute—Research . . . . .	198	200	200	200	200	200	200
Lupus Disease—Research . . . . .	74	80					
Lupus/Arthritis . . . . .			80	83	86	89	93
Cardiovascular Studies—Philadelphia . . . . .	59	60	60	60	60	60	60
Cardiovascular Studies—St. Francis							
Hospital, Pittsburgh . . . . .	59	60	60	60	60	60	60
Central Penn Oncology Group . . . . .	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$7,862</u>	<u>\$8,274</u>	<u>\$8,331</u>	<u>\$8,476</u>	<u>\$8,783</u>	<u>\$9,100</u>	<u>\$9,432</u>

## Medical Facilities Review

OBJECTIVE: To insure that health facilities are sufficient in number and scope of operation and to insure that adequate and accessible health care can be provided to the citizens of Pennsylvania.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 4,749	\$ 4,705	\$ 4,638	\$ 4,823	\$ 5,016	\$ 5,217	\$ 5,426
Federal Funds .....	2,654	3,527	3,442	3,442	3,442	3,442	3,442
Other Funds .....	2,612	3,633	3,601	3,535	3,535	3,535	3,535
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$10,015</b>	<b>\$11,865</b>	<b>\$11,681</b>	<b>\$11,800</b>	<b>\$11,993</b>	<b>\$12,194</b>	<b>\$12,403</b>

### Program Measures

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Hospitals certified under Medical Assistance .....	256	256	256	256	256	256	256
Hospitals surveyed annually as required for State licensure and approval .....	256	256	256	256	256	256	256
Nursing homes surveyed annually as required for Medical Assistance .....	581	599	617	635	641	647	653
Nursing homes surveyed annually for State licensure and approval .....	617	635	653	671	677	683	689
ICF/MR's surveyed annually for State licensure and medical assistance certification .....	48	88	108	113	118	121	124
Total beds in licensed long-term nursing care facilities .....	75,183	76,983	78,783	80,583	81,183	81,783	82,383
Total beds in licensed and certified ICF/MR facilities .....	8,977	9,401	9,561	9,601	9,641	9,665	9,689
Value of adulterated, misbranded, bankrupt or distressed drugs removed from market (in thousands) .....	\$180	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400
Clinical laboratories surveyed annually under the state Clinical Laboratory Act .....	569	740	880	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,200
Clinical laboratories revisited to review corrections or for investigations .....	51	66	84	100	100	100	100

### Program Analysis:

The assurance that citizens have access to high quality health care facilities is a major concern of the Department of Health. While the department is responsible for the enforcement of regulation compliance, the emphasis of State regulatory activities is to assist health care providers in upgrading the quality of care. Coordinated inspection teams conduct program surveys of hospitals, nursing homes, primary care centers, home health agencies, and

intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded (ICF/MR). These facilities are inspected periodically for compliance with standards in sanitation, fire, safety, health, and level of care. Inspections are for the purpose of: State licensure, Medicare and Medicaid certifications, and compliance with civil rights laws. Deficiencies are indicated and recommendations for an acceptable plan of correction within a specific time period are presented to the health

## Medical Facilities Review (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

care facilities' administration.

Facilities must have a State license in order to operate and, in addition, must be certified by the department that they comply with Federal standards in order to receive Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement. To meet State and Federal regulations, the department inspects each nursing home and ICF/MR facility annually and, in addition, monitors those institutions that have demonstrated serious deficiencies. In previous budgets, the number of ICF/MR facilities and beds licensed and certified was included in the measures for nursing homes. Recent expansion of the ICF/MR program necessitates presentation of data for the first time in two separate program measures; ICF/MRs surveyed annually for State licensure and Medical Assistance certification and total beds in licensed and certified ICF/MR facilities.

The Health Care Facilities Act requires the department to license Birth Centers, Home Health Agencies, and Ambulatory Surgical Centers. The department plans to finalize licensure regulations for these facilities and initiate surveys by July 1983.

In addition to the role presently played by the department in reviewing hospital facilities, the department is mandated to regulate and license clinical laboratories and blood banks. The major focus of this mandate was to insure that laboratories and blood banks meet acceptable professional standards so that the citizens of the Commonwealth receive high quality, safe, and adequate services.

Laboratories receive on site inspections and are reviewed

for adequate space, equipment and accuracy in performing clinical tests. If a laboratory is found to be deficient in some way, additional follow-up visits are deemed necessary. The measure, clinical laboratories surveyed annually under the State Clinical Laboratory Act, decreased from the previous year's estimated total due to methodology difficulties encountered in surveying physician office laboratories and legal issues concerning the surveying.

The department also has the responsibility for supervising the manufacture, distribution, storage and sale of drugs, devices, cosmetics and hearing aids within the Commonwealth. Registration of all firms, except practitioners, is required and fees over \$200,000 are collected annually. Defective drugs, devices and cosmetics are routinely cited and destroyed under staff supervision to protect consumers. The department prepares and distributes a Generic Drug Formulary so that the public may have the benefits of lower-cost prescription drugs; copies are distributed to all pharmacies across the State and to physicians on request. Regulations are prepared and finalized in order to provide enforcement over controlled substances, drugs, devices and cosmetics, sales of hearing aids and drugs permitted for interchange or substitution.

The program measure, value of adulterated, misbranded, bankrupt or distressed drugs removed from market, varies from year to year depending upon changes in regulations and annual events such as fires, flood, damaged shipments or drug recalls.

### Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 421	\$ 480	\$ 488	\$ 507	\$ 527	\$ 549	\$ 571
Quality Assurance .....	4,007	3,883	3,862	4,016	4,177	4,344	4,518
State Laboratory .....	321	342	288	300	312	324	337
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$4,749</u>	<u>\$4,705</u>	<u>\$4,638</u>	<u>\$4,823</u>	<u>\$5,016</u>	<u>\$5,217</u>	<u>\$5,426</u>

## Health Services Development

OBJECTIVE: To develop a coordinated health care delivery system.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$3,508	\$3,100	\$3,246	\$3,324	\$3,457	\$3,594	\$3,739
Federal Funds .....	3,178	3,526	2,493	2,647	2,722	2,722	2,722
Other Funds .....	45	229	235	117	117	117	117
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$6,731</b>	<b>\$6,855</b>	<b>\$5,974</b>	<b>\$6,088</b>	<b>\$6,296</b>	<b>\$6,433</b>	<b>\$6,578</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Short-term hospital beds:							
Needed .....	51,552	51,522	51,552	51,552	51,522	51,522	51,552
Available .....	54,740	53,943	53,146	52,349	51,552	51,552	51,552
Value of applications reviewed by the State Health Planning and Development Agency (in thousands) .....	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$525,000	\$550,000	\$575,000	\$600,000	\$600,000
Value of applications submitted to the State Health Planning and Development Agency which are: (in thousands)							
Approved .....	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$420,000	\$440,000	\$460,000	\$480,000	\$500,000
Disapproved or withdrawn .....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$105,000	\$110,000	\$115,000	\$120,000	\$125,000
Annual resident deaths caused by ischemic heart disease .....	33,917	33,600	33,200	32,900	32,600	32,200	31,900
Deaths from ischemic heart disease per 100,000 .....	286	283	279	277	274	270	268
Counties organizing emergency health services councils .....	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Persons per year certified as emergency medical technicians for ambulances .....	9,352	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Percent of ambulance services brought into compliance with standards .....	90%	95%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
Average patient bed days required for hospital care of acute myocardial infarction .....	13.3	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0

## Health Services Development (continued)

### Program Analysis:

The primary concern of this subcategory is the development of a coordinated, and more effective health care system for providing quality health care services at an affordable cost.

The problems of rapidly increasing health care costs, unneeded hospital beds and the geographic maldistribution of health resources are widely recognized. The department's approaches in dealing with these problems are: health planning, certificate of need, and the development of health resources.

The health planning efforts, mandated by the National Health Planning and Resource Development Act of 1974. (P.L. 93-641) established three major types of health planning organizations: nine local health systems agencies (HSAs); the State Health Planning and Development Agency (SHPDA); and the Statewide Health Coordinating Council (SHCC).

Local HSAs have the basic responsibility to: improve the health of residents in the health service area; increase accessibility, acceptability, continuity and quality of services; restrain increases in cost of providing services; and prevent unnecessary duplication of health resources. The local HSAs incorporate these ideals into a health system plan which is followed by an annual implementation plan. Additionally, proposals to modernize, expand, or build health care facilities and add capital equipment are revised and commented on by the local HSAs under an approved State Certificate of Need law.

The Department of Health was designated the State Health Planning and Development Agency with the responsibility for preparing the State Health Plan and providing support services to the Statewide Health Coordinating Council and the policy board created under the Certificate of Need legislation.

The third organization, the Statewide Health Coordinating Council (SHCC) is composed of representatives of the provider organizations and consumers appointed by the Governor. Council functions include: review and coordination of HSA plans; preparation and annual revision of the State Health Plan; annual review of HSA budgets and Federal grant applications; and examination of any State

plan or application submitted to HHS for funds allotted for health programs in Pennsylvania.

The Department of Health is also responsible for the administration of a State certificate of need program. In 1979, a certificate of need (CON) law (Act 48, The Health Care Facilities Act of 1979 as amended) was enacted in an effort to comply with the Federal law and reduce the rate of health costs inflation due to unnecessary capital expenditures in health facilities. This act requires the department to determine the need for the hospitals and nursing homes to make major capital investments in physical plants or acquisition of expensive equipment. The process for issuing a certificate of need begins with the local Health Systems Agencies reviewing the proposed capital expenditure and recommending either approval or disapproval to the Secretary of Health, who makes the final decision (subject to appeal) regarding the need for the proposed capital expenditure.

The Emergency Medical Systems Act (1976) encourages the planned development of coordinated emergency medical services by authorizing the department to negotiate and provide grants and contracts for these purposes. The Act requires that planned and implemented emergency medical services systems address the following issues: manpower, training, transportation, communications, hospital facilities, critical care units, involvement of public safety agencies and consumers, inter-hospital transfer and disaster planning.

The measure, percent of ambulance services brought into compliance with standards, reflects the status of ambulance services currently operating in the Commonwealth. An increasing percentage of ambulance services brought into compliance is the result of the Federal funds available for bringing them into compliance.

The Emergency Medical Technician Paramedic Act authorizes the Department to develop and promulgate training standards for emergency medical technicians and emergency medical technician paramedics. There are 24,424 emergency medical technicians and 2,474 emergency medical technician — paramedics certified and active in Pennsylvania.

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**Health Services Development (continued)**
**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	\$1,199	\$1,396	\$1,473	\$1,480	\$1,539	\$1,600	\$1,665
Emergency Health Services .....	2,309	1,704	1,773	1,844	1,918	1,994	2,074
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$3,508</u>	<u>\$3,100</u>	<u>\$3,246</u>	<u>\$3,324</u>	<u>\$3,457</u>	<u>\$3,594</u>	<u>\$3,739</u>

## Health Maintenance and Disease Prevention

OBJECTIVE: To promote sound health practices in the population; to reduce the need for remedial health care; and to reduce morbidity and mortality due to health defects and disease.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$39,013	\$39,120	\$37,347	\$36,977	\$37,045	\$37,170	\$37,324
Federal Funds .....	40,554	42,418	39,953	39,621	39,480	39,329	39,179
Other Funds .....	636	1,339	1,082	1,130	619	1,108	1,097
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$80,203</b>	<b>\$82,877</b>	<b>\$78,382</b>	<b>\$77,728</b>	<b>\$77,144</b>	<b>\$77,607</b>	<b>\$77,600</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Registered live births .....	160,180	160,400	160,500	160,600	160,700	160,800	160,900
Infants and preschool children under health supervision .....	108,491	108,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	108,000
Immature births per 1,000 live births .....	66.0	65.0	64.0	63.0	62.0	61.0	60.0
Death rate of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births .....	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.7
High risk pregnant women in maternity care programs .....	14,245	14,245	14,245	14,245	14,245	14,245	14,245
Total children immunized against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, polio and rubella .....	512,012	600,000	300,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Selected communicable disease cases investigated by the department .....	10,010	9,700	9,550	9,500	9,400	9,400	9,400
Reported incidence of primary and secondary syphilis* .....	155	150	130	120	110	110	100
Reported incidence of gonorrhea* .....	12,165	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
Total incidence of communicable disease less venereal diseases and animal bites .....	14,300	14,000	13,700	13,300	13,200	13,000	13,000
Families and individuals provided nutritional counseling .....	249,101	249,500	250,000	251,000	251,000	251,000	251,000
Pennsylvania migrant population:							
Adult .....	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Children .....	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Patient visits by migrant workers and their dependents .....	20,400	23,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000
Migrant work days saved through preventive health care and treatment .....	25,000	26,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000
Persons participating in the WIC program, as monthly average .....	104,700	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000

\*Excludes Philadelphia

## Health Maintenance and Disease Prevention (continued)

### Program Analysis:

The primary responsibility of the Department of Health is prevention of disease and maintenance of health. Prevention is the key to maintaining and protecting the good health of Pennsylvanians.

Seven local health departments in Allegheny, Bucks, Chester, Erie, Philadelphia counties, and the health departments of Allentown and Bethlehem have essentially relieved the Pennsylvania Department of Health of this responsibility in their respective areas by providing such mandated minimum services as: communicable disease control, including tuberculosis and venereal diseases; maternal and child health services; public health nursing; public health statistics; public health laboratory services; and environmental health.

The containment of communicable diseases is fundamental to the prevention of illness. Reported cases of communicable disease are investigated to determine the source and mode of transmission and control measures to prevent additional cases. The Department of Health investigates communicable and infectious diseases such as toxic shock syndrome, giardiasis, salmonellosis, shigellosis, hepatitis and trichinosis. As a supporting service, the State laboratory provides special laboratory testing essential to the epidemiologic investigation of communicable disease outbreaks.

A statewide network of child health clinics, operated by the State and other Children and Youth projects, provides ongoing health care to infants and preschool children. The children receive physical examinations and special screening tests for developmental disabilities, visual and hearing defects, tuberculosis, dental problems and anemia as well as receiving standard immunizations.

As a result of the recent implementation of legislation requiring full immunization of children prior to entry into school, the department has implemented an aggressive program targeted at children inadequately immunized or not immunized against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, polio and rubella. An increase in the number of immunizations administered to children is anticipated during fiscal year 1983-84 as a result of enforcing new immunization regulations. After this year, the number of children being immunized will be reduced until it reaches a maintenance level of approximately 200,000 immunizations administered annually.

An important component of prevention is public health education. Through the broad dissemination of health information in the mass media and individual counseling, the public is provided with information designed to help them maintain their health. Family planning counseling and services are provided to parents at clinics throughout the State. Prenatal advice, post-natal care, and counseling are

offered at the maternal and infant care clinics to expectant parents to emphasize proper care of the mother and ensure a safe delivery. The measure, death rate of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births decreases from previous year estimates as a result of intensive neo-natal care and preventive health programs.

The department administers the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) which provides food supplements to pregnant or lactating women and children up to 5 years of age who are at nutritional risk due to poor health, inadequate diet, and low income. Food provided under this program includes dairy products, infant formula, cereals, juices, and eggs which are frequently lacking in the diets of low income women and children. The food provided is controlled by a system of food instruments that specify in writing the kind and amount of food to be purchased at local participating stores. Evaluations of the program have demonstrated that infants born to participating mothers are healthier and have improved growth patterns.

The measure, persons participating in the WIC program, is projected to stabilize at slightly higher than last year's participation of 104,700 as a result of receiving supplemental Federal funds that allowed for program expansion beyond that level anticipated in the previous year.

Statistics on infant mortality and the prematurity rate are good indicators of the effectiveness of prevention activity as well as being a prime public health indicator of the public's well-being. The high risk maternity program envisioned the establishment of maternal care services in areas of the Commonwealth deemed to be most in need. The program is specifically directed to rural communities and small cities where infant mortality rates exceed the State rate by at least 50 percent. By providing intensive pre-natal and maternity care services to high risk pregnant women, the program has been able to reduce the incidence of serious pathological problems to the mothers and unborn infants. The measure, high risk pregnant women in maternity care programs, decreases as a result of purging the total of persons inappropriately included in previous year estimates.

Health services are provided to migrant and seasonal farm workers and their dependents when they are in Pennsylvania harvesting farm products. Health services to this special group insure the protection of Pennsylvania's rural residents from the spread of infectious disease and maintain the health of migrant workers. The measure, Pennsylvania migrant population: adult, increased from the previous year's estimate due to more adults being seen at work sites.

## Health Maintenance and Disease Prevention (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

Lifestyle plays a critical role in determining an individual's level of health. Poor nutrition, lack of exercise, smoking, drug and alcohol abuse profoundly influence health. The department's county health improvement program (CHIP) in Lycoming County is an example of a pilot project aimed at reducing coronary heart disease; cerebrovascular disease; and oral, respiratory and bladder cancers by encouraging residents to adopt healthier lifestyles.

The State Health Centers also provide health maintenance services during visits to the chronically ill or disabled persons at home.

The Federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 consolidated Health Incentive Grants, Fluoridation, Health

Education and Risk Reduction, Emergency Medical Services, Home Health Services, and Hypertension into the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant. In fiscal year 1983-84, the department will continue to provide \$132,000 of the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant for the diabetes program, and will provide \$45,000 for the Home Health program. Additionally, Crippled Children Services, Maternal and Child Health Services, Supplemental Security Income for Disabled Children, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, Hemophilia Centers, Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention and Adolescent Pregnancy were consolidated into the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 325	\$ 605	\$ 617	\$ 641	\$ 668	\$ 694	\$ 721
State Laboratory .....	1,738	1,841	2,000	2,080	2,163	2,250	2,339
State Health Care Centers .....	2,662	2,801	2,770	2,881	2,996	3,116	3,241
School Health Examinations .....	15,275	15,646	14,732	14,116	13,928	13,786	13,664
Local Health Departments .....	12,214	12,800	13,165	13,165	13,165	13,165	13,165
Local Health Departments—							
Environmental .....	6,064	3,300	3,291	3,291	3,291	3,291	3,291
Maternal and Child Health .....	735	742	772	803	834	868	903
Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children .....	.....	1,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$39,013</b>	<b>\$39,120</b>	<b>\$37,347</b>	<b>\$36,977</b>	<b>\$37,045</b>	<b>\$37,170</b>	<b>\$37,324</b>

## Detection and Diagnosis

OBJECTIVE: To detect disease and health defects in the population at the earliest possible stage of development, to ensure that disease and defects are properly diagnosed, and to place those individuals in need of treatment and/or rehabilitation in the most appropriate program.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 7,651	\$ 8,623	\$ 8,372	\$ 8,345	\$ 8,450	\$ 8,579	\$ 8,717
Federal Funds .....	3,407	4,806	4,278	4,265	4,255	4,245	4,235
Other Funds .....	424	466	456	545	543	541	483
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$11,482</b>	<b>\$13,895</b>	<b>\$13,106</b>	<b>\$13,155</b>	<b>\$13,248</b>	<b>\$13,365</b>	<b>\$13,435</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Persons screened for chronic diseases, venereal disease, tuberculosis and black lung .....	642,380	617,000	615,000	610,000	604,000	601,000	600,000
Abnormalities discovered by screening .....	72,708	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000
New cases diagnosed and referred for treatment .....	52,373	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
New cases of tuberculosis reported .....	1,048	1,200	1,100	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,000
Persons screened for phenylketonuria (PKU) .....	160,180	160,400	160,500	160,600	160,700	160,800	160,900
New cases of PKU discovered by screening, diagnosed and referred for treatment .....	11	16	16	16	16	16	16
New cases of hypothyroidism discovered by screening and referred for treatment .....	35	35	35	35	35	35	35

### Program Analysis:

Early detection and diagnosis can often limit the severity of diseases and, in many cases, prevent the development or more serious pathological conditions. The department's programs provide screening for hypertension and other circulatory disorders; black lung, tuberculosis and other respiratory disorders; diabetes; dental problems; venereal disease; cervical cancer; anemias; developmental disorders; neuro-sensory disorders; and certain neonatal metabolic disorders.

Hypertension (high blood pressure) has long been known as the silent killer because it often goes undetected for years until serious damage to the body's organ system has occurred. In Pennsylvania, there are approximately 3 million

persons with elevated high blood pressure. The department will screen approximately 150,000 persons for hypertension in the 1983-84 fiscal year. As a result, 33 percent of those screened will be referred for proper treatment. The increase in the measure, persons screened for chronic diseases, venereal disease, tuberculosis, and black lung is a result of screening more individuals for tuberculosis and hypertension than previously estimated. The increase in abnormalities discovered by the screening, as indicated in the other measure, is a result of the increased number of screenings.

Primary detection and diagnostic services under the Sexually Transmitted Disease program are provided through

## Detection and Diagnosis (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

interviewing patients with syphilis and gonorrhea, then examining and treating recent sexual partners. Health Department personnel confirm therapy on all patients found with disease, and then conduct interviews and investigations.

The department under the Tuberculosis Control program operates 66 chest clinics for the detection and diagnosis of tuberculosis disease and tuberculosis infection. The clinics are assisted by the six health districts of the department and the seven independent health departments. In fiscal year 1981-82 a total of 245,839 were screened for tuberculosis with 1,048 patients diagnosed as having tuberculosis disease and 3,210 patients diagnosed as tuberculosis infectious. All of those diagnosed were referred for treatment.

The department's Coalworkers' Respiratory Disease program provides screening, diagnostic, treatment, rehabilitation, counseling/education, referral and follow-up care to all miners ill with pulmonary disease. The services which are provided to patients numbered 204,023 for the 1981-82 fiscal year. The department's program, which is both State and Federally funded, uses Federal funds to support expansion of services in treatment centers and home care activities while State supported activities handle seven full care centers housed in hospitals throughout the anthracite and bituminous coal regions. Because of the extensive physical evaluation, not only are pulmonary disorders found, but 2,128 conditions such as hypertension, diabetes and cancer have been diagnosed and have been referred out for care. Under the Federal program, non-miner participants such as individuals ill with pulmonary disease as a result of dusty occupations are also enrolled.

State law mandates that all infants born in Pennsylvania be screened for phenylketonuria (PKU) and neonatal hypothyroidism. Pennsylvania's incidence of PKU is

approximately one in 10,000 births, and of neonatal hypothyroidism approximately one in 4,500 births. Without early detection and prompt treatment, there is permanent brain damage and subsequent severe mental retardation. These diseases are estimated to account for 2 to 3 percent of residents in institutions for the mentally retarded. Additional affected individuals are living in the community as life-long dependent citizens. The cost-benefit analysis reported by the American Medical Association in the May, 1979 issue of its Journal, projects a net benefit to society of more than \$105,000 for each case of congenital hypothyroidism detected and properly treated. As some 35 cases of congenital hypothyroidism and 16 of PKU are expected to be detected and referred for treatment in 1983-84, without considering inflated costs since 1979, the net benefit to society projects to some \$5.3 million in 1983-84 and annually thereafter.

The Pennsylvania Public School Code requires that all children of school age attending or who should be attending public and non-public schools receive a program of health services as specified by State law and department regulations. The School Health Examination program reimburses school districts for providing medical, dental and nursing services on the basis of compliance with Code and Professional Standards. The goal of the program is to improve the health status of the school age population in the Commonwealth. Its focus is health maintenance and some of the services provided are fluoridation of water supplies, reduction of environmental hazards, screening and testing procedures to detect pre-clinical disease and problems such as vision, hearing, scoliosis and skin tests for tuberculosis, as well as emergency and first aid care. School immunization law requires that all children are immunized against diphtheria, tetanus, mumps, measles and rubella.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 950	\$1,118	\$1,139	\$1,185	\$1,232	\$1,282	\$1,332
State Laboratory .....	372	394	399	415	431	449	467
State Health Care Centers .....	1,687	1,775	1,746	1,816	1,888	1,964	2,043
School Health Examinations .....	4,563	4,674	4,401	4,217	4,161	4,119	4,082
Coalworker's Pneumoconiosis .....	29	25	25	26	26	27	27
Screening and Treatment —							
Venereal Disease .....		364	379	394	410	426	443
Screening and Treatment —							
Tuberculosis .....		223	233	242	252	262	273
Tay Sachs Disease—Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia .....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$7,651</b>	<b>\$8,623</b>	<b>\$8,372</b>	<b>\$8,345</b>	<b>\$8,450</b>	<b>\$8,579</b>	<b>\$8,717</b>

## Outpatient Treatment

OBJECTIVE: To reduce mortality and morbidity due to disease and health defects and to restore ill persons to the highest possible level of health with minimum involvement with the health care system.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$12,701	\$13,787	\$13,942	\$14,472	\$15,023	\$15,597	\$16,195
Federal Funds .....	9,150	12,058	10,579	10,498	10,456	10,413	10,371
Other Funds .....	1,190	4,461	4,685	4,746	4,797	4,848	4,899
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$23,041</b>	<b>\$30,306</b>	<b>\$29,206</b>	<b>\$29,716</b>	<b>\$30,276</b>	<b>\$30,858</b>	<b>\$31,465</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Children receiving outpatient treatment through department supported programs for:							
Cardiac .....	3,735	3,735	3,800	3,800	3,900	3,900	3,900
Cleft palate .....	3,200	3,260	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
Cystic fibrosis .....	555	560	565	570	575	580	590
Hemophilia .....	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Speech and hearing .....	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000
Orthopedic .....	6,515	6,580	6,600	6,660	6,700	6,700	6,730
Phenylketonuria .....	153	169	185	201	217	233	249
Epilepsy .....	354	357	360	363	366	373	376
Renal Disease .....	90	99	108	117	125	133	140
Cooley's Anemia .....	24	24	24	21	21	20	20
Sickle Cell Anemia .....	600	650	700	750	800	850	900
Adults receiving outpatient treatment and/or services through department supported programs for:							
Renal disease .....	4,004	4,435	4,826	5,200	5,600	5,900	6,200
Black lung .....	11,258	12,460	13,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Tuberculosis .....	17,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500
Venereal disease .....	28,000	28,000	29,000	29,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
Hemophilia .....	482	485	490	495	500	505	510
Cystic fibrosis .....	146	155	160	170	175	180	180
Cooley's Anemia .....	15	17	20	25	25	25	25
Sickle Cell Anemia .....	500	550	600	650	700	800	900

## Outpatient Treatment: (continued)

### Program Analysis:

Outpatient treatment deals with the less intensive end of the health care continuum. More specifically, outpatient treatment is medical care which does not require the affected individual to stay overnight in a medical institution, thereby making outpatient treatment more economical and cost effective than inpatient care. This enables the department to make optional use of resources available.

The major disabilities that receive outpatient treatment through State supported programs are hemophilia, renal disease, sickle cell disease, cooley's anemia, pneumoconiosis and tuberculosis.

Hemophilia represents a group of diseases where affected individuals have a genetic deficiency of important clotting factors of blood plasma. Of an estimated 1,200 hemophiliacs in Pennsylvania, over 800 are enrolled patients under this program. It is estimated that the actual number of patients treated will not reach the maximum because some individuals prefer to obtain treatment through private physicians. The eight specialized hemophilia centers offer comprehensive evaluation and rehabilitation services and blood products for hospital outpatients or home use.

With the passage of the Renal Disease Act in June, 1970, the Commonwealth became involved in the care of patients requiring lifesaving long-term hemodialysis. Pennsylvania's chronic renal disease services program emphasizes and promotes home dialysis which has such advantages as providing an emotionally stable environment, lowering cost, eliminating transportation problems, and sparing hospital facilities and personnel. Machines for home dialysis as well as the necessary supplies and equipment are provided. For those individuals who cannot be treated at home, chronic maintenance dialysis is provided in specialized dialysis centers. This method is more expensive than home dialysis and may present transportation problems for the patient since the dialysis center may be a distance from the patient's home. In response to this latter problem, satellite centers are being established in affiliation with a hospital providing comprehensive health services. The cost of in-center dialysis, like that of home dialysis, is covered by the department's renal program, the payor of last resort. In January, 1979, State coverage of the Medicare deductibles and coinsurance was reduced to 50 percent of the billed amount.

The sickle cell anemia program, with six specialized centers, presently provides 1,200 patients with comprehensive medical and psycho-social services. The recommended appropriation amount for Sickle Cell Anemia

includes a \$108,000 initiative for the provision of comprehensive health care services to sickle cell anemia patients. The Cooley's anemia program provides comprehensive care and specialized services for children with thalassemia major and has resulted in improved care and decreased morbidity and early death.

Individuals with tuberculosis are now treated as outpatients, when possible, receiving quality care at a lower cost to the State.

Other types of outpatient treatment are physical therapy to stroke and heart attack victims and to children with handicapping conditions; services to children with cleft palate; and services to victims of chronic respiratory diseases. The coal worker's respiratory disease program, for example, provides comprehensive outpatient, diagnostic, rehabilitative and supportive care for miners having pulmonary disease. The anticipated increase in the number of adults served by the black lung program during 1981-82 did not materialize because of external conditions encountered by the primary care facilities subcontracted into the program. It is anticipated that the number of patients will temporarily increase then decrease as Federal Black Lung Clinics Program funding is reduced.

The department provides a variety of medical, health, and support services to children afflicted with conditions such as cleft palates, malocclusions, orthopedic problems and amputation in clinics throughout the Commonwealth.

Elizabethtown Hospital for Children and Youth, which provided outpatient treatment to crippled children with various disorders, was transferred to the Pennsylvania State University, Milton Hershey Medical Center in July 1982.

The measures for children receiving outpatient treatment through departmental supported programs for neuromuscular and hypothyroidism have been eliminated as a result of decreased Federal support.

In addition to the programs cited, the department provides outpatient service to patients with sexually transmissible diseases. Clinical services are provided in one of many free confidential clinics or fee for service clinics. Patients testing positively are referred to a physician, or if necessary, are treated in one of the State health center clinics or one of the various contracted clinics throughout the State. These services are provided to insure that patients with suspected diseases have access to free diagnostic and treatment services. Prompt treatment of infectious patients and their partners contribute to disease prevention.

## Outpatient Treatment (continued)

## Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 885	\$ 1,034	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,095	\$ 1,138	\$ 1,184	\$ 1,232
State Health Centers .....	4,055	4,268	4,222	4,391	4,566	4,749	4,939
Hemophilia Treatment .....	1,243	1,331	1,384	1,439	1,496	1,557	1,619
Sickle Cell Anemia .....	600	592	700	728	757	787	818
Cooley's Anemia .....	151	212	212	220	230	238	248
Renal Disease .....	4,078	4,166	4,166	4,333	4,506	4,686	4,874
Home Ventilators .....	345	371	371	386	402	417	434
Coalworker's Pneumoconiosis .....	695	607	607	631	656	683	711
Adult Cystic Fibrosis .....		187	194	202	210	218	227
Screening and Treatment—							
Tuberculosis .....		344	358	372	387	403	418
Cerebral Palsy — St. Christopher's							
Hospital .....	569	575	575	575	575	575	575
Cleft Palate Clinic — Lancaster .....	40	50	50	50	50	50	50
Cleft Palate Clinic — Pittsburgh .....	40	50	50	50	50	50	50
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$12,701</u>	<u>\$13,787</u>	<u>\$13,942</u>	<u>\$14,472</u>	<u>\$15,023</u>	<u>\$15,597</u>	<u>\$16,195</u>

## Inpatient Treatment

OBJECTIVE: To reduce mortality and morbidity due to disease and health defects and to minimize time, resources and intensity in restoring ill persons to the highest possible level of health.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$826	\$ 882	\$ 910	\$ 940	\$ 972	\$1,004	\$1,073
Federal Funds .....		8	6	6	6	6	6
Other Funds .....	3	1,663	1,710	1,744	1,778	1,812	1,846
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$829</u>	<u>\$2,553</u>	<u>\$2,626</u>	<u>\$2,690</u>	<u>\$2,756</u>	<u>\$2,822</u>	<u>\$2,925</u>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Persons receiving inpatient hospital care from department programs .....	1,236	1,227	1,230	1,234	1,245	1,250	1,260
Average length of inpatient hospital stay in days for department programs .....	13.0	12.9	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5
Persons transferred from intensive care facilities to less intensive care facilities	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persons with tuberculosis restored to community at maximum level of functioning .....	124	126	127	124	123	121	120

### Program Analysis:

One of the principal concerns of patient management is to provide treatment services at the least expensive level of care that is consistent with standards of good medical practice. The emphasis in all of the department's programs is to utilize outpatient treatment whenever possible. Inpatient hospital and nursing care is provided for only the most complex medical conditions that require the facilities and services available in an inpatient setting. Because inpatient care is very expensive, programs providing this type of care have imposed strict controls on admissions and, where possible are using outpatient services to avoid hospital admissions.

Some of the programs operated by the department which provide inpatient care are tuberculosis control, children's cardiac surgery, neonatal surgery, crippled children, cerebral palsy, neonatal intensive care, and spina bifida.

In the tuberculosis program all admissions must be approved by the area Tuberculosis Consultant Physician, and all payments must be authorized by the Chief of the Tuberculosis Control Section. Patients are discharged as

soon as they are no longer infectious and are referred to outpatient facilities for completion of their treatment. The assumption is that those patients transferred to outpatient treatment are at their maximum level of functioning. This as well as a change in the reporting requirements has caused the increase in the measure, persons with tuberculosis restored to the community at the maximum level of functioning. Also the measure, persons transferred from intensive care facilities to less intensive care facilities, is projected in the 1983-84 fiscal year to drop to zero because contracts for nursing homes to receive patients from the general hospitals will be eliminated. These patients will be referred to one of the department's 66 chest clinics and treated on an outpatient basis.

The department's children's cardiac inpatient program provides intensive diagnostic procedures such as cardiac catheterization and echocardiograms. The neonatal surgery programs provide hospitalization and treatment of infants born with certain birth defects that present acute surgical emergencies in the neonatal period.

**Inpatient Treatment (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 673	\$ 721	\$ 750	\$ 780	\$ 811	\$ 843	\$ 912
Screening and Treatment —							
Tuberculosis .....		6	5	5	6	6	6
Burn Foundation — Greater Delaware Valley .....	153	155	155	155	155	155	155
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 826</u>	<u>\$ 882</u>	<u>\$ 910</u>	<u>\$ 940</u>	<u>\$ 972</u>	<u>\$1,004</u>	<u>\$1,073</u>

## Life Maintenance

OBJECTIVE: To provide the most appropriate care to those unable to return to the community in a self-sufficient capacity.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$594</u>	<u>\$625</u>	<u>\$630</u>	<u>\$655</u>	<u>\$681</u>	<u>\$709</u>	<u>\$737</u>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Functionally disabled persons 65 years and older.....	273,500	275,000	276,000	278,000	280,000	282,000	284,000
In-home visits to chronically ill and disabled persons .....	17,950	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000

### Program Analysis:

Long-term illness is a major public health problem and a primary cause of disability. Primary prevention of chronic conditions is often limited because either the etiology of the disease is obscure or preventive measures have not yet been developed. The best the health care system can do for those individuals afflicted with long-term illness is prevent further disability, provide comfort and safety, and maintain a level of wellness consistent with the limitations imposed by the disease process since the possibility of cure or improvement is remote at this stage.

Life maintenance services can be provided in an institutional setting such as a nursing home, a general hospital or the person's home. As in the other components of the health care system, life maintenance services can be more or less intensive depending upon the conditions previously mentioned.

When the Medicare program came into existence, persons with certain severe illnesses and disabilities became eligible for in-home care. In most counties, particularly in rural counties, no organizations existed in the early 1970's to provide such care. The department was already providing extensive in-home care and, therefore, assumed the role of providing in-home services to patients eligible for

Medicare reimbursement. At the same time, however, the department encouraged the development of local voluntary home health agencies and agreed that when a viable program was developed in a county the department would cease providing Medicare reimbursable services. There are now voluntary community home health agencies certified by Medicare in each of the 67 counties to provide the needed therapeutic home care service.

The measure in home visits to the chronically ill and disabled persons has declined as a result of the development of local private non-profit agencies (i.e. Visiting Nurses Associations) who have taken over the follow-up responsibilities for Medicare reimbursable patients released from hospitals.

The department continues to provide the health maintenance services to those individuals diagnosed with chronic illness. These services are not reimbursable by Medicare. Many afflicted with chronic illnesses are provided nursing services by the State Health Centers nursing staff. Services include health teaching, supervision to prevent complications and sequelae, and to shorten the period of disability of any diagnosed chronic illness or disease.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
State Health Centers.....	<u>\$594</u>	<u>\$625</u>	<u>\$630</u>	<u>\$655</u>	<u>\$681</u>	<u>\$709</u>	<u>\$737</u>

## Prevention/Intervention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse

OBJECTIVE: To provide community and school educational services to the citizens of Pennsylvania alerting them to the varied dangers of drug and/or alcohol abuse.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$4,306	\$4,700	\$4,888	\$5,083	\$5,287	\$5,499	\$5,719
Federal Funds .....	780	2,685	2,497	2,201	2,122	2,042	2,042
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$5,086</b>	<b>\$7,385</b>	<b>\$7,385</b>	<b>\$7,284</b>	<b>\$7,409</b>	<b>\$7,541</b>	<b>\$7,761</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>PREVENTION:</b>							
Persons viewing films .....	44,690	46,000	48,000	50,000	52,000	54,000	54,000
General information materials distributed — ENCORE .....	191,795	200,000	205,000	210,000	215,000	220,000	220,000
Teachers and parents trained .....	1,211	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Alternate program contacts .....	27,900	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Information contacts .....	526,637	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Education contacts .....	148,200	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000
<b>INTERVENTION:</b>							
Drop-in center contacts .....	19,300	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Hotline calls received .....	54,800	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Clients in DUI school .....	11,000	12,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000

### Program Analysis:

The department offers preventive drug and alcohol services to assist individuals, families, schools and the community through extended educational sessions, workshops, media presentations, public information, and activity oriented experiences. Preventive services are measured by the number of participants availing themselves of education, informational and alternative programs on drug and alcohol abuse.

Inservice education/training for school personnel throughout the Commonwealth continues to be a priority of the department. Under a cooperative agreement, the Department of Education presently administers the Addictions Prevention Network (APN) which trained 1,211 teachers and parents during 1981-82.

Data for three program measures (Education contacts, Information contacts, Alternative program contacts) reflect service delivery data available from local programs. Information contacts have increased over the projected figures as a direct result of a statewide media and public informa-

tion campaign sponsored by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and coordinated by the department and the single county authorities (SCAs). A shift in programming by local prevention facilities has resulted in a decrease in the alternative contacts measure and an increase in the education contacts measure when compared to last year's estimate.

Public education and information services are also provided by ENCORE (Educational Needs Clearinghouse for Outreach Research and Emergency). ENCORE distributes information including specialized pamphlets, books, curriculum materials for teachers, and specific research data and references. The measure, general information materials distributed — ENCORE, reflects a decrease when compared to last year's estimate in the specialized information and audiovisual aids available for distribution. The increase in the measure, persons viewing films, when compared to last year's estimate is associated with increased awareness of the public, organizations and communities in

## Prevention/Intervention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

drug and alcohol abuse programs, such as Driving Under the Influence (DUI) and the presence of increased media information at the national level.

Intervention services assist individuals in coping with a specific crisis or substance use. They include a statewide network of hotlines and drop-in centers, alcohol highway safety program (DUI) and occupational alcohol programs.

The decrease in drop-in facility services compared to last year's projection was unexpected. Although adequate explanation is presently unavailable, it continues to be pursued. The measure, hotline calls received, depends on community influences which vary from year to year.

Of the 67 counties in Pennsylvania, 57 now have access to a Driving Under the Influence (DUI) countermeasures program and during the coming year, assistance will be given to the remaining ten counties to develop and implement programs. A projected increase in the measure, clients in DUI school, for future years is anticipated with the recent passage of legislation during fiscal year 1982-83.

The Court Reporting Network (CRN) is a statewide computer program designed to develop standardized evaluation and provide a more efficient system of information exchange between State and local officials in 47 counties.

The department's occupational and employee assistance programs are designed to help deal with an abuser whose problem is affecting job performance. Through specific intervention procedures, an employee is helped to make a decision regarding drug abuse and treatment. The drug and alcohol program is continuing to promote the development of occupational programs in businesses and industry within the Commonwealth. The recently implemented State Employees Assistance program is an example of such a program.

The Federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 provides for an Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant under which grants for alcohol and drug abuse programs have been combined for funding purposes. It is assumed that this Federal block grant will continue through the 1983-84 fiscal year.

### Program Cost by Appropriation:

	1981-82	1982-83	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Assistance to Drug and Alcohol Abuse Program .....	\$4,306	\$4,700	\$4,888	\$5,083	\$5,287	\$5,499	\$5,719

## Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Abuse

OBJECTIVE: To provide treatment and rehabilitative programs for those who have reached a dysfunctional level of drug and/or alcohol abuse.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$17,225	\$18,800	\$19,552	\$20,335	\$21,147	\$21,993	\$22,872
Federal Funds .....	10,419	12,333	11,279	10,052	9,695	9,330	9,297
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$27,644</b>	<b>\$31,133</b>	<b>\$30,831</b>	<b>\$30,387</b>	<b>\$30,842</b>	<b>\$31,323</b>	<b>\$32,169</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Persons experimenting with drugs .....	1,045,000	1,040,000	1,035,000	1,029,000	1,020,000	1,006,000	993,000
Heavy users of drugs .....	241,000	238,000	235,000	232,000	228,000	224,000	219,000
Heavy users of alcohol .....	1,263,000	1,264,000	1,265,000	1,265,000	1,264,000	1,260,000	1,256,000
<b>Opiates</b>							
Short-term treatments:							
Treated and discharged .....	1,939	1,973	2,008	2,042	2,062	2,066	2,070
Percent completing full treatment ...	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Long-term treatments:							
Treated and discharged .....	3,313	3,362	3,410	3,459	3,381	3,476	3,472
Percent completing full treatment ...	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
Methadone maintenance treatments:							
Treated and discharged .....	2,177	2,216	2,254	2,293	2,313	2,314	2,315
Percent completing full treatment ...	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Percent maintained six months or longer .....	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
<b>Nonopiates</b>							
Short-term treatments:							
Treated and discharged .....	1,800	1,806	1,813	1,819	1,815	1,801	1,787
Percent completing full treatment ...	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
Long-term treatments:							
Treated and discharged .....	9,652	9,535	9,418	9,300	9,167	9,018	8,870
Percent completing full treatment ...	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
<b>Alcohol</b>							
Short-term treatments:							
Treated and discharged .....	16,102	16,255	16,409	16,562	16,725	16,898	17,070
Percent completing full treatment ...	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%
Long-term treatments:							
Treated and discharged .....	20,499	20,594	20,689	20,784	20,865	20,932	20,999
Percent completing full treatment ...	39%	39%	39%	39%	39%	39%	39%

## Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Abuse (continued)

### Program Analysis:

The responsibility of the State to ensure that a system of treatment for drug and alcohol abuse is available was formally established by Act 63 of April 14, 1972, known as the Pennsylvania Drug and Alcohol Abuse Control Act.

Two distinct sets of descriptive statistics are represented by the program measures for substance abuse estimates and treatment services. Treatment services are based on the actual Statewide client reporting system data for 1981-82. Budget year and future year projections are based on changes in the age/gender composition of the population projections as applied to the actual treatment data.

Treatment programs for substance abusers are provided in hospitals, prisons, shelters, residential units, day care and outpatient programs. Treatment often consists of a combination of short-term treatment, or detoxification, and long-term treatment, or rehabilitation. Some facilities have also developed after-care procedures which extend support after formal treatment has ended.

Total treatments and rates of completion for abusers of opiates (heroin, morphine and illicit methadone), non-opiates (stimulants, barbiturates, sedatives, marijuana, inhalants, hallucinogens, and cocaine) and alcohol are shown in the program measures. Detoxification and referral to long-term treatment programs are considered to be short-term case completions.

Referrals are not considered as completions when describing the outcomes of long-term treatment. Long-term treatment, involving treatment in more than one setting, relates to both the sobriety of the client and the rehabilitative process of changing long-established behavioral patterns such as nonproductivity, criminal activity and family instability.

Methadone maintenance is for heroin addicts unable to live successfully in a drug-free treatment environment, and are, therefore, placed on methadone — a heroin substitute. While only one in every nine methadone clients was dis-

charged as having completed treatment in 1981-82, clients maintained on methadone are able to progress towards reintegrating themselves into society by holding a job, avoiding criminal activities, and reassuming family responsibilities — all very important accomplishments in the long-term rehabilitation process. Therefore, the fact that 60 percent of methadone clients in Pennsylvania are successfully maintained for six months or longer is considered a more meaningful measure of program results than the cure rate of 11 percent. The measures, opiates: short-term treatments; opiates: long-term treatments, and alcohol short-term treatments decrease from previous year estimates. The department is presently analyzing the data to determine the specific reason(s) for the decreases in the measures.

Future year projections of clients receiving and completing these various types of treatment are based solely on changes in the age/sex population mix. The projections assume no changes occur in the level of effectiveness of effort, in program emphasis, or in the treatment seeking behavior of clients; the projections thus are not a forecast of program results but simply a program planning tool.

Productive employment has always been one of the objectives for clients in treatment. Problem drinkers and substance abusers experience more absenteeism, greater risk of occupational accidents and inferior work performance. Treatment programs in Pennsylvania have been effective when dealing with employed persons. About ninety percent of alcohol and non-opiate clients and seventy-five percent of opiate clients who entered treatment while employed were able to retain their jobs.

The Federal Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 provided for an Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant under which all formula grants and project grants for alcohol and drug abuse programs have been combined for funding purposes.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Assistance to Drug and Alcohol							
Programs .....	<u>\$17,225</u>	<u>\$18,800</u>	<u>\$19,552</u>	<u>\$20,335</u>	<u>\$21,147</u>	<u>\$21,993</u>	<u>\$22,872</u>

# Historical and Museum Commission

The Historical and Museum Commission is the official agency for the conservation and presentation of Pennsylvania's historic heritage. In executing its responsibilities, the Commission provides educational and recreational facilities to the public through historical, archaeological, and museum research, administration of public records, museum exhibition and interpretation, and historic site development.

## HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

### Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 8,290	\$ 8,975	\$ 9,054
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
State-aided Museums .....	\$ 1,520	\$ 1,335	\$ 1,325
<b>Capital Improvement</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 60	.....	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 9,870</u>	<u>\$10,310</u>	<u>\$10,379</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 316	\$ 421	\$ 350
Other Funds .....	242	352	350
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$10,428</u>	<u>\$11,083</u>	<u>\$11,079</u>

**General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$8,290	\$8,975	\$9,054
Federal Funds .....	316	421	350
Other Funds .....	242	352	350
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$8,848</b>	<b>\$9,748</b>	<b>\$9,754</b>

Coordinates and directs the preservation of Pennsylvania's heritage through the collection of public records, natural history specimens, objects of art, historical objects and historic sites; and by promoting acquisition, restoration, and operation of historical sites within the Commonwealth.

Among the major sites are Washington Crossing, Brandywine Battlefield, Old Economy and Pennsbury Manor. Some of the major museums are William Penn Memorial Museum, Landis Valley Farm Museum, Fort Pitt and the Anthracite Museum Complex.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$8,290	\$8,975	\$9,054
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Division of Historic Preservation .....	246	350	350
National Archives and Records Service Bouquet Papers .....	4	5	.....
Local Records Microfilming .....	2	.....	.....
Identification and Classification of Historic and Archaeological Resources .....	28	16	.....
National Endowment for the Humanities -- Research Collections Program .....	26	.....	.....
Harmony Society Records .....	10	.....	.....
Historical Records Assessment and Reporting .....	.....	50	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement from Land and Water Development Fund .....	46	.....	.....
Hope Lodge Fund .....	40	30	40
Historic Preservation Fund .....	.....	276	270
Rent from Properties .....	131	15	25
CETA-Prime Sponsor .....	12	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Humanities Council Grant .....	13	.....	.....
Land Records .....	.....	31	15
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$8,848</b>	<b>\$9,748</b>	<b>\$9,754</b>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>State-Aided Museums</b>			
State Funds .....	\$1,520*	\$1,335*	\$1,325

Provides assistance to certain museums to carry out their cultural, scientific and educational programs.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
State-Aided Museums .....	<u>\$1,520</u>	<u>\$1,335</u>	<u>\$1,325</u>

\*This reflects the total amount appropriated for State-Aid Museums. The funds were actually appropriated separately. In the actual year: University of Pennsylvania Museum \$149,000, Carnegie Museum \$149,000, Franklin Institute \$446,000, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts \$10,000, Academy of Natural Sciences \$272,000, Museum of the Philadelphia Civic Center \$149,000, Buhl Planetarium \$148,000, Philadelphia Museum of Art \$148,000, Allentown Museum of Art \$49,000. In the available year: University of Pennsylvania Museum \$150,000, Carnegie Museum \$150,000, Franklin Institute \$450,000, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts \$10,000, Academy of Natural Science \$275,000, Museum of the Philadelphia Civic Center \$150,000, Buhl Planetarium \$150,000.

**Capital Improvements**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Capital Improvements</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 60	.....	.....

This provided for the installation of fire and security protection devices at Lafayette's Quarters and Washington's Headquarters buildings at Brandywine Battlefield Park, and the Pennsylvania Military Museum at Boalsburg.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	<u>\$ 60</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

**RESTRICTED RECEIPTS****HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION****Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
Preservation of Historic Sites and Properties.....	\$1,363	\$1,600	\$1,650
Hope Lodge .....	40	35	50
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$1,403</b>	<b>\$1,635</b>	<b>\$1,700</b>

## HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,563	\$ 1,576	\$ 1,639	\$ 1,704	\$ 1,772	\$ 1,843
<b>Administration of Public Records</b> . . . . .	\$ 581	\$ 680	\$ 689	\$ 716	\$ 745	\$ 775	\$ 806
Preserving Valuable Records . . . . .	581	680	689	716	745	775	806
<b>Cultural Enrichment</b> . . . . .	\$ 7,952	\$ 8,067	\$ 8,114	\$ 8,449	\$ 8,802	\$ 9,168	\$ 9,551
Development and Promotion of Pennsylvania State and Local History	403	468	472	491	511	531	552
Museum Development and Operations . .	4,405	4,285	4,300	4,483	4,677	4,878	5,090
Development and Preservation of Historic Sites and Properties . . . . .	3,144	3,314	3,342	3,475	3,614	3,759	3,909
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 9,870</u>	<u>\$10,310</u>	<u>\$10,379</u>	<u>\$10,804</u>	<u>\$11,251</u>	<u>\$11,715</u>	<u>\$12,200</u>

## HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

### General Administration and Support

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

#### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$1,337	\$1,563	\$1,576	\$1,639	\$1,704	\$1,772	\$1,843
Other Funds .....	9	44	45	50	50	60	80
TOTAL .....	<u>\$1,346</u>	<u>\$1,607</u>	<u>\$1,621</u>	<u>\$1,689</u>	<u>\$1,754</u>	<u>\$1,832</u>	<u>\$1,903</u>

#### Program Analysis:

General Administration and Support provides for the administrative and overhead systems which support the operations of programs necessary for the achievement of the Commonwealth and Agency objectives. The success or failure of these supportive efforts can only be indirectly

reflected by the effectiveness of the activities they support. A primary concern of the Commonwealth and each agency is to minimize these administrative costs in relation to the costs of provided services.

#### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$1,337</u>	<u>\$1,563</u>	<u>\$1,576</u>	<u>\$1,639</u>	<u>\$1,704</u>	<u>\$1,772</u>	<u>\$1,843</u>

## HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

### Preserving Valuable Records

OBJECTIVE: To assure the preservation and availability of the Commonwealth's important public records and to promote the safekeeping of county and municipal records of permanent value.

#### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$581	\$680	\$689	\$716	\$745	\$775	\$806
Other Funds .....		31	15	15	20	25	30
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$581</u>	<u>\$711</u>	<u>\$704</u>	<u>\$731</u>	<u>\$765</u>	<u>\$800</u>	<u>\$836</u>

#### Program Measures

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Cubic feet of permanent public records processed .....	4,200	4,400	4,800	5,200	5,800	6,500	7,500
Number of reference service actions in State Archives .....	22,016	22,200	22,500	23,000	24,500	26,000	28,000
Cubic feet of archival (permanent) material made available to researchers .....	63,000	68,000	72,000	78,000	85,000	93,000	105,000
Number of reference service actions in Commonwealth's Land Office .....	21,615	24,000	24,300	24,600	25,000	25,500	26,000

#### Program Analysis:

The objective of this program is achieved through three basic approaches. The first concerns the identification of those records worthy of preservation and the cataloging, preserving and storing of those records thus insuring that they will be available for examination by students, scholars and historians. The planning and preparation of retention schedules pertaining to county and local government records is the second approach. It will require the advising, guiding and informing of these government authorities in the systematic and proper manner of preserving records as prescribed by law and standard practice. The third is receiving those Commonwealth records which by law or administrative directive must be preserved for posterity.

The preserving and storing of these records in a definite, orderly fashion in accordance with established retention procedures insures their availability for future reference.

The success of this program cannot be quantified. Only time will tell if those records necessary for interpretation by historians and scholars were maintained. Some indication of this is shown in that the amount of material made available is continually increasing. The measures are shown to indicate the magnitude of materials handled. Two additional measures indicate work conducted in the Division of Archives and Manuscripts and the Division of Land Records.

#### Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$581</u>	<u>\$680</u>	<u>\$689</u>	<u>\$716</u>	<u>\$745</u>	<u>\$775</u>	<u>\$806</u>

## HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

### Development and Promotion of Pennsylvania State and Local History

Objective: To extend knowledge of Pennsylvania's historical heritage and promote interest in it.

#### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$403	\$468	\$472	\$491	\$511	\$531	\$552
Other Funds .....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$416</b>	<b>\$468</b>	<b>\$472</b>	<b>\$491</b>	<b>\$511</b>	<b>\$531</b>	<b>\$552</b>

#### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Pages of historical material published .....	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,000
Pages of historical materials added to collections .....	290,000	290,000	290,000	290,000	295,000	295,000	300,000
Publications distributed .....	228,000	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000
Reference service actions .....	19,800	20,200	20,800	21,500	22,500	22,500	23,000
Historical organizations involved in commission programs .....	298	310	325	330	335	340	350

#### Program Analysis:

Historical information is made available to the public and other government agencies through research and reference services. The Commission stores historical data, prepares materials, publishes pamphlets, brochures and books for distribution or sale as required to historians, scholars, schools, historical societies and the general public.

In response to inquiries from the public and private sectors, the Commission provides technical assistance, advice, guidance and information on history and historical events through reference services. The materials used in these reference actions are received from local historical societies each year and added to these collections. Emphasis is given to working with these historical societies as extensions which supplement the Commission's programs and encourage the interests of young people, through such things as junior historian groups.

Increases in the public's knowledge and appreciation of Pennsylvania's history cannot be measured but increases in the demands upon the Commission for services can serve as an indication of the success of this program.

The Commission has carried forth all programs planned and adapted for celebrating the Commonwealth's 300th birthday. Those programs initiated in fiscal year 1981-82 will continue through the early part of 1983. They consisted of and will continue with special exhibits, statewide visits by the mobile museum, celebration of heritage day and other commemorative activities. Also continued will be the placing of historical markers in all of the 67 counties in the Commonwealth. Through various other methods such as public service announcements and distribution of literature and information the Commission hopes to capitalize on this renewed interest in Pennsylvania and its contributions to history.

#### Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$403</u>	<u>\$468</u>	<u>\$472</u>	<u>\$491</u>	<u>\$511</u>	<u>\$531</u>	<u>\$552</u>

## HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

### Museum Development and Operations

OBJECTIVE: To assure provision of representative artifacts and specimens of history, art and science for the enlightenment, enjoyment and visual experience of all citizens.

#### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$4,405	\$4,285	\$4,300	\$4,483	\$4,677	\$4,878	\$5,090
Other Funds .....	143	177	184	200	220	240	265
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$4,548</b>	<b>\$4,462</b>	<b>\$4,484</b>	<b>\$4,683</b>	<b>\$4,897</b>	<b>\$5,118</b>	<b>\$5,355</b>

#### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
State-owned museums:							
Museums operated .....	12	9	9	9	9	9	9
Exhibits developed, updated and maintained .....	1,200	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Annual Visitation (All museums) .....	633,000	750,000	800,000	817,000	826,000	836,000	836,000
State-aided museums receiving financial assistance .....	9	7	6	6	6	6	6

#### Program Analysis:

This program is dedicated to the development, maintenance, and operation of Pennsylvania's museum system, which includes within its framework State operated, and managed museums. Also included are those museums which receive financial assistance through State grants.

These museums are of great educational value and fulfill the interest of persons seeking information on Pennsylvania's historical heritage. They provide a variety of programs of interest concerning Pennsylvania's history. Special and extension services are offered to the public through a mobile museum program that brings displays to persons throughout the Commonwealth. Beginning in 1982-83 the Commission instituted new programs to more effectively administer underutilized facilities. Three museums will be managed by the Commission under agreement with associate organizations. These museums previously maintained in this program (the Somerset Historical Center, Old Mill Village and Curtain Village) have been placed under the agency's property management program and are represented in the Development and Preservation of Historic Sites and Properties under the measure historic properties managed or leased. The associate organizations will, through funding from the Commission, operate the facilities in accordance with a management agreement with certain covenants.

Exhibits developed, updated and maintained will show a decline as a result of this program. However, a more

extensive interpretation effort through exhibitions and publications will result since the Commission will be able to concentrate resources more effectively on the other nine facilities. Also included within this subcategory is an initiative to design and establish a program for the conservation and storage of artifacts through the equipping of a facility and implementation of a professional conservation program.

The success of Pennsylvania's museum system can best be measured in the interest generated by the general public. Visitation figures are one of the best indicators of the success of this program. They provide the Commission with visitation data necessary to determine utilization of facilities through exhibits and other attractions which stimulate interest in the museum system. Visitation activity also produces greater economic impact through stimulation of community development and increases in tax revenue. In the actual year the measure annual visitation has decreased significantly because of a 25 percent drop in museums operated by the Commission. Their visitation is now being shown in the Subcategory Development and Preservation of Historic Sites and Properties. The Commission expects the tercentenary celebration to generate further interest in Commission museums and properties. Festivals, special events and dramatic productions presented during this period and continuing into 1983, will contribute to this renewed desire to enjoy and preserve cultural and historic contributions.

**HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION**

**Museum Development and Operation (continued)**

**VISITATION AT STATE-OWNED MUSEUMS**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
William Penn Memorial Museum . . . . .	218,000	225,000	240,000	245,000	248,000	250,000	250,000
Pennsylvania Farm Museum . . . . .	69,000	72,000	74,000	74,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Fort Pitt Museum . . . . .	34,000	35,000	37,000	38,000	38,000	39,000	39,000
Pennsylvania Military Museum . . . . .	68,000	70,000	80,000	81,000	81,000	82,000	82,000
Railroad Museum of Pennsylvania . . . . .	123,000	132,000	135,000	136,000	138,000	140,000	140,000
Pennsylvania Lumber Museum . . . . .	24,000	25,000	30,000	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000
Scranton Iron Furnace . . . . .	23,000	25,000	30,000	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000
Anthracite Museum Complex:							
Anthracite Museum—Ashland . . . . .	11,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Anthracite Museum—Scranton . . . . .	17,000	16,000	17,000	17,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Eckley Miners' Village . . . . .	18,000	24,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000
Pennsylvania Mobile Museum . . . . .	26,000	40,000	33,000	35,000	35,000	37,000	37,000
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>631,000</b>	<b>671,000</b>	<b>708,000</b>	<b>721,000</b>	<b>730,000</b>	<b>738,000</b>	<b>738,000</b>

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$2,885	\$2,950	\$2,975	\$3,094	\$3,218	\$3,347	\$3,481
State-Aided Museums . . . . .	1,520	1,335	1,325	1,389	1,459	1,531	1,609
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$4,405</b>	<b>\$4,285</b>	<b>\$4,300</b>	<b>\$4,483</b>	<b>\$4,677</b>	<b>\$4,878</b>	<b>\$5,090</b>

## HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

### Development and Preservation of Historical Sites and Properties

OBJECTIVE: To utilize and interpret historic sites and properties as related to Pennsylvania's history and to promote an understanding and appreciation of the State's historical heritage.

#### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$3,144	\$3,314	\$3,342	\$3,475	\$3,614	\$3,759	\$3,909
Federal Funds .....	316	421	350				
Other Funds .....	77	100	106	130	150	175	200
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$3,537</b>	<b>\$3,835</b>	<b>\$3,798</b>	<b>\$3,605</b>	<b>\$3,764</b>	<b>\$3,934</b>	<b>\$4,109</b>

#### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Sites and properties operated .....	45	18	18	18	18	18	18
Sites and properties managed or leased .....		27	27	27	27	27	27
Annual visitors .....	984,000	1,087,000	1,250,000	1,415,000	1,601,000	1,802,000	2,010,000
Historical markers erected, refurbished, replaced and/or maintained .....	1,451	1,474	1,477	1,485	1,491	1,497	1,500
Buildings to be maintained .....	435	400	363	363	363	363	363

#### Program Analysis:

This program is responsible for the administration, maintenance, security and interpretation of forty-five historic sites located throughout the Commonwealth and ranging in size from less than one acre to more than five-hundred acres, containing one to seventeen historic structures as well as hundreds of ancillary buildings and structures. These properties are committed to the custody of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission by the General Assembly. These sites have been restored to reflect the period of history they portray and the heritage of Pennsylvania and the United States for the education and recreation of the public. In 1982-83 the Commission initiated a new program where through a management agreement or lease with certain covenants, twenty-seven sites were put under the administration of associate organizations or under lease on the open market.

It is evident that if the Commission is able to promote more local participation in preservation of these sites and properties by local organizations, it can devote more attention to those remaining within its immediate control and concentrate on bringing these sites to their full potential. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission assists the local preservation organizations to

educate the public, provide assistance and carry forward preservation programs and maintain standards of historical significance for Pennsylvania's resources. This program provides the public through participation a better sense of pride in the interpretation of their sites and historic buildings, relics and the records associated with them.

The program measures reflect these ideas. The decreases in sites and properties operated and buildings maintained, shown in 1982-83 are a result of these proposed ideas taking affect. In addition, better reporting procedures have resulted in a downward revision in annual visitations at most sites. The program measure, Sites and Properties Managed, is provided to demonstrate this change in direction.

In 1979-80 the Commission changed its emphasis in the type of historic sites and properties surveyed from one of limited definition, involving only capital type projects, to a comprehensive program, including survey and planning projects involving county governments and local historic groups. The reason for expanding the program was to increase recognition and appreciation of the preservation of history at the local level.

Also, under this program, the Commonwealth

## HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

### Development and Preservation of Historical Sites and Properties (continued)

#### Program Analysis: (continued)

cooperates with and advises historical societies and civic organizations in historic site preservation. These historic facilities on the State and National Historical Registers are afforded protection under this program by the placing of

historical markers when any significant historical value of the property can be determined.

Additional historical highway markers will be placed to further identify areas and their historical significance.

### VISITATIONS AT SELECTED STATE HISTORICAL SITES AND PROPERTIES

Property	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Washington Crossing .....	337,000	371,000	408,000	449,000	493,000	543,000	597,000
Brandywine Battlefield .....	114,000	126,000	138,000	152,000	167,000	184,000	201,000
Ephrata Cloister .....	48,000	53,000	59,000	64,000	71,000	78,000	86,000
Old Economy .....	50,000	60,000	71,000	86,000	103,000	113,000	124,000
Flagship Niagara .....	17,000	34,000	47,000	66,000	93,000	130,000	172,000
Daniel Boone .....	37,000	41,000	45,000	50,000	55,000	60,000	66,000
Pennsbury Manor .....	42,000	50,000	60,000	72,000	87,000	104,000	125,000
Drake Well Museum .....	33,000	36,000	40,000	44,000	49,000	53,000	59,000
Bushy Run Battlefield .....	61,000	73,000	88,000	96,000	106,000	107,000	108,000
Conrad Weiser Park .....	35,000	42,000	50,000	55,000	61,000	67,000	74,000
Cornwall Iron Furnace .....	7,000	17,000	21,000	25,000	30,000	35,000	43,000
Graeme Park .....	3,000	6,000	9,000	13,000	16,000	19,000	23,000
Hope Lodge .....	4,000	6,000	9,000	14,000	17,000	20,000	24,000
Joseph Priestly House .....	7,000	11,000	13,000	15,000	18,000	22,000	26,000
Morton Homestead .....	2,000	9,000	11,000	13,000	16,000	19,000	23,000
Old Chester Court House .....	.....	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Pottsgrove Manor .....	5,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	17,000	20,000	24,000
Sub-Total .....	<u>802,000</u>	<u>947,000</u>	<u>1,084,000</u>	<u>1,231,000</u>	<u>1,403,000</u>	<u>1,579,000</u>	<u>1,781,000</u>
Historic Properties Managed or Leased .....	182,000	140,000	166,000	184,000	198,000	223,000	229,000
TOTAL .....	<u>984,000</u>	<u>1,087,000</u>	<u>1,250,000</u>	<u>1,415,000</u>	<u>1,601,000</u>	<u>1,802,000</u>	<u>1,010,000</u>

#### Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$3,084	\$3,314	\$3,342	\$3,475	\$3,614	\$3,759	\$3,909
Capital Improvements .....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$3,144</u>	<u>\$3,314</u>	<u>\$3,342</u>	<u>\$3,475</u>	<u>\$3,614</u>	<u>\$3,759</u>	<u>\$3,909</u>

# Insurance Department

The Insurance Department executes the insurance laws of the Commonwealth, examines and supervises domestic insurance companies, settles complaints and regulates insurance rates. The Department also licenses Pennsylvania and out-of-state companies, makes investigations of alleged violations of the law and supervises the dissolution of companies.

**INSURANCE DEPARTMENT**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$6,408	\$6,985	\$7,092
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$6,408</u>	<u>\$6,985</u>	<u>\$7,092</u>
Other Funds .....	\$ 206	\$ 225	\$ 325
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$6,614</u>	<u>\$7,210</u>	<u>\$7,417</u>

**General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$6,408	\$6,985	\$7,092
Other Funds .....	206	225	325
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$6,614</b>	<b>\$7,210</b>	<b>\$7,417</b>

Administers the internal activities of the Department; examines insurance companies for financial stability, compliance with the law, treatment of policyholders, income, disbursements and loss payments; reviews rates, policies and any policyholders' inquiries or complaints; investigates and takes appropriate action on alleged violations of the law or regulations; and supervises the liquidation of insolvent insurance companies.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$6,408	\$6,985	\$7,092
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement for Companies in Liquidation .....	80	100	180
Reimbursement — Pennsylvania Bulletin and Code Regulations .....	113	110	110
Reimbursement — Duplicating and Mailing Services ...	13	15	20
Reimbursement — Workmen's Compensation Security Fund Services .....			15
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$6,614</b>	<b>\$7,210</b>	<b>\$7,417</b>

## INSURANCE

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Consumer Protection</b> .....	\$6,408	\$6,985	\$7,092	\$7,376	\$7,671	\$7,978	\$8,297
Regulation of Insurance Industry .....	6,408	6,985	7,092	7,376	7,671	7,978	8,297
	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$6,408</u>	<u>\$6,985</u>	<u>\$7,092</u>	<u>\$7,376</u>	<u>\$7,671</u>	<u>\$7,978</u>	<u>\$8,297</u>

## Regulation of Insurance Industry

OBJECTIVE: To assure the efficiency of the insurance industry and its ability to satisfy contractual obligations and to prevent abuse of the public by illegal or unfair practices.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$6,408	\$6,985	\$7,092	\$7,376	\$7,671	\$7,978	\$8,297
Other Funds .....	206	225	325	325	325	325	325
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$6,614</u>	<u>\$7,210</u>	<u>\$7,417</u>	<u>\$7,701</u>	<u>\$7,996</u>	<u>\$8,303</u>	<u>\$8,622</u>

### Program Measures

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Savings from departmental intervention (in thousands) .....	\$4,200	\$4,400	\$4,400	\$4,600	\$4,700	\$4,800	\$4,900
Companies audited:							
annually .....	768	650	550	550	550	550	550
quarterly .....	265	270	300	300	300	300	300
Companies in liquidation .....	17	22	23	20	20	20	18
Complaints received and processed .....	24,000	24,500	25,000	25,500	26,000	26,500	27,000
Workmen's compensation classification reviews conducted .....	7	20	25	25	25	25	25

### Program Analysis:

The Insurance Department is legally mandated to examine and audit the financial condition of insurance companies doing business in Pennsylvania, examine and license insurance agents and brokers, review for approval or disapproval rate and policy form filings, license insurance companies to do business in the State and enforce the insurance laws of Pennsylvania. The department also handles consumer inquiries and complaints and prepares and distributes educational material on insurance.

Among the major issues to be addressed by the Department during the coming year are: regulation of out-of-state group trusts; solvency of insurance companies impacted by the economy; continued development of the fraud unit with emphasis on fraudulent sale of Medicare Supplemental policies; development of incentives for health care cost containment; and continued efforts to reform the no-fault automobile insurance system which has burdened both policyholders and insurance companies.

The department emphasizes the needs and concerns of both the consumer and the insurance industry. It insures

that the industry is responsive to the needs of the consumer by making available to the consumer reliable insurance coverages at reasonable rates. Savings to consumers resulting from departmental intervention were \$4.2 million in fiscal year 1981-82. These are lower than savings estimated in last years budget because of increased compliance in the industry and a decrease in consumer complaints.

The continuation of the current economic conditions is having its effect on insurance companies. Although last year's budget mentioned concerns with life insurers, the effects have not been to the degree that had been anticipated. Programs providing for payment of medical and hospital bills have suffered due to continued spiraling costs. Programs which merely provide reimbursement on a specified scale have not suffered; however in the property and casualty field, increased costs are having some impact. These factors create a climate which makes it ever more difficult for smaller companies to operate economically and require the Department to closely monitor cash flow, solvency and adequacy of loss reserves.

**Regulation of Insurance Industry (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

Complicated and unique forms of life insurance products such as "universal life" and products designed to compete with traditional savings plans will require legal-actuarial review to assure that potential purchasers and insureds' interests are adequately protected.

Credit insurance filings now reflect the changes in financial institution laws which result in unique credit filings, such as second mortgages. New rate analysis and policy review is now required in this previously stable area.

The present economic conditions have had the greatest effect on the examination function. New companies must be examined yearly while troubled companies require examination more often than the statutory period of every four years. The number of liquidations will be increasing in the future as a result of the existing economic climate.

The increased level of activity relating to mergers, acquisitions and corporate reorganizations also continues unabated. There has also been a more than usual increase in the number of newly incorporated domestic insurers and in the number of admission filings. In fiscal year 1981-82, the number of insurance companies regulated by the Department has increased from 1,218 to 1,283 and it is expected that 50 additional companies will seek admission into Pennsylvania in fiscal year 1983-84. Any new insurance company is required to be reviewed. If a company does not pass specified financial solvency tests, it is reviewed quarterly as a precautionary measure.

With the passage of the Federal Baucus Amendment dealing with supplemental health care policies (Medigap), current policy forms are being brought into compliance. The Baucus Amendment makes an annual rate review a regulatory requirement.

Implementation of the automated Insurance Licensure System for life, fire, casualty and title agents and casualty brokers has been completed. Automation in the areas of license certification, appraiser and surplus line licensing is

presently being addressed.

The Department continued its "Circuit Rider" program where Department staff traveled to various Commonwealth locations to hear consumer complaints and provide general consumer information. This is one of the basic methods of insuring that elderly and other disadvantaged insurance consumers have some recourse in satisfying their concerns. In addition, the Department will continue its specialized program in education and complaint handling for senior citizens in cooperation with the Department of Aging.

There is no respite from the 65 and over medical-surgical insurance dilemma. With Federal Medicare cutbacks, private insurers, usually the nonprofits, must reflect their increased cost and coverage requirements. The review of revised supplemental health insurance contracts to offset increasing premium costs now occupies time ordinarily devoted to rate review. Prior to recent Federal cutbacks, these contracts were considered stable and review unnecessary.

There has been a major enforcement effort undertaken by the Department with the result that penalties imposed by Consent Order increased to \$315,000 in 1981-82. The Department has a Fraud Unit to provide support to field investigators and various law enforcement agencies in detecting, combating, and prosecuting arson and fraudulent activities.

Act 84 of 1980, gave the Insurance Commissioner the responsibility to review workmen's compensation rate classifications assigned to individual Pennsylvania employers by the Pennsylvania Compensation Rating Bureau. The Department anticipates a lower number of classification reviews due to recent rate reductions and due to closer evaluation of the classification assignment by the Pennsylvania Compensation Rating Bureau.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$6,408</u>	<u>\$6,985</u>	<u>\$7,092</u>	<u>\$7,376</u>	<u>\$7,671</u>	<u>\$7,978</u>	<u>\$8,297</u>

# Department of Labor and Industry

The Department of Labor and Industry serves the labor and industrial interests of the Commonwealth by promoting the health, welfare and safety of employes; maintaining continuous production and employment by acting to reduce industrial strife; rehabilitating the vocationally handicapped; stabilizing the income of employes who become victims of certain occupational diseases or who sustain work related injuries; and promoting apprenticeship training programs.

**PROGRAM REVISION**

**Budgeted Amounts Include the Following Program Revision:**

<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>1983-84 State Funds (in thousands)</b>
<b>Job Training</b>		
<b>Partnership—Administration</b>	Job Training Partnership .....	\$ 101
<b>Job Training</b>		
<b>Partnership</b>	Job Training Partnership .....	1,924

This Program Revision will implement the Federal Job Training Partnership program. The program will provide training services for the disadvantaged and dislocated worker which will aid the entry and productive participation of these individuals in the workforce through the provision of training, education, and job placement activities.

PROGRAM REVISION TOTAL \$2,025\*

DEPARTMENT TOTAL \$2,025

\*In addition, \$4,900,000 is budgeted in the Department of Education making the total program revision \$6,925,000. Details are presented in the Employability Development — Socially and Economically Handicaped subcategory.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

### Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$12,775	\$13,996	\$14,030
Job Training Partnership — Administration .....	.....	.....	101
Subtotal .....	12,775	\$13,996	\$14,131
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Occupational Disease Payments .....	\$ 9,702	\$ 9,981	\$10,088
Transfer to Vocational Rehabilitation Fund .....	9,900	10,400	10,400
Workmen's Compensation Payments .....	1,279	1,137	1,107
Work Incentive Program .....	.....	300	.....
Transfer to Office of Employment Security .....	.....	1,100	1,100
Job Training Partnership .....	.....	.....	1,924
Subtotal .....	\$20,881	\$22,918	\$24,619
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	\$33,656	\$36,914	\$38,750
Federal Funds .....	\$29,745	\$38,619	\$149,805
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	\$63,401	\$75,533	\$188,555

**General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$12,775	\$13,996	\$14,131
Federal Funds .....	4,579	5,301	2,959
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$17,354</b>	<b>\$19,297</b>	<b>\$17,090</b>

Provides for the overall direction, coordination, establishment of policies and regulations and operation of programs relating to consumer protection, accident prevention, industrial relations, manpower training, income maintenance and other areas relating to labor and industry. Also provides departmental administrative support in the areas of legal services, public relations, personnel, budget, procurement and management methods.

Provides an economic base for individuals unable to sustain a minimally acceptable level of existence because of occupational disease or injury. Also provides a program of public employees' retirement, disability and survivors insurance through the administration of the Federal Social Security Program for employees of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions.

Insures that minimum and prevailing wages are paid when legally mandated to those persons who are employed, including migrant labor.

Provides for registration of farm labor contractors under the migrant labor program.

Provides for administrative support of the Job Training Partnership Program.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$12,775	\$13,996	\$14,030
Job Training Partnership—Administration .....	.....	.....	101
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Energy Conservation .....	30	100	10
CETA (II-IV) Statewide Administration .....	1,762	2,235	565
Balance of State — CETA .....	2,625	2,772	701
Job Training Partnership—Administration .....	.....	56	1,683
Assistance to Occupational Coordinating Committee ..	162	138	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$17,354</b>	<b>\$19,297</b>	<b>\$17,090</b>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Occupational Disease Payments</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 9,702	\$ 9,981	\$10,088

Provides grants to alleviate economic hardships of persons who are disabled due to certain occupational diseases, principally silicosis and silica-related diseases. Also provides cash payments to partially disabled persons who, through subsequent injury, become totally disabled.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Occupational Disease Payments .....	<u>\$ 9,702</u>	<u>\$ 9,981</u>	<u>\$10,088</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Transfer to Vocational Rehabilitation Fund</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 9,900	\$10,400	\$10,400
Federal Funds .....	25,166	32,374	33,733
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$35,066</u>	<u>\$42,774</u>	<u>\$44,133</u>

Operates to enable the physically and mentally handicapped and socially disadvantaged to prepare for and function as a part of the labor force by providing physical restoration, training, counseling and placement services. Also responsible for making disability determinations for the Federal Social Security Disability Insurance (SSD) program, the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program and the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Transfer to Vocational Rehabilitation Fund .....	\$ 9,900	\$10,400	\$10,400
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Disability Determination .....	25,166	32,374	33,733
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$35,066</u>	<u>\$42,774</u>	<u>\$44,133</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**LABOR AND INDUSTRY**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Workmen's Compensation Payments</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,279	\$ 1,137	\$ 1,107

Provides for payments to self-insured employers and insurance carriers to raise the compensation of those employees receiving compensation for injuries prior to January 17, 1968 to sixty (\$60) dollars per week.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Workmen's Compensation Payments .....	<u>\$ 1,279</u>	<u>\$ 1,137</u>	<u>\$ 1,107</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Work Incentive Program</b>			
State Funds .....		\$ 300	

Provides for matching monies under the Work Incentive Program (WIN). The Federal program requires a 10 percent match part of which is met through in-kind matching of services.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Work Incentive Program .....		<u>\$ 300</u>	

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Transfer to Office of Employment Security</b>			
State Funds .....		\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100

Provides funds for services to employable welfare recipients.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Transfer to Office of Employment Security .....		<u>\$ 1,100</u>	<u>\$ 1,100</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**LABOR AND INDUSTRY**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Job Training Partnership</b>			
State Funds .....	.....	.....	\$ 1,924
Federal Funds .....	.....	\$ 944	113,113
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	.....	<u>\$ 944</u>	<u>\$115,037</u>

Provides grants to Service Delivery Areas (SDA) and other eligible entities to aid the entry and productive participation of unskilled and unemployed youth, adults and dislocated workers in the job market through the provision of training, education and job placement activities.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Job Training Partnership .....	.....	.....	\$ 1,924
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Service Delivery Areas .....	.....	.....	73,125
Summer Youth .....	.....	.....	26,250
Incentive Grants .....	.....	.....	5,625
Governor's Special Program .....	.....	.....	1,963
Older Workers Programs .....	.....	.....	1,875
Dislocated Workers .....	.....	\$ 944	4,275
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	.....	<u>\$ 944</u>	<u>\$115,037</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY**  
**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**  
**General Fund and Special Funds**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support</b> .....	\$ 1,879	\$ 2,111	\$ 2,096	\$ 2,190	\$ 2,278	\$ 2,369	\$ 2,464
<b>Personal Economic Development</b> .....	\$22,640	\$24,844	\$26,686	\$27,234	\$27,305	\$27,573	\$27,840
Employability Development—Socially and Economically Handicapped .....		1,400	3,125	3,805	3,811	3,817	3,823
Employability Development—Physically and Mentally Handicapped .....	9,900	10,400	10,400	10,700	11,200	11,700	12,200
Income Maintenance .....	12,740	13,044	13,161	12,729	12,294	12,056	11,817
<b>Labor Management Relations</b> .....	\$ 2,042	\$ 2,362	\$ 2,387	\$ 2,482	\$ 2,582	\$ 2,685	\$ 2,792
Labor Relations Stability .....	2,042	2,362	2,387	2,482	2,582	2,685	2,792
<b>Community and Housing Hygiene and Safety</b> .....	\$ 6,725	\$ 7,184	\$ 7,160	\$ 7,446	\$ 7,744	\$ 8,054	\$ 8,376
Accident Prevention in Multiple Dwellings .....	6,725	7,184	7,160	7,446	7,744	8,054	8,376
<b>Consumer Protection</b> .....	\$ 370	\$ 413	\$ 421	\$ 438	\$ 455	\$ 473	\$ 492
Regulation of Consumer Products and Promotion of Fair Business Practices	370	413	421	438	455	473	492
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$33,656</u>	<u>\$36,914</u>	<u>\$38,750</u>	<u>\$39,790</u>	<u>\$40,364</u>	<u>\$41,154</u>	<u>\$41,964</u>

**General Administration and Support**

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$1,879</u>	<u>\$2,111</u>	<u>\$2,096</u>	<u>\$2,190</u>	<u>\$2,278</u>	<u>\$2,369</u>	<u>\$2,464</u>

**Program Analysis:**

This subcategory contains those necessary services which cannot reasonably be charged directly to substantive programs due to their generalized nature. The success or failure of these supportive services can only be indirectly

reflected by the effectiveness of the activities they support. A primary concern of the Commonwealth and each agency is to minimize these administrative costs in relation to the costs of provided services.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$1,879</u>	<u>\$2,111</u>	<u>\$2,096</u>	<u>\$2,190</u>	<u>\$2,278</u>	<u>\$2,369</u>	<u>\$2,464</u>

**Employability Development—Socially and Economically Handicapped**

OBJECTIVE: To enhance the ability of the handicapped unemployed and underemployed to function as a part of the labor force and to gain full employment.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....		\$ 1,400	\$ 3,125	\$ 3,805	\$ 3,811	\$ 3,817	\$ 3,823
Federal Funds .....	\$ 4,549	6,145	116,062	153,151	153,244	153,341	153,442
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 4,549</b>	<b>\$ 7,545</b>	<b>\$119,187</b>	<b>\$156,956</b>	<b>\$157,055</b>	<b>\$157,158</b>	<b>\$165,265</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Assistance Applicants:							
Total registrants .....		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Participants entering employment .....		24,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000
AFDC applicants (WIN Program):							
Total registrants .....		110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Participants entering employment .....		16,500	18,200	18,200	18,200	18,200	18,200

**Program Analysis:**

Since 1973, the Federal approach to funding manpower programs has been focused primarily through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). Under this program, Federal funds were sent directly to units of local governments whose populations exceeded 100,000 or to states to operate job training programs to enhance opportunities for economically disadvantaged individuals to obtain employment.

Recently, Congress passed and President Reagan signed into law the Job Training Partnership Act. This act will replace CETA effective October 1, 1983. The time between the September 30, 1982, the expiration of CETA, and October 1, 1983, will be a planning and transition period allowing for CETA programs to operate until the start of new job training program initiatives. An overview of this new program is contained in the program revision Job Training Partnership.

Funding for the new job training program starting October 1, 1983 has not been disclosed; however, it is anticipated that funding will equal the \$3.8 billion level available nationally last year.

Funding for the period beginning October 1, 1983, will cover 9 months thru June 30, 1984, to allow for a change in the grant period from a Federal Fiscal Year (October 1-September 30) to a program year which will coincide to a State Fiscal Year (July 1-June 30). Subsequent grants will be on a July 1-June 30 basis.

The Department of Labor and Industry is presently

reviewing this new legislation to determine organizational changes to effectively and efficiently meet the new mandates in administering this Federal program.

The regular Work Incentive (WIN) Program terminated September 29, 1982 and its successor, the WIN Demonstration Program, will be operated by the Department of Public Welfare. The Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Employment Security (OES) will provide services under contract to the Department of Public Welfare, and as a result, no State monies are requested by Labor and Industry for the 10 percent match required for WIN Program expenses. Service will be provided to recipients under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

The major changes in services to be provided by the Department of Labor and Industry under the WIN Demonstration Program from the previous program are the expansion of registration placement activities from 27 counties to 67 counties and targeting of resources toward job placement goals in place of various subsidized training and work experience components.

The WIN Demonstration Program will be operated in all 67 counties. The Department of Public Welfare will reimburse OES for the following services: work registration for all applicants for cash public assistance who are directed to the OES office as a part of the welfare application process; appraisal of each applicant to match needs to become job ready with available services; job search workshops to provide guidance in the most successful methods for seeking

**Employability Development—Socially and Economically Handicapped (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

jobs; referral to open jobs listed by employes; and job development services.

As a component of the Welfare Reform Program, a State amount of \$1,100,000 is recommended for the Labor and Industry's Office of Employment Security (OES) to continue special employment and training services for General Assistance recipients.

The measures reflect the termination of CETA and the transfer of the WIN program to the Department of Public Welfare. The new measures reflect the program responsibility retained by the Department.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Work Incentive Program.....	.....	\$ 300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transfer to Office of Employment Security .....	.....	1,100	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,100
Job Training Partnership .....	.....	.....	1,924	2,565	2,565	2,565	2,565
Job Training Partnership Administration .....	.....	.....	101	140	146	152	158
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$1,400</u>	<u>\$3,125</u>	<u>\$3,805</u>	<u>\$3,811</u>	<u>\$3,817</u>	<u>\$3,823</u>

**Employability Development — Socially and Economically Handicapped  
Program Revision: Job Training Partnership**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	.....	.....	\$ 6,925	\$ 9,238	\$ 9,244	\$ 9,250	\$ 9,256
Federal Funds .....	.....	1,000	124,500	166,000	166,000	166,000	166,000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$ 1,000</b>	<b>\$131,425</b>	<b>\$175,238</b>	<b>\$175,244</b>	<b>\$175,250</b>	<b>\$175,256</b>

**Program Analysis:**

While there are no single, easy, short-term solutions to the problems of joblessness that have resulted from the transitional economy, it is clear that if the dislocated worker and the economically disadvantaged individuals are to secure employment, they must have access to job training programs that will prepare them for the jobs of today and for the jobs which are likely to exist in the near future.

Currently, the major employment and training program is the Federal Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) which authorizes funding for job training programs and the direct provision of public service jobs for the economically disadvantaged. Beginning October 1, 1983, the CETA legislation will expire and be replaced with the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

This new act strengthens the role of the Commonwealth in job training efforts for the economically disadvantaged and the dislocated workers. Under JTPA, State government, local governments and the private sector will work in partnership to develop and operate job training programs with an end goal of providing unsubsidized jobs.

Under this act, governors are given increasing responsibilities including redesigning service delivery areas within the State; establishing statewide goals and priorities for job training; coordinating all other job training resources available in the State with the JTPA program; overseeing the programmatic activities of each local Private Industry Council; ensuring fiscal accountability for all funds; auditing of each program at least once every two years; and administering directly the State education coordination program and dislocated workers and older workers programs. Governors will carry out their responsibilities in conjunction with a State Job Training Coordinating Committee which succeeds the State Employment and Training Council required under CETA.

The JTPA establishes three basic programs: 1) Training Services for the Disadvantaged (Title II A), 2) Summer Youth programs (Title II B), and 3) Employment and Training Assistance for Dislocated Workers (Title III). Federal funds to support these three programs will be allocated to

Pennsylvania by the formula contained in the act based on the number of persons unemployed and economically disadvantaged.

The new law specifies that 78 percent of the Title II A funding be passed through to service delivery areas by formula, based on unemployment levels and the levels of economically disadvantaged individuals within each service delivery area.

The remaining 22 percent of the Title II A funds will be used for following purposes: 8 percent for State Education and Coordination Grants, 3 percent for Older Worker programs, 6 percent for Incentive Grants to service delivery areas based on exceptional performance, and 5 percent for administration, auditing, and special programs. Separate authorizations are received for summer youth programs (Title II A) and the Dislocated Worker program (Title III).

The Department of Labor and Industry will be the lead agency in administering this program. However, the Departments of Aging and Education will also share some of the responsibility.

Federal funding will be provided for the nine month period from October 1, 1983 thru June 30, 1984, to allow for a change in the grant period from a Federal fiscal year (October 1, - September 30) to a program year which will coincide with the State fiscal year (July 1 - June 30). Subsequent grants will be on a July 1 - June 30 basis.

The major portion will be subgranted by the Department of Labor and Industry to the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) based on their approved spending plans. The allowable program activities will include: pre-entry level training in job readiness and basic educational skills; entry level training in basic occupations skills, upgrade skills training, retraining, counseling, job search assistance, and job development and employment generating activities.

The educational and training component of JTPA will be carried out by the Department of Education through three major program efforts: adult literacy training, health occupations and entry-level training, retraining, and training in advanced technologies.

**Employability Development — Socially and Economically Handicapped (continued)**  
**Program Revision: Job Training Partnership (continued)****Program Analysis: (continued)**

In total these programs are directed at assisting Pennsylvania's economically disadvantaged citizens to enter or reenter the workforce equipped with the basic educational and occupational skills necessary to meet the needs of employers. At the same time these efforts will assist in reducing dependency on public assistance. The older worker component of Title II A of JTPA will be administered jointly by the Departments of Labor and Industry and Aging. Most of the funds will be passed through to the SDAs by the Department of Labor and Industry while the Department of Aging will use its funds to expand Project POWER (Promoting Older Worker Equal Rights) from the current eight county area to a statewide program. The project will provide grants to Area Agencies on Aging for improving employment opportunities of older potential workers by developing coordination, recruitment and placement capabilities among area employers and employment services. Older economically disadvantaged workers requiring occupational skills training will receive such assistance through SDA programs.

The final major component of Title II of JTPA is the Summer Youth Program also to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry through the SDAs. It will serve disadvantaged youth, including 14 and 15 year olds, during the summer months in on-the-job training and work experience programs.

Title II of JTPA provides employment and training assistance to dislocated workers: 1) who have received notice of termination of employment due to permanent plant closings, 2) who have been terminated as a result of plant closing or shutdown, 3) who are receiving unemployment compensation; or 4) who have exhausted their benefits. A great number of these individuals will never be hired back to their previous positions, and they will possess skills that are no longer needed by operating business and industry. While dislocated workers show some of the typical of all unemployed people there also exist important differences. Existing programs for unemployed individuals do not address many of the special problems and needs of dislocated workers, and therefore have not been successful in helping this group of individuals return to the workforce. Under the new Dislocated Workers Program authorized by Title III, a variety of services will be provided to the dislocated worker that address their special needs including: job search assistance, job development programs, supportive services, relocation assistance and job training in skills for which demand exceeds supply. The dislocated worker program will be a partnership effort among the Commonwealth, the local private industry councils and, where appropriate, employers and labor unions and will play a major role in assisting dislocated workers find new employment in the transitional economy.

**Employability Development — Socially and Economically Handicapped (continued)**  
**Program Revision: Job Training Partnership (continued)**

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Job Training Partnership —							
Administration .....			\$ 101	\$ 140	\$ 146	\$ 152	\$ 158
Job Training Partnership .....			1,924	2,565	2,565	2,565	2,565
<b>TOTAL .....</b>			<u><u>\$2,025</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,705</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,711</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,717</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,723</u></u>

In addition to the amounts shown above, this Program Revision also includes funding in the following subcategories in the Department of Education.

**Community Education**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Job Training Partnership .....			<u><u>\$1,600</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,156</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,156</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,156</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,156</u></u>

**Adult Employment Training Service**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Job Training Partnership .....			<u><u>\$3,300</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,377</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,377</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,377</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,377</u></u>

**Employability Development—Physically and Mentally Handicapped**

OBJECTIVE: To enhance the ability of the handicapped unemployed and underemployed to function as a part of the labor force and to gain full employment.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$ 9,900</u>	<u>\$10,400</u>	<u>\$10,400</u>	<u>\$10,700</u>	<u>\$11,200</u>	<u>\$11,700</u>	<u>\$12,200</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Handicapped persons of employable age...	523,000	538,380	554,380	570,070	585,760	600,000	615,000
Case load:							
Carry-over from previous years.....	51,705	42,840	38,240	35,390	35,125	35,425	36,175
New referrals .....	29,762	32,500	36,000	40,000	41,000	42,000	42,500
Total case load .....	<u>81,467</u>	<u>75,340</u>	<u>74,240</u>	<u>75,390</u>	<u>76,125</u>	<u>77,425</u>	<u>78,675</u>
Cases closed:							
Ineligible .....	15,056	13,000	14,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Rehabilitated .....	14,431	15,000	15,750	16,065	16,400	16,700	17,000
Competitive .....	9,882	10,500	11,500	12,050	12,300	12,525	12,750
Noncompetitive .....	4,549	4,500	4,250	4,015	4,100	4,175	4,250
Nonrehabilitated .....	9,140	9,100	9,100	9,200	9,300	9,550	9,600
Total cases closed .....	<u>38,627</u>	<u>37,100</u>	<u>38,850</u>	<u>40,265</u>	<u>40,700</u>	<u>41,250</u>	<u>41,600</u>
Cases carried over.....	42,840	38,240	35,390	35,125	35,425	36,175	37,075
Severely disabled rehabilitated.....	11,226	12,000	12,600	12,850	13,500	13,700	13,700

**Program Analysis:**

An objective statement of this program in much simpler terms is vocational rehabilitation of the physically and mentally disabled. This public service program provided by the Commonwealth in cooperation with the Federal Government has as its target group the estimated 523,000 citizens of the Commonwealth having a physical or mental disability which results in a handicap to competitive or noncompetitive employment. This figure is adjusted to exclude those who have a disability too severe to benefit from services under this program.

Although the population trend in Pennsylvania is relatively stable, it is anticipated the handicapped persons of employable age will continue to rise. This increase is expected because of the trend toward an older population. There are now proportionately fewer people under age 20 than in the past; more at ages 20 to 34 and at all older age levels. The net effect is an increase of 3 percent in the population of handicapped persons of employable age for 1982-83, and a slight rise each succeeding year.

Eligibility criteria require that there be a reasonable expectation that services will enable the individual to perform some work activity, whether competitive or noncompetitive. The program's services are directed toward the client's attaining a vocational objective, with results evaluated in terms of improvement in work status.

Primary emphasis, as mandated by the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended in 1978, continues to be placed on serving and rehabilitating severely handicapped individuals. These clients require more extensive and varied services and in general, this client population requires multiple services over an extended period of time.

Statistics presented are based on the Federal fiscal year which runs October 1 to September 30 of each year. Although this yearly time frame does not coincide with the Pennsylvania fiscal year, the figures nonetheless represent an entire year and are, therefore, valid for purposes of comparison.

**Employability Development—Physically and Mentally Handicapped (continued)****Program Analysis: (continued)**

The program measures for 1981-82 indicate the active caseload was 81,467, of which 38,627 were processed and closed. The caseload total is a combination of the caseload carryover from previous years as well as new referrals. In projecting cases closed for 1982-83, a decrease is expected due to emphasis on serving the severely handicapped, who remain in an active status a longer period of time. Also, new referrals decreased in fiscal year 1981-82, reflecting the full impact of changing the priorities of the program to severely handicapped persons. It is anticipated that an upward trend will occur for new referrals in 1982-83 since the program is targeting increased case service funds for the rehabilitation of the severely handicapped.

In Federal fiscal year 1981, \$854 million was appropriated nationwide under the Basic Support provision of the Rehabilitation Act. In 1982, this figure stood at \$863 million nationwide. With the passage of the 1983 Federal budget, appropriations for the Vocational Rehabilitation program were increased nationwide to \$943 million dollars. The department is analyzing ways in which a maximum share of budget dollars can be committed to direct client services.

It is anticipated this program will receive approximately \$44,000,000 in total Section 110 Federal funds during Federal fiscal year 1983. These Federal monies are received and reflected in the Vocational Rehabilitation Fund for which a cash flow statement appears in the appendix to Volume I of this budget.

Of 38,627 cases closed for 1981-82, 15,056 were due to ineligibility for services. This determination is made after a thorough medical evaluation and the results are that it could not be determined that a disability existed or the disability was not a vocational handicap, or that there was no reasonable expectation that the client could go to work. Projecting through 1984, it is anticipated fewer cases will be closed as ineligible primarily due to improved expertise in dealing with severely handicapped individuals. Of the remaining 23,571 closed eligible, 14,431 or 61 percent were closed rehabilitated and 9,140 or 39 percent closed as nonrehabilitated. Of significant importance regarding rehabilitated cases is the fact that 78 percent of these cases are classified severely handicapped compared with 68 percent the previous year. The proportion of severely handicapped clients is estimated to increase to 80 percent of those cases rehabilitated in the coming year.

Of the 14,431 cases closed as rehabilitated sixty-six percent of these individuals were placed in competitive

employment. Due to special emphasis now being directed toward placement and improvement techniques, it is expected that a proportionately larger number of rehabilitants will be located in competitive employment situations in the future. The remaining 34 percent of those individuals who are considered to have been successfully rehabilitated were employed in sheltered and protected employment and as homemakers. It should be noted that statewide, 21 percent of the rehabilitants were public assistance recipients. A most significant factor in rehabilitating the disabled public assistance recipient is that after being placed back into competitive employment, the need for public assistance is eliminated. Findings indicate the average earnings for the rehabilitated public assistance recipient amount to \$119 per week.

Table 1 indicates the varying degrees of success accomplished with different categories of disability. Certain handicaps have a higher probability for successful rehabilitation than others. Cases shown as closed in Column 1 are all clients either successfully rehabilitated or closed not rehabilitated, after they have been accepted for services. Successful rehabilitants are those clients who complete a vocational rehabilitation plan and become suitably employed.

Compared to last year's data, information indicates a 20 percent increase in the cost per rehabilitated case; an increase to \$144 per week in weekly earnings of clients rehabilitated in competitive employment; and a decrease in the number and percent of noncompetitive placements. The percent of clients unemployed upon acceptance to the program increased from 60 percent in Federal fiscal year 1981 to 65 percent in Federal fiscal year 1982. The program has also placed a higher percentage of individuals in competitive employment.

The Federal funds previously displayed in this subcategory were those supporting the Bureau of Disability Determination Division (BDD) which is responsible for making disability determinations for the Social Security Disability Insurance program (SSDI), the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program, and the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act. These funds are now reflected in the Income Maintenance subcategory as Disability Determination's mission of gathering medical history/data on disability claimants, and recommending action, is more closely aligned to the goals of that subcategory.

The General Fund amounts shown herein are transferred to the Vocational Rehabilitation Fund.

Employability Development—Physically and Mentally Handicapped (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

TABLE 1:  
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION  
CASE LOAD DATA BY DISABLING CONDITION  
1981-82

Disabilities	(1) Closed After Acceptance For Services	(2) Cases Rehabilitated		(3) Clients Unemployed at Acceptance		(4) Rehabilitations Placed in Competitive Employment		(5) Rehabilitations Placed in Sheltered and Protected Employment and as Homemakers and Unpaid Family Workers		(6) Average Change Weekly Income Rehab. Com- petitive Employ- ment	(7) Average Cost Rehab.
	Total	Number	% of Col.1	Number	% of Col.2	Number	% of Col.2	Number	% of Col.2	Amount	Amount
Visual .....	1,159	793	68%	445	56%	515	65%	278	35%	\$139.00	\$ 665.35
Hearing .....	2,313	1,954	85%	647	33%	951	49%	1,003	51%	\$103.00	\$ 732.08
Orthopedic Deformities .....	6,615	4,164	63%	2,870	69%	2,601	62%	1,563	38%	\$158.00	\$1,323.32
Amputee or Loss of Limb .....	950	737	78%	339	46%	351	48%	386	52%	\$102.00	\$1,574.57
Mental Disorders .....	5,713	2,592	45%	2,111	81%	2,169	84%	423	16%	\$153.00	\$ 850.61
Mental Retardation .....	1,897	938	49%	816	87%	695	74%	243	26%	\$126.00	\$1,631.40
Other Disabling Conditions .....	4,924	3,253	66%	2,116	65%	2,278	70%	975	30%	150.00	\$1,128.62
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>23,571</b>	<b>14,431</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>9,344</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>9,560</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>4,871</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>\$144.00</b>	<b>\$1,111.17</b>
Drug and Alcohol .....	1,062	452	43%	383	85%	426	94%	26	6%	\$169.00	\$ 603.65
Public Assistance .....	6,685	3,053	46%	2,282	75%	1,727	57%	1,326	43%	\$119.00	\$1,154.49
Severely Disabled .....	18,346	11,226	61%	6,850	61%	6,794	61%	4,432	39%	\$138.00	\$1,107.73
Social Security Disability Insurance Beneficiaries .....	2,853	1,514	53%	1,010	67%	473	31%	1,041	69%	\$182.00	\$1,618.91
SSI Program .....	5,225	3,205	61%	2,494	78%	2,766	86%	439	14%	\$158.00	\$1,123.23

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Transfer Vocational Rehabilitation							
Fund .....	<u>\$ 9,00</u>	<u>\$10,400</u>	<u>\$10,400</u>	<u>10,700</u>	<u>\$11,200</u>	<u>\$11,700</u>	<u>\$12,200</u>

**Income Maintenance**

OBJECTIVE: To increase the economic stability of citizens of the Commonwealth by protecting and insuring the earnings of employees from factors over which they have no control.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$12,740	\$13,044	\$13,161	\$12,729	\$12,294	\$12,056	\$11,817
Federal Funds .....	25,166	32,374	33,733	34,770	36,160	37,605	39,108
Other Funds .....	9,526	10,786	11,325	11,778	12,250	12,740	13,249
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$47,432</u></b>	<b><u>\$56,204</u></b>	<b><u>\$58,219</u></b>	<b><u>\$59,277</u></b>	<b><u>\$60,704</u></b>	<b><u>\$62,401</u></b>	<b><u>\$64,174</u></b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Minimum wage violations cited .....	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
Persons receiving subminimum rates .....	3,258	3,000	2,800	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
Claims for nonpayment of wages .....	2,204	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Nonpayment of wage claims settled .....	1,393	1,408	1,430	1,452	1,474	1,496	1,518
Inspections made to insure prevailing rates used and paid on public works projects ..	4,527	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200
Claimants qualifying for occupational disease payments out of Commonwealth funds .....	4,823	5,173	4,910	4,760	4,610	4,460	4,310
New claimants eligible for workmen's compensation payments .....	128,587	121,634	125,000	129,000	131,000	131,000	131,000
Individuals filing for unemployment compensation .....	942,779	980,000	950,000	905,000	875,000	850,000	830,000

**Program Analysis:**

While the most obvious form of income maintenance provided by the State is public assistance, the Department of Labor and Industry operates a number of programs to increase the economic stability of citizens in the Commonwealth. These programs fall generally into two categories: those which provide income protection for the person who is employed and those which provide cash assistance to the individual and his dependents when he becomes unemployed for any number of reasons.

The first category includes the State's programs of minimum wage, wage payment and collection, and prevailing wage enforcement.

Pennsylvania is responsible for enforcing the minimum wage law for all enterprises with annual gross sales of less than \$362,500. Enforcement of minimum wage laws for

enterprises with gross sales in excess of this amount falls under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. In addition, when the limitation was increased from \$325,000 to the current level of \$362,500 on January 1, 1982, the Federal Government continued to maintain jurisdiction over those enterprises they previously covered.

The number of minimum wage violations and persons receiving subminimum wages decreased from 4,092 in 1980-81 to 3,258 in 1981-82 due to improved enforcement and a decrease in claims. Since fiscal year 1979-80 violations have been reduced by 45 percent through aggressive enforcement and education programs which have also resulted in over 10,599 individuals receiving over \$1,285,648 in wages owed. The percentage of claims collected increased due to

## Income Maintenance (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

strengthened enforcement of fringe benefits and litigation to achieve compliance with the law.

The income of employes is also protected by the State's Prevailing Wage Law which requires the establishment of minimum wages to be paid workers on public work construction projects valued at \$25,000 or more which are funded in whole or in part by State Government and public agencies of political subdivisions within the Commonwealth.

Workmen's compensation is a system of payments made through private insurance companies, the State Workmen's Insurance Fund and self-insured employers to employes who sustain injury and diseases during the course of their employment. The State provides regulation of the system, including legislatively set levels of compensation. Act 2 of 1976 established the Workmen's Compensation Administration Fund to cover State administrative expenses for regulation of the system and provides for legislative approval of the level of expenditures each year. The \$11,325,000 recommended is shown as "Other Funds". A cash flow statement for the fund can be found in the Special Funds Appendix to Volume I of this budget.

The impact of workmen's compensation is reflected in the dollar value of income replaced by payments and the number of awards. The maximum level of compensation for new claimants is tied to the statewide average weekly wage. Act 263 of 1974 provided for the State to make payments to insurers and self-insured companies in order to raise the rate of compensation payable to employes injured prior to March 17, 1968 to \$60 per week. It is estimated that these payments in 1983-84 will be \$1,107,000.

Occupational disease payments are made primarily to victims of silicosis and related diseases, commonly referred to as black lung. Victims of these diseases are covered by three different programs depending on their date of last exposure: the bi-weekly program, and monthly program (both Commonwealth-supported under the Occupational Disease Law) and the Workmen's Compensation Act as amended in 1973 which shifted responsibility to industry for claimants exposed after July 1, 1973, although the Commonwealth shares partial responsibility for cases through December 31, 1976.

Both the bi-weekly and the monthly programs reflect marginal decreases in claimant levels due to the Federal Black Lung Act assuming payments for some claimants currently on State roles and attrition. The Federal Black Lung program has significantly leveled off due to more stringent medical standards and the elimination of certain

"presumptions" of disability previously provided for by the United States Department of Labor.

The number of claimants qualifying for occupational disease payments out of Commonwealth Funds is estimated to increase in 1982-83 to 5,173 claimants as a result of a recent court interpretation which allowed claimants who were previously denied benefits to qualify for such benefits under the Occupational Disease Act. Additionally, claimants who have been denied benefits under the more stringent Federal Program are now filing for State benefits.

The unemployment compensation program is also an integral part of this subcategory. The 26 or 30 week benefit period can be extended to 39 weeks if the rate of insured unemployment exceeds six percent over a 13 week period. The rate of compensation is approximately one-half of the worker's normal earnings up to a maximum of \$205 a week. Claimants may also receive up to a maximum of \$8 in dependency allowance for 2 or more dependents. The maximum weekly benefit amount is sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the statewide average weekly wage.

Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund experienced an over \$2 billion turnaround since 1971 when the Fund had a surplus of over \$840 million to a debt of over \$1.2 billion in 1979. This turnaround was due in part to a national recession in the mid 1970's and to amendments to the State law which increased benefit levels and eased eligibility criteria.

In an effort to restore some balance to the Trust Fund, the Pennsylvania General Assembly approved reform legislation in 1980 which tightened benefit eligibility criteria and increased employer taxes. Although the national recession has forced Pennsylvania to borrow in order to meet benefit obligations, it is estimated that without the 1980 reforms, Pennsylvania's debt to the Federal Government would be approximately \$1.2 billion more than it is now. However, the seriousness of the situation will necessitate further action by the Commonwealth as the 1980 amendments have not had sufficient impact to counteract the effects of the current recession.

The current debt, including interest payments now being assessed, must be the subject of administrative as well as legislative action. While the Federal government has exercised its power of "forgiveness" of the interest payments in the past, no indication has been received that they will repeat this practice. For these reasons, proposals and plans are now being developed to alleviate the difficulties of the fund and restore fiscal responsibility.

Another activity relating to this subcategory is the work

**Income Maintenance (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

of the Bureau of Disability Determination, which is agent for the Federal Social Security Administration (SSA). This office receives applications for disability benefits from the US Social Security Administration. It is the responsibility of the Bureau of Disability Determination to gather the medical history of each claim, and to recommend payment

of benefits under the guidelines established by the SSA. All final decisions regarding eligibility for benefits are made by the SSA. The measure of program performance is the number of Social Security Disability claims processed during the year.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 1,759	\$ 1,926	\$ 1,966	\$ 2,045	\$ 2,126	\$ 2,211	\$ 2,300
Occupational Disease Payments . . . . .	9,702	9,981	10,088	9,588	9,088	8,788	8,488
Workmen's Compensation Payments . . . . .	1,279	1,137	1,107	1,096	1,080	1,057	1,029
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$12,740</u>	<u>\$13,044</u>	<u>\$13,161</u>	<u>\$12,729</u>	<u>\$12,294</u>	<u>\$12,056</u>	<u>\$11,817</u>

**Labor Relations Stability**

OBJECTIVE: To achieve a minimum level of economic loss resulting from a breakdown in collective bargaining procedures.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund . . . . .	<u>\$2,042</u>	<u>\$2,362</u>	<u>\$2,387</u>	<u>\$2,482</u>	<u>\$2,582</u>	<u>\$2,685</u>	<u>\$2,792</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Public bargaining units:</b>							
Mediation notices assigned . . . . .	936	950	950	975	975	975	1,000
Cases mediated . . . . .	637	665	665	680	680	680	700
Percent of cases mediated . . . . .	68%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
Percent of notices involving work stoppages . . . . .	6%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
<b>Private bargaining units:</b>							
Dispute notices received . . . . .	3,223	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250
Cases mediated and closed by Bureau . . . . .	104	135	170	170	170	170	170
Percent of cases mediated . . . . .	3%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Percent of cases mediated by Bureau involving work stoppage . . . . .	18%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
<b>Unfair practice cases filed:</b>							
Public Sector . . . . .	488	507	527	549	573	597	631
Private Sector . . . . .	23	24	25	25	25	25	25
<b>Representation cases filed:</b>							
Public Sector . . . . .	367	370	370	375	375	375	375
Private Sector . . . . .	13	15	18	20	20	20	20

**Program Analysis:**

The Labor Relations Board and the Bureau of Mediation are the department's administrative agencies involved in labor management relations for both the private and public sectors in the Commonwealth.

The Labor Relations Board was created in 1937 to administer the policies and provisions of the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act (PLRA) which guarantees collective bargaining rights to the State's private sector employees not covered by the National Labor Relations Act and assigns to the Board the responsibility of determining collective bargaining representatives and the power to prevent and discourage unfair labor practices. Due to the wide jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board, the PLRA covers only those private sector employees whose employers do not engage in interstate commerce or have a relatively low volume of business.

With enactment of the Public Employees Act of 1970,

collective bargaining rights were granted to most of the State's public employees. The purpose of this act is to promote orderly and constructive relationships between public employees and their employers subject to the right of the citizens to maintain their health, safety and welfare. The Board is delegated the responsibility of carrying out this policy directive through the exercise of its responsibilities for representation cases, unfair labor practice adjudication and impasse resolution. In 1977, the Board's public sector jurisdiction was made all encompassing by virtue of a Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision which gave the Board authority over police and firefighting collective bargaining issues arising from Act 111 of 1968.

Based upon previous year trends for labor relations disagreements which need adjudication before the Board, approximately 370 representation cases and 507 unfair

**Labor Relations Stability (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

labor practice cases will be filed with the Board in 1982-83 relating to the public sector. Since virtually all of these charges will be resolved, either by Board action, negotiations between the parties involved, or through the courts, the availability of this procedure furthers the goal of a stable labor relations climate in the Commonwealth.

Certain changes to the program measures were necessary to more accurately reflect the role of the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board. First, the measure Percent of Labor Force Organized was eliminated because it was based on outdated U.S. Census Bureau data and was more reflective of the role of the National Labor Relations Board. Second, a new measure Representation Cases Filed was added because it bears more relevance to the Board's role and is one of its mandated functions. The 1981-82 actual figure shown for this measure reflects the sum of certification, decertification and unit clarification cases filed with the Board. Based on previous years, the Board is projecting little fluctuation over the next six planning years in the total number of representation cases filed with it.

The objective of the Bureau of Mediation is to provide mediation services to the public and private sectors.

The 936 mediation notices received from the public sector in 1981-82 is down from 1980-81's 944 notices. Further, only 68 percent of the 1981-82 notices actually required the active participation of a State mediator as compared with 78 percent in 1980-81. Under the Pennsylvania Labor Mediation Act, parties to a contract in the public sector must notify the State Bureau of Mediation of the possible need for mediation services when no agreement is reached between the parties within twenty-

one days after negotiations have commenced, but no later than one hundred fifty days prior to the end of the contract.

The decrease in public sector notices and mediator services from 1980-81 to 1981-82 is attributable to longer term contracts being negotiated by Commonwealth school districts, economic conditions and the fact that many in the public sector have been through the contract negotiation process at least once since the passage of the Act in 1970.

In 1982-83 and future years it is estimated that the percent of public sector cases mediated will hold steady at approximately 70 percent of those initially flagged as possibly needing services. However, the number of notices received is anticipated to increase since approximately 25 new units are being certified every year, including county and local government units and support units of school districts which include cafeteria staffs, janitorial staffs, and bus drivers.

In the private sector, dispute notices are governed by the National Labor Relations Act and Pennsylvania Act 177 of 1937. Although a copy of the dispute notice must be filed with the Bureau of Mediation when the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service is notified, the law does not require that professional mediator services be used. The number of private sector cases mediated has been running at 3 percent of the total for the past two years, but a level of 5 percent is projected for the future since the Federal Service cannot always react to dispute notices in a timely fashion and because of the department's concern that cases be resolved as quickly as possible to minimize any negative effects to the State's economy.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$2,042</u>	<u>\$2,362</u>	<u>\$2,387</u>	<u>\$2,482</u>	<u>\$2,582</u>	<u>\$2,685</u>	<u>\$2,792</u>

**Accident Prevention in Multiple Dwellings**

OBJECTIVE: To eliminate fire and other hazards in multiple dwelling units and other places of public habitation and assembly.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$6,725	\$7,184	\$7,160	\$7,446	\$7,744	\$8,054	\$8,376
Federal Funds .....	30	100	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$6,755</b>	<b>\$7,284</b>	<b>\$7,170</b>	<b>\$7,446</b>	<b>\$7,744</b>	<b>\$8,054</b>	<b>\$8,376</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Fire and Panic Act activities:</b>							
Building plans reviewed .....	12,923	12,900	13,600	14,300	14,300	14,300	14,300
Building plans approved .....	9,290	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
Inspections performed .....	68,726	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Violation orders issued .....	883	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Violation orders closed .....	1,522	1,345	1,150	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Violation orders remaining open .....	795	450	300	300	300	300	300
<b>Equipment inspections under:</b>							
Boiler Law .....	11,738	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Liquified Petroleum Law .....	2,252	2,800	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Elevator Law .....	19,673	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000

**Program Analysis:**

The Department of Labor and Industry has the responsibility for enforcing a variety of safety regulations that apply to buildings and various types of machinery and equipment. The majority of the regulations require a basic process of plan review and approval followed by a field inspection to confirm that the construction or installation was done in accordance with approved plans. Final occupancy permits or certificates are then issued.

Under the provisions of the State's Fire and Panic Act (Act 299 of 1927), the Department of Labor and Industry has the responsibility for enforcing the fire safety regulations that apply to a wide variety of buildings, including office buildings, apartment buildings, hotels and schools. Plans for all new construction and additions to all existing construction for these buildings are examined and approved.

The cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton were exempted from the Fire and Panic Act at the time of its

enactment since they already had fire safety laws and regulations in effect. Each of these cities continues to be responsible for enforcement of their own fire safety laws and regulations.

The current Fire and Panic Regulations have been in effect since 1955. The Department has rewritten these regulations to simplify the language and bring the regulations up to the current state of the art of fire safety protection. New regulations should be effective in early 1983.

The Department also maintains responsibility for inspection of Personal Care Boarding homes. Following identification by the Department of Public Welfare the Department conducts inspections to insure compliance with State regulations.

The Department is further involved in the enforcement of Act 222 of 19 , the Building Energy Conservation Law. This law is designed to improve the energy efficiency of

**Accident Prevention in Multiple Dwellings (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

new buildings. Approximately 80 percent of all buildings submitted for Fire and Panic approval must also comply with the Energy Conservation Law.

The increase in the number of building plan reviews and approvals over last year's estimates is due primarily to a higher than anticipated level of new construction which also requires three to five inspections prior to a final approval. Violation orders issued decreased from last year because inspections of new construction and alterations seldom involve orders since compliance is required prior to occupancy. Violation orders closed increased due to the installation of a computer order tracking program which corrects previously manually prepared data which understated actual orders closed.

Boilers and liquified petroleum installations are required,

under their respective laws, to be inspected annually, while elevators require inspection four times annually. Approximately 10 percent of the field inspections of boilers and pressure vessels and 20 percent of elevator inspections are conducted by State inspectors.

The number of elevator inspections for 1981-82 increased over the estimate made last year due to continued improvement in the efficiency of the Elevator Division.

The impact these programs are having is difficult to measure since they deal with preventive measures. It is impossible to ascertain how many people were not injured or killed because of accidents that were prevented by enforcement of these laws.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	1981-82	1982-83	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				1987-88
			1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	
GENERAL FUND	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$6,725</u>	<u>\$7,184</u>	<u>\$7,160</u>	<u>\$7,446</u>	<u>\$7,744</u>	<u>\$8,054</u>	<u>\$8,376</u>

**Regulation of Consumer Products and Promotion of Fair Business Practices**

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the availability of misrepresented or adulterated products and services.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$370</u>	<u>\$413</u>	<u>\$421</u>	<u>\$438</u>	<u>\$455</u>	<u>\$473</u>	<u>\$492</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Activities under the Bedding and Upholstery and the Stuffed Toy Laws:</b>							
Manufacturers, importers and dealers ..	5,053	5,100	5,100	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200
Registrations, licenses and certificates ..	7,809	7,900	7,900	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Inspectons performed .....	7,993	8,000	8,000	8,500	8,500	9,000	9,000
Violation Orders Issued .....	884	900	900	950	950	1,000	1,000
Percent of total .....	11.1%	11.2%	11.2%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%
Laboratory Analyses .....	1,718	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,000
<b>Private employment agencies:</b>							
Agency representatives registered .....	1,068	1,014	963	915	865	822	781
Complaints resulting in refunds .....	23	25	25	25	25	25	25
Dollars refunded .....	\$14,726	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Prosecutions initiated .....	3	5	5	5	5	5	5
Prosecutions closed .....	3	5	5	5	5	5	5

**Program Analysis:**

The Department's two areas of concern under this program are (1) protection of the public from unsafe, unclean or misrepresented materials used in bedding, upholstery or stuffed toys and (2) regulation of employment agencies to prevent unfair business practices.

Under the provisions of the Bedding and Upholstry Law (Act 249 of 1937) the department is required to adopt rules and regulations and provide penalties relating to the manufacture, repair, renovating, cleansing, sterilizing and disinfecting of mattresses, pillows, bolsters, featherbeds and other filled bedding, cushions, upholstered furniture and bulk materials intended for sale or lease. Also, the department is responsible for enforcing the Stuffed Toy Law (Act 372 of 1961) which regulates the manufacture of stuffed toys intended for sale, gift or use in Pennsylvania and for the registration of such manufacturers.

Under the provisions of the State's Employment Agency Law (Act 261 of 1941), the Department is responsible for defining, regulating and providing for the licensing and registration of employment agents and their representatives, including private employment agents, theatrical employment agencies and nurse registries. During fiscal year 1981-82, the number of agency representatives registered decreased from the estimate last year due to an increasing number of employment agencies opting for "employer fee paid" status which removes them from jurisdiction under the Employment Agency Law. A five percent decrease is projected for each year through 1987-88. The number of complaints resulting in refunds is expected to remain relatively constant but the dollar amount of refunds is expected to continue to decrease because of lower fees being charged by employment agencies.

**Regulation of Consumer Products and Promotion of Fair Business Practices (continued)**

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	1981-82	1982-83	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			1986-87	1987-88
			1983-84	1984-85	1985-86		
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$370</u>	<u>\$413</u>	<u>\$421</u>	<u>\$438</u>	<u>\$455</u>	<u>\$473</u>	<u>\$492</u>

# Liquor Control Board

The Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board controls the manufacture, possession, sale, consumption, importation, use, storage, transportation and delivery of liquor, alcohol and malt or brewed beverages in the Commonwealth.

The Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor with Senate confirmation.

The dollar amounts shown are from the State Stores Fund, a special enterprise fund, and are reflected herein as "Other Funds."

**LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
Other Funds* .....	\$196,397	\$215,950	\$202,477
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$196,397</u>	<u>\$215,950</u>	<u>\$202,477</u>

\*All funds are other than General Fund or Special Funds.

**Other Funds**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Pennsylvania Liquor Stores</b>			
Other Funds .....	\$151,288	\$160,462	\$161,974

Operates the Pennsylvania Liquor Stores system. Licenses alcoholic beverage dealers. Enforces the Commonwealth's alcoholic beverage laws and regulations.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
General Operations .....	<u>\$151,288</u>	<u>\$160,462</u>	<u>\$161,974</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Transfer to the General Fund</b>			
Other Funds .....	\$ 40,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 35,000

Provides for the statutory transfer to the General Fund of surpluses in the State Stores Fund.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Transfer of State Stores Fund Surplus .....	<u>\$ 40,000</u>	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	<u>\$ 35,000</u>

**OTHER FUNDS****LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Comptroller</b>			
Other Funds .....	\$ 5,109	\$ 5,488	\$ 5,503

Provides comptroller services for the maintenance and management of all agency accounts of the various substantive programs of the Liquor Control Board. Comptroller operations were transferred from the Liquor Control Board to the Office of Budget and Administration during the 1980-81 fiscal year.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Comptroller .....	<u>\$ 5,109</u>	<u>\$ 5,488</u>	<u>\$ 5,503</u>

**LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD**

**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Consumer Protection</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Liquor Control*</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*All funds are other than General or Special Funds.

# LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD

## Liquor Control

OBJECTIVE: To protect the public welfare, health, peace, and morals of the people of the Commonwealth by controlling the manufacture of and transactions in liquor, alcohol and malt or brewed beverages.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Other Funds .....	\$196,397	\$215,950	\$202,477	\$204,176	\$211,143	\$208,389	\$215,925
Subtotal .....	\$196,397	\$215,950	\$202,477	\$204,176	\$211,143	\$208,389	\$215,925
Transfer of Sales Tax to General Fund† .....	\$ 42,297	\$ 43,953	\$ 45,835	\$ 46,293	\$ 46,988	\$ 47,693	\$ 48,408
Transfer of Emergency Tax to General Fund† .....	107,110	111,513	116,288	117,451	119,213	121,000	122,815
TOTAL .....	\$345,804	\$371,416	\$364,600	\$367,920	\$377,344	\$377,082	\$387,148

†Excluded from summary presentations.

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Pennsylvania State Liquor Stores .....	725	722	722	722	722	722	722
Gross sales (includes taxes) (in thousands) .....	\$745,872	\$776,552	\$809,804	\$817,902	\$830,171	\$842,624	\$855,263
Licenses and permits issued (all types) .....	59,232	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Enforcement investigations .....	25,592	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000

### Program Analysis:

Pennsylvania is one of 18 states that are referred to as "control states" in the sale of alcoholic beverages. In Pennsylvania, all bottle sales (with a few exceptions) of both wines and spirits are made through Pennsylvania Liquor Stores (State Stores). Private establishments may be licensed to sell by the drink only, and they must purchase their bottle stock from the State. Malt and brewed beverages are not handled through State Stores but dealers must be licensed. Pennsylvania law also embodies the principle of local option whereby citizens of any municipality have the right to decide by referendum whether they shall live in a "wet" or "dry" community.

In implementing such a control policy, the Liquor Control Board operates approximately 725 retail and/or wholesale stores supported by a regional warehouse system. These stores range from one-man counter operations to large self-service outlets. With annual purchases of approximately \$450 million, Pennsylvania is the largest single buyer of wines and spirits in the United States.

Licenses and/or permits are required for nearly everyone handling alcoholic beverages in Pennsylvania except retail customers and even they may be issued age identification cards upon request.

The Board is instrumental in the enforcement of Commonwealth alcoholic beverage laws and regulations.

The liquor control system also provides three sources of revenue to the General Fund.

The first is the Commonwealth's general sales and use tax which provided \$42.2 million in 1981-82.

The second revenue source is the emergency tax. This tax amounts to 18 percent of the cost plus mark-up of spirits and wines sold at Liquor Stores. In 1981-82, \$107.1 million in emergency liquor taxes was collected for transfer to the General Fund.

The third is the surplus from the State Stores Fund, the Board's general operating fund. For the most part, this represents the balance of the mark-up on wines and spirits after board expenses are deducted.

**Liquor Control (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

Transfers from this source amounted to \$40.0 million in 1981-82. This represents the amount actually transferred and includes some accumulated earnings from prior years. As projected operating expenses increase faster than gross profit from sales, it is anticipated that the transfer of surplus to the General Fund will decline from \$50.0 million in 1982-83 to \$35.0 million in 1983-84 and \$20.0 million in 1987-88.

In February, 1981, the Governor introduced a plan for transition to a private retail liquor system in Pennsylvania.

The plan proposes to transfer all retail off premise liquor sales to the private sector while maintaining State control of wholesale sales, thus assuring adequate controls and maintenance of Commonwealth revenues from the sale of liquor.

The Governor's proposal to transfer retail bottle sales to private enterprise has resulted in active legislative consideration of major revisions to liquor control in Pennsylvania.

# Department of Military Affairs

The Department of Military Affairs provides organized combat-ready units, both Army and Air National Guard, for call to Federal duty in the event of national emergency and to State duty in time of disaster or civil disorder. Their duties are to protect the lives and property of the people of Pennsylvania; preserve peace, order and public safety; and administer the laws that provide for the well-being of Pennsylvania veterans and their dependents.

The Department of Military Affairs consists of the Adjutant General and the State Armory Board, the State Veterans' Commission, the Soldiers and Sailors Home at Erie, and the Veterans Home at Hollidaysburg.

# DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

## Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 8,570	\$ 9,423	\$10,030
American Battle Monuments .....	5	3	3
Armory Maintenance and Repair .....	494	500	500
Subtotal .....	\$ 9,069	\$ 9,926	\$10,533
<b>Institutional</b>			
Veterans Homes .....	\$ 5,073	\$ 8,361	\$ 9,598
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Education of Veterans Children .....	\$ 41	\$ 66	\$ 75
Education — National Guard .....	201	250	250
Veterans Assistance .....	614	675	750
Blind Veterans Pension .....	195	186	186
National Guard Pension .....	18	20	20
Subtotal .....	\$ 1,069	\$ 1,197	\$ 1,281
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	\$15,211	\$19,484	\$21,412
Federal Funds .....	\$ 1,075	\$ 2,009	\$ 1,841
Other Funds .....	1,321	2,438	2,784
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	\$17,607	\$23,931	\$26,037

**General Government**

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 8,570	\$ 9,423	\$10,030
Federal Funds .....	289	854	125
Other Funds .....	149	132	113
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 9,008</b>	<b>\$10,409</b>	<b>\$10,268</b>

Provides the administrative and overhead systems for the various substantive National Guard and veterans' programs. Maintains a statewide warning communications network, an armory system, and training program for National Guardsmen. Assists veterans and their dependents in obtaining benefits due them under State and Federal laws by coordinating all matters relating to veterans' affairs. Distributes the grants described in the "Grants and Subsidies" section.

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 8,570	\$ 9,423	\$10,030
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
National Guard — Maintenance Facilities and Training Sites .....	158	300	125
CETA Title IIB — Services to Veterans .....	131	204	.....
CETA — Veterans Outreach and Assistance Centers .....	.....	350	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Rental of Armories and Other Facilities .....	135	114	100
Reimbursement Services Provided Lt. Governor's Mansion .....	14	18	13
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 9,008</b>	<b>\$10,409</b>	<b>\$10,268</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**MILITARY AFFAIRS**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>American Battle Monuments Maintenance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ 3

Provides for routine maintenance and caretaking of grounds in foreign lands where American battle monuments are located.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
American Battle Monuments .....	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Armory Maintenance and Repair</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 494	\$ 500	\$ 500

Provides for maintenance and repair work within the statewide armory system.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Armory Maintenance and Repair .....	<u>\$ 494</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>

**Institutional**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>State Veterans Homes</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 5,073	\$ 8,361	\$ 9,598
Federal Funds .....	786	1,155	1,716
Other Funds .....	1,172	2,306	2,671
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 7,031</b>	<b>\$11,822</b>	<b>\$13,985</b>

Provides for the operation of the Soldiers and Sailors Home at Erie and the Veterans Home at Hollidaysburg, including domiciliary and nursing care for indigent, invalid or disabled Pennsylvania veterans. Skilled nursing care and related medical services, supportive personal care and individual services are provided for residents.

The institutional populations for the prior, current and upcoming years are:

Institution	Projected Oct. 1983 Capacity	Population Oct. 1981	Population Oct. 1982	Projected Population Oct. 1983	Projected Percent Capacity
Soldiers and Sailors Home .....	175	123	121	150	86%
Hollidaysburg Veterans Home .....	381	108	172	381	100%

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Institution</b>			
<b>Soldiers and Sailors Home</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,837	\$ 2,169	\$ 2,383
Federal Funds .....	476	495	495
Other Funds .....	674	600	670
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,987</b>	<b>\$ 3,264</b>	<b>\$ 3,548</b>
<b>Hollidaysburg Veterans Home</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,236	\$ 6,192	\$ 7,215
Federal Funds .....	310	660	1,221
Other Funds .....	498	1,706	2,001
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 4,044</b>	<b>\$ 8,558</b>	<b>\$10,437</b>

**GENERAL FUND****MILITARY AFFAIRS**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Veterans Homes .....	\$ 5,073	\$ 8,361	\$ 9,598
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Domiciliary and Nursing Home Care Reimbursements ..	786	1,155	1,716
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Aid and Attendance Payments for Nursing Care			
Patients .....	267	437	507
Residents Fees .....	905	1,869	2,164
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 7,031</u>	<u>\$11,822</u>	<u>\$13,985</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Education Benefits</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 242	\$ 316	\$ 325

Provides a maximum grant of \$40 per credit to qualified Pennsylvania National Guard enrolled in an approved Pennsylvania institution of higher learning, in accordance with Act 152 of 1980. Also provides grants of \$200 per semester to children of deceased or disabled veterans to attend institutions of higher learning within the Commonwealth which are approved by the State Veterans Commission.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Education of Veterans Children .....	\$ 41	\$ 66	\$ 75
Education — National Guard .....	201	250	250
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 242</u>	<u>\$ 316</u>	<u>\$ 325</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Veterans Compensation and Assistance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 809	\$ 861	\$ 936

Provides temporary assistance to veterans who are in need of financial support. Funds for food, clothing, fuel and shelter are made available for a period of up to three months. Grants pensions of \$50 a month to Pennsylvania veterans, who while performing active military service, suffered disease or injury which resulted in functional blindness.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Veterans Assistance .....	\$ 614	\$ 675	\$ 750
Blind Veterans Pension .....	195	186	186
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 809</u>	<u>\$ 861</u>	<u>\$ 936</u>

**GENERAL FUND****MILITARY AFFAIRS**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>National Guard Pension</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 18	\$ 20	\$ 20

Provides pension payments to the family of any soldier of the Pennsylvania National Guard who died of injuries or was killed in the line of duty while in active service under order of the Governor.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
National Guard Pension .....	<u>\$ 18</u>	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$ 20</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 1,365	\$ 1,684	\$ 1,801	\$ 1,861	\$ 1,935	\$ 2,012	\$ 2,093
<b>Physical Health Treatment</b> . . . . .	5,073	8,361	9,598	9,982	11,381	11,836	12,310
Domiciliary and Nursing Home Care . . . . .	5,073	8,361	9,598	9,982	11,381	11,836	12,310
<b>Maintenance of Public Order</b> . . . . .	7,390	7,867	7,730	8,262	8,551	9,101	9,413
Disaster Assistance . . . . .	7,390	7,867	7,730	8,262	8,551	9,101	9,413
<b>Compensation</b> . . . . .	1,383	1,572	2,283	2,371	2,463	2,554	2,652
Compensation and Assistance . . . . .	1,383	1,572	2,283	2,371	2,463	2,554	2,652
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$15,211</u>	<u>\$19,484</u>	<u>\$21,412</u>	<u>\$22,476</u>	<u>\$24,330</u>	<u>\$25,503</u>	<u>\$26,468</u>

**General Administration and Support**

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$1,365</u>	<u>\$1,684</u>	<u>\$1,801</u>	<u>\$1,861</u>	<u>\$1,935</u>	<u>\$2,012</u>	<u>\$2,093</u>

**Program Analysis:**

General Administration and Support provides for the administrative and overhead systems which support the operations of programs necessary for the achievement of Commonwealth and Agency objectives. The success or failure of these supportive efforts can only be indirectly

reflected by the effectiveness of the activities they support within the Department of Military Affairs. A primary concern is to minimize these administrative costs in relation to the costs of provided services.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$1,360	\$1,681	\$1,798	\$1,858	\$1,932	\$2,009	\$2,090
American Battle Monuments .....	5	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$1,365</u>	<u>\$1,684</u>	<u>\$1,801</u>	<u>\$1,861</u>	<u>\$1,935</u>	<u>\$2,012</u>	<u>\$2,093</u>

**Domiciliary and Nursing Home Care**

OBJECTIVE: To provide skilled nursing and domiciliary care for veterans.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 5,073	\$ 8,361	\$ 9,598	\$ 9,982	\$11,381	\$11,836	\$12,310
Federal Funds .....	786	1,155	1,716	1,801	2,324	2,415	2,510
Other Funds .....	1,172	2,306	2,671	2,778	4,110	4,356	4,530
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 7,031</b>	<b>\$11,822</b>	<b>\$13,985</b>	<b>\$14,561</b>	<b>\$17,815</b>	<b>\$18,607</b>	<b>\$19,350</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Veterans in Pennsylvania .....	1,720,000	1,720,000	1,720,000	1,720,000	1,720,000	1,720,000	1,720,000
Capacity of Pennsylvania veterans homes:							
Soldiers and Sailors Home .....	133	175	175	175	175	175	175
Hollidaysburg Veterans Home .....	108	381	381	381	600	600	600
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>775</b>
Skilled nursing care days .....	40,067	83,314	97,418	97,418	174,744	174,744	174,744
Domiciliary care days .....	46,467	69,280	95,302	95,302	95,302	95,302	95,302

**Program Analysis:**

The Department of Military Affairs is legally mandated to provide skilled nursing and domiciliary care for veterans who are disabled, indigent or in need of care. There are currently two veterans homes providing such care: the Soldiers and Sailors Home in Erie and the Veterans Home at Hollidaysburg. The program receives assistance from the Federal Government: \$6.35 per patient day for domiciliary care, \$12.10 per patient day for nursing home care, and \$6.00 per day for aid-in-attendance given directly to the patient. In addition, residents pay a maintenance fee to help offset the costs of services rendered to them.

The recent expansion and renovations at Erie have resulted in a 175 bed facility and the provision of space for increased rehabilitation and therapy services. Increased staff has also been hired to provide these increased services. The facility now provides 75 nursing care beds and

100 nursing care beds.

The facility at Hollidaysburg is now providing both domiciliary and nursing care services for 381 veterans. With the capital budget project and other renovations, this facility is projected to operate with a total capacity of 600 beds in 1985-86, depending on a final space utilization plan and completion of the construction program.

This budget recommends \$70,000 for a feasibility study concerning possible establishment of a third veterans home in Southeastern Pennsylvania.

The projected measures for nursing and domiciliary care days are based on capacity rather than actual population and the increases in future years reflect the completions of Rush, Neal and Summer Halls at Hollidaysburg and the completed renovations at Erie.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Veterans Homes .....	\$ 5,073	\$ 8,361	\$ 9,598	\$ 9,982	\$11,381	\$11,836	\$12,310

**Disaster Assistance**

OBJECTIVE: To achieve and maintain a readiness capability in units of the Pennsylvania National Guard for quick and effective response to State or Federal mobilization.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 7,390	\$ 7,867	\$ 7,730	\$ 8,262	\$ 8,551.	\$ 9,101	\$ 9,413
Federal Funds .....	158	300	125	125	125	125	125
Other Funds .....	149	132	113	113	113	113	113
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 7,697</b>	<b>\$ 8,299</b>	<b>\$ 7,968</b>	<b>\$ 8,500</b>	<b>\$ 8,789</b>	<b>\$ 9,339</b>	<b>\$ 9,651</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Operating facilities .....	539	540	540	540	540	540	540
Pennsylvania National Guard Personnel .....	22,577	22,577	22,600	22,600	22,600	22,600	22,600
Federally recognized units of Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard .....	238	238	238	238	238	238	238
Units maintaining satisfactory annual general inspection and training ratings ..	238	238	238	238	238	238	238

**Program Analysis:**

This program provides for the administrative, logistical and training support necessary for the Pennsylvania National Guard to maintain the requisite readiness capability to serve during emergencies. Such emergencies may result in full or partial mobilization of the Pennsylvania National Guard for State service in the Commonwealth, or Federal service anywhere in the world. Costs for military equipment and supplies and training, such as monthly training assemblies and 15 days annual training, are funded 100 percent by the Federal Government. The Commonwealth is responsible for providing for the operation, maintenance and repair of the armories.

The readiness capability of Pennsylvania National Guard units is evaluated according to established Federal inspection and training standards. Of great concern is to have the Pennsylvania National Guard in top readiness condition in order to perform its State and Federal missions. The training of personnel is directly dependent upon the adequacy of the operation, maintenance and

repair of Air National Guard bases and installations and numerous Army National Guard armories and support facilities. To provide a quicker and more effective response to State or Federal mobilization, funds have been provided to establish an emergency operation center to tie in to appropriate agencies in times of statewide emergency.

Included within this program are those activities essential to operate a network of 104 community armories which serve as training locations for the National Guard units. These armories may also be utilized as mass care centers for disaster victims, and to provide meeting and recreational facilities for local civic and youth organizations.

The majority of the 104 armories to be supported under this program had not been maintained adequately over the years and had deteriorated with essential maintenance and repair projects being deferred from year to year. However, over the last several years, \$500,000 has been provided each year to reduce this backlog of essential maintenance

**Disaster Assistance (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

and repair. This budget provides a similar amount in 1983-84 for continuation of this program. Restoration of the armories is particularly important so that the life of these structures can be extended and the costs of new

construction avoided. This will continue the attempt to reduce the backlog to manageable proportions. Additionally, funds have been provided for emergency repairs, and utility cost increases at the armories.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$6,896	\$7,367	\$7,230	\$7,512	\$7,801	\$8,101	\$8,413
Armory Maintenance and Repair . . . . .	494	500	500	750	750	1,000	1,000
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$7,390</u>	<u>\$7,867</u>	<u>\$7,730</u>	<u>\$8,262</u>	<u>\$8,551</u>	<u>\$9,101</u>	<u>\$9,413</u>

**Compensation and Assistance**

OBJECTIVE: To provide advisory and financial assistance to eligible Pennsylvania veterans, National Guardsmen and their dependents.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$1,383	\$1,572	\$2,283	\$2,371	\$2,463	\$2,554	\$2,652
Federal Funds .....	131	554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$1,514</b>	<b>\$2,126</b>	<b>\$2,283</b>	<b>\$2,371</b>	<b>\$2,463</b>	<b>\$2,554</b>	<b>\$2,652</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Veterans in Pennsylvania .....	1,720,000	1,720,000	1,720,000	1,720,000	1,720,000	1,720,000	1,720,000
Veterans and dependents assisted .....	10,362	13,000	15,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Blind veterans .....	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Blind veterans assisted .....	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Students receiving financial aid .....	80	165	215	215	220	220	220
Students completing courses of instruction.	30	80	90	90	100	100	100
Pennsylvania National Guard personnel/ receiving student aid .....	684	750	750	750	750	750	750

**Program Analysis:**

The Department of Military Affairs administers several aid programs within this subcategory.

**Veterans Assistance** — Temporary financial assistance is provided for eligible veterans, widows, widowers and dependents who are in need of financial assistance. Financial assistance is authorized for food, fuel, shelter and clothing and is limited to a period not exceeding three months. During fiscal year 1981-82 there were 10,362 veterans and their dependents assisted under this program. Contrary to past years more single veterans participated in the program and consequently the total of individuals assisted within the available level of funding is reduced.

**Blind Veterans Pension** — This program provides pensions of \$100 per month for those Pennsylvania veterans who incurred functional blindness while performing active military service.

**National Guard Pensions** — This program is responsible for the payment of a pension to guardsmen, widows and dependent families. A National Guardsman who is

injured or otherwise disabled, or dies as a result of injuries or other disability received or contracted while performing duty in active service of the Commonwealth or in the performance of other State Military Duty under competent order or authority, is eligible. Act 225 of 1980 provided for an increase in the monthly pension paid to dependents to a maximum of \$300 per month for a period of ten years. This bill also included two new provisions: 1) in the case of minor children of a deceased member, the pension shall be paid until the minor child reaches 18 years of age; and 2) a tuition credit of 50 percent at all state-owned colleges or universities or approved trade schools for a period not exceeding eight semesters or four years is also authorized for children of deceased guard personnel who are killed or die while on State active duty.

**Education of Children of Deceased and Disabled Veterans** — This program provides financial assistance of \$200 per semester to children of eligible deceased or 100 percent disabled veterans attending institutions of higher

Compensation and Assistance (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

learning or other schools to receive higher education and/or training within the Commonwealth. This program is separate from any scholarship program administered by the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA). During fiscal year 1981-82 there were 80 eligible veterans' children receiving the educational gratuity. It is still anticipated that there will be an increase in the number of participants in this program since the children of eligible Korean and Vietnam Conflict veterans are reaching college age. However this may be a questionable assumption as past program measures have demonstrated that

this increase has not yet occurred.

**Education — National Guard** — Act No. 152 of 1980 provides a tuition grant to certain members of the Pennsylvania National Guard who enroll in a Pennsylvania institution of higher learning, with degree-granting status as approved by the Department of Education. The grant will be one-half of the cost of the credit, with a maximum of \$40 per credit while satisfactorily enrolled, with a maximum of six credits per quarter or semester or twelve credits per year.

Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 314	\$ 375	\$1,002	\$1,042	\$1,084	\$1,127	\$1,172
Education of Veterans Children . . . . .	41	66	75	78	81	84	88
Education — National Guard . . . . .	201	250	250	260	270	281	292
Veterans Assistance . . . . .	614	675	750	780	811	844	877
Blind Veterans Pensions . . . . .	195	186	186	190	195	195	200
Payment of National Guard Pensions . . . . .	18	20	20	21	22	23	23
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$1,383</u>	<u>\$1,572</u>	<u>\$2,283</u>	<u>\$2,371</u>	<u>\$2,463</u>	<u>\$2,554</u>	<u>\$2,652</u>

# Milk Marketing Board

The Milk Marketing Board supervises, inspects and regulates the milk industry of the Commonwealth and establishes reasonable trade control and marketing practices.

**MILK MARKETING BOARD**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Transfer to Milk Marketing Board .....	\$ 891	\$ 950	\$ 950
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 891</u>	<u>\$ 950</u>	<u>\$ 950</u>
<b>Milk Marketing Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 712	\$ 766	\$ 773
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 712</u>	<u>\$ 766</u>	<u>\$ 773</u>
Other Funds .....	.....	50	.....
<b>MILK MARKETING FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 712</u>	<u>\$ 816</u>	<u>\$ 773</u>
<b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$ 891	\$ 950	\$ 950
Special Funds .....	712	766	773
Other Funds .....	.....	50	.....
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b> .....	<u>\$1,603</u>	<u>\$1,766</u>	<u>\$1,723</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Transfer to Milk Marketing Board</b>			
State Funds .....	\$891	\$950	\$950

The Milk Marketing Board is a special fund agency financed from license fees, permit fees and fines. This General Fund appropriation is made to provide sufficient funds for the Board's operations.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Transfer to Milk Marketing Board .....	<u>\$891</u>	<u>\$950</u>	<u>\$950</u>

**Milk Marketing Fund**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 712	\$ 766	\$ 773
Other Funds .....	891*	1,000*	950*
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$1,603</b>	<b>\$1,766</b>	<b>\$1,723</b>

Supervises, inspects and regulates the milk industry of the Commonwealth and establishes reasonable trade control and marketing practices.

Formulates policy; holds public hearings and subsequently issues and enforces General Marketing Orders, rules and regulation; handles all legal matters including prosecution and levying of penalties against violators of the Milk Marketing Law.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 712	\$ 766	\$ 773
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Transfer from General Fund .....	891	950	950
Security Fund .....	.....	50	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$1,603</b>	<b>\$1,766</b>	<b>\$1,723</b>

\*Other Funds includes the transfer from the General Fund which is not carried forward to the Summary by Fund and Appropriation to avoid double counting.

**MILK MARKETING BOARD**

**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Consumer Protection</b> .....	\$1,603	\$1,716	\$1,723	\$1,792	\$1,864	\$1,939	\$2,017
Regulation of Milk Industry.....	1,603	1,716	1,723	1,792	1,864	1,939	2,017
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$1,603</u>	<u>\$1,716</u>	<u>\$1,723</u>	<u>\$1,792</u>	<u>\$1,864</u>	<u>\$1,939</u>	<u>\$2,017</u>

**Regulation of Milk Industry**

OBJECTIVE: To maintain an adequate supply of wholesome fluid milk.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 891	\$ 950	\$ 950	\$1,100	\$1,175	\$1,250	\$1,325
Special Funds .....	712	766	773	692	689	689	692
Other Funds .....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
° TOTAL .....	<u>\$1,603</u>	<u>\$1,766</u>	<u>\$1,723</u>	<u>\$1,792</u>	<u>\$1,864</u>	<u>\$1,939</u>	<u>\$2,017</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Supply of fluid milk to demand for fluid milk	126%	126%	126%	126%	126%	126%	126%
Public hearings held .....	3	1	7	7	7	7	7
Licenses and permits issued .....	2,950	2,930	2,920	2,910	2,900	2,900	2,900
Dealer audits made to determine compliance with rules and regulations ..	1,987	2,010	2,010	2,010	2,010	2,010	2,010
Citations issued against license violators ...	107	115	115	115	115	115	115

**Program Analysis:**

The Milk Marketing Board works toward the accomplishment of the objective of insuring an adequate milk supply by the setting of minimum prices paid to farmers, minimum prices dealers can charge wholesale and retail customers, and minimum prices stores can charge consumers.

The regulation process is complicated by the existence of Federal Marketing Orders. The majority of Commonwealth farmers are covered by Federal Orders. Federal Orders are prices, established by Washington, which must be paid to producers. Pennsylvania's Milk Marketing Board, however, establishes prices that must be paid to producers as well as minimum prices dealers can charge wholesale and retail customers and minimum prices stores can charge consumers. The Board also has the authority to set maximum prices, but as yet this has not been done.

In areas influenced by Federal Orders, the Federal Order pricing system is adopted by the Board for minimum prices paid to producers. In these areas the Federal order producer class price and the Pennsylvania Milk Marketing Board producer class price are the same.

For the consumer, the price for milk is set in a bracketing system so that depending on the marketing area, an eighteen or twenty cent increase or decrease in the producer

price will increase or decrease the price of a gallon of standard milk two cents, a half-gallon one cent, and a quart one half cent. Much concern has been voiced regarding the price that Pennsylvania consumers must pay for milk compared with residents of other states. Price surveys have shown that in most instances prices charged by out-of-state supermarkets and convenience stores are above this State's minimum prices and also above the prevailing market price in neighboring portions of Pennsylvania.

The ratio between the supply of fluid milk to demand for fluid milk is one of the Board's key impact indicators. This ratio, based on a long-term established economic policy, assumes that when supplies of fluid milk approximate 125 percent of fluid sales a proper balance exists between supply and demand for milk. If the ratio exceeds the 125 percent level by more than eight percentage points it would alert the Board that supply is out of line with demand, calling for a review of producer and resale prices. Conversely, if the ratio drops by more than eight percentage points it would alert the Board that demand is out of line with supply and producer prices should be reviewed to provide sufficient incentive to farmers for expanded production.

In addition to price policy, the Board licenses milk dealers

**Regulation of Milk Industry (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

of various classes, milk haulers, weighers and testers. Although the number of licenses and permits issued increased in 1981-82, it is anticipated that the number of licenses and permits issued in the current and future years will decline slightly due to mergers, incorporations, etc.

The number of public hearings held will be based on market conditions during any fiscal year. During 1982-83 only one public hearing is anticipated since the Uniform System of Accounts is being revised to incorporate unit costing. The Uniform System of Accounts is a specialized accounting system for milk dealers. It details the records, data and format to be adhered to by all milk dealers.

Dealer audits are performed to determine compliance with pertinent laws and regulations. The increase in the

number of audits during 1981-82 is due to increased enforcement as a result of Act 104 of 1980.

The Board also issues citations against license violators. The increase in the number of citations can be attributed to the increase in violations uncovered by the audit staff.

The Board also administers the Milk Producers' and Cooperative Security Funds Act (Act 104 of 1980) which protects producers from losses due to failing milk dealers and processors by requiring dealers to be bonded or to make payments to a security fund based on volume. This assures that producers will be reimbursed for all milk delivered should the dealer or processor go bankrupt or otherwise default.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Transfer to Milk Marketing Fund . . . . .	<u>\$ 891</u>	<u>\$ 950</u>	<u>\$ 950</u>	<u>\$1,100</u>	<u>\$1,175</u>	<u>\$1,250</u>	<u>\$1,325</u>
<b>MILK MARKETING FUND</b>							
General Operations . . . . .	<u>\$ 712</u>	<u>\$ 766</u>	<u>\$ 773</u>	<u>\$ 692</u>	<u>\$ 689</u>	<u>\$ 689</u>	<u>\$ 692</u>

# Public Utility Commission

The Public Utility Commission insures that safe and adequate public utility services are available at fair and reasonable rates. This is accomplished through enforcement of the Public Utility Law and promulgation of regulations adopted by the Commission.

The Commission is comprised of five members appointed by the Governor with Senate confirmation.

The dollar amounts shown are not appropriations from the General Fund. The Commission receives a budgetary authorization ceiling and then bills the utilities for the amounts of the approved estimate of expenditures and expends directly from the funds collected.

**PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Federal Funds.....	\$ 306	\$ 275	\$ 275
Other Funds—Restricted Revenue .....	18,721	20,526	20,543
	<u>19,027</u>	<u>20,801</u>	<u>20,818</u>
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$19,027</u>	<u>\$20,801</u>	<u>\$20,818</u>

**General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
Federal Funds .....	\$ 306	\$ 275	\$ 275
Other Funds .....	18,721	20,526	20,543
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$19,027</u>	<u>\$20,801</u>	<u>\$20,818</u>

Protects the consumer by regulating the rates charged by the public utility companies and by developing a comprehensive, long-range plan to assure adequate utility capacity for the future. Inspects railroad grade crossings to insure compliance with safety standards.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Natural Gas Pipeline Safety .....	\$ 117	\$ 133	\$ 133
Railroad Safety .....	108	142	142
Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act .....	81	.....	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	18,721	20,526*	20,543
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$19,027</u>	<u>\$20,801</u>	<u>\$20,818</u>

\*Appropriated as follows: General Government \$5,759,000, Legal Services \$4,438,000, Rates, Research and Transportation \$5,309,000, and Investigation, Service and Enforcement \$5,020,000.

**PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION**

**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Consumer Protection</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Regulation of Public Utilities* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\*All funds are other than General or Special Funds.

## PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

### Regulation of Public Utilities

OBJECTIVE: To ensure that safe and adequate public utility services are available to the public at fair and reasonable rates.

#### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Federal Funds .....	\$ 306	\$ 275	\$ 275	\$ 275	\$ 275	\$ 275	\$ 275
Other Funds .....	18,721	20,526	20,543	21,364	22,218	23,107	24,031
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$19,027</b>	<b>\$20,801</b>	<b>\$20,818</b>	<b>\$21,639</b>	<b>\$22,493</b>	<b>\$23,382</b>	<b>\$24,306</b>

#### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Utilities regulated .....	4,641	4,785	4,837	4,889	4,991	5,043	5,095
Service Termination Mediations .....	17,451	19,230	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500
Audits conducted .....	100	110	123	129	141	147	149
Informal Consumer Complaint Investigations .....	8,458	9,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Rail safety investigations .....	52,589	51,600	51,570	51,540	51,540	51,540	51,540
Railroad and bridge crossings upgraded on order of the Commission .....	415	400	410	425	440	455	470
Rate Increases Requested (In millions) .....	\$1,223.7	\$1,296.8	\$1,376.5	\$1,460.8	\$1,549.9	\$1,644.2	\$1,744.0

#### Program Analysis:

The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission was established by the Legislature in 1937 to supervise and regulate all public utilities doing business in the Commonwealth. Its primary responsibility is to insure that safe and adequate service is available to the public at fair and reasonable rates. Supervision and regulation of the public utilities includes: establishing just and reasonable rates; providing for adequate, efficient, safe service and facilities; conducting audits, inspections, and investigations; developing energy forecasts, plans and conservation guidelines; providing consumer services; and ensuring the enforcement of, and compliance with, public utility regulations. The Commission has regulatory power over the following types of utilities: electric, gas, steam heat, water, telephone, telegraph, and sewage-collection and disposal services; common carriers transporting passengers and property by railroad, aircraft, motor carrier, boat or ferry; and transporters of certain products by pipeline.

Supplemental to its primary concern for rate regulation the Commission is empowered to establish accounting and service requirements for utilities, regulate their formation, merger and consolidations, determine whether a public utility should be permitted to discontinue service to the

public, regulate crossings of public highways by utilities and inspect utility properties, test equipment and examine all books and records of utilities.

With the enactment of Act 33 in March, 1972, the Public Utility Commission became one hundred percent utility funded. Each utility is billed in advance by the Commission for its share of an approved estimate of expenditures (budget) for the following fiscal year.

There has been a change in program measures. A new program measure, rate increases requested, has been added this year to indicate the size of the requests that the Public Utility Commission has to analyze. The measure complaints resolved has been modified to indicate the number investigated. This is really a descriptive change since the old measure seemed to indicate that all the complaints were brought to a conclusion. This may not have been the case.

The amount provided for continuance of the program is based upon analysis of existing program efforts. Using standard budget projection techniques, the agency will be able to function at the same level as last year. The amount budgeted will also provide funds for the purchase of additional computer capability.

# Department of Public Welfare

The Department of Public Welfare provides financial assistance and medical services to the economically dependent through public assistance grants and medical assistance payments; provides care, treatment and rehabilitation to the socially, mentally and physically disabled; and engages in activities, including education and research, which serve to prevent or reduce economic, social, mental and physical disabilities.

Services are provided directly through administration of program services and indirectly through programs of standard setting, regulation, supervision, licensing, grants, subsidies and purchase of services.

The public welfare system is headed by a Secretary who is served by an Advisory Public Welfare Board.

The actual delivery of welfare services is executed through regional offices, county boards of assistance and various types of institutions.

**PROGRAM REVISIONS**

**Budgeted Amounts Include the Following Program Revisions:**

Appropriation	Title	1983-84 State Funds (in thousands)
<b>Public Assistance</b>		
<b>Transportation Block Grant</b>	Public Assistance Transportation Block Grant .....	\$ 7,000

This Program Revision will offer funding to county governments beginning October 1, 1983, to provide transportation services for public assistance clients.

<b>Medical Assistance —</b>		
<b>Inpatient</b>	Hospital Cost Containment .....	\$— 110,328

This Program Revision includes provisions to limit the number of inpatient hospital days of care for which Medical Assistance payments are made and to continue the current limits on annual per diem increases.

DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$— 103,328</u>
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## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

### Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 19,446	\$ 20,392	\$ 20,234
Information Systems .....	12,812	15,318	17,798
County Administration .....	137,497	159,000	162,992
Program Accountability .....	5,758	6,503	7,016
Pennsylvania Employment Program .....	1,100	5,379	5,892
Services for the Visually Handicapped .....	2,516	2,668	2,631
Subtotal .....	\$ 179,129	\$ 209,260	\$ 216,563
<b>Institutional</b>			
Youth Development Institutions and Forestry Camps .....	\$ 27,606	\$ 29,817	\$ 31,534
State Restoration Centers .....	9,197	10,210	10,865
State General Hospitals .....	2,002	1,200	1,200
State Mental Hospitals .....	259,823	278,967	287,935
State Centers for the Mentally Retarded .....	138,708	132,000	133,055
Pennhurst — Special Master — Hearing Master .....	35	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	\$ 437,371	\$ 452,194	\$ 464,589
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Cash Assistance .....	\$ 666,248	\$ 670,626	\$ 654,206
Public Assistance — Transportation Block Grant .....	.....	.....	7,000
Medical Assistance — Outpatient .....	174,488	193,644	212,086
Medical Assistance — Inpatient .....	354,082	454,601	450,695
Long-Term Care Facilities .....	212,917	224,289	241,616
Intermediate Care Facilities — Mentally Retarded .....	20,066	24,000	26,816
Supplemental Grants — Aged, Blind and Disabled .....	56,400	57,710	58,882
Individual and Family Grants Flood Relief — June 1981 .....	50	.....	.....
Community Mental Health Services .....	82,819	88,931	92,488
Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute .....	6,138	6,200	5,900
Community Based Services — Mentally Retarded .....	50,930	56,891	60,146
Community Residential Services — Mentally Retarded .....	88,795	101,609	109,621
Training Personnel at Geriatric Homes .....	49	.....	.....
Beacon Lodge Camp — Blind Services .....	30	30	30

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Grants and Subsidies (continued)</b>			
County Child Welfare Programs .....	99,495	\$ 104,465	\$ 108,644
Day Care Services .....	15,853	16,020	16,900
Arsenal Family and Children's Center -- Pittsburgh .....	99	100	100
Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh .....	495	500	500
Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia .....	931	940	940
Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic .....	5,346	5,600	5,900
Adult Services Block Grant .....	.....	1,785	1,785
Domestic Violence and Rape Crisis .....	.....	1,500	1,560
Legal Services .....	1,237	.....	.....
Adult Services .....	110	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	<u>\$1,836,578</u>	<u>\$2,009,441</u>	<u>\$2,055,815</u>
<b>Capital Improvement</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 1,229	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 1,229</u>	.....	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$2,454,307</u>	<u>\$2,670,895</u>	<u>\$2,736,967</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$1,921,856	\$2,019,828	\$1,988,959
Other Funds .....	111,531	124,335	140,289
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$4,487,694</u>	<u>\$4,815,058</u>	<u>\$4,866,215</u>

## General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 32,258	\$ 35,710	\$ 38,032
Federal Funds .....	39,565	53,279	52,223
Other Funds .....	716	775	1,512
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 72,539</b>	<b>\$ 89,764</b>	<b>\$ 91,767</b>

Provides the administrative and support systems for the operation of the various substantive health, social and economic development programs. Directs the development and implementation of the Commonwealth health, social and economic development policies and programs.

Provides direction and overhead support for restoration centers, youth development centers, general hospitals, institutions for the retarded, institutions for the mentally ill, and information systems.

Provides overall planning and direction for a comprehensive social services system.

Promotes the reduction of ill health among Pennsylvania residents by licensing and regulating selected medical facilities, and provides direction for health programs for Pennsylvania residents who are unable to purchase adequate health care services.

Provides the overall planning and direction for individuals striving to attain and maintain a minimally acceptable level of living.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 19,446*	\$ 20,392*	\$ 20,234
Information Systems .....	12,812	15,318	17,798
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Child Welfare Services .....	2,000	2,000	1,950
Rehabilitation Services and Facilities Administration .....	640	640	640
Medical Assistance Program — Administration .....	9,500	14,507	13,010
Maintenance Assistance — Training .....	240	140	85

\*Includes the administrative funds for the Boarding Home program which was previously funded by a separate appropriation. The amounts are \$1,182,000 in 1981-82 and \$1,392,000 in 1982-83. Funding in 1983-84 will be included in the General Government Operations appropriation.

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds (continued)</b>			
<b>Federal Funds:(continued)</b>			
Social Services Block Grant — General Government . . .	\$ 5,621	\$ 6,021	\$ 6,021
Maintenance Assistance Administration . . . . .	5,700	6,259	4,500
Food Stamp Program . . . . .	1,600	1,500	1,680
Work Incentive Program — Administration . . . . .	420	355	. . . . .
CETA — General Government . . . . .	3	. . . . .	. . . . .
ESEA, Title I — Administration . . . . .	318	387	380
Developmental Disabilities Basic Support . . . . .	1,979	3,723	3,723
Planning, Delivery and Advocacy of Children's Services	12	35	. . . . .
Refugees and Persons Seeking Asylum . . . . .	126	275	275
Transportation Demonstration Grant . . . . .	33	65	. . . . .
Day Care Monitoring Demonstration Grant . . . . .	113	450	. . . . .
Children and Youth Emergency Services . . . . .	42	35	. . . . .
Long-Term Care Channeling . . . . .	586	842	842
Children and Youth Information System . . . . .	1	115	115
Child Welfare Technical Assistance . . . . .	15	61	61
Children and Youth Conference . . . . .	73	. . . . .	. . . . .
Assistance Payments Demonstration Grant . . . . .	. . . . .	152	152
Maintenance Assistance — Information Systems . . . . .	2,712	5,504	5,753
Medical Assistance — Information Systems . . . . .	5,924	7,747	10,892
Food Stamp — Information Systems . . . . .	1,000	1,281	1,060
Social Services Block Grant — Information Systems . . .	167	157	157
Child Support Enforcement — Information Systems . . .	300	314	335
Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant . . . . .	440	714	592
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement for Institutional Collections . . . . .	623	703	687
Services to Other Agencies . . . . .	93	72	99
Management Development Services . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	726
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>\$ 72,539</b>	<b>\$ 89,764</b>	<b>\$ 91,767</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>County Administration</b>			
State Funds .....	\$144,355	\$170,882	\$175,900
Federal Funds .....	169,739	182,221	177,692
Other Funds .....	309	357	346
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$314,403</b>	<b>\$353,460</b>	<b>\$353,938</b>

Provides staff to determine eligibility to receive cash grants, medical assistance and food stamps. Provides the social and employment services intended to strengthen family life and help persons realize their maximum potential for achieving self-sufficiency. Program Accountability provides staff to make collections from financially responsible relatives of recipients as well as audit various public assistance programs.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
County Administration .....	\$137,497	\$159,000	\$162,992
Program Accountability .....	5,758	6,503	7,016
Pennsylvania Employment Program .....	1,100	5,379	5,892
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Social Services Block Grant — County Administration ..	23,329	15,033	14,498
Maintenance Assistance — County Administration .....	53,221	55,788	56,019
Public Assistance — State and Local Training .....	2,426	2,249	2,113
Medical Assistance — County Administration .....	39,378	37,685	37,559
Food Stamp Program — County Administration .....	19,570	23,257	22,472
CETA II and VI — County Administration .....	54	.....	.....
Food Stamp Performance Improvement Project .....	87	222	.....
Maintenance Assistance — Program Accountability .....	1,106	1,364	1,335
Child Support Enforcement — Program Accountability ..	24,900	27,919	28,932
Food Stamps — Program Accountability .....	1,810	1,148	1,124
Medical Assistance — Program Accountability .....	448	886	744
Social Services Block Grant — Program Accountability ..	67	63	.....
Study of Court System .....	85	.....	.....
Maintenance Assistance — Pennsylvania Employment Program .....	.....	1,551	1,345
Work Incentive Program — Pennsylvania Employment Program .....	3,258	15,056	11,551
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
County Contributions — Food Stamp Plan .....	87	50	.....
CETA — Prime Sponsor .....	35	.....	.....
Child Support Incentive Receipts .....	187	220	231
Child Support Intercept Receipts .....	.....	87	115
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$314,403</b>	<b>\$353,460</b>	<b>\$353,938</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Low Income Energy Assistance Block Grant</b>			
Federal Funds.....	\$128,732	\$139,994	\$120,000

Provides funds for services to assist eligible households in meeting the costs of home energy. The amount of benefits to an eligible household varies according to income, fuel type, family size and weather region. Benefits are provided through direct payments to fuel suppliers or cash payments to those households which pay for heat in their rents. Outreach activities are conducted to ensure that eligible households are aware of available energy assistance.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Emergency Energy.....	\$ 3,857	.....	.....
Emergency Energy Conservation.....	.....	\$ 994	.....
Low-Income Energy Assistance Block Grant —			
Administration.....	8,873 <sup>(a)</sup>	15,180 <sup>(b)</sup>	\$ 12,000 <sup>(c)</sup>
Low-Income Energy Assistance Block Grant.....	116,002 <sup>(a)</sup>	123,820	108,000
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<u>\$128,732</u>	<u>\$139,994</u>	<u>\$120,000</u>

<sup>(a)</sup> Actually included in the Low-Income Energy Assistance Block Grant appropriation of \$124,875,000.

<sup>(b)</sup> Actually includes the Low-Income Energy Assistance (1982) — Administration appropriation of \$5,000,000 and the Low-Income Energy Assistance (1983) — Administration appropriation of \$10,180,000.

<sup>(c)</sup> Actually includes recommended appropriations of \$10,100,000 for the Low-Income Energy Assistance Block Grant (1983) — Administration and \$1,900,000 for Low-Income Energy Assistance Block Grant (1984) — Administration.

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Services for the Visually Handicapped</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,516	\$ 2,668	\$ 2,631
Federal Funds .....	6,727	8,138	7,503
Other Funds .....	61	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 9,304</b>	<b>\$ 10,806</b>	<b>\$ 10,134</b>

Provides remedial eye care, vocational rehabilitation for persons who are visually handicapped, grants to vocational rehabilitation agencies and funding for the operation of the six district offices for the visually handicapped.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Services for the Visually Handicapped .....	\$ 2,516	\$ 2,668	\$ 2,631
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Rehabilitation Services and Facilities for the Blind—			
Basic Support .....	4,241	4,700	4,900
Vocational Rehabilitation Services for Social Security			
Disability Beneficiaries .....	55	600	130
Social Services Block Grant—Services to the Blind .....	2,386	2,428	2,328
Vocational Rehabilitation Services for Supplemental			
Security Income Recipients .....	45	405	145
Innovative Techniques for Teaching .....	.....	5	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Local Contributions for Blind Services .....	61	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 9,304</b>	<b>\$ 10,806</b>	<b>\$ 10,134</b>

Institutional

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Youth Development Institutions and Forestry Camps</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 27,606	\$ 29,817	\$ 31,534
Federal Funds.....	2,599	2,492	2,351
Other Funds .....	19	90	90
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 30,224</b>	<b>\$ 32,399</b>	<b>\$ 33,975</b>

Maintains a system to socially rehabilitate and train youths, ages 10 to 18, committed as delinquent by the courts, to meet acceptable standards of behavior and to increase their readiness to return to school or jobs.

	Capacity Oct. 1982	Population Oct. 1981	Population Oct. 1982	Projected Population Oct. 1983	Projected Percent of Capacity
<b>Security Program</b>					
Cornwells Heights.....	82	75	84	85	104%
Loysville .....	40	41	50	50	125%
New Castle.....	82	80	91	90	110%
Waynesburg.....	8	9	9	10	125%
Camp 2 — Hickory Run.....	20	22	16	22	110%
<b>Total Security Program.....</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>111%</b>
<b>Residential Program</b>					
Cornwells Heights.....	96	93	83	91	95%
Loysville .....	72	69	72	72	100%
New Castle.....	96	95	90	90	94%
Waynesburg.....	80	59	61	70	88%
Camp 1 — Raccoon Creek.....	52	44	39	42	81%
Camp 2 — Hickory Run.....	52	53	39	42	81%
Camp 3 — Trough Creek.....	50	52	51	50	100%
<b>Total Residential Program.....</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>92%</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL PROGRAMS.....</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>98%</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Total Expenditures by Institution:</b>			
<b>YDC Cornwells Heights</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 7,218	\$ 8,132	\$ 9,394
Federal Funds .....	533	686	646
Other Funds .....	4	20	20
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 7,755</u>	<u>\$ 8,838</u>	<u>\$ 10,060</u>
<b>YDC Loysville</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 5,100	\$ 5,172	\$ 5,292
Federal Funds .....	652	596	562
Other Funds .....	5	18	18
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 5,757</u>	<u>\$ 5,786</u>	<u>\$ 5,872</u>
<b>YDC New Castle</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 7,722	\$ 8,503	\$ 8,671
Federal Funds .....	372	536	506
Other Funds .....	5	23	23
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 8,099</u>	<u>\$ 9,062</u>	<u>\$ 9,200</u>
<b>YDC Waynesburg</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,477	\$ 3,739	\$ 3,808
Federal Funds .....	172	241	228
Other Funds .....	3	12	12
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 3,652</u>	<u>\$ 3,992</u>	<u>\$ 4,048</u>
<b>Allegheny Day Treatment Center</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 169	.....	.....
Federal Funds .....	510	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 679</u>	.....	.....

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Total Expenditures by Institution:</b>			
<b>(continued)</b>			
<b>YF Camp 1—Raccoon Creek</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,018	\$ 1,086	\$ 1,112
Federal Funds .....	79	133	126
Other Funds .....	2	6	6
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,099</b>	<b>\$ 1,225</b>	<b>\$ 1,244</b>
<b>YF Camp 2—Hickory Run</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,022	\$ 2,205	\$ 2,250
Federal Funds .....	125	138	130
Other Funds .....	.....	6	6
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,147</b>	<b>\$ 2,349</b>	<b>\$ 2,386</b>
<b>YF Camp 3—Trough Creek</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 880	\$ 980	\$ 1,007
Federal Funds .....	156	162	153
Other Funds .....	.....	5	5
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,036</b>	<b>\$ 1,147</b>	<b>\$ 1,165</b>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Youth Development Institutions and Forestry Camps .....	\$ 27,606	\$ 29,817	\$ 31,534
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Social Services Block Grant—Youth Institutions .....	2,073	1,982	1,841
Food Nutrition Service .....	510	510	510
CETA II and VI Juvenile Institutions .....	16	.....	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Cafeteria Receipts .....	19	90	90
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 30,224</b>	<b>\$ 32,399</b>	<b>\$ 33,975</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>State Restoration Centers</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 9,197	\$ 10,210	\$ 10,865
Federal Funds .....	12,988	14,634	14,068
Other Funds .....	1,407	1,386	1,531
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 23,592</b>	<b>\$ 26,230</b>	<b>\$ 26,464</b>

Provides rehabilitative treatment to restore former psychiatric patients to a self-sufficient status, enabling institutionalized patients to return to the community. Provides intensive outpatient and short-term inpatient treatment services to delay or eliminate the need for extended institutional placement.

The center populations for the prior, current and upcoming years are:

	Patient Capacity Oct. 1982	Population Oct. 1981	Population Oct. 1982	Projected Population Oct. 1983	Projected Percent of Capacity Oct. 1983
<b>State Restoration Centers</b>					
Western .....	99	98	90	96	97%
South Mountain .....	892	816	761	880	99%
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>98%</b>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Institution:</b>			
<b>Western Restoration Center</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,243	\$ 1,808	\$ 1,921
Federal Funds .....	2,193	2,283	2,194
Other Funds .....	228	226	249
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,664</b>	<b>\$ 4,317</b>	<b>\$ 4,364</b>
<b>South Mountain Restoration Center</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 7,954	\$ 8,402	\$ 8,944
Federal Funds .....	10,795	12,351	11,874
Other Funds .....	1,179	1,160	1,282
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 19,928</b>	<b>\$ 21,913</b>	<b>\$ 22,100</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
State Restoration Centers .....	\$ 9,197	\$ 10,210	\$ 10,865
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Medical Assistance .....	12,988	14,634	14,068
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Cafeteria Reimbursements .....	9	11	.....
Institutional Collections .....	1,350	1,375	1,531
Miscellaneous .....	1	.....	.....
Sale of Reclaimable Materials .....	1	.....	.....
CETA — Prime Sponsors .....	46	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 23,592</b>	<b>\$ 26,230</b>	<b>\$ 26,464</b>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>State General Hospitals</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,002	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200
Federal Funds .....	46,942	52,967	54,759
Other Funds .....	26,846	28,532	29,983
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 75,790</b>	<b>\$ 82,699</b>	<b>\$ 85,942</b>

Provides hospitalization and other medical services to people in formerly depressed areas of the Commonwealth. The current trend is toward reducing financial dependency upon the Commonwealth by having the various communities assume full financial responsibility for the hospitals.

State General Hospital	Patient Capacity Oct. 1982	Population Oct. 1981	Population Oct. 1982	Projected Population Oct. 1983	Projected Percent of Capacity Oct. 1983
Ashland .....	200	138	147	152	76%
Coaldale .....	166	107	114	122	74%
Connellsville .....	66	57	39	50	76%
Hazleton .....	151	133	125	130	86%
Nanticoke .....	100	73	54	65	65%
Philipsburg .....	132	87	73	80	61%
Scranton .....	176	122	108	120	68%
Shamokin .....	72	47	46	50	69%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>72%</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Hospital:</b>			
<b>Ashland</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 325	\$ 202	\$ 202
Federal Funds .....	7,448	7,907	8,177
Other Funds .....	4,543	5,850	6,178
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 12,316</b>	<b>\$ 13,959</b>	<b>\$ 14,557</b>
<b>Coaldale</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 238	\$ 140	\$ 140
Federal Funds .....	5,654	6,302	6,518
Other Funds .....	3,132	3,236	3,591
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 9,024</b>	<b>\$ 9,678</b>	<b>\$ 10,249</b>
<b>Connellsville</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 173	\$ 98	\$ 98
Federal Funds .....	4,358	4,345	4,329
Other Funds .....	2,024	2,327	2,856
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 6,555</b>	<b>\$ 6,770</b>	<b>\$ 7,283</b>
<b>Hazleton</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 345	\$ 225	\$ 225
Federal Funds .....	6,843	8,833	9,136
Other Funds .....	5,882	6,436	6,531
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 13,070</b>	<b>\$ 15,494</b>	<b>\$ 15,892</b>
<b>Locust Mountain*</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 37	.....	.....
Federal Funds .....	951	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	324	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,312</b>	.....	.....
<b>Nanticoke</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 159	\$ 99	\$ 99
Federal Funds .....	4,006	4,706	5,003
Other Funds .....	1,842	2,010	1,832
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 6,007</b>	<b>\$ 6,815</b>	<b>\$ 6,934</b>

\*Hospital was closed October 31, 1981.

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Hospital: (continued)</b>			
<b>Philipsburg</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 248	\$ 149	\$ 149
Federal Funds .....	5,674	6,676	6,906
Other Funds .....	3,489	3,460	3,689
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 9,411</b>	<b>\$ 10,285</b>	<b>\$ 10,744</b>
<b>Scranton</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 333	\$ 194	\$ 194
Federal Funds .....	8,529	9,833	10,171
Other Funds .....	3,758	3,373	3,411
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 12,620</b>	<b>\$ 13,400</b>	<b>\$ 13,776</b>
<b>Shamokin</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 144	\$ 93	\$ 93
Federal Funds .....	3,479	4,365	4,519
Other Funds .....	1,852	1,840	1,895
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 5,475</b>	<b>\$ 6,298</b>	<b>\$ 6,507</b>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
State General Hospitals .....	\$ 2,002	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Medical Assistance at State General Hospitals .....	9,648	10,506	10,563
Medicare Services at State General Hospitals .....	37,278	42,461	44,196
CETA II and VI General Hospitals .....	16	.....	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Cafeteria Reimbursements .....	37	37	.....
Institutional Collections .....	26,490	28,415	29,900
Tuition Fees — Schools of Nursing .....	73	.....	.....
Miscellaneous .....	121	.....	.....
Coal Workers Respiratory Group .....	125	80	83
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 75,790</b>	<b>\$ 82,699</b>	<b>\$ 85,942</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Mental Health Services</b>			
<b>State Mental Hospitals</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 259,823	\$ 278,967	\$ 287,935
Federal Funds .....	92,835	108,212	92,955
Other Funds .....	30,217	35,071	35,611
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 382,875</b>	<b>\$ 422,250</b>	<b>\$ 416,501</b>

The State mental hospitals are intended to provide a therapeutic residential environment for those mentally disabled persons requiring a hospital program in the form of a multidisciplinary approach consisting of psychiatric, medical, nursing, psychological, social service, educational and therapeutic activities. The inpatient population has been decreasing since 1955.

The hospital populations for the prior, current and upcoming year are:

<b>State Mental Hospitals</b>	Patient Capacity Oct. 1982	Population Oct. 1981	Population Oct. 1982	Projected Population Oct. 1983	Projected Percent of Capacity Oct. 1983
Allentown .....	525	502	484	460	88%
Clarks Summit .....	630	621	624	583	93%
Danville .....	913	868	841	799	88%
Dixmont .....	373	312	274	261	70%
Eastern State School and Hospital .....	195	150	161	170	87%
Farview .....	225	219	205	205	91%
Harrisburg .....	487	488	471	448	92%
Haverford .....	430	394	381	362	84%
Mayview .....	1,134	1,101	1,074	1,021	90%
Norristown .....	1,305	1,255	1,257	1,194	91%
Philadelphia .....	700*	782	776	638	91%
Somerset .....	364	349	316	301	83%
Torrance .....	660	627	654	622	94%
Warren .....	861	817	824	783	91%
Wernersville .....	614	583	585	556	91%
Woodville .....	780	745	687	653	84%
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>10,196</b>	<b>9,813</b>	<b>9,614</b>	<b>9,056</b>	<b>89%</b>

\*Capacity as of January, 1983.

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Hospital:</b>			
<b>Allentown</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 14,140	\$ 14,186	\$ 14,523
Federal Funds .....	4,327	5,990	5,140
Other Funds .....	1,391	1,918	2,120
TOTAL .....	\$ 19,858	\$ 22,094	\$ 21,783
<b>Clarks Summit</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 15,578	\$ 15,611	\$ 15,993
Federal Funds .....	3,697	5,505	4,731
Other Funds .....	1,210	1,637	1,809
TOTAL .....	\$ 20,485	\$ 22,753	\$ 22,533
<b>Danville</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 14,625	\$ 15,751	\$ 16,101
Federal Funds .....	9,936	10,753	9,240
Other Funds .....	2,262	2,922	3,231
TOTAL .....	\$ 26,823	\$ 29,426	\$ 28,572
<b>Dixmont</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 8,519	\$ 8,512	\$ 8,724
Federal Funds .....	2,944	3,795	3,263
Other Funds .....	621	799	883
TOTAL .....	\$ 12,084	\$ 13,106	\$ 12,870
<b>Eastern State School and Hospital</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 6,104	\$ 4,873	\$ 5,026
Federal Funds .....	6,127	8,768	7,529
Other Funds .....	434	511	565
TOTAL .....	\$ 12,665	\$ 14,152	\$ 13,120

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Hospital:</b>			
<b>(continued)</b>			
<b>Farview</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 10,114	\$ 13,653	\$ 16,108
Federal Funds .....	17	2	2
Other Funds .....	6,646	5,569	3,050
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 16,777</u>	<u>\$ 19,224</u>	<u>\$ 19,160</u>
<b>Harrisburg</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 14,587	\$ 17,049	\$ 17,447
Federal Funds .....	3,497	4,064	3,489
Other Funds .....	1,764	1,896	2,096
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 19,848</u>	<u>\$ 23,009</u>	<u>\$ 23,032</u>
<b>Haverford</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 16,610	\$ 18,533	\$ 18,974
Federal Funds .....	3,016	3,763	3,235
Other Funds .....	1,464	1,687	1,865
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 21,090</u>	<u>\$ 23,983</u>	<u>\$ 24,074</u>
<b>Mayview</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 24,978	\$ 26,416	\$ 27,084
Federal Funds .....	12,332	14,939	12,832
Other Funds .....	2,815	2,887	3,192
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 40,125</u>	<u>\$ 44,242</u>	<u>\$ 43,108</u>
<b>Norristown</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 30,128	\$ 33,168	\$ 33,932
Federal Funds .....	12,616	12,648	10,866
Other Funds .....	3,191	4,386	4,849
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 45,935</u>	<u>\$ 50,202</u>	<u>\$ 49,647</u>
<b>Philadelphia</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 28,463	\$ 31,785	\$ 32,564
Federal Funds .....	8,051	4,772	4,109
Other Funds .....	1,927	2,313	2,561
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 38,441</u>	<u>\$ 38,870</u>	<u>\$ 39,234</u>

**GENERAL FUND****PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Hospital: (continued)</b>			
<b>Somerset</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 9,121	\$ 9,370	\$ 9,638
Federal Funds .....	1,970	3,407	2,919
Other Funds .....	661	698	771
TOTAL .....	\$ 11,752	\$ 13,475	\$ 13,328
<b>Torrance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 16,509	\$ 16,116	\$ 16,539
Federal Funds .....	6,489	8,453	7,260
Other Funds .....	1,111	1,680	1,857
TOTAL .....	\$ 24,109	\$ 26,249	\$ 25,656
<b>Warren</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 17,115	\$ 18,808	\$ 19,212
Federal Funds .....	6,163	7,457	6,405
Other Funds .....	2,190	2,761	2,996
TOTAL .....	\$ 25,468	\$ 29,026	\$ 28,613
<b>Wernersville</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 12,825	\$ 12,750	\$ 13,087
Federal Funds .....	5,094	6,957	5,977
Other Funds .....	1,000	1,555	1,719
TOTAL .....	\$ 18,919	\$ 21,262	\$ 20,783
<b>Woodville</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 20,407	\$ 22,386	\$ 22,983
Federal Funds .....	6,559	6,939	5,958
Other Funds .....	1,530	1,852	2,047
TOTAL .....	\$ 28,496	\$ 31,177	\$ 30,988

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
State Mental Hospitals .....	\$ 259,823	\$ 278,967	\$ 287,935
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
CETA II and VI .....	57	.....	.....
Hospital Improvement Grants .....	46	85	.....
Medical Assistance — State Mental Hospitals .....	81,294	88,851	75,736
Medicare Services .....	11,200	19,024	17,009
Food Nutrition Services .....	192	200	210
Library Services — Title I .....	41	10	.....
Library Services — Title III .....	1	28	.....
Medical Library Assistance Grant .....	4	.....	.....
ESEA Title I .....	.....	14	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Cafeteria Reimbursements .....	180	170	170
Canteen Reimbursements .....	243	200	.....
Sale of Reclaimable Materials .....	8	.....	.....
Institutional Collections .....	29,441	33,650	34,691
Miscellaneous Institutional Reimbursements .....	343	1,051	750
Sale of Automobiles .....	2	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 382,875</b>	<b>\$ 422,250</b>	<b>\$ 416,501</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

Mental Retardation Services	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>State Centers for the Mentally Retarded</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 138,743	\$ 132,000	\$ 133,055
Federal Funds .....	144,320	160,437	152,763
Other Funds .....	9,565	11,167	12,507
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 292,628</b>	<b>\$ 303,604</b>	<b>\$ 298,325</b>

Centers for the mentally retarded assist persons with mental retardation in achieving their maximum potential self-sufficiency through programmed care, treatment and training in a residential facility.

The center populations for the prior, current and upcoming year are:

Centers for the Mentally Retarded	Resident	Population		Projected	Projected
	Capacity Oct. 1982	Population Oct. 1981	Population Oct. 1982	Population Oct. 1983	Percent of Capacity Oct. 1983
Cresson/Altoona .....	138*	286	225	138	100%
Ebensburg .....	648	723	616	648	100%
Hamburg .....	512	592	454	454	89%
Laurelton .....	413	316	378	413	100%
Pennhurst .....	922	926	776	650	70%
Polk .....	1,241	1,275	1,215	1,165	94%
Selinsgrove .....	1,068	1,131	1,068	1,068	100%
Western .....	515*	505	493	515	100%
White Haven .....	567	633	549	560	99%
Embreeville .....	313	261	304	313	100%
Woodhaven .....	284	272	274	284	100%
Marcy .....		159			
Allentown MR Unit .....	43	40	41	43	100%
Clarks Summit MR Unit .....	52	50	49	52	100%
Harrisburg MR Unit .....		51			
Mayview MR Unit .....	120	105	109	120	100%
Philadelphia MR Unit .....	96*			96	100%
Somerset MR Unit .....	127	78	125	127	100%
Torrance MR Unit .....	94	88	94	94	100%
Wernersville MR Unit .....	49	48	46	49	100%
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>7,202</b>	<b>7,539</b>	<b>6,816</b>	<b>6,789</b>	<b>94%</b>

\*Capacity as of January, 1983.

Total Proposed Expenditures by Center:	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1983-84 Available	1984-85 Budget
<b>Cresson/Altoona</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 5,210	\$ 3,830	\$ 2,989
Federal Funds .....	6,950	4,765	3,269
Other Funds .....	301	325	275
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 12,461</b>	<b>\$ 8,920</b>	<b>\$ 6,533</b>
<b>Ebensburg</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 9,797	\$ 11,584	\$ 13,066
Federal Funds .....	13,549	14,398	14,451
Other Funds .....	530	610	764
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 23,876</b>	<b>\$ 26,592</b>	<b>\$ 28,281</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Center: (continued)</b>			
<b>Hamburg</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 8,818	\$ 9,541	\$ 10,139
Federal Funds .....	10,618	11,833	11,152
Other Funds .....	534	691	785
TOTAL .....	\$ 19,970	\$ 22,065	\$ 22,076
<b>Laurelton</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 6,773	\$ 7,100	\$ 7,654
Federal Funds .....	6,064	8,848	8,433
Other Funds .....	340	420	470
TOTAL .....	\$ 13,177	\$ 16,368	\$ 16,557
<b>Pennhurst</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 29,130	\$ 19,358	\$ 16,376
Federal Funds .....	14,840	23,414	22,563
Other Funds .....	1,088	1,349	1,514
TOTAL .....	\$ 45,058	\$ 44,121	\$ 40,453
<b>Polk</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 25,870	\$ 23,039	\$ 21,617
Federal Funds .....	21,057	28,352	27,757
Other Funds .....	2,309	2,470	2,684
TOTAL .....	\$ 49,236	\$ 53,861	\$ 52,058
<b>Selinsgrove</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 14,586	\$ 16,716	\$ 17,656
Federal Funds .....	19,525	20,733	19,523
Other Funds .....	1,374	2,176	2,468
TOTAL .....	\$ 35,485	\$ 39,625	\$ 39,647
<b>Western</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 9,588	\$ 9,470	\$ 10,319
Federal Funds .....	9,265	10,713	10,373
Other Funds .....	667	751	877
TOTAL .....	\$ 19,520	\$ 20,934	\$ 21,569
<b>White Haven</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 8,696	\$ 10,304	\$ 10,913
Federal Funds .....	12,692	12,854	12,114
Other Funds .....	893	1,052	1,167
TOTAL .....	\$ 22,281	\$ 24,210	\$ 24,194

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Center:</b>			
<b>(continued)</b>			
<b>Embreeville</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 6,892	\$ 7,071	\$ 7,515
Federal Funds .....	7,906	8,801	8,295
Other Funds .....	337	369	419
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 15,135</b>	<b>\$ 16,241</b>	<b>\$ 16,229</b>
<b>Woodhaven</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 5,759	\$ 9,188	\$ 9,701
Federal Funds .....	12,303	9,780	9,120
Other Funds .....	237	291	331
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 18,299</b>	<b>\$ 19,259</b>	<b>\$ 19,152</b>
<b>Marcy</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 5,727	.....	.....
Federal Funds .....	2,124	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	288	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 8,139</b>	.....	.....
<b>Allentown MR Unit</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 70	\$ 379	\$ 394
Federal Funds .....	601	471	443
Other Funds .....	88	77	88
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 759</b>	<b>\$ 927</b>	<b>\$ 925</b>
<b>Clarks Summit MR Unit</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 89	\$ 422	\$ 455
Federal Funds .....	793	520	489
Other Funds .....	75	88	100
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 957</b>	<b>\$ 1,030</b>	<b>\$ 1,044</b>
<b>Harrisburg MR Unit</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 743	.....	.....
Federal Funds .....	652	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	117	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,512</b>	.....	.....
<b>Mayview MR Unit</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 448	\$ 1,190	\$ 1,264
Federal Funds .....	1,814	1,477	1,390
Other Funds .....	97	132	150
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,359</b>	<b>\$ 2,799</b>	<b>\$ 2,804</b>
<b>Philadelphia MR Unit</b>			
State Funds .....	.....	\$ 450	\$ 538
Federal Funds .....	.....	550	626
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	.....	<b>\$ 1,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,164</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Center: (continued)</b>			
<b>Somerset MR Unit</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 293	\$ 1,133	\$ 1,181
Federal Funds.....	1,553	1,407	1,329
Other Funds .....	119	154	175
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,965</b>	<b>\$ 2,694</b>	<b>\$ 2,685</b>
<b>Torrance MR Unit</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 227	\$ 832	\$ 869
Federal Funds.....	1,253	1,033	978
Other Funds .....	121	134	152
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,601</b>	<b>\$ 1,999</b>	<b>\$ 1,999</b>
<b>Wernersville MR Unit</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 27	\$ 393	\$ 409
Federal Funds.....	761	488	458
Other Funds .....	50	78	88
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 838</b>	<b>\$ 959</b>	<b>\$ 955</b>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
State Centers for the Mentally Retarded.....	\$ 138,708	\$ 132,000	\$ 133,055
Pennhurst — Special Master — Hearing Master .....	35	.....	.....
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
CETA II and VI .....	45	.....	.....
Medical Assistance .....	143,635	159,649	152,133
Library Services — Title I .....	7	.....	.....
ESEA Title I.....	82	119	.....
Food Nutrition Services .....	551	600	630
Hospital Improvement Grant .....	.....	69	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Cafeteria Reimbursements .....	139	100	100
Canteen Reimbursements.....	74	175	.....
Sale of Reclaimable Materials .....	8	.....	.....
Institutional Collections .....	9,315	10,550	12,077
Miscellaneous Institutional Reimbursements .....	29	342	330
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 292,628</b>	<b>\$ 303,604</b>	<b>\$ 298,325</b>

**Grants and Subsidies**

<b>Cash Grants</b>	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
State Funds .....	\$ 666,248	\$ 670,626	\$ 654,206
Federal Funds .....	433,282	437,951	433,580
Other Funds .....	37,743	40,904	47,430
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$1,137,273</u>	<u>\$1,149,481</u>	<u>\$1,135,216</u>

The cash grants are designed to help all eligible persons obtain a decent and healthful standard of living through direct cash assistance. The grant categories are Aid to Dependent Children, State Blind Pensions and General Assistance.

<b>Source of Funds</b>	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Cash Grants .....	\$ 666,248	\$ 625,121	\$ 654,206
Cash Grants — Recommended Deficiency .....		45,505	
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Maintenance Assistance — Cash Grants .....	433,282	437,951	433,580
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Public Assistance Payments — Restitutions and Overpayments .....	12,096	11,744	12,170
Child Support Program .....	25,647	29,160	35,260
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$1,137,273</u>	<u>\$1,149,481</u>	<u>\$1,135,216</u>

<b>Public Assistance Transportation Block Grant</b>	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
State Funds .....			\$ 7,000
Federal Funds .....			4,250
<b>TOTAL</b> .....			<u>\$ 11,250</u>

The Public Assistance Transportation Block Grant provides funding to county governments to provide transportation to public assistance clients.

<b>Source of Funds:</b>	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1979-80 Actual	1980-81 Available	1981-82 Budget
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Public Assistance Transportation Block Grant .....			\$ 7,000
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Maintenance Assistance — Transportation Block Grant .....			1,573
Medical Assistance — Transportation Block Grant .....			2,677
<b>TOTAL</b> .....			<u>\$ 11,250</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Medical Assistance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 761,553	\$ 896,534	\$ 931,213
Federal Funds .....	679,419	719,590	734,810
Other Funds .....	2,450	6,051	11,279
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$1,443,422</b>	<b>\$1,622,175</b>	<b>\$1,677,302</b>

Provides all eligible persons under age 65 with physician services whenever rendered, inpatient hospital care, post hospital care, clinic services, nursing care in the home, private nursing home care, nursing care in public institutions, and services in non-State operated intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. Similar services are provided for persons over age 65 for whom such care is not already furnished under Medicare.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Medical Assistance — Outpatient .....	\$ 174,488	\$ 193,644	\$ 212,086
Medical Assistance — Inpatient .....	354,082	372,927	450,695
Medical Assistance — Inpatient — Recommended Deficiency .....	.....	81,674	.....
Long-Term Care Facilities .....	212,917	224,289	241,616
Intermediate Care Facilities — Mentally Retarded .....	20,066	24,000	26,816
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Medical Assistance — Outpatient .....	139,635	165,253	174,936
Medical Assistance — Inpatient .....	204,668	229,016	204,340
Medical Assistance — Long-Term Care .....	308,212	293,321	324,350
Medical Assistance — Intermediate Care Facilities — Mentally Retarded .....	26,904	32,000	31,184
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Medical Assistance Collections — Outpatient .....	107	95	443
Medical Assistance Collections — Inpatient .....	2,197	2,521	5,241
Medical Assistance Refunds — Inpatient .....	.....	3,300	5,300
Medical Assistance Collections — Long-Term Care .....	146	135	295
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$1,443,422</b>	<b>\$1,622,175</b>	<b>\$1,677,302</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Supplemental Grants — Aged, Blind and Disabled</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 56,400	\$ 57,710	\$ 58,882

Provides additional cash assistance to the aged, blind and disabled eligibles under the Federal Supplemental Security Income program. State assistance to these persons is necessary to maintain the level of income that existed prior to federalization and to recognize the effects of inflation on fixed minimal incomes. The Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind and Aid to the Disabled categories of assistance became a completely Federal program on January 1, 1974.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Supplemental Grants — Aged, Blind and Disabled .....	<u>\$ 56,400</u>	<u>\$ 57,710</u>	<u>\$ 58,882</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Emergency Flood Relief</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 50	.....	.....
Federal Funds .....	191	.....	.....
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 241</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

Funds are made available by the Governor, under emergency powers, to provide relief in time of natural disaster or civil disturbance. Provides essential services and facilities during periods of emergency.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Individual and Family Grants Flood Relief — June 1981 ..	\$ 50	.....	.....
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Individual and Family Grants Flood Relief — June, 1981	191	.....	.....
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 241</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

**GENERAL FUND****PUBLIC WELFARE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Community Mental Health Services</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 82,819	\$ 88,931	\$ 92,488
Federal Funds .....	10,381	20,232	22,330
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 93,200</b>	<b>\$ 109,163</b>	<b>\$ 114,818</b>

Provides services mandated by the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Act of 1966 to mentally ill persons. The Act assures the continuous provision of services to persons in need at the community level.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Community Mental Health Services .....	\$ 82,819	\$ 88,931	\$ 92,488
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services			
Block Grant .....	2,256	12,655	14,930
Social Services Block Grant—Community Mental Health			
Services .....	8,125	7,577	7,400
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 93,200</b>	<b>\$ 109,163</b>	<b>\$ 114,818</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 6,138	\$ 6,200	\$ 5,900
Other Funds .....	3	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 6,141</b>	<b>\$ 6,200</b>	<b>\$ 5,900</b>

This grant is provided to Medical College of Pennsylvania for research into the causes, treatment and prevention of mental health problems; consultation and training for mental health personnel in institutional and community programs; and for management of the Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute .....	\$ 6,138	\$ 6,200	\$ 5,900
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Institutional Collections .....	2	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Institutional Reimbursements .....	1	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 6,141</b>	<b>\$ 6,200</b>	<b>\$ 5,900</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Community Services for the Mentally Retarded</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 139,725	\$ 158,500	\$ 169,767
Federal Funds .....	8,170	7,751	9,423
Other Funds .....	75	2	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 147,970</b>	<b>\$ 166,253</b>	<b>\$ 179,190</b>

Provides services mandated by the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Act of 1966 to persons with mental retardation. The Act assures the continuous provision of services to persons in need at the community level.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Community Based Services — Mentally Retarded.....	\$ 50,930 <sup>a</sup>	\$ 56,891 <sup>b</sup>	\$ 60,146
Community Residential Services — Mentally Retarded .	88,795 <sup>a</sup>	101,609 <sup>c</sup>	109,621
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Mainstreaming Demonstration Grant .....	.....	131	175
Medical Assistance — Community Based Services . . . .	.....	.....	656
Medical Assistance — Community Residential Services .....	.....	.....	1,192
Social Services Block Grant—Community Services for the Mentally Retarded.....	8,170	7,620	7,400
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
PASS Program — Tuition and Book Fees.....	1	2	.....
Elwyn Institute — Collections .....	74	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 147,970</b>	<b>\$ 166,253</b>	<b>\$ 179,190</b>

<sup>a</sup>Actually included in Community Services for the Mentally Retarded appropriation of \$139,725,000

<sup>b</sup>Actually includes \$56,691,000 of the Community Services for the Mentally Retarded appropriation of \$133,002,000 and the Philadelphia Association for Retarded Citizens appropriation of \$200,000.

<sup>c</sup>Actually includes \$76,311,000 of the Community Services for the Mentally Retarded appropriation of \$133,002,000 and the Interim Care — MR appropriation of \$25,298,000.

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Training for Geriatric Homes</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 49	.....	.....
Federal Funds .....	149	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 198</b>	.....	.....

Provides for training nursing home personnel at geriatric homes.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Training Personnel at Geriatric Homes .....	\$ 49	.....	.....
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Medical Assistance — Training for Geriatric Homes .....	149	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 198</b>	.....	.....

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Grants for the Blind</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ 30

The Beacon Lodge Camp — Blind Services appropriation provides an opportunity for blind individuals to participate in summer recreational programs.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Beacon Lodge Camp — Blind Services .....	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>

**GENERAL FUND****PUBLIC WELFARE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>County Child Welfare Programs</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 99,495	\$ 104,465	\$ 108,644
Federal Funds .....	57,554	43,612	45,411
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 157,049</b>	<b>\$ 148,077</b>	<b>\$ 154,055</b>

Provides foster family care, services to unmarried parents and their children, adoption services, protective services, institutional and other group care. These services are provided or purchased by county child welfare agencies. Also included are funds to reimburse private facilities providing services to adjudicated youths being detained in the Commonwealth.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
County Child Welfare Programs .....	\$ 99,495	\$ 104,465	\$ 108,644
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Child Welfare Services .....	8,264	5,329	7,261
Maintenance Assistance .....	35,924	25,000	25,000
Social Services Block Grant — Child Welfare .....	11,666	11,583	11,450
Refugees and Persons Seeking Asylum .....	1,700	1,700	1,700
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 157,049</b>	<b>\$ 148,077</b>	<b>\$ 154,055</b>

**GENERAL FUND****PUBLIC WELFARE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Day Care Services</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 15,952	\$ 16,120	\$ 17,000
Federal Funds .....	46,314	44,201	42,419
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 62,266</b>	<b>\$ 60,321</b>	<b>\$ 59,419</b>

Day care service is out-of-home care provided for part of a day to children under 12 years of age of low income families whose parent(s) or caretaker(s) is working or receiving employment-related training. The primary goal of the program is to enable the parent(s) or caretaker(s) to achieve or maintain economic self-support by working. These services also promote the development of the child and provide a safe and healthful environment.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Day Care Services .....	\$ 15,853	\$ 16,020	\$ 16,900
Arsenal Family and Children's Center — Pittsburgh .....	99	100	100
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Social Services Block Grant — Day Care .....	45,967	42,419	42,419
Refugees and Persons Seeking Asylum .....	.....	500	.....
Work Incentive Program .....	136	300	.....
Community Services Block Grant — Head Start .....	211	982	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 62,266</b>	<b>\$ 60,321</b>	<b>\$ 59,419</b>

**GENERAL FUND****PUBLIC WELFARE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Medical Facilities Chronic Disease Hospitals-State Aided</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,426	\$ 1,440	\$ 1,440

Reimburses certain chronic disease hospitals for long-term treatment of indigent persons under age 65. Presently, two institutions are subsidized: Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia, and Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh .....	\$ 495	\$ 500	\$ 500
Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia .....	931	940	940
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 1,426</u>	<u>\$ 1,440</u>	<u>\$ 1,440</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Mental Health — Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 5,346	\$ 5,600	\$ 5,900

This grant helps offset the cost of research into the causes, treatment, prevention and cure of various types of nervous disorders and mental diseases and the cost of training qualified personnel needed as a result of the mounting number of persons requiring attention for mental disorders.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic .....	<u>\$ 5,346</u>	<u>\$ 5,600</u>	<u>\$ 5,900</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Social Services</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,347	\$ 3,285	\$ 3,345
Federal Funds .....	41,949	24,117	22,422
Other Funds .....	2,120		
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 45,416</b>	<b>\$ 27,402</b>	<b>\$ 25,767</b>

Provides various social services such as legal, family planning, homemaker, home health, chore, home delivered meals and protective services.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Adult Services Block Grant .....		\$ 1,785	\$ 1,785
Domestic Violence and Rape Crisis .....		1,500	1,560
Legal Services .....	\$ 1,237		
Adult Services .....	110		
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Social Services Block Grant — Adult Services .....	\$ 1,640	\$ 6,239*	\$ 5,850
Social Services Block Grant — Social Services .....	7,603	2,874	460
Social Services Block Grant — Legal Services .....	6,873	6,688*	6,688
Social Services Block Grant — Family Planning .....	4,596	4,597	4,597
Social Services Block Grant — Domestic Violence and Rape Crisis .....			1,170
Social Services Block Grant — Transfer to Aging for Social Services .....	14,765		
Social Services Block Grant — Transfer to Aging for Administration .....	845		
Refugees and Persons Seeking Asylum .....	5,551	3,500	3,500
Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant — Rape Crisis .....	76	219	157
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Local Contributions .....	2,120		
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 45,416</b>	<b>\$ 27,402</b>	<b>\$ 25,767</b>

\*Represents a portion of the \$12,927,000 appropriation for Adult Services.

**Capital Improvements**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Public Welfare Institutions</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,229	.....	.....

This provides for demolition and minor construction projects at the State Mental Hospitals, and Youth Development Centers.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	<u>\$ 1,229</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

**RESTRICTED RECEIPTS**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

**Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
Southeastern Pennsylvania Institutional Area Service Unit .....	<u>\$8,017</u>	<u>\$8,034</u>	<u>\$8,355</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 22,145	\$ 23,994	\$ 26,071	\$ 27,551	\$ 28,650	\$ 29,799	\$ 30,992
<b>Medical Programs</b> . . . . .	\$ 797,376	\$ 931,806	\$ 965,518	\$1,042,442	\$1,131,167	\$1,236,321	\$1,352,546
Medical Facilities Review . . . . .	1,266	1,448	1,248	1,270	1,308	1,359	1,415
Health Services Support and Development . . . . .	42,368	45,632	49,845	51,768	53,893	56,106	58,412
Prevention—Physical Health . . . . .	860	1,303	1,441	1,589	1,752	1,934	2,136
Screening, Diagnosis and Referral . . . . .	6,113	6,227	6,747	6,857	6,970	7,086	7,207
Outpatient Services—Physical Health . . . . .	160,280	177,263	192,084	199,475	207,151	215,123	223,401
Inpatient Hospital Services . . . . .	364,375	465,434	461,672	508,545	565,006	635,879	715,600
Long-Term Care . . . . .	222,114	234,499	252,481	272,938	295,087	318,834	344,375
<b>Mental Health</b> . . . . .	\$ 356,384	\$ 381,084	\$ 393,631	\$ 410,831	\$ 432,846	\$ 451,587	\$ 471,082
Mental Health Systems Support . . . . .	19,917	21,058	21,347	22,201	23,089	24,012	24,971
Community Services . . . . .	10,570	11,348	11,809	12,281	12,772	13,283	13,814
Acute Mental Health Services . . . . .	49,829	53,499	55,670	57,897	60,213	62,622	65,127
Rehabilitative Services . . . . .	15,100	16,212	16,870	17,545	22,438	23,336	24,269
Institutional Care (State Mental Hospitals) . . . . .	260,968	278,967	287,935	300,907	314,334	328,334	342,901
<b>Social Development of Individuals</b> . . . . .	\$ 151,014	\$ 161,047	\$ 168,205	\$ 174,563	\$ 181,481	\$ 188,638	\$ 195,924
Youth Development Services . . . . .	27,690	29,817	31,534	32,510	33,810	35,160	36,570
Family Support Services . . . . .	123,324	131,230	136,671	142,053	147,671	153,478	159,354
<b>Mental Retardation</b> . . . . .	\$ 299,832	\$ 315,856	\$ 331,113	\$ 344,633	\$ 358,417	\$ 372,753	\$ 387,660
Mental Retardation Systems Support . . . . .	11,335	12,724	13,324	13,996	14,556	15,138	15,743
Community Based Services . . . . .	40,893	45,523	48,297	50,798	52,829	54,942	57,140
Community Residential Services . . . . .	93,212	110,727	120,423	126,827	131,900	137,176	142,661
Private Intermediate Care Facilities — 16 or More Beds (ICF/MR) . . . . .	15,649	14,882	16,014	16,680	17,347	18,041	18,762
State Centers . . . . .	138,743	132,000	133,055	136,332	141,785	147,456	153,354
<b>Economic Development of the Disadvantaged and Handicapped</b> . . . . .	\$ 827,556	\$ 857,108	\$ 852,429	\$ 876,913	\$ 905,625	\$ 933,890	\$ 965,049
Income Maintenance . . . . .	827,556	857,108	852,429	876,913	905,625	933,890	965,049
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$2,454,307</u>	<u>\$2,670,895</u>	<u>\$2,736,967</u>	<u>\$2,876,933</u>	<u>\$3,038,186</u>	<u>\$3,212,988</u>	<u>\$3,403,253</u>

## General Administration and Support

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Department can be achieved.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$22,145	\$23,994	\$26,071	\$27,551	\$28,650	\$29,799	\$30,992
Federal Funds .....	26,715	38,557	38,110	39,180	40,364	41,601	42,884
Other Funds .....	716	775	1,512	1,572	1,634	1,699	1,766
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$49,576</b>	<b>\$63,326</b>	<b>\$65,693</b>	<b>\$68,303</b>	<b>\$70,648</b>	<b>\$73,099</b>	<b>\$75,642</b>

### Program Analysis:

General Administration and Support within each substantive program area provides the administrative and overhead systems which support the operations of programs necessary for the achievement of Commonwealth and department objectives.

The administrative costs for regional offices, various

commissions and advisory committees, and the central office are included in this subcategory.

A primary concern of the Commonwealth is to minimize these administrative costs in relation to the costs of provided services.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 9,333	\$ 8,676	\$ 8,273	\$ 8,626	\$ 8,970	\$ 9,329	\$ 9,702
Information Systems .....	12,812	15,318	17,798	18,925	19,680	20,470	21,290
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$22,145</b>	<b>\$23,994</b>	<b>\$26,071</b>	<b>\$27,551</b>	<b>\$28,650</b>	<b>\$29,799</b>	<b>\$30,992</b>

**Medical Facilities Review**

OBJECTIVE: To insure the quality of care given to and the safety of persons in Pennsylvania's long-term care facilities and boarding homes.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$1,266	\$1,448	\$1,248	\$1,270	\$1,308	\$1,359	\$1,415
Federal Funds.....	1,728	2,000	2,080	2,164	2,249	2,340	2,433
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$2,994</b>	<b>\$3,448</b>	<b>\$3,328</b>	<b>\$3,434</b>	<b>\$3,557</b>	<b>\$3,699</b>	<b>\$3,848</b>

**Program Analysis:**

Long-term care medical facilities are faced with the responsibility of caring for a mostly aged clientele who are both ambulatory and nonambulatory, but rarely capable of much self-preservation. These facilities must also be capable of dispensing emergency care at all times.

A prime necessity for insuring that long-term care is delivered safely and with quality is to insure that facilities providing such care are built and maintained to adequately provide such care.

This is accomplished through the inspection and certification of medical facilities which, since September, 1975, is the responsibility of the Department of Health. The Department of Welfare currently contracts with the Health Department for the performance of this function. It is the responsibility of the Health Department to schedule and conduct surveys to determine whether or not each skilled nursing home and intermediate care facility meets State and Federal requirements for participation in the Medical Assistance program. In addition, the department reviews and certifies facilities for Title VI, civil rights compliance.

The nursing care situation is complicated by Federal regulations requiring administration of Medicare and Medicaid by a single state agency. The Department of Health is the single state agency for Medicare and the Department of Public Welfare administers the Medicaid program. In order to maintain the Medicaid single state agency status, the Department of Public Welfare continues to issue provider agreements establishing stringent service program standards to those nursing facilities licensed and certified by the Department of Health.

The nursing home issue is discussed in a number of subcategories throughout this budget. The activities of the Department of Health as well as program measures reflecting this issue are discussed in the Medical Facilities Review subcategory in that department. The Nursing Home Loan Agency was created to provide inexpensive loans to upgrade existing nursing homes to come into compliance with State and Federal standards. For further information see the Industrial Development subcategory in the Department of Commerce. For further discussion of the programmatic implications, the causes and possible solutions to the nursing home problem, refer to the subcategory Long-Term Care in this department.

Personal care boarding homes provide a place to live for many elderly and mentally or physically disabled persons who require assistance beyond the basic necessities of food and shelter but who are not in need of hospitalization or nursing care. In the summer of 1979, a proposal was developed to address the care and service needs of this segment of the Commonwealth's population. In response to the proposal, the Legislature passed Act 105 which became effective July, 1980. This legislation directed the Department of Public Welfare to develop a plan and regulations for the effective monitoring of personal care boarding homes.

The plan includes a description of the goals and objectives of the licensure program and an analysis of the costs to administer the program as well as a projection of costs to operators of personal care homes for complying with the regulations. The enforcement of the regulations, as amended August, 1981, will assure safe, humane

**Medical Facilities Review (continued)****Program Analysis: (continued)**

comfortable and supportive settings for the residents of these homes. In addition, the regulations encourage providers to use the placement services of local agencies in assessing residents' needs so that necessary services and the appropriate level of care may be identified and promptly secured. As of October 31, 1982, the Department's licensing staff has visited or inspected 1,013 boarding homes since the regulations became effective.

In November 1982, a referendum was approved by the

majority of the voters, which provided \$50 million for loans to personal care boarding homes to make repairs or renovations to insure compliance with safety codes.

The Department of Labor and Industry is also involved in the personal care boarding home program. For a description of their activities, refer to the subcategory Accident Prevention in Multiple Dwellings in that department.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
County Administration . . . . .	\$ 84	\$ 56	\$ 58	\$ 60	\$ 63	\$ 65	\$ 68
General Government Operations . . . . .	1,182	1,392	1,190	1,210	1,245	1,294	1,347
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$1,266</u>	<u>\$1,448</u>	<u>\$1,248</u>	<u>\$1,270</u>	<u>\$1,308</u>	<u>\$1,359</u>	<u>\$1,415</u>

**Health Services Support and Development**

OBJECTIVE: To support a health care system in which appropriate health services are available to all who are eligible and to develop and evaluate new health delivery systems and reimbursement mechanisms that will efficiently provide high quality comprehensive care to the population.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

General Fund .....	\$ 42,368	\$ 45,632	\$ 49,845	\$ 51,768	\$ 53,893	\$ 56,106	\$ 58,412
Federal Funds .....	41,048	40,610	42,732	44,649	46,443	48,310	50,254
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 83,416</b>	<b>\$ 86,242</b>	<b>\$ 92,577</b>	<b>\$ 96,417</b>	<b>\$100,336</b>	<b>\$104,416</b>	<b>\$108,666</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Persons enrolled in health maintenance organizations or health plans .....	1,284	5,844	6,610	6,610	6,610	6,610	6,610
Nursing school graduates from State general hospital nursing schools .....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Assistance nursing care cases reviewed .....	54,873	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
Nursing care cases, alternate care placement recommended .....	1,761	1,430	550	550	550	550	550
and as a percent of all placements .....	3.2%	2.6%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Inpatient hospital care admissions .....	295,972	313,650	323,060	329,520	337,165	345,650	354,310

**Program Analysis:**

The need for health care will always exist, whereas, the emphasis of health care delivery will change depending on the perceived health care needs of the eligible population at a given point in time. Discovering these changing priorities and reorienting the health care delivery system to the resulting needs is the objective of this subcategory.

One method used by the department to achieve this objective is the review of services provided by hospitals. Previously, review rested with the Professional Standard Review Organizations (PSRO); however, the Federal government eliminated funding for this program. Because it was determined by the department that such a review should be continued, the PSRO review was replaced in February, 1982 with the Concurrent Hospital Review (CHR) system.

Under the CHR system, hospital admissions are reviewed by the medical staff of the department. The review consists of determination of the medical necessity and allowable length of stay according to the norms

established by the Hospital Utilization Project abstract. Any admission or length of stay not deemed as medically necessary is not reimbursed.

Another review function performed by the department is the federally required Long-Term Inspection of Care. The intent of this type of review is to determine the level of care necessary to support the individual's condition. Review teams consisting of professional staff visit the long-term care facilities and evaluate the care given to patients in each facility. Alternate methods of care are recommended when the present health care is not needed by the patient. The alternatives may require changing the patient care from higher (skilled) to lower (intermediate) levels of care and vice-versa. The measures nursing care cases, alternate care placement recommended and as a percent of all placements have changed significantly from that printed last year. It is anticipated that with defined criteria for level of care placement now available with the promulgation of regulations for the redefinition of skilled nursing home

## Health Services Support and Development (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

care, nursing home providers will not need to rely on nonuniform judgement in the assignment of patients to appropriate levels of care. The number of recommended alternate care placements should correspondingly decrease.

Another major initiative undertaken by the department is the monitoring of payments for the Medical Assistance program through the Medical Assistance Management Information System (MAMIS). This federally certified computer system processes and pays the bills for health care services provided to eligible Medical Assistance recipients. MAMIS also stores and retrieves data relating to services and payments, and uses the data for monitoring and analyzing program activity. This analysis provides managers with the knowledge of how well the program is running and indicates where problems may be occurring. Suspected cases of fraud, abuse and misutilization are referred for further administrative action. These actions include suspension from the Medical Assistance program, requiring restitution, or criminal action.

The department encourages private health care organizations to provide full medical services at a fixed annual fee. Such organizations are called Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO) and prepaid capitated case management systems which are paid on a monthly prospective basis. The services provided range from a regular medical check-up to extensive surgery. Since these HMO's are operating on a negotiated fixed premium, they are provided with an incentive to keep the cost of services lower. By providing an appropriate and necessary level of health care within a reasonable cost, HMO's reduce the occurrence of service utilization and generate profit for themselves.

One of the limitations on the use of HMO's has been the Federal requirement that the HMO must be federally certified under the Public Health Services Act. The Federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981

eliminated this requirement. Previously, the enrollment in private HMO's was bound by a ceiling on the number of Medicaid and Medicare beneficiaries enrolled, requiring that the enrollment contain a maximum of 50 percent Medicaid and Medicare beneficiaries and at least 50 percent of the general public. An amendment in OBRA raised the ceiling on Medicaid and Medicare enrolled recipients in private HMO's to 75 percent. In the case of public HMO's, the Secretary of Health and Human Services is authorized to waive this ceiling altogether.

According to the terms of the department's contracts, HMO's provide full services to Medical Assistance recipients until the end of the month of enrollment if they become ineligible anytime during that month. An OBRA amendment allows Federal Financial Participation (FFP) for these recipients in cases where they lose the eligibility before the minimum enrollment period. However, the FFP is provided only for that minimum enrollment period.

All of these changes serve as an incentive for HMO expansion. The measure, persons enrolled in health maintenance organizations or health plans, has changed significantly from that printed last year. The current data represent equivalent full-time members, that is, member months divided by twelve. The large increase in the number of enrolled persons between 1981-82 and 1982-83 is due to the inclusion of one new HMO in 1982-83. The enrollment of recipients in this HMO will occur throughout the two year period 1982-83 and 1983-84.

The 1982-83 Budget proposed to implement several prepaid health plan projects. The department, in cooperation with the Department of Health, planned to identify several primary health centers and hospitals to serve as a demonstration project. A waiver to conduct this demonstration project was submitted to the Federal government, but approval has not been received and the demonstration project is not in operation.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 2,089	\$ 2,213	\$ 2,431	\$ 2,528	\$ 2,629	\$ 2,734	\$ 2,843
County Administration .....	37,541	39,953	41,040	42,682	44,389	46,165	48,012
Program Accountability .....	672	992	996	1,036	1,077	1,120	1,165
Medical Assistance-Outpatient .....	2,017	2,474	5,378	5,522	5,798	6,087	6,392
Training Personnel at Geriatric Homes ..	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$42,368</b>	<b>\$45,632</b>	<b>\$49,845</b>	<b>\$51,768</b>	<b>\$53,893</b>	<b>\$56,106</b>	<b>\$58,412</b>

## Prevention—Physical Health

OBJECTIVE: To reduce the incidence of disease and promote the maintenance of good health in the eligible population by ensuring the availability of preventive health services.

## Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 860	\$ 1,303	\$ 1,441	\$ 1,589	\$ 1,752	\$ 1,934	\$ 2,136
Federal Funds .....	5,377	6,847	7,442	8,098	8,815	9,604	10,474
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 6,237</b>	<b>\$ 8,150</b>	<b>\$ 8,883</b>	<b>\$ 9,687</b>	<b>\$10,567</b>	<b>\$11,538</b>	<b>\$12,610</b>

## Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births...	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.7
Family planning medical services:							
Physician and clinic invoices .....	9,079	6,340	6,480	6,480	6,480	6,480	6,480
Drug prescriptions .....	214,727	181,720	185,645	187,500	189,400	191,300	193,200
Services by Family Planning Councils...	340,910	336,730	344,000	347,400	350,900	354,400	358,000

## Program Analysis:

The theoretical health care delivery system incorporates several stages of treatment into the sequential development of a disease. Each stage reflects the degree of intensity of the disease and the corresponding degree of medical care needed to treat the disease. The first phase of the health care delivery system is the prevention of disease. A good health care delivery system will dedicate more time, effort and money to the primary stages of health care delivery so that less suffering and reduced use of resources will occur in the more intensive stages of health care. In large part, prevention is an individual responsibility. A person's overall health is dependent on a variety of personal habits, such as smoking, eating, drinking, driving and exercise. Educating the individual to accept and understand this responsibility is part of prevention, and the Department of Health's programs play a major role in this education process.

The Department of Public Welfare's responsibility in the area of health prevention is limited to preventive medicine. With preventive medicine one of the desired impacts of the system is to reduce infant mortality. These data, which come from the Department of Health, have been updated from prior years. Infant mortality is strongly related to prenatal care. Through family planning services under the Medical Assistance program, services such as genetic

screening and counseling are being provided for persons planning families. Through such screening and counseling persons can learn of the possibilities of occurrence of genetic disease and can take appropriate action knowing the probabilities of occurrence for certain diseases and the consequences of these occurrences.

The measure family planning medical services: physician and clinic invoices is significantly reduced from that printed last year. It is assumed that this decrease could be attributed to these services being provided by family planning councils rather than being invoiced separately by physicians and clinics and that this trend will continue. The number of drug prescriptions decreases from 1981-1982 to 1982-83. Although it appears that the annualized number of drug prescriptions invoiced in 1982-83 will decrease from the 1981-82 level, the reason for this is not known. While it appears that the measure services by family planning councils decreased from 1981-82 to 1982-83, this is misleading. The 1981-82 actual includes a service utilization count for prior year claims that, previously rejected, were subsequently approved for payment. The current data presented for 1981-82 and 1982-83 in this measure is substantially less than that printed last year. This prior data was overstated and has been adjusted to more accurately reflect the current program.

Prevention—Physical Health (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Medical Assistance — Outpatient . . . . .	\$ 433	\$ 436	\$ 457	\$ 485	\$ 513	\$ 544	\$ 577
Medical Assistance — Inpatient . . . . .	427	867	984	1,104	1,239	1,390	1,559
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$ 860</u>	<u>\$1,303</u>	<u>\$1,441</u>	<u>\$1,589</u>	<u>\$1,752</u>	<u>\$1,934</u>	<u>\$2,136</u>

## Screening, Diagnosis and Referral

OBJECTIVE: To detect and diagnose diseases at the earliest possible stage of development and refer to appropriate treatment resources in order to reduce morbidity and the incidence of debilitating diseases.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 6,113	\$ 6,227	\$ 6,747	\$ 6,857	\$ 6,970	\$ 7,086	\$ 7,207
Federal Funds .....	5,325	5,473	5,989	6,093	6,201	6,312	6,428
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$11,438</b>	<b>\$11,700</b>	<b>\$12,736</b>	<b>\$12,950</b>	<b>\$13,171</b>	<b>\$13,398</b>	<b>\$13,635</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Persons eligible for Medical Assistance .....	1,162,718	1,172,100	1,185,800	1,197,600	1,209,500	1,221,300	1,233,100
Percentage of total cases screened with physical, mental or dental abnormalities.	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Cases with physical, mental or dental abnormalities referred for and receiving treatment .....	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Children eligible for screening .....	519,743	520,000	520,000	520,000	520,000	520,000	520,000
Children screened .....	150,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000
Diagnostic lab and radiological services .....	930,641	914,005	933,750	943,100	952,500	961,900	971,200

### Program Analysis:

The second phase of the health care delivery system is screening, diagnosis and referral. This type of health care serves not only as a checkpoint for the effectiveness of preventive health programs, but also as a point of detection in the early development of a disease.

The linkage between poverty and poor health has long been recognized. Almost without exception, children who live in families with incomes below the poverty level suffer from inferior health care. Nationwide surveys have shown that the children of low-income families are much more likely than higher-income children to have: teeth missing due to lack of preventive dental care; inadequate diets, failing to meet the nutritional standards for good health; defective eyesight without corrective glasses; greater number of days of illness each year; and a greater risk of dying in infancy or childhood.

To cope with the medical needs of these children the department conducts the Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) program which periodically screens and refers for treatment all eligible

children less than 21 years of age. The program is offered to families on a voluntary basis. EPSDT was developed to bring needed medical care to children who are eligible under the Medical Assistance program. The EPSDT program is designed to provide relatively inexpensive tests and observations to prevent conditions which would require costly treatment. Furthermore, the program encourages good health habits at an early age by showing the value of detecting diseases in their early stages before irreparable harm occurs, and helps to identify instances of child abuse.

During 1981-82 there were approximately 519,800 children eligible for screening. Approximately 150,000 screenings were completed during 1981-82 and it is estimated that 155,000 will be screened during 1983-84.

Another part of the Medical Assistance program provides screening and diagnostic services to all the eligible population. However, these pathological and radiological services are provided only at the request of a physician. The measure diagnostic lab and radiological services is

**Screening, Diagnosis and Referral (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

significantly different from that printed last year. The data shown previously was determined by data compiled prior to the implementation of the Medical Assistance Management Information System (MAMIS). The updated

figures reflect data compiled by MAMIS, which includes several provider groups previously not counted as providing these services. Thus the current data is not comparable to that shown previously.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
County Administration .....	\$1,647	\$1,816	\$1,901	\$1,977	\$2,056	\$2,138	\$2,224
Medical Assistance — Outpatient .....	4,466	4,411	4,846	4,880	4,914	4,948	4,983
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$6,113</u>	<u>\$6,227</u>	<u>\$6,747</u>	<u>\$6,857</u>	<u>\$6,970</u>	<u>\$7,086</u>	<u>\$7,207</u>

## Outpatient Services—Physical Health

OBJECTIVE: To assure adequate high quality outpatient health services to improve and maintain physical well-being and to avoid unnecessary inpatient care for the eligible population.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$160,280	\$177,263	\$192,084	\$199,475	\$207,151	\$215,123	\$223,401
Federal Funds .....	130,707	155,243	161,772	167,889	174,233	180,812	187,636
Other Funds .....	3,652	4,002	4,623	4,916	5,229	5,564	5,922
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$294,639</b>	<b>\$336,508</b>	<b>\$358,479</b>	<b>\$372,280</b>	<b>\$386,613</b>	<b>\$401,499</b>	<b>\$416,959</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Persons eligible for Medical Assistance . . . .	1,162,718	1,172,100	1,185,800	1,197,600	1,209,500	1,221,300	1,233,100
Routine outpatient clinic services provided .	4,491,776	4,815,950	4,919,970	4,969,170	5,018,860	5,069,050	5,119,740
Outpatient physician visits .....	3,899,859	3,875,185	3,958,900	3,998,500	4,038,500	4,078,900	4,119,600
Pharmaceutical services provided .....	12,226,090	13,235,395	13,521,280	13,656,500	13,793,100	13,931,000	14,070,300
General or ambulance transportation services .....	25,840	31,100	31,775	32,100	32,400	32,700	33,100
Home health care visits .....	202,327	236,390	241,500	243,900	246,400	248,800	251,300
State general hospitals:							
Persons receiving outpatient services . . .	140,800	148,600	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Average visits per patient .....	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
Outpatient visits .....	188,672	199,124	201,000	201,000	201,000	201,000	201,000

### Program Analysis:

The third phase of the health care delivery system includes the majority of services offered to a person who does not need 24 hour care in a health care facility. If the first and second stages of the health care delivery system are functioning optimally, many persons referred to outpatient services will require only minimal care to restore them to good health, and few will need inpatient services.

Ideally, outpatient services should be reoriented and the present program redefined so that these services function correctly in the health care delivery continuum. If the initial stages of health care delivery detect any disorders, outpatient services should be emphasized as a means of providing more intensive care than in the early stages of the health care delivery system. In addition, this stage should function as a means of eliminating unnecessary inpatient care. While some changes in this direction are

taking place, the present social and economic environment discourage the optimal performance of the first two stages of the delivery system. Thus outpatient services continue to be the most important source of nonintensive health care. At present, this program operates as the only source of primary health care for most patients and it acts as the customary initial contact point into the health care delivery system for most consumers.

Outpatient services include clinic and office care (medical, psychiatric, podiatric, chiropractic, dental, and drug and alcohol), pharmaceutical services, transportation, home health care, medical appliance and prosthetic services, and posthospital care. Currently under the Medical Assistance program the medically needy are excluded from pharmaceutical, medical appliances and prosthetic, podiatric and dental services. The medically

## Outpatient Services—Physical Health (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

needy are persons who do not receive cash assistance grants, but spend a significant portion of their income for medical expenses.

While this wide range of available services often stymies any attempt to effectively control the entire system of outpatient services, this same variety of services offers many opportunities for improving specific components of the system. Since outpatient services represent one of the larger portions of this agency's medical services expenditures, streamlining the delivery of medical care and reducing its cost can be most effected at this level of care.

In the outpatient portion of the Medical Assistance program, providers of service are primarily reimbursed on a fee for service basis. The department maintains a list (called the Medical Assistance Fee Schedule) of services that can be performed. The set fee is the maximum amount that will be paid a provider for performing a service.

The 1982-83 budget provided additional funding for increased medical, surgical and diagnostic procedures. During 1982-83 the fee schedule was revised in order to make the fee schedule more equitable among the various providers of medical services. Fees on the schedule were examined and evaluated, and many upper dollar limits were raised. New codes were added for certain procedures that

were formerly not covered by Medical Assistance, while obsolete codes were deleted.

The new fee schedule also provided for policy changes related to the kinds of services Medical Assistance will fund. For example, under the old fee schedule, a surgeon was paid for only one surgical procedure when two or more related procedures were carried out during the same operation. The new fee schedule provides for one hundred percent of the fee for the highest cost procedure and twenty-five percent of the fee for the second highest cost procedure performed.

The new schedule also provides for paying pediatricians who are called in during a high risk delivery, assistant surgeons, and for child care when the same physician delivered and later cared for the infant. The schedule also insures that no surgical procedures fee will be lower than the \$11.00 office visit fee.

The 1982-83 budget also provided additional funding for increased fees for home health care. These fees were increased from \$13.00 to \$18.00 in September, 1982. It is expected that this increase in the fee will increase the number of services provided. This increase is reflected in the program measure home health care visits.

### Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Medical Assistance — Outpatient . . . . .	\$160,033	\$177,116	\$191,933	\$199,322	\$206,996	\$214,966	\$223,242
State General Hospitals . . . . .	247	147	151	153	155	157	159
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$160,280</u>	<u>\$177,263</u>	<u>\$192,084</u>	<u>\$199,475</u>	<u>\$207,151</u>	<u>\$215,123</u>	<u>\$223,401</u>

## Inpatient Hospital Services

OBJECTIVE: To insure the availability of quality inpatient services to the eligible population in order to reduce morbidity and length of disability and to minimize time in the hospital.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$364,375	\$465,434	\$461,672	\$508,545	\$565,006	\$635,879	\$715,600
Federal Funds .....	248,304	277,295	253,784	265,797	304,819	340,642	380,927
Other Funds .....	25,498	30,446	36,344	38,205	39,192	40,208	41,256
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$638,177</b>	<b>\$773,175</b>	<b>\$751,800</b>	<b>\$812,547</b>	<b>\$909,017</b>	<b>\$1,016,729</b>	<b>\$1,137,783</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Persons eligible for Medical Assistance .....	1,162,718	1,172,100	1,185,800	1,197,600	1,209,500	1,221,300	1,233,100
Inpatient hospital care admissions .....	295,972	313,650	323,060	329,520	337,165	345,650	354,310
Average length of stay in days:							
Statewide .....	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
Medical Assistance .....	8.7	7.7	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
State general hospitals .....	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Average cost per day per hospital stay:							
Statewide .....	\$272.10	\$329.24	\$373.89	\$424.59	\$482.16	\$547.54	\$621.79
Medical Assistance .....	\$247.69	\$300.29	\$329.08	\$363.69	\$400.05	\$440.05	\$484.05
State general hospitals .....	\$306.79	\$322.14	\$338.25	\$355.16	\$372.92	\$391.57	\$411.14
Persons receiving inpatient services:							
State general hospitals .....	29,610	29,500	29,500	29,500	29,500	29,500	29,500

### Program Analysis:

Inpatient hospital care is intensive and costly in comparison to those health services described in the preceding subcategories. This subcategory includes care for Medical Assistance patients, care for any patient in State general hospitals and care provided in selected other hospitals.

The Commonwealth operates eight general hospitals and assists two chronic disease hospitals. Originally, the State general hospitals were intended to provide low cost care to patients in the coal mining regions of the State. With the advent of Medicare, Medical Assistance and third party insurers such as Blue Cross, patients are now being fully charged for using the facilities. With increasing third party support, it is anticipated that the local communities will take over the institutions and manage them with the intention of gearing the institutions to the particular needs of each area. The Commonwealth assists two chronic disease hospitals, the Children's Heart Hospital and the Home for Crippled Children, which care for chronically ill indigent patients.

Coverage is provided to eligible Medical Assistance recipients on a 24 hour basis for room, board and professional services. The Medical Assistance patient is entitled to the same quantity and standard of care as is normally furnished other patients. Initially a recipient can only be eligible for admission under Medical Assistance upon the recommendation of a physician, dentist or podiatrist. Payment will not be made for diagnostic tests unless they are necessary for the diagnosis and treatment of the same illness for which the patient was admitted. Hospital care solely for beautifying purposes, as well as admission for any experimental research, is not payable through Medical Assistance.

Inpatient statistics for Medical Assistance are shown according to parameters reported through the Medical Assistance Management Information System (MAMIS). This reporting differs from the reporting prior to MAMIS, particularly in regard to the accounting of Medicare days. This difference in accounting for Medicare days accounts for the change in length of stay and cost per day statistics

**Inpatient Hospital Services (continued)****Program Analysis: (continued)**

for Medical Assistance from that printed last year.

With the costs of hospital care rising at a far faster rate than the rate of inflation in the general economy, methods of containing medical costs continue to be examined. At the State level, the Governor has addressed this issue by establishing the Medical Care Cost Containment Task Force to study rapidly increasing health care costs and recommend solutions. Chaired by the Insurance Commissioner and including the Secretaries of the Departments of Public Welfare and Health, among others, the task force consults with a broad range of representatives from the private sector to investigate and analyze the issue of hospital cost containment. The factors contributing to hospital cost escalation, including cost increasing incentives, government regulation, allocation of bad debts, and the adequacy of reimbursement by various third party payors, are being examined. The Task Force is currently preparing its final report which will then be submitted to the Governor.

Medical Assistance payment to community general hospitals has been based historically on allowable costs as defined in Federal guidelines and policies related to Medicare reimbursements. Under this system of reasonable cost reimbursements, interim payments to Pennsylvania's Medicaid enrolled hospitals grew by an average annual increase of slightly more than 16 percent for the ten year period 1969-70 to 1979-80. In addition to this large annual increase in per diem reimbursement, the annual increase in admissions has averaged 2.5 percent over the same ten year period.

The Federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981 required that Federal Medicaid payments to the states be reduced by three percent in the 1982 Federal fiscal year, four percent in 1983 and four and one-half percent in 1984 from the amounts normally available to the states from the current formula. The 1983-84 Recommended Budget includes State funding to replace the OBRA reductions in a number of appropriations. The State Medical Assistance — Inpatient appropriation includes \$35,038,000 to offset the reduced Federal Medicaid funding due to OBRA.

Given this explosive annual growth rate in Medical Assistance community hospital expenditures and considering the changes contained in the Federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981 relating to reduced Federal Medicaid payments to states, it became necessary that some measures be taken to slow the rate of growth of Medicaid hospital reimbursements so that the

proportion of program resources devoted to hospital care did not become so large as to endanger the program integrity of providers of other medical services. The 1982-83 budget contained a program revision including several cost containment measures designed to accomplish a deceleration in the rate of growth of hospital expenditures.

Included in this proposal was the elimination of Periodic Interim Payments and the implementation of Concurrent Hospital Review (CHR). Both of these initiatives have been implemented. The objectives of the CHR process are: to assure that admissions are compensable; to control excessive lengths of stay; to prevent payment denials to hospitals and physicians; and to control costs related to inpatient care. From February 1, 1982 when the program began to June 30, 1982, CHR has denied 3,590 days for admissions and 7,262 days for extension of stay requests.

The 1982-83 program revision also proposed adopting short-term acute care standards for utilization review practice applied to private psychiatric hospitals in the Medical Assistance program. Implementation of this revision has been blocked by the Federal government pending the submission of additional justification for amendment of the State plan.

Prior to 1981, Federal law required that hospitals be reimbursed for their actual allowable costs of providing care to Medical Assistance recipients. Since all reasonable costs were reimbursed, there was little incentive for hospitals to contain costs. In conjunction with the reduction of Federal Medicaid payments, OBRA includes provisions allowing states more flexibility in their methods of reimbursement for hospital services. In light of this, the 1982-83 budget proposed to limit interim per diems (the tentative payment to the facility until such time as actual costs can be determined) and final audited costs to a maximum of eight percent on a facility by facility basis over the amounts established at the end of fiscal 1981-82. This ceiling was increased to 10 percent by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act of 1982. In fact, hospital interim rates increased by an average of over 20 percent from June, 1981 to June, 1982 prior to the ceilings being imposed.

The department has published final regulations, retroactive to July 1, 1982, providing that a hospital's interim per diem rate may not exceed by more than ten percent the hospital's average interim per diem rate for the preceding fiscal year. Federal regulations require that methods and standards used to determine payment rates for hospitals take into account hospitals that serve a

## Inpatient Hospital Services (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

disproportionate number of low income patients with special needs. To comply with this requirement the department has established criteria which identify hospitals that serve a disproportionate number of low income patients. Regular hospitals are defined as those that do not meet these criteria. If a hospital meets the criteria, its final audited per diem rate would be allowed to rise to 10.5 percent over the 1981-82 per diem rate. If a hospital does not meet the criteria, the final audited per diem rate would be limited to an increase of 9.8 percent.

In addition, the department has excluded certain depreciation and interest costs from the limits established in the regulations. Criteria have been established to identify the hospitals and the costs that will be allowed under this provision. The exclusion of these depreciation and interest costs will be made only at time of audit and not during the interim rate payment process.

Even with these changes, costs continue to escalate

rapidly in this program. For this reason, additional cost containment actions are being recommended to be implemented July 1, 1983. These include the continuation of the current 10 percent ceiling on increases in interim per diems, and limiting the number of inpatient hospital days for which payment will be made. For further discussion, refer to the Program Revision following this subcategory.

The Medical Recovery unit in the Bureau of Claims Settlement in the Department of Public Welfare is responsible for collecting third party resources available to Medical Assistance recipients for the payment of medical services and to recover monies erroneously paid to or fraudulently claimed by providers of medical services. These collections offset the State fund requirements of the Medical Assistance program. In 1982-83, additional State funding was provided to expand this program. Additional State funding is provided in 1983-84 to cover the annualized costs of this initiative.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Medical Assistance-Inpatient . . . . .	\$353,655	\$453,734	\$449,711	\$496,691	\$553,059	\$623,837	\$703,462
Medical Assistance-Outpatient . . . . .	7,539	9,207	9,472	9,567	9,662	9,759	9,857
State General Hospitals . . . . .	1,755	1,053	1,049	847	845	843	841
Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh . . . . .	495	500	500	500	500	500	500
Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia . . . . .	931	940	940	940	940	940	940
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$364,375</b>	<b>\$465,434</b>	<b>\$461,672</b>	<b>\$508,545</b>	<b>\$565,006</b>	<b>\$635,879</b>	<b>\$715,600</b>

**Inpatient Hospital Services  
Program Revision: Hospital Cost Containment**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....			\$-110,328	\$-153,254	\$-199,723	\$-247,505	\$-304,985
Federal Funds .....			-60,987	-95,046	-110,141	-136,648	-168,545
<b>TOTAL .....</b>			<b>\$-171,315</b>	<b>\$-248,300</b>	<b>\$-309,864</b>	<b>\$-384,153</b>	<b>\$-473,530</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Average length of stay in days:</b>							
Medical Assistance							
Current .....	8.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
<b>Program Revision .....</b>			<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Average cost per hospital day:</b>							
Medical Assistance							
Current .....	\$247.69	\$300.29	\$339.37	\$385.38	\$437.64	\$496.99	\$564.38
<b>Program Revision .....</b>			<b>\$329.08</b>	<b>\$363.69</b>	<b>\$400.05</b>	<b>\$440.05</b>	<b>\$484.05</b>
<b>Inpatient hospital days of care:</b>							
Medical Assistance							
Current .....	2,574,956	2,415,105	2,487,585	2,537,337	2,588,084	2,639,845	2,692,642
<b>Program Revision .....</b>			<b>2,044,778</b>	<b>2,005,968</b>	<b>2,056,715</b>	<b>2,108,476</b>	<b>2,161,273</b>

**Program Analysis:**

Medical Assistance payments to community general hospitals have increased at an average annual rate of more than 16 percent for the ten year period 1969-70 through 1979-80. These large annual increases in hospital per diem costs result primarily from the method used to reimburse hospital providers, that is, allowable costs as defined in guidelines and policies related to Medicare cost finding principles. This method of reimbursement provides no incentive to hospitals to contain costs. In 1969-70, the average interim reimbursement was \$48.79 per day; in 1982-83 this figure is estimated to be \$300.29 per day. At the same time that per diem costs have increased so precipitously, so too has the number of Medical Assistance admissions, with the annual increase in the number of admissions averaging 2.5 percent over the ten year period. However, due to a decrease in the average length of stay, total patient days are now approximately the same as in 1969-70. The increase in per diem rates has resulted in an estimated State funding requirement of \$563.7 million in 1983-84. This represents 55.4 percent of the total estimated State fund requirement for the Medical Assistance appropriations in 1983-84.

Effective July 1, 1982, annual increases in interim per

diem rates have been limited by the department to ten percent, with audited per diem rates limited to 9.8 or 10.5 percent, depending on the client mix of the hospital. While this action has resulted in some reduction in expenditures, its effectiveness has been limited due to the fact that hospital interim rates increased by an average of 20.34 percent from June 1981 to June 1982, prior to the implementation of the ceiling. Given the growth in the cost of providing inpatient care, it is clear that additional steps must be taken to control expenditures for inpatient hospital services. Therefore it is recommended that the number of inpatient hospital days for which Medical Assistance payments are made be reduced and that the current limits on annual per diem increases be continued.

Because the department pays for each day of care a recipient receives, it is important to ensure that hospital services are provided only when necessary. Under the Concurrent Hospital Review (CHR) program every hospital admission is reviewed to ensure that the admission is compensable under Medical Assistance regulations and that the recipient requires hospitalization. If the admission is compensable and necessary, the department will approve payment. At the time of admission, the hospital's

**Inpatient Hospital Services  
Program Revision: Hospital Cost Containment (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

utilization review committee assigns an initial length of stay based on the patient's age and diagnosis. To arrive at this initial length of stay, the hospital consults a standard developed by the Hospital Utilization Project (HUP). HUP is a nonprofit, voluntary health service bureau providing electronic data processing and consultation services for the collection and management of patient care statistics.

HUP produces a statistical abstract on the length of stay of inpatient hospitalizations for the mid-Atlantic region of the United States. The data used to produce the tables represents 88 percent of all hospital discharges in Pennsylvania. The HUP table indicates the average number of days of care between the admission and discharge (length of stay) for every diagnosis, broken down by patient age. In addition, the table provides data on the average length of stay for people at the 50th, 75th and 90th percentile. For example, if the 50th percentile equals ten, it means that 50 percent of all patients of the same age group and diagnosis stayed ten days or less. If the 75th percentile equals fifteen it means that 75 percent of all like patients stayed fifteen days or less.

Presently, the department automatically approves a length of stay, if medically necessary, equal to the number of days found at the 50th percentile of HUP. When additional days are required, the hospital contacts the department and requests an extension of the approved

length of stay. There is no limit to the number of extensions that can be granted.

As a cost containment measure, beginning July 1, 1983, the department will no longer grant extensions of length of stay in excess of the number of days found at the 75th percentile. It is estimated that limiting the length of stay in this way will reduce Medical Assistance inpatient days of care by approximately 442,800 in 1983-84 and will produce State fund savings of \$98.5 million.

In addition to the reduction in the number of inpatient hospital days for which payment will be made, it is recommended that the current limits of a 10 percent increase in a hospital's interim per diem rate, and the 9.8 and 10.5 percent increase in the hospital's final audited per diem be continued in 1983-84. It is estimated that \$11.9 million in State funds will be saved by continuing the ceilings.

It is intended that these are interim cost containment measures. The Governor's Cost Containment Task Force is currently preparing its final report which will include options for long-term solutions to the problem of health care cost containment. Options which will be considered include the development of alternative delivery systems, new payment systems, and providing incentives to reduce health care costs.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Medical Assistance —							
Inpatient .....	_____	_____	\$-110,328	\$-153,254	\$-199,723	\$-247,505	\$-304,985

## Long—Term Care

OBJECTIVE: To insure the availability of high quality care in skilled nursing facilities (SNF) or intermediate care facilities (ICF) for those who do not require intensive care but cannot be maintained within a family household unit.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$222,114	\$234,499	\$252,481	\$272,938	\$295,087	\$318,834	\$344,375
Federal Funds .....	322,936	309,857	340,479	368,334	398,229	430,269	464,718
Other Funds .....	1,553	1,521	1,826	1,887	1,951	2,017	2,086
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$546,603</b>	<b>\$545,877</b>	<b>\$594,786</b>	<b>\$643,159</b>	<b>\$695,267</b>	<b>\$751,120</b>	<b>\$811,179</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Persons eligible for Medical Assistance .....	1,162,718	1,172,100	1,185,800	1,197,600	1,209,500	1,221,300	1,233,100
Average monthly number of eligible persons receiving:							
Skilled nursing care .....	30,199	26,460	13,177	13,441	13,575	13,711	13,848
Intermediate care .....	11,274	16,149	30,749	31,364	31,678	31,994	32,314
State restoration centers:							
Persons receiving skilled nursing care .....	110	170	170	170	170	170	170
Average length of stay for skilled nursing patients .....	1,490	1,490	1,490	1,490	1,490	1,490	1,490
Persons receiving intermediate care .....	719	821	821	821	821	821	821
Average length of stay for intermediate care patients .....	2,493	2,493	2,493	2,493	2,493	2,493	2,493
State general hospitals:							
Persons receiving skilled nursing care .....	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
Average length of stay for skilled nursing patients .....	808.5	808.5	808.5	808.5	808.5	808.5	808.5

### Program Analysis:

This subcategory deals specifically with the provision of skilled nursing or intermediate care to persons eligible for Medical Assistance, persons in the State restoration centers and persons in State general hospitals. Funds for mental health or mental retardation institutional patients are not reflected here.

Nursing homes certified to participate in the Medical Assistance program must provide one or both of two levels of care in accordance with established standards. The most intense level, skilled nursing care, involves skilled nursing and rehabilitation services rendered under the general direction of a licensed physician. Such services are

furnished by or under the supervision of licensed professional nursing personnel or by other professional health personnel. In addition, services are required and provided on a daily basis and as a practical matter, can only be provided on an inpatient basis. The less intense level of care, intermediate care, also involves services rendered under the direction of a licensed physician, but such services are likely to be in the nature of assisting patients who are partially self-sufficient in the activities of daily living. Therefore, these services may be administered by nonprofessional health personnel.

Skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities

**Long—Term Care (continued)****Program Analysis: (continued)**

provide services to two major categories of patients: (1) those who need temporary care in order to be restored to the community and (2) those who need continuing care on a long-term basis. The first category of patients consists most often of persons discharged from an inpatient hospital setting and requiring medical services while convalescing after intensive medical services, such as surgery. These persons may be of any age. The second category of patients consists of persons who may or may not have been in an inpatient hospital setting but who have a chronic disabling condition which would prevent them from returning to the community. Most of the persons in this category are 65 years of age or older.

In 1977, Federal auditors took exception to the definition of skilled nursing care used by the Commonwealth. Federal regulations require states to use the Medicare definition of skilled nursing care services for reimbursement purposes under the Medical Assistance program. Pennsylvania was using a definition that was slightly different than the Federal definition. In order to assure compliance with Federal regulations, and to avoid further audit exceptions, final regulations have been published, effective January 8, 1983, revising the department's definition of skilled nursing facility services for reimbursement purposes. All facilities on a statewide basis will be using the new definition of skilled care for new admissions or applicants as of January 8, 1983. Within each facility, the facility's utilization review committee will use the new criteria during its regularly scheduled utilization review of each recipient's need for skilled nursing care. Current regulations for utilization reviews require that admissions to a facility be reviewed every thirty days for the first ninety days and ongoing reviews are every ninety days thereafter. The result of allowing the new definition of skilled care to be implemented by the facility's utilization review committee is that no undue hardship will be placed on each facility to review all of the recipients within each facility simultaneously and all reviews will be completed within ninety days of the effective date of these regulations. However, if the department's inspection of care team visits a facility prior to the review of the recipients by the facility's utilization review committee, then the department's inspection of care team will make any appropriate changes.

The department's intention in revising the definition was not only to ensure compliance with Federal law, but to ensure that the department does not pay for unnecessary services. If recipients are inappropriately placed at the skilled care level rather than at the intermediate care level, the skilled services may not be available for people who are medically in need of skilled care. If it is determined that recipients who are in a skilled care facility no longer require

skilled care, then the facility may choose to transfer the recipient to an available intermediate care facility, allocate a skilled care bed as an intermediate care bed, or secure an intermediate care license from the Department of Health.

The measures average monthly number of eligible persons receiving skilled nursing care and intermediate care have changed substantially from that printed last year. Previously it was estimated that, as a result of redefinition, the distribution of skilled and intermediate care beds would be split 25 and 75 percent respectively, and that, as a result of the department not paying depreciation and interest on new beds not receiving a certificate of need by an established date, no new beds would be expected. The current measure reflects the presently estimated distribution of 30 percent skilled nursing care beds and 70 percent intermediate care beds as a result of redefinition, and also provides some increase for increased Medical Assistance occupancy within existing beds. These assumptions on the number of beds have then been converted to the average monthly number of eligible persons.

In order to facilitate the level of care changes resulting from the application of the new criteria, the department is temporarily liberalizing its reimbursement policy for nursing staff allowances beginning January 8, 1983 to December 31, 1983. This change will make the limit on the number of reimbursable nursing hours for the intermediate care level equal to the skilled care level which is 2.5 hours, plus 20 percent per day. Department of Health regulations for long-term care facilities require that an intermediate care patient receive a minimum of 2 hours per day of nursing care. The Department of Public Welfare is allowing nursing facilities the flexibility to provide from two to three hours of nursing care a day and have the cost of providing this care recognized as an allowable cost. At a minimum, each facility must provide only two hours of nursing care per day to each intermediate care patient. Nursing home ceilings for intermediate care will be increased by 6 percent for services provided from April 1, 1983 thru June 30, 1983. In addition, funding is included in 1983-84 to continue this 6 percent increase in intermediate care ceilings for services provided through December 31, 1983.

Private profit and nonprofit nursing homes and facilities operated under the County Institution District Law are reimbursed through ceilings calculated for each standard metropolitan area (SMSA) and non-SMSA within the State. Hospital based facilities and rehabilitation facilities are reimbursed based on Statewide ceilings. Nursing home ceilings were increased in July, 1982, and additional funding is included in 1983-84 to provide for increases in ceilings for services beginning July 1, 1983. In 1982-83, the measure of central tendency used to set

## Long-Term Care (continued)

## Program Analysis: (continued)

reimbursement ceilings was changed from using a weighted average to using a median. In addition, Periodic Interim Payments were discontinued.

In October, 1980, the Commonwealth was one of several states to receive a contract with the Federal Department of Health and Human Services to conduct a four year Long-Term Care Channeling Demonstration Project. The project's purpose is the investigation of various long-term care system alternatives. Philadelphia has been chosen as the demonstration site. The Philadelphia Channeling Project, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Corporation for Aging (PCA), opened intake in May, 1982, and caseload buildup is currently occurring featuring a case management function. The project will analyze the experience of its clients and look closely at: the impact of the project on the well-being of the participants; the types of services that were important to them; and the cost of these care arrangements.

Additional measures were implemented in 1982-83 which were designed to reduce the cost of providing nursing care. Payments for depreciation and interest costs related to construction of new nursing facility beds were eliminated. The department will reimburse depreciation and interest only if the facility was issued a Certificate of Need by the Department of Health on or before August 31, 1982. This change was made as a cost containment measure because the department could not continue to pay for the construction of new nursing facility beds, and at the same time, continue to adequately reimburse nursing facilities for existing beds. In addition, effective July 1, 1982 the department will reimburse one-third of the facility's current interim per diem rate on file with the department for a hospital reserve bed day. Regulations have been revised to permit facilities to make the reserved bed available to another patient during the period that the Medical Assistance recipient is hospitalized. This change in

policy creates an opportunity for the nursing facilities to receive additional income for each bed.

Funding was recommended in 1982-83 for both the Departments of Public Welfare and Aging for the phased-in implementation of a Statewide Pre-Admission Assessment program for applicants of Medical Assistance funded nursing homes and State funded residential facilities. While funding was provided for the Department of Public Welfare, no funds were appropriated for the Department of Aging and implementation of the program did not begin. State funding has again been recommended in 1983-84 in the amount of \$202,000 for the Pre-Admission Assessment program. During 1983-84, four counties will participate in a demonstration project to determine what type of organizational structure can best perform this function.

The measures relating to State restoration centers are reflective of actual data for 1981-82 and are significantly different from that printed last year. The data printed last year were incorrect. The average length of stay for both skilled and intermediate care patients has increased due to the transfer of Retreat State Hospital patients who had long histories of hospitalization. The projected numbers of persons to receive skilled and intermediate care have been increased to correspond with the bed capacity of the two restoration centers. In addition, the bed capacity for South Mountain Restoration Center has been reduced to represent licensed certified, operational beds. The capacity figure included in last year's budget for South Mountain Restoration Center exceeded this capacity and has been reduced to reflect the actual capacity. It is intended that both centers maintain an occupancy equivalent to their bed capacity. Additional State funding in the amount of \$644,000 is recommended to offset the reduction in Federal Medicaid reimbursement resulting from the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.

## Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
State Restoration Centers .....	\$ 9,197	\$ 10,210	\$ 10,865	\$ 11,319	\$ 11,771	\$ 12,242	\$ 12,731
Long-Term Care Facilities .....	212,917	224,289	241,616	261,619	283,316	306,592	331,644
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$222,114</u>	<u>\$234,499</u>	<u>\$252,481</u>	<u>\$272,938</u>	<u>\$295,087</u>	<u>\$318,834</u>	<u>\$344,375</u>

## MENTAL HEALTH CATEGORY ANALYSIS

Prior to 1966, public mental health services were traditionally provided in the State mental hospitals. With the passage of the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Act of 1966, a wide range of services were developed at the community level. This approach to service delivery minimizes the disruption of the continuity of the individual's life style.

In this budget presentation, mental health services are viewed as a continuum from least intensive to most intensive. The purpose of the continuum is to provide services as early as possible in order to avoid the necessity of long-term care and institutionalization.

The initial point of entry into the mental health services system is generally through the community services component. Crisis intervention and emergency services are utilized to identify and resolve problems soon after they occur. Other services include public education, consultation, prevention and service coordination. Problem resolution may involve referral to a more intensive community service.

If additional services are required once a problem is identified, the acute mental health services component of the system can be utilized. Services provided, ranging in increasing levels of intensity, are outpatient, partial hospitalization, and short-term inpatient services. These services are generally provided by generic agencies.

Rehabilitative services are utilized both by individuals living in the community who require specialized skill training and by patients of mental hospitals who require additional training prior to living independently in the community. Residential, vocational, and social rehabilitative services are included in this component.

The State mental hospitals are utilized by individuals who require long-term treatment and rehabilitation. This component is viewed as the most intensive.

The major goal of the mental health services system is to prevent and treat mental disability by providing services as early as possible in the least intensive setting.

Efforts are continuing to make the most efficient use of available resources and to prevent the escalation of costs in the State mental hospital program. The department is reviewing the cluster of facilities in the western region of the Commonwealth to determine methods for more effective and efficient use of resources. Progress has been made in consolidating laundry services and programming for adolescents. The department's five-year facility plan continues to provide the direction for future consolidation of services in the mental hospital component of the mental health system.

As a result of the Federal Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981, the Commonwealth assumed administrative responsibility for former Federal grants to community mental health centers. Funding is provided through the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services Block Grant which became available in October, 1981. Although this block grant does not result in an increase in funds for community services, improved coordination of services within the Commonwealth should provide the flexibility to target high priority services.

**Mental Health Systems Support**

OBJECTIVE: To maintain a system in which mental health services are available to all those in need of them and to assure the provision of a continuum of care and aftercare services for all clients as they move through the mental health service delivery system.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$19,917	\$21,058	\$21,347	\$22,201	\$23,089	\$24,012	\$24,971
Federal Funds .....	9,726	9,808	9,512	9,558	9,618	9,681	9,746
Other Funds .....	3						
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$29,646</b>	<b>\$30,864</b>	<b>\$30,859</b>	<b>\$31,759</b>	<b>\$32,707</b>	<b>\$33,693</b>	<b>\$34,717</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Persons provided mental health services in the county program .....	334,735	350,158	367,203	385,140	404,553	425,622	447,788
Total admissions to county programs .....	94,228	95,170	96,122	97,083	98,054	99,035	100,025
Cases closed in county programs .....	81,037	81,846	82,664	83,491	84,326	85,170	86,022
Population at risk .....	1,462,520	1,462,520	1,462,520	1,462,520	1,462,520	1,462,520	1,462,520
Percent at risk receiving services through the county program .....	22.9	23.9	25.1	26.3	27.7	29.1	30.6
Persons served in the county program with prior State mental hospital service .....	32,073	35,247	36,663	38,350	39,287	40,496	41,742

**Program Analysis:**

The Commonwealth's program of mental health services is provided through State operated mental hospital programs and county directed community mental health programs. Systems supports are designed to develop and maintain the entire mental health service delivery system. State-level planning and evaluation, coordination, administration, manpower development, research and demonstration serve to support and improve the total mental health delivery system. At the county level, the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Act of 1966 mandates planning, coordination and monitoring of community services.

The value underlying the Commonwealth's mental health system goals is independence. Mental health programs are on a continuum of decreasing care intensity and increasing independence. The overall goals are to prevent the occurrence of disability from mental illness and to restore persons who become mentally disabled to their maximum level of independent functioning with the least

intensive degree of intervention necessary. This approach should minimize the use of the more intensive, complicated and costly services available in the delivery system.

Attaining the mental health goals involves the interdependence of the systems support subcategory with four other subcategories. From the least intensive care and program dependence to the most intensive care and program dependence, the subcategories are Community Services, Acute Mental Health Services, Rehabilitative Services and Institutional Care.

An important factor in the monitoring and evaluation of mental health programs is the collection and reporting of quantifiable information. Data collection is accomplished through the use of the consolidated community reporting (CCR) system implemented in June, 1980, the patient/client information system (PCIS), and various special reports and surveys. Projections, in some instances, are the result of a statistical regression procedure using a five year data base.

**Mental Health Systems Support (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

Utilization of program services, represented by the measure, persons provided mental health services in the county program, is estimated to increase at an annual rate of four to six percent.

Data for the measures, total admissions to county programs and cases closed in county programs, are expected to remain relatively stable. Data for all years are estimates due to the unavailability of accurate data for the 1981-82 fiscal year. This problem will be resolved in future budget presentations.

Assessments of the population at risk, including general characteristics and location, constitute an important consideration for the development and maintenance of an adequate mental health system. Preliminary estimates indicate that approximately 1.5 million people are likely to suffer from some type of mental distress, ranging from mild anxiety to severe psychiatric disability. Data for this measure are estimated to be slightly higher than previous years. The methodology has been refined through the use of a multiple regression equation which factors in population statistics not previously used in projections. Approximately 24 percent of the estimated population at

risk are treated through the public mental health delivery system. Available estimates indicate that at least another 50 percent of the at risk population received some form of mental health service from the private mental health system and the primary health care system.

Depending on changes in their mental disability over time, individuals may need varying but continuous types of care. The Department of Public Welfare has set forth requirements for continuity of mental health care. Continuity of care has linked community program services and State mental hospital services. Admissions to State mental hospitals are processed through the county program and the county program maintains case management responsibility through discharge planning and referral after discharge.

The program measure, persons served in the county program with prior State mental hospital service, addresses the issue of continuity of care. Increases in this program measure over time will demonstrate the impact of the mental health goal of restoring individuals to community residence with ambulatory service support rather than maintaining them in total care hospital settings.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 1,113	\$ 1,386	\$ 1,408	\$ 1,464	\$ 1,523	\$ 1,584	\$ 1,647
Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute . . . . .	6,138	6,200	5,900	6,136	6,381	6,636	6,901
Community Mental Health Services . . . .	7,320	7,872	8,139	8,465	8,804	9,156	9,522
Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic .	5,346	5,600	5,900	6,136	6,381	6,636	6,901
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$19,917</u>	<u>\$21,058</u>	<u>\$21,347</u>	<u>\$22,201</u>	<u>\$23,089</u>	<u>\$24,012</u>	<u>\$24,971</u>

## Community Services — Mental Health

OBJECTIVE: To reduce the disabling effect of a mental condition by providing services to the general population including services that diminish the severity of temporary personal crisis.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$10,570	\$11,348	\$11,809	\$12,281	\$12,772	\$13,283	\$13,814
Federal Funds .....	316	1,772	1,526	1,526	1,526	1,526	1,526
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$10,886</b>	<b>\$13,120</b>	<b>\$13,335</b>	<b>\$13,807</b>	<b>\$14,298</b>	<b>\$14,809</b>	<b>\$15,340</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Persons receiving emergency and crisis intervention services as a monthly average .....	8,368	8,753	9,168	9,412	10,101	10,626	11,178
Annual contacts with mental health emergency services system .....	129,474	135,439	140,099	146,942	154,361	162,387	170,831
Facilities providing crisis intervention services .....	33	36	39	41	43	43	43

### Program Analysis:

Persons generally enter the mental health system due to the occurrence of a crisis or emergency episode in a person's life or as a result of a more gradual and progressive disability. A nonemergency situation usually results in a referral to the base service unit where evaluation of the client's service needs, referral to appropriate services, and case management are provided to insure that the client receives the required services.

Emergency services are available on a 24-hour basis to persons with a mental disability who need immediate care. Usually emergency care is needed to prevent aggressive behavior by a person toward self or others. Occasionally emergency care culminates in an involuntary commitment to an inpatient facility. Prior to commitment, the Mental Health County Administrator or delegate must determine if the person meets the definition for involuntary examination. If appropriate, the individual is examined by a physician and an involuntary commitment determination is made. Where prompt care increases a person's likelihood of stabilization from emotional distress, emergency services are available on a voluntary basis. Stay in an inpatient facility, whether voluntary or involuntary, cannot exceed 60 days of public reimbursement except in exceptional cir-

cumstances.

In addition to emergency services, some counties provide a 24-hour crisis intervention program. Crisis intervention serves those persons who use emergency services while experiencing a personal crisis that has the potential to produce deterioration of their mental stability. When the mental health system is notified of an emergency, a crisis intervention team will provide routine services such as counseling, diagnosis, evaluation and referral. In crisis intervention these services are intensified and the time span is reduced from days to hours. If further mental health services are needed, the crisis intervention program strives to match the person with an appropriate program outside a mental hospital or other inpatient hospital setting. Every effort is made to maintain the individual as a functioning member of the community.

Crisis intervention programs continue to expand by three facilities per year. All county programs are expected to be providing crisis intervention services by the 1985-86 fiscal year. By fiscal year 1979-80, all 43 county programs were providing emergency services. As a result of completion of this goal, the measure, county programs providing emergency services, has been eliminated.

Community Services — Mental Health (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Community Mental Health Services . . . .	<u>\$10,570</u>	<u>\$11,348</u>	<u>\$11,809</u>	<u>\$12,281</u>	<u>\$12,772</u>	<u>\$13,283</u>	<u>\$13,814</u>

## Acute Mental Health Services

OBJECTIVE: To reduce dependence on more intensive community treatment services.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$49,829	\$53,499	\$55,670	\$57,897	\$60,213	\$62,622	\$65,127
Federal Funds .....	1,489	8,352	7,194	7,194	7,194	7,194	7,194
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$51,318</b>	<b>\$61,851</b>	<b>\$62,864</b>	<b>\$65,091</b>	<b>\$67,407</b>	<b>\$69,816</b>	<b>\$72,321</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Persons receiving services on an outpatient basis as a monthly average .....	54,756	56,727	58,712	60,708	62,711	64,718	66,724
Annual outpatient hours .....	1,317,175	1,364,545	1,412,370	1,460,422	1,507,565	1,554,595	1,604,342
Persons receiving partial hospitalization as a monthly average .....	8,455	9,130	9,805	10,491	11,173	11,843	12,553
Annual hours of partial hospitalization services .....	4,779,252	5,161,592	5,543,550	5,931,598	6,623,254	7,009,195	7,417,625
Persons receiving inpatient services as a monthly average .....	2,413	2,468	2,521	2,573	2,626	2,680	2,735
Annual days of inpatient services .....	370,678	378,833	386,978	394,950	403,086	411,389	419,864
Ratio of inpatient clients to outpatient clients .....	1:22.7	1:23.0	1:23.3	1:23.6	1:23.9	1:24.1	1:24.4
Ratio of inpatient clients to partial hospitalization clients .....	1:3.5	1:3.7	1:3.9	1:4.1	1:4.3	1:4.4	1:4.6

### Program Analysis:

Acute mental health services provide both treatment and prevention. As treatment deals with a person's current mental health needs, it works as a preventor against greater mental disability. This treatment/prevention function works toward the mental health goal of providing therapeutic services in the community that foster independence. The three types of acute care services are outpatient, partial hospitalization and short-term inpatient.

#### Outpatient Services

Outpatient treatment includes psychiatric, psychological, social and vocational elements. Often included in these treatments is chemotherapy which is medically supervised. Outpatient services can be used by an individual, groups

and families. Services are provided on a regular schedule that is appropriate for the client's mental health needs. Among the three acute care services outpatient services require the highest degree of independence by the client. Services are restricted to less than three hours per day.

Data for the measure, persons receiving services on an outpatient basis as a monthly average, indicate an estimated annual increase in utilization of three to four percent. Annual outpatient hours are also projected to increase in part due to the increase in persons using the services. In addition, improved revenue collection by county programs has resulted in increased availability of service dollars. The data in these measures indicate that a client receives an average of two hours of outpatient services per month.

**Acute Mental Health Services (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

*Partial Hospitalization Services*

Partial hospitalization provides care and treatment to those persons not able to immediately maintain or resume community roles and responsibilities on a full-time basis. These services are more intensive and comprehensive than outpatient services but less intensive than 24-hour care. Services are provided on a planned and regularly scheduled basis for parts of days, nights, or weeks. The flexibility allows persons to maintain contacts with their community, family and employment. The program also provides a supportive environment for those persons who are resuming community relationships after short and long-term inpatient care.

The data for partial hospitalization historically have remained stable. On the average, clients receive approximately four hours of partial hospitalization service per month.

*Short-term Inpatient Services*

Short-term inpatient care is 24-hour continuous hospitalization in a licensed community psychiatric facility for a maximum of 60 days. Community inpatient services are appropriate when an individual requires intensive treatment during periods of unusual stress. Supervision as well as intensive treatment are provided to individuals who are unable to manage themselves because of deep depression, severely disturbed behavior or extreme confusion.

This intensive community service benefits the client in that disruption in an individual's life is minimized and contact with family and friends can be maintained. These

factors can help reduce an individual's longer term dependence on mental health systems.

Data for inpatient services vary only slightly from last year's and represent no major shifts in the services. Clients receive an average of thirteen days of inpatient services per stay and the client growth rate is approximately two percent.

The ratio comparisons indicate a gradual increase in the less dependency producing services. Outpatient services are the most used mental health service. They are the least expensive service to provide and create the least amount of client dependency. Comparison of outpatient clients and inpatient clients (who receive the most costly community service) indicate that in fiscal year 1982-83 the mental health system expects to serve 23 clients in an outpatient setting for every one client treated in an inpatient setting. These data reflect the mental health goal of treating mental distress with the least disruption to an individual's life and responsibilities in the community.

Not all mentally disabled persons can resume or maintain full-time community roles and responsibilities. Partial hospitalization provides treatment and support at a moderate level of dependency and cost. For fiscal year 1982-83 comparisons between clients in partial hospitalization and inpatient indicate that 3.7 clients will be served in partial hospitalization for each client in inpatient. These trends reflect the continuing development of the mental health service system in the direction of early intervention.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Community Mental Health Services . . . .	<u>\$49,829</u>	<u>\$53,499</u>	<u>\$55,670</u>	<u>\$57,897</u>	<u>\$60,213</u>	<u>\$62,622</u>	<u>\$65,127</u>

**Rehabilitative Services**

OBJECTIVE: To reduce dependence on the mental health service system by enabling mentally disabled individuals to live in as independent a manner as possible through the provision of an array of residential rehabilitation services and supportive vocational and social rehabilitative services.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$15,100	\$16,212	\$16,870	\$17,545	\$22,438	\$23,336	\$24,269
Federal Funds .....	451	2,531	6,210	6,210	2,180	2,180	2,180
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$15,551</b>	<b>\$18,743</b>	<b>\$23,080</b>	<b>\$23,755</b>	<b>\$24,618</b>	<b>\$25,516</b>	<b>\$26,449</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Former State mental hospital patients in need of rehabilitation services in the community .....	40,172	46,559	53,049	59,566	66,084	72,607	79,774
Persons receiving community residential rehabilitative services .....	3,152	3,267	3,795	4,119	4,119	4,119	4,119
Persons discharged to independent living ..	699	724	781	781	781	781	781
Community residential rehabilitative slots available .....	2,005	2,115	2,487	2,487	2,487	2,487	2,487
Annual days of community residential rehabilitative service .....	553,505	571,735	664,125	720,825	720,825	720,825	720,825
Persons receiving vocational rehabilitation services as a monthly average .....	1,616	1,716	1,945	1,995	1,995	1,995	1,995
Annual days of vocational rehabilitation .....	188,876	200,772	227,565	233,415	233,415	233,415	233,415
Persons receiving social rehabilitation services as a monthly average .....	3,403	3,503	3,753	3,803	3,803	3,803	3,803
Annual days of social rehabilitation .....	257,318	263,918	280,418	283,718	283,718	283,718	283,718

**Program Analysis:**

Unlike other community services, rehabilitative services are oriented toward, but not exclusively for, individuals discharged from a State mental hospital into the community. Since 1965-66, the State mental hospital population census has declined from 35,071 to less than 10,000 in 1982-83. This decline does not indicate fewer mentally disabled individuals living in the State. Rather, it indicates that these mentally disabled individuals are rejoining or remaining in the community rather than residing in a State mental hospital. After a stay in the

hospital, many individuals require a transitional period of residential, vocational, and/or social programming before they are able to assume community roles and responsibilities on a full-time basis. With the emphasis on community care, a population with needs similar to the mentally disabled discharged from State hospitals has developed in the community. The emergence of this population in the community has resulted in an increase in persons without a previous stay in a State mental hospital using rehabilitative services.

## Rehabilitative Services (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

#### *Residential Services*

Community residential rehabilitation (CRR) facilities provide transitional living arrangements for those mental health clients who are unable to make a successful adjustment to community living. CRR programs provide rehabilitative training in community living skills. After a period in the program, clients are expected to be capable of functioning in an independent living situation with minimal follow-along or to be ready for placement in a long-term sheltered setting, such as domiciliary care or foster care.

In a CRR program, the provider acts as landlord to the client; i.e., the provider owns or leases the residential site and subleases to the client. Three levels of residential programming are provided.

*Full Care:* provides intensive and structured living accommodations and a full range of personal assistance and psychosocial rehabilitation for mentally disabled persons who display severe community adjustment problems. On site staff are present whenever clients are present. Planned program activities are geared toward increased independence in residential and community functioning. The anticipated length of stay is 6 to 12 months. Full care facilities are either clustered apartments or group homes.

*Partial Care:* provides living accommodations with staff regularly scheduled and on call the remaining hours. Clients, who display community adjustment problems, are provided personal assistance, psychosocial services and rehabilitation training. The expected length of stay is from 6 months to 2 years. Two levels of supervision are included in partial care.

*Moderate Supervision:* provides daily on-site supervision of three hours per day or more and community living skills. Training includes self-care, homemaking, time and money management, leisure use, and utilization of community agencies and resources. Moderate supervision settings are typically clustered apartments or groups homes.

*Minimum Supervision:* provides on-site supervision of less than three hours per day. Training services are geared toward maintaining residential and community living skills. This setting is provided for clients with a high level of functioning and who may be expected to become independent. Program settings are usually clustered or scattered site apartments.

Projections for measures related to the CRR program are lower than previous projections. A recent audit of existing CRR slots indicates that fewer slots were available than previously projected. This is due to a combination of

factors. During the recently implemented licensing of CRRs, some facilities previously reported as CRRs did not meet the definition of a CRR and therefore are no longer included in the measures. In addition, counties may have funded more facilities providing higher levels of care than had originally been projected. Given the amount of funding available, this would result in fewer slots being available at the end of the fiscal year. Further, slots reported in the actual year included authorized but not yet operational slots. As programs are implemented, some slots may not materialize. As a result, measures for persons discharged to independent living and annual days of service have been reduced. During the 1982-83 fiscal year, 3,267 persons are expected to be served in 2,115 slots at an average of 6 months per person. Approximately 22 percent of persons served in 1981-82 are expected to be discharged to independent living. This is a decline from previous projections due to fewer slots actually being available and the provision of higher levels of care, resulting in longer lengths of stay.

Funding in the amount of \$4,030,000 is recommended from the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant for the expansion of community residential rehabilitation and associated vocational and social rehabilitation services.

#### *Vocational Services*

The importance of the full rehabilitation of an individual is recognized within the mental health system. Full rehabilitation facilitates independence and community integration. Vocational services are oriented toward assisting an individual to achieve the highest level of vocational adaptation. Vocational rehabilitation activities include vocational evaluation, job counseling, work adjustment training, and sheltered employment.

Projections for fiscal year 1982-83 indicate that an average of 1,716 persons will participate in vocational rehabilitative services. The department has determined that data collected for persons receiving both vocational and social rehabilitation services may be duplicative. The extent to which this has occurred is not currently known. It is anticipated that this problem will be resolved in future data presentations. Vocational rehabilitation clients receive an average of 117 days of service a year. This is a reduction from previous estimates due in part to redefinition of vocational and social rehabilitation services at the county

**Rehabilitative Services (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

level. As a result, days of service are reduced for vocational rehabilitative service and increased for social rehabilitative service.

*Socialization Services*

Social rehabilitation services are designed to make community or independent living possible through teaching or improving self-care, personal behavior and social adjustment. These service objectives are aimed at raising an individual's level of social competency and decreasing the need for structured supervision. Activities include

social education, adult day training programs, in-home training, day and evening recreation and socialization programs, drop-in centers, and psychiatric resocialization programs.

Data for socialization services are higher than previous projections. As mentioned previously, data for persons receiving social rehabilitation services may be duplicative. Days of social rehabilitation services have increased in part due to county redefinition of services. Clients are expected to receive an average of five or six days of social rehabilitation service per month. In fiscal year 1982-83, a monthly average of 3,503 clients will be served.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	1981-82	1982-83	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
			1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
GENERAL FUND								
Community Mental Health Services . . . .	<u>\$15,100</u>	<u>\$16,212</u>	<u>\$16,870</u>	<u>\$17,545</u>	<u>\$22,438</u>	<u>\$23,336</u>	<u>\$24,269</u>	

### Institutional Care (State Mental Hospitals)

OBJECTIVE: To reduce the mental disabilities of individuals and to restore their capacity to function in a community setting or an alternate treatment or residential setting in as short a period of time as possible by providing high quality, intensive inpatient psychiatric care, treatment, and programs.

#### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$260,968	\$278,967	\$287,935	\$300,907	\$314,334	\$328,334	\$342,901
Federal Funds .....	92,835	108,212	92,955	96,569	100,433	104,451	108,629
Other Funds .....	30,217	35,071	35,611	35,684	35,720	35,722	35,717
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$384,020</b>	<b>\$422,250</b>	<b>\$416,501</b>	<b>\$433,160</b>	<b>\$450,487</b>	<b>\$468,507</b>	<b>\$487,247</b>

#### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Rated bed capacity in State mental hospitals .....	10,296	10,196	10,196	10,196	10,196	10,196	10,196
Institutional population at end of fiscal year .....	9,634	9,094	8,828	8,557	8,282	8,013	7,750
Average daily census of State mental hospitals .....	9,519	9,228	8,961	8,693	8,420	8,148	7,882
Admissions to State mental hospitals .....	6,861	6,689	6,522	6,359	6,200	6,045	5,894
Discharges from State mental hospitals .....	6,683	6,511	6,348	6,190	6,035	5,884	5,737
Length of stay for residents of State mental hospitals							
From: — but less than:							
0 — 6 months .....	1,995	2,212	2,471	2,692	2,868	3,005	3,106
6 months — 1 year .....	756	717	680	629	570	507	445
1 year — 3 years .....	1,404	1,544	1,695	1,815	1,902	1,958	1,991
3 years — 5 years .....	845	888	935	959	962	948	922
5 years — 10 years .....	1,110	1,085	1,058	1,008	938	860	776
10 years — 20 years .....	866	651	489	355	255	180	125
20 + years .....	2,658	1,997	1,500	1,099	787	555	385
Persons readmitted to State mental hospitals .....	3,482	3,278	3,196	3,116	3,038	2,962	2,888
Persons referred to and served by a base service unit upon discharge .....	3,467	3,500	3,535	3,570	3,606	3,642	3,678

#### Program Analysis:

The State mental hospitals provide active inpatient psychiatric treatment. Specialized regional services based on population need are provided to psychiatric/geriatric patients, chronically ill, children and youth, and forensic populations. This specialization reflects the State's commitment to meeting its residents' needs through the integration and continuum of care between the community and hospital programs.

From fiscal year 1965-66 to fiscal year 1982-83, the State mental hospital inpatient population has declined

approximately 74 percent. This decline is attributed to improved programming, increases in trained professional staff, shifts toward community receptivity, chemotherapy and community-based treatment centers which enable mentally disabled individuals to remain in the community. For ensuing fiscal years, the rate of decline is expected to continue at three percent annually. Admissions exceeding discharges fallaciously seems to indicate increases in hospitalization. The data indicate that persons admitted in more recent years, compared to those admitted in the past

## Institutional Care (State Mental Hospitals) (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

years, are staying for shorter periods of time. These data indicate an active State hospital system that presents treatment challenges and demands.

Approximately 40 percent of State mental hospital patients, and slightly less than half of all patients that have been in residence ten years or longer, are 65 years of age or older. Some of these patients no longer need active inpatient psychiatric care and could be treated in the community if inpatient and skilled nursing care were available. The other 60 percent of the State hospitals' population is comprised of specialized target groups that require costly services.

Data on rated bed capacity indicate a reduction of 100 beds to reflect the transfer of the Philadelphia MR unit beds to the MR program.

Actual discharges from State mental hospitals are slightly lower than previous projections due in part to fewer admissions than projected. As mentioned, persons admitted in recent years are staying in the hospital for shorter periods of time. Data for the length of stay measure generally indicate a decline in the longer term population and an increase in the shorter term population. Actual length of stay data indicate that the State mental hospital population is moving from longer to shorter lengths of stay at a greater rate than previously projected. This rate has been taken into account in future year projections.

Actual data for persons readmitted to State mental hospitals show a slight decrease from the previous year. Readmissions and their cross-tabulation with other factors are good indicators of the State mental hospitals' commitment to active treatment which attempts to maintain an individual in the community as much as possible. The projected decline in readmissions is the most general indicator of reducing hospitalization for mentally disabled individuals. Readmissions will always occur as an individual's degree of mental disability may require the intensive degree of treatment of a State mental hospital.

Data for the measure, persons referred to and served by a base service unit, are expected to increase at a lower rate than previously projected. Projections for these data are

affected by changes in admission and discharge rates. This measure reflects the continuing efforts of the mental health system to re-integrate former State mental hospital patients in the community by maintaining the therapeutic care and support patients need.

The State Mental Hospital Five-Year Plan and annual updates define the role of the State mental hospitals, and describe the expected utilization of hospital programs and the appropriate consolidation of resources. Actions needed to achieve the goal of the MH/MR Act of 1966 and to establish a mental health system of appropriate size and diversity to meet the needs of the mentally ill in the Commonwealth are included. The location of the individual hospitals in Pennsylvania was often a product of history and not planning. Therefore, the thrust of the plan is a facilities cluster approach. The intent is to identify ways to consolidate functions and/or facilities within clusters to appropriately and efficiently meet the needs of the patient populations they serve. A basic unanswered question throughout this plan is the optimal focus of care for the chronically ill and the cost of this care to the patient and the system. Periodic updates will address these issues.

The 1983-84 budget for the State mental hospitals includes sufficient funds to maintain minimum certification standards and to offset the reduction in Federal Medicaid reimbursement resulting from the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.

Additional State funds in the amount of \$1,611,000 are included to offset revenue reductions anticipated with the enactment of legislation providing for a plea or finding of guilty but mentally ill (Act 286 of 1982). Prior to the passage of Act 286, counties were responsible for a portion of the cost of treatment in State mental hospitals for all persons under conviction or sentence. Under the Act, the Commonwealth is now responsible for the cost of treatment for persons who are found guilty but mentally ill and committed to the custody of the Bureau of Corrections. If these individuals are transferred to a State mental hospital for treatment, counties will no longer assume a portion of the cost.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Capital Improvements . . . . .	\$ 1,145						
State Mental Hospitals . . . . .	259,823	\$278,967	\$287,935	\$300,907	\$314,334	\$328,334	\$342,901
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$260,968</u>	<u>\$278,967</u>	<u>\$287,935</u>	<u>\$300,907</u>	<u>\$314,334</u>	<u>\$328,334</u>	<u>\$342,901</u>

## Youth Development Services

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the incidence of juvenile delinquency and to develop the capacity for constructive community living among court adjudicated youths that are committed to the Commonwealth's youth development facilities and forestry camps.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$27,690	\$29,817	\$31,534	\$32,510	\$33,810	\$35,160	\$36,570
Federal Funds .....	2,599	2,492	2,351	2,371	2,392	2,414	2,437
Other Funds .....	19	90	90	94	98	102	106
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$30,308</b>	<b>\$32,399</b>	<b>\$33,975</b>	<b>\$34,975</b>	<b>\$36,300</b>	<b>\$37,676</b>	<b>\$39,113</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Court adjudicated juveniles in Commonwealth .....	19,700	19,500	19,000	18,500	18,000	18,000	18,000
Court adjudicated juveniles admitted to State children and youth programs .....	1,280	1,280	1,200	1,170	1,150	1,125	1,100
Average daily census of State-operated residential and security programs .....	720	720	710	700	690	680	670
Rate of recidivism of institutionalized youths .....	N/A						
Youths incarcerated over six months in State children and youth programs .....	150	150	160	170	185	200	200

### Program Analysis:

This program's primary objective is to bring about a more positive change in behavior patterns among court adjudicated delinquent juveniles. These services will enable the youth to return to the community and function in a socially acceptable manner.

Pennsylvania's juvenile justice service system consists of residential and non-residential services. The residential service component is provided by a series of public and private facilities. The Commonwealth operates four youth development centers and three youth forestry camps. These facilities provide opportunities for vocational training, academic education, counseling, medical and dental services, and specialized services as may be necessary for rehabilitation. Approximately 1,200 children will be admitted to the State operated residential care facilities in 1983-84.

Currently, the Department of Public Welfare provides 232 security beds for delinquent youth at seven locations throughout the Commonwealth. An expansion of the

secure care program is planned during 1983-84.

Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system is a three tiered correctional program of secure, residential, and community care. This enables a youth to receive the intensity of treatment required in the least restrictive setting possible. This strategy is in keeping with the department's efforts to minimize widespread institutionalization while recognizing that confinement is necessary for certain juveniles who pose a threat to themselves or others.

The youth facilities five year plan emphasizes the need to have Commonwealth operated facilities provide those specialized needs that are not available elsewhere. Private facilities will be relied upon to provide additional non-secure and community-based care. Thus more non-secure youth development center beds can be converted to secure care and specialized treatment beds.

The 1983-84 funding includes \$1,127,000 for 36 additional secure beds in the Southeastern region.

## Youth Development Services (continued)

## Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Youth Development Institutions and							
Forestry Camps .....	\$27,606	\$29,817	\$31,534	\$32,510	\$33,810	\$35,160	\$36,570
Capital Improvements .....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$27,690</u>	<u>\$29,817</u>	<u>\$31,534</u>	<u>\$32,510</u>	<u>\$33,810</u>	<u>\$35,160</u>	<u>\$36,570</u>

**Family Support Services**

OBJECTIVE: To promote and strengthen family life and to prevent the breakup of the family unit because of emotional, economic or social problems.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$123,324	\$131,230	\$136,671	\$142,053	\$147,671	\$153,478	\$159,354
Federal Funds .....	179,802	139,142	135,972	137,321	137,173	137,849	138,513
Other Funds .....	2,181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$305,307</b>	<b>\$270,372</b>	<b>\$272,643</b>	<b>\$279,374</b>	<b>\$284,844</b>	<b>\$291,327</b>	<b>\$297,867</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Public Assistance recipients needing casework services.....	N/A						
Public Assistance recipients receiving casework services.....	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
Incidence of reported child abuse:							
Suspected .....	13,703	12,500	12,500	13,000	13,500	14,000	14,000
Confirmed .....	4,689	5,000	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,000	6,000
Children receiving child welfare services:							
Outside of home .....	12,176	12,054	11,930	11,810	11,690	11,570	11,460
Inside of home .....	43,016	43,446	43,800	44,300	44,700	45,100	45,500
Children receiving care in foster family homes: .....	8,803	8,715	8,620	8,540	8,460	8,370	8,280
Agency arranged adoptions:							
Subsidized .....	701	710	720	730	740	750	760
Total .....	1,253	1,266	1,280	1,290	1,205	1,320	1,335
Children receiving day care: .....	22,000	21,800	21,600	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Legal service hours .....	275,484	230,923	220,200	220,200	220,200	220,200	220,200
Clients receiving family planning services ..	110,000	114,500	114,000	114,000	114,000	114,000	114,000
Visually handicapped receiving:							
Casework services .....	9,215	8,477	8,250	8,050	8,050	8,050	8,050
Vocational rehabilitation teaching services .....	727	671	660	650	650	650	650
Adults receiving social services .....	86,000	87,000	88,000	88,000	88,000	88,000	88,000

## Family Support Services (continued)

### Program Analysis:

The purpose of this program is to promote the independence and self-sufficiency of individuals and family units by providing a variety of social services intended to reduce the emotional and social problems that frequently accompany financial need. It is hoped that some of the services will in turn facilitate employment thereby reducing financial dependence.

Casework services are provided to eligible persons at the county assistance offices. Services rendered usually consist of referrals to appropriate public and/or private agencies, counseling and eligibility determination.

Many of the services provided are aimed at meeting and protecting the needs of children, since children are frequently the victims when emotional, social or economic problems strike a family. The number of suspected and confirmed cases of child abuse are shown above. In 1981 over 13,700 reports of suspected child abuse were investigated by the county children and youth social service agencies. Nearly 4,700 reports involved a child who was seriously abused. The toll free Child Abuse Hotline and improved public awareness have aided in the reporting of abused and neglected children, however, the true incidence of child abuse may still not be known since many cases are still undetected or unreported.

The Department of Public Welfare emphasizes treatment in a child's home when outside intervention and care is considered necessary. Protective services, homemaker services, life skills education, and counseling are all delivered with this objective in mind. The program measures for children receiving child welfare services reflects this approach as the number of children receiving services in their homes increases while services delivered outside the home decreases.

In the event that removal from the home is required, the department has developed alternative placements which resemble as closely as possible the child's natural environment. These alternatives include foster home care, group home care, adoption, community based residential programs and supervised independent living. These services are provided through county children and youth agencies.

Adoptions arranged by county children and youth agencies are increasing. The number of adoptions are expected to continue to increase as county children and youth agencies implement departmental policy for foster family care and Federal financial participation becomes available for adoption subsidies. Additional emphasis is being placed on getting children out of foster homes and back with their real families or into new, adoptive families.

Day care activities serve a dual purpose of providing a developmental approach to child care, and enabling

parental employment so that families can achieve and maintain economic self-sufficiency. The community based delivery program includes family day care, infant-toddler care, preschool and school-age care and special needs programs. The department has developed a system of reimbursement for actual units of care provided, which encourages and rewards efficiency and economy among providers in the system. A competitive bidding system of awarding contracts to private providers was implemented for 1982-83. Eligibility for day care services was formerly determined by the provider, however this responsibility was assumed by the department in 1982 when a centralized eligibility unit was established in Harrisburg. The budget provides funding to increase the responsiveness of the eligibility unit. Additional funding is also being made available to implement a computerized vendor payment system for child day care services. The system will enable parents to select the day care provider of their choice, eliminate the department's contracts with specific vendors and expand provider eligibility to all licensed facilities.

The department also contracts for a legal services program designed to provide low income people with access to legal assistance in civil matters. These services do not include political activities, services to organizations, or services in criminal matters. The program measure has been changed from legal services cases to legal service hours since hours of service is being used in the contract with the Pennsylvania Legal Service Center.

Family planning service meets contraceptive needs or infertility problems through the provision of educational, medical, and social services. The service enables individuals to determine family size, to space children, and to prevent or reduce the incidence of unplanned pregnancies.

Over 8,000 visually handicapped persons will be provided with casework services, rehabilitation or social services to assist with the development of skills needed for community living. Approximately 660 legally blind individuals are participating in the vocational rehabilitation teaching program.

Recommended funding includes \$1.56 million for grants to local domestic violence and rape crisis centers. State funding initially became available for these centers after enactment of legislation which levied an additional fine on persons convicted of crimes.

On July 1, 1982, a new method of funding social services to adults, the Adult Services Block Grant, was implemented. Funds were distributed to the 67 counties for the provision of services to low-income, dependent adults (18-59 years of age) to help them achieve or maintain self-sufficiency. Counties may select the adult populations to

**Family Support Services (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

be served and the services to be offered. The program measure persons receiving homemaker services as listed in the 1982-83 budget is included in the measure adults

receiving social services since this is one of the thirteen services offered under the Adult Services Block Grant.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 2,684	\$ 3,645	\$ 3,641	\$ 3,792	\$ 3,958	\$ 4,116	\$ 4,280
County Administration . . . . .	1,278	1,017	1,380	1,435	1,493	1,552	1,614
Program Accountability . . . . .	22						
Services for the Visually Handicapped . . . . .	2,516	2,668	2,631	2,736	2,845	2,960	3,080
County Child Welfare Programs . . . . .	99,495	104,465	108,644	112,980	117,400	122,000	126,700
Day Care Services . . . . .	15,853	16,020	16,900	17,500	18,200	18,900	19,600
Legal Services . . . . .	1,237						
Adult Services . . . . .	110						
Adult Services Block Grant . . . . .		1,785	1,785	1,850	1,925	2,000	2,000
Arsenal Family and Children's Center . . . . .	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
Beacon Lodge Camp—Blind Services . . . . .	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Domestic Violence and Rape Crisis . . . . .		1,500	1,560	1,630	1,720	1,820	1,950
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$123,324</b>	<b>\$131,230</b>	<b>\$136,671</b>	<b>\$142,053</b>	<b>\$147,671</b>	<b>\$153,478</b>	<b>\$159,354</b>

## MENTAL RETARDATION CATEGORY ANALYSIS

Services provided to persons with mental retardation are viewed on a continuum of restrictiveness. Restrictiveness is related to the degree of independence and freedom that the individual is able and prepared to manage. For many years, the potential of persons with mental retardation to function in settings which were less restrictive than institutions was not recognized. As a result, many persons, who were not able to remain with their families, were admitted to public or private institutions.

With the passage of the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Act of 1966, the public recognized the potential of serving persons with mental retardation in alternative settings in the community. This budget presentation delineates services, in part, by the location of services, and further, by the degree of restrictiveness.

The continuum identifies the least restrictive services as those community based services provided to individuals who either live at home with families or live independently in the community. A variety of support services are provided to this population in order that they can maintain their independence.

Residential services are provided for those individuals who require additional training prior to moving to a more independent setting or who will require a higher degree of support to function in the community. Several levels of restrictiveness are represented within the community residential services component. Community based support services are also provided to this population.

The institutional component of the residential services system provides the most restrictive services. This component includes two major providers. Each is presented separately in this budget document. The private intermediate care facilities provide residential services to sixteen or more clients. Generally, services are contained within a campus like setting. The State centers are the public providers of institutional services. The funding of both components is shared between the Federal and State governments.

The major goal of the mental retardation service system is to provide the skills and training required for greater independence, thus, enabling individuals to reach their greatest potential in the least restrictive setting.

For the past three years, the department has supported the development of Intermediate Care Facilities for the Mentally Retarded (ICFs/MR). This development has provided a means to share the costs of community services with the Federal government through the Medicaid (Title XIX) program. Plans for 1983-84 include further cost sharing approaches through the proposed use of Medicaid Waiver authority to provide community based services to specific center populations. If Federal approval is received for 1983-84, the size and costs of several centers will be reduced to provide the resources for these services.

This census reduction is relevant to the Halderman vs. Pennhurst litigation. The department is currently complying with court ordered community placements for a portion of the Pennhurst residents who are from regions other than the Southeast. A plan has been presented to the court for 150 plaintiff class placements during the 1983-84 fiscal year.

With regard to the current status of the litigation, the U.S. Supreme Court remanded the case to the Appeals Court in April 1981 to determine if a basis other than the Federal Developmental Disabilities Act supported Federal intervention in the State's administration of Pennhurst. In January 1982 the Appeals Court ruled that a right to the least restrictive treatment alternative was conferred under State law. The Commonwealth has appealed the Third Circuit Court's finding to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Accomplishments during the past several years include the closing of the Harrisburg Mental Retardation Unit, the C. Howard Marcy Center, and Cresson Center.

**Mental Retardation Systems Support**

OBJECTIVE: To ensure the availability of services that are of a quality and quantity sufficient to ensure the maximum growth and development of mentally retarded persons.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
State Funds .....	\$11,335	\$12,724	\$13,324	\$13,996	\$14,556	\$15,138	\$15,743
Federal Funds.....	10,039	9,932	9,611	9,911	9,935	10,006	10,081
Other Funds .....	75	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$21,449</b>	<b>\$22,658</b>	<b>\$22,935</b>	<b>\$23,907</b>	<b>\$24,491</b>	<b>\$25,144</b>	<b>\$25,824</b>

**Program Measures**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Total State population .....	11,880,000	11,870,000	11,860,000	11,870,000	11,890,000	11,910,000	11,920,000
Total potential persons eligible for MR services .....	106,920	106,830	106,740	106,830	107,010	107,190	107,280
MR population requiring MR services immediately .....	50,199	51,200	51,811	52,340	52,607	53,673	53,588
Persons receiving MR services at end of fiscal year.....	40,470	41,320	41,809	42,232	42,606	42,939	43,231
Persons who are in:							
State-operated residential programs ...	6,843	6,779	6,429	6,329	6,229	6,129	6,031
State-funded residential programs .....	5,420	5,648	5,898	5,898	5,898	5,898	5,898
Private residential programs .....	1,553	1,837	1,837	1,837	1,837	1,837	1,837

**Program Analysis:**

The mental retardation service delivery system provides a continuum of supportive services which are available in a variety of modalities from most restrictive to least restrictive depending upon individual client needs. The service delivery system is founded on the principle of normalization which requires that persons with mental retardation have access to patterns and conditions of everyday life which are as close as possible to the norms and patterns of the mainstream of society.

Systems support is an essential component of the mental retardation service system providing resources for planning, coordination, evaluation, administration, personnel development and research. Such activities contribute to the improvement of existing services and support planning for those persons in need of services. The mental retardation category includes four subcategories, in addition to Mental Retardation Systems Support. The subcategories, Community Based Services, Community

Residential Services, Private Intermediate Care Facilities, and State Centers, summarize major groups of services designed to reach system objectives.

State population estimates for the measure, total State population, were taken from: Chase Econometrics, "Long Term Regional Forecast; State and Metropolitan Area" Volume II: Forecast Detail, Spring, 1982. The measure, total potential persons eligible for MR services, was calculated at 0.9 percent of the total State population and represents a projection of the prevalence rate of mental retardation. The 0.9 percent factor, a refinement of the factor used in previous years' program measures, (1.8 percent) is the most accurate, currently available predictor of prevalence of mental retardation.

The measure, persons requiring mental retardation services immediately, includes persons who currently receive services through county mental retardation programs including those residing in State-operated,

**Mental Retardation Systems Support (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

State-funded and private residential programs. This measure also includes an estimate of persons who are currently awaiting services in these programs. The data for this measure have declined from data included in the previous Governor's Budget due to the elimination of duplicative client counts.

The measure, persons receiving MR services at the end of the fiscal year, reflects clients who received any type of mental retardation service during the fiscal year indicated. The data for this measure have declined from the data included in the previous Governor's Budget due to the elimination of duplicative client counts.

The last three measures in the subcategory reflect persons who are in (1) State operated residential programs composed of State centers and mental retardation units on the grounds of State mental hospitals; (2) State funded (county-administered) residential programs composed of community living arrangements (CLAs) and private licensed facilities (PLFs); and (3) private residential programs composed of large and small intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded (ICFs/MR).

The projected population of State operated residential programs, while decreasing steadily, decreases at a slower rate than originally projected. Data for State funded residential programs and private residential programs differ from last year due to shifting of interim care data from

private residential programs to State funded residential programs. Data for the measure, State funded residential programs, in 1981-82 reflect actual persons residing in CLA settings at the end of the fiscal year and actual State supported persons living in PLFs (interim care) at the end of the fiscal year. In the measure, private residential programs, data reflect fewer ICFs/MR developed in 1981-82 than had been originally projected. More in-depth analyses for these three measures appear under the appropriate subcategory headings.

Data collection and reporting systems provide the means to measure the effect that the delivery system has on its clients. Data are collected and reported mainly through the use of two information systems: the patient/client information system (PCIS) and consolidated community reporting (CCR). PCIS is an integrated computerized management information system which collects, stores and retrieves data for use in monitoring and analyzing client activity in State centers, MR units and community living arrangements (CLAs). The system generates management reports and produces State-operated facilities' resident profiles. CCR, which became fully operational on July 1, 1981, provides information support for community based services, including those provided in private licensed facilities.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 1,298	\$ 1,356	\$ 1,475	\$ 1,534	\$ 1,595	\$ 1,659	\$ 1,725
Community Based Services - Mentally Retarded . . . . .	10,037	11,368	11,849	12,462	12,961	13,479	14,018
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$11,335</b>	<b>\$12,724</b>	<b>\$13,324</b>	<b>\$13,996</b>	<b>\$14,556</b>	<b>\$15,138</b>	<b>\$15,743</b>

**Community Based Services**

OBJECTIVE: To enable mentally retarded individuals to live in a community setting by providing services and support to the family and/or mentally retarded individual.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$40,893	\$45,523	\$48,297	\$50,798	\$52,829	\$54,942	\$57,140
Federal Funds .....			656	1,428	1,485	1,544	1,605
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$40,893</b>	<b>\$45,523</b>	<b>\$48,953</b>	<b>\$52,226</b>	<b>\$54,314</b>	<b>\$56,486</b>	<b>\$58,745</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Persons added to the county MR system .....	5,946	5,940	5,935	5,940	5,950	5,960	5,965
Persons terminated from county caseload .....	5,367	5,446	5,517	5,576	5,627	5,673	5,713
Active persons in county MR caseload .....	38,917	39,490	39,979	40,402	40,776	41,109	41,401
Persons living in independent and family arrangements .....	93,104	92,566	92,576	92,766	93,046	93,326	93,514
Potential preschool handicapped children in need of early intervention services .....	49,286	49,625	49,966	50,309	50,655	51,003	51,513
Preschool handicapped children receiving early intervention services .....	6,019	6,044	6,069	6,094	6,119	6,144	6,169
MR persons and/or their families provided family resource services .....	11,504	11,504	11,504	11,504	11,504	11,504	11,504
Persons on waiting lists to receive adult day services .....	2,000	2,160	2,333	2,520	2,722	2,940	3,175
Persons receiving adult day services .....	8,742	8,832	9,082	9,082	9,082	9,082	9,082
Service recipients who became competitively employed .....	140	140	140	140	140	140	140

**Program Analysis:**

The initial contact with the mental retardation (MR) service system is through the county mental retardation program. Community based services include specific programs, such as early intervention services, family resource services, and adult day services, which are made available through the county mental health and mental retardation program by specialized and generic service agencies. They represent the least restrictive service available to meet the needs of persons with mental retardation and a significant alternative to placement in more restrictive residential settings.

The first three measures provide data on admissions, terminations and active MR caseload in the community program. Actual reported data for admissions and terminations for FY 1981-82 exceed previous projections. Future projections have been adjusted accordingly.

Based on the 1981-82 admission rate, projections for the measure, persons added to the county MR system, are calculated at 5.56 percent of the program measure, total potential persons eligible for MR services. This rate has changed from previous years due to the reduced estimate of potential persons eligible for MR services discussed in

## Community Based Services

### Program Analysis: (continued)

the Mental Retardation Systems Support Subcategory. Projections for the measure, persons terminated from county caseload, are calculated at 13.8 percent of the active caseload, based on the 1981-82 termination rate. Data in the measure, active persons in county MR caseload, reflect the actual persons served in the county MR program. The county MR caseload is projected to gradually increase over the plan years due mainly to the residual effect of fewer terminations than admissions.

Data for the measure, persons living in independent and family arrangements, are substantially reduced from previous projections. This is due to the lower figures used for total potential persons eligible for MR services (Mental Retardation Systems Support subcategory) upon which this measure is based.

### *Early Intervention Services*

Early intervention services are designed to enhance the developmental progress of children with mental retardation and to facilitate their entry into the public school system. Services include, but are not limited to, psychological services, physical, occupational, recreational and speech therapy, medical services, assessment, evaluation services and other services necessary to assure the child's maximum growth. The majority of children served in these programs are able to advance into higher level programs in the public schools either in general or special education classes. The need for more specialized services, including residential placements, is averted to the extent that children's needs are addressed early in life through this program.

Early intervention services for preschool children are usually conducted in day care settings and include training and instruction in the areas of self-help skills, fine and gross motor coordination, socialization, communication and related skills. The basic program promotes development specified in the child's individualized program plan. Parent participation is encouraged as an integral part of the child's plan of development.

The program measure, potential preschool handicapped children in need of early intervention services, reflects the projected number of children who may be eligible for early intervention services. It is based on a formula derived from live birth rates and population projections. Previously, the incidence rate of school-age handicapped children (5-19)

was used to project preschool handicapped children. In this year's program measures, however, a factor was used that is more representative of the actual prevalence of handicapping conditions in preschoolers. The measure, preschool handicapped children receiving early intervention services, includes the actual number (6,019) of children served through these programs as reported through CCR. Data reported for this service in prior years were based on the average daily attendance in early intervention programs. Projections reflect the expectation that services will increase slightly due to the increase in birth-rate and the increasing number of children being identified as eligible for services.

### *Family Resource Services*

Family resource services (FRS) are designed to provide support to persons with mental retardation in the least restrictive setting appropriate to meet individual needs. Services are provided to individuals and their families with the objectives of preventing institutionalization and assisting persons with mental retardation in the successful adjustment from an institutional to a community life style.

Family resource services include the following: (1) respite care - the provision of a temporary residence to a person with mental retardation when his family is experiencing stress, personal crisis, illness or need of a vacation; (2) family aid - the provision of sitter or companionship services for a few hours at a time which will allow the family to participate in various activities; (3) homemaker services - the provision of homemakers to perform essential household duties; (4) in-home therapy - the provision of occupational, physical or other rehabilitative therapies to the homebound person; (5) family education training services - the provision of programs designed to assist parents and other family members in dealing appropriately with a family member with mental retardation; (6) recreation and socialization services - the provision of leisure time programs; (7) special innovative services - the provision of unique services which cannot be classified in other categories, such as specialized driver's education.

Of the total persons living either independently or with families in the community, 11,504 persons and/or their families were provided one or more family resource services in fiscal year 1981-82. While the data for this

**Community Based Services (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

measure have decreased from previous projections due to county re-definition of service priorities, it is notable that counties are increasingly focusing upon the provision of FRS like services and integrating them into their overall program.

*Adult Day Services*

Adult day services consist of prevocational and vocational training services. Prevocational services include adult day care which provides a program of activity to adults for whom vocational services are currently inappropriate. Specific activities emphasize personal and life management skills that prepare adults for entry into vocational services to achieve or approach the normal adult life style. For most adults, work is a significant factor. A range of prevocational services are provided, namely, adult day care, assessment, vocational and work evaluations, personal and work adjustment, skilled training, placement services for sheltered or competitive employment, counseling and follow-up services. Such programs are typically offered by community developmental centers, sheltered workshops and industrial organizations. Appropriate vocational preparation and placement services follow the normalization principle and developmental model, and enhance the client's ability to live independently.

Data for the measure, persons on waiting lists to receive adult day services, are projected to increase by eight percent annually based on the numbers of intermediate unit graduates. The projections have been adjusted downward due to 1980-81 data being based on estimates reported by some counties. Currently, counties are providing more accurate data produced by improved information systems.

The actual number of persons receiving adult day services at the end of fiscal year 1981-82 was 8,742. Projections indicate that the number of persons receiving adult day services is expected to remain stable through the planning years due to the increasing emphasis upon non-traditional vocational training models. The measure, service recipients who became competitively employed, reflects considerably fewer persons than were previously projected. These lower figures represent the actual number of persons reported by the county program to have been placed in competitive employment rather than estimates as were previously used.

State funding in the amount of \$443,000 is provided in 1983-84 for the cost of annualizing 1982-83 adult day services ordered in the Halderman vs. Pennhurst court case. In addition, \$1,400,000 in total funds is recommended for community based services for 250 Pennhurst and Allegheny County placements.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	1981-82	1982-83	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Community Based Services-Mentally Retarded.....	\$40,893	\$45,523	\$48,297	\$50,798	\$52,829	\$54,942	\$57,140

**Community Residential Services**

OBJECTIVE: To enable mentally retarded individuals to live in noninstitutional community settings and to increase their capacity for community and family living by promoting the acquisition of requisite skills and behavior and to provide community living settings.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 93,212	\$110,727	\$120,423	\$126,827	\$131,900	\$137,176	\$142,661
Federal Funds .....	7,642	12,157	13,753	16,197	16,845	17,519	18,221
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$100,854</b>	<b>\$122,884</b>	<b>\$134,176</b>	<b>\$143,024</b>	<b>\$148,745</b>	<b>\$154,695</b>	<b>\$160,882</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Community Living Arrangements (CLA):</b>							
Persons residing in the community for whom counties have planned new CLAs .....	135	330	353	300	246	202	166
Residents of institutions for whom counties have planned new CLAs .....	203	329	352	299	245	201	165
Persons residing in CLA settings at end of fiscal year .....	3,994	4,190	4,440	4,440	4,440	4,440	4,440
Persons provided CLA services during fiscal year .....	4,626	4,822	5,072	5,040	5,040	4,990	4,990
CLA residents transferred to independent or family living arrangements .....	291	311	230	230	179	103	54
<b>Intermediate Care Facilities — 15 or fewer beds (ICF/MR):</b>							
Persons served in ICF/MR program during fiscal year .....	447	681	681	681	681	681	681
Persons moving from ICFs/MR to less structured residential settings .....	12	20	20	20	20	20	20
<b>Private licensed Facilities (PLF):</b>							
State supported persons served in PLFs during fiscal year .....	1,571	1,603	1,603	1,603	1,603	1,603	1,603
State supported persons living in PLFs at end of fiscal year .....	1,426	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458
State supported persons moving from PLFs to other community residential settings .....	82	97	59	44	30	30	30

## Community Residential Services (continued)

### Program Analysis:

Following the evaluation and program plan development for a client with mental retardation, appropriate services must be provided if the client is to reach optimal functioning in society. In some cases, the client may be able to continue residence in the family or in an independent setting. In other cases, the client may need a more structured residential program in the community as preparation for independent or family living.

Community residential services include community living arrangements, small intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded, and private licensed facilities. Community residential services are operated by both private and public agencies, including county MH/MR programs. Each program is an important component of the total community residential services program.

#### *Community Living Arrangements (CLA)*

Initially funded in 1972, the community living arrangements (CLA) program provides a residential alternative to institutionalization for persons with mental retardation unable to live independently or with their families. CLAs are subject to licensing under Department of Public Welfare regulations published in January, 1982. Through the CLA program, persons with mental retardation are provided the opportunity to live in culturally normative residential settings within the community. The major goal of this program is to help individuals become as economically self-sufficient and independent as possible and encourage each person to become an active participant in community life.

Individualized services necessary to fulfill developmental needs are available through programs for both children and adults. Special medical and/or behavior shaping services are made available through training for direct service staff. The program measure, persons provided specialized services during the fiscal year, has been eliminated from this subcategory. These services have been integrated into the overall program. The data are no longer necessary for programming purposes and therefore, not collected.

CLAs are developed by counties in response to service needs identified in their annual county plan and budget estimates. The measures, persons residing in the community for whom counties have planned new CLAs, and residents of institutions for whom counties have planned new CLAs, reflect minimum service expansion requirements to meet the needs of community and institutional clients. The data for these program measures in 1981-82 and 1982-83 represent funded slots. Actual data are higher than previously projected due to the funding in 1981-82 of Marcy, Harrisburg MR Unit and Pennhurst placements. Estimates for 1983-84 reflect data

presented by the county MH/MR programs in their 1983-84 annual plans.

Data in the measure, persons residing in CLA settings at the end of the fiscal year, reflect the actual number of residents in CLAs at the end of fiscal year 1981-82. In fiscal years 1982-83 through 1987-88, data are based on a historical 92 percent rate of occupancy. In previous years, data reflected the assumption that 100 percent of funded slots would be occupied. The CLA program served 4,626 persons during fiscal year 1981-82.

The success of the program in meeting its objective is reflected in the measure, CLA residents transferred to independent or family living arrangements. During the 1981-82 fiscal year, 291 CLA residents moved to independent or family living arrangements. The data for this measure are projected to decrease gradually in future years due to the increasing number of severely and profoundly retarded persons who will be entering CLAs. These persons will require a longer period for habilitation than the majority of persons who have previously been served in this program.

State funding in the amount of \$2,636,000 is provided in 1983-84 for the cost of annualizing 1982-83 placements ordered in the Halderman vs. Pennhurst court case. In addition, \$4,223,000 in total funds are recommended for 150 additional Pennhurst placements and 100 placements in Allegheny County.

#### *Intermediate Care Facilities (ICF/MR)*

The private ICF/MR program of 15 beds or fewer is part of the Federal/State Medicaid (Title XIX) Program. Twenty-four hour care is provided for eligible persons with mental retardation and related conditions. Facilities are small (4-8 beds), and located on noncontiguous sites in the community. The cost of operating these programs is shared with the Federal government. The Pennsylvania Department of Health certifies ICFs/MR compliance with applicable Federal regulations through an annual survey. Facilities are licensed by the Department of Public Welfare.

Small ICFs/MR are physically similar to CLAs. Clients, however, are typically more severely disabled than those currently served in the CLA program. Entry is open to referrals from county programs, State centers, private licensed facilities, and the client's natural home. Some clients are expected to move to less restrictive settings such as independent living or their natural home; some may move to more restrictive settings due to individual need.

The ICF/MR program served 447 persons in fiscal year 1981-82, approximately 250 fewer than previously

**Community Residential Services (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

projected. This is due mainly to slower development of ICFs/MR than had originally been projected. Projections show an increase for 1982-83 and are then level in future years due to the completion of planned expansion. Data in the measure, persons moving from ICFs/MR to less structured settings, reflect fewer persons than originally estimated because the majority of persons served are severely or profoundly retarded with secondary handicaps.

Additional State funds in the amount of \$575,000 are recommended for this program to offset the reduction in Federal Medicaid reimbursement resulting from the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.

*Private Licensed Facilities (PLF)*

Private licensed facilities provide a range of residential services to persons with mental retardation. The department has currently licensed 39 private licensed facilities.

State supported persons in private licensed facilities are funded by counties according to the interim care provisions of the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Act of 1966. Placement under interim care is authorized by the county mental health and mental retardation administrator. These facilities concentrate on maximizing a person's potential to participate in the community through appropriate

habilitation and support services. Return to the natural home or transfer to an appropriate community setting is expected once requisite skills are developed. Individual needs and services are identified by the responsible county program and monitored on a regular basis.

The results of a recent statewide survey of clients in PLFs have shown that the majority of residents are children and youth who have been diagnosed in the severe to profound ranges of mental retardation. A large proportion of residents also require specialized services due to secondary handicaps of a physical, medical or behavioral nature.

As a result of the enactment of a separate appropriation for interim care by the General Assembly, the number of funded slots will increase slightly in 1982-83 and then remain constant. The number of clients in PLFs will not decrease, as previously projected.

Actual data show that 1,571 State supported persons were served in PLFs in fiscal year 1981-82, 1,426 of whom were living there at the end of the fiscal year. Eighty-two State supported persons moved from PLFs to other community residential settings in fiscal year 1981-82. These data reflect significantly lower figures than expected due to the fact that a large proportion of the residents have severe handicaps, and there has been evidenced a slower increase in available alternate settings.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Community Residential Services —							
Mentally Retarded .....	\$ 88,795	\$101,609	\$109,621	\$115,576	\$120,199	\$125,007	\$130,005
Intermediate Care Facilities — Mentally Retarded .....	4,417	9,118	10,802	11,251	11,701	12,169	12,656
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 93,212</b>	<b>\$110,727</b>	<b>\$120,423</b>	<b>\$126,827</b>	<b>\$131,900</b>	<b>\$137,176</b>	<b>\$142,661</b>

**Private Intermediate Care Facilities**

OBJECTIVE: To enable institutionalized mentally retarded individuals to increase their capacity for community and family living by promoting the acquisition of requisite skills and behavior, and to move them into community settings.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$15,649	\$14,882	\$16,014	\$16,680	\$17,347	\$18,041	\$18,762
Federal Funds .....	19,262	19,843	18,623	19,342	20,116	20,921	21,758
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$34,911</b>	<b>\$34,725</b>	<b>\$34,637</b>	<b>\$36,022</b>	<b>\$37,463</b>	<b>\$38,962</b>	<b>\$40,520</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Persons served in private ICF/MR program during fiscal year .....	1,106	1,156	1,156	1,156	1,156	1,156	1,156
Persons moving from private ICFs/MR to less structured residential programs .....	20	24	24	24	24	24	24

**Program Analysis:**

Some persons with mental retardation, who are not yet prepared to function in community residential settings, are provided services in private intermediate care facilities (ICFs/MR). This program provides 24 hour care for eligible persons with mental retardation and related conditions. Facilities are single or multiple buildings on campus-like sites accommodating more than 15 clients. Federal funding is provided through Medicaid (Title XIX) and matched by State resources. ICFs/MR compliance with applicable Federal regulations is certified through the Department of Health survey. Facilities are licensed by the Department of Public Welfare.

In the continuum of long term care, these large facilities are equivalent to State centers. Clients enter by way of referrals from county MR programs, State centers, small ICFs/MR, and the community. The majority of clients are severely or profoundly retarded and secondary handicaps are prevalent.

During the 1981-82 fiscal year, ICFs/MR of the larger type served 1,106 persons. An increase in certified beds is

projected in 1982-83, representing the conversion of a private licensed facility to ICF/MR. The projections for the measure, persons moving from private ICFs/MR to less structured residential programs, have been decreased. Previous data were based on the assumption that five percent of the persons served moved to less structured settings. Actual experience indicates this estimate was high due to the fact that the current population is made up primarily of persons with severe and profound mental retardation.

Additional State funds in the amount of \$852,000 are recommended for this program to offset the reduction in Federal Medicaid reimbursement resulting from the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. Further, changes in the current reimbursement system are anticipated in the 1983-84 fiscal year for the facilities included in this subcategory and the smaller ICF/MR facilities included in the Community Residential Services subcategory.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Intermediate Care Facilities — Mentally Retarded .....	\$15,649	\$14,882	\$16,014	\$16,680	\$17,347	\$18,041	\$18,762

## State Centers

OBJECTIVE: To provide a structured program environment for mentally retarded individuals to increase their capacity in as short a time as possible for community and family living by promoting the acquisition of requisite skills and behavior and to move them into appropriate alternative community settings.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$138,743	\$132,000	\$133,055	\$136,332	\$141,785	\$147,456	\$153,354
Federal Funds .....	144,320	160,437	152,763	155,982	162,195	168,656	175,375
Other Funds .....	9,565	11,167	12,507	13,007	13,527	14,068	14,630
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$292,628</b>	<b>\$303,604</b>	<b>\$298,325</b>	<b>\$305,321</b>	<b>\$317,507</b>	<b>\$330,180</b>	<b>\$343,359</b>

### Program Measures

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
People living in State centers at end of fiscal year .....	6,381	6,208	5,848	5,748	5,648	5,548	5,450
People living in mental retardation units at end of fiscal year .....	462	571	581	581	581	581	581
People moving from State centers and mental retardation units to community residential settings .....	550	401	515	253	210	174	144

### Program Analysis:

In the continuum of mental retardation services, the most restrictive settings include the eleven State-owned centers and six mental retardation units located on the grounds of State mental hospitals. Marcy Center and the Harrisburg Mental Retardation Unit were closed in fiscal year 1981-82 representing a reduction of 198 beds. State-operated facilities were historically the primary providers of service for persons with mental retardation. The population of these facilities has shown a steady decrease since the late sixties directly attributable to the provision of supportive services in the community.

The June 30, 1982 census for all State-operated mental retardation facilities was 6,843. This figure excludes persons who are on trial visits in community programs, providing a more accurate representation of persons being served in these facilities. In prior years, persons on trial visits were included in the June 30 census figures. As a result of this change in methodology, data for the measure, people moving from State centers and mental retardation units to community residential settings, was higher in 1981-82 than originally projected.

The resident profile for June 30 indicates that approximately 7 percent of all residents are under 21 years of age, 87 percent are between the ages of 21 and 64 and approximately 6 percent are 65 years of age and older. The resident profile also reflects that 6 percent of all residents are mildly retarded, 13 percent are moderately retarded, 28 percent are severely retarded, and 53 percent are profoundly retarded. These figures, when compared with previous years, reflect movement toward a more aged and disabled population due in part to the admission of fewer children. Children who reside in State centers are considered a high priority for movement from centers into community programs. Further, placements efforts of State center clients have concentrated on higher functioning clients. The direction of these facilities will continue to require modification to provide for the needs of this changing population.

The development of the community mental health/mental retardation service system, beginning in 1968, provided impetus for the creation of residential settings within the community, a prerequisite of the department's deinstitu-

## State Centers (continued)

## Program Analysis: (continued)

tionalization program. During the 1970's, as the development of community alternatives to institutionalization was stressed, the role of the centers diminished. The primary goal of the centers and MR units now is to prepare clients for community living and to move them into appropriate alternative settings as soon as they are ready. Most recently, the department has emphasized the development of small (15 beds or less) intermediate care facilities for mentally retarded (ICFs/MR) as a means of providing community alternatives for individuals for whom ordinary community living arrangements are inappropriate.

The measure, people living in State centers at end of fiscal year, indicates that census reduction is not expected to occur at the rate previously projected. Projections for State center census reductions have been adjusted to account for delays in the development of additional community residential alternatives.

The current Department of Public Welfare Five Year Plan for mental retardation facilities defines statewide goals and objectives with specific time frames for the attainment of each objective. Accomplishments during 1981-82 included the closing of C. Howard Marcy Center and the Harrisburg MR Unit, census reduction of 550 from all MR facilities, and 100 percent ICF/MR certification of all MR facilities.

Activities for fiscal year 1982-83 include the transfer of residents and closing of Cresson Center. This facility is being transferred to the Bureau of Correction for future conversion to a correctional facility. In addition, 100 Pennhurst residents are being placed in community programs in compliance with a current Halderman vs Pennhurst court order. Further the department is addressing the needs of mentally retarded persons who

currently reside in the Philadelphia State Hospital with the establishment of the Philadelphia MR Unit. Future goals include reduction in the size of several State centers, conversion of management structures at specified State centers, improvement of management review and control of facility budgets. State center funding is reduced in the amount of \$5,623,000 in total funds in 1983-84 to provide funds in the community program for 250 placements in the Southeast region and Allegheny county. Additional State funds of \$6,960,000 are recommended for this program to offset the reduction in Federal Medicaid reimbursement resulting from the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.

The Commonwealth derives considerable reimbursement from the Federal government through compliance with Intermediate Care Facilities for the Mentally Retarded (ICF/MR) regulations in the State facilities. Continued reimbursement is contingent upon compliance with Federal regulations which establish maximum resident capacities. State center capacities have been reduced from the 1982-83 Budget to reflect bed capacities as certified by the Department of Health.

Capacity figures for four facilities have been changed since October 1982 and are reflected in the Department of Public Welfare Agency Detail section of this budget. Due to the transfer of Cresson to the Bureau of Corrections for a future prison, the capacity for Cresson/Altoona has been reduced to 138, which represents beds at Altoona only. Transfers of clients from Cresson to other centers resulted in a capacity increase of 32 at Ebsenburg and 41 at Western. The Philadelphia MR Unit opened in November 1982 with a capacity of 96.

## Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
State Centers for the Mentally Retarded.	\$138,708	\$132,000	\$133,055	\$136,332	\$141,785	\$147,456	\$153,354
Pennhurst—Special Master—Hearing Master.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL.....	<u>\$138,743</u>	<u>\$132,000</u>	<u>\$133,055</u>	<u>\$136,332</u>	<u>\$141,785</u>	<u>\$147,456</u>	<u>\$153,354</u>

**Income Maintenance**

OBJECTIVE: To insure that all handicapped, dependent or incipiently dependent individuals are enabled to live at minimum standards of health and decency by providing cash grants.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 827,556	\$ 857,108	\$ 852,429	\$ 876,913	\$ 905,625	\$ 933,890	\$ 965,049
Federal Funds .....	671,235	709,270	685,445	704,711	727,704	741,435	762,455
Other Funds .....	38,052	41,261	47,776	49,750	51,764	53,979	55,995
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$1,536,843</b>	<b>\$1,607,639</b>	<b>\$1,585,650</b>	<b>\$1,631,374</b>	<b>\$1,685,093</b>	<b>\$1,729,304</b>	<b>\$1,783,499</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Average monthly number of persons receiving cash grants .....	809,776	787,725	792,900	805,150	832,150	858,150	885,150
Aged, blind and disabled persons receiving supplemental grants .....	159,469	154,400	151,400	150,250	149,100	147,850	146,800
Persons eligible for public assistance cash grants on basis of income level .....	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Amount of reimbursement collections (in thousands) .....	\$58,168	\$70,000	\$93,000	\$102,300	\$107,400	\$110,100	\$111,200
Cash value of food stamps issued each month (in thousands) .....	\$40,934	\$41,200	\$42,000	\$43,500	\$45,000	\$46,500	\$48,000
Persons eligible who have been referred to Work Incentive (WIN) Program .....	51,524	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000		

**Program Analysis:**

The Income Maintenance personload is composed of the following categories of assistance: Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC); General Assistance (GA); State Blind Pension (SBP); food stamp program; Medical Assistance (MA); and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). GA, SBP and the SSI supplement are completely State funded. AFDC receives approximately 56 percent in Federal funds and 44 percent in State funds. Currently, AFDC represents approximately 53 percent of the total personload with about 66 percent being children; GA represents 17 percent; MA, other than cash assistance recipients, 15 percent; SSI 14 percent; and SBP less than one percent. Food stamps are used by recipients of all categories of assistance and by non-public assistance persons as well. In 1981-82, there were over one million participants in the food stamp program.

Eligibility for assistance is determined through the 67 county assistance offices. Additional State funding in the amount of \$3,568,000 is recommended in fiscal 1983-84 to ensure that the Commonwealth can comply with error

rate requirements applying to the AFDC, Medical Assistance and food stamp programs as contained in the Federal Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 and in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982.

On April 8, 1982, the Welfare Reform Act (Act 75) was signed by the Governor. This legislation tightens administrative procedures, incorporates the Federal changes to the AFDC program required in the Federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 into the Public Welfare Code, and redefines General Assistance between two categories of people: those chronically needy and those transitionally needy. Chronically needy persons are those chronically in need who may be eligible for an indeterminate period as a result of medical, social or related circumstances and are limited to the following: 1) a child who is under age eighteen or who is attending a secondary or equivalent vocational or technical school full-time and may reasonably be expected to complete the program before reaching age nineteen; 2) a person over forty-five years of age; 3) a person who has a serious physical or

## Income Maintenance (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

mental handicap which prevents working in any substantial gainful activity; 4) a person who is a caretaker, including persons whose presence is required in the home to care for another person as determined in accordance with department regulations; 5) a person suffering from drug or alcohol abuse who is currently undergoing active treatment in an approved program up to a maximum period of nine months; 6) a person who is employed full-time with earnings under the grant level; 7) persons ineligible for unemployment compensation whose income falls below the assistance allowance schedule as a result of a natural disaster; and 8) any person who has previously been employed full-time for at least forty-eight months out of the previous eight years and has exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits prior to applying for assistance.

Transitionally needy persons are those persons who are otherwise eligible for General Assistance but who do not qualify as chronically needy. Transitionally needy remain eligible for a grant not to exceed the amount of ninety days of assistance in any twelve-month period, and remain eligible for Medical Assistance as medically needy individuals. Moreover, a grandfathering provision is included in the act which allows those transitionally needy receiving GA on the date of enactment and who meet the employment requirements to remain on public assistance (i.e., be classified as chronically needy). This grandfathering provision applies until January 1, 1983. On September 1, 1982, the maximum ninety day eligibility period for those transitionally needy coming on the assistance rolls after April 8, 1982 went into effect.

Using the savings generated from this change, resources have been directed at providing additional assistance for the truly needy and in establishing and expanding employment programs. A grant increase of approximately five percent was implemented on July 1, 1982 for assistance units of three or more persons. In order to seek or find employment for AFDC and GA recipients prior to and following the authorization of cash assistance, the department has implemented a work registration program, based on the mandates of Act 75.

Act 75 provides for registration of all non-exempt applicants for assistance prior to authorization. Following authorization of cash assistance, all those registered are required to cooperate with the provisions of various steps in the work registration program including: 1) assessment and job search by the Office of Employment Security (OES); 2) enrollment in the department's Pennsylvania Employment (formerly Employables) Program (PEP) for intensive job finding and training activities; and 3) participation in the Community Work Experience Program (CWEP). Registration of all non-exempt applicants for

employment with OES prior to authorization of assistance began with enactment of Act 75, with the overall employment program, except for CWEP, in operation Statewide as of September 1, 1982. As required by Act 75, the proposed CWEP regulations were submitted by the department to the General Assembly for their approval which was obtained in late November, 1982. It is anticipated that CWEP will be operating by February, 1983.

Included in the work registration program is a planned WIN Demonstration Project which provides Federal funding at 90 percent for the work registration costs for AFDC recipient participation. Although Federal approval has not yet been received for full implementation, it is anticipated that funding will be available for three years retroactive to October 1, 1983. The program measure persons eligible who have been referred to Work Incentive (WIN) Program reflects this period.

Additional State funding in the amount of \$150,000 is recommended to integrate the work registration information system with the client information system (CIS).

Also included in Act 75 is the Employment Incentive Program, which grants a State tax credit to employers who hire a cash assistance recipient for at least one year. The State tax credit would be equal to thirty percent of the first \$6,000 of wages in the first year of employment, twenty percent of the first \$6,000 in wages in the second year of employment, and ten percent of the first \$6,000 in wages in the third year of employment. If the employer provides or pays for day care services for the children of the employee, the employer is eligible to receive an additional employment incentive payment of \$600 during the first year of employment, \$500 during the second year of employment, and \$400 during the third year of employment. Tax credits can be carried over for three years, and would apply to employees hired before January 1, 1986. No more than \$25 million in tax credits can be allowed in any fiscal year. If an employee quits before working for a year, the employer would be eligible for a partial credit.

In addition to the direct delivery of public assistance checks presently in place in twenty-one counties, during 1980, a pilot program was completed in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for the direct delivery of food stamp authorization cards. Within a year, the entire city of Pittsburgh and most of Philadelphia were included in the direct delivery of food stamp authorizations. Subsequently, food stamp direct delivery was expanded throughout Philadelphia, Allegheny and Delaware counties, while Erie county was included in September, 1982. Plans are underway to expand the direct delivery system in Berks and Chester counties to include food stamps, and to establish a direct delivery system for cash and food stamp benefits in Lycoming and Luzerne counties. As of August, 1982,

**Income Maintenance (continued)****Program Analysis: (continued)**

approximately 235,650 cash assistance cases and 135,840 food stamp cases received benefits through the direct delivery system.

Food stamp recipients on direct delivery in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties are provided with photo identification cards which are used as a means of positive identification to receive benefit authorizations. Additional State funding in the amount of \$641,000 is recommended to improve and expand the use of photo I.D. cards Statewide.

The department is presently developing the Client Information System (CIS), which is a computer based data file. CIS will provide those activities performed by the department which are necessary to process applications for assistance and to maintain recipient records for the administration of the department's assistance programs. These programs include cash assistance, food stamps, medical assistance and other programs for which the department must maintain an integrated data base of eligible recipients. The system will support department operations from the initial request for assistance by an applicant, through eligibility determination and case management functions, to the preparation of ongoing client benefits. In addition, the system will provide information to other department functions such as MAMIS, Social Services, and Claims Settlement as well as to external agencies including the Office of Employment Security and the Social Security Administration.

Due to the complexity and scope of the system, a single statewide implementation plan is not feasible. A phased implementation approach has been developed to insure continuity of the current system as discrete and manageable portions of CIS are implemented. Additional funding has been recommended in 1983-84 for continued development and implementation.

The CIS implementation plan consists of eleven major phases. The core data base upon which all other systems development pieces will be built was completed in June, 1981, and expanded eligibility clearance capabilities were provided to the county assistance offices. They were also given the capability to enter medical eligibility information into the CIS data base directly in the county. Previously paper documents were forwarded in batch to Harrisburg for data entry. The basic software has also been developed for the eventual issuance from the data base of benefits including public assistance checks and food stamp authorizations to purchase. Medical identification cards have been issued directly off the CIS data base since the monthly issuance for February, 1982. In September, 1982

cash and food stamp information began to be entered directly onto the data base by the county assistance office staff and a redesigned Medical Assistance on-line system came into effect. A common application form for all programs along with automated budget computation for cash assistance is scheduled for May, 1984 implementation and automated monthly reporting is scheduled for Statewide implementation in March, 1983. In addition, an automated recoupment process for public assistance overpayments is scheduled for spring of 1983.

Another program of assistance is the supplemental grants contributed to Supplemental Security Income (SSI), a Federal program for aged, blind and disabled low income persons. The Federal Government is administering this program and supplying the basic monthly rate of \$284.30 for an individual and \$426.40 for a couple. To these Federal levels the Commonwealth adds \$32.40 and \$48.70 respectively.

The domiciliary care program became operational with the placement of its first clients on May, 1976, with a State supplement of \$147.30 for each person. This program intends to provide those SSI recipients aged 18 and over with functional limitations with the opportunity to live in the community in a home approved by a State certified placement agency as a domiciliary home. The primary program goals are to provide an appropriate level of care to meet essential needs without inducing avoidable dependency, and to provide an alternative to institutional care for those whose needs can be met more appropriately in the community.

Additional funding was requested last year to provide the State supplement to SSI recipients residing in personal care boarding homes. Funding was provided by the Legislature and the supplement has been extended to SSI recipients residing in residential facilities.

The recommended budget also provides \$7.0 million in State funds for the Public Assistance Transportation Block Grant to be implemented October 1, 1983. Under this proposal, State and Federal funding will be made available to county governments to provide transportation to public assistance clients. For further discussion, refer to the Program Revision following this subcategory.

The Federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 provided a block grant to the states for Low-Income Energy Assistance beginning in the 1982 Federal fiscal year. The purpose of this program is to provide financial assistance to those individuals least able to afford the high cost of fuel.

## Income Maintenance (continued)

## Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 1,747	\$ 1,724	\$ 1,816	\$ 1,889	\$ 1,965	\$ 2,044	\$ 2,128
Cash Assistance .....	666,248	670,626	654,206	671,531	694,516	717,176	742,671
Public Assistance Transportation							
Block Grant .....			7,000	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300
County Administration .....	96,947	116,158	118,613	122,585	127,436	132,534	137,834
Supplemental Grants—Aged, Blind and Disabled .....	56,400	57,710	58,882	59,219	59,524	59,437	59,183
Program Accountability .....	5,064	5,511	6,020	6,261	8,511	6,771	7,042
Pennsylvania Employment Program .....	1,100	5,379	5,892	6,128	6,373	6,628	6,893
Individual and Family Grants Flood Relief — June, 1981 .....	50						
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$827,556</u>	<u>\$857,108</u>	<u>\$852,429</u>	<u>\$876,913</u>	<u>\$905,625</u>	<u>\$933,890</u>	<u>\$965,049</u>

**Income Maintenance  
Program Revision: Public Assistance Transportation Block Grant**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....			\$ 7,000	\$ 9,300	\$ 9,300	\$ 9,300	\$ 9,300
Federal Funds .....			4,250	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700
<b>TOTAL .....</b>			<b>\$11,250</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>

**Program Analysis:**

Federal regulation mandates that the State Medicaid agency provide access to medical services for Medicaid recipients. In Pennsylvania this mandate is carried out and administered through the Office of Income Maintenance in the Department of Public Welfare which determines eligibility and authorizes expenditures for transportation to medical and social services through the State operated county assistance offices. This system has proved ineffective because no mechanism exists to screen recipients and to decide on the need for the trip, the reasonable cost, and the least expensive but appropriate mode of transportation.

To address this issue, a Public Assistance Transportation Block Grant to counties is being recommended beginning October 1, 1983. The block grant is designed to serve four major purposes: 1) to control the increase in costs for public assistance client transportation; 2) to eliminate inefficiencies in the present delivery of transportation services to this population; 3) to provide a reliable funding source for

county government to assist in the development of coordinated transportation systems; and 4) to provide appropriate levels of service to clients in need of transportation.

This block grant will be offered to all counties in the Commonwealth. Counties will be given minimal requirements concerning eligibility, trip prioritization, service levels and reporting, including those necessary to draw down Federal Medicaid and Maintenance Assistance funding. No requirements will be placed on either the cost per unit of service nor those allowable costs chargeable to the grant such as capital equipment, operating or equipment replacement funds. In return, counties will assure that necessary transportation for health care, etc., is provided. A formula to distribute the block grant funds will be developed which allocates funds based on the needs of clients within the counties. For those counties which do not choose to accept the block grant, contracts will be offered to local transit providers to provide the necessary services.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Public Assistance Transportation Block Grant .....			\$7,000	\$9,300	\$9,300	\$9,300	\$9,300

# Department of Revenue

The Department of Revenue collects all tax levies as well as various fees, fines and other monies due the Commonwealth. The Department also supervises the administration and collection of monies for various special funds.

The Department prepares the official estimates of the tax yield due the Commonwealth while also analyzing the effect on revenues of proposed changes in either the laws or the tax structure of the Commonwealth.

**PROGRAM REVISION**

**Budgeted Amounts Include the Following Program Revision:**

Appropriation	Title	1983-84 State Fund (in thousands)
<b>Housing Assistance for Unemployed Pennsylvanians</b>	Housing Assistance for Unemployed Pennsylvanians . . .	\$150,000
<p>This Program Revision provides funds on a loan basis to unemployed homeowners, who meet specific criteria, in order to avoid mortgage foreclosures during the current recessionary period.</p>		
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....		<u>\$150,000</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 60,085	\$ 64,309	\$ 64,549
Commissions — Inheritance and Realty Transfer Tax Collections .....	1,599	1,696	1,700
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 61,684</u>	<u>\$ 66,005</u>	<u>\$ 66,249</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Distribution of Public Utility Realty Tax .....	\$ 54,214	\$ 62,369	\$ 68,100
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$115,898</u>	<u>\$128,374</u>	<u>\$134,349</u>
Other Funds .....	3,402	3,971	3,853
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$119,300</u>	<u>\$132,345</u>	<u>\$138,202</u>
<b>Motor License Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Collection—Liquid Fuels Tax .....	\$ 3,766	\$ 4,137	\$ 4,178
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax .....	.....	6,000	6,000
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,766</u>	<u>\$ 10,137</u>	<u>\$ 10,178</u>
<b>State Harness Racing Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Administration of Collections—Harness Racing .....	\$ 142	\$ 182	\$ 185
Refunding Harness Racing Collections .....	202	.....	.....
<b>STATE HARNESS RACING FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 344</u>	<u>\$ 182</u>	<u>\$ 185</u>
<b>State Horse Racing Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Administration of Collections—Horse Racing .....	\$ 169	\$ 188	\$ 192
Refunding Horse Racing Collections .....	225	.....	.....
<b>STATE HORSE RACING FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 394</u>	<u>\$ 188</u>	<u>\$ 192</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>State Lottery Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 28,263	\$ 33,822	\$ 36,731
Payment of Prize Money .....	29,999	103,000	107,500
Payment of Commissions .....	700	200	200
Refunding State Lottery Monies .....	.....	10	10
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 58,962</u>	<u>\$137,032</u>	<u>\$144,441</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Property Tax and Rent Assistance for the Elderly .....	\$ 92,977	\$121,027	\$101,200
Senior Citizens Inflation Dividend .....	64,308	42,153	38,300
Housing Assistance for Unemployed Pennsylvanians .....	.....	.....	150,000
Subtotal .....	<u>\$157,285</u>	<u>\$163,180</u>	<u>\$289,500</u>
<b>Total State Funds—State Lottery Fund .....</b>	<u><u>\$216,247</u></u>	<u><u>\$300,212</u></u>	<u><u>\$433,941</u></u>
Other Funds .....	\$ 715	\$ 551	\$ 671
<b>STATE LOTTERY FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$216,962</u></u>	<u><u>\$300,763</u></u>	<u><u>\$434,612</u></u>
<b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$115,898	\$128,374	\$134,349
Special Funds .....	220,751	310,719	444,496
Other Funds .....	4,117	4,522	4,524
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS .....</b>	<u><u>\$340,766</u></u>	<u><u>\$443,615</u></u>	<u><u>\$583,369</u></u>

**General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 61,884	\$ 66,005	\$ 66,249
Other Funds .....	3,402	3,971	3,853
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 65,086</u>	<u>\$ 69,976</u>	<u>\$ 70,102</u>

Directs enforcement of all tax statutes of the Commonwealth. Major activities include determining and implementing policies and procedures for tax collection and tax settlements, preparing the official Commonwealth revenue estimates, conducting field audits, preparing and mailing out tax forms and instructions, and the processing of returns.

Major taxes administered and enforced include sales tax, personal income tax, corporation taxes and cigarette and beverage taxes.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 60,085	\$ 64,309	\$ 64,549
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Commissions — Inheritance and Realty Transfer Tax Collections .....	1,599	1,696	1,700
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Audit of State Authorities .....	1	1	1
Cigarette Fines and Penalties .....	39	35	35
Reimbursement For Graphic Arts Services .....	3	3	3
Reimbursement For Cost of Services Provided to Special Funds .....	200	300	300
Reimbursement For Cost of Escheat Sales .....	250	265	265
Reimbursement For EDP and Staff Support .....	2,864	3,332	3,214
Reimbursement For Providing Tax Information .....	45	35	35
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 65,086</u>	<u>\$ 69,976</u>	<u>\$ 70,102</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Distribution of Public Utility Realty Tax</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 54,214	\$ 62,369	\$ 68,100

Provides for the distribution of the money that local taxing authorities could have received had they been able to tax the realty of public utilities.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Distribution of Public Utility Realty Tax .....	\$ 54,214	\$ 61,500	\$ 68,100
Distribution of Public Utility Realty Tax — Recommended Deficiency .....	.....	869	.....
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 54,214</u>	<u>\$ 62,369</u>	<u>\$ 68,100</u>

**General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Collection—Liquid Fuels Tax</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,766	\$ 10,137	\$ 10,178

Administers and enforces the Liquid Fuels Tax Act, Fuel Use Tax Act and Motor Carriers Act and Bus Compact. Activities include issuing permits and performing annual audits. Act 78 of 1982 gave the Department responsibility for making certain refunds including the Liquid Fuels Tax.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Collection—Liquid Fuels Tax .....	\$ 3,766	\$ 4,137	\$ 4,178
<b>Executive Authorization</b>			
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax .....	.....	6,000*	6,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,766</u>	<u>\$ 10,137</u>	<u>\$ 10,178</u>

\*Act 78 of 1982 transferred the responsibility for making refunds of some Liquid Fuels Tax from the Board of Finance and Revenue in the Treasury to the Department of Revenue. Of the initial 1982-83 appropriation for this purpose in Treasury, \$6 million was executive authorized to the Department of Revenue and returned (lapsed) from the Treasury appropriation.

**OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS**

**REVENUE**

**State Harness Racing Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Administration of Collections—Harness Racing</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 344	\$ 182	\$ 185

Provides for the financial administration of pari-mutuel betting at the harness racing tracks. Activities include providing forms and maintaining systems of accounting, examining books and records of the corporations conducting harness racing, and collecting taxes from the corporations.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Administration of Collections—Harness Racing .....	\$ 142	\$ 182	\$ 185
Refunding Harness Racing Collections .....	202	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 344</u>	<u>\$ 182</u>	<u>\$ 185</u>

**State Horse Racing Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Administration of Collections—Horse Racing</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 394	\$ 188	\$ 192

Provides for the financial administration of pari-mutuel betting at thoroughbred horse racing tracks. Activities include providing forms and maintaining systems of accounting, examining books and records of the corporations conducting horse racing, and collecting taxes from the corporations.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Administration of Collections—Horse Racing .....	\$ 169	\$ 188	\$ 192
Refunding Harness Racing Collections .....	225	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 394</u>	<u>\$ 188</u>	<u>\$ 192</u>

**State Lottery Fund  
General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 28,263	\$ 33,822	\$ 36,731
Other Funds .....	715	551	671
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 28,978</b>	<b>\$ 34,373</b>	<b>\$ 37,402</b>

Provides for the operation of the State Lottery Bureau and provides for the administration of the Commonwealth's program of property tax and rent rebate for the elderly and the older persons inflation dividend.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 28,263	\$ 33,822	\$ 36,731
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
License Fees .....	71	70	60
Reimbursement for Telephone Lines .....	415	481	611
Refund of Reserve Ticket Sales .....	229	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 28,978</b>	<b>\$ 34,373</b>	<b>\$ 37,402</b>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Payment of Prize Money</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 29,999	\$103,000	\$107,500

Provides funds to pay the winners of the Commonwealth lottery.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Payment of Prize Money .....	\$ 29,999	\$103,000	\$107,500

**OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS**

**REVENUE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Payment of Commissions</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 700	\$ 200	\$ 200
Provides for commissions on sales of lottery tickets.			

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Payment of Commissions .....	<u>\$ 700</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Refunding State Lottery Monies</b>			
State Funds .....	.....	\$ 10	\$ 10
Provides for refunds of lottery monies.			

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Refunding State Lottery Monies .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 10*</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>

\*Act 78 of 1982 transferred the responsibility for making refunds of lottery money from the Board of Finance and Revenue in Treasury to the Department of Revenue. The initial 1982-83 executive authorization in Treasury was eliminated and \$10,000 executive authorized for the Department of Revenue.

**Grants and Subsidies**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Property Tax and Rent Assistance for the Elderly</b>			
State Funds .....	\$157,285	\$163,180	\$139,500

Allows for a partial rebate of both the property taxes and rent that is paid by the elderly. In December 1979, the passage of Act No. 131 established an Inflation Dividend Program to provide additional grants to persons receiving property tax or rent rebates.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorizations:</b>			
Property Tax and Rent Assistance for the Elderly .....	\$ 92,977	\$121,027	\$101,200
Senior Citizens Inflation Dividend .....	64,308	42,153	38,300
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL .....	<u>\$157,285</u>	<u>\$163,180</u>	<u>\$139,500</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Housing Assistance for Unemployed Pennsylvanians</b>			
State Funds .....			\$150,000

Provides funds on a loan basis to unemployed homeowners, who meet specific criteria, in order to avoid mortgage foreclosures during the current recessionary period.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorizations:</b>			
Housing Assistance for Unemployed Pennsylvanians...	<hr/>	<hr/>	<u>\$150,000</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE**

**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 5,644	\$ 6,232	\$ 6,094	\$ 6,456	\$ 6,784	\$ 7,128	\$ 7,489
<b>Fiscal Management</b> . . . . .	\$168,081	\$263,297	\$276,529	\$289,028	\$297,059	\$305,653	\$314,441
Revenue Collection and Administration . . . . .	113,867	200,928	208,429	213,528	218,059	222,553	227,186
Public Utility Realty Payments . . . . .	54,214	62,369	68,100	75,500	79,000	83,100	87,255
<b>Homeowners and Renters Assistance</b> . . . . .	\$162,924	\$169,564	\$296,222	\$294,581	\$143,130	\$141,686	\$140,283
Homeowners and Renters Assistance . . . . .	162,924	169,564	296,222	294,581	143,130	141,686	140,283
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$336,649</u>	<u>\$439,093</u>	<u>\$578,845</u>	<u>\$590,065</u>	<u>\$446,973</u>	<u>\$454,467</u>	<u>\$462,213</u>

## General Administration and Support

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$5,644	\$6,232	\$6,094	\$6,456	\$6,784	\$7,128	\$7,489
Other Funds .....	1,583	1,820	1,772	1,820	1,820	1,820	1,820
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$7,227</u>	<u>\$8,052</u>	<u>\$7,866</u>	<u>\$8,276</u>	<u>\$8,604</u>	<u>\$8,948</u>	<u>\$9,309</u>

### Program Analysis:

General Administration and Support provides for the administrative and overhead systems which support the operations of programs necessary for the achievement of Commonwealth and Agency objectives. The success or failure of these supportive efforts can only be indirectly reflected by the effectiveness of the activities they support. A primary concern of the Commonwealth and each agency is to minimize these administrative costs in relation to the costs of provided services.

The decrease in program costs for this area when compared to the prior year's budget, can be attributed to the movement of the cost of three organizations; electronic data processing, data reduction, and central records from General Administration and Support to Revenue Collection and Administration. This shift more accurately reflects the expenditures for revenue collection and administration than prior presentations.

### Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$5,644</u>	<u>\$6,232</u>	<u>\$6,094</u>	<u>\$6,456</u>	<u>\$6,784</u>	<u>\$7,128</u>	<u>\$7,489</u>

## Revenue Collection and Administration

OBJECTIVE: To assure the availability of resources for the Commonwealth's programs through the equitable and efficient administration of Pennsylvania's revenue system.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 56,310	\$ 59,773	\$ 60,455	\$ 62,494	\$ 64,856	\$ 67,309	\$ 69,858
Special Funds .....	57,827	141,155	148,274	157,034	153,203	155,244	157,328
Other Funds .....	2,534	2,702	2,752	2,822	2,822	2,822	2,822
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$116,671</b>	<b>\$203,630</b>	<b>\$211,481</b>	<b>\$216,350</b>	<b>\$220,881</b>	<b>\$225,375</b>	<b>\$230,008</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Total revenue collected (in thousands) .....	\$7,109,561	\$7,408,493	\$7,899,911	\$8,375,300	\$8,995,300	\$9,669,000	\$10,360,100
Personal income tax returns processed .....	5,097,207	5,150,000	5,200,000	5,250,000	5,300,000	5,350,000	5,400,000
Sales and use tax returns processed .....	1,230,862	1,245,000	1,250,000	1,255,000	1,260,000	1,265,000	1,270,000
Corporation tax accounts .....	176,216	183,000	183,200	183,400	183,600	183,800	184,000

### Program Analysis:

This program provides for the thorough and equitable administration of all the Commonwealth's revenue statutes and for the assessment and collection of various taxes. Among the taxes collected are all corporation taxes, inheritance taxes, the Realty Transfer Tax, Cigarette and Beverage Taxes, the Sales Use and Hotel Occupancy Tax, the Personal Income Tax, taxes imposed under the Liquid Fuels Tax Act, Fuels Use Tax Act, Motor Carriers Road Tax and Bus Compact Fuels Tax, and taxes received from corporations conducting horse and harness racing.

Some of the activities of this program include preparing and distributing tax instruction booklets and tax return forms, handling inquiries from Commonwealth taxpayers regarding questions of tax liability or proper filing procedure, receiving and auditing of returns, and the processing of refunds.

In addition to these activities, this program implements and administers the Commonwealth Lottery. This involves the printing and marketing of tickets, validating winning numbers, promoting sales and devising new and innovative approaches to lotteries.

The Department of Revenue is now operating under a new organization plan implemented in 1978. Generally, the structure was changed from bureaus based on the type of tax collected, such as sales, personal income etc. to bureaus which are based on functions performed, such as tax collection, auditing and enforcement. This provides more flexibility, better utilization of personnel and greater enforcement capabilities.

Since reorganization has been completed, greater effort and resources have been directed toward enforcement of existing tax statutes and collection of delinquent accounts.

In the past several years significant amounts of money have been added to the Department of Revenue's budget to increase revenue collection capabilities. The primary focus of the expenditures has been in revenue auditors. In 1982-83 approximately \$500,000 was added to Revenue's budget for revenue collection enhancement and was used to create a delinquent collection unit in a five county area in the Southeastern part of the State. This unit, modeled after commercial collections operations, uses phone inquiry techniques to collect taxes owed the Com-

## Revenue Collection and Administration (continued)

## Program Analysis: (continued)

monwealth by individuals and businesses. Based on the first few months of operation of this unit it appears that a significant amount of revenue can be collected using these techniques. Further study is necessary to verify the exact return the Commonwealth is receiving for its investment in this unit.

The increase in funds for this area when compared to the

prior year is attributable to a shift of three organizations within the Department of Revenue from General Administration and Support to Revenue Collection and Administration. This shift more accurately reflects the expenditures for Revenue Collection and Administration than prior presentations.

## Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 54,441	\$ 58,077	\$ 58,455	\$ 60,794	\$ 63,156	\$ 65,609	\$ 68,158
Commissions — Inheritance and Realty Transfer Tax	1,599	1,696	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 56,040</b>	<b>\$ 59,773</b>	<b>\$ 60,155</b>	<b>\$ 62,494</b>	<b>\$ 64,856</b>	<b>\$ 67,309</b>	<b>\$ 69,858</b>
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Collections—Liquid Fuels Tax .....	\$ 3,766	\$ 4,137	\$ 4,178	\$ 4,345	\$ 4,519	\$ 4,700	\$ 4,888
Refunding Liquid Fuels Taxes .....	.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,766</b>	<b>\$ 10,137</b>	<b>\$ 10,178</b>	<b>\$ 10,345</b>	<b>\$ 10,519</b>	<b>\$ 10,700</b>	<b>\$ 10,888</b>
<b>STATE HARNESS RACING FUND</b>							
Administration of Collections .....	\$ 142	\$ 182	185	\$ 192	\$ 200	\$ 208	\$ 216
Refunding Harness Racing Collections ..	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>STATE HARNESS RACING FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 344</b>	<b>\$ 182</b>	<b>\$ 185</b>	<b>\$ 192</b>	<b>\$ 200</b>	<b>\$ 208</b>	<b>\$ 216</b>
<b>STATE HORSE RACING FUND</b>							
Administration of Collections .....	\$ 169	\$ 188	\$ 192	\$ 200	\$ 208	\$ 216	\$ 225
Refunding State Horse Racing Collections .....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>STATE HORSE RACING FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 394</b>	<b>\$ 188</b>	<b>\$ 196</b>	<b>\$ 200</b>	<b>\$ 208</b>	<b>\$ 216</b>	<b>\$ 225</b>
<b>STATE LOTTERY FUND</b>							
General Operations .....	\$ 22,624	\$ 27,438	\$ 30,009	\$ 31,587	\$ 33,166	\$ 34,910	\$ 36,789
Payment of Prize Money .....	29,999	103,000	107,500	108,500	108,900	109,000	109,000
Payment of Commissions .....	700	200	200	200	200	200	200
Refunding State Lottery Monies .....	.....	10	10	10	10	10	10
<b>STATE LOTTERY FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 53,323</b>	<b>\$130,648</b>	<b>\$137,719</b>	<b>\$140,297</b>	<b>\$140,276</b>	<b>\$144,120</b>	<b>\$145,999</b>

**Public Utility Realty Payments**

Objective: To provide equitable distribution to all local taxing authorities of the tax on realty of public utilities.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$54,214</u>	<u>\$62,369</u>	<u>\$68,100</u>	<u>\$72,186</u>	<u>\$76,156</u>	<u>\$80,345</u>	<u>\$84,764</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Taxing authorities receiving funds.....	3,030	3,071	3,137	3,137	3,137	3,137	3,137

**Program Analysis:**

Pursuant to an amendment to the State Constitution adopted in 1968, this program provides for the distribution to each reporting local taxing authority of its share of the funds that the local taxing authority would have received from public utilities had they been allowed to tax the realty of the utilities in their respective jurisdictions.

The distribution is based on the ratio between the total tax receipts of a local taxing authority and the total tax receipts of all reporting tax authorities. This ratio is then applied to the total amount of taxes that reporting authorities could have collected had they been able to tax the realty of public utilities.

During recent years this program has received significant

increases in funding for two primary reasons. First, some utilities have undertaken major renovations, thereby increasing the assessed value of their property and, secondly, there have been increases in the tax rates of various taxing authorities.

The measures for the first two years reflect the exact number of taxing authorities receiving funds, while the remaining years indicate the total number of authorities eligible to receive funds. Generally there is less than 100 percent participation as some authorities who are eligible for only nominal amounts do not file a request for their share.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Distribution of Public Utility Realty Tax..	<u>\$54,214</u>	<u>\$62,369</u>	<u>\$68,100</u>	<u>\$72,186</u>	<u>\$76,156</u>	<u>\$80,345</u>	<u>\$84,764</u>

**Homeowners and Renters Assistance**

OBJECTIVE: To increase the economic stability of citizens of the Commonwealth by providing to eligible citizens assistance in maintaining their place of residence.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Special Funds .....	<u>\$162,924</u>	<u>\$169,564</u>	<u>\$296,222</u>	<u>\$294,581</u>	<u>\$143,130</u>	<u>\$141,686</u>	<u>\$140,283</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Applications for property tax or rent assistance .....	432,001	467,580	462,000	458,000	453,000	449,000	445,000
People provided property tax or rent assistance .....	422,435	463,987	458,000	454,000	449,000	445,000	441,000

**Program Analysis:**

This program aids citizens of the Commonwealth by providing mortgage assistance as well as property tax and rent assistance to those who meet certain requirements.

Mortgage assistance is available in the form of a loan to any unemployed homeowner who meets certain income and status criteria and is intended to avoid mortgage foreclosures during the current recessionary period.

Property tax and rent assistance rebates up to \$500 are available to the elderly, widows and widowers and permanently disabled citizens and are intended to allow these people to lead fuller lives by restoring part of their limited income. Maintaining them in their home, or in rented homes through rent assistance, adds to their personal dignity and emotional security as well as being of financial benefit.

The emergency mortgage assistance program is a Lottery funded, loan program designated to avoid mortgage foreclosures involving unemployed homeowners during the current recessionary period. The loans are repayable to the Lottery Fund and will be available for future expenditure on programs for the aged and disabled. This limited program, which is funded for a two year period is discussed in greater detail in the Housing Assistance for Unemployed Pennsylvanians Program Revision which follows this program analysis.

The second program, Property Tax and Rent Assistance for the Elderly, provides a rebate of property tax or rent based on income and the Senior Citizens Inflation Dividend which provides a flat dollar amount per recipient of a rebate.

Both the program measures and program expenditures reflect recent changes to both components of the Property Tax and Rent Assistance program. The Property Tax and Rent Assistance for the Elderly program was changed to increase the maximum rebate from \$400 to \$500 and to expand the maximum eligible income from \$9,000 to \$12,000, with expanded percentage rebates by income category. The changes were approved in Act 56 of 1982 and are effective in the 1982-83 fiscal year. The increase in the maximum eligible income along with increased rebates increased participants in the program by 9.8 percent over 1981-82 fiscal year which was slightly lower than the 12 percent projected in the budget last year. The changes in the program parameters slowed the decline seen between 1980-81 and 1981-82 in participation in the program. This decline occurred because inflation of income caused individuals to become ineligible for the rebates.

## Homeowners and Renters Assistance (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

The Senior Citizens Inflation Dividend was changed in two ways. First a one time \$100 bonus was given in 1981-82 to each recipient of a property tax or rent rebate. Beginning with 1982-83 the dividend schedule was changed to expand the dividends from a minimum of \$15 and a maximum of \$95 to a minimum of \$30 and a maximum of \$125. The maximum eligible income was also increased to \$12,000 to correspond with changes in the Property Tax

and Rent Rebate Program.

The program measures indicate that the number of people provided property tax or rent assistance will slowly decline over the projection period. This is based on the assumption that although the pool of eligible recipients has been increased, increases in Social Security and other assistance programs which elevate an individual's income will remove individuals from eligibility for the program.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
STATE LOTTERY FUND							
General Operations .....	\$ 5,639	\$ 6,384	\$ 6,722	\$ 6,981	\$ 7,330	\$ 7,611	\$ 7,858
Property Tax and Rent Assistance for the Elderly .....	92,977	121,027	101,200	101,200	101,200	101,200	101,200
Senior Citizens Inflation Dividend .....	64,308	42,153	38,300	36,400	34,600	32,875	31,225
Housing Assistance for Unemployed Pennsylvanians .....	.....	.....	150,000	150,000	.....	.....	.....
STATE LOTTERY FUND TOTAL ...	<u>\$162,924</u>	<u>\$169,564</u>	<u>\$296,222</u>	<u>\$294,581</u>	<u>\$143,130</u>	<u>\$141,686</u>	<u>\$140,283</u>

**Homeowners and Renters Assistance  
Program Revision: Housing Assistance for Unemployed Pennsylvanians**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Special Funds.....	.....	.....	\$150,000	\$150,000	.....	.....	.....

**Program Analysis:**

The Housing Assistance for Unemployed Pennsylvanians program will make available \$150 million of Lottery Funds in each of the fiscal years 1983-84 and 1984-85 to be used for emergency assistance to unemployed homeowners. The assistance will be provided in the form of a loan to unemployed homeowners with the specific purpose of avoiding mortgage foreclosures. The program will be a special emergency measure and terminate in 1985. The loans would be repaid into the Lottery Fund and repayment proceeds would become available for other lottery programs.

The current recession has impacted the economy of many major industrial states in a profound way. Many of the manufacturing, industrial and business enterprises of the Commonwealth have been forced, by the general slowdown in the economy, to cut back on their workforces, in some cases for an indefinite period of time. The recession has been of such duration that many of the workers who have been affected by cutbacks have exhausted or will shortly exhaust all unemployment benefits. For many, loss of these benefits, will result in a loss of a lifetime of savings and in some cases the loss of their primary place of residence because of mortgage foreclosures or tax sales.

Such home losses are a personal tragedy for the individual involved and in the long run a social and economic tragedy for the Commonwealth, local communities and the financial institutions which finance the affected homes. In order to avert such a situation the Housing Assistance for Unemployed Pennsylvanians program is being proposed.

The emergency loan program will not be open-ended and will be available only to individuals who meet specific eligibility criteria. Generally the eligibility criteria will include such consideration as: exhaustion of unemployment compensation benefits, the use of the home as a single family dwelling and primary place of residence, the level of family income available from other household members, the availability of other sources of financial relief to the homeowner, participation in mortgage counseling with an independent agency, the extent to which the mortgage is delinquent or will become delinquent and the prior credit history of the homeowner.

As envisioned, the program will involve a loan up to a

specified maximum to pay all delinquent principal, interest, taxes and insurance on the home. The cash payment from the Commonwealth would be made directly to the financial institution involved with the mortgage. After a two year grace period, the loan would be repaid by the individual, through the financial institution, over a four year period. The loan would be interest free. As a condition of receiving the loan proceeds, the mortgage lender would enter into negotiations with the mortgagor to renegotiate the mortgage so as to substantially reduce or eliminate mortgage payments for the limited period necessary for the homeowner to reassume financial responsibility for the mortgage. In addition, the loan would be secured by mortgage guarantee or a second mortgage, backed by a commitment from the mortgage lender to the State, and would become fully payable upon sale of the home.

Based on the uncertainty surrounding the duration of the current recessionary period and the lack of available data on mortgage foreclosures it is difficult to predict the potential demand for this program. In the third quarter of 1982, the United States Mortgage Bankers Association reported that fore closures were underway on nine tenths of one percent of mortgages and an additional nine tenth of one percent were more than 90 days delinquent. As of December 1982 there were approximately 700,000 unemployed persons in the Commonwealth. In November of 1982, about 10,000 persons exhausted unemployment benefits while by the end of December this figure rose to approximately 20,000. It is possible that during the period January 1, 1983 to December 31, 1983 there will be as many as 200,000 persons who will have exhausted all unemployment benefits and continue to be unemployed; not all of these individuals will need or qualify for mortgage assistance, however with an average of \$4,000 per loan, the proposed allocation of funds could assist 37,500 families per year. Given the assumption of a prolonged economic recovery an equal allocation of Lottery Funds is proposed for the 1984-85 fiscal year. Regardless of the program cost, there should be no long term loss in funds for programs to aid senior citizens. Because the program involves loans, all funds will be returned to the Lottery Fund and any unexpended funds will eventually be available for Lottery Funded programs.

**Homeowners and Renters Assistance  
 Program Revision: Housing Assistance for Unemployed Pennsylvanians (Continued)**

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
LOTTERY FUND							
Housing Assistance for							
Unemployed Pennsylvanians . . . . .	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>\$ 150,000</u>	<u>\$ 150,000</u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>

# Securities Commission

The Securities Commission oversees the State controlled securities industry to ensure compliance with Commonwealth statutes.

**SECURITIES COMMISSION**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$1,357	\$1,500	\$1,830
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$1,357</u>	<u>\$1,500</u>	<u>\$1,830</u>

**General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$1,357	\$1,500	\$1,830

Protects the investing public through the registration and regulation of salesmen and companies dealing in securities. Issues cease and desist orders to persons and corporations attempting to sell securities without approval and seeks prosecution of violators of the Pennsylvania Securities Act. Determines the eligibility for exemption from registration of securities proposed to be issued in the Commonwealth.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$1,357</u>	<u>\$1,500</u>	<u>\$1,830</u>

## SECURITIES COMMISSION

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Consumer Protection .....	\$1,357	\$1,500	\$1,830	\$1,903	\$1,979	\$2,058	\$2,140
Regulation of Securities Industry.....	1,357	1,500	1,830	1,903	1,979	2,058	2,140
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL.....</b>	<u>\$1,357</u>	<u>\$1,500</u>	<u>\$1,830</u>	<u>\$1,903</u>	<u>\$1,979</u>	<u>\$2,058</u>	<u>\$2,140</u>

**Regulation of Securities Industry**

OBJECTIVE: To reduce the incidence of fraud to the investing public in securities transactions.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$1,357</u>	<u>\$1,500</u>	<u>\$1,830</u>	<u>\$1,903</u>	<u>\$1,979</u>	<u>\$2,058</u>	<u>\$2,140</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Dollar amount of securities applications received (in billions) .....	\$40	\$45	\$50	\$55	\$60	\$65	\$70
Dollar amount of securities cleared for sale (in billions) .....	\$27	\$35	\$40	\$45	\$50	\$55	\$60
Securities filings received .....	3,665	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500
Securities filings cleared .....	3,188	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000
Broker-dealers registered .....	699	740	780	820	860	900	940
Agents registered .....	18,173	19,500	20,500	21,500	22,500	23,750	25,000
Investment Advisers registered .....	165	175	185	195	205	215	225

**Program Analysis:**

The primary purpose of the programs of the Pennsylvania Securities Commission is to protect the investing public from fraudulent practices in the securities industry while encouraging the financing of legitimate business and industry in the Commonwealth. The Commission works toward this objective by requiring the registration of broker-dealers, agents, investment advisers and securities and by establishing regulatory procedures for filings under the law.

In order for securities to be offered for sale in Pennsylvania, the issuer must comply with the registration requirements of the Pennsylvania Securities Act of 1972. Securities offered and sold in Pennsylvania must be registered under this Act unless granted a special exemption. This applies to all securities sold in Pennsylvania, including securities which have been registered under Federal requirements. In all cases of registration, and in some cases of exemption, a filing must be made with the Pennsylvania Securities Commission. Filings are then analyzed and reviewed for full accurate disclosure of all relevant data to determine completeness, correctness and compliance with registration requirements, and to determine fairness of the offering.

In addition to the review and analysis of securities filings,

the Commission requires certain companies to file post-effective Reporting Forms because such companies are not required to file similar materials with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. These forms disclose, among other things, the amount of securities sold, use of proceeds, financial information, copies of all company communications with stockholders, significant changes in business of the company, changes in management and remuneration, etc. The purpose of these filings is to determine that monies are used in a manner consistent with in the disclosure materials; that the companies are providing investors with accurate reporting of the activities of the companies; and that investors are provided with complete and proper financial information.

In addition to enforcing the Securities Act of 1972, the Commission has the responsibility for administering the provisions of the Takeover Disclosure Law of 1976. This law provides protection for Pennsylvania corporations, shareholders, employees and the public from the use of takeover offers without a complete disclosure of information concerning the offers. The Commission enforces this Act by requiring the offeror to submit extensive financial, personnel and other pertinent data. This information is evaluated to ensure that the information given to the

**Regulation of Securities Industry (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

offeree is correct and reflects the true intent of the takeover corporation.

The Commission also administers Act 113 of 1933. The purpose of this Act is to ensure the financial responsibility of investment companies that issue face amount certificates and requires that such registrants deposit with the State Treasurer \$100,000 in negotiable securities, which deposit is monitored by the Commission.

Through its representation on the Uniform Requirements Committee of the North American Securities Administrators Association, Inc., the Commission has been working with other state, Federal and independent regulatory agencies, as well as the various stock exchanges, and has developed uniform filing requirements to alleviate the burden on the securities industry by eliminating duplicative examination and registration requirements involved in complying with various state and Federal filing procedures.

The Commission is continuing its policy of maintaining cooperative investigatory programs with Federal, other state and other Commonwealth agencies in pursuing those enforcement activities where securities' violations have occurred. During the past fiscal year, the Commission has continued its participation in nationwide joint cooperative actions with respect to fraudulent coal, oil, gas and mining transactions.

To facilitate the ability of business to raise capital in Pennsylvania, the Commission has adopted certain regulations to reduce the burdens imposed on issuers. They are also reviewing existing regulations for the purpose of striking an appropriate balance between capital formation and the need for investor protection. Particularly in the area of "employee takeovers" the Commission is seeking proposed regulation changes to exempt from the full registration process the offer and sale of securities of an entity being formed by the employees of a company for the purpose of investing in their current employer's business in order to prevent a complete or partial closing of a business which would result in the loss of employment. In the meantime, the commission has promulgated an interpretive opinion which expands the scope of the exemption from registration contained in Section 202(g) of the 1972 Act for employee benefit plans to include the aforementioned

situation. This opinion has allowed them to facilitate the investment interest of employees in acquiring their employer's business.

Fee legislation was enacted July 1, 1981 revising certain existing fees and instituting ten new fees. The effect of the fee legislation passed as Act 48 of 1981 was to increase fee revenues in fiscal year 1981-82 by \$290,000.

In tandem with the increased fees the Commission feels certain amendments to the Pennsylvania Securities Act of 1972 are necessary which will reduce by half the current waiting period before certain sales of securities can be made within the Commonwealth and which will also remove certain unnecessary impediments to legitimate capital formation that currently exist.

The cost of implementing these changes will more than be borne by the increased fee revenues. Additionally, the fees will support an increased enforcement initiative by creating a Harrisburg Enforcement Office and an increased compliance effort to reduce non-compliance with the Pennsylvania Securities Act of 1972. The recommendation for the securities Commission reflects \$279,000 in additional funds to support these efforts.

There has been a significant decrease in the program measures for the dollar amount of securities applications received and the dollar amount of securities cleared for sale. This decrease has occurred as a result of the change in registration patterns by mutual funds in that they register only that amount of securities that each fund reasonably expects to sell in the Commonwealth during each year. This pattern has developed as a result of the peculiarities in the fees established in the fee bill of July 1, 1981 as they relate to mutual fund filings. Legislation is now pending to amend those fee provisions in order to permit mutual funds to resume normal filing practices and to reduce the regulatory burden of multiple filings.

The economic climate over the past few years has resulted in a significant increase in the number of insurance companies and other financial institutions forming broker-dealer subsidiaries to engage, on a competitive level with established broker-dealer firms, in the offer and sale of securities. This activity has resulted in a significant increase in broker-dealer and agents registered.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$1,357</u>	<u>\$1,500</u>	<u>\$1,830</u>	<u>\$1,903</u>	<u>\$1,979</u>	<u>\$2,058</u>	<u>\$2,140</u>

# Department of State

The Department of State compiles, publishes and certifies all election returns; issues all commissions to elected and appointed officials; records and punctuates all laws passed by the General Assembly; administers corporate and selected noncorporate business laws; administers the professional and occupational licensing boards; and regulates solicitation activities, boxing and wrestling matches.

The Department of State is administered by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and includes the State Athletic Commission, the Commission on Charitable Organizations, and 23 professional and occupational licensing boards.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 3,031	\$ 3,511	\$ 3,119
Publishing Constitutional Amendments .....	57	59	60
Electoral College Expenses.....	.....	.....	.....
Reapportionment Expenses .....	222	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 3,310</u>	<u>\$ 3,570</u>	<u>\$ 3,179</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Voting of Citizens in Military Service .....	\$ 1	\$ 12	\$ 8
Voter Registration by Mail .....	217	350	350
County Election Expenses .....	54	.....	50
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 272</u>	<u>\$ 362</u>	<u>\$ 408</u>
<b>Total State Funds .....</b>	<u><u>\$ 3,582</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,932</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,587</u></u>
Other Funds .....	\$ 7,038	\$ 7,796	\$ 8,966
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$10,620</u></u>	<u><u>\$11,728</u></u>	<u><u>\$12,553</u></u>

**General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,031	\$ 3,511	\$ 3,119
Other Funds .....	7,038	7,796	8,966
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$10,069</u>	<u>\$11,307</u>	<u>\$12,085</u>

Provides intra-agency administrative support; maintains current information on corporations and charitable organizations; monitors the election process; and issues commissions to State and local officials. Protects the public from unqualified practitioners in the various professional and skilled service areas licensed by the Department.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 3,031	\$ 3,511	\$ 3,119
<b>Other Funds</b>			
Fees — Registration of Charitable Organizations .....	157	140	145
Auctioneers Licenses .....	87	90	103
Medical, Osteopathic and Podiatry Fees .....	1,088	1,225	1,302
Boxing and Wrestling Fees .....	177	150	150
Professional Licensure Augmentation Account .....	5,529	6,191	7,286
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$10,069</u>	<u>\$11,307</u>	<u>\$12,085</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Publishing Constitutional Amendments</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 57	\$ 59	\$ 60

Meets the cost of publishing all proposed constitutional amendments three months prior to the November election and the primary election in at least two newspapers of general circulation in all counties where newspapers are published.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Publishing Constitutional Amendments .....	<u>\$ 57</u>	<u>\$ 59</u>	<u>\$ 60</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**STATE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Reapportionment Expenses</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 222	.....	.....

Provides for the expenses incurred by the reapportionment project, required every ten years by the Constitution. These include specialized services, printing and publishing.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Reapportionment Expenses .....	<u>\$ 222</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Voting of Citizens in Military Services</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1	\$ 12	\$ 8

Reimburses county boards of election at the rate of \$.40 per ballot for each military absentee ballot cast during an election.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Voting of Citizens in Military Services .....	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Voter Registration by Mail</b>			
State Fund .....	\$ 217	\$ 350	\$ 350

Reimburses county boards of election and the United States Post Office for all mailing costs incurred in registering voters by mail.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Voter Registration by Mail .....	<u>\$ 217</u>	<u>\$ 350</u>	<u>\$ 350</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Special Election Expenses</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 54	.....	\$ 50

Provides payment to county boards of election for expenses incurred in special elections.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
County Election Expenses .....	<u>\$ 54</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 50</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$1,141	\$1,342	\$ 901	\$ 937	\$ 974	\$1,013	\$1,054
<b>Consumer Protection</b> . . . . .	\$1,316	\$1,540	\$1,560	\$1,622	\$1,687	\$1,754	\$1,824
Regulation of Consumer Products and Promotion of Fair Business Practices	1,316	1,540	1,560	1,622	1,687	1,754	1,824
Maintenance of Professional and Occupational Standards* . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
<b>Electoral Process</b> . . . . .	\$1,125	\$1,050	\$1,126	\$1,108	\$1,129	\$1,157	\$1,187
Maintenance of Electoral Process . . . . .	1,125	1,050	1,126	1,108	1,129	1,157	1,187
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$3,582</u>	<u>\$3,932</u>	<u>\$3,587</u>	<u>\$3,667</u>	<u>\$3,790</u>	<u>\$3,924</u>	<u>\$4,065</u>

\*All funds are other than General Fund or Special Fund.

## General Administration and Support

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$1,141	\$1,342	\$ 901	\$ 937	\$ 974	\$1,013	\$1,054
Other Funds .....			600	624	649	675	702
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$1,141</u>	<u>\$1,342</u>	<u>\$1,501</u>	<u>\$1,561</u>	<u>\$1,623</u>	<u>\$1,688</u>	<u>\$1,756</u>

### Program Analysis:

This subcategory includes the executive offices and the legal and administrative services which support the operations of programs necessary for the achievement of Commonwealth and Agency objectives. The Department of State, through these administrative support programs, has a planning capability which assists program directors in improving their services to the public. The success or failure of these supportive efforts can only be indirectly reflected by the effectiveness of the activities they support.

A major change is being recommended to the funding

sources for this subcategory. Administrative services (fiscal, personnel, etc.) previously provided from the General Fund in support of the operation of the various professional and occupational boards will now be charged to the funds available to the boards. This amounts to \$600,000 in 1983-84.

This reduction in General Fund costs will be partially offset by \$152,000 recommended to upgrade the department's data processing capability. It is anticipated that this initiative will allow consolidation of data bases and ameliorate the process of implementing software changes.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$1,141</u>	<u>\$1,342</u>	<u>\$ 901</u>	<u>\$ 937</u>	<u>\$ 974</u>	<u>\$1,013</u>	<u>\$1,054</u>

## Regulation of Consumer Products and Promotion of Fair Business Practices

OBJECTIVE: To prevent fraudulent solicitation or misrepresentation of sporting events and to maintain accurate records of corporate charters.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$1,316	\$1,540	\$1,560	\$1,622	\$1,687	\$1,754	\$1,824
Other Funds .....	334	290	314	327	340	354	368
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$1,650</b>	<b>\$1,830</b>	<b>\$1,874</b>	<b>\$1,949</b>	<b>\$2,027</b>	<b>\$2,108</b>	<b>\$2,192</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Application reviews of fictitious names, businesses, corporations, trademarks, etc. ....	58,713	60,000	60,200	60,400	60,600	60,800	61,000
Corporation name reservations and information requests issued .....	105,488	106,000	106,500	107,000	107,500	108,000	108,500
Estimate of currently soliciting groups requiring licensing .....	12,000	12,100	12,200	12,300	12,400	12,500	12,600
Currently soliciting groups complying with regulations .....	7,094	8,500	9,000	9,500	10,000	10,500	11,000
Investigations of Charities Act violations .....	500	600	625	650	675	700	725
Cease and desist letters issued .....	150	125	120	115	110	105	100
Boxing and wrestling events requiring regulation .....	283	315	315	320	320	320	320

### Program Analysis:

This program encompasses the activities of the Corporation Bureau, the Commission on Charitable Organizations and the Athletic Commission.

The Corporation Bureau is responsible for registering all businesses in the Commonwealth, and currently has an estimated 1,620,128 fictitious names, businesses and corporations on file. The goal of the Corporation Bureau is to promote a more favorable atmosphere for commerce to enter Pennsylvania. Several program changes were effected this year in the Corporation Bureau. Business registration applications, which represent the "port of entry" of Pennsylvania commerce, are now handled more efficiently and expeditiously allowing receipted documents to be returned to applicants within 24 hours. To accommodate the increase in corporate name reservations and information requests, additional direct access phone lines were installed. Using information provided by the

Department of Revenue, inactive corporations are being purged from the active files. Several other procedural changes are under review with the intent of reducing clerical processing and costs.

The Commission on Charitable Organizations is responsible for the registration of charitable organizations, professional fund raisers and solicitors, as well as regulation of the actual solicitation and distribution of collected funds. The measure reflecting the number of currently soliciting groups represents an educated guess since accurate statistics are not available. Violations of the Charitable Solicitations Act usually arise from failure to register or renew registration, or comply with Cease and Desist Letters. A recent change of law revises registration requirements and specifically excludes certain organizations from these requirements. Organizations no longer required to register include fire and ambulance

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**Regulation of Consumer Products and Promotion of Fair Business Practices (continued)**
**Program Analysis: (continued)**

companies, veterans' organizations, libraries, hospitals and educational institutions. Inquiries and investigations of suspected violations will be emphasized in the coming year and if appropriate forwarded to the Attorney General's Office for prosecution.

The State Athletic Commission is charged with the regulation of boxing and wrestling events. The Athletic Commissioners are attempting to stimulate boxing and wrestling activity in Pennsylvania as a means to increase revenue.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$1,316</u>	<u>\$1,540</u>	<u>\$1,580</u>	<u>\$1,622</u>	<u>\$1,687</u>	<u>\$1,754</u>	<u>\$1,824</u>

## Maintenance of Professional and Occupational Standards

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the number of professional and occupational practitioners and establishments failing to meet specified standards of entry and performance.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Other Funds .....	<u>\$6,704</u>	<u>\$7,506</u>	<u>\$8,052</u>	<u>\$8,374</u>	<u>\$8,709</u>	<u>\$9,057</u>	<u>\$9,419</u>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Licenses and renewals issued .....	444,079	200,000	470,000	217,000	480,000	235,000	485,000
Applicants passing examination .....	20,549	21,000	21,500	22,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Applicants failing examinations for license ..	19,814	20,000	20,500	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Investigations .....	2,965	3,000	3,400	3,700	4,000	4,300	4,300
Routine inspections .....	20,587	23,500	24,000	24,500	25,000	25,500	26,000
Complaints processed by legal staff .....	1,820	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Suspensions and revocations by boards .....	139	150	160	165	165	165	165

### Program Analysis:

The intent of this program is the maintenance of high standards of professional and technical services to the citizens of the Commonwealth. Towards this end, twenty-three boards (including the new Occupational Therapy Board) and the Commissioner of the Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs utilize legislative mandates of licensure, administration, and enforcement powers that enable them to service and regulate various professions and occupations.

In the past, the primary means of controlling the quality of practitioners have been limitations placed at the entry level such as age, education, experience and degree of technical expertise demonstrated through applications and subsequent written examination and/or demonstrated practical ability. Recently, requirements for continuing education have been added as a means of meeting the constantly changing developments in the various professions and occupations. The measures dealing with applicants have shown decreases from previous years because the numbers of persons renewing licenses and applying for test-taking has decreased. This is mainly due to the economy and the requirement of continuing education.

The use of the legal and investigatory machinery of the Bureau has also been a major means of monitoring the vast numbers of licensees.

These program measures reflect the major functions of the Bureau: testing, licensing and enforcement. The first three measures reflect the testing and licensing and functions. The last four measures reflect the enforcement functions of the license inspectors/conduct investigators (investigations and inspections); attorneys (complaints processed), and board actions (suspensions and revocations).

The measure which reflects the activities of attorneys has been changed from establishments prosecuted for violations to complaints processed by legal staff in order to more accurately reflect the primary functions of the program.

The measure of board actions has also been modified to reflect suspensions rather than punitive action because the focus of the boards is on disciplinary actions.

Several program enhancements have been implemented during 1982-83 as a way to improve productivity. These improvements include the installation of a word processing system and a microfilming system. The license renewal schedule is also under study to determine the feasibility of

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**Maintenance of Professional and Occupational Standards (continued)****Program Analysis: (continued)**

realigning the renewal dates to eliminate the inefficiencies of fluctuating workloads.

Also, the annual re-inspection of licensed establishments will continue to be emphasized as impetus for establishments to come into compliance with the law and regulations on their own prior to prosecution.

Effective July 1, 1978, Act 124 created a restricted Professional Licensure Augmentation account enabling this program to be funded from fees and fines collected by the

Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs. Thus the Bureau now operates entirely out of earmarked funds, considered for budgetary purposes as other funds, rather than from a General Fund appropriation.

The licensing function of the Navigation Commission for the Delaware River was transferred to the Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs in Reorganization Plan 1 of 1982.

## Maintenance of the Electoral Process

OBJECTIVE: To insure that the electoral process conforms to legally defined specifications, that appointed and elected officials meet the legal requirements for their respective positions, and that an official record of the laws and resolutions of the legislative branch and the official acts of the executive branch is maintained.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$1,125	\$1,050	\$1,126	\$1,108	\$1,129	\$1,157	\$1,187

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Voting age population (in thousands) .....	8,883	8,883	9,060	9,060	9,241	9,241	9,500
Percent of voting age population actually voting .....	25%	47%	30%	48%	30%	47%	30%
Voter registration by mail .....	318,006	532,000	400,000	577,200	400,000	580,000	400,000
Total voter registration transactions .....	410,108	700,000	500,000	740,000	500,000	700,000	500,000
Persons filing for vacant offices .....	1,451	200	2,800	225	1,500	230	2,000
Gubernatorial commissions issued .....	708	500	550	600	500	550	660
Notary public commissions issued .....	15,743	15,000	15,200	15,400	15,500	15,800	15,700
Campaign expense audits .....	20	26	38	30	35	28	35

### Program Analysis:

Public policy is formulated by citizens through electoral participation. Because the electoral process is the basic public policymaking mechanism, it is important to insure that this process conforms to legally defined specifications. Abuse of the electoral process causes decline in voter participation. This is particularly distressing in a democracy because those who do not vote may be interested but regard the franchise as a useless exercise. The measures dealing with voter participation reflect the entire voting age population rather than just those who have registered. This more accurately reflects the scope of the voter apathy problem.

Efforts in this program are, therefore, keyed towards ensuring efficiency, honesty and uniformity in the administration of the Election Code. Some of the more serious problems within the election system have included: often burdensome registration and voting procedures; the lack of easily obtainable published information concerning the State's electoral process; instances of unfair and unjust administration of election processes; and a pervading lack

of consistency in activities at all levels of election administration.

A number of programs have been implemented to rectify the problem areas identified. Efficiency oriented solutions include administration of the voter registration by mail program; enfranchising new groups of citizens not formerly accessible to registration and voting; comprehensive revision of the Election Code; and distribution of various public information publications detailing election laws and procedures. To assure honesty of elections, a monitoring system for campaign finance reports has been implemented; a detailed examination of petitions is conducted to ensure all requirements are met; and continuing certification of ballot information is maintained concerning candidates and their status throughout the election year.

The expense of running for public office together with a myriad of disclosure procedures and requirements appear to be taking their toll on candidates. This, coupled with a successful information program to help candidates understand the disclosure requirements has substantially

## Maintenance of the Electoral Process (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

decreased initial compliance problems. Also reflected in the measures is the passage of an amendment to the Election Code which revised the formula for selecting the candidates to be audited. The net effect of the amendment reduces the measures pertaining to campaign expense audits compared to those shown last year.

Other functions in this program fall under the commissioning area and include commissioning gubernatorial appointees to boards and commissions and preparing commissions for judges, justices of the peace and notaries public. In addition, extraditions are prepared for the Governor and bond issues for the Commonwealth are processed. Finally, all legislation passed by the General Assembly is maintained by docketing the bills and assigning act numbers.

Included in the program measures are data to indicate

the number of voter registration transactions that are conducted with mail application forms as compared to the total number of transactions. Of the 410,108 transactions reported to the election bureau for fiscal 1981-82, approximately 75 percent were accomplished with voter registration by mail applications while the balance were completed in courthouse offices and field registration sites. These transactions include change of address, name, or party, and new voter registrations. The results point favorably to the multi-use feature of the voter registration by mail application form.

The change in the percent of voting age population actually voting is due to a recalculation of the measures. Measures such as gubernatorial and notary public commissions issued and voter registration by mail are reflective of actual activity.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 574	\$ 629	\$ 658	\$ 684	\$ 711	\$ 739	\$ 769
Publishing Constitutional Amendments . . . . .	57	59	60	60	60	60	60
Electoral College Expenses . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Reapportionment Expenses . . . . .	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Voting of Citizens in Military Service . . . . .	1	12	8	8	8	8	8
Voter Registration by Mail . . . . .	217	350	350	350	350	350	350
County Election Expenses . . . . .	54	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 1,125</u>	<u>\$ 1,050</u>	<u>\$1,126</u>	<u>\$1,108</u>	<u>\$1,129</u>	<u>\$1,157</u>	<u>\$1,187</u>

# State Employees' Retirement System

The State Employees' Retirement System is responsible for administering the State Employees' Retirement Fund; and the supplemental retirement allowances and cost-of-living increases for annuitants.

**STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

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**PROGRAM REVISION**

**Budgeted Amounts Include the Following Program Revisions:**

Appropriation	Title	1983-84 State Funds (in thousands)
State Employees' Retirement Fund	Retirement Cost Containment .....	\$-19,395*
	DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$-19,395</u>

This Program Revision will contain rapidly escalating public employees' retirement costs by having current members contribute a larger share towards their future retirement benefits.

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\*The total Program Revision for Retirement Cost Containment will save \$111.5 million. The details are presented in the appendix to the General Administration and Support subcategory shown under the State Employees' Retirement System.

# STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

## Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
National Guard — Employer Contribution . . . . .	\$1,156	\$1,157	\$1,157
Prior Obligations on Employers Retirement Payments . .	408	. . . . .	. . . . .
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$1,564</u>	<u>\$1,157</u>	<u>\$1,157</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>National Guard — Employer Contribution</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,156	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157

Provides for twenty year amortization of the present and future deficits in the accounts of certain National Guard members of the system for whom the Federal government is not making the required employer contribution.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
National Guard — Employer Contribution .....	<u>\$ 1,156</u>	<u>\$ 1,157</u>	<u>\$ 1,157</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Prior Obligations on Employer's Retirement Payments</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 408	.....	.....

Provides for payment to the fund of contributions due from the 1978 assessment of the Auditor General.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Prior Obligations on Employer's Retirement Payment. . .	<u>\$ 408</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

**STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Administration and Support . . . . .	\$1,564	\$1,157	\$1,157	\$1,157	\$1,157	\$1,157	\$1,157
General Administration and Support . . . . .	1,564	1,157	1,157	1,157	1,157	1,157	1,157
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$1,564</u>	<u>\$1,157</u>	<u>\$1,157</u>	<u>\$1,157</u>	<u>\$1,157</u>	<u>\$1,157</u>	<u>\$1,157</u>

# STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

## General Administration and Support

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administration system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 1,564	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157
Other Funds .....	3,656	4,679	5,919	6,511	7,162	7,878	8,666
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 5,220</b>	<b>\$ 5,836</b>	<b>\$ 7,076</b>	<b>\$ 7,668</b>	<b>\$ 8,319</b>	<b>\$ 9,035</b>	<b>\$ 9,823</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Member accounts .....	120,037	119,926	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Annuitants .....	54,339	56,700	60,200	63,000	65,700	68,200	70,600
Trust Fund Assets (in thousands) .....	\$3,119,000	\$3,446,000	\$3,808,000	\$4,208,000	\$4,650,000	\$5,138,000	\$5,678,000

### Program Analysis:

The State Employees' Retirement System (SERS) was established to administer the pension plan created by statute in 1924. Contributions by the employee and the employing agency are made to the State Employees' Retirement Fund which uses those moneys and interest earnings for administration of the system and payment of benefits. This special fund presentation is shown in the appendix to Volume 1 of this Budget.

Since 1977 the Commonwealth has provided fully paid medical-hospital benefits for most annuitants from the General Fund. The program actually began in 1976 with the Commonwealth contributing \$4 per month per annuitant; the move to full funding of the cost by the State, the increase in the number of annuitants, and the increase in cost per annuitant have increased the total cost of this benefit to a projected \$49,798,000 for the 1983-84 fiscal year.

Beginning in 1982-83 the benefit calculation used in preparing the budget for each Federal, special, and General Fund agency has included a factor to provide for the agency's share of this program.

The 1983-84 employer retirement contribution to the system has been set at 16.49 percent, a decrease of 1.36 percent from the current rate of 17.85 percent. This new rate reflects two major changes. First, it assumes an increase in the statutory interest rate; the rate used by the actuary to calculate interest on members' accounts, from 4

to 6 percent. The change will result in a savings to the fund by reducing the accrued liability. The second part of the rate reduction is an increase in the employee contribution from 5 to 6.25 percent of payroll. The increase in employee contributions will ensure the continued stability of the fund. These changes are further discussed in the Retirement Cost Containment Program Revision which follows.

This budget includes funds to continue the twenty year amortization of the deficiency in National Guard employee accounts created by the Federal government's inadequate employer contributions. Those employees were assured of full retirement benefits when they joined the State system in 1968 but the refusal of the Federal government, which is their employer, to increase its contributions as the system's contribution rate increases has resulted in reduced retirement benefits for those employees as they retire. Although the 1983-84 contribution rate for retirement is now 16.49 percent the Federal government refuses to contribute more than the 7 percent they began contributing in 1968 for both retirement and social security. Since social security must be funded first the current net employer contribution for these employees is only 0.3 percent. The funding of that deficit over the next eighteen years will fulfill the State's commitment to both former and current employees affected by the deficit.

Administration of the system is funded by interest earn-

## STATE EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

### General Administration and Support (continued)

#### Program Analysis: (continued)

ings of the fund; the Legislature annually appropriates the moneys for administration within the fund. That appropriation is shown above as "other funds".

Included in those funds for the budget year is a \$1,057,000 initiative to provide for the addition of new investment advisors who are required to implement Act 45 of 1982. This legislation provides for significantly enhanced flexibility in the investment of fund assets; this flexibility offers the opportunity for increased earnings but will require specialized expertise to be successful. Additional investment advisors will also be useful if Congress passes proposed fiduciary standards for public pension plans which are similar to those now in effect for private plans. Those standards would result in acceleration of the diversification of asset management.

The State Employees' Retirement System processes applications for membership and refunds of contributions on account of terminations. Once an employe becomes a member of the system, he begins making contributions from each paycheck. The system, in conjunction with the Commonwealth Management Information Center, maintains on computer approximately 120,000 active account records and credits interest to these accounts each quarter year. Another function of the SERS is the processing of

applications for reinstatement of prior State service, for purchase of credit for military service, and for conversion of one type of coverage to another.

The 1974 revised Retirement Code requires all agencies to have a retirement counselor to act as a liaison between the employe and the Retirement System. Presently there are 140 counselors in the agencies; the job of training counselors and keeping them informed of policy and procedures is an important service of the SERS. The system also researches and processes approximately 420 retirement applications each month. Each new retiree is put on the monthly payroll, which now numbers over 56,000 payments totaling over twenty million dollars. The SERS also processes about 170 death benefits each month, for both deceased retirees and employes who die in service. The measure of annuitants has been revised by the actuary and is shown at a lower level than was estimated last year.

The Retirement System oversees a portfolio of investments valued at more than 3.4 billion dollars. The Retirement Board and its staff, working with the legal, investment, and actuarial advisors to the system, strive to maintain a system that is financially sound, efficient and responsive to the requirements of its membership.

#### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
National Guard—Employer Contribution	\$ 1,156	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157
Prior Obligations on Employer's Retirement Payment .....	408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 1,564</u>	<u>\$ 1,157</u>					

## STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

### State Retirement Program Revision: Retirement Cost Containment

#### Recommended Program Revision Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....			\$-55,395	\$-58,105	\$-60,923	\$-64,510	\$-66,982
Special Funds .....			-9,022	-9,383	-9,758	-10,148	-10,554
Federal Funds .....			-7,319	-7,612	-7,916	-8,232	-8,561
Other Funds .....			-3,795	-3,947	-4,105	-4,269	-4,440
<b>TOTAL .....</b>			<b>\$-75,531</b>	<b>\$-79,047</b>	<b>\$-82,702</b>	<b>\$-87,159</b>	<b>\$-90,537</b>

#### Program Analysis:

This Program Revision reduces costs for every program involving State or school employees and reduces budgeted expenditures from the General Fund, Special funds, Federal funds, and other funds directly supporting personnel who are members of the State or Public School Employees' Retirement systems.

Retirement fund contributions are one of the largest expenditure items in State government. In total State funds the 1982-83 costs for retirement for State and school employees is almost \$700 million dollars; in the General Fund alone retirement contributions for State and school employees total over \$500 million dollars, over 6 percent of the total General Fund expenditures. The combined contributions of State employees and the State for retirement equal 22.85 percent of payroll costs; employee and employer contributions for school employees equal 21.25 percent of payroll. These rates are expected to increase.

The employee contribution to the State retirement fund of 5 percent has been stable since 1974-75; the employer, or tax funded contribution has increased by 62.9 percent from 1974-75 to 1982-83 and under current funding would continue to increase rapidly along with the unfunded liability of the fund. For school retirement the employee contribution of 5.5 percent in 1974-75 decreased to 5.25 percent in 1976-77 while the employer contribution, shared by the Commonwealth and school districts, has increased by 45 percent from 11.04 percent to 16 percent of payroll.

In dollars, the employer contribution for General Fund State employees has increased from \$105 million to over \$414 million from 1974-75 to 1982-83. For school retirement, where the employer cost is shared by the Common-

wealth and the school districts, the employer cost over that same time increased from \$229 million to over \$547 million.

Two proposals are included in the budget recommendation which would reduce expansion of tax funded employer costs and would increase the employee share in the increased cost of their retirement income. The first proposal will increase the State employee contribution from 5 percent of gross pay to 6.25 percent. The Federal tax benefit provided by Act 284 of 1982, which provides for the Commonwealth pick-up of the employee contribution, with a corresponding reduction in Federally taxed income, will mitigate the cost of this increase. The school employee contribution would increase from 5.25 percent of gross pay to 6.25 percent resulting in an identical membership contribution to both public employee retirement systems.

The second proposal, to change the actuarial calculation of statutory interest from 4 to 6 percent, would result in savings by reducing the accrued liability which determines the amounts to be contributed to the fund. Benefits for a member choosing a full superannuation retirement allowance would not change.

These changes are short term solutions necessary for the immediate correction of the rapidly escalating increases in system costs for current employees. In the long term a major change to the systems for future employees must be considered. The Public Employee Pension Study Commission and the State Employees' Retirement Board are studying proposals for such long-term solutions. These solutions must result in benefits and costs comparable to those of other Pennsylvania working men and women.

**STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

**State Retirement (continued)**  
**Program Revision: Retirement Cost Containment (continued)**

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
School Employes Retirement Fund .....			\$-36,000	\$-37,934	\$-39,945	\$-42,693	\$-44,292
School Districts—Contribution .....			-36,000	-37,934	-39,945	-42,693	-44,292
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>			<b>\$-72,000</b>	<b>\$-75,868</b>	<b>\$-79,890</b>	<b>\$-85,386</b>	<b>\$-88,584</b>

Contributions to the State Employes' Retirement Fund are made by employes through the payroll system; therefore reductions have been made to all appropriations involving payroll costs. The following is an estimate of the annual savings by source of funds.

**Contributions to State Employes' Retirement Fund:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....			\$-19,395	\$-20,171	\$-20,978	\$-21,817	\$-22,690
Special Funds .....			-9,022	-9,383	-9,758	-10,148	-10,554
Federal Funds .....			-7,319	-7,612	-7,916	-8,232	-8,561
Other Funds .....			-3,795	-3,947	-4,105	-4,269	-4,440
<b>TOTAL .....</b>			<b>\$-39,531</b>	<b>\$-41,113</b>	<b>\$-42,757</b>	<b>\$-44,466</b>	<b>\$-46,245</b>

**Program Revision Costs by Source of Funds:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....			\$-55,395	\$-58,105	\$-60,923	\$-64,510	\$-66,982
Special Funds .....			-9,022	-9,383	-9,758	-10,148	-10,554
Federal Funds .....			-7,319	-7,612	-7,916	-8,232	-8,561
Other Funds .....			-3,795	-3,947	-4,105	-4,269	-4,440
<b>Subtotal .....</b>			<b>\$ -75,531</b>	<b>\$ -79,047</b>	<b>\$ -82,702</b>	<b>\$ -87,159</b>	<b>\$ -90,537</b>
School District Contributions .....			-36,000	-37,934	-39,945	-42,693	-44,292
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>			<b>\$-111,531</b>	<b>\$-116,981</b>	<b>\$-122,647</b>	<b>\$-129,852</b>	<b>\$-134,829</b>

# State Police

The State Police enforce the law and preserve the peace through the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals, the patrol of highways, the enforcement of the Vehicle Code and the abatement of certain fire hazards.

The State Police receive a General Fund appropriation for criminal law enforcement and a Motor License Fund transfer for traffic patrol activities. In 1983-84 the ratio will be 31 percent General Fund and 69 percent Motor License Fund. In addition, the State Police receive augmentations from the Turnpike Commission for turnpike patrol and from the sale of patrol cars replaced by new vehicles.

## STATE POLICE

### Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 48,567	\$ 53,286	\$ 54,662
Municipal Police Training .....	1,545	1,607	1,206
In-Service Training of Municipal Police .....	.....	113	113
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 50,112</u>	<u>\$ 55,006</u>	<u>\$ 55,981</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 2,724	\$ 1,872	\$ 1,068
Other Funds .....	8,229	9,231	9,241
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 61,065</u>	<u>\$ 66,109</u>	<u>\$ 66,290</u>
<b>Motor License Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Transfer to General Fund — General Government			
Operations .....	\$105,732	\$118,604	\$121,682
Transfer to General Fund — Municipal Police Training ..	1,561	1,607	1,206
Transfer to General Fund — In-Service Training of			
Municipal Police .....	.....	113	113
MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$107,293</u>	<u>\$120,324</u>	<u>\$123,001</u>
<b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$ 50,112	\$ 55,006	\$ 55,981
Special Funds .....	107,293	120,324	123,001
Federal Funds .....	2,724	1,872	1,068
Other Funds .....	8,229	9,231	9,241
TOTAL ALL FUNDS .....	<u>\$168,358</u>	<u>\$186,433</u>	<u>\$189,291</u>

**General Government**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 50,112	\$ 55,006	\$ 55,981
Federal Funds .....	2,724	1,872	1,068
Other Funds* .....	115,522	129,555	132,242
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$168,358</b>	<b>\$186,433</b>	<b>\$189,291</b>

Provides administrative support for all line and staff activities of the Department. Seeks to reduce traffic accidents through highway patrol, operator qualifications examinations and periodic investigation of vehicle inspection stations. Maintains a juvenile crime prevention program as well as a criminal law enforcement program, which includes training of municipal police, in an effort to reduce crime and instances of civil disorder. Provides assistance during natural disasters and any other emergencies. Inspects all proposed flammable tank installations.

Source of Funds	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 48,567	\$ 53,286	\$ 54,662
Municipal Police Training .....	1,545	1,607	1,206
In-Service Training of Municipal Police .....	.....	113	113
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
FHWA — Northwestern University Traffic Institute Training .....	30	30	40
FHWA — Highway Traffic Safety Educational Training Program .....	49	74	60
FHWA — Automated Driver License Testing .....	215	.....	.....
FHWA — Summer Slowdown — 55 .....	319	300	300
FHWA — Highway Traffic Safety Films .....	7	.....	.....
FHWA — Upgrading of Breath Testing Equipment .....	185	119	.....
FHWA — Upgrading Vehicular Mounted Radar .....	179	.....	.....
FHWA — Operation C.A.R.E. ....	170	250	200
FHWA — Purchase of Patrol Emergency Kits .....	67	.....	.....
LEAA — Criminal History Record Information .....	60	.....	.....
FHWA — School Bus Driver Licensing Seminar .....	5	.....	.....
FHWA — Unconventional Enforcement Vehicles .....	299	300	.....
FHWA — Fixed Wing Aircraft .....	193	.....	.....
FHWA — Program Management .....	17	19	18
LEAA — Mass Spectrometer Arson Analysis .....	7	.....	.....
LEAA — Fraud Investigative Intelligence .....	168	50	.....
FHWA — Evaluation Project Grant .....	4	25	.....
FHWA — Hazardous Substance Training .....	28	.....	.....
FHWA — Radar Traffic Data Systems .....	149	.....	.....
LEAA — Aid to Local Law Enforcement .....	66	10	.....
FHWA — Truck Driver Licensing Seminars .....	4	.....	.....
FHWA — Vascar Plus .....	120	.....	.....
FHWA — Vision Testing Equipment .....	78	.....	.....
LEAA — Computerized Criminal Record System .....	305	15	.....
FHWA — Nighttime Enforcement — 55 .....	.....	408	400
FHWA — DUI Study .....	.....	10	.....
FHWA — Alcohol Safety Training .....	.....	42	50
FHWA — DUI Enforcement .....	.....	200	.....
FHWA — Technical Accident Investigation Training .....	.....	20	.....

\*Other Funds include the transfers from the Motor License Fund which are not carried forward to the Summary by Fund and Appropriation to avoid double counting.

**GENERAL FUND**

**STATE POLICE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds (continued)</b>			
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
From Turnpike Commission for Traffic Control .....	\$ 7,263	\$ 8,130	\$ 8,210
Transfer From Motor License Fund—General			
Government Operations* .....	105,732	118,604	121,682
Transfer From Motor License Fund—Municipal Police			
Training* .....	1,561	1,607	1,206
Transfer to General Fund—In-Service Training* .....		113	113
Reimbursement for Tuition of Municipal Police .....	389	450	430
Sale of Automobiles .....	393	410	400
Reimbursement for Electronic Surveillance Training .....	48	55	58
Criminal History Record Information Fee .....	106	95	100
Photo License Centers Billings .....	11	24	25
Training School Fees .....	19	17	18
Reimbursement to PCCD for Computer Services .....		50	
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$168,358</u></b>	<b><u>\$186,433</u></b>	<b><u>\$189,291</u></b>

\*Other Funds include the transfers from the Motor License Fund which are not carried forward to the Summary by Fund and Appropriation to avoid double counting.

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Highway Activities</b>			
State Funds .....	\$107,293	\$120,324	\$123,001

Provides reimbursement to the General Fund for State Police relating to highway safety, traffic patrol and municipal police training.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Transfer to General Fund—General Government			
Operations .....	\$105,732	\$118,604	\$121,682
Transfer to General Fund—Municipal Police Training ...	1,561	1,607	1,206
Transfer to General Fund—In-Service Training of Municipal Police.....	.....	113	113
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$107,293</u>	<u>\$120,324</u>	<u>\$123,001</u>

## STATE POLICE

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 20,058	\$ 21,753	\$ 22,256	\$ 23,183	\$ 24,109	\$ 25,074	\$ 26,078
<b>Traffic Safety and Supervision</b> . . . . .	\$ 94,198	\$ 105,736	\$ 108,051	\$ 112,368	\$ 116,863	\$ 121,529	\$ 126,385
Operator Qualifications . . . . .	4,304	4,846	4,990	5,190	5,397	5,613	5,838
Vehicle Standards Control . . . . .	2,139	2,381	2,434	2,531	2,637	2,738	2,847
Traffic Supervision . . . . .	87,755	98,509	100,627	104,647	108,829	113,178	117,700
<b>Control and Reduction of Crime</b> . . . . .	\$ 42,307	\$ 46,962	\$ 47,784	\$ 49,689	\$ 51,673	\$ 53,736	\$ 55,880
Crime Prevention . . . . .	619	614	656	682	710	738	767
Criminal Law Enforcement . . . . .	41,688	46,348	47,128	49,007	50,963	52,998	55,113
<b>Maintenance of Public Order</b> . . . . .	\$ 399	\$ 436	\$ 443	\$ 461	\$ 479	\$ 498	\$ 520
Prevention and Control of Civil Disorders . . . . .	290	323	328	341	355	369	384
Disaster Assistance . . . . .	109	113	115	120	124	129	136
<b>Community Safety</b> . . . . .	\$ 443	\$ 443	\$ 448	\$ 466	\$ 485	\$ 504	\$ 524
Fire Prevention . . . . .	443	443	448	466	485	504	524
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$157,405</u>	<u>\$175,330</u>	<u>\$178,982</u>	<u>\$186,167</u>	<u>\$193,609</u>	<u>\$201,341</u>	<u>\$209,387</u>

## General Administration and Support

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 6,963	\$ 7,165	\$ 7,306	\$ 7,615	\$ 7,919	\$ 8,236	\$ 8,566
Special Funds.....	13,095	14,588	14,950	15,568	16,190	16,838	17,512
Federal Funds.....	51	94	58	58	58	58	58
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$20,109</b>	<b>\$21,847</b>	<b>\$22,314</b>	<b>\$23,241</b>	<b>\$24,167</b>	<b>\$25,132</b>	<b>\$26,136</b>

### Program Analysis:

General Administration and Support provides direction and coordination for all line and staff activities of the State Police, including the administrative and overhead systems for the operation of the various substantive law enforcement programs. Included in this subcategory are the provision of protection to the Governor and visiting dignitaries, security of the executive residence, and background investigations on State job applicants. The success or failure of these supportive efforts can only be indirectly reflected by the effectiveness of the activities they support.

This budget provides \$2,049,000 to implement the first

year of a new four year program to train 200 State Police Cadets per year to help maintain a sufficient level of enlisted personnel. The recommended amount has been prorated throughout all subcategories to illustrate more specific funding requirements, and is funded from both the General and Motor License Funds.

Funds have also been provided to continue the "White Collar Crime Unit", to investigate criminal wrongdoing within the white collar area and related areas such as public corruption and misconduct and to maintain the State Police at present operational levels.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 6,963	\$ 7,165	\$ 7,306	\$ 7,615	\$ 7,919	\$ 8,236	\$ 8,566
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Transfer to General Fund—General Government Operations.....	\$13,095	\$14,588	\$14,950	\$15,568	\$16,190	\$16,838	\$17,512

## Operator Qualifications Control

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the number of traffic accidents attributable to physically and mentally unqualified operators.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Special Funds .....	\$4,304	\$4,846	\$4,990	\$5,190	\$5,397	\$5,613	\$5,838
Federal Funds .....	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	11	24	25	27	28	30	32
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$4,624</b>	<b>\$4,870</b>	<b>\$5,015</b>	<b>\$5,217</b>	<b>\$5,425</b>	<b>\$5,643</b>	<b>\$5,870</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Traffic accidents:</b>							
Individual fatalities .....	1,889	1,794	1,749	1,836	1,891	1,909	1,889
Individual injuries .....	130,705	127,400	124,250	130,400	134,400	135,700	134,400
Accidents involving injuries .....	87,962	85,800	83,600	87,700	90,300	91,200	90,300
Total accidents .....	135,946	132,550	129,200	135,600	139,600	141,000	139,600
<b>Accidents investigated by State Police attributable to unqualified drivers:</b>							
Fatalities .....	365	385	400	400	400	400	400
Injuries .....	33,034	35,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000
Total Accidents .....	49,058	51,000	53,000	53,000	53,000	53,000	53,000
Licensed operators .....	7,252,471	7,252,500	7,253,000	7,253,000	7,254,000	7,254,000	7,254,000
<b>Operators:</b>							
Examined .....	739,170	735,000	735,000	735,000	735,000	735,000	735,000
Reexamined .....	111,825	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Vehicle miles driven (in billions) .....	71.5	72.0	72.0	73.0	73.0	74.0	74.0

### Program Analysis:

The Commonwealth's Driver Licensing Program has been developed to assure that persons operating vehicles on the highways of the Commonwealth are physically and mentally qualified to do so in a safe manner. For this reason, it has been and continues to be necessary to examine new driver license applicants and reexamine existing licensed drivers to determine their driving ability, physical and mental qualifications, and knowledge of the rules of safe driving.

The driver licensing program is a combined effort of the State Police and the Department of Transportation. The Department of Transportation performs administrative direction and maintains records, while the State Police performs the actual task of examining new applicants and reexamining existing licensed drivers. Driver examinations

are conducted for new operators, school bus operators, motorcycle operators, applicants desiring to operate trucks, truck tractors and semi-trailers, pedalcycle operators and special driver examinations as directed by the Department of Transportation's Bureau of Traffic Safety Operations. These special examinations are normally: (1) random operator reexaminations which entail a vision test by State Police Driver License Examiners and a physical examination by a physician to certify that there is no medical condition which would impair the operator's driving ability; and (2) required reexaminations for those drivers who have accumulated excessive points under the Commonwealth's point system for driver control.

The State Police operate 42 off-street, 35 on-street and four visual examination sites throughout the State, thereby

## Operator Qualifications Control (continued)

## Program Analysis: (continued)

providing convenient accessibility to all citizens of the Commonwealth. Fifty enlisted and 101 civilian Driver License Examiners are stationed at various locations around the State to administer the driver license examinations. Personnel performing the driver licensing examinations have received, in the past few years, a considerable amount of training in the operation of the various types of vehicles for which a driver's license is required. Specific training has been received from the Motorcycle Safety Foundation in the safe operation of motorcycles and the Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association in the operation of trucks, truck-tractors and semi-trailers. School bus seminars have also been held in conjunction with the Department of Transportation to continually improve testing procedures for school bus drivers.

Expansion of the State Police's automated driver testing program is continuing in an effort to provide a uniform system of testing throughout the State and to enable more driver license examiners to be available for the driving portions of a driver's examination. Ten additional driver testing units were acquired in 1980. The State Police now have 21 examination points equipped with those testing units and one mobile van which will be utilized in the rural areas of the State. Additionally, Federal funds are enabling the State Police to acquire new vision testing equipment to further upgrade their abilities to examine and reexamine vehicle operators.

The Operator Qualifications Program also incorporates the traffic safety education efforts of the State Police. Each county troop has a Safety Education Officer assigned who, as part of his activities, presents defensive driving and other traffic safety education programs geared to meet specific traffic safety needs of a particular age group or geographical area. Special emphasis is placed on youthful

drivers, ages 16 to 24, who, statistics indicate, have more accidents than older drivers. Specific programs are provided on drunk driving, motorcycle safety, bicycle safety and pedestrian safety; programs which are all a part of the total highway safety effort.

The direct traffic safety program efforts of the State Police continued to decrease slightly as members assigned to this work function continue to be called upon to help cover priority needs in law enforcement and patrol duties; patrol of course remains the major indirect traffic safety function of the State Police. The Safety Education Officers have placed a special emphasis on presenting programs to youngsters aimed at protecting them from traffic accidents which may involve them as a car passenger, pedestrian, bicyclist or school bus passenger. This is in response to the "Governor's Interagency Task Force on Highway Safety for Children", which reported that "the traffic accident is the most serious health threat facing American youngsters today."

Most of the accident-related program measures show a decrease from the previous year. This apparently is indicative of the general public abiding more closely to the 55 MPH national speed limit. Increased activities were reflected in driver licensing activities, as a result of a large number of teenagers reaching the driving age during fiscal year 1981-82. Additionally, operators reexamined increased significantly as a result of the point program, which now requires reexaminations rather than attendance at driver training schools.

Additional funds have been provided in this budget to implement the first year of a new four year program to train 200 State Police cadets per year to help maintain a sufficient level of enlisted personnel and to maintain the State Police at satisfactory operational levels.

## Program Costs by Appropriation:

	1981-82	1982-83	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
			1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
MOTOR LICENSE FUND								
Transfer to General Fund .....	<u>\$4,304</u>	<u>\$4,846</u>	<u>\$4,990</u>	<u>\$5,190</u>	<u>\$5,397</u>	<u>\$5,613</u>	<u>\$5,838</u>	

## Vehicle Standards Control

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the number of traffic accidents attributable to vehicle mechanical defects.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Special Funds.....	\$2,139	\$2,381	\$2,434	\$2,531	\$2,637	\$2,738	\$2,847
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$2,139</b>	<b>\$2,381</b>	<b>\$2,434</b>	<b>\$2,531</b>	<b>\$2,637</b>	<b>\$2,738</b>	<b>\$2,847</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
State motor vehicle registrations .....	7,347,029	7,350,000	7,350,000	7,350,000	7,350,000	7,350,000	7,350,000
Traffic accidents:							
Individual fatalities.....	1,889	1,794	1,749	1,836	1,891	1,909	1,889
Individual injuries.....	130,705	127,400	124,250	130,000	134,400	135,700	134,400
Accidents involving injuries .....	87,962	85,800	83,600	87,700	90,300	91,200	90,300
Total accidents .....	135,946	132,550	129,200	135,600	139,600	141,000	139,600
Accidents investigated by State Police attributable to mechanical failure:							
Fatalities.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35
Injuries.....	1,838	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total accidents .....	3,175	3,500	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Inspection stations .....	19,683	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Inspection station visitations .....	16,610	17,000	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500

### Program Analysis:

The vehicle inspection program within the Commonwealth is currently conducted jointly by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and the Pennsylvania State Police. The Department of Transportation performs administrative functions such as issuing certificates of appointment to inspection stations, selling and distributing the inspection stickers, and monitoring the program. The State Police perform the actual field work through the efforts of the Inspection Station Supervisors located at the various troops throughout the State. Sixty-eight enlisted members are currently assigned as Inspection Station Supervisors with sixty alternates providing additional help as needed.

The field work performed by State Police Inspection Station Supervisors consists primarily of visiting each inspection station once a year. During these unannounced visits, the station is checked for sufficient and proper tools, qualified mechanics, accurate record keeping and an exact inventory of, and sufficient security for, inspection stickers. Inspection Station Supervisors are also responsible for examining mechanics desiring to be certified to perform

vehicle inspections, investigating applicants for car dealer licenses, inspecting specially constructed and reconstructed vehicles, and personally performing the annual inspection of all school buses. Other duties involve the examination of vehicles involved in fatal accidents for which vehicle failure was listed as the cause, the investigation of complaints about improper inspections and fraudulent repairs, checking and verifying serial numbers on stolen vehicles or out-of-state vehicles with serial plates missing, and the inspection of salvor's lots. The State Police are also required to supervise the vehicle inspection programs mandated for all mass transit vehicles in the Commonwealth, and all new holders of public convenience certificates (taxicabs) in cities of the first class.

School bus safety inspections are a major portion of State Police mandated responsibilities, with troopers performing the actual safety inspection prior to operation during the school year. This responsibility was entrusted to the State Police as many of the school bus mechanical systems had been neglected in the past resulting in unsafe conditions for the children riding these buses. The

**Vehicle Standards Control (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

inspections are normally conducted in July and August of each year with monthly school bus spot checks conducted during each school year. Regarding other inspection responsibilities, the State Police has one member assigned fulltime to the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transit Authority (SEPTA) to oversee their vehicle inspection program, with other mass transit systems throughout the Commonwealth overseen on an as needed basis. The supervised inspection of taxicabs is performed only in Philadelphia on an as needed basis.

The vehicle inspection program, mandated by the Pennsylvania Vehicle Code, is a key element of the highway safety efforts of the Commonwealth. Program measures do not adequately reflect the importance of this program. Accidents attributable to mechanical failure are low in comparison to those attributable to unqualified

drivers and the actions of motor vehicle operators; however, the program's objective is to prevent accidents by keeping mechanically defective vehicles off the Commonwealth's highways. Since no data is available concerning the number of accidents prevented through the vehicle inspection process, the effectiveness of the program can only be determined through analysis of the number of accidents which have occurred as a result of mechanical failure. The number of accidents have decreased because of a data collecting change utilized by investigating officers.

Additional funds have been provided in this budget to implement the first year of a new four year program to train 200 State Police cadets per year to help maintain a sufficient level of enlisted personnel and to maintain the State Police at satisfactory operational levels

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
Transfer to General Fund .....	<u>\$2,139</u>	<u>\$2,381</u>	<u>\$2,434</u>	<u>\$2,531</u>	<u>\$2,637</u>	<u>\$2,738</u>	<u>\$2,847</u>

## Traffic Supervision

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the number of traffic accidents and to aid local police in traffic law enforcement through proper training and traffic assistance.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Special Funds.....	\$ 87,755	\$ 98,509	\$100,627	\$104,647	\$108,829	\$113,178	\$117,700
Federal Funds.....	1,758	1,768	1,010	960	260	260	260
Other Funds.....	7,746	8,651	8,714	9,033	9,363	9,794	10,222
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$ 97,259</b>	<b>\$108,928</b>	<b>\$110,351<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>\$114,640</b>	<b>\$118,452</b>	<b>\$123,232</b>	<b>\$128,182</b>

### Program Measures

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Traffic accidents:							
Individual fatalities.....	1,889	1,794	1,749	1,836	1,891	1,909	1,889
Individual injuries.....	130,705	127,400	124,250	130,400	134,400	135,700	134,000
Accidents involving injuries.....	87,962	85,800	83,600	87,700	90,300	91,200	90,300
Total accidents.....	135,946	132,550	129,200	135,600	139,600	141,000	139,600
Accidents investigated by State Police attributable to actions of the motor vehicle operator:							
Fatalities.....	685	700	700	700	700	700	700
Injuries.....	12,062	12,500	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Total accidents.....	18,730	19,500	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
State Police arrests for hazardous moving violations.....	252,175	255,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000
Local police trained in basic course.....	568	600	635	700	800	800	800
Responses by State Police for assistance in traffic cases.....	48,260	49,000	49,500	50,000	50,500	51,000	51,500
State Police arrests for intoxication.....	2,028	2,100	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,500
Incidents of motorist assistance.....	134,140	145,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000

### Program Analysis:

Enforcing the Commonwealth's traffic laws is a major responsibility empowered to the Pennsylvania State Police. The primary emphasis of the department is aimed at reducing traffic accidents and bringing the motoring public into voluntary compliance with all traffic laws through patrol and enforcement activities. Traffic patrol and enforcement are provided by the State Police throughout the State in those municipalities where there are no full-time police departments, and on all Interstate highways.

The Pennsylvania State Police utilize various patrol and enforcement techniques; however, the very presence of visible police patrols continues to have the greatest impact in the reduction of traffic accidents. In this regard, the State Police attempt to efficiently allocate police patrol activities to those areas and locations with high traffic and accident volume, rather than to attempt a broad program of patrol. New programs have also been incorporated into enforcement activities which have had a positive effect.

Specifically, the Aerial Speed Enforcement Program and the use of unconventional patrol vehicles have been effective in combating those speeders that utilize CB radios and radar detecting devices. The State Police also provide enforcement activities in commercial vehicle weight enforcement, and will ultimately provide vehicle noise enforcement as mandated by the new Vehicle Code.

The Aerial Speed Enforcement Program currently utilizes seven State Police helicopters statewide on designated highways identified by the Department of Transportation as having a high incidence of speeding or speed related accidents. The State Police have also acquired three fixed wing aircraft with Federal funds specifically for 55 miles-per-hour enforcement.

Federal funds also continue to enable the State Police to conduct various enforcement programs and acquire new and replacement equipment. These programs include: providing a concentrated accident reduction effort over

**Traffic Supervision (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

major holiday periods on Interstate highways; utilizing off-duty enlisted personnel during the summer weekends for 55 miles-per-hour enforcement on non-Interstate highways; acquiring replacement radar for units currently in use; and acquiring VASCAR units to further expand speed timing capabilities. Additionally, the State Police continue to utilize 45 unconventional vehicles of various makes and models throughout the State for 55 miles-per-hour enforcement. All of these programs are aimed at enforcing the 55 miles-per-hour national maximum speed limit and increasing highway traffic safety.

The Vehicle Weight Enforcement Program, which is a combined effort of the State Police and the Department of Transportation, consists of thirty mobile weighing teams working throughout the State enforcing the Commonwealth's vehicle weight and size limitations. There is also one permanent weigh station located on Interstate 80, which is the first of six planned permanent sites. State Police members provide the enforcement activity while Transportation personnel are responsible for the scale operations. The Vehicle Noise Enforcement Program will be geared toward enforcing the sound levels established by the Department of Transportation for motor vehicles. The State Police and the Department of Transportation are currently involved in analyzing equipment to be used in this program and in developing a course of instruction for testing procedures.

The State Police perform other non-enforcement activities in this program, including the investigation of accidents, providing assistance to motorists, the control and orderly movement of traffic, serving of warrants for traffic violations, and assisting the Department of Transportation in picking up suspended driver licenses and recovering monies due the Commonwealth because of bad checks issued for driver licenses or vehicle registrations.

The State Police also provide a number of traffic services even to those municipalities with full-time police departments. Assistance is provided in accident investigation, traffic direction, traffic control for major

activities which the local department cannot handle, radar enforcement on local highways with a high incidence of speed violations, helicopter patrol, breath testing services, and, in some situations, communications. Additionally, the State Police provide basic police training for municipal police officers and offer an assortment of short traffic courses for in-service training. These courses are offered at the State Police Academy in Hershey and at four regional training centers located in Wyoming, Collegeville, Greensburg and Meadville.

Program measures for fiscal year 1981-82, in most cases, remained at or showed slight increases over the previous year levels. It is felt that citizen compliance with the 55MPH speed limit is the main factor in accidents remaining at a level similar to last years. It is anticipated that these measures will show increases in the future as vehicle miles driven continues to increase. There was an increase in providing local police departments assistance in traffic cases which was the result of local municipalities reducing the size of their police departments because of the current economic condition. It can be expected that this measure will continue to increase until such time as the economy takes an upturn. Another measure which has shown an increase is the number of arrests for intoxication. It is anticipated that this number will continue to increase in future years as driving under the influence receives increased emphasis, as evidenced by recent enactment of strict drunk driving legislation, and also because the Department is upgrading its breath testing instruments in the field. Finally, the program measure showing the number of local police being trained in the basic course has been revised downward because of previously overestimated projections of policemen who would take advantage of the offered course.

Additional funds have been provided in this budget to implement the first year of a new four year program to train 200 State Police cadets per year to help maintain a sufficient level of enlisted personnel and to maintain the State Police at satisfactory operational levels.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	1981-82	1982-83	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Transfer to General Fund—General							
Government Operations .....	\$ 86,194	\$ 96,789	\$ 99,308	\$103,280	\$107,412	\$111,708	\$116,176
Transfer to General Fund—Municipal							
Police Training .....	1,561	1,607	1,206	1,254	1,304	1,357	1,411
Transfer to General Fund — In-Service							
Training .....		113	113	113	113	113	113
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 87,755</b>	<b>\$ 98,509</b>	<b>\$100,627</b>	<b>\$104,647</b>	<b>\$108,829</b>	<b>\$113,178</b>	<b>\$117,700</b>

**Crime Prevention**

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the incidence of crime through a reduction in the opportunity for potential violators to commit unlawful acts, and by motivating juvenile violators to avoid any future unlawful activity.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$619</u>	<u>\$614</u>	<u>\$656</u>	<u>\$682</u>	<u>\$710</u>	<u>\$738</u>	<u>\$767</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Student population (11 -17 year olds) .....	1,357,512	1,328,000	1,284,000	1,245,000	1,204,000	1,170,000	1,135,000
Juveniles arrested by State Police .....	10,788	11,000	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500
Juveniles receiving State Police preventive contacts .....	1,935	1,950	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Juvenile offenders handled informally .....	4,701	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Liaison visits to courts, schools, police departments etc. ....	4,968	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Attendance at youth aid programs .....	11,282	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Attendance at crime prevention programs ..	195,208	200,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000

**Program Analysis:**

Combating crime is not the responsibility of police alone, but necessitates the involvement of the populace in general if any significant results are to be realized. Crime increased by 0.5 percent in 1981, and initial statistics for the first half of 1982 revealed a decrease of 5.0 percent. In order to maintain this encouraging downward trend, persons of all ages, sex, and socioeconomic backgrounds must continue to be made aware of, and become involved in, crime prevention.

Since many crimes are preventable, the State Police have elicited citizen participation by providing guidance as to: precautions the average individual may take to protect his/her person, family, and property from crime; steps that neighbors may take towards protecting one another from crime; measures which individuals may take to reduce physical danger and property loss should they become a victim of crime; and steps citizens may take to help police solve crimes. The State Police have specific programs to deal with rape, burglary, child molestation, and bunco.

These programs are presented to "target audiences" composed of the category of persons most likely to be victims of that particular crime. Additionally communities, neighborhood groups and citizens are encouraged, through the State Police public education and awareness programs, to participate in other crime prevention activities such as crime watch groups, operation identification, and block parents. Further emphasis is provided through the news media by utilizing news releases to issue crime prevention tips, and to alert the public to any crimes which may be occurring frequently during a given time period within a community.

Youth aid continues to be a part of crime prevention activities, even though it has been combined with community relations activities. This activity includes: the counseling of juveniles who appear to be drifting toward a conflict with the law, and in those cases when increased parental guidance is indicated, counseling with the juvenile's parents or guardians; conducting liaison visits

**Crime Prevention (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

with the courts, schools and police departments relative to juvenile problems which are of a common interest; and the development of Youth Aid Programs.

Program measures for the crime prevention program are directly related to the personnel available to perform the duties, time available to perform the function in lieu of other duties necessitated by staffing considerations and priorities for specific activities within the program. Activities within this program remained relatively constant in fiscal year 1981-82 as compared to fiscal year 1980-

81; however, with the projected hiring of additional personnel for crime prevention efforts, increased activity in organizing and presenting crime prevention programs can be expected. It is anticipated that youth aid activities will increase or remain constant in fiscal year 1983-84.

Additional funds have been provided in this budget to implement the first year of a new four year program to train 200 State Police cadets per year to help maintain a sufficient level of enlisted personnel and to maintain the State Police at satisfactory operational levels.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$619</u>	<u>\$614</u>	<u>\$656</u>	<u>\$682</u>	<u>\$710</u>	<u>\$738</u>	<u>\$767</u>

## Criminal Law Enforcement

OBJECTIVE: To maximize the percentage of sound crime case clearances and the percentage of convictions.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$41,688	\$46,348	\$47,128	\$49,007	\$50,963	\$52,998	\$55,113
Federal Funds .....	606	10					
Other Funds .....	472	556	502	522	543	569	587
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$42,766</b>	<b>\$46,914</b>	<b>\$47,630</b>	<b>\$49,529</b>	<b>\$51,506</b>	<b>\$53,567</b>	<b>\$55,700</b>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Statewide crimes against persons .....	43,722	42,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000
Statewide crimes against property .....	392,805	390,000	395,000	395,000	395,000	395,000	395,000
Crimes against persons investigated by State Police:							
Clearances .....	59.2%	57%	57%	57%	57%	57%	57%
Convictions .....	63.6%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
Crimes against property investigated by State Police:							
Clearances .....	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Convictions .....	79.5%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Initial criminal investigations regarding arson .....	3,351	4,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Arson Arrests .....	482	400	400	400	400	400	400

### Program Analysis:

State Police activities in this program involve controlling the incidence of crime. Many factors affect the type and volume of crime that occurs within the Commonwealth: density and size of community population; economic conditions, including job availability; cultural conditions; and effective strength of law enforcement agencies.

There are two ways in which to measure the productiveness of the police effort in the criminal justice system. There is the clearance rate, which is the percentage of reported crimes for which an arrest is made, and the conviction rate, which is the percentage of convictions resulting from total arrests. Clearance rates for crimes of violence (murder, rape, robbery, kidnapping and assault) are consistently higher than for other crime for several reasons: there is a victim; there is usually a witness (often the victim); and the occurrence of these types of crimes afford the investigator more substantial evidence

with which to conduct the investigation. On the other hand crimes against property (burglary, larceny, auto theft, etc.) have a lower clearance rate because there is usually no witness to the crime and there is less concrete evidence with which the investigator can work.

The State Police are responsible for conducting criminal investigations anywhere in the Commonwealth where there is no organized police agency, and also provide investigative and technical assistance to any full-time municipal police department on request. Additionally, the State Police provide investigative assistance in the areas of drugs and narcotics, organized crime, white collar crime, public corruption, arson, etc. Investigations of these particular activities involve covert operations, intelligence gathering and reporting, surveillance, and expertise in the specific field.

The White Collar Crime Unit has been in operation since

## Criminal Law Enforcement (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

1980 with two operating locations, one at Greensburg in the western part of the State and one at Embreeville in the eastern part of the State, and has become actively involved in many cases affecting the Commonwealth in conjunction with municipal and Federal agencies. The Pennsylvania State Police Drug Strike Force continues to combat the importation, manufacture, distribution and use of illegal drugs in the Commonwealth through overt and covert operations.

Arson investigation has also become increasingly emphasized and specialized over the last several years due to a large increase nationwide in the incidence of arson. The State Police utilize 40 Fire Marshals in the field and three administrative personnel at Department headquarters who actively investigate and coordinate all arson or suspicious fire-related occurrences. These Fire Marshals are augmented by 55 trained alternates, some of whom are being utilized almost full time, to perform fire investigative services when required. In addition, the State Police have improved their arson analysis capabilities through the acquisition of a mass spectrometer funded through the Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency.

Initial criminal investigations involving arson, as indicated in the program measures, decreased by 18 percent from 1980-81 levels. This has been caused by the increased emphasis placed on the crime of arson by the criminal justice system, and by insurance companies making it increasingly difficult to collect insurance where the cause of a fire is questionable. Arrests, however, have increased by 48 percent, as the decline in investigations required allowed for more in-depth investigations of suspicious fires.

The Pennsylvania State Police are now actively involved in conducting a course of training in the legal and technical aspects of wiretapping and electronic surveillance for investigative and law enforcement officers of the Commonwealth. The training, under regulations and standards established by the Attorney General and the Commissioner of the State Police, provides for the certification and periodic recertification of Commonwealth investigative or law enforcement officers eligible to conduct wiretapping or electronic surveillance. The State Police have a number of Criminal Investigation Unit members who are certified to conduct wiretapping and electronic surveillance and who have been called upon to conduct one party consent and court-ordered wiretaps and electronic surveillance for municipal, county and State agencies of the Commonwealth.

The State Police serve as the Commonwealth's central repository for criminal history record information, which includes criminal identification records, fingerprint records and gun registration records. The State Police have

traditionally provided criminal investigative training courses to municipal police. Local police have access to the Commonwealth Law Enforcement Assistance Network (CLEAN) and the statewide crime laboratories of the State Police.

The State Police increased their number of crime laboratories to six during 1982, with the acquisition of the formerly county operated Delaware County Crime Laboratory. Delaware County was unable to continue to run this facility and, through State Police acquisition, local police departments in southeastern Pennsylvania will continue to be provided technical investigative support capabilities.

The Motor Vehicle Theft Unit provides investigative assistance to all police agencies of the Commonwealth and Federal investigative agencies by providing investigative expertise in motor vehicle theft operations, the identification of suspect vehicles and current modus operandi of professional vehicle theft rings and vehicle thieves. This unit also provides assistance to all levels of police authority in instances where vehicles are involved in the commission of a crime. Working with the Department of Transportation's Bureau of Motor Vehicles, the assistance is rendered in a timely fashion so as to enhance the investigation of vehicle related crime.

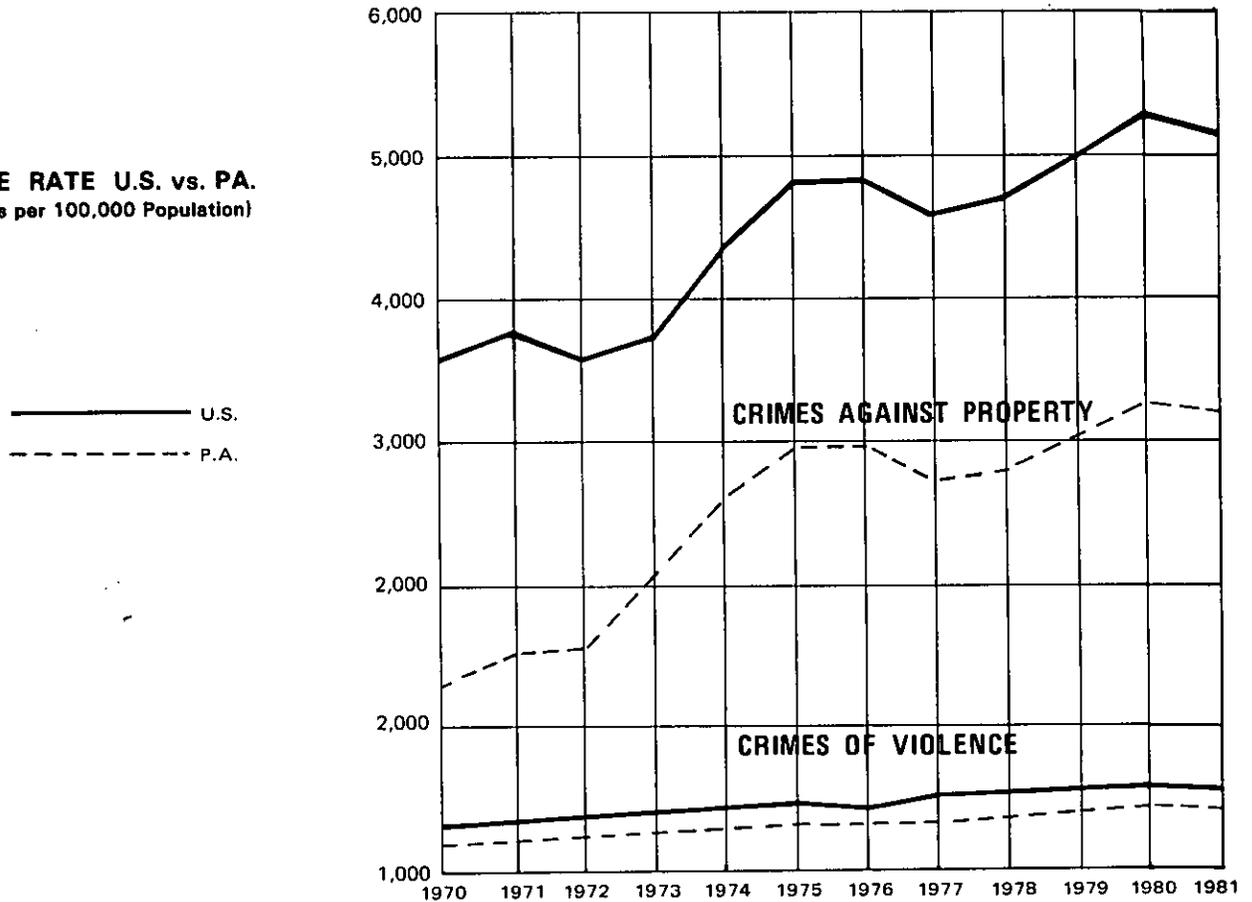
The total number of crimes reported in 1981 decreased 0.5 percent from the number reported in 1980, according to the Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Report, Part I Offences, those of which are more serious, decreased by 1.5 percent, while Part II Offenses, the lesser offenses, increased by 0.3 percent. Through the first six months of 1982, crime in Pennsylvania continued to show a decline with Part I Offenses down by 7.7 percent and Part II Offenses off by 2.6 percent. A survey of some of the municipalities in the Commonwealth that have reported decreases in crime for 1982 indicates that many of them credit neighborhood crime watches for much of the decrease. It is anticipated that the downward trend in crime will bottom out in the near future, and then remain relatively constant over the next several years.

Clearance rates have increased because of the drop in crimes against persons and property resulting in additional trooper time being made available to solve reported crimes. Furthermore, the additional troopers provided by the cadet class program has allowed the State Police to expand their criminal investigative capabilities.

Additional funds have been provided in this budget to implement the first of a new four year program to train 200 State Police cadets per year to help maintain a sufficient level of enlisted personnel and to maintain the State Police at satisfactory operational levels.

Criminal Law Enforcement (continued)

**CRIME RATE U.S. vs. PA.**  
(Crimes per 100,000 Population)



**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$40,143	\$44,628	\$45,809	\$47,640	\$49,546	\$51,528	\$53,589
Municipal Police Training .....	1,545	1,607	1,206	1,254	1,304	1,357	1,411
In-service Training .....	.....	113	113	113	113	113	113
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$41,688</b>	<b>\$46,348</b>	<b>\$47,128</b>	<b>\$49,007</b>	<b>\$50,963</b>	<b>\$52,998</b>	<b>\$55,113</b>

## Prevention and Control of Civil Disorders

OBJECTIVE: To minimize loss of life, bodily injury, property loss and other economic losses through the prevention of civil disorder and the control of riotous situations.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$290</u>	<u>\$323</u>	<u>\$328</u>	<u>\$341</u>	<u>\$355</u>	<u>\$369</u>	<u>\$384</u>

### Program Measures:

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Civil disorders requiring State Police response .....	25	200	200	200	200	200	200
Arrests by State Police stemming from disorders .....	7	50	50	50	50	50	50
Intelligence man-hours spent on disorders ..	4,191	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total man-hours spent on disorders .....	7,211	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000

### Program Analysis:

The State Police effort in this program involves being properly prepared and trained to handle any civil disorders which might arise intelligence gathering to determine in advance potential trouble areas or problems and prevention activities aimed at diffusing possible civil disorders before they can occur. The majority of the efforts in this program are conducted by a Community Relations Officer assigned to each troop. These officers have the responsibility of maintaining liaison with communities in developing plans to minimize community tension, keeping communications open between the State Police and disaffected community groups during civil disorders, and being aware of the presence of tension and tension-inducing factors within the community.

Civil disorders can be placed under four identifiable categories: strikes, youth groups, minority groups and subversive activities. The majority of the civil disorder incidents in recent years have revolved around various strikes, such as the independent truckers strike, coal strike, etc. Civil disorders relating to the other categories are somewhat less frequent and also less predictable; however, it is necessary that the State Police be prepared to handle any situation which may occur. Each troop has a Civil Disorders Emergency Plan for its area of responsibility. Each plan is updated yearly and provides information relative to needs or operational considerations should a civil disorder occur. Additionally, all State Police troopers are trained in the effective handling of civil disorders and

disturbances and the attitudes and responsibilities expected of each officer.

The State Police's activities in this program can vary considerably from year to year due to the uncertainties surrounding the many causes which produce civil disorders. Activity the last several years has been rather low in comparison to previous years. This has largely been due to relatively calm labor years in terms of strikes, the absence of fuel shortages and the lessening of anti-nuclear demonstrations. Any large strikes, such as occurred several years ago with the coal miners and independent truckers, would increase activity considerably in comparison to fiscal year 1981-82 when only a few sporadic labor strikes and various demonstrations required State Police involvement.

As in previous years, needs cannot be accurately projected nor can outputs and impacts for future years. Individual civil disorders tend to occur over particular actions or inactions on the part of individuals or groups. It can be anticipated that certain events, such as impending strikes, can develop into civil disorders and are, therefore, somewhat preventable. Other instances are spontaneous and cannot be eliminated through preventive contacts. Efforts are being made by the State Police to refine their reporting to provide more accurate measurements of actual civil disorders. This will eliminate an officer making a discretionary decision as to whether a civil disturbance exists. In the past, this has distorted activity reporting in this area.

## Prevention and Control of Civil Disorders (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

Additional funds have been provided in this budget to implement the first year of a new four year program to train 200 State Police cadets per year to help maintain a

sufficient level of enlisted personnel and to maintain the State Police at satisfactory operational levels.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$290</u>	<u>\$323</u>	<u>\$328</u>	<u>\$341</u>	<u>\$355</u>	<u>\$369</u>	<u>\$384</u>

## Disaster Assistance

OBJECTIVE: To ensure a reasonable level of State Police capability for providing emergency protection to persons and property during the course of a natural or man made disaster situation.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$109</u>	<u>\$113</u>	<u>\$115</u>	<u>\$120</u>	<u>\$124</u>	<u>\$129</u>	<u>\$136</u>

### Program Analysis:

This program provides for State Police preparedness in responding to disasters occurring within the Commonwealth such as tornadoes, windstorms, thunderstorms, floods, severe winter storms, large fires, nuclear accidents, hazardous substance accidents, mine cave-ins, broken dams, and aircraft accidents.

Since the State Police are normally one of the first agencies to arrive at a scene of a disaster occurrence, they must be prepared to respond promptly and efficiently with the necessary manpower and equipment to handle all tasks expected during the disaster. These tasks include assuring the safety of persons and property within the disaster area, safe and efficient movement of traffic from and around the disaster area, rescues, medical transports, communications and victim identification. The State Police also have responsibilities in collecting and reporting information and data concerning major or significant disaster effects and problems relative to deaths and serious injuries, loss of electric power, highway traffic disruptions, maintenance of law and order, and unusual occurrences or dangers. The Commonwealth Law Enforcement Assistance Network (CLEAN) is utilized for emergency dissemination of essential disaster information and instructions.

The State Police continue to improve their equipment, training and planning for disasters. Two mobile vans, one from the Department of Education and one from the Department of Transportation, have been converted into mobile command posts. These mobile command posts, one located in the western part of the State and one in the eastern portion, contain improved communications equipment and provide greater mobility. Additionally, all patrol personnel have been trained in the safe handling of hazardous substances. This training was implemented so that State Police members could adequately respond to hazardous substance accidents, spills and releases within the Commonwealth.

Increased emphasis has been placed on the State Police's contingency plans for various types of disasters and accidents. This has been especially important since the TMI nuclear accident, and has resulted in the State Police working closely with the Pennsylvania Emergency

Management Agency and other involved agencies in developing emergency operation and evacuation plans for similar type incidents and delineating responsibilities for each involved agency. State Police responsibilities include directing and controlling the orderly movement of evacuees from risk areas to reception centers, assisting in the warning of the public, and providing adequate security in restricted areas. To assist in maintaining each department's readiness for handling nuclear plant emergencies, each nuclear power plant must conduct yearly safety exercises. These safety exercises involve personnel from the State Police and other involved departments and enhance each agency's planning and response to these type incidents. Additionally, the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency, Department of Environmental Resources and Department of Health have supplied the State Police with radiological equipment, supplies and medicine to assist in readiness and protection should a nuclear disaster occur.

Another area of concern which can be expected to increase over the next several years is the transportation of highly radioactive spent nuclear fuel rods. This increase is expected once the Federal Government has identified nuclear burial sites, and will result in the potential for increased accidents within the Commonwealth. This, along with the potential for nuclear power plant accidents, requires that State Police personnel be properly trained in radiological monitoring and other safety precautions. Presently, all personnel have completed a correspondence course to learn how to handle radiological monitoring equipment around nuclear power plants. In addition, public awareness and concern about nuclear power is resulting in increased demands for certain procedures and laws to increase the safety and protection of the populace which, in all probability, will impact on the State Police's responsibilities in this area.

Additional funds have been provided in this budget to implement the first year of a new four year program to train 200 State Police cadets per year to help maintain a sufficient level of enlisted personnel and to maintain the State Police at satisfactory operational levels.

**Disaster Assistance****Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$109</u>	<u>\$113</u>	<u>\$115</u>	<u>\$120</u>	<u>\$124</u>	<u>\$129</u>	<u>\$136</u>

## Fire Prevention

OBJECTIVE: To minimize fire hazards endangering persons or property.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$443</u>	<u>\$443</u>	<u>\$448</u>	<u>\$466</u>	<u>\$485</u>	<u>\$504</u>	<u>\$524</u>

### Program Measures

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Approvals of flammable liquid tank installations .....	1,248	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Corrections formally ordered and made .....	12	15	15	15	15	15	15
Criminal investigations involving arson .....	3,351	4,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Arrests involving arson .....	482	400	400	400	400	400	400
Accidental fires reported to State Police .....	616	600	600	600	600	600	600

### Program Analysis:

Currently, fire prevention activities involve primarily the inspection of flammable tank installations, including modifications to existing installations, and the enforcement of the regulations governing the storage and handling of flammable liquids.

Applicants proposing to install flammable liquid storage facilities must obtain written construction approval indicating compliance with established regulations. Once the storage facility has been constructed, a State Police Fire Marshal makes a safety inspection of the facility to determine if it is properly installed and conforms with the approved construction plan. If any unsafe conditions are found, corrections are ordered and the facility is then reinspected.

Other duties performed by State Police Fire Marshals within this program include the investigation of reported fire hazards, the presentation of fire prevention programs to community groups, and the coordination of fire prevention activities with local, State and private-related organizations. The State Police also have a statewide chain of 1,879 assistants to the Fire Marshal, normally local Fire Chiefs or Assistant Fire Chiefs appointed by the Commissioner, who are provided training along with locally appointed Fire Marshals on fire investigation techniques and cause recognition. Assistance is also provided to local Fire Marshals, when requested, in the investigation of fires

of undetermined origin. The prevention functions noted are provided in addition to the more basic and time-consuming activity of arson investigation, and are premised by the desire to continue to assist by whatever means the State fire service in the prevention and combatting of fires.

State Police activities in the inspection of flammable liquid installations decreased compared to last year's budget projections. This is basically the result of decreased construction of service station facilities within the Commonwealth. It is anticipated that this trend will continue until there is an upward movement in the economy at which time increases in these activities could be expected. Initial investigations into arson decreased by 18 percent over 1980-81 while arson arrests increased by 48 percent. This is an indication of the emphasis which has been placed on the crime of arson by the criminal justice system in apprehending and convicting the perpetrators, and by the insurance companies in making it increasingly difficult to collect insurance where the cause of a fire is questionable.

Additional funds have been provided in this budget to implement the first year of a new four year program to train 200 State Police cadets per year to help maintain a sufficient level of enlisted personnel and to maintain the State Police at satisfactory operational levels.

## Fire Prevention (continued)

## Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$443</u>	<u>\$443</u>	<u>\$448</u>	<u>\$466</u>	<u>\$485</u>	<u>\$504</u>	<u>\$524</u>

# Tax Equalization Board

The State Tax Equalization Board determines annually the aggregate market value of assessed taxable real property throughout the Commonwealth for use in determining the amount and allocation of Commonwealth subsidies to school districts, for use in determining State support of public libraries, and in determining certain tax limitations.

**TAX EQUALIZATION BOARD**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$862	\$925	\$929
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$862</u>	<u>\$925</u>	<u>\$929</u>

**General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$862	\$925	\$929

Determines the aggregate market value of assessed taxable real property in each political subdivision and school district in the Commonwealth for use in determining Commonwealth subsidies to school districts and public libraries and for determining certain tax limitations.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$862</u>	<u>\$925</u>	<u>\$929</u>

**TAX EQUALIZATION BOARD**

**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support . . . . .</b>	\$ 862	\$ 925	\$ 929	\$ 966	\$1,005	\$1,045	\$1,087
General Administration and Support . . . . .	862	925	929	966	1,005	1,045	\$1,087
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$ 862</u>	<u>\$ 925</u>	<u>\$ 929</u>	<u>\$ 966</u>	<u>\$1,005</u>	<u>\$1,045</u>	<u>\$1,087</u>

**General Administration and Support**

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	<u>\$ 862</u>	<u>\$ 925</u>	<u>\$ 929</u>	<u>\$ 966</u>	<u>\$1,005</u>	<u>\$1,045</u>	<u>\$1,087</u>

**Program Analysis:**

The State Tax Equalization Board is an independent administrative board created to ensure equitable distribution of tax funds among the State's school districts. The Board determines annually the aggregate market value of taxable real property in each of the more than 2,600 municipalities and 505 school districts in the Commonwealth and certifies the market value to the Secretary of Education. The results are used in determining distribution of State sub-

sidies to school districts and local libraries, in lieu of tax payments under Project 70 Land Acquisitions, limitations on real estate taxes in school districts lying in more than one county, tax limitations in financing community colleges and overall tax limitations for political subdivisions and school districts. The program includes holding of hearings and analysis of real estate values and transactions.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$ 862</u>	<u>\$ 925</u>	<u>\$ 929</u>	<u>\$ 966</u>	<u>\$1,005</u>	<u>\$1,045</u>	<u>\$1,087</u>

# Department of Transportation

The responsibility of the Department of Transportation is to provide for the fast, efficient and safe movement of people and goods within the Commonwealth through a balanced transportation system. The Department was formed July 1, 1970 by an act of the Legislature combining the former Department of Highways with other transportation-related activities in various departments.

Restricted revenue appropriated for aviation operations and airport development and executively authorized for the new bridge improvement program are shown as "Other Funds — Restricted Revenue" on the Summary by Fund and Appropriation and Detail pages and as "Other Funds" in the appropriate subcategories.

**PROGRAM REVISIONS**

**Budgeted Amounts Include the Following Program Revisions:**

Appropriation	Title	1983-84 State Funds (in thousands)
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**LOTTERY FUND**

<b>Free Transit for the Elderly</b>	Increase Free Edlerly Transit Grants .....	\$11,700
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This Program Revision would raise the reimbursement percentage from 75 percent to 100 percent that transit operators receive.

LOTTERY FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$11,700</u>
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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Mass Transportation Operations .....	\$ 1,039	\$ 1,158	\$ 1,147
Rail Passenger Intercity Commuter .....	850	.....	.....
Transfer to Motor License Fund — Vehicle Sales Tax Collection .....	1,300	1,377	1,432
Geodetic Surveys .....	.....	150	273
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 3,189</u>	<u>\$ 2,685</u>	<u>\$ 2,852</u>
 <b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Mass Transportation Assistance .....	\$ 137,938	\$ 151,450	\$ 161,305
Rural and Intercity Rail and Bus Transportation .....	6,182	8,647	8,940
Civil Air Patrol .....	99	100	100
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 144,219</u>	<u>\$ 160,197</u>	<u>\$ 170,345</u>
 <b>Capital Improvements</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 32	.....	.....
Total State Funds .....	<u>\$ 147,440</u>	<u>\$ 162,882</u>	<u>\$ 173,197</u>
 <b>Federal Funds</b>			
Federal Funds .....	\$ 27,603	\$ 94,499	\$ 48,691
Other Funds .....	416	1,106	1,979
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 175,459</u>	<u>\$ 258,487</u>	<u>\$ 223,867</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Summary by Fund and Appropriation

(continued)

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Motor License Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 18,677	\$ 20,369	\$ 19,570
Refunding Monies Collected Through the Department of Transportation .....	1,174	1,425	1,425
Highway and Safety Improvement .....	83,558	98,545	83,431
Highway Maintenance .....	513,447	500,250	500,429
Secondary Roads — Maintenance and Resurfacing .....	51,600	53,028	48,571
Safety Administration and Licensing .....	35,517	38,219	39,485
Subtotal .....	\$ 703,973	\$ 711,836	\$ 692,911
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
State Highway and Bridge Authority Rentals .....	\$ 29,563	\$ 29,500	\$ 30,200
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments ...	\$ 141,399	\$ 141,535	\$ 130,163
Supplemental Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments .....	5,000	5,000	5,000
Philadelphia Payment — Franchise Tax .....	4,456	2,415	2,190
Subtotal .....	\$ 150,855	\$ 148,950	\$ 137,353
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	\$ 884,391	\$ 890,286	\$ 860,464
Federal Funds .....	\$ 407,633	\$ 520,012	\$ 533,276
Other Funds .....	27,848	23,048	19,963
Other Funds — Restricted Revenue .....	7,118	13,171	32,204
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$1,326,990</b>	<b>\$1,446,517</b>	<b>\$1,445,907</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

**(continued)**

	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>State Lottery Fund</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Free Transit for the Elderly .....	\$ 27,005	\$ 45,100	\$ 56,900
Free Transit for the Elderly — County Grants .....	4,540	.....	.....
Transfer to Motor License Fund — Vehicle Registration — Elderly .....	2,849	3,389	3,400
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 34,394</u>	<u>\$ 48,489</u>	<u>\$ 60,300</u>
 <b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$ 147,440	\$ 162,882	\$ 173,197
Special Funds .....	918,785	938,775	920,764
Federal Funds .....	435,236	614,511	581,967
Other Funds .....	28,264	24,154	21,942
Other Funds — Restricted Revenue .....	7,118	13,171	32,204
TOTAL ALL FUNDS .....	<u>\$1,536,843</u>	<u>\$1,753,493</u>	<u>\$1,730,074</u>

## General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Mass Transportation Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,039	\$ 1,158	\$ 1,147
Federal Funds .....	12,643	86,761	43,782
Other Funds .....	156	165	244
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 13,838</b>	<b>\$ 88,084</b>	<b>\$ 45,173</b>

Provides administrative coordination, planning and support for all urban, rural and intercity mass transportation as well as rail freight transportation. Efficient and effective urban mass transportation is promoted through analysis of local transit operations and procedures, coordination and funding of urban area planning and study projects, and review of local operating subsidy and capital project requests. Activities designed to continue and improve rail and bus service between Pennsylvania's urbanized areas and bus service in rural areas include: preparing and coordinating needs studies; analyzing existing and proposed service levels; and evaluating the overall effectiveness of the program. Administrative direction of the Free Elderly Transit program is also funded as part of this General Fund appropriation, while the actual subsidies to transit operators are paid from the Lottery Fund.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Mass Transportation Operations .....	\$ 1,039	\$ 1,158	\$ 1,147
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Urban Mass Transportation Technical Studies Grants ..	237	223	192
Title IV Rail Assistance—Program Operations and Planning .....	278	800	154
Capital Assistance Elderly and Handicapped Programs—Administration .....	16	22	24
Surface Transportation Assistance — Program Operations and Planning .....	329	576	360
Ride Sharing — Operation and Planning .....	26	35	39
Bus Pool Purchase — Administration .....	35	70	13
Urban Mass Transportation Capital Assistance .....	11,722	85,000	43,000
Energy Conservation — Ridesharing .....	.....	35	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursements from Aviation Restricted Revenues ...	16	16	21
Reimbursement from PTAA .....	101	81	118
Lease Recovery Costs — Ridesharing .....	26	27	60
MLF Reimbursement — Parkway East Project .....	12	.....	.....
MLF Reimbursement — General Government Operations .....	.....	21	21
Reimbursement From High Speed Rail Commission ...	.....	8	.....
Reimbursement From Capital Facilities Fund — Bus Pool Program .....	1	12	24
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 13,838</b>	<b>\$ 88,084</b>	<b>\$ 45,173</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**TRANSPORTATION**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Rail Passenger Intercity Commuter</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 850	.....	.....

Provided for the creation of a High Speed Intercity Rail Passenger Commission empowered to investigate, study, and make recommendations concerning the need for and establishment and operation of a high speed intercity rail passenger system in the Commonwealth.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Rail Passenger Intercity Commuter .....	<u>\$ 850</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**TRANSPORTATION**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Geodetic Surveys</b>			
State Funds .....	.....	\$ 150	\$ 273

With the passage of Act 251 in 1982 the Department of Transportation assumed the commonwealth's geodetic survey responsibility. This function involves placing of survey markers at various locations throughout the state for the purpose of developing maps.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Geodetic Surveys .....	.....	\$ 150	\$ 273

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Vehicle Sales Tax Collection</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,377	\$ 1,432

The Department of Transportation assumed responsibility for the collection of motor vehicle sales taxes in 1981-82, as part of a revised vehicle title application system.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Transfer to Motor License Fund — Vehicle Sales Tax Collection .....	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,377	\$ 1,432

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Mass Transportation Assistance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$137,938	\$151,450	\$161,305

Assists in developing improved, coordinated, and efficient mass transportation systems in the Commonwealth's urban areas through subsidization of public carriers' operating losses.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Mass Transportation Assistance .....	<u>\$137,938</u>	<u>\$151,450</u>	<u>\$161,305</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Rural and Intercity Rail and Bus Transportation</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 6,182	\$ 8,647	\$ 8,940
Federal Funds.....	14,658	7,558	4,909
Other Funds .....	260	941	1,735
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 21,100</u>	<u>\$ 17,146</u>	<u>\$ 15,584</u>

Ensures continuation of vital rail services by assisting financially in the purchase, rehabilitation and subsidization of rail lines that were not included in the Consolidated Rail Corporation (ConRail) system; and provides operating subsidies for passenger rail and bus service in small urban and rural areas and between urbanized areas that lack adequate public transportation. Also included in this appropriation is the project grant portion of the Rural Transportation Program, transferred from the Department of Agriculture to Transportation effective July 1, 1977.

**GENERAL FUND**

**TRANSPORTATION**

Source of Funds	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Rural and Intercity Rail and Bus Transportation .....	\$ 6,182	\$ 8,647	\$ 8,940
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Title IV Rail Assistance—Operating Subsidy .....	1,321	500	.....
Title IV Rail Assistance—Capital (Bond Projects) .....	9,866	990	1,600
Surface Transportation Assistance — Operating Subsidy .....	2,891	2,968	2,809
Surface Transportation Assistance — Capital (Bond Projects) .....	580	2,500	500
Northern Central Railroad Branch Rehabilitation Project .....	.....	600	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Local Reimbursements — Intercity Transportation Projects .....	260	941	1,735
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 21,100</u>	<u>\$ 17,146</u>	<u>\$ 15,584</u>

Civil Air Patrol	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
State Funds .....	\$ 99	\$ 100	\$ 100

Pays for instructional aids and other equipment used in local civil air patrol programs.

Source of Funds	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Civil Air Patrol .....	<u>\$ 99</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>

**Capital Improvements**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Capital Improvements</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 32	.....	.....
Federal Funds .....	302	\$ 180	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 334</u>	<u>\$ 180</u>	<u>.....</u>

Provides for acquisition, rehabilitation and replacement of minor rail lines to be abandoned by the Consolidated Rail Corporation (ConRail).

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 32	.....	.....
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Title IV Rail Assistance—Capital (Current Revenue Projects) .....	302	\$ 180	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 334</u>	<u>\$ 180</u>	<u>.....</u>

## General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 19,851	\$ 21,794	\$ 20,995
Federal Funds .....	41	2	.....
Other Funds .....	1,141	1,104	1,166
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 21,033</b>	<b>\$ 22,900</b>	<b>\$ 22,161</b>

Develops basic policy guidelines for the highway program, while directing and coordinating specific construction, maintenance and safety and licensing activities. Among the various managerial responsibilities, support is provided in legal, budgetary, accounting, personnel, procurement, information systems and public relations matters. In addition to supervisory functions performed by departmental employees, the work of the Inspector General's office, the State Transportation Commission and the Advisory Committee are included within this program. Transportation also provides certain photographic and reproduction services to other State agencies on a reimbursable basis.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 18,677	\$ 20,369	\$ 19,570
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Refunding Monies Collected Through Department of Transportation .....	1,174	1,425	1,425
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Highway Research, Planning and Construction .....	41	2	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursements from General Fund -- Mass Transportation .....	70	84	101
Reimbursements for Commonwealth Duplicating Services .....	883	860	800
Reimbursements for Commonwealth Photographic Services .....	176	150	250
Reimbursements for Sale of Equipment .....	1	10	15
Reimbursements -- CETA .....	9	.....	.....
Receipts -- Other Agencies -- Equipment Rental .....	2	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 21,033</b>	<b>\$ 22,900</b>	<b>\$ 22,161</b>

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND****TRANSPORTATION**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Highway and Safety Improvement</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 83,558	\$ 98,545	\$ 83,431
Federal Funds .....	254,662	326,666	363,818
Other Funds .....	13,289	6,000	5,700
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$351,509</b>	<b>\$431,211</b>	<b>\$452,949</b>

Provides for the improvement of highways and bridges that contribute to the economic growth of the Commonwealth and the mobility of the State's citizens, while undertaking safety improvements that reduce personal injury and property damage. The scope of this program covers all 67 counties within the State and includes Federal Interstate, Primary, Secondary, Urban and Appalachia Roads as well as roads on the 100 percent State system. Within the limitations of funding available from Federal aid, local construction contributions and State current revenues, Transportation is charged with the responsibility of developing and executing a program that will correct the most critical deficiencies on the State-administered highway system.

The highway improvement process begins with research, involving long range planning of highway needs and testing of materials and methods to improve the quality and safety of highways improved. To achieve a safe and efficient highway system, plans are formulated for the design, redesign and location of roadways, bridges and structures. Technical matters involved in the acquisition of necessary rights-of-way are also handled. Finally, the construction, reconstruction and safety improvement of roads and bridges on the State highway system are supervised by Transportation personnel who inspect these activities for adherence to established standards.

This program also involves improvements to those State-owned bridges enumerated in the "Highway Bridge Capital Budget Act of 1982-83." These improvements are funded from bond sales with the resultant debt service paid from truck axle-tax revenues deposited in a restricted account in the Motor License Fund and with Federal funds. Bond expenditures are shown in the Capital Budget section of this budget. Debt Service expenditures from restricted revenues are shown in the Treasury Department as "Other Funds—Restricted Revenue," and Federal funds are included in the amounts shown above.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Highway and Safety Improvement .....	\$ 83,558	\$ 98,545	\$ 83,431
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Highway Research, Planning and Construction .....	214,589	258,286	316,418
Appalachia Development Highway System .....	38,960	68,000	47,000
Forest Highways .....	263	80	100
Public Works Capital Development and Investment Act .....	203	.	.
Highway Safety Program .....	647	300	300
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Highway Construction Contributions .....	7,325	5,120	5,355
Reimbursements from Aviation Restricted Revenues .....	48	70	75
Reimbursements from General Fund — Mass Transportation .....	137	790	250
Reimbursement from Revenue Sharing Trust Fund .....	300	.	.
Reimbursement from CETA .....	22	.	.
State Highway and Bridge Authority — Right-of-Way .....	5,441	.	.
Rental Reimbursement — Photo ID Program .....	16	20	20
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$351,509</b>	<b>\$431,211</b>	<b>\$452,949</b>

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND**

**TRANSPORTATION**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Highway Maintenance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$565,047	\$553,278	\$549,000
Federal Funds .....	151,578	190,541	166,682
Other Funds .....	8,108	9,900	7,900
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$724,733</b>	<b>\$763,719</b>	<b>\$723,582</b>

Performs maintenance activities necessary to keep roadway surfaces in a safe and usable condition. Work carried out by Transportation forces or by contract includes patching, surface treatment, resurfacing, restabilization and minor betterment projects, plus repair of bridges, tunnels and minor storm damage. Snow and ice control services are performed on all State-administered highways as well as on an additional one thousand miles of selected city streets which were assigned to the Department by Act 60 of the 1970 Legislative Session. Other important maintenance activities, not involved directly with the roadway surface itself, include washing, manufacturing and repairing highway signs, repainting pavement markings, and repairing or replacing such safety features as traffic signals, guardrails, median barriers and right-of-way fences.

Repairs to flood-damaged highways are financed through this program, with most of these costs being reimbursed by the Federal Government. Federal assistance is also available for resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation and reconstruction (4-R Program) work. The dollar amount of such grants has grown substantially in recent years.

Separate authorization and accounting is provided under this program for the one cent of the gasoline tax used for secondary roads maintenance and resurfacing funds as required by Act 161 of the 1974 session of the Legislature.

This program also involves maintenance improvements to those State-owned bridges enumerated in the "Highway Bridge Capital Budget Act of 1982-83." These improvements are funded from bond sales with the resultant debt service paid from axle-tax revenues deposited in a restricted account in the Motor License Fund and with Federal funds. Bond expenditures are shown in the capital budget section of this budget. Debt service expenditures from restricted revenues are shown in the Treasury Department as "Other Funds Restricted Revenue," and Federal funds are included in the amounts shown above.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Highway Maintenance .....	\$513,447	\$500,250	\$500,429
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Secondary Roads — Maintenance and Resurfacing .....	51,600	53,028	48,571
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Highway Research, Planning and Construction .....	142,034	186,265	164,982
State and Community Highway Safety .....	428	400	200
Highway Emergency Relief .....	6,875	219	450
Federal Emergency Management Agency .....	2,241	3,657	1,050
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
CETA — Title VI .....	1,168	1,100	.....
Highway Maintenance Contributions .....	4,153	4,500	4,200
Reimbursements from Other State Agencies—			
Equipment Rental .....	14	5	10
Sale of Automobiles .....	206	200	200
Sale of Equipment .....	316	300	300
Vendor Surcharge—Breach of Contract .....	.....	25	50
Reimbursements for Heavy Hauling-Bonded Roads .....	605	600	1,000
Reimbursements-Manufacture and Sale of Signs .....	35	50	35
Reimbursements-Accident Damage Claims .....	1,526	2,500	2,000

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND**

**TRANSPORTATION**

**Source of Funds: (continued)**

Reimbursements-Aviation Restricted Revenue .....	11	10	10
Fees for Signs-Other State Agencies .....	6	25	25
Fees for Signs-Non State Agencies .....	40	50	40
Reimbursement-Rental Photo ID Program .....	28	35	30
Sale of Excess Inventory .....		500	
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$724,733</u></b>	<b><u>\$753,719</u></b>	<b><u>\$723,582</u></b>

**Safety Administration and Licensing**

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
State Funds .....	\$ 35,517	\$ 38,219	\$ 39,485
Federal Funds .....	1,311	1,507	1,200
Other Funds .....	3,597	4,697	5,242
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$ 40,425</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 44,423</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 45,927</u></b>

Provides for processing applications and collecting fees for all vehicle registration and operator licenses. Additional functions are: to enforce the driver point system; to keep records of State vehicle safety inspections, to maintain a public safety education and information section; and to supply certified copies of records of traffic accidents to other agencies both within and outside the State. Other responsibilities include: providing assistance to Commonwealth agencies, municipalities and nonprofit organizations, regulating the transportation of hazardous substances on the highway and operating a data collection system for accident analysis. Location and cause of accident information is utilized to arrange a priority listing of dangerous road sections; actual safety improvement work is funded within the Highway and Safety Improvement program.

**Source of Funds**

**Appropriation:**

Safety Administration and Licensing .....	\$ 35,517	\$ 38,219	\$ 39,485
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**Federal Funds:**

State and Community Highway Safety .....	1,246	1,507	1,200
EPA—Vehicle Emission Inspection .....	65		

**Other Funds:**

Reimbursement from Other State Agencies —			
Computer Support .....	104	200	140
Reimbursements — Photo ID Program .....	3,488	3,120	3,670
Reimbursement — CETA .....			
Reimbursement — Emission Mechanic Training Course .....	5		
Reimbursement From General Fund — Motor Vehicle			
Sales Tax .....		1,377*	1,432*
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$ 40,425</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 44,423</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 45,927</u></b>

\*This transfer from the General Fund is not carried forward to the Summary by Fund and Appropriation to avoid double counting.

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND**

**TRANSPORTATION**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Aviation Operations</b>			
Federal Funds .....	\$ 41	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,576
Other Funds .....	1,713	2,724	1,387
Other Funds — Restricted Revenue* .....	5,750	6,171	5,704
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 7,504</u>	<u>\$ 10,191</u>	<u>\$ 8,667</u>

Maintains and operates the Bureau of Aviation within the Department of Transportation, and all State-owned airports—the two largest being Harrisburg International (HIA) and Capital City. In addition to the costs shown, bond funds are used to finance direct capital project costs within this program. Bond expenditures are reflected in the Capital Budget section of this budget. Restricted revenue appropriated for Aviation Operations is shown as "Other Funds — Restricted Revenue."

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Airport Development Aid Program .....	\$ 41	\$ 1,192	\$ 1,476
Airport Planning Grant Program .....		104	100
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Aviation Operations* .....	5,750	6,171	5,704
Reimbursements for Cost of Utility Services — HIA .....	1,311	2,200	843
Reimbursements for Cost of Utility Services — Other .....	71	54	74
Reimbursements — Flight Operations .....	331	470	470
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 7,504</u>	<u>\$ 10,191</u>	<u>\$ 8,667</u>

\*Appropriation from restricted revenue account.

**Debt Service Requirements**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>State Highway and Bridge Authority Rentals</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 29,563	\$ 29,500	\$ 30,200

Makes rental payments to the State Highway and Bridge Authority for highways and bridges constructed with funds borrowed by the Authority as a means of expanding the construction program beyond the level permitted by current revenues in previous years.

Bond borrowings since 1968 were made as General Obligations of the Commonwealth, for which debt service requirements are appropriated to the Treasury Department. State Highway and Bridge Authority rentals will continue for those projects currently under rental.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
State Highway and Bridge Authority Rentals .....	<u>\$ 29,563</u>	<u>\$ 29,500</u>	<u>\$ 30,200</u>

## Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Local Road and Bridge Assistance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$150,855	\$148,950	\$137,353
Other Funds—Restricted Revenue* .....	.....	5,000	24,500
TOTAL .....	<u>\$150,855</u>	<u>\$153,950</u>	<u>\$161,853</u>

Provides financial aid to local municipalities to assist them in the maintenance and construction of their portion of the total highway system. With the passage of the oil franchise tax legislation in 1981 the subsidy was increased from 15.24 percent to 20 percent of the fuels taxes paid into the Motor License Fund. As part of this legislation (which pre-empted all other similar taxes within the Commonwealth), Philadelphia will receive a separate appropriation annually in the amount equal to two percent of the retail sales within the City less the increased allocation to Philadelphia under the oil franchise tax act. In addition, the General Assembly established in 1980 an annual appropriation of \$5 million to be returned to local governments for further highway improvements.

Payment of the funds to municipalities is closely regulated and controlled to determine that monies are expended for maintenance and construction of roads according to law. The distribution is made on a 50 percent mileage and 50 percent population formula.

Also provides grants to local governments of up to 80 percent of the non-Federal cost of repairing, removing or replacing local bridges enumerated in the "Highway Bridge Capital Budget Act of 1982-83." These grants are made from a restricted revenue account in the Motor License Fund, and are shown here as "Other Funds—Restricted Revenue."

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments ..	\$141,399	\$141,535	\$130,163
Supplemental Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments .....	5,000	5,000	5,000
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Philadelphia Payment — Franchise Tax .....	4,456	2,415	2,190
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Local Grants for Bridge Projects* .....	.....	5,000	24,500
TOTAL .....	<u>\$150,855</u>	<u>\$153,950</u>	<u>\$161,853</u>

\*Executive Authorization from Restricted Revenue Account.

**Grants and Subsidies**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Airport Development</b>			
Other Funds — Restricted Revenue* .....	\$ 1,368	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000

Provides assistance on a matching basis to local governments and authorities for development of aeronautical facilities. Restricted revenue appropriated for Airport Development is shown as "Other Funds — Restricted Revenue."

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Airport Development* .....	<u>\$ 1,368</u>	<u>\$ 2,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,000</u>

\*Appropriation from restricted revenue account.

**State Lottery Fund**

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Free Transit for the Elderly</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 31,545	\$ 45,100	\$ 56,900

Allows elderly citizens to ride the Commonwealth's transit systems without charge during non-peak hours through the week and all day on weekends and holidays by providing the systems with cash subsidies.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorizations:</b>			
Free Transit for the Elderly .....	\$ 27,005	\$ 45,100	\$ 56,900
Free Transit for the Elderly — County Grants .....	4,540	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 31,545</u>	<u>\$ 45,100</u>	<u>\$ 56,900</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Vehicle Registration</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,849	\$ 3,389	\$ 3,400

Transfers to the Motor License Fund as general revenue the amount of fees lost as a result of lower vehicle registration fees paid by the Commonwealth's Senior Citizen population.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Transfer to Motor License Fund — Vehicle Registration			
— Elderly .....	<u>\$ 2,849</u>	<u>\$ 3,389</u>	<u>\$ 3,400</u>

**Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
Federal Grants — Capital Assistance Elderly and Handicapped Programs .....	\$ 892	\$ 700	\$ 750
Federal Grants — Railroad Freight Rehabilitation .....	1,150	2,000	2,000
Federal Grants — Ridesharing Program .....	643	500	525
Local Share — Railroad Freight Rehabilitation .....		250	300
Reimbursements from Grantees — Ridesharing Program .....	22	50	50
User Fees — Ridesharing — State Employees .....	14	50	50
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,721</b>	<b>\$ 3,550</b>	<b>\$ 3,675</b>
<b>Motor License Fund</b>			
Federal Reimbursements to Political Subdivisions — Highway Safety Program .....	\$ 3,865	\$ 4,000	\$ 3,900
Federal Reimbursements to Political Subdivisions — TOPICS .....	1,962	2,500	2,000
Federal Grants — Airport Development Aid Program .....	1,780	750	1,200
Federal Reimbursements for Roads off the State System Costs .....	5,872	3,000	5,500
Federal Urban System Funds .....	25,661	18,000	26,000
Reimbursements to Municipalities — Vehicle Code Fines and Penalties .....	8,615	9,540	9,500
Federal Reimbursements for Flood Rehabilitation Costs .....		1,000	
Reimbursement for Right-Of-Way Costs .....	752		100
Federal Reimbursements — Flood Related Costs .....	2,079		2,000
Reimbursement to Other States — Apportioned Registration Plan .....	1,756	2,300	2,500
Land Use Under Elevated Highways .....	30		35
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 52,372</b>	<b>\$ 41,090</b>	<b>\$ 52,735</b>
<b>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 55,093</b>	<b>\$ 44,640</b>	<b>\$ 56,410</b>

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 22,881	\$ 25,281	\$ 24,562	\$ 25,480	\$ 26,272	\$ 27,239	\$ 28,278
<b>Transportation Systems and Services</b> . . . . .	\$ 967,347	\$ 984,704	\$ 965,166	\$ 991,152	\$ 991,514	\$1,016,735	\$1,048,307
State Highway Improvement . . . . .	107,902	124,144	110,483	109,576	109,489	107,899	106,214
State Highway Maintenance . . . . .	562,654	550,412	545,997	556,931	540,027	547,985	560,907
Local Highway Assistance . . . . .	150,855	148,950	137,353	140,044	142,790	145,864	149,146
Urban Mass Transportation . . . . .	138,439	152,005	161,845	174,737	188,954	204,327	220,957
Rural and Intercity Rail and Bus Transportation . . . . .	7,398	9,093	9,388	9,764	10,154	10,560	10,983
Air Transportation . . . . .	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Highway Safety</b> . . . . .	\$ 41,528	\$ 43,111	\$ 43,860	\$ 45,469	\$ 47,161	\$ 48,919	\$ 50,748
Highway Safety Projects . . . . .	5,051	3,805	3,212	3,196	3,196	3,196	3,196
Safety Administration and Licensing . . . . .	36,477	39,306	40,648	42,273	43,965	45,723	47,552
<b>Free Elderly Transit</b> . . . . .	\$ 31,620	\$ 45,172	\$ 56,973	\$ 60,225	\$ 62,659	\$ 64,964	\$ 69,030
Free Elderly Transit . . . . .	31,620	45,172	56,973	60,225	62,659	64,964	69,030
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$1,063,376</u>	<u>\$1,098,268</u>	<u>\$1,090,561</u>	<u>\$1,122,326</u>	<u>\$1,127,606</u>	<u>\$1,157,857</u>	<u>\$1,196,363</u>

**General Administration and Support**

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 129	\$ 85	\$ 86	\$ 89	\$ 93	\$ 97	\$ 101
Special Funds.....	22,752	25,196	24,476	25,391	26,179	27,142	28,177
Federal Funds.....	41	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds.....	1,156	1,149	1,233	1,246	1,288	1,327	1,340
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$24,078</b>	<b>\$26,432</b>	<b>\$25,795</b>	<b>\$26,726</b>	<b>\$27,560</b>	<b>\$28,566</b>	<b>\$29,618</b>

**Program Analysis:**

General Administration and Support provides for the administrative and overhead systems which support the operations of programs necessary for the achievement of Commonwealth and Agency objectives. The success or failure of these supportive efforts can only be indirectly

reflected by the effectiveness of the activities they support. A primary concern of the Commonwealth and each agency is to minimize these administrative costs in relation to the costs of provided services.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Mass Transportation Operations.....	\$ 129	\$ 85	\$ 86	\$ 89	\$ 93	\$ 97	\$ 101
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
General Government Operations.....	\$18,677	\$20,369	\$19,570	\$20,353	\$21,167	\$22,014	\$22,895
Highway and Safety Improvement.....	168	246	209	207	207	207	207
Highway Maintenance.....	2,393	2,866	3,003	3,069	2,973	3,015	3,093
Safety Administration and Licensing....	340	290	269	280	291	303	315
Refunding Monies Collected through the Department of Transportation.....	1,174	1,425	1,425	1,482	1,541	1,603	1,667
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$22,752</b>	<b>\$25,196</b>	<b>\$24,476</b>	<b>\$25,391</b>	<b>\$26,179</b>	<b>\$27,142</b>	<b>\$28,177</b>

**State Highway Improvement**

OBJECTIVE: To provide a highway system capable of meeting the more vital economic and recreational needs of the Commonwealth by affording a reasonably accessible means of transporting passengers and cargo.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....		\$ 150	\$ 273	\$ 179	\$ 192	\$ 202	\$ 217
Special Funds .....	\$107,902	123,994	110,210	109,397	109,297	107,697	105,997
Federal Funds .....	234,257	311,291	354,908	395,366	393,390	392,988	400,275
Other Funds .....	16,091	9,992	8,975	9,698	9,948	9,392	9,630
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$358,250</b>	<b>\$445,427</b>	<b>\$474,366</b>	<b>\$514,640</b>	<b>\$512,827</b>	<b>\$510,279</b>	<b>\$516,119</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Losses attributable to substandard highways (millions of dollars):							
Time:							
Passenger .....	N/A						
Cargo .....	N/A						
Operating costs:							
Passenger .....	N/A						
Cargo .....	N/A						
Accident Costs:							
All vehicles .....	N/A						
Vehicle miles of travel on highways (billions):							
Passenger .....	43.7	43.8	43.8	43.9	44.0	44.1	44.2
Cargo .....	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Vehicle miles of travel on substandard highways (billions):*							
Passenger .....	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.2	26.3
Cargo .....	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6
Miles of highways:*							
Total .....	44,860	44,680	44,500	44,320	44,140	43,960	43,780
Substandard .....	26,452	26,502	26,458	26,410	26,358	26,302	26,242
Brought up to standard .....	26	40	44	48	52	56	60
Bridges over eight feet:							
Total .....	24,831	24,846	24,861	24,876	24,891	24,906	24,921
Substandard .....	4,926	5,156	5,386	5,616	5,846	6,076	6,306
Brought up to standard .....	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Highway share of passenger trips:							
Percent of urban trips** .....	95.4%	95.4%	95.4%	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%	95.6%
Percent of urban work trips** .....	92.1%	92.1%	92.2%	92.3%	92.3%	92.4%	92.5%
Percent of rural and intercity trips*** .....	99.2%	99.2%	99.2%	99.2%	99.2%	99.2%	99.2%

\*State highways only, local roads excluded.

\*\*Auto and transit trips only.

\*\*\*Auto, transit and aviation trips.

State Highway Improvement (continued)

Program Analysis:

Bridge replacement and rehabilitation continues to be a major priority of the Commonwealth's Transportation Department. These efforts have been greatly enhanced with the recent passage by the General Assembly of a major bridge improvement program funded from a truck axle fee. This will alleviate to some extent the demands on the Highway Improvement appropriation in that \$8 million in bridge costs planned for 1983-84 will be transferred to this new program. Improvement activities for bridges not listed in the enabling legislation will continue to be funded from the Highway Improvement appropriation.

The Department intends to concentrate on opening closed bridges and on repairing bridges presently posted with weight restrictions. Some of the major projects included in the overall bridge program are the Minsi Trail Bridge in Bethlehem, the Beaver Falls-New Brighton Bridge in Beaver County, the Twin Bridges in Philadelphia, and the Karns Crossing Bridge in Butler County. The State portion of this new bridge program is funded from bond sales, which are shown in the Capital Budget section of this budget and from Federal funds included in the amounts shown above.

A second major priority is elevating substandard highways up to standard. This not only provides safer travel for the motorists, but also encourages economic development within the Commonwealth. An average of 50 miles of highway per year is planned for reconstruction to improve this segment of the Commonwealth's infrastructure. The lower figures shown for miles of highway brought up to standard compared to last year's budget document reflect a more modified program given available funding.

The third area of concentration is the completion and reconstruction of the Interstate System. These routes make a major contribution to the economic development of the Commonwealth and are essential for the movement of

goods to serve the private sector. The department's interstate completion program includes I-78 in Lehigh-Northampton Counties, I-79 in Erie, I-95 in Philadelphia, the I-279/579 complex in Pittsburgh, and I-476 (Blue Route) in Delaware County.

Economic revitalization of the Commonwealth will be further stimulated by the completion of various non-interstate missing links. These include the Allegheny Valley Expressway in the Tarentum Area, the Cross Valley Expressway in Wilkes-Barre, the Pottstown Expressway and the Route 22-220 complex in Blair and Cambria Counties.

The Department's overall highway improvement efforts have been greatly enhanced with the recently enacted Federal Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982. Preliminary estimates are that Pennsylvania will receive approximately \$140 million this year in increased highway maintenance and improvement authority from the 5¢ gallon tax increase incorporated in this Act. Because it takes time to obtain approvals, award contracts and actually carry out the work on the projects involved in this new funding, preliminary estimates are that actual Federal receipts will be much lower than this \$140 million amount.

The gradual decline in the total mileage of State highways reflects Transportation's continued efforts in cooperation with local governments in a voluntary local road turnback program. The lower figures shown in all years (versus last year's budget) for total bridges over eight feet reflect the Department's improved data collection capabilities.

The success of the department's highway improvement program and the speed at which it may be accomplished will depend not only on levels of available funding but also on the removal of restrictions imposed by the Court emission inspection ruling in the ten-county area around Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Geodetic Surveys .....		\$ 150	\$ 273	\$ 179	\$ 192	\$ 202	\$ 217
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Highway and Safety Improvement .....	\$ 78,339	\$ 94,494	\$ 80,010	\$ 79,597	\$ 79,597	\$ 79,597	\$ 79,597
State Highway and Bridge Authority							
Rentals .....	29,563	29,500	30,200	29,800	29,700	28,100	26,400
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>\$107,902</b>	<b>\$123,994</b>	<b>\$110,210</b>	<b>\$109,397</b>	<b>\$109,297</b>	<b>\$107,697</b>	<b>\$105,997</b>

**State Highway Maintenance**

OBJECTIVE: To provide general routine maintenance necessary to preserve the quality of existing State-administered roads and to provide prompt snow removal service to enable the safe passage of vehicles.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Special Funds.....	\$562,654	\$550,412	\$545,997	\$556,931	\$540,027	\$547,985	\$560,907
Federal Funds.....	151,578	190,541	166,682	178,142	185,691	193,966	204,270
Other Funds.....	10,187	10,900	9,900	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$724,419</b>	<b>\$751,853</b>	<b>\$722,579</b>	<b>\$743,073</b>	<b>\$733,718</b>	<b>\$749,951</b>	<b>\$773,177</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Miles of State-administered highways:</b>							
Total maintained.....	44,860	44,680	44,500	44,320	44,140	43,960	43,780
Requiring improvement.....	12,071	12,747	13,547	14,347	15,147	15,947	16,747
Improved.....	4,979	5,124	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Required resurfacing.....	4,866	5,034	5,284	5,534	5,784	6,034	6,284
Resurfaced.....	534	632	550	550	550	550	550
Requiring surface treatment.....	7,205	7,713	8,263	8,813	9,363	9,913	10,463
Surface treated.....	4,445	4,492	4,450	4,450	4,450	4,450	4,450
Bridges improved.....	386	380	350	350	350	350	350

**Program Analysis:**

Pennsylvania, with the fourth largest state-administered highway system in the nation, and the largest highway system subject to winter, confronts significant highway maintenance demands. In the 1981-82 winter, for example, winter traffic services alone cost almost \$100 million. Fortunately, the 1982-83 winter has been unusually mild thus far.

Despite major commitments to Interstate restoration over the past four years (133 projects awarded, totalling \$319 million dollars — 85 percent Federal share — since January, 1979), Pennsylvania has continued to lose ground in the effort to overcome Interstate deterioration of our Interstate highways. The recently enacted Federal Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 will make available new resources for reconstruction of the Commonwealth's 1,150 miles of non-toll Interstates. Not only will Pennsylvania receive up to \$300 million of Interstate Restoration apportionments over the next four years, but the Commonwealth can also transfer up to 50 percent of Interstate Construction apportionments into restoration projects. Preliminary estimates are that Pennsylvania will receive approximately \$140 million this year in increased maintenance and improvement authority from the 5¢ gallon tax increase incorporated in this Act.

Because it takes time to obtain approvals, award contracts and actually carry out the work on the projects involved in this new funding, preliminary estimates are that actual Federal receipts will be much lower than this \$140 million amount.

Pennsylvania is also advocating a change in the Federal allocation formula for Interstate Restoration to take into account truck traffic, both as it benefits national defense and accelerates Interstate deterioration. Pennsylvania's Interstates carry three times the national average of truck traffic. The State is also supporting formula changes to include weather factors.

The new Federal act will also give a boost to Pennsylvania's program for durable resurfacing of high-volume primary highways. Pennsylvania has about 10,000 miles of primary highways which carry high volumes of truck traffic. The department has labelled these highways the Priority Commercial Network. About half of the network has not had significant rehabilitation work for at least the past 15 years. Rehabilitation projects on the Priority Commercial Network, which cost \$250,000 per mile and up, involve: drainage improvements, base repair, guiderail installation, shoulder stabilization, and bituminous overlays of 1½-5 inches or joint repair/slab replacement for

**State Highway Maintenance (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

certain concrete sections. In urban areas, intersection/signalization improvements may also be required. While the department's durable resurfacing program can rehabilitate many bad stretches of highway, the program still falls short of annual needs.

The department no longer uses thin bituminous overlays, which had been used both on primary highways and secondary roads prior to 1979. These applications had an unacceptably high failure rate with failures creating a series of shallow potholes. Instead, the department has extended its surface treatment program along the lines of other states and many local governments. Surface treatment projects, which cost \$15,000 per mile and up, involve: drainage improvements, base repair, bituminous "scratch coat" where needed to restore the road's cross-section, and an oil-aggregate application. Double oil-aggregate applications and pre-coated aggregate can be used on higher volume roads. Over 30,000 miles of the State system can be economically repaired using surface treatment techniques (surface treatment is not applicable to the State's 2,000 miles of stabilized roads). Act 81 road turnback projects, which total about 200 miles per year, typically involve surface treatment work.

Department efforts have been reoriented toward preventive maintenance on all roads. Drainage-related activities are key — those which get water off the road and keep it off the road. These include pipe replacement, ditch cleaning, shoulder cutting/grading, oil-aggregate "skin patching" and joint/crack sealing.

Many bridge rehabilitation projects will be funded in 1983-84 and beyond through the recently enacted axle

tax and Highway Bridge Capital Budget Act; see the State Highway Improvement and Local Highway Assistance sub-categories for an explanation of how this new program is reflected in this budget. Maintenance activities for bridges not listed in the Act will continue to be funded from the Maintenance appropriation.

Nonetheless, declines in fuel consumption and prices have retarded revenues to the point that even this reduced maintenance level will require the increased revenues proposed by this budget — a ½ percent increase in the Oil Company Franchise Tax and conversion to two-year registrations for automobiles and staggered registration for small trucks. The ½ percent increase in the Oil Franchise Tax will allow the Department to place additional emphasis on locally-significant State roads.

The program measures indicate that the department will continue to improve 5,000 miles of roads annually in future years despite decreasing funding. This is because the worst (most expensive) roads were or will be improved first — primarily those requiring drainage and base repairs.

The actual miles of highway improved in 1981-82 and projected to be improved in 1982-83 are shown as falling short of projections included in last year's budget. This is due to two factors: the department has emphasized more durable surface treatment than originally planned (more higher cost resurfacing and less lower cost surface treatment); plus more drainage and base work was completed than originally planned.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Highway Maintenance.....	\$511,054	\$497,384	\$497,426	\$508,360	\$491,456	\$499,414	\$512,336
Secondary Roads—Maintenance and Resurfacing .....	51,600	53,028	48,571	48,571	48,571	48,571	48,571
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$562,654</u>	<u>\$550,412</u>	<u>\$545,997</u>	<u>\$556,931</u>	<u>\$540,027</u>	<u>\$547,985</u>	<u>\$560,907</u>

**Local Highway Assistance**

OBJECTIVE: To assist local governments in the maintenance and construction of their portion of the total highway system.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Special Funds.....	\$150,855	\$148,950	\$137,353	\$140,044	\$142,790	\$145,864	\$149,146
Other Funds.....	65,502	59,113	88,681	89,156	89,356	88,981	90,631
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$216,357</b>	<b>\$208,063</b>	<b>\$226,034</b>	<b>\$229,200</b>	<b>\$232,146</b>	<b>\$234,845</b>	<b>\$239,777</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Miles of locally administered highways:							
Total.....	66,525	66,650	67,150	67,650	68,150	68,650	69,150
Percent of all highways in the Commonwealth.....	58.2%	59.9%	60.1%	60.4%	60.7%	61.0%	61.2%
Miles of local highway improved.....	1,364	1,600	1,575	1,550	1,525	1,500	1,500
Travel on locally administered highways:							
Billions of vehicle miles.....	16.9	17.2	17.5	17.8	18.1	18.4	18.7
Percent of vehicle miles.....	23.7%	23.9%	24.2%	24.5%	24.8%	25.0%	25.3%

**Program Analysis:**

Currently nearly twenty percent of Pennsylvania's eleven cents per gallon liquid fuels tax revenue and 20 percent of the oil franchise tax is committed to local governments for use on their roads as a result of two legislatively mandated programs. The first one-half cent of the eleven cent flat tax receipts is deposited directly into the Liquid Fuels Tax Fund and apportioned to the 67 counties, of the remaining ten and one-half cent fuels tax, 20 percent is distributed from the Motor License Fund to 2,571 municipalities. The 20 percent distributed from the Motor License Fund was increased from 15.24 percent when the General Assembly passed the Oil Franchise tax in 1981. As part of the Oil Franchise tax legislation which preempted any other similar tax in the Commonwealth, Philadelphia will receive a separate payment annually in an amount equal to two percent of the retail sales within the City less the increased allocation to Philadelphia under the Oil Franchise Tax Act. In addition, the General Assembly established in 1980 an annual appropriation of \$5 million to be returned to local governments for further highway improvements.

There will be more noticeable emphasis on local bridge projects in the future as a result of the recently enacted "Highway Bridge Capital Budget Act of 1982-83". This legislation, which provides grants to local governments of

up to 80 percent of the non-Federal bridge repair, removal, or replacement costs, are made from a restricted revenue account in the Motor License Fund and are shown as part of Other Funds in the Recommended Program Costs.

Thousands of miles of local roads and city streets were added to the State system over the past several decades. As far back as 1965 The Automotive Safety Council, recognizing problems with the system, issued a report indicating that 12,000 miles of roads administered by the Commonwealth served no statewide function whatsoever. This is reflected in the fact that the Department of Transportation is responsible for 40 percent of all roads in the Commonwealth, while the nationwide average for a state transportation department is only half that amount. Believing that neither local governments nor the State is well served by the current unwieldy and irrational highway network, the Department is actively pursuing the turnback to local government of selected roads. The Legislature has approved Act 81 of 1981 wherein the Secretary of Transportation with written approval from local government can return State highways to local jurisdiction.

Since the distribution of the above-mentioned State grants between maintenance and construction activities is determined by local governments, the number of miles of

**Local Highway Assistance (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

local highways improved shown for 1982-83 and future years represents an estimate of program outputs based on 1981-82 program levels. The increase in the estimated road improvements for 1982-83 is because of the increased availability of funding due to the impact of the passage of the Oil Franchise Tax. These funds benefit municipalities a year later than the increased State appropriation because checks are not sent until April. However, it is

believed that in future years all estimated road improvements will begin to decrease as the local municipalities place more of an emphasis on road maintenance as opposed to road reconstruction. It should be further noted that estimated miles of local administered highway does include miles created within new subdivisions within the municipalities and the current turnback program.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments . . . . .	\$141,399	\$141,535	\$130,163	\$132,766	\$135,421	\$138,400	\$141,583
Supplemental Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments . . . . .	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Philadelphia Payment — Franchise Tax . . . . .	4,456	2,415	2,190	2,278	2,369	2,464	2,563
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$150,855</u>	<u>\$148,950</u>	<u>\$137,353</u>	<u>\$140,044</u>	<u>\$142,790</u>	<u>\$145,864</u>	<u>\$149,146</u>

**Urban Mass Transportation**

OBJECTIVE: To provide frequent, fast, inexpensive transit services between residential neighborhoods and employment centers at a level sufficient to alleviate prevailing pressures on urban road systems caused by congestion and lack of parking facilities.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$138,439	\$152,005	\$161,845	\$174,737	\$188,954	\$204,327	\$220,957
Federal Funds .....	12,020	85,305	43,244	234	123	127	131
Other Funds .....	1,711	1,420	1,756	1,583	1,666	1,749	1,832
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$152,170</b>	<b>\$238,730</b>	<b>\$206,845</b>	<b>\$176,554</b>	<b>\$190,743</b>	<b>\$206,203</b>	<b>\$222,920</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Urban mass transit person-trips:							
Millions annually .....	379.2	378.8	380.7	381.0	381.3	381.7	382.0
Percent of urban trips* .....	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4/4%
Percent of urban work trips* .....	7.9%	7.9%	7.8%	7.7%	7.7%	7.6%	7.5%
Percent of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh work trips* .....	15.3%	15.3%	15.2%	15.1%	15.2%	15.0%	14.9%
Urban passengers carried by State-assisted operators:							
Millions annually .....	363.2	362.8	364.7	365.0	365.3	365.7	366.0
Percent of all transit trips .....	95.8%	95.8%	95.9%	95.8%	95.8%	95.8%	95.8%
Cost of average urban mass transit trips:**							
To user (fare) .....	69.5¢	72.7¢	77.4¢	83.3¢	89.6¢	96.0¢	\$1.04
To Commonwealth (subsidy-including Lottery Fund) .....	44.6¢	51.8¢	54.0¢	57.7¢	61.8¢	66.1¢	71.3¢
To Federal Government (subsidy) .....	17.8¢	15.2¢	8.4¢	0.9¢	.....	.....	.....
To local governments (subsidy/other funding options) .....	14.5¢	18.9¢	28.5¢	39.1¢	43.3¢	47.2¢	50.6¢
<b>Total Cost .....</b>	<b>\$1.46</b>	<b>\$1.59</b>	<b>\$1.68</b>	<b>\$1.81</b>	<b>\$1.95</b>	<b>\$2.09</b>	<b>\$2.25</b>

\*Auto and transit trips only.  
 \*\*State-assisted carriers only.

**Program Analysis:**

Act 101 of 1980, containing its "predictable funding base" formula for calculating General Fund subsidies to urban mass transportation operators throughout the Commonwealth, substantially altered the financial parameters of this program.

Previously, transit operators were subsidized up to 66 2/3 percent of their actual net fare-box loss — expenses less fares, Lottery Fund grants and Federal subsidies — with the remaining 33 1/3 percent furnished by local governments. The State subsidy under Act 101 was changed to a minimum of 66 2/3 percent of the

calculated loss, with certain efficiency incentives established that, if met, enabled the operator to be subsidized by the Commonwealth for as much as 75 percent of his loss, thereby reducing the local government share to 25 percent. These efficiency incentives have generally proven to be easy to attain, resulting in a significant transfer of funding from local governments to the Commonwealth.

Spurred by the Federal government's since-modified decision to gradually eliminate all urban mass transit operating subsidies, the Commonwealth has been forced

**Urban Mass Transportation (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

to reassess its role in this program. The predictable funding formula incorporated in Act 101 of 1980 would require, after taking into account the cutback now proposed in Federal transit subsidies, a State cost of \$170 million in 1983-84. More significantly, present projections of Act 101 requirements indicate State funding requirements would reach upwards of over \$260 million by the mid 1980's compared to the \$151 million furnished in 1982-83.

Since these funding levels would be well in excess of General Fund capabilities, this budget again recommends that the Act 101 formula be capped to limit annual increases in the State subsidies to not more than the percentage increase in the statewide transit cost index. It is estimated that this will result in a 1983-84 General Fund transit subsidy requirement of \$161 million, a 6.5 percent increase over 1982-83 levels with future requirements projected to increase to \$220 million by 1987-88. This still represents a sizable State commitment to transit, while also making more urgent the consideration of local transit tax enabling legislation. A stable, locally-enacted revenue

source would make possible a true State-local partnership in what is threatening to become a predominately State-dominated program.

This budget continues the commitment towards transit capital projects that has yielded massive improvements over the last few years in the Commonwealth's transit vehicle fleet and physical plant. A \$122 million transit capital budget including \$22 million in State bond funds, is combined with continuation of the bus rehabilitation program and bus pool purchase program in a concerted effort at corrected the years of neglect that had allowed the transit fleet to deteriorate in the past. At the same time, to allow State participation in a greater number of transit projects, and in view of the great influx of Federal funds that will be generated by the 1¢/gallon portion of the recent Federal gas tax increase earmarked for transit capital improvements, this budget reflects a lowering of the State share on projects and Federally approved by December 31, 1982, from 16 2/3 percent to 10 percent. The State share on projects that had received Federal approval by that date will remain at 16 2/3 percent.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Mass Transportation Operations . . . . .	\$ 501	\$ 555	\$ 540	\$ 562	\$ 584	\$ 607	\$ 632
Mass Transportation Assistance . . . . .	137,938	151,450	161,305	174,175	188,370	203,720	220,325
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$138,439</u>	<u>\$152,005</u>	<u>\$161,845</u>	<u>\$174,737</u>	<u>\$188,954</u>	<u>\$204,327</u>	<u>\$220,957</u>

**Rural and Intercity Rail and Bus Transportation**

OBJECTIVE: To facilitate the development of improved rail passenger and cargo service between major urban areas of the Commonwealth, thereby providing relief for the frequent utilization beyond capacity of intercity highway and air systems, and to provide bus service that will increase the mobility of those rural Pennsylvanians who lack access to an automobile.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 7,398	\$ 9,093	\$ 9,388	\$ 9,764	\$10,154	\$10,560	\$10,983
Federal Funds .....	15,583	9,194	5,447	4,317	2,674	2,874	3,174
Other Funds .....	1,410	3,191	4,035	4,485	4,535	4,585	4,635
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$24,391</b>	<b>\$21,478</b>	<b>\$18,870</b>	<b>\$18,566</b>	<b>\$17,363</b>	<b>\$18,019</b>	<b>\$18,792</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Rural and small urban area public transportation:							
Passengers carried by State-assisted operators .....	4,515,000	5,180,000	3,935,000	4,151,000	4,274,000	4,361,000	4,461,000
Intercity bus transportation:							
Passengers carried by State-assisted operators .....	300,000	350,000	400,000	450,000	500,000	550,000	600,000
Route miles assisted .....	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400
Rail freight program:							
Miles of rail lines assisted .....	370	435	535	535	535	535	535
Miles of rail lines rehabilitated .....	10	110	210	210	210	210	210
Miles of railroad owned .....	162	177	177	177	177	177	177
Miles of railroad leased .....	132						

**Program Analysis:**

This subcategory involves four separate intercity and/or rural transportation programs: rural and small urban area bus service similar in nature, if not in scope, to SEPTA in Philadelphia and PAT in Pittsburgh; intercity bus service of the nature operated by Greyhound and Trailways; intercity rail passenger service similar to that once offered by the Penn Central and Reading railroads; and rail freight service, also along the lines of that once offered by Penn Central and Reading.

Through 1981-82, a total of \$6.7 million in Federal Section 18 (a 1978 amendment to the Urban Mass Transportation Act allowing the funding of rural public transportation programs) funds has been obligated in the Commonwealth for rural transit operating assistance. A total of 4.5 million public transit passengers and 19 rural public transit projects serving 30 counties were beneficiaries of this aid in 1981-82. However, Federal aid for rural public transportation operating assistance was due for termination on

September 30, 1982. Since that time, the phaseout schedule has been compromised somewhat and there is mounting pressure for continuation of Federal operating assistance for rural areas. Although Pennsylvania has a carryover of unobligated Federal funds from prior year's apportionments, these funds are being depleted due to the recent cutbacks in Federal aid, and in any event could not be used for operating subsidies if the program is terminated as advocated by the Federal government. Due to the 1980 census, two rural areas have been reclassified as small urban areas and are now receiving mass transportation assistance. Attending decreases are shown in the program measures reflecting the loss of passengers carried due to the transfer.

As a result of large cost increases recently having been experienced by the intercity bus industry, major carriers are reducing and in some instances eliminating services. This is reflected in the decline in the intercity bus transportation

Rural and Intercity Rail and Bus Transportation (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

program measures. During the current year, almost \$700,000 in project assistance should be awarded to at least seven carriers in support of well over 8800 route miles of intercity bus service benefiting small communities and rural areas. At least 400,000 passengers are forecast to ride these services in 1983-84.

With the passage of the Federal Regulatory Reform Act of 1982, changes in the levels of service in the intercity bus industry appear certain. The Intercity Bus Program may be the only available vehicle to maintain desirable levels of service to and from rural communities. However, the extent that services may be curtailed in Pennsylvania is not yet known, and funding is requested in this budget only for lines currently assisted. This accounts for the change in ridership projections shown in the program measures versus those shown in last year's budget.

Most intercity rail passenger service in Pennsylvania is presently provided by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak), and the majority of it is operated without financial assistance from the Commonwealth, as part of Amtrak's National System.

However, the Commonwealth continues to provide financial assistance to Amtrak for operation of certain trains. These include the established and popular Harrisburg - Philadelphia Keystone service which carried approximately 750,000 passengers in 1982. The daytime Pennsylvanian which began operating in both directions daily on April 27, 1980 between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, continues to receive encouraging public response with revenues covering about 40 percent of expenses and with over 80,000 passengers carried in 1982. The Commonwealth, in cooperation with the State of Maryland, continues to contract with Amtrak to operate a weekday round trip between Philadelphia and Washington, D.C.,

known as The Chesapeake. During 1982, approximately 160,000 passengers were carried by this train.

The vast majority of the rail freight projects that have been implemented since 1976, when Conrail was created, were funded through the Federal Local Rail Service Assistance Program which provided a 70 to 100 percent Federal share of project costs depending on the program year and type of project (operation, assistance, rehabilitation or acquisition). Since lines that were excluded from the Conrail system ceased to be eligible for additional Federal funding in 1981, only those lines were continued that had a good chance at long-term operation. Those lines are being continued with a combination of Act 10 and local funds and have been or will be acquired with Federal, State and local funds.

Among the key services still being maintained are the Delaware and Hudson Railway which provides freight services to a number of communities in northeastern Pennsylvania, including a through-route to New England which has the potential of being an important route for Pennsylvania coal. In all, twenty-three branch lines are still receiving some sort of assistance for acquisition, rehabilitation and/or operating subsidies. Twenty-one lines are being actively used to provide service to 94 shippers and to carry approximately 30,000 carloads annually.

As a result of the Northeast Rail Service Act of 1981, Conrail was granted an expedited abandonment procedure. Conrail has abandoned in excess of 700 miles in Pennsylvania, of which 170 miles were determined eligible for State assistance if purchased privately from Conrail. This program is providing assistance for emergency accelerated maintenance work on nine branch lines totalling 72 miles that were of sufficient economic importance to warrant being purchased privately from Conrail.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Mass Transportation Operators .....	\$ 334	\$ 446	\$ 448	\$ 466	\$ 485	\$ 504	\$ 524
Rural and Intercity Rail and Bus							
Transportation .....	6,182	8,647	8,940	9,298	9,669	10,056	10,459
Capital Improvements .....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rail Passenger Intercity Commuter .....	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 7,398</u>	<u>\$ 9,093</u>	<u>\$ 9,388</u>	<u>\$ 9,764</u>	<u>\$10,154</u>	<u>\$10,560</u>	<u>\$10,983</u>

**Air Transportation**

OBJECTIVE: To promote the development of a system of airport facilities adequate to meet the passenger and cargo needs of the Commonwealth's citizens.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 99	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
Federal Funds .....	41	1,296	1,576	180	168	152	156
Other Funds .....	10,611	11,645	10,310	10,794	11,290	11,798	12,318
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$10,751</b>	<b>\$13,041</b>	<b>\$11,986</b>	<b>\$11,074</b>	<b>\$11,558</b>	<b>\$12,050</b>	<b>\$12,574</b>

**Program Measures:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Airports in Pennsylvania:</b>							
Total .....	552	552	552	552	552	552	552
Substandard .....	80	76	71	65	57	49	41
Brought up to standard .....		4	5	6	8	8	8
Person-trips on scheduled airlines							
(millions) .....	21.1	20.5	21.6	23.0	24.6	26.3	27.7
General aviation person trips (millions) ..	13.8	14.3	14.8	15.3	15.8	16.3	16.8
Total flights handled—public airports							
(millions) .....	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9
Tons of cargo .....	170,000	179,000	190,000	201,000	212,000	225,000	239,000
<b>State-owned airports:</b>							
Passengers handled .....	556,386	785,490	864,765	886,003	909,303	954,768	1,006,506
Flights handled .....	200,618	212,625	223,256	234,418	246,139	258,446	271,368
Tons of cargo handled .....	10,487	11,012	11,563	12,141	12,748	13,385	14,054

**Program Analysis:**

Aviation continues to be a key component of the Commonwealth's transportation network. With 552 airports, Pennsylvania is fifth nationally in both the number of airports and in landing facilities per square mile. In addition to facilitating the movement of people and goods, air transportation facilities bring substantial benefits to the State directly through air transportation or related jobs and indirectly through additional incentives to industry to locate and conduct business in Pennsylvania. To insure these benefits of air transportation, the Department of Transportation currently operates five airports and participates each year in the funding of numerous improvement projects at non-State owned public airports.

Air passenger service in Pennsylvania is provided by nine of the nation's eleven domestic trunkline carriers, two local service airlines, four international carriers and six foreign airlines. The State has two of the most active airports in the

country - Pittsburgh ranks 14th and Philadelphia ranks 18th nationally in terms of originating passengers. These two airports account for 90 percent of all airline enplanements in Pennsylvania. Four additional public airports provide scheduled passenger service with trunks and local airlines; 12 other public airports are served with commuter airlines. The other 143 public use airports in the State are general aviation fields, and the approximately 391 remaining airports in Pennsylvania are privately-owned and operated for corporate, agricultural, recreational or experimental use. In addition, 242 heliports and 16 seaplane bases provide for a total of 810 landing facilities in Pennsylvania.

With the exception of Harrisburg International Airport (HIA), all airline service airports in Pennsylvania are operated by local governments or authorities. In August of 1981 the Pennsylvania Economy League completed a study recommending that a regional airport authority (con-

**Air Transportation (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

sisting of the surrounding counties) assume responsibility for Harrisburg International Airport.

The pattern of air passenger service today continues to involve a heavy concentration of scheduled service for major cities, particularly Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, with reduced service between cities of moderate size. North-south service is non-existent from central Pennsylvania, although studies show that the market exists. The small to medium size communities that provide commuter service have fairly adequate service to the major terminals. As a result, the present system is apparently adequate to meet current needs of those citizens who utilize the major trunk line routes, but is less than satisfactory to meet the needs of medium-sized and small communities.

Future needs of Pennsylvania's citizens threaten to strain the existing system, particularly adding to the congestion already affecting major air terminals. The continued increase of air passenger travel has added to the congestion of large city airport facilities, while creating additional demand for better facilities to serve smaller airports. The recently completed State aviation system plan should provide the basis for future development of adequate air passenger service for the Commonwealth.

Congested terminals are joined by a number of other major aviation problems facing the State today: conflict between aircraft operations and adjacent land uses caused by lack of proper or compatible land zoning; lack of adequate private funds to finance capital improvements; loss of urban and suburban airports resulting from mounting competition from other types of development; and congested ground access facilities. At the present time, only 68 airports are publically owned, with the remaining privately owned and subject to sale due to the lack of available funds and competition from other forms of development. The contribution of the private-owned airports to the transportation system and need to preserve these airports are recognized. Provisions should be evaluated and implemented to insure the availability of these facilities for the future transportation system.

While air cargo has received less public attention than passenger service, airline freight tonnage has resumed the consistent growth pattern of the early 1970's and a promising future is predicted for air cargo. Given the aviation

industry's inherent time advantages and the increased capability in handling cargo containers, tonnage is expected to rise by five percent in the budget and future years. This accelerated activity is being experienced in particular at the Harrisburg International Airport, and is reflected in the updated program measures.

The lower figure shown for person trips on scheduled airlines versus last year's budget reflects a reassessment of effects of the current economic conditions on the flight industry. While updated measures showing passengers handled for State-owned airports also illustrate the negative impact of the current economic climate, it is estimated that Harrisburg International Airport will experience a larger growth in the current year than the industry as a whole.

The Pennsylvania Transportation Commission's 12 year Aviation Program, combined with the Statewide Aviation Plan, provide basic guidelines for allocation of those resources available to the Commonwealth for aviation activities. However, economic and energy problems have had a deleterious effect on the restricted revenue account that provides funds for these programs. There has been no increase in the Commonwealth's aviation fuels tax for almost twenty years, and the State development grants program has been somewhat constrained in previous years and may have to be reduced further in future years unless additional monies become available from increased aviation taxes or the transfer of HIA to a local government authority.

A proposed major revision of both the program itself and the supporting taxes is in the developmental stage. Under consideration are a rebate program for real estate taxes paid by privately-owned public airports and a revolving loan program for airport development. Both of these programs would be funded through an increase in aviation and jet fuels taxes; increases possibly accomplished by a switch in the tax to a sales from the present per-gallon basis. Discussions are currently underway with both the airlines and airport operators aimed at developing a comprehensive program and tax revision proposal.

Appropriations from aviation restricted revenues are shown only as part of Other Funds in the Recommended Program Costs.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Civil Air Patrol .....	\$ 99	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100

**Highway Safety Projects**

OBJECTIVE: To decrease the incidence and severity of traffic accidents, injuries and fatalities on highways by improving highway design and traffic flow.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Special Funds.....	\$ 5,051	\$ 3,805	\$ 3,212	\$ 3,196	\$ 3,196	\$ 3,196	\$ 3,196
Federal Funds.....	20,405	15,375	8,910	8,910	8,910	8,910	8,910
Other Funds.....	4,451	4,440	4,010	3,910	3,810	3,710	3,610
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$29,907</b>	<b>\$23,620</b>	<b>\$16,132</b>	<b>\$16,016</b>	<b>\$15,916</b>	<b>\$15,816</b>	<b>\$15,716</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Traffic fatalities:</b>							
Total.....	1,889	1,794	1,749	1,836	1,891	1,909	1,889
Rate per 100 million vehicle miles.....	2.67	2.59	2.55	2.63	2.67	2.66	2.59
Attributable to roadway factors.....	104	108	113	119	122	124	126
<b>Traffic injuries:</b>							
Total.....	130,705	127,400	124,250	130,400	134,400	135,700	134,400
Rate per 100 million vehicle miles.....	185	184	181	187	190	189	184
Attributable to roadway factors.....	23,500	23,600	23,600	24,700	25,500	25,800	24,800
<b>All traffic accidents:</b>							
Total.....	135,946	132,550	129,200	135,600	139,600	141,000	139,600
Rate per 100 million vehicle miles.....	192	191	188	194	197	196	191
Attributable to roadway factors.....	26,808	26,775	26,700	28,100	28,900	29,200	28,200
Number of High Hazard Locations.....	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
<b>Highway safety improvements:</b>							
Highway Safety Improvements.....	37	40	40	40	40	40	40
Energy Conservation and Congestion Reduction (Econ).....	20	50	50	50	50	50	50
Traffic signs installed.....	155,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Traffic signals installed or revised.....	525	525	500	500	500	500	500

**Program Analysis:**

While hazardous roadway characteristics continue to rank considerably behind driver error as a causal factor of traffic accidents, injuries and fatalities, safety improvement projects represent one of the highest potentials for success and return on investment of all highway safety efforts. The reduction in accidents achieved at improved locations has been proven to be much better than the success rate in reducing accidents that are attributable to such vehicle operator causes as speeding and drunken driving.

Since driver error and vehicular failure accidents should logically occur in random locational patterns, it is assumed that for those segments of roadway on which disproportionately high numbers of accidents occur, the roadway

itself is the primary contributing factor. High hazard locations are sections of roadway in which an abnormally high rate or number of severe accidents occur, while a congested section is one that carries markedly more traffic than it should handle. From the nearly 9,000 such hazardous and congested sections of roadway on the State-administered highway system, priority listings of both major and minor safety projects and traffic flow improvements are developed to be implemented as funds become available.

Since the initiation of the "New Initiatives to Save Lives and Reduce Congestion" program in August of 1979, a number of occurrences have affected the proposed pro-

**Highway Safety Projects (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

gram. These include: the establishment of lower funding limits by the Federal Highway Administration; development of the Twelve Year Transportation Program; and reassessment of Department priorities in light of funds available. Given these developments, the Department of Transportation projects that this program will annually prevent eight traffic fatalities, 410 traffic injuries, and 600 traffic accidents at the recommended program level.

The significant downward revision of the program measures is partially a result of applying the current highway capital guidelines to this program. Under these definitions many projects which would formerly have been included in the Highway and Safety Improvement appropriations under the "safety" criteria, will now be

accomplished as "betterments" in the Highway Maintenance appropriation.

The data shown in the program measures for traffic fatalities, injuries and accidents in the current budget and future years represent the best estimates available of the impact of planned increases in special enforcement, changing economic and traffic patterns, and increased enforcement of and adherence to the 55 mph speed limit.

The program measure of traffic accidents attributable to roadway factors is substantially higher in comparison to what was shown in last year's budget since now all traffic accidents where roadway factors are one of the causes (as opposed to the primary cause) are included.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
Highway and Safety Improvement . . . . .	<u>\$ 5,051</u>	<u>\$ 3,805</u>	<u>\$ 3,212</u>	<u>\$ 3,196</u>	<u>\$ 3,196</u>	<u>\$ 3,196</u>	<u>\$ 3,196</u>

**Safety Administration and Licensing**

OBJECTIVE: To minimize traffic accidents attributable to driver error and mechanically defective vehicles and to promote highway safety programs.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,377	\$ 1,432	\$ 1,489	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,611	\$ 1,675
Special Funds .....	35,177	37,929	39,216	40,784	42,416	44,112	45,877
Federal Funds .....	1,311	1,507	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Other Funds .....	5,353	6,997	7,742	7,844	7,949	8,048	8,151
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$43,141</b>	<b>\$47,810</b>	<b>\$49,590</b>	<b>\$51,317</b>	<b>\$53,114</b>	<b>\$54,971</b>	<b>\$56,903</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
State motor vehicle registrations .....	7,347,029	7,350,000	7,350,000	7,350,000	7,350,000	7,350,000	7,350,000
Vehicles repaired through inspection system .....	2,571,460	2,572,500	2,572,500	2,572,500	2,572,500	2,572,500	2,572,500
Operator licenses in effect .....	7,252,471	7,252,500	7,253,000	7,253,500	7,254,000	7,254,500	7,254,500
Operator licenses revoked, suspended, re-examined or restricted .....	491,840	535,000	550,000	560,000	565,000	570,000	575,000
Motor Vehicle Sales Tax Returns Processed	2,238,183	2,238,000	2,238,000	2,238,000	2,238,000	2,238,000	2,238,000

**Program Analysis:**

The testing, inspection and revocation aspects of the operator and vehicular licensing activities within this program provide many opportunities to enforce safety standards, and another major activity, the accident analysis program, deals entirely with safety by assembling listings of high accident locations which are used to establish priorities for improvements funded through the Highway Safety Projects program. The vehicle and operator licensing activities are also important revenue producing functions that generate more than one-third of all Motor License Fund receipts.

Driver error continues to be the most prevalent cause of traffic accidents on Pennsylvania highways. The operator licensing program is designed to screen out applicants with insufficient driving knowledge or skills, as well as to identify those with mental or physical disabilities. The Department of Transportation has the overall responsibility for the operator licensing program and provides for the administrative direction and maintenance of records. The State Police currently perform the task of examining applicants.

The objective of the driver point system is to discourage licensed operators from violating traffic laws. Illegal actions by motorists, particularly drunken driving, constitute a significant percentage of the accidents in which driver error is the principle causal factor. The Department is empowered to suspend or revoke the licenses of motor vehicle operators who have reached the eleven point limit or have committed certain severe traffic violations.

The inspection program for the Commonwealth's 7.3 million motor vehicles is intended to minimize traffic accidents due to mechanical failure. The Department licenses inspection stations and trains and licenses vehicle inspectors while maintaining all necessary records. The State Police periodically check inspection stations and the work of mechanics to assure compliance with approved safety standards. Based on a random sample of inspection station reports, an estimated 2.6 million vehicles will be repaired during the current fiscal year as a result of the inspection system.

This estimate incorporates the phase-in of the annual

**Safety Administration and Licensing (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

inspection program, which means that half of the vehicles subject to annual inspection will be inspected twice during the fiscal year. The norm for the past two years has been a 35 percent failure rate; current year statistics do not indicate that the failure rate will change under the annual inspection program.

Enhancements to the vehicle registration program are underway. Vehicle registration expirations are now staggered through all twelve months of the year. The new apportioned registration program for trucks included 23 other states in 1981-82 and additional states are expected to join with Pennsylvania in this program by 1983-84. The four-year photo license program is also continuing, and by 1983-84 all Pennsylvania drivers will have a photo license. A new title processing system was implemented in December of 1981; it provided for the integrated collection and processing of title fees and motor vehicle sales tax. This new system makes possible the processing of documents in a more timely fashion, and for the earlier deposit of both Motor License and General Fund revenues.

As part of the department's effort to streamline the vehicle registration program, and as a cash flow improvement,

this budget proposes biennial registration for automobiles and staggered registration for light trucks. Also included in this budget are funds for the court ordered emission inspection program.

The Department has achieved considerable success in its data collection system for accident analysis by identifying high frequency accident locations. Computer programs have been written to arrange in priority order those highway locations which have experienced statistically more accidents than similar highways with similar traffic volumes. Another priority list arranges locations that have had an inordinate number of accidents in which vehicles ran off the road or hit fixed objects. Such ranking of nearly 10,000 high accident locations provides the Department with a systematic means of selecting the highest priority locations for those actual improvements carried out within the Highway Safety Projects subcategory.

The increase in operator licenses revoked, suspended, re-examined or restricted in the actual year versus the level shown in last year's budget and in all other years in this budget reflects improved processing capabilities.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Collections -- Vehicle Sales Taxes . . . . .	<u>\$ 1,300</u>	<u>\$ 1,377</u>	<u>\$ 1,432</u>	<u>\$ 1,489</u>	<u>\$ 1,549</u>	<u>\$ 1,611</u>	<u>\$ 1,675</u>
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Safety Administration and Licensing. . . . .	<u>\$35,177</u>	<u>\$37,929</u>	<u>\$39,216</u>	<u>\$40,784</u>	<u>\$42,416</u>	<u>\$44,112</u>	<u>\$45,877</u>

**Free Elderly Transit**

OBJECTIVE: To increase the mobility of the aged, enabling persons sixty-five and older to participate more fully in community life.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$ 75	\$ 72	\$ 73	\$ 76	\$ 79	\$ 82	\$ 85
Special Funds .....	31,545	45,100	56,900	60,149	62,580	64,882	68,945
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$31,620</b>	<b>\$45,172</b>	<b>\$56,973</b>	<b>\$60,225</b>	<b>\$62,659</b>	<b>\$64,964</b>	<b>\$69,030</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Persons over 65 .....	1,529,000	1,556,000	1,584,000	1,612,000	1,641,000	1,670,000	1,800,000
Free transit trips by elderly during nonrush hours .....	60,384,000	59,945,000	60,532,000	60,608,000	60,659,000	60,771,000	60,814,000
Demand responsive reduced fare trips .....	181,000	1,600,000	2,160,000	2,380,000	2,620,000	2,900,000	3,200,000
Percentage of regular fare for each free ride subsidized from Lottery Fund .....	70%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

**Program Analysis:**

In December of 1972 the General Assembly enacted legislation (Acts 338 and 339), authorizing the provision of free local common carrier transit service (fixed route service) to persons 65 years of age and older during off-peak riding hours on weekdays, and all day on weekends and holidays. In July of 1980 this legislation was amended by Act 101 to add commuter rail service and reduced fare non-fixed route service to benefit the many persons in rural areas where there was no transportation service providing free elderly transit. This amendment also benefits the many disabled persons in urban as well as rural areas who are unable to utilize the currently available fixed route service. To carry out the intent of the legislation, grants are made out of the State Lottery Fund to local transit agencies for the Free Transit Program and to counties for the establishment of reduced fare demand responsive programs.

This program recognizes the limited availability of private transportation for Pennsylvania's senior citizens and their heavy reliance upon public transportation facilities. It further recognizes that many retired persons must live

within a fixed and limited income and cannot afford to use public transit as often as they would like. This program increases the mobility of citizens 65 years of age and older, by providing free transit during off-peak hours on weekdays and at all times on holidays and weekends, and encourages the retention of adequate transit schedules during these times by subsidizing the increased ridership of the senior citizens.

Currently more than 70 participating transit agencies are under contract with the Commonwealth with an average of 5 million free trips being made by senior citizens every month. During the first year of this grant program over 49 million no fare rides were made by persons 65 years of age or older. This represented an increase of over 50 percent in mass transit usage by senior citizens over the prior fiscal year. Ridership has increased significantly over the years to its current level of nearly 60 million free rides. Although the commuter rail free transit service just begun in 1981, ridership should decrease moderately in future years because of service reductions.

**Free Elderly Transit (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

Guidelines for the shared-ride demand responsive reduced fare program were distributed to county commissioners and other interested persons in March 1981. Measures provided in last year's Budget were based on preliminary information for this new program. Actual experience with the program indicates the estimates were too high and they have been adjusted accordingly. About 80 percent of the 65 eligible counties are now participating and reduced fare services are now being provided in 32 counties; 181,000 rides were provided in 1981-82. Ridership estimates for 1982-83 are based on partial year ser-

vice for most agencies; therefore, estimates for 1983-84 are predicted to increase 35 percent on an annualized basis.

In 1982-83, the cap on Lottery fund subsidies was removed making possible a full 75 percent reimbursement for all free rides thereby ensuring that the original intent of the program was retained. For 1983-84, it is proposed to increase this reimbursement to 100 percent. This Program Revision Request is discussed more fully in the appendix to this subcategory.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Mass Transportation Operations . . . . .	\$ 75	\$ 72	\$ 73	\$ 76	\$ 79	\$ 82	\$ 85
<b>STATE LOTTERY FUND</b>							
Free Transit for the Elderly . . . . .	\$27,005	\$45,100	\$56,900	\$60,149	\$62,580	\$64,882	\$68,945
Free Transit for the Elderly — County Grants . . . . .	4,540	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
<b>LOTTERY FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$31,545</b>	<b>\$45,100</b>	<b>\$56,900</b>	<b>\$60,149</b>	<b>\$62,580</b>	<b>\$64,882</b>	<b>\$68,945</b>

**Free Elderly Transit  
Program Revision: Increase Free Elderly Transit Grants**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Special Funds.....	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>\$11,700</u>	<u>\$12,168</u>	<u>\$12,655</u>	<u>\$13,161</u>	<u>\$13,687</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Current.....	70%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Program Revision.....	.....	.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

**Program Analysis:**

The Commonwealth's highly successful free elderly transit program, which began in fiscal year 1973-74, provides free rides to the elderly during offpeak hours and on weekends and holidays. It is projected to provide over 60.5 million such rides in 1983-84 — an average of over 38 rides per senior citizen per year.

The Lottery Fund presently reimburses transit operators for 75 percent of the revenues they lose by providing this free service. This Program Revision would raise the reimbursement rate to 100 percent for the first time for this Commonwealth-initiated program.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
LOTTERY FUND							
Free Transit for the Elderly.....	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>\$11,700</u>	<u>\$12,168</u>	<u>\$12,655</u>	<u>\$13,161</u>	<u>\$13,687</u>

# Legislature

The General Assembly of Pennsylvania formulates and enacts the public policy of the Commonwealth. Through legislation and resolution, it defines the functions of the State Government, provides for revenue for the Commonwealth and appropriates money for the operation of State agencies and other purposes.

The General Assembly is composed of two bodies—the Senate and the House of Representatives. Its sessions begin on the first Tuesday of each year unless otherwise convened by the proclamation of the Governor.

## LEGISLATURE

### Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Senate .....	\$15,923	\$17,589	\$18,293
House of Representatives .....	33,222	39,021	40,630
Legislative Reference Bureau .....	2,780	3,065	3,060
Legislative Budget and Finance Committee .....	375	600	1,124
Legislative Data Processing .....	996	1,200	1,248
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions .....	2,195	2,285	2,376
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<b>\$55,491</b>	<b>\$63,760</b>	<b>\$66,731</b>
 Other Funds .....	 \$ 38	 \$ 5	 \$ 5
 <b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	 <b>\$55,529</b>	 <b>\$63,765</b>	 <b>\$66,736</b>

**General Government**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Senate</b>			
State Funds .....	\$15,923	\$17,589	\$18,293

Performs the duties and functions required of the Senate by Articles II and III of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
<b>Salaries</b>			
Fifty Senators .....	\$ 1,801	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,945
Employees of Senate President .....	85	85	88
Employees of Chief Clerk .....	1,197	1,650	1,716
Salaried Officers and Employees .....	1,851	1,850	1,924
<b>Postage</b>			
Chief Clerk and Legislative Journal .....	49	50	52
<b>Contingent Expenses</b>			
President .....	29	29	5
President Pro Tempore .....	20	20	20
Floor Leader (D) .....	6	6	6
Floor Leader (R) .....	6	6	6
Whip (D) .....	3	3	3
Whip (R) .....	3	3	3
Chairman of the Caucus (D) .....	3	3	3
Chairman of the Caucus (R) .....	3	3	3
Secretary of the Caucus (D) .....	3	3	3
Secretary of the Caucus (R) .....	3	3	3
Chairman of the Appropriations Committee (D) .....	6	6	6
Chairman of the Appropriations Committee (R) .....	6	6	6
Chairman of the Policy Committee (D) .....	2	2	2
Chairman of the Policy Committee (R) .....	2	2	2
Chairman—Rules Committee (D) .....	10	.....	.....

**GENERAL FUND**

**LEGISLATURE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds (continued)</b>			
<b>Contingent Expenses (continued)</b>			
Caucus Administrator (D) .....	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2
Caucus Administrator (R) .....	2	2	2
<b>Miscellaneous Expenses</b>			
Incidental Expense .....	239	240	240
Committee on Appropriations (D) .....	451	480	495
Committee on Appropriations (R) .....	449	480	495
Expenses — Senators .....	584	675	675
Legislative Printing and Expenses .....	1,332	1,500	1,560
Special Leadership Account (D) .....	1,652	2,100	2,184
Special Leadership Account (R) .....	1,650	2,100	2,184
Legislative Management Committee (D) .....	2,237	2,240	2,330
Legislative Management Committee (R) .....	2,237	2,240	2,330
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$15,923</u>	<u>\$17,589</u>	<u>\$18,293</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>House of Representatives</b>			
State Funds .....	\$33,222	\$39,021	\$40,630

Performs the duties and functions required of the House of Representatives by Articles II and III of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
<b>Salaries</b>			
Members' Salaries, Speaker's Extra Compensation .....	\$ 6,866	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000
House Employees (R) .....	2,489	2,722	2,722
House Employees (D) .....	2,491	2,722	2,722
Speakers Office .....	298	300	300
Bi-Partisan Committee, Chief Clerk, Comptroller .....	3,137	3,377	3,377

**GENERAL FUND**

**LEGISLATURE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds (continued)</b>			
<b>Mileage</b>			
Representatives, Officers and Employees .....	\$ 465	\$ 470	\$ 470
<b>Postage</b>			
Chief Clerk and Legislative Journal .....	340	343	343
<b>Contingent Expenses</b>			
Speaker .....	20	20	20
Chief Clerk .....	287	290	290
Floor Leader (R) .....	6	6	6
Floor Leader (D) .....	6	6	6
Whip (R) .....	3	3	3
Whip (D) .....	3	3	3
Chairman—Caucus (R) .....	3	3	3
Chairman—Caucus (D) .....	3	3	3
Secretary—Caucus (R) .....	3	3	3
Secretary—Caucus (D) .....	3	3	3
Chairman—Appropriations Committee (R) .....	6	6	6
Chairman—Appropriations Committee (D) .....	6	6	6
Chairman—Policy Committee (R) .....	2	2	2
Chairman—Policy Committee (D) .....	2	2	2
Caucus Administrator (R) .....	2	2	2
Caucus Administrator (D) .....	2	2	2
Administrator for Staff (D) .....	20	20	20
Administrator for Staff (R) .....	20	20	20
<b>Miscellaneous Expenses</b>			
Legislative Office for Research Liaison .....	150	165	165
School for New Members .....		15	
Incidental Expenses .....	1,663	2,500	2,500
Committee on Appropriations (D) .....	451	480	480
Committee on Appropriations (R) .....	449	480	480
Expenses—Representatives .....	2,010	2,030	2,030
Legislative Printing and Expenses .....	3,958	5,000	5,000
National Legislative Conference—Expenses .....	81	82	82
Special Leadership Account (D) .....	1,285	1,957	1,957
Special Leadership Account (R) .....	1,281	1,957	1,957
Legislative Management Committee (D) .....	2,696	3,498	3,498
Legislative Management Committee (R) .....	2,690	3,498	3,498
Commonwealth Emergency Medical System .....	25	25	25
Members' Home Office Expenses .....			1,624
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$33,222</u>	<u>\$39,021</u>	<u>\$40,630</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**LEGISLATURE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Legislative Reference Bureau</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,780	\$ 3,065	\$ 3,060

Serves as a staff arm of the Legislature. Drafts bills and resolutions, provides advice and counsel to members of the Legislature, performs legislative research and provides copies of bills and legislation to the general public upon request.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Salaries and Expenses .....	\$ 1,915	\$ 2,192	\$ 2,222
Contingent Expenses .....	10	10	10
Printing of Pamphlet Laws .....	165	165	165
Printing of Pennsylvania Bulletin and Pennsylvania Code .....	690	698	663
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 2,780</u>	<u>\$ 3,065</u>	<u>\$ 3,060</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Legislative Budget and Finance Committee</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 375	\$ 600	\$ 1,124

Performs duties and functions relating to the study of the revenues, expenditures and fiscal operations of the agencies, boards and commissions of the Commonwealth.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Legislative Budget and Finance Committee .....	<u>\$ 375</u>	<u>\$ 600</u>	<u>\$ 1,124</u>

**GENERAL FUND****LEGISLATURE**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Legislative Data Processing Center</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 996	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,248
Other Funds .....	38	5	5
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 1,034</u>	<u>\$ 1,205</u>	<u>\$ 1,253</u>

Provides the General Assembly with the data processing services necessary to expedite the collection, completion and dissemination of information required in the exercise of its functions, and renders services to other agencies when possible.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Legislative Data Processing Committee .....	\$ 996	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,248
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement for Data Processing Services .....	38	5	5
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 1,034</u>	<u>\$ 1,205</u>	<u>\$ 1,253</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**LEGISLATURE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,195	\$ 2,285	\$ 2,376

Provides for those permanent commissions and committees which are necessary to provide the Legislature with current information, and to maintain liaison with various national, state and local organizations. It further provides for the various study commissions and committees periodically established to investigate and recommend solutions to various problems that arise from time to time and for the compilation and distribution of various municipal codes.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Joint State Government Commission .....	\$ 1,184	\$ 1,173	\$ 1,254
Local Government Commission .....	190	297	309
Local Government Codes .....	18	45	31
Joint Legislative Air and Water Pollution Control Committee .....	157	155	161
Flags for Overseas Military .....	40	25	40
Legislative Audit Advisory Commission .....	242	175	175
Ethics Commission .....	364	390	406
Fire Suppression .....	.....	25	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 2,195</u>	<u>\$ 2,285</u>	<u>\$ 2,376</u>

## LEGISLATURE

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

			(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>Legislative Process</b> .....	\$55,491	\$63,760	\$66,731	\$68,800	\$71,636	\$74,501	\$77,481
Legislature .....	55,491	63,760	66,731	68,880	71,636	74,501	77,481
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$55,491</u>	<u>\$63,760</u>	<u>\$66,731</u>	<u>\$68,880</u>	<u>\$71,636</u>	<u>\$74,501</u>	<u>\$77,481</u>

**Legislature**

OBJECTIVE: To formulate and enact the public policy of the Commonwealth; to define the functions of State Government; to provide revenue for the Commonwealth; and to appropriate money for the operation of State agencies and for other purposes.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$55,491	\$63,760	\$66,731	\$68,880	\$71,636	\$74,501	\$77,481
Other Funds .....	38	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$55,529</u>	<u>\$63,765</u>	<u>\$66,736</u>	<u>\$68,885</u>	<u>\$71,641</u>	<u>\$74,506</u>	<u>\$77,486</u>

**Program Analysis:**

The General Assembly, which consists of a 50 member Senate and a 203 member House of Representatives, is funded by many General Fund appropriations. These appropriations are detailed in the appropriation portion of this presentation.

There is a continued effort on the part of the House and

Senate to acquire more adequate professional staff to provide more useful analytical studies for use in debating Commonwealth issues. This budget also provides \$500,000 to the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee to complete a performance audit of the Department of Transportation as required by Act 30 of 1981.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$55,491</u>	<u>\$63,760</u>	<u>\$66,731</u>	<u>\$68,880</u>	<u>\$71,636</u>	<u>\$74,501</u>	<u>\$77,481</u>

# Judiciary

The objective of the judicial system of the Commonwealth is to provide citizens with prompt and equitable justice under the law.

The court system includes the Supreme Court, Superior Court, Commonwealth Court, Courts of Common Pleas, Community Courts—District Justices of the Peace, Philadelphia Municipal Court and the Philadelphia Traffic Court.

# JUDICIARY

## Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Supreme Court .....	\$ 4,261	\$ 4,889	\$ 5,161
Court Administrator .....	1,996	2,018	2,178
Docket Transcript Program .....	250	300	300
District Justice Education .....	291	307	317
Commission on Sentencing .....	191	197	211
Superior Court .....	6,099	6,512	7,158
Commonwealth Court .....	3,188	3,562	3,611
Courts of Common Pleas .....	21,447	22,555	27,722
Senior Judges Expenses .....	268	.....	.....
Community Courts—District Justices of the Peace .....	16,942	18,093	18,120
Philadelphia Traffic Court .....	197	202	209
Philadelphia Municipal Court .....	1,424	1,460	1,469
Law Clerks .....	132	182	182
Subtotal .....	\$ 56,686	\$ 60,277	\$ 61,638
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Reimbursement of County Court Expenses .....	\$ 26,484	\$ 27,200	\$ 27,880
Juror Cost Reimbursement .....	1,584	1,584	1,669
Subtotal .....	\$ 28,068	\$ 28,784	\$ 29,549
Subtotal .....	\$ 84,754	\$ 89,061	\$ 91,187
Federal Funds .....	\$ 536	\$ 137	.....
Other Funds .....	604	573	603
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	\$ 85,894	\$ 89,771	\$ 91,790
<b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$ 84,754	\$ 89,061	\$ 91,187
Federal Funds .....	536	137	.....
Other Funds .....	604	573	603
TOTAL ALL FUNDS .....	\$ 85,894	\$ 89,771	\$ 91,790

## General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Supreme Court</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 6,989	\$ 7,711	\$ 8,167
Federal Funds .....	536	137	.....
Other Funds .....	403	393	423
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 7,928</b>	<b>\$ 8,241</b>	<b>\$ 8,590</b>

Holds the supreme judicial powers of the Commonwealth. It consists of seven justices, one of whom is the Chief Justice, elected by qualified electors of the Commonwealth for a term of ten years.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Supreme Court .....	\$ 4,261	\$ 4,889	\$ 5,161
Court Administrator .....	1,996	2,018	2,178
Docket Transcript Program .....	250*	300*	300
District Justice Education .....	291	307	317
Commission on Sentencing .....	191	197	211
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
LEAA — Judicial Information System — Implementation .....	90	.....	.....
LEAA — Docket Transcript .....	56	.....	.....
LEAA — Court Facilities Study .....	20	.....	.....
LEAA — Training Subgrant — Number 4 .....	78	.....	.....
FHWA — Project Update Office Procedures Manual .....	3	13	.....
LEAA — Judicial Education Training .....	34	30	.....
LEAA — Appellate Case Processing .....	111	56	.....
LEAA — Post Adjudication Procedures Study .....	111	38	.....
LEAA — Appellate Court Word Processing .....	33	.....	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Law Student Fees to State Board of Law Examiners .....	279	300	330
Filing Fees .....	90	75	75
Registration Fees — District Justice Education .....	34	18	18
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 7,928</b>	<b>\$ 8,241</b>	<b>\$ 8,590</b>

\*These funds were appropriated in 1981-82 and 1982-83 as part of the Court Administrator appropriation.

**GENERAL FUND**

**JUDICIARY**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Superior Court</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 6,099	\$ 6,512	\$ 7,158
Other Funds .....	141	120	120
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 6,240</u>	<u>\$ 6,632</u>	<u>\$ 7,278</u>

Represents the court of intermediate appeal and its jurisdiction is provided by law. It is composed of 15 judges, of whom one is the President Judge, elected by the qualified electors of the State for ten year terms.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Superior Court .....	\$ 6,099	\$ 6,512	\$ 7,158
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Filing Fees .....	141	120	120
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 6,240</u>	<u>\$ 6,632</u>	<u>\$ 7,278</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Commonwealth Court</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,188	\$ 3,562	\$ 3,611
Other Funds .....	60	60	60
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,248</u>	<u>\$ 3,622</u>	<u>\$ 3,671</u>

The Commonwealth Court is a court of record of statewide original and appellate jurisdiction. The Court has original jurisdiction on all civil actions and proceedings by the Commonwealth or any officer acting in his official capacity and all civil actions and proceedings against the Commonwealth or any officer acting in his official capacity. It is composed of nine judges, of whom one is the President Judge, elected by the qualified electors of the State for ten year terms.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Commonwealth Court .....	\$ 3,188	\$ 3,562	\$ 3,611
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Filing Fees .....	60	60	60
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,248</u>	<u>\$ 3,622</u>	<u>\$ 3,671</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**JUDICIARY**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Courts of Common Pleas</b>			
State Funds .....	\$21,715	\$22,555	\$22,722

There is one common pleas court for each judicial district. Each district and number of judges are provided by law. These courts have unlimited original jurisdiction in all cases except as may be otherwise provided by law.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Courts of Common Pleas .....	<u>\$21,715*</u>	<u>\$22,555</u>	<u>\$22,722</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Community Courts—District Justices of the Peace</b>			
State Funds .....	\$16,942	\$18,093	\$18,120

Community courts may be established or discontinued by a vote of the majority of the electors in a judicial district. After establishment, they replace the justices of the peace, or the Municipal Court and Traffic Court in Philadelphia. The term of the judges of community courts is ten years.

Where a community court has not been established or where one has been discontinued, there is a district justice of the peace. Presently there are no community courts but there are district justices of the peace in 552 magisterial districts. The jurisdiction of district justices of the peace is as provided by law. Their term of office is six years.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Community Courts—District Justices of the Peace . . . .	<u>\$16,942</u>	<u>\$18,093</u>	<u>\$18,120</u>

\*These funds were appropriated as follows: \$21,447,000 for Courts of Common Pleas and \$268,000 for Senior Judges Expenses.

**GENERAL FUND****JUDICIARY**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Philadelphia Traffic Court and Philadelphia Municipal Court</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,753	\$ 1,844	\$ 1,860

These courts exist so long as a community court is not established. The number of judges is provided by law. They serve for a term of six years.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Philadelphia Traffic Court .....	\$ 197	\$ 202	\$ 209
Philadelphia Municipal Court .....	1,424	1,460	1,469
Law Clerks .....	132	182	182
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 1,753</u>	<u>\$ 1,844</u>	<u>\$ 1,860</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Reimbursement of County Court Costs</b>			
State Funds .....	\$26,484	\$27,200	\$ 27,880

Provides reimbursement of costs incurred by counties in the Administration and operation of all courts established pursuant to Article V, Section 1 of the Pennsylvania Constitution.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Reimbursement of County Court Costs .....	\$26,484	\$26,500	\$27,880
Reimbursement of County Court Cost — Recommended Additional .....		700	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$26,484</u>	<u>\$27,200</u>	<u>\$28,880</u>

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Juror Cost Reimbursement</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,584	\$ 1,584	\$ 1,669

In accordance with Act 78 of 1980, provides for reimbursement of costs incurred by counties in relationship to juror payments and related mileage expenses.

	1981-82 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83 Available	1983-84 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Juror Cost Reimbursement .....	<u>\$ 1,584</u>	<u>\$ 1,584</u>	<u>\$ 1,669</u>

## JUDICIARY

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	1981-82	1982-83	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			1986-87	1987-88
			1983-84	1984-85	1985-86		
<b>Adjudication of Defendents</b> .....	\$84,754	\$89,061	\$91,187	\$93,718	\$96,353	\$99,093	\$101,941
State Judicial System .....	84,754	89,061	91,187	93,718	96,353	99,093	101,941
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$84,754</u>	<u>\$89,061</u>	<u>\$91,187</u>	<u>\$93,718</u>	<u>\$96,353</u>	<u>\$99,093</u>	<u>\$101,941</u>

**State Judicial System**

OBJECTIVE: To provide Pennsylvania citizens with prompt and equitable justice under the law.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
General Fund .....	\$84,754	\$89,061	\$91,187	\$93,718	\$96,353	\$99,093	\$101,941
Federal Funds .....	536	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	604	573	603	627	652	678	705
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$85,894</b>	<b>\$89,771</b>	<b>\$91,790</b>	<b>94,345</b>	<b>\$97,005</b>	<b>\$99,771</b>	<b>\$102,646</b>

**Program Analysis:**

The judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Unified Judicial System consisting of the Supreme Court, the Superior Court, the Commonwealth Court, Courts of Common Pleas, Community Courts, Philadelphia Municipal Court, Pittsburgh Magistrates Court, Traffic Court of Philadelphia and district justices.

The supreme judicial powers in the Commonwealth rest in the Supreme Court which consists of seven justices. It has limited jurisdiction of appeals from final orders of the Courts of Common Pleas in specified classes of cases as prescribed by the Legislature, including appeals from Commonwealth Court in matters which commenced in that Court, and direct appeals from all lower courts in certain cases involving constitutional questions and from certain judicial agencies. The Court has discretionary jurisdiction to review other appeals from Superior and Commonwealth Courts upon allowance by any two justices and may, on its own motion, assume plenary jurisdiction of any matter pending before any court of the Commonwealth.

The Supreme Court exercises general supervisory and administrative authority over all courts, judges and district justices; and this authority includes the assignment of judges and justices. It also appoints the Court Administrator of Pennsylvania, who supervises the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts as required for the prompt and proper disposition of the business of all courts and justices of the peace.

The Supreme Court has the power to prescribe general rules governing practice, procedure and the conduct of all courts in the Unified Judicial System.

The Superior Court consists of 15 judges. It has exclusive appellate jurisdiction of all appeals from final orders of the Courts of Common Pleas regardless of the nature of the controversy except those within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme or Commonwealth Courts.

The Commonwealth Court consists of nine judges and is a court of original and appellate jurisdiction. It has original jurisdiction on all civil actions and proceedings by the Com-

monwealth or any officer acting in his official capacity and all civil proceedings against the Commonwealth or any officer acting in his official capacity. In the latter category, its jurisdiction is exclusive; in the former, concurrent with the Common Pleas Court.

Original jurisdiction for most major cases rests in the Courts of Common Pleas. There is one Common Pleas Court for each of the 59 judicial districts, often with several divisions and judges. Throughout the Commonwealth, there are 309 Common Pleas judges. These courts have unlimited original jurisdiction except as otherwise provided by law.

The Philadelphia Municipal Court is a court of record whose 22 judges must be lawyers. Its limited jurisdiction is analogous to that of District Justice Courts.

The 552 District Justice Courts, the Pittsburgh Court, and the Philadelphia Traffic Court have original jurisdiction in minor cases such as traffic violations.

The Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts is directed by the Court Administrator and performs administrative functions as directed by the Supreme Court. It is primarily the administrative arm of the Supreme Court.

The Minor Judiciary Education Board is responsible for administering the qualifying and continuing district justice education program as required by the Constitution and by acts of the General Assembly, with the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts acting as the administrative agency for the Board. The Board conducts education programs for individuals who are not members of the Bar to qualify as district justice and for the annual continuing education of all district justices.

In addition to providing direction of certain courts and court activities, the Commonwealth provides direct grants to reimburse counties a portion of their juror's payments and mileage expenses.

Funds have been provided in this budget to maintain the County Court Reimbursement Program at its present operational level.

**State Judicial System (continued)**

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL FUND							
Judiciary (All Judiciary Appropriations) .	<u>\$84,754</u>	<u>\$89,061</u>	<u>\$91,187</u>	<u>\$93,718</u>	<u>\$96,353</u>	<u>\$99,093</u>	<u>\$101,941</u>

