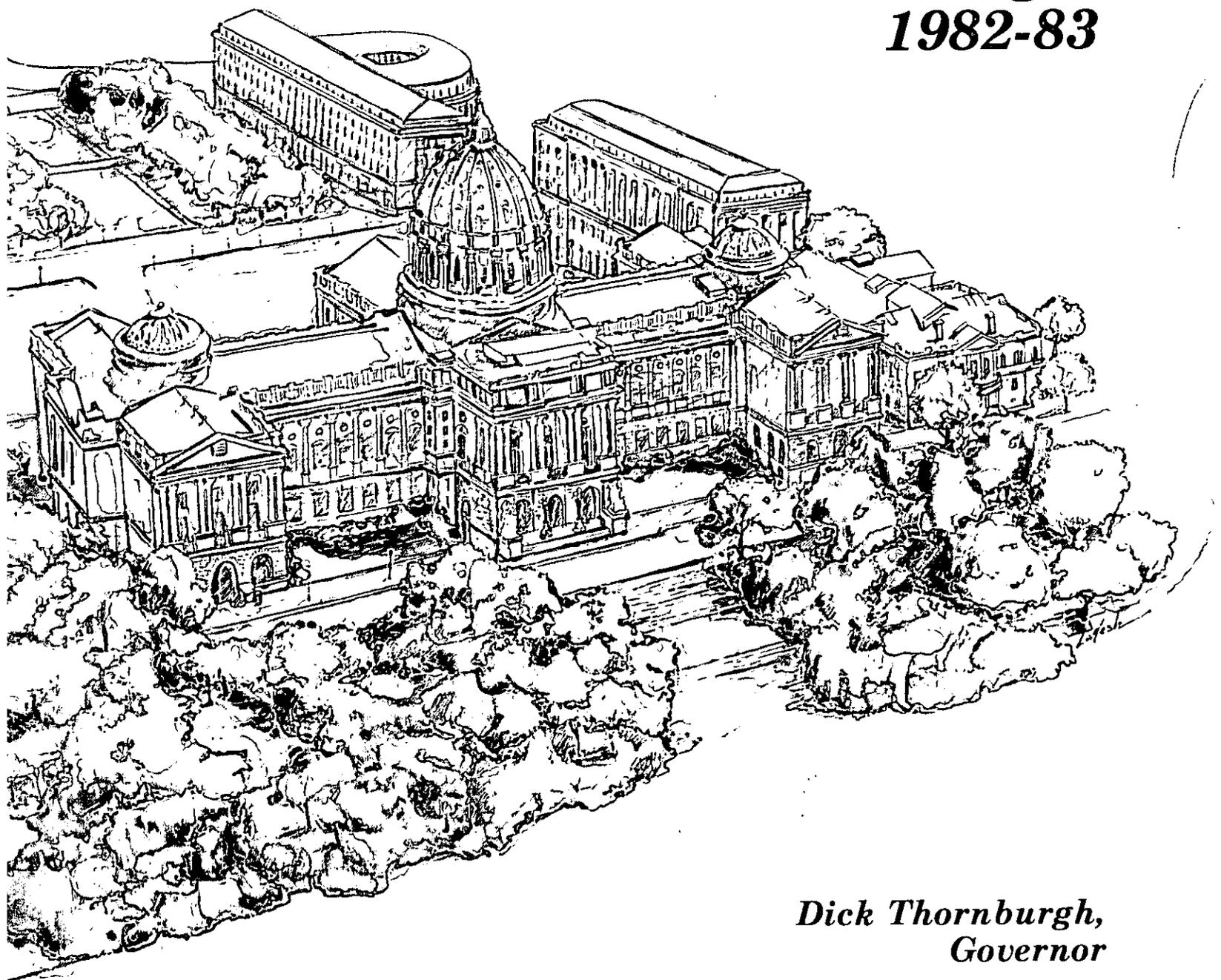


*Governor's Executive  
Budget  
1982-83*



*Dick Thornburgh,  
Governor*

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA**

# 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 the 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 1982-83 are identified as Program Revisions which provide detailed justification.

Beyond 1982-83, the projections of financial data, as well as impacts, show the future implications of the 1982-83 recommendations. It is most important to keep in mind that projections do not include decisions anticipated to be made in future years. Consequently, the five year plan is a base line which represents the future program effort and financial resources needed to sustain the 1982-83 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 proposed amendments 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 proposed 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, previously shown with the Department of Justice.
  - The transfer of the social security collection function from the Department of Labor and Industry to the Department of Revenue.
  - The transfer of the responsibility for the Geodetic Survey function from the Department of Community Affairs to the Department of Transportation.
- 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)
- Comptrollers are appointed by and responsible to the Secretary of Budget and Administration although costs of their offices were paid from individual departmental budgets until 1980-81. In 1980-81 all of the comptroller costs from the General Fund were consolidated by the Legislature into a single appropriation under the Secretary's responsibility. Special and Federal funds contribute their proportionate share of the comptroller expenses. Actual figures are adjusted for the purpose of comparability.
- 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.
- The Commonwealth Attorney's Act (Act 164 of 1980) outlined the duties of the elected Attorney General and those of the General Counsel to the Governor. The Juvenile Court Judges Commission and the Crime Victims' Compensation Board were assigned to the Counsel General while most of the functions shown formerly under the Department of Justice went to the Attorney General. For comparability purposes, the historical expenses of each function is shown with its new department.

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Commonwealth of Pennsylvania



Governor's Office

HARRISBURG

February 9, 1982

To the Members of the General Assembly and all Pennsylvanians:

As I begin my fourth year in office, I am pleased to present my fiscal year 1982-83 budget. This responsible and balanced fiscal blueprint will help the Commonwealth face the difficult challenges of the decade of the '80's.

I present this budget during a time of significant and ongoing change in the nature of the relationship between the Federal government and those of the states. The mid-course budget adjustments which we adopted last year, combined with tight, prudent management and continued cost-cutting, have enabled Pennsylvania to avoid massive tax increases, deep program cuts, or a combination of both, which have been experienced by some of our sister states.

Adoption of this budget will mean that for the fourth year in a row state spending will have decreased in real terms. When inflation is taken into account, state spending has actually been cut since 1980. This budget will continue that trend.

I am pleased to propose a budget which supports important programs in priority areas without requiring a General Fund tax increase. We have been successful in holding the line on General Fund taxes for the past three years, and I believe this is a key part of our strategy to promote expanded opportunities for our working men and women.

The total Commonwealth budget for the 1982-83 fiscal year is just over \$13 billion. It is comprised of almost \$7.6 billion in the General Fund, \$1.2 billion in the Motor License Fund, \$1.4 billion in fees and other special fund revenues, and \$2.8 billion in Federal funds.

This budget proposal is premised on your positive action on recommended legislation in addition to appropriation bills. Among the most important proposals are the enactment of genuine welfare reform which meets the objectives which I have set forth, and continued progress in our initiative against crime.

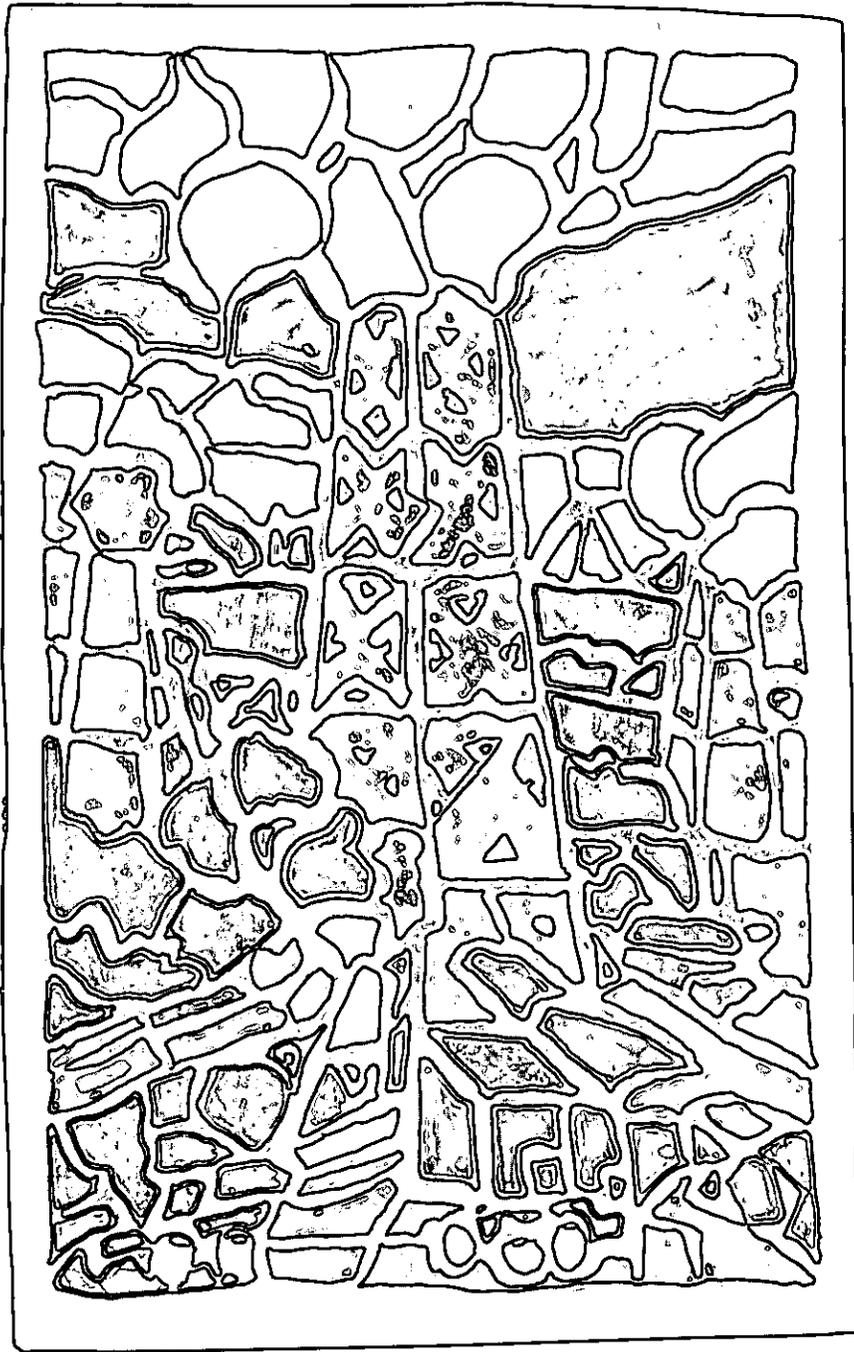
This budget also proposes a dramatic new approach to the funding of local educational needs, which increases the amount of State resources devoted to public education while at the same time giving local officials greater flexibility and discretion in the use of State funding to create the highest quality education programs possible.

For three 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, 1982. I pledge my Administration to support you in this effort.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dick Thornburgh".

Dick Thornburgh,  
Governor



Statements

## GENERAL FUND

### Five Year Financial Statement

The projections beyond the 1982-83 fiscal year show future implications of the present budgetary recommendations only. Revenue estimates are based upon current rates and reflect the continuation of the Corporate and Personal Income Tax beyond January 1, 1984 when they are scheduled to revert to their prior rates and proposed increases in selective licenses and fees. It is important to keep in mind that the projections do not include decisions in the future affecting either programs or revenues.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Beginning Balance.....	\$ 99,449	\$ 71,805	\$ 2,774	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receipts**.....	6,774,185	7,087,835	7,566,265	\$8,005,900	\$8,483,700	\$9,149,900	\$9,690,400
Funds Available.....	\$6,873,634	\$7,159,640	\$7,569,039	\$8,005,900	\$8,483,700	\$9,149,900	\$9,690,400
Expenditures.....	-6,801,829	-7,156,866	-7,568,035	-7,964,986	-8,453,494	-9,124,202	-9,659,168
Ending Balance.....	<u>\$ 71,805</u>	<u>\$ 2,774</u>	<u>\$ 1,004*</u>	<u>\$ 40,914</u>	<u>\$ 30,206</u>	<u>\$ 25,698</u>	<u>\$ 31,232</u>

\* Ending balance not carried forward after 1982-83.

\*\*Net of Refunds.

## FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Motor License Fund\*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Beginning Balance.....	\$ -17,655	\$ -6,453	\$ 161	\$ 541	\$ 974	\$ 2,204	\$ 3,182
Receipts .....	988,201	1,196,900	1,210,100	1,235,800	1,257,100	1,280,000	1,292,300
Funds Available .....	<u>\$ 970,546</u>	<u>\$ 1,190,447</u>	<u>\$ 1,210,261</u>	<u>\$ 1,236,341</u>	<u>\$ 1,258,074</u>	<u>\$ 1,282,204</u>	<u>\$ 1,295,482</u>
Less Expenditures.....	-976,999	-1,190,286	-1,209,720	-1,235,367	-1,255,870	-1,279,022	-1,291,530
Ending Balance .....	<u><u>\$ -6,453</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 161</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 541</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 974</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,204</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,182</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,952</u></u>

### Game Fund

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Beginning Balance.....	\$ 20,824	\$ 21,170	\$ 20,670	\$ 16,520	\$ 10,254	\$ 258	.....
Receipts .....	28,542	31,570	30,198	30,700	31,200	31,700	\$ 32,200
Funds Available .....	<u>\$ 49,366</u>	<u>\$ 52,740</u>	<u>\$ 50,868</u>	<u>\$ 47,220</u>	<u>\$ 41,454</u>	<u>\$ 31,958</u>	<u>\$ 32,200</u>
Less Expenditures.....	-28,196	-32,070	-34,348	-36,966	-41,196	-44,450	-48,780
Ending Balance .....	<u><u>\$ 21,170</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 20,670</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 16,520</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 10,254</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 258</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -12,492**</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -16,580</u></u>

### Fish Fund

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Beginning Balance.....	\$ 7,595	\$ 7,500	\$ 5,444	\$ 2,973	.....	.....	.....
Receipts .....	16,511	17,291	17,065	17,014	16,930	17,339	\$ 17,752
Funds Available.....	<u>\$ 24,106</u>	<u>\$ 24,791</u>	<u>\$ 22,509</u>	<u>\$ 19,987</u>	<u>\$ 16,930</u>	<u>\$ 17,339</u>	<u>\$ 17,752</u>
Less Expenditures.....	-16,606	-19,347	-19,536	-20,549	-21,573	-22,648	-23,777
Ending Balance .....	<u><u>\$ 7,500</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5,444</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,973</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -562**</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,643**</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -5,309**</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -6,025</u></u>

\*Excludes restricted revenue.

\*\*Ending deficits not carried forward.

**FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Continued)**

**Boating Fund**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Beginning Balance.....	\$ 4,160	\$ 4,008	\$ 2,979	\$ 2,256	\$ 1,206	.....	.....
Receipts.....	3,131	3,085	3,020	2,915	2,920	\$ 2,955	\$ 2,990
Funds Available.....	<u>\$ 7,291</u>	<u>\$ 7,093</u>	<u>\$ 5,999</u>	<u>\$ 5,171</u>	<u>\$ 4,126</u>	<u>\$ 2,955</u>	<u>\$ 2,990</u>
Less Expenditures.....	-3,283	-4,114	-3,743	-3,965	-4,197	-4,445	-4,709
Ending Balance.....	<u>\$ 4,008</u>	<u>\$ 2,979</u>	<u>\$ 2,256</u>	<u>\$ 1,206</u>	<u>\$ -71*</u>	<u>\$ -1,490*</u>	<u>\$ -1,719</u>

**Banking Department Fund**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Beginning Balance.....	\$ 1,033	\$ 1,541	\$ 2,149	\$ 2,374	\$ 2,626	\$ 2,825	\$ 2,876
Receipts.....	6,407	6,855	7,160	7,733	8,278	8,857	9,477
Funds Available.....	<u>\$ 7,440</u>	<u>\$ 8,396</u>	<u>\$ 9,309</u>	<u>\$ 10,107</u>	<u>\$ 10,904</u>	<u>\$ 11,682</u>	<u>\$ 12,353</u>
Less Expenditures.....	-5,899	-6,247	-6,935	-7,481	-8,079	-8,806	-9,598
Ending Balance.....	<u>\$ 1,541</u>	<u>\$ 2,149</u>	<u>\$ 2,374</u>	<u>\$ 2,626</u>	<u>\$ 2,825</u>	<u>\$ 2,876</u>	<u>\$ 2,755</u>

**Milk Marketing Fund**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Beginning Balance.....	\$ 141	\$ 256	\$ 314	\$ 295	\$ 279	\$ 258	\$ 225
Receipts.....	1,611	1,616	1,693	1,795	1,895	1,995	2,095
Funds Available.....	<u>\$ 1,752</u>	<u>\$ 1,872</u>	<u>\$ 2,007</u>	<u>\$ 2,090</u>	<u>\$ 2,174</u>	<u>\$ 2,253</u>	<u>\$ 2,320</u>
Less Expenditures.....	-1,496	-1,558	-1,712	-1,811	-1,916	-2,028	-2,146
Ending Balance.....	<u>\$ 256</u>	<u>\$ 314</u>	<u>\$ 295</u>	<u>\$ 279</u>	<u>\$ 258</u>	<u>\$ 225</u>	<u>\$ 174</u>

\*Ending deficits not carried forward

**FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Continued)**

**State Farm Products Show Fund**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Beginning Balance.....	\$ 241	\$ 433	\$ 477	\$ 364	\$ 282	\$ 223	\$ 178
Receipts.....	2,402	2,408	2,332	2,510	2,688	2,867	3,046
Funds Available.....	\$ 2,643	\$ 2,841	\$ 2,809	\$ 2,874	\$ 2,970	\$ 3,090	\$ 3,224
Less Expenditures.....	-2,210	-2,364	-2,445	-2,592	-2,747	-2,912	-3,086
Ending Balance.....	\$ 433	\$ 477	\$ 364	\$ 282	\$ 223	\$ 178	\$ 138

**State Harness Racing Fund**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Beginning Balance.....	\$ 2,823	\$ 2,343	\$ 3,040	\$ 2,661	\$ 1,802	\$ 1,248	\$ 1,062
Receipts.....	4,691	7,418	9,137	9,137	9,137	9,137	9,137
Funds Available.....	\$ 7,514	\$ 9,761	\$ 12,177	\$ 11,798	\$ 10,939	\$ 10,385	\$ 10,199
Less Expenditures.....	-5,171	-6,721	-9,516	-9,996	-9,691	-9,323	-9,333
Ending Balance.....	\$ 2,343	\$ 3,040	\$ 2,661	\$ 1,802	\$ 1,248	\$ 1,062	\$ 866

**State Horse Racing Fund**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Beginning Balance.....	\$ 11,869	\$ 10,956	\$ 8,357	\$ 8,410	\$ 8,264	\$ 8,127	\$ 7,982
Receipts.....	18,665	18,002	15,702	15,681	15,681	15,681	15,681
Funds Available.....	\$ 30,534	\$ 28,958	\$ 24,059	\$ 24,091	\$ 23,945	\$ 23,808	\$ 23,663
Less Expenditures.....	-19,578	-20,601	-15,649	-15,827	-15,818	-15,826	-15,834
Ending Balance.....	\$ 10,956	\$ 8,357	\$ 8,410	\$ 8,264	\$ 8,127	\$ 7,982	\$ 7,829

**FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Continued)**

**Pennsylvania Fair Fund**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Beginning Balance .....	\$ 84	\$ 132	\$ 47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receipts .....	2,879	2,738	2,510	\$2,445	\$2,257	\$2,127	\$2,060
Funds Available .....	<u>\$ 2,963</u>	<u>\$ 2,870</u>	<u>\$ 2,557</u>	<u>\$ 2,445</u>	<u>\$ 2,257</u>	<u>\$ 2,127</u>	<u>\$ 2,060</u>
Less Expenditures .....	-2,831	-2,823	-2,557	-2,445	-2,257	-2,127	-2,060
Ending Balance .....	<u>\$ 132</u>	<u>\$ 47</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**State Lottery Fund**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Beginning Balance .....	\$ 80,253	\$ 75,853	\$ 80,734	\$ 63,582	\$ 45,707	\$ 38,108	\$ 24,565
Receipts .....	232,361	259,935	289,144	294,230	289,365	289,448	289,531
Add: Reserve From Previous Year .....	.....	+34,452	+40,046	+40,150	+40,760	+39,355	+38,914
Funds Available .....	<u>\$312,614</u>	<u>\$370,240</u>	<u>\$409,924</u>	<u>\$397,962</u>	<u>\$375,832</u>	<u>\$366,911</u>	<u>\$353,010</u>
Less Expenditures .....	-202,309	-249,460	-306,192	-311,495	-298,369	-303,432	-309,787
Less Reserve for Current Years .....	-34,452	-40,046	-40,150	-40,760	-39,355	-38,914	-38,445
Ending Balance .....	<u>\$ 75,853</u>	<u>\$ 80,734</u>	<u>\$ 63,582</u>	<u>\$ 45,707</u>	<u>\$ 38,108</u>	<u>\$ 24,565</u>	<u>\$ 4,778</u>

**Revenue Sharing Trust Fund**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Beginning Balance .....	\$ 1,062	\$ 103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receipts .....	58,841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Funds Available .....	<u>\$ 59,903</u>	<u>\$ 103</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Less Expenditures .....	-59,800	-103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ending Balance .....	<u>\$ 103</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## FIVE-YEAR DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY BY FUND

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>Governor's Office</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 3,080	\$ 3,121	\$ 3,309	\$ 3,508	\$ 3,718	\$ 3,941	\$ 4,177
<b>Executive Offices</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 32,758	\$ 38,759	\$ 44,072	\$ 47,092	\$ 49,917	\$ 52,914	\$ 56,089
Motor License Fund .....	3,117	3,189	3,430	3,636	3,854	4,085	4,330
TOTAL .....	\$ 35,875	\$ 41,948	\$ 47,502	\$ 50,728	\$ 53,771	\$ 56,999	\$ 60,419
<b>Lieutenant Governor's Office</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 492	\$ 555	\$ 605	\$ 642	\$ 680	\$ 721	\$ 764
<b>Auditor General</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 18,135	\$ 20,475	\$ 22,024	\$ 23,346	\$ 24,746	\$ 26,230	\$ 27,803
<b>Attorney General</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 13,897	\$ 18,648	\$ 20,506	\$ 21,764	\$ 23,068	\$ 24,451	\$ 25,916
<b>Treasury</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 230,416	\$ 247,192	\$ 273,122	\$ 321,226	\$ 360,349	\$ 400,807	\$ 439,332
Motor License Fund .....	181,039	182,894	182,307	182,860	182,558	182,256	182,152
Game Fund .....	2	3	4	4	4	4	4
Fish Fund .....	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
Boating Fund .....	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
Banking Department Fund .....	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
Milk Marketing Fund .....	1	5	6	6	6	6	6
State Farm Products Show Fund .....	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
State Harness Racing Fund .....	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
State Horse Racing Fund .....	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
State Lottery Fund .....	8	23	18	18	18	18	18
TOTAL .....	\$ 411,473	\$ 430,131	\$ 455,478	\$ 504,135	\$ 542,956	\$ 583,112	\$ 621,533
<b>Aging</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 13,346	\$ 15,526	\$ 2,010	\$ 3,104	\$ 24,386	\$ 26,425	\$ 28,310
State Lottery Fund .....	.....	4,000	18,618	19,735	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL .....	\$ 13,346	\$ 19,526	\$ 20,628	\$ 22,839	\$ 24,386	\$ 26,426	\$ 28,310
<b>Agriculture</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 16,455	\$ 18,238	\$ 19,317	\$ 20,518	\$ 21,782	\$ 23,112	\$ 24,512
State Farm Products Show Fund .....	1,259	1,421	1,492	1,489	1,494	1,509	1,533
State Harness Racing Fund .....	5,057	6,532	9,331	9,800	9,484	9,103	9,100
Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	2,830	2,821	2,554	2,442	2,254	2,124	2,057
Sire Stakes Fund .....	19,442	20,409	15,458	15,625	15,604	15,599	15,594
TOTAL .....	\$ 45,043	\$ 49,421	\$ 48,152	\$ 49,874	\$ 50,618	\$ 51,447	\$ 52,796
<b>Banking</b>							
Banking Department Fund .....	\$ 5,898	\$ 6,245	\$ 6,932	\$ 7,478	\$ 8,076	\$ 8,803	\$ 9,595

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>Civil Service</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
<b>Commerce</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 36,271	\$ 38,090	\$ 41,316	\$ 41,654	\$ 42,012	\$ 42,392	\$ 42,795
<b>Community Affairs</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 25,117	\$ 14,377	\$ 19,994	\$ 20,402	\$ 20,835	\$ 21,295	\$ 21,782
<b>Corrections</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 110,388	\$ 126,141	\$ 143,730	\$ 162,041	\$ 182,706	\$ 206,132	\$ 232,706
<b>Crime Commission</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 1,879	\$ 2,015	\$ 2,117	\$ 2,244	\$ 2,379	\$ 2,522	\$ 2,673
<b>Education</b>							
General Fund .....	\$3,185,405	\$3,339,553	\$3,515,414	\$3,695,681	\$3,903,789	\$4,315,509	\$4,580,784
Motor License Fund .....	3,151	3,058	2,834	2,687	2,535	2,392	2,258
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund .....	45,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL .....	<u>\$3,234,356</u>	<u>\$3,342,611</u>	<u>\$3,518,248</u>	<u>\$3,698,368</u>	<u>\$3,906,324</u>	<u>\$4,317,901</u>	<u>\$4,583,042</u>
<b>Emergency Management Agency</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 4,599	\$ 2,121	\$ 2,282	\$ 2,371	\$ 2,501	\$ 2,650	\$ 2,809
<b>Environmental Resources</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 89,708	\$ 106,894	\$ 115,441	\$ 120,354	\$ 126,268	\$ 133,612	\$ 142,871
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund .....	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 103,708</u>	<u>\$ 106,894</u>	<u>\$ 115,441</u>	<u>\$ 120,354</u>	<u>\$ 126,268</u>	<u>\$ 133,612</u>	<u>\$ 142,871</u>
<b>Fish Commission</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4
Fish Fund .....	11,660	13,389	13,970	15,221	16,505	17,327	18,187
Boating Fund .....	3,213	3,985	3,628	3,950	4,182	4,430	4,694
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 14,876</u>	<u>\$ 17,378</u>	<u>\$ 17,602</u>	<u>\$ 19,175</u>	<u>\$ 20,691</u>	<u>\$ 21,761</u>	<u>\$ 22,885</u>
<b>Game Commission</b>							
Game Fund .....	\$ 23,777	\$ 26,567	\$ 29,964	\$ 32,529	\$ 36,494	\$ 39,483	\$ 43,548
<b>General Services</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 100,359	\$ 104,797	\$ 113,070	\$ 115,976	\$ 118,297	\$ 120,140	\$ 122,217
Motor License Fund .....	4,875	8,225	8,220	8,620	9,020	9,420	9,820
Fish Fund .....	63	64	63	63	63	63	63
Boating Fund .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
State Lottery Fund .....	517	538	508	524	541	560	580
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 105,815</u>	<u>\$ 113,729</u>	<u>\$ 121,863</u>	<u>\$ 125,185</u>	<u>\$ 127,923</u>	<u>\$ 130,185</u>	<u>\$ 132,682</u>

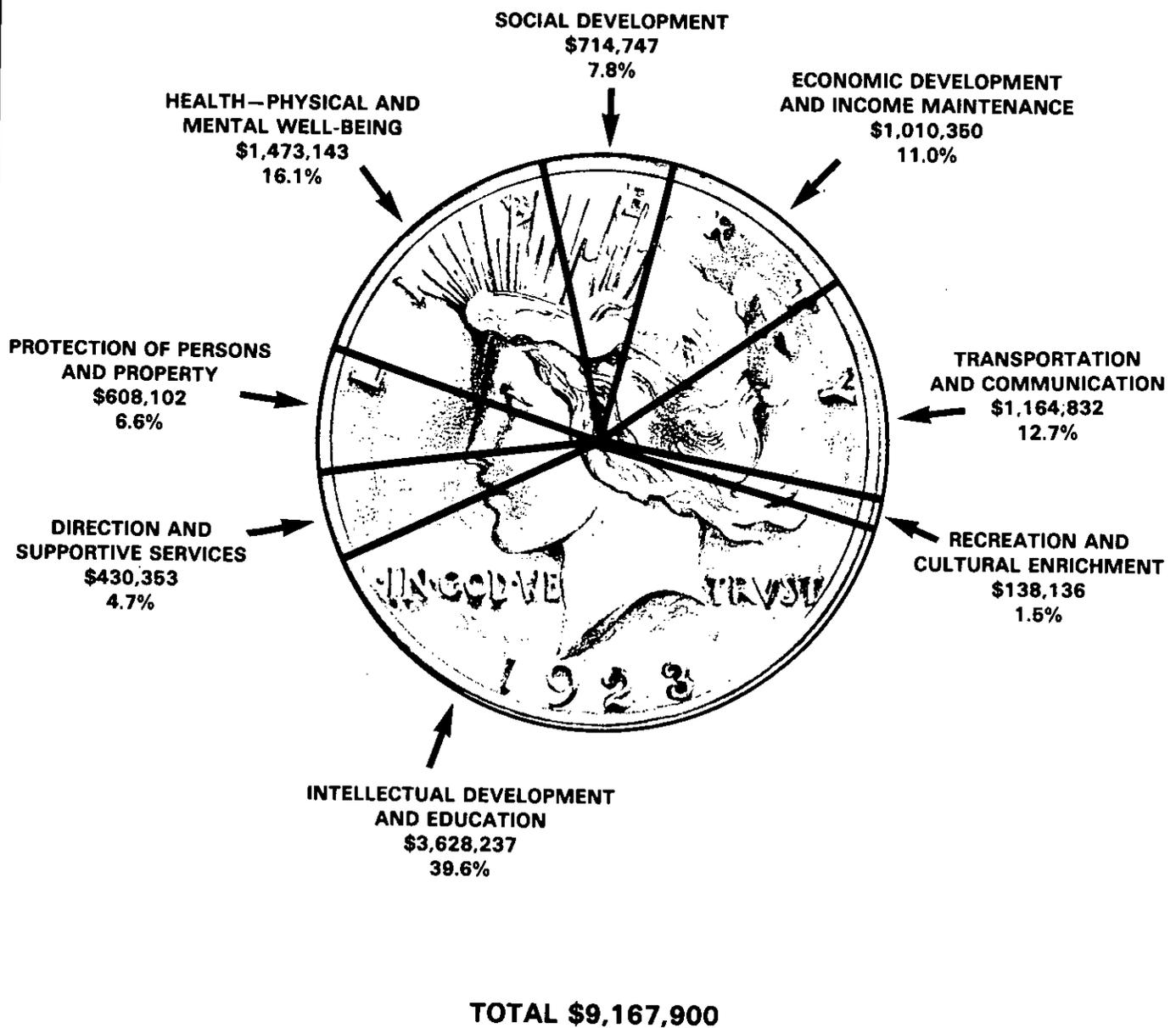
**FIVE-YEAR DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY BY FUND**  
(Continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1971-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>Health</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 100,221	\$ 107,906	\$ 107,493	\$ 110,481	\$ 115,123	\$ 118,985	\$ 123,648
<b>Historical and Museum Commission</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 9,330	\$ 9,870	\$ 10,285	\$ 10,856	\$ 11,442	\$ 12,060	\$ 12,713
<b>Insurance</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 6,021	\$ 6,414	\$ 6,985	\$ 7,410	\$ 7,858	\$ 8,333	\$ 8,837
<b>Labor and Industry</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 34,885	\$ 35,060	\$ 36,330	\$ 37,080	\$ 38,234	\$ 39,473	\$ 40,800
<b>Military Affairs</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 14,472	\$ 15,311	\$ 18,484	\$ 19,492	\$ 20,831	\$ 23,662	\$ 25,025
<b>Milk Marketing Board</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 875	\$ 891	\$ 950	\$ 1,050	\$ 1,150	\$ 1,250	\$ 1,350
Milk Marketing Fund .....	620	622	706	705	710	722	740
TOTAL .....	\$ 1,495	\$ 1,553	\$ 1,656	\$ 1,755	\$ 1,860	\$ 1,972	\$ 2,090
<b>Public Welfare</b>							
General Fund .....	\$2,328,278	\$2,472,006	\$2,547,715	\$2,641,243	\$2,779,290	\$2,906,043	\$3,037,210
<b>Revenue</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 106,548	\$ 115,937	\$ 127,189	\$ 135,338	\$ 144,014	\$ 153,257	\$ 163,104
Motor License Fund .....	3,731	3,903	4,137	4,385	4,648	4,927	5,223
State Harness Racing Fund .....	113	187	182	193	204	217	230
State Horse Racing Fund .....	135	190	188	199	211	224	237
State Lottery Fund .....	170,780	233,261	250,502	253,052	255,700	258,543	261,595
TOTAL .....	\$ 281,307	\$ 353,478	\$ 382,198	\$ 393,167	\$ 404,777	\$ 417,168	\$ 430,389
<b>Securities Commission</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 1,222	\$ 1,357	\$ 1,602	\$ 1,698	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,908	\$ 2,022
<b>State</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 3,640	\$ 4,223	\$ 3,932	\$ 4,141	\$ 4,370	\$ 4,599	\$ 4,852
<b>State Employees' Retirement System</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 22,243	\$ 3,957	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157
<b>State Police</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 46,358	\$ 51,877	\$ 55,006	\$ 58,305	\$ 61,804	\$ 65,508	\$ 69,435
Motor License Fund .....	99,929	110,076	120,324	127,509	135,161	143,271	151,866
TOTAL .....	\$ 146,287	\$ 161,953	\$ 175,330	\$ 15,8143	\$ 196,965	\$ 208,779	\$ 221,301

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1971-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
	Actual	Available	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
<b>Tax Equalization Board</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 861	\$ 863	\$ 925	\$ 981	\$ 1,040	\$ 1,102	\$ 1,168
<b>Transportation</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 118,117	\$ 149,377	\$ 163,032	\$ 177,840	\$ 194,190	\$ 212,059	\$ 231,584
Motor License Fund .....	681,158	896,341	888,468	905,670	918,094	932,671	935,881
State Lottery Fund .....	30,566	31,728	35,998	38,148	42,598	45,372	49,301
TOTAL .....	\$ 829,841	\$ 1,077,446	\$ 1,087,498	\$ 1,121,658	\$ 1,154,882	\$ 1,190,102	\$ 1,216,766
<b>Legislature</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 52,586	\$ 55,476	\$ 59,944	\$ 63,583	\$ 67,397	\$ 71,441	\$ 75,727
<b>Judiciary</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 73,863	\$ 84,834	\$ 88,672	\$ 92,403	\$ 96,356	\$ 100,547	\$ 104,991
<b>Commonwealth Total</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 6,801,829	\$ 7,211,866	\$ 7,568,035	\$ 7,964,986	\$ 8,453,494	\$ 9,124,202	\$ 9,659,168
Motor License Fund .....	976,999	1,207,886	1,209,720	1,235,367	1,255,870	1,279,022	1,291,530
Game Fund .....	23,779	26,570	29,968	32,533	36,498	39,487	43,552
Fish Fund .....	11,724	13,455	14,036	15,287	16,571	17,393	18,253
Boating Fund .....	3,216	3,989	3,633	3,955	4,187	4,435	4,699
Banking Department Fund .....	5,899	6,247	6,935	7,481	8,079	8,806	9,598
Milk Marketing Fund .....	621	667	712	711	716	728	746
State Farm Products Show Fund .....	1,260	1,423	1,495	1,492	1,497	1,512	1,536
State Harness Racing Fund .....	5,171	6,721	9,516	9,996	9,691	9,323	9,333
State Horse Racing Fund .....	19,578	20,601	15,649	15,827	15,818	15,826	15,834
Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	2,831	2,823	2,557	2,445	2,257	2,127	2,060
Sire Stakes Fund .....							
State Lottery Fund .....	201,871	269,550	305,644	311,477	298,857	304,493	311,494
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund .....	59,800	103					
GRAND TOTAL .....	\$ 8,114,578	\$ 8,771,701	\$ 9,167,900	\$ 9,601,557	\$ 10,103,535	\$ 10,807,354	\$ 11,367,803

# Distribution of the Commonwealth Dollar GENERAL FUND AND SPECIAL FUNDS 1982-83 Fiscal Year (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

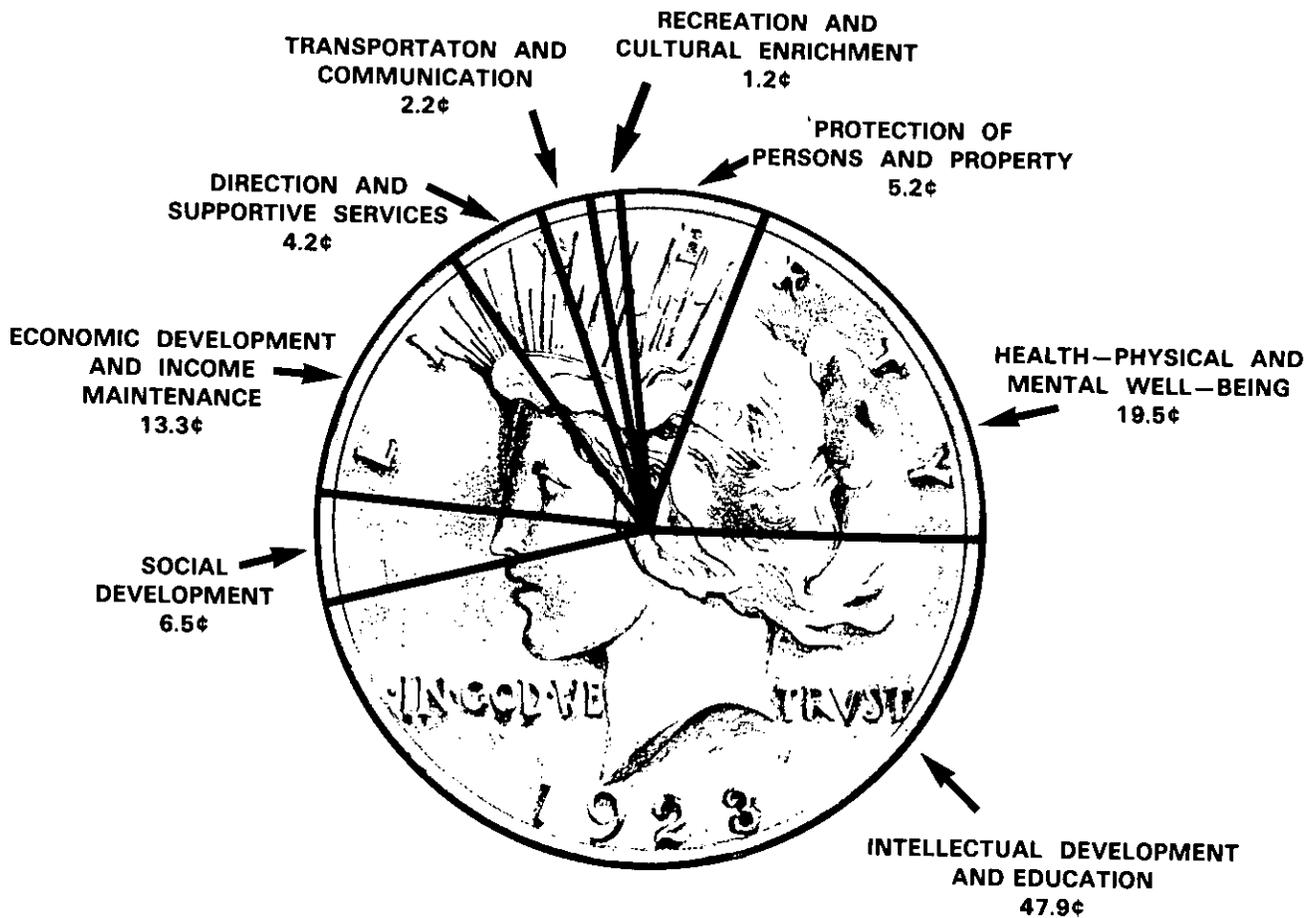


## GENERAL FUND AND SPECIAL FUNDS

### Five-Year Commonwealth Program Summary

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>Commonwealth Program</b>							
Direction and Supportive Services.....	\$ 356,989	\$ 382,499	\$ 430,353	\$ 456,915	\$ 490,969	\$ 525,117	\$ 554,175
Protection of Persons and Property.....	514,308	566,914	608,102	650,014	693,767	741,774	796,527
Health—Physical and Mental Well-Being ..	1,292,477	1,386,086	1,473,143	1,587,194	1,704,212	1,823,816	1,954,217
Intellectual Development and Education ...	3,321,860	3,430,153	3,628,237	3,830,492	4,054,245	4,482,062	4,767,691
Social Development.....	609,535	699,517	714,747	748,242	784,439	820,588	859,507
Economic Development and Income Maintenance.....	985,480	1,016,437	1,010,350	984,798	995,157	992,757	983,585
Transportation and Communication .....	914,945	1,161,148	1,164,832	1,196,146	1,224,002	1,255,676	1,277,983
Recreation and Cultural Enrichment.....	118,984	128,947	138,136	147,756	156,744	165,564	174,118
<b>GENERAL FUND AND SPECIAL FUNDS TOTAL.....</b>	<b><u>\$8,114,578</u></b>	<b><u>\$8,771,701</u></b>	<b><u>\$9,167,900</u></b>	<b><u>\$9,601,557</u></b>	<b><u>\$10,103,535</u></b>	<b><u>\$10,807,354</u></b>	<b><u>\$11,367,803</u></b>

# Distribution of the Commonwealth Dollar GENERAL FUND 1982-83 Fiscal Year



**\$1.00**

## GENERAL FUND

### Five-Year Commonwealth Program Summary

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
Direction and Supportive Services . . . . .	\$ 294,288	\$ 299,475	\$ 318,766	\$ 342,479	\$ 373,519	\$ 404,468	\$ 430,135
Protection of Persons and Property . . . . .	322,824	364,228	394,097	425,556	460,262	498,799	543,084
Health—Physical and Mental Well-Being . . . . .	1,278,477	1,386,086	1,473,143	1,587,194	1,704,212	1,823,816	1,954,217
Intellectual Development and Education . . . . .	3,276,060	3,430,153	3,628,237	3,830,492	4,054,245	4,482,062	4,767,691
Social Development . . . . .	446,316	482,621	490,431	520,053	570,967	603,729	638,056
Economic Development and Income Maintenance . . . . .	981,143	1,011,930	1,006,029	980,575	991,099	988,795	979,646
Transportation and Communication . . . . .	122,452	152,432	166,823	182,646	199,692	218,274	238,715
Recreation and Cultural Enrichment . . . . .	80,269	84,941	90,509	95,991	99,498	104,259	107,624
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$6,801,829</b>	<b>\$7,211,866</b>	<b>\$7,568,035</b>	<b>\$7,964,986</b>	<b>\$8,453,494</b>	<b>\$9,124,202</b>	<b>\$9,659,168</b>

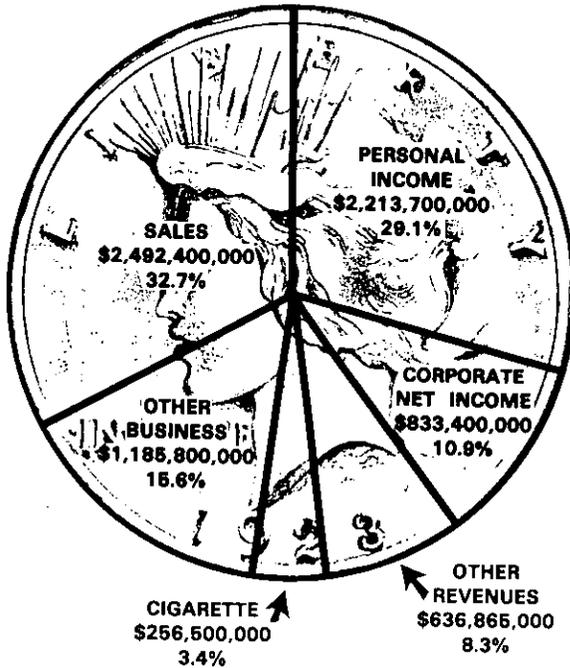
## FIVE YEAR SUMMARY OF COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
	Actual	Available	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
<b>DIRECTION AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 294,288	\$ 299,475	\$ 318,766	\$ 342,479	\$ 373,519	\$ 404,468	\$ 430,135
Special Funds .....	62,701	83,024	111,587	114,436	117,450	120,649	124,040
Federal Funds .....	2,099	2,662	2,179	1,370	1,452	1,540	1,633
Other Funds .....	53,287	56,545	61,721	64,499	68,528	72,786	77,370
Total—Operating .....	\$ 412,375	\$ 441,706	\$ 494,253	\$ 522,784	\$ 560,949	\$ 599,443	\$ 633,178
Capital Bond Authorization .....	\$ 55,537	\$ 1,698	.....	\$ 2,175	\$ 2,000	2,275	\$ 1,550
<b>PROGRAM TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 467,912</b>	<b>\$ 443,404</b>	<b>\$ 494,253</b>	<b>\$ 524,959</b>	<b>\$ 562,949</b>	<b>\$ 601,718</b>	<b>\$ 634,728</b>
<b>PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 322,824	\$ 364,228	\$ 394,097	\$ 425,556	\$ 460,262	\$ 498,799	\$ 543,084
Special Funds .....	191,484	202,686	214,005	224,458	233,505	242,975	253,443
Federal Funds .....	48,132	59,923	53,941	56,080	59,227	62,574	66,161
Other Funds .....	254,970	248,539	268,494	283,623	290,087	297,992	317,697
Total—Operating .....	\$ 817,410	\$ 875,376	\$ 930,537	\$ 989,717	\$ 1,043,081	\$ 1,102,340	\$ 1,180,385
Capital Bond Authorization .....	\$ 50,610	\$ 115,110	.....	\$ 16,675	\$ 16,825	\$ 17,425	\$ 18,700
<b>PROGRAM TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 868,020</b>	<b>\$ 990,486</b>	<b>\$ 930,537</b>	<b>\$ 1,006,392</b>	<b>\$ 1,059,906</b>	<b>\$ 1,119,765</b>	<b>\$ 1,199,085</b>
<b>HEALTH—PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 1,278,477	\$ 1,386,086	\$ 1,473,143	\$ 1,587,194	\$ 1,704,212	\$ 1,823,816	\$ 1,954,217
Special Funds .....	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Funds .....	878,073	985,673	996,899	1,056,528	1,130,665	1,207,245	1,290,639
Other Funds .....	56,656	62,090	71,809	76,587	81,606	88,134	93,859
Total—Operating .....	\$ 2,227,206	\$ 2,433,849	\$ 2,541,851	\$ 2,720,309	\$ 2,916,483	\$ 3,119,195	\$ 3,338,715
Capital Bond Authorization .....	\$ 65,355	\$ 12,254	.....	\$ 7,875	\$ 8,700	\$ 8,750	\$ 9,150
<b>PROGRAM TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 2,292,561</b>	<b>\$ 2,446,103</b>	<b>\$ 2,541,851</b>	<b>\$ 2,728,184</b>	<b>\$ 2,925,183</b>	<b>\$ 3,127,945</b>	<b>\$ 3,347,865</b>
<b>INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 3,276,060	\$ 3,430,153	\$ 3,628,237	\$ 3,830,492	\$ 4,054,245	\$ 4,482,062	\$ 4,767,691
Special Funds .....	45,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Funds .....	28,803	31,484	44,668	44,357	44,357	44,357	44,357
Other Funds .....	504,572	510,407	493,162	497,090	499,705	502,703	506,086
Total—Operating .....	\$ 3,855,235	\$ 3,972,044	\$ 4,166,067	\$ 4,371,939	\$ 4,598,307	\$ 5,029,122	\$ 5,318,134
Capital Bond Authorization .....	\$ 105,267	\$ 68,913	.....	\$ 44,125	\$ 47,775	\$ 51,000	\$ 52,625
<b>PROGRAM TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 3,960,502</b>	<b>\$ 4,040,957</b>	<b>\$ 4,166,067</b>	<b>\$ 4,416,064</b>	<b>\$ 4,646,082</b>	<b>\$ 5,080,122</b>	<b>\$ 5,370,759</b>
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 446,316	\$ 482,621	\$ 490,431	\$ 520,053	\$ 570,967	\$ 603,729	\$ 638,056
Special Funds .....	163,219	216,896	224,316	228,189	213,472	216,859	221,451
Federal Funds .....	386,800	433,569	413,022	426,930	440,444	454,910	470,083
Other Funds .....	16,630	13,410	11,389	12,064	12,775	13,530	14,330
Total—Operating .....	\$ 1,012,965	\$ 1,146,496	\$ 1,139,158	\$ 1,187,236	\$ 1,237,658	\$ 1,289,028	\$ 1,343,920

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
	Actual	Available	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INCOME MAINTENANCE</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 981,143	\$ 1,011,930	\$ 1,006,029	\$ 980,575	\$ 991,099	\$ 988,795	\$ 979,646
Special Funds .....	4,337	4,507	4,321	4,223	4,058	3,962	3,939
Federal Funds .....	726,049	821,483	812,823	838,054	847,953	849,117	846,666
Other Funds .....	43,618	43,342	54,955	57,819	61,301	65,186	69,576
Total—Operating .....	\$ 1,755,147	\$ 1,881,262	\$ 1,878,128	\$ 1,880,671	\$ 1,904,411	\$ 1,907,060	\$ 1,899,827
Capital Bond Authorization .....	\$ 25,230			\$ 650	\$ 600	\$ 600	\$ 425
<b>PROGRAM TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 1,780,377</b>	<b>\$ 1,881,262</b>	<b>\$ 1,878,128</b>	<b>\$ 1,881,321</b>	<b>\$ 1,905,011</b>	<b>\$ 1,907,660</b>	<b>\$ 1,900,252</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 122,452	\$ 152,432	\$ 166,823	\$ 182,646	\$ 199,692	\$ 218,274	\$ 238,715
Special Funds .....	792,493	1,008,716	998,009	1,013,500	1,024,310	1,037,402	1,039,268
Federal Funds .....	354,541	476,356	466,668	475,037	499,813	529,596	561,184
Other Funds .....	93,742	95,029	93,930	96,549	100,031	103,654	106,302
Total—Operating .....	\$ 1,363,228	\$ 1,732,533	\$ 1,725,430	\$ 1,767,732	\$ 1,823,846	\$ 1,888,926	\$ 1,945,469
Capital Bond Authorization .....	\$ 79,911	\$ 31,026		\$ 21,275	\$ 22,125	\$ 22,825	\$ 23,675
<b>PROGRAM TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 1,443,139</b>	<b>\$ 1,763,559</b>	<b>\$ 1,725,430</b>	<b>\$ 1,789,007</b>	<b>\$ 1,845,971</b>	<b>\$ 1,911,751</b>	<b>\$ 1,969,144</b>
<b>RECREATION AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 80,269	\$ 84,941	\$ 90,509	\$ 95,991	\$ 99,498	\$ 104,259	\$ 107,624
Special Funds .....	38,715	44,006	47,627	51,765	57,246	61,305	66,494
Federal Funds .....	12,912	15,266	10,585	9,380	6,431	6,681	6,931
Other Funds .....	6,414	11,340	11,836	11,439	11,560	12,020	12,504
Total—Operating .....	\$ 138,310	\$ 155,553	\$ 160,557	\$ 168,575	\$ 174,735	\$ 184,265	\$ 193,553
Capital Bond Authorization .....	\$ 27,058	\$ 10,836		\$ 5,225	\$ 4,975	\$ 5,125	\$ 6,875
<b>PROGRAM TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 165,368</b>	<b>\$ 166,389</b>	<b>\$ 160,557</b>	<b>\$ 173,800</b>	<b>\$ 179,710</b>	<b>\$ 189,390</b>	<b>\$ 200,428</b>
<b>COMMONWEALTH TOTALS</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 6,801,829	\$ 7,211,866	\$ 7,568,035	\$ 7,964,986	\$ 8,453,494	\$ 9,124,202	\$ 9,659,168
Special Funds .....	1,312,749	1,559,835	1,599,685	1,636,571	1,650,041	1,683,152	1,708,635
Federal Funds .....	2,437,409	2,826,416	2,800,785	2,907,736	3,030,342	3,156,020	3,287,654
Other Funds .....	1,029,889	1,040,702	1,067,296	1,099,670	1,125,593	1,156,005	1,197,724
Total—Operating .....	\$11,581,876	\$12,638,819	\$13,035,981	\$13,608,963	\$14,259,470	\$15,119,379	\$15,853,181
Capital Bond Authorization .....	\$ 408,968	\$ 239,837		\$ 98,000	\$ 103,000	\$ 108,000	\$ 113,000
<b>PROGRAM TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$11,990,844</b>	<b>\$12,878,656</b>	<b>\$13,035,981</b>	<b>\$13,706,963</b>	<b>\$14,362,470</b>	<b>\$15,227,379</b>	<b>\$15,966,181</b>

INCOME

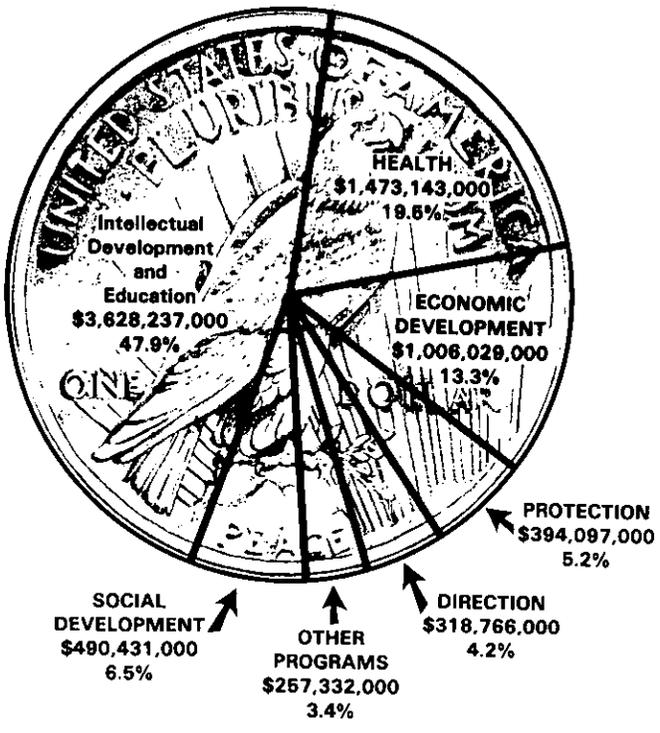


## Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

### 1982-83 Fiscal Year GENERAL FUND

TOTAL INCOME	\$7,618,665,000
LESS REFUNDS	-52,400,000
BEGINNING BALANCE	2,774,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$7,569,039,000</b>

OUTGO



TOTAL OUTGO	\$7,568,035,000
PLUS ENDING SURPLUS	1,004,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$7,569,039,000</b>

## GENERAL FUND

### Program Summary

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	1981-82		1982-83	
Direction and Supportive Services.....	\$ 299,475	4.2%	\$ 318,766	4.2%
Protection of Persons and Property.....	364,228	5.0%	394,097	5.2%
Health—Physical and Mental Well-Being.....	1,386,086	19.2%	1,473,143	19.5%
Intellectual Development and Education.....	3,430,153	47.6%	3,628,237	47.9%
Social Development.....	482,621	6.7%	490,431	6.5%
Economic Development and Income Maintenance.....	1,011,930	14.0%	1,006,029	13.3%
Transportation and Communications.....	152,432	2.1%	166,823	2.2%
Recreation and Cultural Enrichment.....	84,941	1.2%	90,509	1.2%
GENERAL FUND TOTAL.....	<u>\$7,211,866</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$7,568,035</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REVISIONS

The 1982-83 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	1982-83 State Funds (In Thousands)
<b>Aging</b>		
General Government Operations	Long-Term Care Alternatives	\$ 48
Long-Term Care Pre-Admission Assessment	Long-Term Care Alternatives	553
	<b>Program Revision Total</b>	<b>\$ 601 **</b>
	<b>Department Total</b>	<b>\$ 601</b>
<b>Executive Offices</b>		
Office of Budget and Administration	Data Communications Network	\$ 400
	<b>Department Total</b>	<b>\$ 400</b>
<b>Commerce</b>		
Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation	Advanced Technology	\$ 1,500
Three Mile Island Clean-Up	Three Mile Island Clean-Up	5,000
	<b>Department Total</b>	<b>\$ 6,500</b>
<b>Community Affairs</b>		
Community Revitalization Assistance	Community Revitalization/ Enterprise Development	\$ 10,000
	<b>Department Total</b>	<b>\$ 10,000</b>
<b>Corrections</b>		
State Correctional Institutions	Expansion of Prison Capacity	\$ 1,439
	<b>Department Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,439</b>
<b>Education</b>		
Local Education Block Grant	Local Education Block Grant	\$127,211
Pennsylvania School for the Sciences	Pennsylvania School for the Sciences	100
State-owned Colleges and University	Health Services Education	\$ 250
State-related and State Aided Medical Schools	Health Services Education	1,685****
	<b>Program Revision Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,935</b>
	<b>Department Total</b>	<b>\$129,246</b>
<b>Environmental Resources</b>		
Hazardous Waste Control Program	Hazardous Waste Control Program	\$ 1,000
	<b>Department Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,000</b>

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REVISIONS

Department/Appropriation	Program Revision Title	1982-83 State Funds (In Thousands)
<b>Historical and Museum Commission</b>		
General Government Operations	Historic Property Preservation Program	\$ 200
	<b>Department Total</b>	<b>\$ 200</b>
<b>Labor and Industry</b>		
Transfer to Office of Employment Security	Welfare Reform and Federal AFDC Conformity	\$ 1,100*
	<b>Department Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,100</b>
<b>Military Affairs</b>		
Veterans Homes	Expansion of Nursing and Domiciliary Care for Veterans	\$ 1,784
	<b>Department Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,784</b>
<b>Public Welfare</b>		
County Administration	Welfare Reform and Federal AFDC Conformity	\$ 7,300
Pennsylvania Employables Program	Welfare Reform and Federal AFDC Conformity	4,200
Cash Grants	Welfare Reform and Federal AFDC Conformity	-92,120
Medical Assistance - Outpatient	Welfare Reform and Federal AFDC Conformity	-8,654
Medical Assistance - Inpatient	Welfare Reform and Federal AFDC Conformity	2,274
Long-Term Care Facilities	Welfare Reform and Federal AFDC Conformity	1,608
	<b>Program Revision Total</b>	<b>\$ -85,392*</b>
Medical Assistance - Outpatient	Increased Medical, Surgical and Diagnostic Fees	\$ 2,000
Medical Assistance - Inpatient	Inpatient Hospital Cost Containment	-53,750
Long-Term Care Facilities	Reduction of Expenditures for Long-Term Care Facilities	-29,418
Medical Assistance - Outpatient	Long-Term Care Alternatives	\$ 1,259
Long-Term Care Facilities	Long-Term Care Alternatives	-538
Supplemental Grants-Aged, Blind and Disabled	Long-Term Care Alternatives	1,835
	<b>Program Revision Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,556**</b>
Adult Social Services Block Grant	Adult Social Services Block Grant	535
	<b>Department Total</b>	<b>\$ -163,469</b>
<b>Transportation</b>		
Mass Transportation Assistance	Mass Transit Funding Revisions	\$ 13,492***
	<b>Department Total</b>	<b>\$ 13,492</b>
	<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 2,293</b>
<b>LOTTERY FUND</b>		
Free Transit for the Elderly	Increase Free Elderly Transit Grants	\$ 3,398
	<b>LOTTERY FUND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 3,398</b>
	<b>TOTAL PROGRAM REVISIONS</b>	<b>\$ 5,691</b>

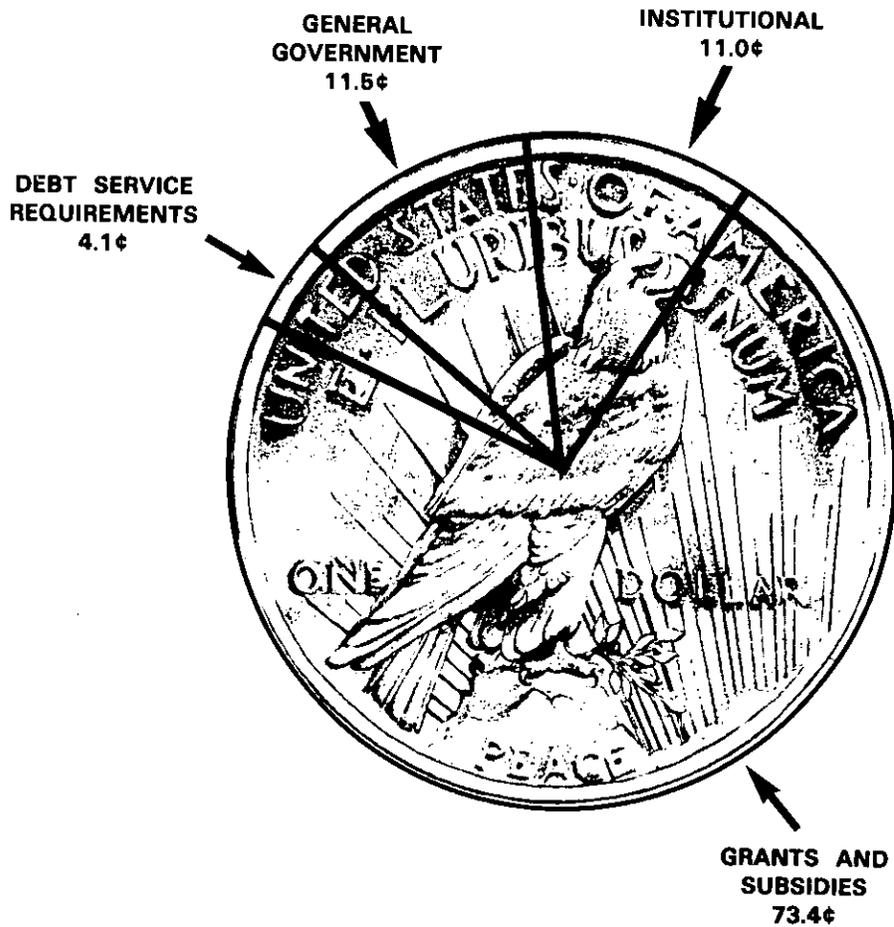
\*The total Program Revision for Welfare Reform and Federal AFDC Conformity will save \$84.3 million less \$25 million reserved for employment tax credits. Details are presented in the appendix to the Income Maintenance subcategory in the Department of Public Welfare.

\*\*The total Program Revision for Long-Term Care Alternatives will cost \$3,157,000. Details are presented in the appendix to the Long-Term Care subcategory in the Department of Public Welfare.

\*\*\*Amount shown is the increase over current level equal to the percentage change in the transit index. This amount is \$30.5 million in 1982-83 less than indicated under current law.

\*\*\*\*Actually appropriated separately to three state-related and five state-aided medical schools. Detail of amounts is shown in the Program Revision entitled Health Services Education.

# USE OF THE GENERAL FUND DOLLAR 1982-83 FISCAL YEAR



**\$1.00**

## LOCAL EDUCATION BLOCK GRANT — GENERAL FUND

The local education block grant will provide funds to every district in the Commonwealth for the increases in the costs of twelve basic education programs including those now funded by the subsidies for basic education, special education, vocational education, pupil transportation, and school employees social security and retirement.

The purpose of the revision is to provide to the districts the flexibility to make decisions about how to spend the increased dollars based on local priorities rather than have it imposed on them by Commonwealth level categorization.

As part of this Program Revision direct Commonwealth funding of programs in entities other than school districts, such as intermediate units, approved private schools and area vocational technical schools has been eliminated. The full amount of the appropriations for special education, pupil transportation and vocational education will be paid directly to the school districts which will determine at the local level how they will spend those funds.

In conjunction with the move to a block grant, a joint study by the Department of Education and the Office of Policy and Planning of mandates affecting school districts has been under way for several months. The first stages of the study are complete and the result is a reduction in the regulations imposed on school districts which hamper both administrative efficiency and efforts toward fiscal economies. The combination of the relaxation of regulations and the flexibility of the block grant will significantly ease the financial burden of the school districts.

Further discussion of the local education block grant can be found in the Education portion of Volume II.

### Local Education Block Grant Crosswalk

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Traditional Format	1982-83 Block Grant Format
Basic Instruction Subsidy .....	\$1,494,000	\$1,555,800	\$1,627,781	\$1,555,800
Local Education Block Grant .....				127,211
Vocational Education .....	36,700	38,964	23,050	23,050
Authority Rentals .....	145,550	153,995	145,000	145,000
Pupil Transportation .....	140,809	142,358	150,900	142,358
Special Education .....	135,073	193,534	207,081	193,534
Homebound Instruction .....	777	644	650	644
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	52	51	50	50
Education of Migrant Children .....	141	140	141	140
Education of the Disadvantaged .....	1,000	990	1,000	990
Approved Private Schools .....	32,339	34,539	36,611	34,539
School Employees Social Security .....	109,027	95,931	105,900	95,931
School Employees Retirement .....	253,704	256,470	277,553	256,470
<b>Total .....</b>	<b><u>\$2,349,172</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,473,416</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,575,717</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,575,717</u></b>

# FEDERAL BLOCK GRANTS

The Federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 created nine block grants. Seven of those are being implemented during 1981-82. The Education Block Grant does not become effective until 1982-83 and the Health Primary Care Block grant only provides planning monies in 1981-82.

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. Even for the current year there are no final Federal appropriations for the block grants funded through the Department of Health and Human Services. Every indication is that final Federal funding will be lower than preliminary estimates.

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 10 percent figure 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 must go to existing Community Action Agencies (CAA's), 5 percent is for administration and the remaining 5 percent has been appropriated for Headstart activities. The 90 percent program monies will be granted to existing CAA's for operating costs and energy coordination 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. These same areas will be highlighted in 1982-83, however, existing CAA's will have to compete with non-CAA's for the reduced funding level.

Appropriation/Program	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual		1981-82 Estimate		1982-83 Recommended		
	Categorical	Categorical	Block	Total	Categorical	Block	Total
Administration .....			\$ 793	\$ 793		\$ 492	\$ 492
Headstart .....			793	793			
Community Services .....			14,262	14,262		9,341	9,341
<b>TOTAL .....</b>			<b>\$15,848</b>	<b>\$15,848</b>		<b>\$ 9,833</b>	<b>\$ 9,833</b>

## SMALL COMMUNITIES

Program funds provide assistance in expanding low and moderate income housing opportunities; increase economic opportunities for low and moderate income persons; and correct deficiencies in community facilities that affect the public health and safety.

The disparity between the available and budget years is due to the available year figure being based on the Reconciliation Act which will probably be adjusted downward after final deliberation by Congress. The Department currently anticipates a funding level of \$35,000,000.

Of the \$45,000,000 showing in the 1981-82 year, approximately \$20,000,000 will be utilized to honor existing Federal commitments made on three-year contracts. The remaining funds will be distributed to small communities for economic development and community conservation programs. The same approach will be utilized in 1982-83.

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)						
	1980-81 Actual		1981-82 Estimate		1982-83 Recommended		
	Categorical	Categorical	Block	Total	Categorical	Block	Total
Administration .....			\$ 900	\$ 900		\$ 700	\$ 700
Small Communities .....			44,100	44,100		34,057	34,057
Economic Development Committee .....						243	243
<b>TOTAL .....</b>			<b>\$45,000</b>	<b>\$45,000</b>		<b>\$35,000</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>

## EDUCATION BLOCK GRANT

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 will be distributed according to a formula based on students and poverty/disadvantaged factors.

Appropriation/Program	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimate			1982-83 Recommended		
	Categorical	Categorical	Block	Total	Categorical	Block	Total
<b>Administration:</b>							
Civil Rights .....	\$ 87	\$ 261	.....	\$ 261	.....	.....	.....
Community Education .....	55	90	.....	90	.....	.....	.....
Career Education .....	109	120	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
Basic Skills .....	138	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Strengthening State Agencies .....	2,007	1,875	.....	1,875	.....	.....	.....
Education Innovation .....	387	325	.....	325	.....	.....	.....
Teacher Centers .....	43	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Administration of School Libraries .....	421	528	.....	528	.....	.....	.....
Education Block Grant — Administration .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1,780	\$ 1,780
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 3,247</u>	<u>\$ 3,439</u>	.....	<u>\$ 3,439</u>	.....	<u>\$ 1,780</u>	<u>\$ 1,780</u>
<b>School Districts:</b>							
Title II Basic Skills .....	\$ 349	\$ 136	.....	\$ 136	.....	.....	.....
Title III Special Skills .....	405	405	.....	405	.....	.....	.....
Title IV Education Improvement .....	15,520	10,773	.....	10,773	.....	.....	.....
Title VI Emergency School Aid .....	6,921	4,556	.....	4,556	.....	.....	.....
Title IX Special Program .....	237	120	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
Career Education .....	545	327	.....	327	.....	.....	.....
Title V Teacher Training .....	1,713	1,713	.....	1,713	.....	.....	.....
National Science Foundation .....	578	578	.....	578	.....	.....	.....
Education Block Grant — School District Distribution .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$15,130	\$15,130
Education Block Grant — School Improvement .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	776	776
Education Block Grant — Technology Initiative .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	114
Subtotal .....	<u>\$26,268</u>	<u>\$18,608</u>	.....	<u>\$18,608</u>	.....	<u>\$16,020</u>	<u>\$16,020</u>
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$29,515</u></u>	<u><u>\$22,047</u></u>	.....	<u><u>\$22,047</u></u>	.....	<u><u>\$17,800</u></u>	<u><u>\$17,800</u></u>

## 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, genetic diseases.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act provides that the Department of Health and Human Services monitor administrative expenses to insure they do not exceed traditional levels. Traditional costs have been about 7.5 percent.

Appropriation/Program	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual		1981-82 Estimate		1982-83 Recommended		
	Categorical	Categorical	Block	Total	Categorical	Block	Total
Administration .....			\$ 1,014	\$ 1,014		\$ 1,321	\$ 1,321
Crippled Children's Services — Projects .....	\$ 5,075	\$ 1,911	4,162	6,073		4,995	4,995
Genetic Diseases .....	272	483		483		694	694
Lead Based Poisoning Prevention .....			392	392		888	888
Maternal and Child Health Services .....	10,477	3,465	7,395	10,860		8,602	8,602
Supplemental Security Income Disabled Children .....	837	1,301	563	1,864		1,110	1,110
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$16,661</b>	<b>\$ 7,160</b>	<b>\$13,526</b>	<b>\$20,686</b>		<b>\$17,610</b>	<b>\$17,610</b>

## 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 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 1982-83.

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

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Appropriation/Program	1980-81 Actual		1981-82 Estimate		1982-83 Recommended		
	Categorical	Categorical	Block	Total	Categorical	Block	Total
Administration .....			\$ 287	\$ 287		\$ 542	\$ 542
Emergency Medical Services .....			344	344		754	754
Health Education/Risk Reduction .....	\$ 256	\$ 844		844		526	526
Health Incentive Grant — State Laboratory ..	100						
Health Incentive Grant — Tuberculosis .....	862		787	787		848	848
Hypertension Control .....	1,290	474	580	1,054		719	719
Rape Crisis Centers .....			118	118		157	157
Rodent Control .....			757	757		1,878	1,878
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,508</b>	<b>\$ 1,318</b>	<b>\$ 2,873</b>	<b>\$ 4,191</b>		<b>\$ 5,424</b>	<b>\$ 5,424</b>

## PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

The Primary Care Block grant only provides planning monies in 1981-82. These monies will be used to study the feasibility of assuming the administration of the block grant beginning October 1, 1982. This block grant will consolidate community health center and primary care research and administration funding. If a State does not apply for the block grant, the Department of Health and Human Services will continue to administer the funding of the health care centers in that State. No funding is shown for the 1982-83 block grant at this time.

Appropriation/Program	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual		1981-82 Estimate		1982-83 Recommended		
	Categorical	Categorical	Block	Total	Categorical	Block	Total
Primary Care .....			\$ 150	\$ 150			

## 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 one 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 1982-83.

Appropriation/Program	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual		1981-82 Estimate		1982-83 Recommended		
	Categorical	Categorical	Block	Total	Categorical	Block	Total
Community Mental Health Centers							
Administration .....			\$ 714	\$ 714		\$ 714	\$ 714
Alcohol and Drug Abuse — Administration ..						1,471	1,471
Mental Health — Community Mental Health Centers .....			9,491	9,491		12,655	12,655
Alcohol and Drug Abuse — Preventive Services .....			200	200			
Alcohol and Drug Abuse — Direct Grants and Contracts .....			2,017	2,017		2,409	2,409
NIAAA — Alcohol Formula Grant for Various Programs .....	\$ 729	\$ 1,186		1,186			
Public Inebriate Grant .....	159	153		153			
NIAAA — Alcohol Formula Grant .....	2,417	2,019		2,019		1,805	1,805
NIDA — State Prevention Coordinator .....	202	288		288			
NIDA — Statewide Treatment Service to Drug Abusers .....	47	543		543			
NIDA — Drug Formula Grant for Various Programs .....	729	789		789			
NIDA — Statewide Treatment Services to Drug Abusers .....	7,227	7,316		7,316		5,488	5,488
NIDA — Drug Formula Grant .....	1,285	920		920		919	919
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$12,795</b>	<b>\$13,214</b>	<b>\$12,422</b>	<b>\$25,636</b>		<b>\$25,461</b>	<b>\$25,461</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.

The block grant replaces without substantial change the previous categorical program of low income energy assistance.

The block grant appropriated for 1981-82, was based on the National funding levels contained in the current continuing resolution. Grant awards from the Department of Health and Human Services in January 1982 have set the Commonwealth's share at \$95.2 million. Because of the uncertainty of the final allocation, administrative costs funded from the 1981-82 block grant amount have been at 10 percent of the lower amount.

During the State's 1981-82 fiscal year up to 15 percent, or \$14.2 million of the estimated Federal allocation to Pennsylvania, may be used for weatherization. The Department of Public Welfare plans to use up to \$10.0 million in 1981-82 based on the current State plan, and \$8.0 million in 1982-83.

Appropriation/Program	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimate			1982-83 Recommended		
	Categorical	Categorical	Block	Total	Categorical	Block	Total
Administration .....	\$10,527	\$ 5,000	\$ 9,500	\$14,500	.....	\$14,500	\$14,500
Emergency Energy Services .....	113,298	.....	99,500	99,500	.....	78,000	78,000
Weatherization Services .....	.....	.....	10,000	10,000	.....	8,000	8,000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$123,825</b>	<b>\$ 5,000</b>	<b>\$119,000</b>	<b>\$124,000</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$100,500</b>	<b>\$100,500</b>

## 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)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimate			1982-83 Recommended		
	Categorical	Categorical	Block	Total	Categorical	Block	Total
<b>Administration:</b>							
General Government .....	\$ 4,422	.....	\$ 5,921	\$ 5,921	.....	\$ 6,021	\$ 6,021
Information Systems .....	.....	.....	167	167	.....	157	157
Program Accountability .....	120	.....	67	67	.....	63	63
Department of Aging .....	962	.....	857	857	.....	955	955
Human Resources Committee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	270
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 5,504</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 7,012</u>	<u>\$ 7,012</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 7,466</u>	<u>\$ 7,466</u>
<b>Services:</b>							
County Administration .....	\$ 27,305	.....	\$ 23,329	\$ 23,329	.....	\$ 15,033	\$ 15,033
Visually Handicapped .....	2,386	.....	2,386	2,386	.....	2,328	2,328
Youth Development .....	2,149	.....	2,073	2,073	.....	1,982	1,982
Community Mental Health .....	9,119	.....	8,125	8,125	.....	7,577	7,577
Community Mental Retardation .....	9,095	.....	8,170	8,170	.....	7,620	7,620
County Child Welfare .....	15,033	.....	11,666	11,666	.....	11,683	11,683
Day Care .....	51,137	.....	46,922	46,922	.....	42,419	42,419
Social Services .....	9,535	.....	8,028	8,028	.....	2,874	2,874
Legal Services .....	7,637	.....	6,873	6,873	.....	6,462	6,462
Family Planning .....	4,738	.....	4,597	4,597	.....	4,597	4,597
Adult Services .....	.....	.....	2,078	2,078	.....	.....	.....
Aging Programs .....	18,037	.....	14,852	14,852	.....	13,710	13,710
Subtotal .....	<u>\$156,171</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$139,099</u>	<u>\$139,099</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$116,285</u>	<u>\$116,285</u>
<b>Adult Social Services:</b>							
Adult Social Services Block Grant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 6,465	\$ 6,465
TOTAL .....	<u>\$161,675</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$146,111</u>	<u>\$146,111</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$130,216</u>	<u>\$130,216</u>

## 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	
Budget	
Governor's Office .....	\$ 650
Executive Offices .....	179
Department of Aging .....	153
Department of Agriculture .....	205
Banking Department .....	17
State Civil Service Commission .....	44
Department of Commerce .....	212
Department of Community Affairs .....	196
Department of Corrections .....	130
Crime Commission .....	45
Department of Education .....	558
Emergency Management Agency .....	58
Department of Environmental Resources .....	216
Fish Commission .....	29
Game Commission .....	39
Department of General Services .....	41
Department of Health .....	187
Historical and Museum Commission .....	39
Insurance Department .....	50
Department of Labor and Industry .....	138
Liquor Control Board .....	118
Department of Military Affairs .....	106
Public Utility Commission .....	152
Department of Public Welfare .....	369
Department of Revenue .....	126
Securities Commission .....	8
Department of State .....	70
State Police .....	85
Department of Transportation .....	998
TOTAL .....	\$5,218

The Commonwealth also spends funds in these areas:

- Lottery sales promotion — \$7.6 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 475,000 elderly citizens during 1982-83. These expenditures are expected to generate \$280 million in lottery sales during 1982-83 the net proceeds of which are used exclusively for programs for the elderly.
- Economic development — A total of \$3,150,000 is recommended from the General Fund to promote tourist and business development. This has contributed to the 14.3 percent increase to \$6.4 billion in 1980 travel revenues in Pennsylvania and supports the State's aggressive effort to preserve and create jobs.
- State college student and faculty recruitment — \$1.4 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



# Commonwealth Program Budget

This section summarizes the 1982-83 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 improvement 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
	Actual	Available	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
<b>DIRECTION AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 294,288	\$ 299,475	\$ 318,766	\$ 342,479	\$ 373,519	\$ 404,468	\$ 430,135
Special Funds .....	62,701	83,024	111,587	114,436	117,450	120,649	124,040
Federal Funds .....	2,099	2,662	2,179	1,370	1,452	1,540	1,633
Other Funds .....	53,287	56,545	61,721	64,499	68,528	72,786	77,370
Total—Operating .....	<u>\$ 412,375</u>	<u>\$ 441,706</u>	<u>\$ 494,253</u>	<u>\$ 522,784</u>	<u>\$ 560,949</u>	<u>\$ 599,443</u>	<u>\$ 633,178</u>
<b>PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 322,824	\$ 364,228	\$ 394,097	\$ 425,556	\$ 460,262	\$ 498,799	\$ 543,084
Special Funds .....	191,484	202,686	214,005	224,458	233,505	242,975	253,443
Federal Funds .....	48,132	59,923	53,941	56,080	59,227	62,574	66,161
Other Funds .....	254,970	248,539	268,494	283,623	290,087	297,992	317,697
Total—Operating .....	<u>\$ 817,410</u>	<u>\$ 875,376</u>	<u>\$ 930,537</u>	<u>\$ 989,717</u>	<u>\$ 1,043,081</u>	<u>\$ 1,102,340</u>	<u>\$ 1,180,385</u>
<b>HEALTH—PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 1,278,477	\$ 1,386,086	\$ 1,473,143	\$ 1,587,194	\$ 1,704,212	\$ 1,823,816	\$ 1,954,217
Special Funds .....	14,000						
Federal Funds .....	878,073	985,673	996,899	1,056,528	1,130,665	1,207,245	1,290,639
Other Funds .....	56,656	62,090	71,809	76,587	81,606	88,134	93,859
Total—Operating .....	<u>\$ 2,227,206</u>	<u>\$ 2,433,849</u>	<u>\$ 2,541,851</u>	<u>\$ 2,720,309</u>	<u>\$ 2,916,483</u>	<u>\$ 3,119,195</u>	<u>\$ 3,338,715</u>
<b>INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 3,276,060	\$ 3,430,153	\$ 3,628,237	\$ 3,830,492	\$ 4,054,245	\$ 4,482,062	\$ 4,767,691
Special Funds .....	45,800						
Federal Funds .....	28,803	31,484	44,668	44,357	44,357	44,357	44,357
Other Funds .....	504,572	510,407	493,162	497,090	499,705	502,703	506,086
Total—Operating .....	<u>\$ 3,855,235</u>	<u>\$ 3,972,044</u>	<u>\$ 4,166,067</u>	<u>\$ 4,371,939</u>	<u>\$ 4,598,307</u>	<u>\$ 5,029,122</u>	<u>\$ 5,318,134</u>
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 446,316	\$ 482,621	\$ 490,431	\$ 520,053	\$ 570,967	\$ 603,729	\$ 638,056
Special Funds .....	163,219	216,896	224,316	228,189	213,472	216,859	221,451
Federal Funds .....	386,800	433,569	413,022	426,930	440,444	454,910	470,083
Other Funds .....	16,630	13,410	11,389	12,064	12,775	13,530	14,330
Total—Operating .....	<u>\$ 1,012,965</u>	<u>\$ 1,146,496</u>	<u>\$ 1,139,158</u>	<u>\$ 1,187,236</u>	<u>\$ 1,237,658</u>	<u>\$ 1,289,028</u>	<u>\$ 1,343,920</u>

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INCOME MAINTENANCE</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 981,143	\$ 1,011,930	\$ 1,006,029	\$ 980,575	\$ 991,099	\$ 988,795	\$ 979,646
Special Funds .....	4,337	4,507	4,321	4,223	4,058	3,962	3,939
Federal Funds .....	726,049	821,483	812,823	838,054	847,953	849,117	846,666
Other Funds .....	43,618	43,342	54,955	57,819	61,301	65,186	69,576
Total—Operating .....	<u>\$ 1,755,147</u>	<u>\$ 1,881,262</u>	<u>\$ 1,878,128</u>	<u>\$ 1,880,671</u>	<u>\$ 1,904,411</u>	<u>\$ 1,907,060</u>	<u>\$ 1,899,827</u>
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 122,452	\$ 152,432	\$ 166,823	\$ 182,646	\$ 199,692	\$ 218,274	\$ 238,715
Special Funds .....	792,493	1,008,716	998,009	1,013,500	1,024,310	1,037,402	1,039,268
Federal Funds .....	354,541	476,356	466,668	475,037	499,813	529,596	561,184
Other Funds .....	93,742	95,029	93,930	96,549	100,031	103,654	106,302
Total—Operating .....	<u>\$ 1,363,228</u>	<u>\$ 1,732,533</u>	<u>\$ 1,725,430</u>	<u>\$ 1,767,732</u>	<u>\$ 1,823,846</u>	<u>\$ 1,888,926</u>	<u>\$ 1,945,469</u>
<b>RECREATION AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 80,269	\$ 84,941	\$ 90,509	\$ 95,991	\$ 99,498	\$ 104,259	\$ 107,624
Special Funds .....	38,715	44,006	47,627	51,765	57,246	61,305	66,494
Federal Funds .....	12,912	15,266	10,585	9,380	6,431	6,681	6,931
Other Funds .....	6,414	11,340	11,836	11,439	11,560	12,020	12,504
Total—Operating .....	<u>\$ 138,310</u>	<u>\$ 155,553</u>	<u>\$ 160,557</u>	<u>\$ 168,575</u>	<u>\$ 174,735</u>	<u>\$ 184,265</u>	<u>\$ 193,553</u>
<b>COMMONWEALTH TOTALS</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 6,801,829	\$ 7,211,866	\$ 7,568,035	\$ 7,964,986	\$ 8,453,494	\$ 9,124,202	\$ 9,659,168
Special Funds .....	1,312,749	1,559,835	1,599,865	1,636,571	1,650,041	1,683,152	1,708,635
Federal Funds .....	2,437,409	2,826,416	2,800,785	2,907,736	3,030,342	3,156,020	3,287,654
Other Funds .....	1,029,889	1,040,702	1,067,296	1,099,670	1,125,593	1,156,005	1,197,724
Total—Operating .....	<u>\$11,581,876</u>	<u>\$12,638,819</u>	<u>\$13,035,981</u>	<u>\$13,608,963</u>	<u>\$14,259,470</u>	<u>\$15,119,379</u>	<u>\$15,853,181</u>

## DIRECTION AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
General Fund .....	\$ 294,288	\$ 299,475	\$ 318,766	\$ 342,479	\$ 373,519	\$ 404,468	\$ 430,135
Special Funds .....	62,701	83,024	111,587	114,436	117,450	120,649	124,040
Federal Funds .....	2,099	2,662	2,179	1,370	1,452	1,540	1,633
Other Funds .....	53,287	56,545	61,721	64,499	68,528	72,786	77,370
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 412,375</b>	<b>\$ 441,706</b>	<b>\$ 494,253</b>	<b>\$ 522,784</b>	<b>\$ 560,949</b>	<b>\$ 599,443</b>	<b>\$ 633,178</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.

Additional improvement in the personnel management system will be accomplished by the Office of Budget and Administration during 1982-83. Based on the experience in the 1980-81 labor negotiations, some outside expertise will improve the negotiating process. However, there will continue to be a heavy reliance on resources and employees within the Office of Budget and Administration during this round of negotiations.

The Office of Budget and Administration also plans to coordinate the Data Communications Network. This communications network will integrate computer and data communications throughout the Commonwealth into a single network. This will allow the Commonwealth to reduce miles of telephone lines, reduce department computer capacity needs, reduce the number of redundant terminals and promote resource sharing among departments. The network will provide improved and expanded data communications while reducing costs. This project dealing primarily with computer hardware, is in conjunction with the Integrated Central System (ICS) project which is developing improved computer software.

The funds recommended for the ICS represent Phase II of the five year plan initiated this year. Many short range applications have already been completed during the initial phase. In 1982-83, ICS will continue the development of computer software to further improve the Commonwealth's various computerized accounting, budgeting and personnel systems. Special emphasis will be placed on the accounting system including changes associated with reporting according to general accepted accounting practices (GAAP).

A significant component of the State's personnel management system is provided by the Civil Service Commission. The Commission is attempting to bring the Commonwealth into full compliance with all Federal and State laws and regulations concerning employee selection procedures. Program goals for 1982-83 continue to include the identification and elimination of adverse impact and the

development of more valid examinations. Significant reform of the current system is being undertaken. The Senior Management Service will increase the Commonwealth's ability to select the most competent senior managers and will 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 26 weeks in the Office of Budget and Administration, 12 weeks rotating among six State agencies and 14 weeks in a specific position assignment in one agency. During 1981-82, 22 candidates were accepted from over 60 applicants. The next program will begin in the summer of 1982.

Management of the Commonwealth's entire revenue system falls in this program area. Activities include the collection of taxes, management and investment of Commonwealth monies, and the audit of expenditures totaling several billions of dollars each year.

The 1982-83 budget provides \$305,000 to continue to strengthen the tax audit and investigation program. Over the past two fiscal years this effort has resulted in a measurable increase in tax assessments which will increase tax collections to the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth's central purchasing function, construction activities and required maintenance services for Commonwealth owned land and buildings also are provided within this program.

Funds are included in the 1981-82 budget for a series of projects to begin much needed maintenance repair work on State owned office buildings and to increase their energy efficiency.

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 was strengthened in 1980-81 and has become one of the most utilized such offices in the Capital. This office provides a liaison between the Commonwealth and members of Congress and Federal officials.

## DIRECTION AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

### Contributions by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 81,882	\$ 67,770	\$ 73,923	\$ 80,054	\$ 85,589	\$ 91,011	\$ 97,497
<b>Fiscal Management</b> . . . . .	\$171,258	\$199,126	\$228,474	\$240,780	\$262,113	\$283,233	\$297,746
Revenue Collection and Administration . . . . .	90,285	106,151	136,663	141,891	147,417	153,301	159,562
Disbursement . . . . .	66,477	76,601	74,214	80,236	94,924	108,974	115,969
Auditing . . . . .	14,496	16,374	17,597	18,653	19,772	20,958	22,215
<b>Commodity Management</b> . . . . .	\$ 4,516	\$ 4,337	\$ 4,647	\$ 4,925	\$ 5,220	\$ 5,534	\$ 5,865
Procurement, Storage and Distribution of Commodities . . . . .	4,516	4,337	4,647	4,925	5,220	5,534	5,865
<b>Physical Facilities Management</b> . . . . .	\$ 41,877	\$ 46,435	\$ 51,919	\$ 55,700	\$ 58,348	\$ 61,166	\$ 64,175
Provision and Operation of Facilities . . . . .	41,877	46,435	51,919	55,700	58,348	61,166	64,175
<b>Management of Commonwealth Liability</b> . . . . .	\$ 4,870	\$ 9,355	\$ 11,446	\$ 11,873	\$ 12,302	\$ 12,732	\$ 13,165
Risk Management and Tort Claims . . . . .	4,870	9,355	11,446	11,873	12,302	12,732	13,165
<b>Legislative Processes</b> . . . . .	\$ 52,586	\$ 55,476	\$ 59,944	\$ 63,583	\$ 67,397	\$ 71,441	\$ 75,727
Legislature . . . . .	52,586	55,476	59,944	63,583	67,397	71,441	75,727
<b>Program Total</b> . . . . .	<u>\$356,989</u>	<u>\$382,499</u>	<u>\$430,353</u>	<u>\$456,915</u>	<u>\$490,969</u>	<u>\$525,117</u>	<u>\$554,175</u>

## PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
General Fund .....	\$ 322,824	\$ 364,228	\$ 394,097	\$ 425,556	\$ 460,262	\$ 498,799	\$ 543,084
Special Funds.....	191,484	202,686	214,005	224,458	233,505	242,975	253,443
Federal Funds.....	48,132	59,923	53,941	56,080	59,227	62,574	66,161
Other Funds .....	254,970	248,539	268,494	283,623	290,087	297,992	317,697
Total .....	<u>\$ 817,410</u>	<u>\$ 875,376</u>	<u>\$ 930,537</u>	<u>\$ 989,717</u>	<u>\$ 1,043,081</u>	<u>\$ 1,102,340</u>	<u>\$ 1,180,385</u>

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.

In the area of criminal prosecution, this budget continues the past efforts and initiatives. The Attorney General has reorganized his efforts to give sharper focus to the criminal prosecution section. With funds provided in the 1981-82 budget, three new prosecution sections were created. These efforts are being continued in this budget.

It is estimated that in the current fiscal year the prison population will increase by 12.1 percent. To deal with that increase, and the expected increases from mandatory sentencing, a capital budget was passed which will add approximately 2,380 cells to the State system. This is a long-term solution to the problem. To meet the immediate crisis, this budget proposes to lease modular units that will house an additional 500 inmates. These units will be added to the existing prisons. Since the units are to be leased, the Bureau of Correction will be able to dispose of the units once the construction has been completed and the units are no longer needed.

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

The State Police's budget continues the efforts of the past year. This includes providing funds for the continued implementation of the final year of a three year program to train 200 State Police Cadets each year. State Police will increase the Commonwealth's crime prevention efforts by initiating a program utilizing civilian personnel to actively solicit community participation. Also, funds have been provided to assume operation of the 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. One involves training crime prevention officers in new crime analysis techniques and in working with communities in developing and sharing crime prevention

strategies. Another provides orientations for local public officials in crime prevention. The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency will also be developing model crime prevention programs in several communities which will provide assistance to communities throughout the State.

Grants to the counties for juvenile probation programs will increase substantially. This increase will be used to establish intensive probation programs which will reduce unnecessary institutionalization of juvenile offenders. Also, funding will be provided to selected counties to establish post-release programs for juveniles who had been incarcerated.

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. In addition, this 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 county court District Justice Magistrate salaries and benefits.

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

The Department of Transportation's four year photo identification operator's license and staggered automobile registration programs will continue. Other steps currently being taken by the Transportation Department include the implementation of a dual vehicle sales tax title processing system and installation of a toll-free number for motorists with vehicle or license related problems. Highway safety activities within the Department also continue to receive emphasis, particularly improvements to high hazard and extremely congested highway locations.

## PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY

### Contribution by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 37,528	\$ 43,369	\$ 47,414	\$ 50,565	\$ 53,874	\$ 57,378	\$ 61,098
<b>Traffic Safety and Supervision</b> . . . . .	\$149,354	\$158,098	\$169,211	\$177,612	\$185,395	\$193,444	\$201,999
Operator Qualifications Control . . . . .	19,854	22,263	24,003	25,337	26,325	27,351	28,436
Vehicle Standards Control . . . . .	19,015	20,006	21,222	21,952	22,663	23,422	24,209
Traffic Supervision . . . . .	82,614	91,215	99,346	105,667	111,721	118,097	124,862
Highway Safety Projects . . . . .	23,016	19,777	19,924	20,028	20,154	20,125	20,115
Highway Safety Education . . . . .	4,855	4,837	4,716	4,628	4,532	4,449	4,377
<b>Control and Reduction of Crime</b> . . . . .	\$157,569	\$178,533	\$199,868	\$221,666	\$245,928	\$273,150	\$303,802
Juvenile Crime Prevention . . . . .	2,551	2,785	3,521	3,745	3,969	4,207	4,460
Criminal Law Enforcement . . . . .	46,676	52,350	55,866	59,248	62,821	66,607	70,626
Reintegration of Offenders . . . . .	108,342	123,398	140,481	158,673	179,138	202,336	228,716
<b>Adjudication of Defendents</b> . . . . .	\$ 73,863	\$ 84,834	\$ 88,672	\$ 92,403	\$ 96,356	\$100,547	\$104,991
State Judicial System . . . . .	73,863	84,834	88,672	92,403	96,356	100,547	104,991
<b>Maintenance of Public Order</b> . . . . .	\$ 11,348	\$ 10,398	\$ 11,290	\$ 12,023	\$ 12,742	\$ 13,500	\$ 14,326
Prevention and Control of Civil Disorders . . . . .	894	1,051	1,185	1,356	1,481	1,608	1,766
Emergency Disaster Assistance . . . . .	10,454	9,347	10,105	10,667	11,261	11,892	12,560
<b>Consumer Protection</b> . . . . .	\$ 47,424	\$ 53,132	\$ 53,612	\$ 56,128	\$ 57,792	\$ 59,619	\$ 61,984
Regulation of Consumer Products and Promotion of Fair Business Practices . . . . .	8,537	10,887	11,923	12,654	13,420	14,230	15,095
Regulation of Financial Institutions . . . . .	5,898	6,245	6,932	7,478	8,076	8,803	9,595
Regulation of Securities Industry . . . . .	1,222	1,357	1,602	1,698	1,800	1,908	2,022
Regulation of Insurance Industry . . . . .	6,021	6,414	6,985	7,410	7,858	8,333	8,837
Regulation of Horse Racing . . . . .	24,251	26,676	24,514	25,133	24,778	24,373	24,345
Regulation of Milk Industry . . . . .	1,495	1,553	1,656	1,755	1,860	1,972	2,090

**PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY**

**Contributions by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

**(Continued)**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>Protection from Natural Hazards and Disasters</b> .....	\$ 22,999	\$ 24,218	\$ 23,743	\$ 24,542	\$ 25,731	\$ 27,261	\$ 30,463
Flood Control .....	2,160	2,146	2,418	2,746	2,967	3,189	3,469
Management of Forest Resources .....	14,971	16,193	15,039	15,161	15,759	16,675	19,182
Animal Health .....	5,868	5,879	6,286	6,635	7,005	7,397	7,812
<b>Community Housing Hygiene and Safety</b> .....	\$ 8,477	\$ 8,337	\$ 8,443	\$ 8,902	\$ 9,424	\$ 9,990	\$ 10,589
Accident Prevention .....	6,647	7,306	7,276	7,713	8,176	8,667	9,187
Fire Prevention .....	1,830	1,031	1,167	1,189	1,248	1,323	1,402
<b>Electoral Process</b> .....	\$ 1,348	\$ 1,530	\$ 1,080	\$ 1,118	\$ 1,166	\$ 1,204	\$ 1,253
Maintenance of Electoral Process .....	1,348	1,530	1,080	1,118	1,166	1,204	1,253
<b>Prevention and Elimination of Discriminatory Practices</b> .....	\$ 4,398	\$ 4,465	\$ 4,769	\$ 5,055	\$ 5,359	\$ 5,681	\$ 6,022
Reduction of Discriminatory Practices .....	4,398	4,465	4,769	5,055	5,359	5,681	6,022
<b>Program Total</b> .....	<u>\$514,308</u>	<u>\$566,914</u>	<u>\$608,102</u>	<u>\$650,014</u>	<u>\$693,767</u>	<u>\$741,774</u>	<u>\$796,527</u>

## HEALTH-PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
General Fund .....	\$ 1,278,477	\$ 1,386,086	\$ 1,473,143	\$ 1,587,194	\$ 1,704,212	\$ 1,823,816	\$ 1,954,217
Special Funds .....	14,000						
Federal Funds .....	878,073	985,673	996,899	1,056,528	1,130,665	1,207,245	1,290,639
Other Funds .....	56,656	62,090	71,809	76,587	81,606	88,134	93,859
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,227,206</b>	<b>\$ 2,433,849</b>	<b>\$ 2,541,851</b>	<b>\$ 2,720,309</b>	<b>\$ 2,916,483</b>	<b>\$ 3,119,195</b>	<b>\$ 3,338,715</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 also 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 the Commonwealth will lose \$22.4 million in the State's 1981-82 fiscal year and \$38.9 million in Federal funds in 1982-83 due to this Federal reduction.

A number of steps have been and will be taken to deal with this funding reduction 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, actions to ensure that each dollar spent is for necessary and appropriate services are being implemented. Examples of the latter include establishing Concurrent Utilization Review (CUR) of inpatient hospital length of stay, redefining standards for inpatient psychiatric hospitals to an acute, short term basis rather than a chronic, long-term basis, and the phased-in redefinition of skilled nursing home care as required by the Federal government. Increases in inpatient hospital interim rates and final audited costs will be limited to eight percent over the amounts established at the end of fiscal 1981-82.

Periodic Interim Payments to nursing homes and hospitals are to be eliminated in 1982-83, and nursing home ceilings will be calculated using medians rather than weighted averages. Moreover, an interdepartmental Program Revision has been recommended to begin development and implementation of a system dealing with long-term care. 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. The recommended budget includes \$3.2 million to the Departments of Public Welfare and Aging for this Program Revision. Finally, \$2.0 million in State funds have been recommended to increase outpatient medical, surgical and diagnostic fees.

Even with these changes, Medical Assistance will require \$790.9 million in State funds during the 1982-83 fiscal year. This is a \$36.4 million increase over the amount available in the 1981-82 fiscal year.

The Administration continues to place a high priority on the continued implementation of the Medical Assistance Management Information System (MAMIS). MAMIS is an integrated computer processing system developed with the overall objectives of 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 will reduce error rates and better control fraud and abuse. During 1981-82 this system received Federal certification, thus qualifying for an increase from fifty percent to seventy-five percent in Federal funding for operating expenses.

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 1982-83 includes approximately \$379.7 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 is now assuming 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. Although this funding will not directly result in increased community services, improved coordination within the Commonwealth should provide the flexibility to target high priority services.

In a continued effort to plan for and provide health care services which are cost effective, the 1982-83 budget proposes several initiatives. Amending legislation to the Vital Statistics Law continues to be supported to streamline the registration system and increase revenues. Specialized health care for persons with sickle cell anemia, Cooley's Disease, venereal disease, renal disease, hemophilia, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, tuberculosis, and other debilitating conditions will be supported through a recommended \$9.5 million Disease Treatment Services appropriation. The functions and activities that have been associated with the treatment and rehabilitation of handicapped and developmentally disabled children and youth at the Elizabethtown Hospital for Children and Youth will be transferred to the Pennsylvania State University, Milton S. Hershey Medical Center in July 1982.

The Federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 also provides for the funding consolidation of major health care services and programs into four block grants: Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services; Maternal and Child Health Services; Health Prevention and Services; and Primary Care. These block grant funds, which became available October 1, 1981, 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 will now assume responsibility for the administration and allocation of all health block grant funds.

The 1982-83 budget includes funding for continued radiation monitoring activities at Three Mile Island and continued health studies initiated in the aftermath of the Three Mile Island accident.

The discovery of potential health hazards and severe environmental pollution at the Love Canal site in New York has focused national attention on the seriousness of the problem of abandoned hazardous waste dumping sites. An intensive study has located 325 such dumping sites in the Commonwealth. This budget proposes a multi-year program to clean-up, in conjunction with a new Federal hazardous waste program, the most serious of these sites.

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 operations of the Soldiers and Sailors Home in Erie while continued renovations are taking place to upgrade the facility. Also, the veterans home at Hollidaysburg has been provided additional funding to provide services for 381 veterans in 1982-83, a substantial increase over the services currently being provided to 108 veterans. 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.

## HEALTH—PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING

### Contributions by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 21,810	\$ 25,868	\$ 29,916	\$ 31,675	\$ 33,577	\$ 35,590	\$ 37,746
<b>Physical Health Treatment</b> . . . . .	\$ 847,363	\$ 913,316	\$ 960,104	\$1,039,644	\$1,123,805	\$1,207,952	\$1,299,785
Medical Research and Health							
Information . . . . .	5,366	6,037	5,706	6,006	6,325	6,663	7,020
Medical Facilities Review . . . . .	5,259	8,185	8,253	8,870	10,339	11,133	11,998
Health Services Development . . . . .	33,898	35,473	44,126	46,760	49,551	52,510	55,644
Disease Prevention . . . . .	35,972	41,914	39,641	40,400	41,313	42,410	43,660
Detection and Diagnosis . . . . .	14,995	14,332	15,434	15,707	16,021	16,389	16,798
Outpatient Treatment . . . . .	159,982	172,689	192,462	200,538	208,608	216,713	225,669
Inpatient Treatment . . . . .	352,847	367,436	386,001	426,908	469,751	514,175	563,162
Life Maintenance . . . . .	217,594	245,542	246,339	272,290	299,273	325,309	352,713
Control and Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Abuse . . . . .	21,450	21,708	22,142	22,165	22,624	22,650	23,121
<b>Mental Health</b> . . . . .	\$ 366,245	\$ 387,598	\$ 417,241	\$ 447,006	\$ 476,121	\$ 506,803	\$ 540,324
Mental Health Systems Support . . . . .	16,563	20,032	20,837	22,087	23,412	24,818	26,306
Community Services . . . . .	9,700	10,569	11,317	11,996	12,716	13,479	14,288
Acute Mental Health Services . . . . .	46,422	49,824	53,347	56,548	59,941	63,537	67,349
Rehabilitative Services . . . . .	13,165	15,099	16,422	17,407	18,451	19,558	20,731
Inpatient Services (State Mental Hospitals) . . . . .	280,395	292,074	315,318	338,968	361,601	385,411	411,650
<b>Protection from Health Hazards</b> . . . . .	\$ 57,059	\$ 59,304	\$ 65,882	\$ 68,869	\$ 70,709	\$ 73,471	\$ 76,362
Air Pollution Control . . . . .	3,946	4,122	4,394	4,676	4,858	5,053	5,261
Water Quality Management . . . . .	38,600	39,641	42,847	44,054	44,653	46,098	47,592
Community Environmental Management . . . . .	8,345	9,576	11,898	12,992	13,622	14,289	14,996
Radiological Health . . . . .	1,006	903	988	1,047	1,110	1,177	1,248
Environmental Support Services . . . . .	5,162	5,062	5,755	6,100	6,466	6,854	7,265
<b>Program Total</b> . . . . .	<u>\$1,292,477</u>	<u>\$1,386,086</u>	<u>\$1,473,143</u>	<u>\$1,587,194</u>	<u>\$1,704,212</u>	<u>\$1,823,816</u>	<u>\$1,954,217</u>

## INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
General Fund .....	\$ 3,276,060	\$ 3,430,153	\$ 3,628,237	\$ 3,830,492	\$ 4,054,245	\$ 4,482,062	\$ 4,767,691
Special Funds .....	45,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Funds .....	28,803	31,484	44,668	44,357	44,357	44,357	44,357
Other Funds .....	504,572	510,407	493,162	497,090	499,705	502,703	506,086
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,855,235</b>	<b>\$ 3,972,044</b>	<b>\$ 4,166,067</b>	<b>\$ 4,371,939</b>	<b>\$ 4,598,307</b>	<b>\$ 5,029,122</b>	<b>\$ 5,318,134</b>

Basic education faces a continuing decline in the number of school-age children; the total school population is expected to be about nine percent less in the 1986-87 school year than at present. The public school sector can anticipate a ten percent decrease in enrollments and the non-public school sector a four percent enrollment decline. By 1986-87 non-public school enrollments will be approximately 368,000, but will be a larger share of total 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 1986-87 public school current expenditures are projected to increase by approximately 27 percent. In conjunction with declining enrollments this will result in a 65.8 percent increase in current expenditures per weighted average daily membership (WADM).

Planning for the future must include 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 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 67.3 in 1980-81. Such increases need to be carefully considered.

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. This 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.

It is projected that budget and future year increases in expenditures per WADM will exceed 10 percent annually.

This could generate additional pressure on local property taxes. Greater flexibility is required at the local level to insure that property taxes do not become too burdensome particularly on those with fixed incomes. In future years as State revenues become available priority must be given to increasing educational subsidies.

In order to mitigate those problems in 1982-83, the budget includes a block grant program revision which will provide funds to each school district in the Commonwealth for their increased costs in fiscal 1982-83 for twelve subsidies including basic education, special education, vocational education, and pupil transportation; these funds are available to be used as local priorities dictate. This dramatic departure from traditional forms of State support will reduce categorization of funds and give districts more flexibility in their decisions on expenditure patterns. A detailed discussion of the mechanics of the program revision can be found in the Department of Education section of the budget document.

A recent study by a New York State taxpayer research organization ranked the 50 states according to per pupil expenditures and the percent of 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, is not comparable to the other 49 states. Of the remainder, Pennsylvania ranks third in per pupil expenditures at 1.8 percent less than New York, 1.5 percent less than Massachusetts, 115.9 percent higher than Georgia, the lowest ranked state, and 19.7 percent higher than the national average. Only one state in the northeast, Maine, exceeds our share of those costs.

Results are now available from the Department of Education's study of handicapped pupils' performance. The information appears to permit some optimism about the effectiveness of special education; the study is discussed in the Special Education Category analysis and the appropriate subcategory analyses.

The entire special education program is experiencing court mandates to expand programs, especially as a result of the *Armstrong vs. Kline* decision which requires year around schooling to certain students. Unfortunately there has not been a corresponding increase in Federal funds to

meet these requirements. This particular case is under appeal, but there is the potential for major financial obligations to be placed upon the Commonwealth's school districts.

Vocational education is moving toward 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's job market.

In addition to the regular vocational 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 vocational curriculum; and the development competency-based vocational curricula.

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 enrollments in the next several years. This trend is attributed to decline in the number of high school graduates as well as a decline in the percentage of high school graduates going on to college or university.

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

Significant increases in State funds are provided to assist institutions and students cope with some of the increased costs facing them in the coming year. Direct aid to State supported institutions of post secondary education is proposed to increase to \$658,718,000 or approximately a 6.0 percent increase. Of particular significance in the direct support to institutions is the 6 percent increase in funds to the Community Colleges. This increased level of funding represents changes in the legislated reimbursement formula for the colleges enacted in 1980. Also of note is the approximate 6.0 increase in State funds for the State-owned colleges and university and the State-related universities which represents in this difficult year, a con-

tinuing strong commitment to the educational mission of these institutions, and a recognition of the role of these institutions in the Commonwealth system of higher education.

Support for students in higher education has been increased through the student-aid grant program, the higher education for disadvantaged program and institutional assistance grants. Overall direct financial aid to students also increases by 9.0 percent.

The 1982-83 Budget also includes two health related initiatives in higher education which have been included in this budget as a Program Revision entitled Health Services Education. For the first time in ten years the support of both State-related and State-aided medical schools has been increased. The 6 percent increase in program support recognizes the need for greater Commonwealth support in order to maintain quality, reasonably priced medical education. Also, funds have been provided within the State-owned college appropriation to support nursing education initiatives in the State owned colleges. The funds represent an effort by the Commonwealth to deal with the problem of a shortage of nurses in Pennsylvania hospitals.

This significant increase in student aid is essential in order to assist students in coping with the rising cost of higher education and in dealing to some degree, with the loss of Federal student aid funds which some students will face.

These increases in 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)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 8,628	\$ 8,741	\$ 9,429	\$ 9,890	\$ 10,482	\$ 11,109	\$ 11,776
<b>General Instruction</b> . . . . .	\$1,299,928	\$1,319,155	\$1,400,393	\$1,478,979	\$1,564,266	\$1,758,733	\$1,873,130
General Preschool Education . . . . .	77,548	83,934	98,164	108,213	125,241	153,264	172,021
General Elementary and Secondary Education . . . . .	1,222,380	1,235,221	1,302,229	1,370,766	1,439,025	1,605,469	1,701,109
<b>Special Education</b> . . . . .	\$ 528,915	\$ 570,022	\$ 619,922	\$ 634,588	\$ 665,392	\$ 731,208	\$ 770,511
Mentally Handicapped Education . . . . .	183,508	197,297	215,585	215,194	222,421	239,994	249,510
Physically Handicapped Education . . . . .	257,042	276,918	300,369	310,668	327,879	362,126	383,090
Gifted and Talented Education . . . . .	88,365	95,807	103,968	108,726	115,092	129,088	137,911
<b>Compensatory Programs</b> . . . . .	\$ 314,347	\$ 313,958	\$ 315,958	\$ 331,420	\$ 352,499	\$ 400,918	\$ 430,576
Compensatory Preschool Education . . . . .	18,743	17,027	17,883	18,921	19,996	22,472	23,897
Compensatory Elementary and Secondary Education . . . . .	295,604	296,931	298,075	312,499	332,503	378,446	406,679
<b>Vocational Education</b> . . . . .	\$ 409,735	\$ 427,749	\$ 435,578	\$ 462,945	\$ 486,373	\$ 538,951	\$ 567,241
Vocational Secondary Education . . . . .	382,517	398,534	403,705	429,174	450,593	501,040	527,071
Postsecondary Vocational Education . . . . .	24,730	26,642	29,125	30,865	32,705	34,657	36,727
Community Education . . . . .	2,488	2,573	2,748	2,906	3,075	3,254	3,443
<b>Higher Education</b> . . . . .	\$ 760,307	\$ 790,528	\$ 846,957	\$ 912,670	\$ 975,233	\$1,041,143	\$1,114,457
Agriculture and Natural Resources . . . . .	4,139	4,317	4,531	4,640	4,736	4,831	4,931
Arts, Humanities and Letters . . . . .	31,998	33,402	35,584	37,276	38,949	40,713	42,575
Business Management, Commerce and Data Processing . . . . .	42,381	44,455	47,754	51,434	55,359	59,584	64,148
Education . . . . .	45,389	46,946	49,646	50,710	51,668	52,648	53,712
Engineering and Architecture . . . . .	23,453	24,572	26,287	28,707	30,983	33,390	36,090
Health Sciences, Health Professions, and Biological Sciences . . . . .	76,710	78,441	85,160	94,181	102,366	110,823	120,585
Human Services and Public Affairs . . . . .	17,992	18,652	19,702	20,832	22,010	23,252	24,571
Physical Sciences, Earth Sciences Mathematics and Military Science . . . . .	20,579	21,359	22,940	24,496	25,887	27,336	28,942
Social Sciences and Area Studies . . . . .	25,762	26,741	28,396	29,818	31,304	32,864	34,508
Interdisciplinary Studies . . . . .	21,748	22,583	26,489	31,195	34,767	38,464	43,010
Research . . . . .	9,604	9,654	10,350	11,046	11,734	12,456	13,240
Public and Community Service . . . . .	11,845	12,102	12,969	13,797	14,616	15,477	16,407
Institutional Support Services . . . . .	334,465	353,256	375,951	408,128	438,925	471,510	507,751
Professional Support Services . . . . .	1,887	2,327	2,653	2,809	2,975	3,151	3,337
Financial Assistance to Students . . . . .	92,355	91,721	98,545	103,601	108,954	114,644	120,650
<b>Program Total</b> . . . . .	<u>\$3,321,860</u>	<u>\$3,430,153</u>	<u>\$3,628,237</u>	<u>\$3,830,492</u>	<u>\$4,054,245</u>	<u>\$4,482,062</u>	<u>\$4,767,691</u>

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
General Fund .....	\$ 446,316	\$ 482,621	\$ 490,431	\$ 520,053	\$ 570,967	\$ 603,729	\$ 638,056
Special Funds .....	163,219	216,896	224,316	228,189	213,472	216,859	221,451
Federal Funds .....	386,800	433,569	413,022	426,930	440,444	454,910	470,083
Other Funds .....	16,630	13,410	11,389	12,064	12,775	13,530	14,330
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,012,965</b>	<b>\$ 1,146,496</b>	<b>\$ 1,139,158</b>	<b>\$ 1,187,236</b>	<b>\$ 1,237,658</b>	<b>\$ 1,289,028</b>	<b>\$ 1,343,920</b>

The Social Development program includes services targeted to meet the special needs of several client groups: the mentally retarded; the aged; and children in family situations who require social intervention.

The initiatives begun in 1981-82 for the mentally retarded continue to be emphasized. Clients of C. Howard Marcy State Hospital are being placed in community programs with the anticipated phase out of the facility to be completed by June 1982. The development of intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded (ICF/MR) should provide several hundred new community placements by June 1982. Overcrowding in the State Centers is expected to be alleviated by the end of the current fiscal year through the continued expansion of the Community Program. During 1982-83, a phase-down of services provided to the mentally retarded at Cresson Center will begin, in anticipation of its conversion to a correctional facility.

In order to offset a projected decline in Federal funding for the Aging Grants Program, a \$4.1 million State funds increase is proposed for this program which provides a variety of social services for the elderly through the area agencies on aging. Lottery Fund revenues are recommended as the source of financial support for the Aging Grants in 1982-83 and 1983-84 in order to assure an adequate level of funding. An additional \$4.0 million will be distributed during 1981-82 from the Lottery Fund to the area agencies on aging for the same purpose.

The budget also incorporates a major initiative in the Commonwealth's free elderly transit program. Current legislation strictly caps annual grant increases allowed in this program; this budget reflects legislation proposed to become effective during the 1981-82 fiscal year that would remove this cap and provide participating transit

agencies with full reimbursement for all senior citizens who partake of free transit services

The budget also provides \$1.0 million for the implementation of a State funded domestic violence and rape crisis statewide program. This recommendation, however, is contingent on the passage of legislation which would generate additional revenues for the purpose of funding the program.

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, are 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. While providing greater funding flexibility to the states, the Social Services block grant amount represents a reduction in Federal funds available to the Commonwealth. During the 1981-82 fiscal year, Federal social service funds have been reduced approximately \$15.6 million below the 1980-81 fiscal year funding level. The 1982-83 budget anticipates a further reduction of approximately \$15.9 million. Over a two year period, Federal funds for social services have decreased nineteen percent.

The budget also recommends the implementation of a \$7.0 million block grant to counties for adult social services. These funds will enable the counties to help low-income, dependent adults (18 to 59 years of age) achieve or maintain self-sufficiency as well as prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional placement by providing for community-based or in-home care. This block granting of funds will give the counties the opportunity to select the adult populations to be served and the services to be offered.

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

### Contributions by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 986	\$ 1,017	\$ 1,310	\$ 1,388	\$ 1,470	\$ 1,560	\$ 1,652
<b>Social Development of Individuals</b> . . . . .	\$149,356	\$158,734	\$164,608	\$174,240	\$183,929	\$193,545	\$203,658
Youth Development Services . . . . .	27,276	29,079	31,649	33,493	35,415	37,444	39,594
Family Support Services . . . . .	122,080	129,655	132,959	140,747	148,514	156,101	164,064
<b>Support of the Aged</b> . . . . .	\$176,625	\$232,498	\$226,407	\$231,379	\$237,949	\$243,380	\$249,863
Support of the Aged . . . . .	176,625	232,498	226,407	231,379	237,949	243,380	249,863
<b>Mental Retardation</b> . . . . .	\$282,568	\$307,268	\$322,422	\$341,235	\$361,091	\$382,103	\$404,334
Mental Retardation Systems							
Support . . . . .	10,342	11,577	11,644	12,343	13,083	13,868	14,700
Community Based Services . . . . .	37,370	43,120	47,555	50,408	53,432	56,638	60,036
Community Residential Services . . . . .	76,763	92,210	107,317	113,756	120,581	127,816	135,484
Private Intermediate Care Facilities—							
16 or more beds (ICF/MR) . . . . .	12,637	14,992	15,993	16,953	17,970	19,048	20,191
State Centers . . . . .	145,456	145,369	139,913	147,775	156,025	164,733	173,923
<b>Program Total</b> . . . . .	<u>\$609,535</u>	<u>\$699,517</u>	<u>\$714,747</u>	<u>\$748,242</u>	<u>\$784,439</u>	<u>\$820,588</u>	<u>\$859,507</u>

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INCOME MAINTENANCE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
General Fund .....	\$ 981,143	\$ 1,011,930	\$ 1,006,029	\$ 980,575	\$ 991,099	\$ 988,795	\$ 979,646
Special Funds .....	4,337	4,507	4,321	4,223	4,058	3,962	3,939
Federal Funds .....	726,049	821,483	812,823	838,054	847,953	849,117	846,666
Other Funds .....	43,618	43,342	54,955	57,819	61,301	65,186	69,576
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,755,147</b>	<b>\$ 1,881,262</b>	<b>\$ 1,878,128</b>	<b>\$ 1,880,671</b>	<b>\$ 1,904,411</b>	<b>\$ 1,907,060</b>	<b>\$ 1,899,827</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 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 it without assistance.

Strengthening the economy of the Commonwealth is the highest priority of this Administration. A strong economy provides a solid tax base essential to all levels of government while reducing the need for income maintenance expenditures.

The Federal Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 required a number of changes in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program which were designed to tighten eligibility and provide benefits only to the truly needy. The Commonwealth has begun to implement these changes and it is estimated that approximately 20,340 unduplicated cases, or 61,020 persons, will lose eligibility entirely and 14,000 unduplicated cases, or 43,800 persons, will receive reduced benefits. In addition, the State Legislature is considering legislation that would tighten administrative procedures, incorporate the Federal changes into the Public Welfare Code and redefine General Assistance between two categories of people: those chronically needy and those transitionally needy. It is estimated that 64,000 transitionally needy people will be affected. This legislation also provides for a grant increase of an average of five percent. Using savings generated from this Welfare Reform legislation, the Department of Public Welfare on July 1, 1982, will begin implementation of the Comprehensive Poverty Standard using an adjusted Bureau of Labor Statistics lower budget to determine benefit levels for those dependent on public assistance. \$42.1 million has been recommended for this purpose. In addition, \$1.1 million has been recommended to be transferred to the Office of Employment Security for a concentrated effort of job placement for former welfare recipients and \$25 million of savings is being reserved for tax credits to businesses creating jobs for the former welfare recipients.

The Federal Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 also 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 is also provided.

In addition, funding has been included in this budget for the 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 to 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 nine major phases and one subphase.

By July, 1982, five phases will have been completed. The remaining phases will be completed during the 1982-83 and 1983-84 fiscal years.

Current economic development programs will continue to be supported at historically high levels to develop new job opportunities. The 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 will enable PIDA to commit about \$70 million in new loans. 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 will allow 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 through the State regulatory maze and be made aware of all State and Federal assistance programs.

A new program to encourage the development of scientific and technological innovation through education and research will be initiated through the Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation 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 reflect economic slowdowns more deeply and to recover more slowly. The purpose is to encourage the creation of new and developing small businesses from where much of the future job growth will occur. This program will include funding for challenge grants for joint university/private sector efforts to establish Advanced Technology Centers in Pennsylvania higher education institution.

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 continuation of the current travel advertising effort which is accomplishing its goal of increasing tourism in Pennsylvania.

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.

This will be done through application of a hierarchy of goals into which all available resources will be channeled including the new Small Communities Block Grant. These goals will emphasize the major themes of community revitalization and enterprise development through targeting of funds to distressed communities in order to leverage local public and private resources as well as other State and Federal program dollars. This will enable the initiation

of Pennsylvania's own enterprise program that can assist Pennsylvania communities in participating in any Federal enterprise program that is enacted as well as insure that, in Pennsylvania, both urban and rural communities can participate.

One new Federal program which will be targeted in this manner is the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) which the State is administering. The thrust of the CSBG will be a range of employment and training 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.

One of the most important factors influencing the overall economic condition of the Commonwealth is energy. Energy supply, production, transportation and consumption in Pennsylvania is a large multi-faceted and interconnected system.

Over the past year, the Governor's Energy Council has evaluated all available Pennsylvania energy supply and demand forecasts and prepared the *Pennsylvania Energy Policy* which will be implemented by the Council through additional studies, regulatory interventions, support for new legislation and management of energy related financial incentives.

Energy Council programs are designed to encourage energy efficient actions by energy consumers through the use of thermal efficiency standards, listing efficiency standards, energy efficient procurement practices, promotion of ride sharing and utilization of renewable energy resources.

A State Energy Management and Development Act, currently under consideration in the Legislature, would create a statutory State Energy Office and a Pennsylvania Energy Development Authority which would provide funds for: limited scale coal development and coal conversion investments; research to increase the efficient use of Pennsylvania's indigenous resources; limited scale energy production facilities; and commercial enhancement projects.

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
	Actual	Available	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 9,975	\$ 10,952	\$ 11,826	\$ 12,527	\$ 13,278	\$ 14,075	\$ 14,919
<b>Commonwealth Economic Development</b> . . . . .	\$ 43,073	\$ 45,124	\$ 48,570	\$ 49,063	\$ 49,510	\$ 50,052	\$ 50,699
Tourism and Travel Development . . . . .	6,572	6,512	6,783	6,848	6,917	6,990	7,067
Industrial Development . . . . .	26,132	23,287	23,680	23,811	23,950	24,097	24,253
Scientific and Technological Development . . . . .	49	428	6,936	6,941	6,946	6,952	6,958
International Trade . . . . .	2,183	6,361	2,463	2,513	2,566	2,622	2,682
Agribusiness Development . . . . .	6,986	7,387	7,489	7,658	7,761	7,939	8,200
Energy Management . . . . .	1,151	1,149	1,219	1,292	1,370	1,452	1,539
<b>Economic Development of the Disadvantaged and Handicapped</b> . . . . .	\$ 853,932	\$ 885,354	\$ 864,926	\$ 834,322	\$ 840,082	\$ 832,692	\$ 818,117
Income Maintenance . . . . .	828,690	857,918	838,821	806,760	810,714	801,482	784,998
Achieving Economic Independence— Socially and Economically Disadvantaged . . . . .	11,471	13,388	11,875	12,782	14,015	15,258	16,539
Achieving Economic Independence— Physically and Mentally Handicapped . . . . .	10,184	10,393	10,505	10,996	11,506	12,038	12,595
Community Conservation and Youth Employment . . . . .	3,587	3,655	3,725	3,784	3,847	3,914	3,985
<b>Community Physical Development</b> . . . . .	\$ 27,056	\$ 19,161	\$ 24,862	\$ 25,212	\$ 25,069	\$ 24,944	\$ 24,827
Housing and Redevelopment . . . . .	27,056	19,161	24,862	25,212	25,069	24,944	24,827
<b>Improvement of Local Government Operations and Institutions</b> . . . . .	\$ 22,483	\$ 25,827	\$ 28,918	\$ 30,886	\$ 32,986	\$ 35,234	\$ 37,637
Area wide Services . . . . .	142	148	150	150	150	150	150
Municipal Administrative Support Capability . . . . .	21,334	24,543	27,648	29,567	31,615	33,808	36,152
Community Development Planning . . . . .	1,007	1,136	1,120	1,169	1,221	1,276	1,335
<b>Natural Resource Development and Management</b> . . . . .	\$ 20,942	\$ 21,984	\$ 23,114	\$ 24,520	\$ 25,803	\$ 27,168	\$ 28,617
Management of Land Resources . . . . .	7,398	7,920	8,542	9,082	9,478	9,901	10,351
Regulation of Mineral Resources . . . . .	13,544	14,064	14,572	15,438	16,325	17,267	18,266
<b>Labor-Management Relations</b> . . . . .	\$ 2,087	\$ 2,247	\$ 2,239	\$ 2,373	\$ 2,515	\$ 2,666	\$ 2,826
Industrial Relations Stability . . . . .	2,087	2,247	2,239	2,373	2,515	2,666	2,826
<b>Veterans' Compensation</b> . . . . .	\$ 5,932	\$ 5,788	\$ 5,895	\$ 5,895	\$ 5,914	\$ 5,926	\$ 5,943
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation . . . . .	5,932	5,788	5,895	5,895	5,914	5,926	5,943
<b>Program Total</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 985,480</u>	<u>\$1,016,437</u>	<u>\$1,010,350</u>	<u>\$ 984,798</u>	<u>\$ 995,157</u>	<u>\$ 992,757</u>	<u>\$ 983,585</u>

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
General Fund .....	\$ 122,452	\$ 152,432	\$ 166,823	\$ 182,646	\$ 199,692	\$ 218,274	\$ 238,715
Special Funds.....	792,493	1,008,716	998,009	1,013,500	1,024,310	1,037,402	1,039,268
Federal Funds.....	354,541	476,356	466,668	475,037	499,813	529,596	561,184
Other Funds .....	93,742	95,029	93,930	96,549	100,031	103,654	106,302
<b>Total .....</b>	<b><u>\$ 1,363,228</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,732,533</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,725,430</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,767,732</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,823,846</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,888,926</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,945,469</u></b>

Given transportation's importance in the Commonwealth's overall economic development, this Administration will continue to treat highway maintenance and improvement as a top priority.

The Department of Transportation's efforts to pursue an aggressive highway maintenance, critical missing link and limited reconstruction program through the use of current revenues have been bolstered by the passage of the oil company franchise tax in 1981. Prior to enactment of this percentage tax on the wholesale price of gasoline and diesel fuels, the Commonwealth was funding the highway program with a totally consumption-oriented tax structure. The oil franchise tax legislation has enabled Transportation to begin restoring the Commonwealth's highway system to an acceptable level.

But while the incorporation of a price and inflation related tax to the Motor License Fund's revenue structure was a prime necessity in stabilizing the highway program, the general sluggishness of the economy has constrained the Fund's anticipated revenue growth. As a result, both the aggressive maintenance program and the pay-as-you-go improvement program will have to move forward at essentially constant dollar levels in 1982-83; continued gains in program efficiency, however, will keep the highway program at current output levels. To assist in maintaining total revenues the Department is aggressively pursuing bilateral commercial motor vehicle registration reciprocity agreements with other states. These agreements apportion truck registration fees among different states based on travel within those states rather than by location registered; a corridor state such as Pennsylvania should benefit markedly from such registration apportionment.

The Federal government's decision to immediately curtail and eventually eliminate all support for urban mass transit operating subsidies has forced the Commonwealth to reassess its role in this program. The State would now under the existing "predictable funding" formula be required to provide a \$45 million increase in 1982-83 and a projected annual total of \$350 million by the mid 1980's,

amounts far in excess of not only original "predictable funding" projections but also of funding limitations of the General Fund.

This budget, therefore, proposes to amend this predictable funding law in a manner that will yield an affordable yet responsible State transit subsidy program. Specifically proposed is a "cap" that would limit annual increases in the General Fund subsidy to not more than the percentage increase in the Statewide transit cost index.

This will still provide for a \$13.5 million, or 10 percent, increase in the State subsidy in 1982-83; State support of urban mass transit operating costs will have increased by 72 percent under this Administration. Future increases are also expected to be about 10 percent per year, with the State program increasing to approximately \$220 million by 1986-87.

The loss of Federal operating support also requires us to explore alternative financing options for mass transit. One option is enactment of local transit tax enabling legislation that would allow local governments to establish stable, locally enacted taxes specifically earmarked for transit. Such legislation would inject greater local participation to create a State-local partnership rather than a predominately State-dominated program.

The budget also continues the bus rehabilitation program begun in 1980-81 which should, in conjunction with the innovative bus pool purchase program initiated in 1981 and the massive transit capital budgets approved in 1980 and 1981, markedly expand and upgrade the Commonwealth's transit vehicle fleet and physical plant.

Rural and intercity mass transportation is also provided increased assistance. A seven percent increase in aid to non-urbanized area transit companies, intercity bus and rail passenger services, rural transit programs and rail freight is provided; support of those programs has increased by 350 percent under this Administration. In addition, the Commonwealth is also exploring possible actions in response to imminent and massive Conrail abandonments throughout the State.

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

### Contribution by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>General Administration and Support . . . . .</b>	\$ 30,263	\$ 31,377	\$ 32,658	\$ 33,247	\$ 33,913	\$ 34,592	\$ 35,277
<b>Transportation Systems and Services . . . . .</b>	\$ 884,682	\$ 1,129,771	\$ 1,132,174	\$ 1,162,899	\$ 1,190,089	\$ 1,221,084	\$ 1,242,706
State Highway Improvement . . . . .	233,871	262,955	266,494	268,302	269,581	269,222	267,633
State Highway Maintenance . . . . .	437,154	563,401	549,540	555,961	560,755	569,457	570,202
Local Highway Assistance . . . . .	91,293	151,056	149,694	156,247	160,335	164,423	166,467
Urban Mass Transportation . . . . .	116,941	142,219	156,566	171,975	188,448	206,426	226,232
Intercity Rail and Rural Bus Transportation . . . . .	4,634	9,350	9,074	9,619	10,196	10,808	11,456
Air Transportation . . . . .	91	114	115	115	115	114	113
Water Transportation . . . . .	698	676	691	680	659	634	603
<b>Program Total . . . . .</b>	<u>\$ 914,945</u>	<u>\$ 1,161,148</u>	<u>\$ 1,164,832</u>	<u>\$ 1,196,146</u>	<u>\$ 1,224,002</u>	<u>\$ 1,255,676</u>	<u>\$ 1,277,983</u>

## RECREATION AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
General Fund .....	\$ 80,269	\$ 84,941	\$ 90,509	\$ 95,991	\$ 99,498	\$ 104,259	\$ 107,624
Special Funds.....	38,715	44,006	47,627	51,765	57,246	61,305	66,494
Federal Funds.....	12,912	15,266	10,585	9,380	6,431	6,681	6,931
Other Funds .....	6,414	11,340	11,836	11,439	11,560	12,020	12,504
<b>Total—Operating.....</b>	<b>\$ 138,310</b>	<b>\$ 155,553</b>	<b>\$ 160,557</b>	<b>\$ 168,575</b>	<b>\$ 174,735</b>	<b>\$ 184,265</b>	<b>\$ 193,553</b>

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

The recommended funding level reflects a significant increase for grants to art organizations as part of the Commonwealth's commitment to provide more and better arts programs for Pennsylvania.

Increased funding is also 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 also provides increased support for weekly public affairs programs on public television. The public affairs programs focus on the critical issues facing the Commonwealth, and a portion of the increased funding will be used to expand the program's current format to include town meetings and call-in programs in which citizens can participate in debating the issues affecting their day to day lives.

Funds are also included for public television programming relating to the Commonwealth's Tercentenary.

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 framework of existing promotional vehicles, in cooperation with the various agencies of state government.

Increased funding is provided for two programs, the statewide Historic Preservation Revolving Fund and the Property Implementation Plan, which will promote more local participation in the preservation of sites and properties by local organizations, groups and individuals. The Commonwealth will assist local preservation organizations to educate the public, provide assistance and carry forward preservation through these programs.

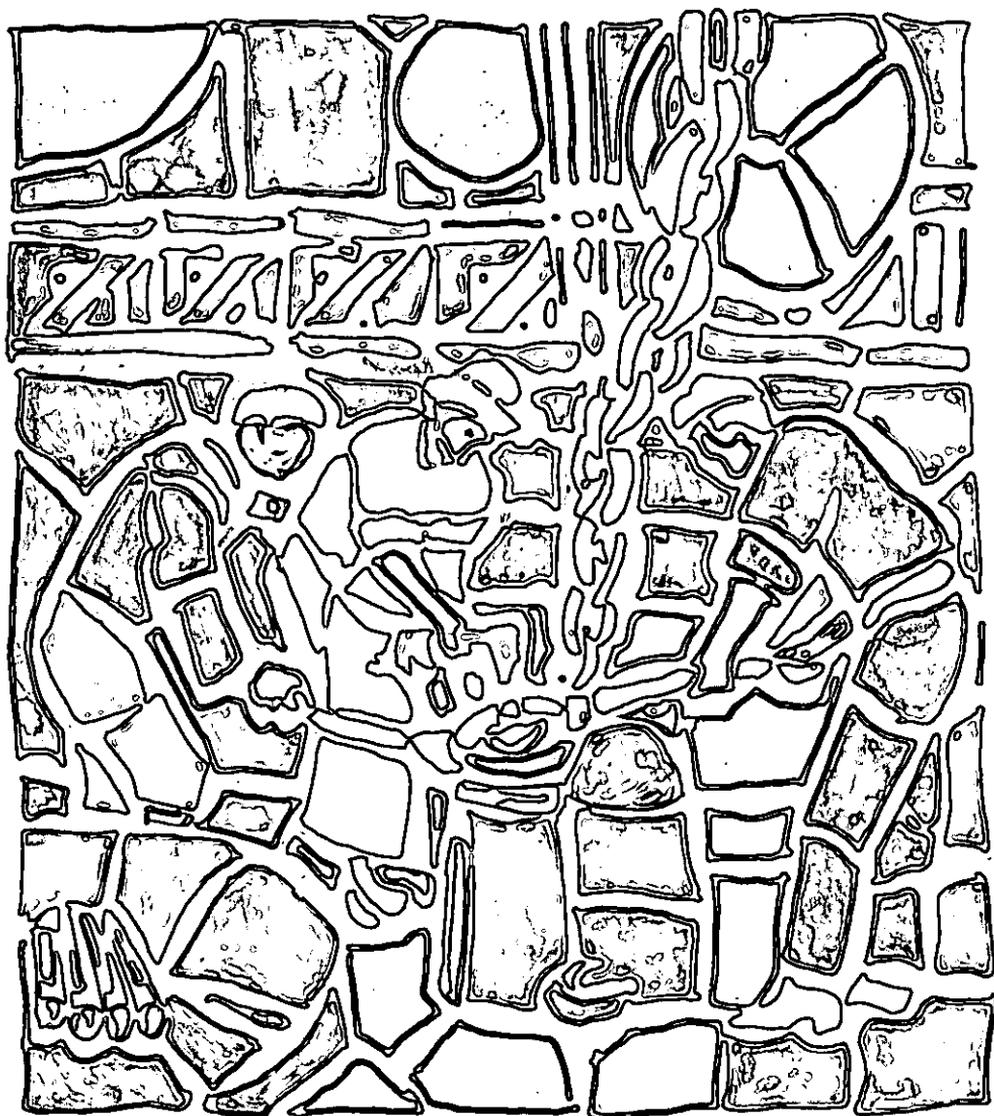
One of the major initiatives in the 1981-82 budget was the institution of a State Park maintenance program funded by park user fees. It will take many years to reverse the serious maintenance backlog that has developed during the past decade, but through this maintenance program facilities will be restored to a point where preventive maintenance can replace uneconomical emergency repair efforts.

## RECREATION AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT

### Contributions by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>General Administration and Support . . . . .</b>	\$ 1,670	\$ 1,874	\$ 2,019	\$ 2,141	\$ 2,269	\$ 2,405	\$ 2,548
<b>Recreation . . . . .</b>	\$ 83,838	\$ 88,875	\$ 94,781	\$101,339	\$107,247	\$112,787	\$117,791
Management of Recreation Areas and Facilities . . . . .	35,286	34,533	36,665	38,503	39,397	40,963	41,545
Recreational Hunting . . . . .	25,750	28,644	32,070	34,754	38,631	41,600	45,523
Recreational Fishing and Boating . . . . .	16,657	19,242	19,503	21,187	22,631	23,698	24,699
Local Recreation Areas and Facilities . . . . .	6,145	6,456	6,543	6,895	6,588	6,526	6,024
<b>Cultural Enrichment . . . . .</b>	\$ 33,476	\$ 38,198	\$ 41,336	\$ 44,276	\$ 47,228	\$ 50,372	\$ 53,779
Development and Promotion of Pennsylvania State and Local History . . . . .	393	622	463	491	520	551	584
Museum Development and Operation . . . . .	5,348	5,323	5,531	5,758	5,987	6,224	6,469
Development and Preservation of Historic Sites and Properties . . . . .	4,964	5,229	5,735	6,338	6,801	7,284	7,847
State Library Services . . . . .	12,748	16,188	17,565	18,925	20,391	21,971	23,676
Development of Artists and Audiences . . . . .	3,066	4,006	4,601	4,877	5,169	5,480	5,809
Public Television Services . . . . .	6,957	6,830	7,441	7,887	8,360	8,862	9,394
<b>Program Total . . . . .</b>	<u>\$118,984</u>	<u>\$128,947</u>	<u>\$138,136</u>	<u>\$147,756</u>	<u>\$156,744</u>	<u>\$165,564</u>	<u>\$174,118</u>



# Summary by Fund

# 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)	
	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$ 71,805*	\$ 2,774
<b>Revenue:</b>		
Official Estimate .....	\$7,141,118	\$7,599,065
Adjustment to Official Estimate .....	-57,783	.....
Less Refunds Reserve .....	-50,200	-52,400
Accrued Revenue Unrealized .....	291,600	311,200
Less Revenues Accrued Previously .....	-271,900	-291,600
Total Revenue .....	\$7,052,835	\$7,566,265
Prior Year Lapses .....	35,000	.....
Funds Available .....	\$7,159,640	\$7,569,039
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriations .....	\$7,167,870	\$7,568,035
Deficiency and Additional Appropriations .....	43,996	.....
Less Current Year Lapses .....	-55,000	.....
Estimated Expenditures .....	-7,156,866	-7,568,035
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	<u>\$ 2,774</u>	<u>\$ 1,004</u>

\*Reflects reserve of \$23,709,000 for 1980-81 deficiency and additional appropriations: \$23,619,000 for Pupil Transportation, \$10,000 for Loan and Transfer Agent, \$73,000 for Animal Indemnities, and \$7,000 for Voting of Citizens in Military Service.

## NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### Revenue Refunds

	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>Treasury Department</b>		
Corporate Taxes .....	\$ 14,000	\$ 18,000
Personal Income Tax .....	.....	200
Other Monies .....	4,000	4,000
<b>Revenue Department</b>		
Sales and Use Tax .....	5,200	5,200
Personal Income Tax .....	27,000	25,000
<b>Total Revenue Refunds</b> .....	<b>\$ 50,200</b>	<b>\$ 52,400</b>

### Deficiency Appropriations

	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Treasury</b>	
Capital Debt Fund .....	\$ 4,200
<b>Corrections</b>	
State Correctional Institutions .....	\$ 5,000
<b>Education</b>	
Community Colleges .....	\$ 3,000
<b>Environmental Resources</b>	
Annual Fixed Charges - Flood Lands .....	\$ 1
<b>General Services</b>	
Harristown Rental Charges .....	\$ 81
General State Authority Rentals .....	460
Utility Costs .....	1,660
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$ 2,201
<b>Public Welfare</b>	
Cash Grants .....	\$ 20,000
<b>Revenue</b>	
Distribution of PURTA .....	\$ 4,715
<b>State Employees Retirement System</b>	
Prior Year Obligations .....	\$ 4
National Guard - Employee Contribution .....	11
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$ 15
Total Deficiencies .....	<b>\$ 39,132</b>

## Additional Appropriations

	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Treasury</b>	
Law Enforcement Officers	
Death Benefits .....	<u>\$ 200</u>
<b>Environmental Resources</b>	
Gypsy Moth and Other Insect Control .....	<u>\$ 4,000</u>
<b>Health</b>	
Quality Assurance .....	\$ 350
Vital Statistics .....	<u>314</u>
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 664</u>
Total Additional .....	<u>\$ 4,864</u>
<b>TOTAL DEFICIENCY AND ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS .....</b>	<u><u>\$ 43,996</u></u>

**GENERAL FUND**  
**Summary by Department**  
**State Funds Only**

The following is a summary, by department of 1980-81 actual expenditures, of 1981-82 amounts available, and of 1982-83 amounts budgeted from the General Fund as presented in the budget.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
Governor's Office .....	\$ 3,080	\$ 3,121	\$ 3,309
Executive Offices .....	32,758	38,759	44,072
Lieutenant Governor's Office .....	492	555	605
Attorney General .....	13,897	18,648	20,506
Department of the Auditor General .....	18,135	20,475	22,024
Treasury Department .....	230,416	247,192	273,122
Department of Aging .....	13,346	15,526	2,010
Department of Agriculture .....	16,455	18,238	19,317
State Civil Service Commission .....	1	1	1
Department of Commerce .....	36,271	38,090	41,316
Department of Community Affairs .....	25,117	14,377	19,994
Department of Corrections .....	110,388	126,141	143,730
Crime Commission .....	1,879	2,015	2,117
Department of Education .....	3,185,405	3,339,553	3,515,414
Emergency Management Agency .....	4,599	2,121	2,282
Department of Environmental Resources .....	89,708	106,894	115,441
Fish Commission .....	3	4	4
Department of General Services .....	100,359	104,797	113,070
Department of Health .....	100,221	107,906	107,493
Historical and Museum Commission .....	9,330	9,870	10,285
Insurance Department .....	6,021	6,414	6,985
Department of Labor and Industry .....	34,885	35,060	36,330
Department of Military Affairs .....	14,472	15,311	18,484
Milk Marketing Board .....	875	891	950
Department of Public Welfare .....	2,328,278	2,472,006	2,547,715
Department of Revenue .....	106,548	115,937	127,189
Securities Commission .....	1,222	1,357	1,602
Department of State .....	3,640	4,223	3,932
State Employees' Retirement System .....	22,243	3,957	1,157
State Police .....	46,358	51,877	55,006
Tax Equalization Board .....	861	863	925
Department of Transportation .....	118,117	149,377	163,032
Legislature .....	52,586	55,476	59,944
Judiciary .....	73,863	84,834	88,672
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$6,801,829</b>	<b>\$7,211,866</b>	<b>\$7,568,035</b>

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

The following is a summary of Federal Funds, by department, of 1980-81 expenditures, the 1981-82 amounts available and the 1982-83 amounts budgeted as presented in the General Fund budget. Included are the Federal Block Grants which were initiated during 1981-82. However, revenue sharing monies which are shown in the special fund—Revenue Sharing Trust Fund are excluded. Beginning in 1976-77, the General Assembly has been specifically appropriating Federal Funds by Federal source.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
Executive Offices.....	\$ 7,109	\$ 13,503	\$ 6,527
Attorney General.....	2,062	2,679	1,702
Department of the Auditor General.....	.....	.....	779
Department of Aging.....	67,726	62,522	58,964
Department of Agriculture.....	1,185	1,247	899
State Civil Service Commission.....	163	464	.....
Department of Commerce.....	230	3,717	3,401
Department of Community Affairs.....	25,490	97,462	67,408
Department of Corrections.....	703	1,040	150
Crime Commission.....	120	631	1,300
Department of Education.....	31,107	34,429	46,715
Emergency Management Agency.....	1,023	1,485	1,275
Department of Environmental Resources.....	23,044	42,039	47,353
Department of General Services.....	162	395	.....
Department of Health.....	77,078	83,459	74,973
Historical and Museum Commission.....	359	651	273
Department of Labor and Industry.....	23,010	33,763	37,519
Department of Military Affairs.....	1,127	1,321	1,492
Public Utility Commission.....	258	306	275
Department of Public Welfare.....	1,777,983	1,916,993	1,933,967
State Police.....	1,795	3,327	128
Department of Transportation.....	7,590	34,028	5,430
Judiciary.....	1,023	808	.....
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b><u>\$2,050,347</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,336,269</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,290,530</u></b>

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

The following is a summary of Other Funds, by department, of 1979-80 expenditures, the 1980-81 amounts available and the 1981-82 amounts budgeted as presented in the General Fund budget.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1979-89 Actual	1980-81 Available	1981-82 Budget
Executive Offices.....	\$ 24,129	\$ 25,922	\$ 29,277
Attorney General.....	2,021	1,918	1,894
Department of the Auditor General.....	4,706	5,457	5,610
Treasury Department.....	767	860	864
Department of Aging.....	73	10	.....
Department of Agriculture.....	447	507	559
State Civil Service Commission.....	5,775	5,802	6,132
Department of Commerce.....	834	997	1,050
Department of Community Affairs.....	1,311	1,430	1,570
Department of Corrections.....	686	742	780
Department of Education.....	137,881	162,452	174,421
Department of Environmental Resources.....	2,960	11,247	9,825
Department of General Services.....	14,534	14,235	11,950
Department of Health.....	486	527	201
Historical and Museum Commission.....	329	359	338
Insurance Department.....	171	200	220
Department of Military Affairs.....	1,132	1,133	1,799
Public Utility Commission.....	17,260	18,721	19,994
Department of Public Welfare.....	104,258	106,715	126,343
Department of Revenue.....	3,506	3,382	3,438
Department of State.....	6,610	7,018	7,796
State Police.....	8,221	8,247	8,444
Department of Transportation.....	569	1,510	1,098
Legislature.....	4	1	5
Judiciary.....	469	491	488
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b><u>\$339,139</u></b>	<b><u>\$379,883</u></b>	<b><u>\$414,096</u></b>

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Governor's Office</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Governor's Office .....	\$3,080	\$3,121	\$3,309
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,080</b>	<b>\$3,121</b>	<b>\$3,309</b>
<b>Executive Offices</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Governor's Action Center .....	\$ 609	\$ 569	\$ 604
Office of Budget and Administration .....	5,702	6,835	6,216
Departmental Comptroller Operations .....	12,613	13,071	15,191
Integrated Central System .....	.....	988	2,433
Office of Policy and Planning .....	508	514	544
Milrite .....	133	204	218
Human Relations Commission .....	4,202	4,265	4,538
Council on the Arts .....	521	541	601
Commission for Women .....	196	200	231
Governor's Energy Council .....	1,151	1,149	1,219
Commission on Crime and Delinquency .....	1,213	1,241	1,448
Office of General Counsel .....	25	1,500	1,606
Juvenile Court Judges Commission .....	285	297	478
Crime Victims Compensation Board .....	252	313	348
Health Facilities Hearing Board .....	39	207	173
Public Employee Retirement Study Commission .....	.....	198	300
Subtotal .....	<b>\$27,449</b>	<b>\$32,092</b>	<b>\$36,148</b>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Distinguished Daughters .....	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4
Grants to Arts Organizations .....	2,300	3,465	4,000
Erie Philharmonic Orchestra .....	70	.....	.....
Lansdowne Philharmonic Orchestra .....	5	.....	.....
Schuylkill County Council for the Arts .....	85	.....	.....
American Wind Symphony Orchestra .....	85	.....	.....
Improvement of Juvenile Probation Services .....	1,700	1,911	2,420
Compensation to Crime Victims .....	1,060	1,287	1,500
Subtotal .....	<b>\$ 5,309</b>	<b>\$ 6,667</b>	<b>\$ 7,924</b>
<b>Total State Funds—General Fund</b> .....	<b>\$32,758</b>	<b>\$38,759</b>	<b>\$44,072</b>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 7,109	\$13,503	\$ 6,527
Other Funds .....	24,129	25,922	29,277
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$63,996</b>	<b>\$78,184</b>	<b>\$79,876</b>

## GENERAL FUND

### Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Office of the Lieutenant Governor</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Lieutenant Governor's Office .....	\$319	\$376	\$413
Board of Pardons .....	173	179	192
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$492</b>	<b>\$555</b>	<b>\$605</b>
<b>Attorney General</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$13,697	\$18,648	\$20,506
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Johnston Trial Expenses .....	\$ 200	.....	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<b>\$13,897</b>	<b>\$18,648</b>	<b>\$20,506</b>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 2,062	\$ 2,679	\$ 1,702
Other Funds .....	499	423	273
Other Funds — Restricted Revenue .....	1,522	1,495	1,621
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$17,980</b>	<b>\$23,245</b>	<b>\$24,102</b>
<b>Auditor General</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Auditor General's Office .....	\$12,450	\$13,966	\$15,048
Public Assistance Audits .....	3,639	4,101	4,427
Scranton Office .....	1,442	1,623	1,722
Board of Claims .....	526	785	827
Transition Expenses — Attorney General .....	53	.....	.....
Transition Expenses — State Treasurer .....	25	.....	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<b>\$18,135</b>	<b>\$20,475</b>	<b>\$22,024</b>
Federal Funds .....	.....	.....	\$ 779
Other Funds .....	\$ 4,706	\$ 5,457	5,610
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$22,841</b>	<b>\$25,932</b>	<b>\$28,413</b>

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
State Treasurer's Office .....	\$ 8,982	\$ 9,746	\$ 10,852
Board of Finance and Revenue .....	749	846	906
Contract Information Office .....	50	.....	.....
Council of State Governments .....	97	97	106
Great Lakes Commission .....	23	24	25
Replacement Checks .....	20	69	70
National Conference of State Legislatures .....	91	103	110
Education Commission of the States .....	45	53	57
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations .....	.....	.....	4
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 10,057</u>	<u>\$ 10,938</u>	<u>\$ 12,130</u>
 <b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
Interest Obligations—Penn State University .....	.....	\$ 15	\$ 15
Publishing Monthly Statements .....	\$ 22	26	26
Loan and Transfer Agent .....	83	99	130
Tax Note Expenses .....	89	150	150
Interest-Tax Notes .....	46,080	52,770	50,000
Sinking Funds:			
Project 70 .....	5,634	5,563	5,607
Land and Water Development .....	31,579	33,766	34,272
Capital Debt .....	117,915	119,807	145,530
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation .....	4,619	4,565	4,618
Disaster Relief .....	10,917	14,131	14,333
Nursing Home Loan .....	2,101	3,951	3,398
Volunteer Fire and Rescue Loan .....	820	815	2,513
Subtotal .....	<u>\$219,859</u>	<u>\$235,658</u>	<u>\$260,592</u>
 <b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Law Enforcement Officer's Death Benefits .....	\$ 500	\$ 596	\$ 400
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 596</u>	<u>\$ 400</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$230,416</u>	<u>\$247,192</u>	<u>\$273,122</u>
 Other Funds .....	<u>\$ 767</u>	<u>\$ 860</u>	<u>\$ 864</u>
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$231,183</u>	<u>\$248,052</u>	<u>\$273,986</u>

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Department of Aging</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 639	\$ 881	\$ 1,284
Council on Aging .....	246	173	173
Subtotal .....	\$ 885	\$ 1,054	\$ 1,457
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Aging Programs .....	\$12,461	\$14,472	.....
Long-Term Care/Pre-Admission Assessment .....	.....	.....	\$ 553
Total State Funds .....	\$13,346	\$15,526	\$ 2,010
Federal Funds .....	\$67,726	\$62,522	\$58,964
Other Funds .....	73	10	.....
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$81,145	\$78,058	\$60,974
 <b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$14,845	\$16,515	\$17,502
Brucellosis Vaccination Program .....	127	149	150
Agricultural Research and Promotion .....	.....	198	200
Subtotal .....	\$14,972	\$16,862	\$17,852
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Animal Indemnities .....	\$ 273	\$ 198	\$ 275
Reimbursement for Kennel Construction .....	50	49	50
Transfer to State Farm Products Show Fund .....	950	941	950
Livestock Show .....	75	74	75
Open Dairy Show .....	60	59	60
Junior Dairy Show .....	25	25	25
4-H Club Shows .....	30	30	30
Subtotal .....	\$ 1,463	\$ 1,376	\$ 1,465
<b>Capital Improvements</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 20	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	\$ 20	.....	.....
Total State Funds .....	\$16,455	\$18,238	\$19,317
Federal Funds .....	\$ 1,185	\$ 1,247	\$ 899
Other Funds .....	447	507	559
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$18,087	\$19,992	\$20,775

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 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 .....	\$ 163	\$ 464	.....
Other Funds .....	5,775	5,802	\$ 6,132
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$5,939</u>	<u>\$6,267</u>	<u>\$6,133</u>
<b>Department of Commerce</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 5,038	\$ 5,328	\$ 5,641
Commercial Advertising .....	3,000	2,970	3,150
Navigation Commission for the Delaware River .....	46	.....	.....
Subtotal	<u>\$ 8,084</u>	<u>\$ 8,298</u>	<u>\$ 8,791</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Industrial Development Assistance .....	\$ 500	\$ 495	\$ 500
Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority .....	18,000	14,850	15,000
Site Development .....	909	990	1,000
Local Development District Grants .....	100	99	100
Appalachian Regional Commission .....	560	711	650
Minority Business Development Authority .....	2,000	1,980	2,000
Community Facilities .....	955	990	1,000
Tourist Promotion Assistance .....	3,195	3,267	3,300
Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation .....	.....	346	1,850
Three Mile Island Clean-Up .....	.....	.....	5,000
Port of Philadelphia .....	1,000	4,950	1,000
Port of Erie .....	375	371	375
Port of Pittsburgh .....	250	248	250
Small Business Assistance .....	343	495	500
Subtotal	<u>\$28,187</u>	<u>\$29,792</u>	<u>\$32,525</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$36,271</u>	<u>\$38,090</u>	<u>\$41,316</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 230	\$ 3,717	\$ 3,401
Other Funds .....	834	997	1,050
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$37,335</u>	<u>\$42,804</u>	<u>\$45,767</u>

## GENERAL FUND

### Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Department of Community Affairs</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 6,078	\$ 6,223	\$ 6,808
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Community Conservation and Youth Employment .....	\$ 2,699	\$ 2,709	\$ 2,736
Community Revitalization .....	16,000	4,950	10,000
Regional Councils .....	142	148	150
Planning Assistance .....	93	99	100
Flood Plain Management Grants .....	105	248	200
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 19,039</u>	<u>\$ 8,154</u>	<u>\$ 13,186</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 25,117</u>	<u>\$ 14,377</u>	<u>\$ 19,994</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 25,490	\$ 97,462	\$ 67,408
Other Funds .....	1,311	1,430	1,570
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 51,918</u>	<u>\$113,269</u>	<u>\$ 88,972</u>
<b>Department of Corrections</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 14,982	\$ 15,971	\$ 17,471
<b>Institutional</b>			
State Correctional Institutions .....	\$ 93,396	\$107,398	\$123,291
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Improvement of Adult Probation Services .....	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,772	\$ 2,968
Federal Prisoner Extradition .....	10	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 2,010</u>	<u>\$ 2,772</u>	<u>\$ 2,968</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$110,388</u>	<u>\$126,141</u>	<u>\$143,730</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 703	\$ 1,040	\$ 150
Other Funds .....	686	742	780
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$111,777</u>	<u>\$127,923</u>	<u>\$144,660</u>
<b>Crime Commission</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Crime Commission .....	\$1,879	\$2,015	\$2,117
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$1,879</u>	<u>\$2,015</u>	<u>\$2,117</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 120	\$ 631	\$1,300
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$1,999</u>	<u>\$2,646</u>	<u>\$3,417</u>

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Department of Education</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 14,953	\$ 14,830	\$ 15,959
State Library .....	1,913	2,089	2,253
Pennsylvania Public Television Network—Operations ..	4,560	4,457	4,800
Pennsylvania Public Television Network—Programs ..	2,397	2,373	2,641
Youth Development Centers Education .....	3,344	3,259	3,489
Correctional Institution Education .....	2,251	2,327	2,492
Total—General Government .....	\$ 29,418	\$ 29,335	\$ 31,634
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
General State Authority Rentals—State—Aided Institutions .....	\$ 3,620	\$ 3,696	\$ 3,733
<b>Institutional</b>			
State Colleges and University .....	\$ 206,457	\$ 217,400	\$ 230,444
Scranton State School for the Deaf .....	2,134	2,249	2,408
Scotland School for Veterans' Children .....	4,442	4,941	5,290
Thaddeus Stevens State School .....	2,069	2,207	2,363
Conservatory Leadership School .....	30	.....	30
Total—Institutional .....	\$ 215,132	\$ 226,797	\$ 240,535
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
<i>Support of Public Schools:</i>			
Basic Instruction Subsidy .....	\$1,494,000	\$1,555,800	\$1,555,800
Local Education Block Grant .....	.....	.....	127,211
Vocational Education .....	36,700	38,964	23,050
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements .....	145,550	153,995	145,000
Pupil Transportation .....	140,809	142,358	142,358
Nonpublic Pupil Transportation .....	9,129	5,600	6,000
Special Education .....	135,073	193,534	193,534
Homebound Instruction .....	777	644	644
Tuition for Orphans and Children Placed in Private Homes .....	11,118	11,543	11,000
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	52	51	50
Education of Migrant Laborers' Children .....	141	140	140
Education of the Disadvantaged .....	1,000	990	990
Special Education—Approved Private Schools .....	32,339	34,539	34,539
Higher Education of Blind or Deaf Students .....	66	50	50
Intermediate Units .....	9,858	9,466	9,562
School Food Services .....	11,564	11,448	11,658
School Employees' Social Security .....	109,027	95,931	95,931
School Employees' Retirement Fund:			
Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts	253,704	256,470	256,470
Former Teachers' Account .....	5	5	5
State Schools and Hospitals—Education .....	16,413	14,676	16,020
Private Residential Rehabilitation Institutions .....	.....	178	186
Philadelphia Settlement .....	.....	.....	24,000
Subtotal—Support of Public Schools .....	\$2,407,325	\$2,526,382	\$2,654,198

## GENERAL FUND

### Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Grants and Subsidies (continued)</b>			
<i>Other Grants and Subsidies:</i>			
Services to Nonpublic Schools . . . . .	\$ 28,717	\$ 29,200	\$ 30,643
Textbooks for Nonpublic Schools . . . . .	7,662	7,520	7,445
Student Supplies for Nonpublic Schools . . . . .	3,222	3,316	3,480
Improvement of Library Services . . . . .	9,769	12,969	14,000
Library Services for Blind and Handicapped . . . . .	1,066	1,130	1,312
Educational Radio and Television Grants . . . . .	276	297	300
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating . . . . .	52,953	60,467	64,066
Higher Education of the Disadvantaged . . . . .	4,391	4,547	4,869
Transfers to Higher Education Assistance Agency:			
Grants . . . . .	74,210	73,468	80,147
Student Aid Funds—Matching . . . . .	1,348	1,980	2,120
Administration—Loans and Grants . . . . .	2,500	1,814	1,725
Institutional Assistance Grants . . . . .	15,059	15,246	15,400
Ethnic Heritage . . . . .	50	99	100
Pennsylvania School for the Sciences . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	100
Governor's School for the Arts . . . . .	250	. . . . .	268
Subtotal—Other Grants and Subsidies . . . . .	\$ 201,473	\$ 212,053	\$ 225,975
<i>State-Related Universities:</i>			
Pennsylvania State University—Educational and General . . . . .	\$ 94,704	\$ 98,914	\$ 104,848
Pennsylvania State University—Student Aid . . . . .	1,760	1,742	1,760
Pennsylvania State University—Research . . . . .	8,626	9,009	9,550
Pennsylvania State University—Medical Programs . . . . .	2,889	2,867	3,039
Pennsylvania State University—Agricultural Research . . . . .	10,266	10,723	11,366
Pennsylvania State University—Agricultural Extension Services . . . . .	8,688	9,074	9,618
Pennsylvania State University—Elizabethtown Hospital . . . . .	2,784	3,124	3,200
Pennsylvania State University—Soil Survey . . . . .	100	99	100
Subtotal Penn State University . . . . .	\$ 129,817	\$ 135,552	\$ 143,481
University of Pittsburgh—Educational and General . . . . .	\$ 62,948	\$ 65,746	\$ 69,691
University of Pittsburgh—Student Aid . . . . .	2,960	2,931	2,960
University of Pittsburgh—Medical Programs . . . . .	4,061	4,042	4,285
University of Pittsburgh—Dental Clinics . . . . .	600	683	724
University of Pittsburgh—Titusville Campus . . . . .	500	554	560
Subtotal University of Pittsburgh . . . . .	\$ 71,069	\$ 73,956	\$ 78,220
Temple University—Educational and General . . . . .	\$ 67,867	\$ 70,884	\$ 75,137
Temple University—Student Aid . . . . .	3,018	2,988	3,018
Temple University—Medical Programs . . . . .	5,412	5,381	5,704
Temple University—Dental Clinics . . . . .	600	683	724
Temple University—Hospital . . . . .	2,500	2,475	2,500
Subtotal—Temple University . . . . .	\$ 79,397	\$ 82,411	\$ 87,083
Lincoln University—Educational and General . . . . .	\$ 3,602	\$ 3,762	\$ 3,988
Lincoln University—Student Aid . . . . .	150	149	150
Lincoln University—Human Services . . . . .	175	173	183
Subtotal—Lincoln University . . . . .	\$ 3,927	\$ 4,084	\$ 4,321

## GENERAL FUND

### Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available		1982-83 Budget
<b>Grants and Subsidies (continued)</b>				
<i>Non-State-Related Universities and Colleges:</i>				
Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture . . . . .	\$ 310	\$ 307	\$	307
Drexel University . . . . .	3,830	3,940		3,940
Hahnemann Medical College—Medical Programs . . . . .	3,366	3,332		3,532
Hahnemann Medical College—Allied Health Programs . . . . .	177	175		175
Thomas Jefferson University—Medical Programs . . . . .	3,973	3,968		4,206
Thomas Jefferson University—Allied Health Programs . . . . .	1,905	1,886		1,886
The Medical College of Pennsylvania—Medical Programs . . . . .	2,046	1,973		2,091
The Medical College of Pennsylvania—Allied Health Programs . . . . .	260	258		258
University of Pennsylvania—Instruction . . . . .	7,578	7,502		7,502 ✓
University of Pennsylvania—Dental Clinics . . . . .	600	683		683 ✓
University of Pennsylvania—Medical Programs . . . . .	2,948	2,940		3,116 ✓
University of Pennsylvania—School of Veterinary Medicine . . . . .	4,772	5,120		5,120 ✓
University of Pennsylvania—New Bolton . . . . .	700	1,188		1,188 ✓
University of Pennsylvania—Student Aid . . . . .	3,798	3,760		3,760
University of Pennsylvania — Food and Animal Clinics Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine . . . . .	707	594		594
Pennsylvania College of Optometry . . . . .	863	700		700
Philadelphia College of Art . . . . .	466	854		854
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science . . . . .	409	461		461
Philadelphia College of Performing Arts . . . . .	108	405		405
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine . . . . .	3,634	107		107
	3,634	3,585		3,800
Subtotal Non-State-Related Universities and Colleges . . . . .	\$ 42,450	\$ 43,738		\$ 44,685
<i>Non-State-Related Institutions:</i>				
Berean Training and Industrial School—Maintenance . . . . .	\$ 700	\$ 559	\$	559
Berean Training and Industrial School—Rental Payments . . . . .	40	100		100
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School— Maintenance . . . . .	694	687		687
Johnson School of Technology . . . . .	149	148		148
Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades . . . . .	56	55		55
Subtotal—Non-State Related Institution . . . . .	\$ 1,639	\$ 1,549		\$ 1,549
Total—Grants and Subsidies . . . . .	\$2,937,097	\$3,079,725		\$3,239,512
<b>Capital Improvements</b>				
Capital Improvements . . . . .	\$ 138			
Subtotal . . . . .	\$ 138			
Total State Funds—General Fund . . . . .	\$3,185,405	\$3,339,553		\$3,515,414
Federal Funds . . . . .	\$ 31,107	\$ 34,429	\$	46,715
Other Funds . . . . .	137,881	162,452		174,421
DEPARTMENT TOTAL . . . . .	\$3,354,393	\$3,536,434		\$3,736,550

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Emergency Management Agency</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$1,299	\$1,542	\$1,594
Wind and Tornado Relief .....	36	.....	.....
August 14 and 15 Disaster Relief .....	750	.....	.....
Reimbursement for Blakely Flood .....	120	.....	.....
Water Shortage .....	425	.....	.....
June Flood (Northwestern Pennsylvania) — Disaster Relief .....	250	.....	.....
Expenses — Delaware River Ice Jams and Flooding .....	300	.....	.....
Volunteer Company Loan Fund — Administration .....	106	112	135
Vocational Education Fire School .....	251	301	385
Fire Commissioner .....	62	166	168
Subtotal .....	<u>\$3,599</u>	<u>\$2,121</u>	<u>\$2,282</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Transfer to Volunteer Companies Loan Fund .....	\$1,000	.....	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$4,599</u>	<u>\$2,121</u>	<u>\$2,282</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$1,023	\$1,485	\$1,275
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$5,622</u>	<u>\$3,606</u>	<u>\$3,557</u>
<b>Department of Environmental Resources</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 5,407	\$ 6,325	\$ 6,709
Office of Resources Management .....	11,683	11,668	12,368
Stream Improvement Projects .....	500	723	766
Deep Mine Safety Inspections .....	2,547	2,580	2,804
Office of Protection .....	25,120	26,469	29,642
State Forestry Operations .....	13,035	10,511	11,110
Gypsy Moth and Other Insect Control .....	1,000	4,742	2,970
State Parks .....	23,143	23,417	25,389
Hazardous Waste Control Program .....	.....	.....	1,000
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 82,435</u>	<u>\$ 86,435</u>	<u>\$ 92,758</u>

## GENERAL FUND

### Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Flood Control Projects .....	\$ 310	\$ 426	\$ 200
Sewage Facilities Planning Grants .....	447	495	500
Sewage Facilities Enforcement Grants .....	1,436	1,683	1,500
Solid Waste Disposal Planning Grants .....	.....	495	500
Great Lakes Basin Commission .....	15	15	.....
Delaware River Master .....	34	40	41
Ohio River Basin Commission .....	30	30	.....
Susquehanna River Basin Commission .....	210	223	225
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin .....	17	17	18
Delaware River Basin Commission .....	440	576	604
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission .....	55	87	88
Small Watershed Projects .....	100	99	100
Local Soil and Water District Assistants .....	200	247	250
Interstate Mining Commission .....	10	10	10
Annual Fixed Charges—Flood Lands .....	10	11	12
Annual Fixed Charges—Project 70 .....	6	30	30
Annual Fixed Charges—Forest Lands .....	770	778	788
Millersville College Utilities .....	195	.....	.....
Mayview State Hospital Utilities .....	1,150	.....	.....
Slippery Rock State College Utilities .....	.....	.....	761
Vector Control .....	500	495	500
Emergency Mine Subsidence Relief .....	50	.....	.....
Flash Flood/Flood Warning Systems .....	5	.....	.....
Sewage Treatment Plant Operation Grants .....	.....	14,652	16,556
Subtotal .....	\$ 5,990	\$ 20,409	\$ 22,683
 <b>Capital Improvement</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 1,283	\$ 50	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	\$ 89,708	\$106,894	\$115,441
 <b>Federal Funds</b> .....			
Federal Funds .....	\$ 23,044	\$ 42,039	\$ 47,353
Other Funds .....	2,960	11,247	9,825
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	\$115,712	\$160,180	\$172,619

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Fish Commission</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission .....	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 4
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 4
<b>Department of General Services</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 34,114	\$ 35,614	\$ 39,734
Contract Compliance .....	.....	367	.....
Harristown Rental Charges .....	7,822	8,118	8,148
Utility Costs .....	4,884	6,978	7,765
Harristown Utility and Municipal Charges .....	3,825	4,586	4,596
Scranton State Office Building .....	.....	.....	488
Replacement of Fleet Vehicles .....	550	495	530
Printing and Distribution of the Pennsylvania Manual ...	198	.....	160
Tort Claims — Administration .....	244	375	446
Subtotal .....	\$ 51,637	\$ 56,533	\$ 61,867
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$ 47,500	\$ 46,000	\$ 47,053
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Capitol Fire Protection .....	\$ 125	\$ 124	\$ 150
Tort Claims Payments .....	1,000	1,980	4,000
Subtotal .....	\$ 1,125	\$ 2,104	\$ 4,150
<b>Capital Improvements</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 97	\$ 160	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	\$100,359	\$104,797	\$113,070
Federal Funds .....	\$ 162	\$ 395	.....
Other Funds .....	14,534	14,235	\$11,950
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$115,055	\$119,427	\$125,020

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Department of Health</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 11,907	\$ 10,178	\$ 11,047
TMI — Health Studies .....	378	316	338
Quality Assurance .....	3,317	4,008	3,883
Vital Statistics .....	3,499	3,864	3,674
State Laboratory .....	2,454	2,482	2,630
State Health Care Centers .....	11,529	12,683	13,336
Employee Health Services .....	530	.....	.....
Cancer Registry .....	.....	495	500
Subtotal .....	\$ 33,614	\$ 34,026	\$ 35,408
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
School Health Examinations .....	\$ 20,350	\$ 20,077	\$ 20,320
Local Health Departments .....	12,632	12,506	12,800
Local Health Departments — Environmental .....	.....	6,534	3,300
Maternal and Child Health .....	742	735	742
Disease Treatment Services .....	7,397	8,385	9,474
Emergency Health Services .....	2,458	2,343	2,412
Assistance to Drug and Alcohol Programs .....	21,100	21,546	21,764
The Institute for Cancer Research, Fox Chase, Philadelphia .....	418	414	418
The Wistar Institute — Research, Philadelphia .....	200	198	200
Lupus Disease — Research .....	75	74	80
Lankenau Hospital — Research .....	75	.....	.....
Cardio—Vascular Studies — University of Pennsylvania .....	60	59	.....
Cardio-Vascular Studies — St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh .....	60	59	.....
Central Penn Oncology Group .....	100	99	.....
Burn Foundation of Greater Delaware Valley .....	155	153	.....
Sunshine Foundation — Philadelphia .....	25	.....	.....
Neurological Diseases — Inglis House, Philadelphia .....	30	.....	.....
Cerebral Palsy — St. Christopher's Hospital, Philadelphia .....	575	569	575
Cerebral Dysfunction — Children's Hospital, Pittsburgh .....	25	.....	.....
Cleft Palate Clinic — Lancaster .....	40	40	.....
Cleft Palate Clinic — Pittsburgh .....	40	40	.....
Tay Sachs Disease — Jefferson Medical College .....	50	49	.....
Subtotal .....	\$ 66,607	\$ 73,880	\$ 72,085
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	\$100,221	\$107,906	\$107,493
Federal Funds .....	\$ 77,078	\$ 83,459	\$ 74,973
Other Funds .....	486	527	201
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$177,785	\$191,892	\$182,667

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Historical and Museum Commission</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 7,517	\$ 8,290	\$ 8,775
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
State-aided Museums .....	\$ 1,735	\$ 1,520	\$ 1,510
<b>Capital Improvement</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 78	\$ 60	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 9,330</u>	<u>\$ 9,870</u>	<u>\$10,285</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 359	\$ 651	\$ 273
Other Funds .....	329	359	338
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$10,018</u>	<u>\$10,880</u>	<u>\$10,896</u>
<b>Insurance Department</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$6,021	\$6,414	\$6,985
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$6,021</u>	<u>\$6,414</u>	<u>\$6,985</u>
Other Funds .....	\$ 171	\$ 200	\$ 220
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$6,192</u>	<u>\$6,614</u>	<u>\$7,205</u>
<b>Department of Labor and Industry</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$12,541	\$14,022	\$13,812
Subtotal .....	<u>\$12,541</u>	<u>\$14,022</u>	<u>\$13,812</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Occupational Disease Payments .....	\$11,257	\$ 9,702	\$ 9,981
Transfer to Vocational Rehabilitation Fund .....	9,675	9,900	10,000
Workmen's Compensation Payments .....	1,412	1,436	1,137
Work Incentive Program .....	.....	.....	300
Transfer to Office of Employment Security .....	.....	.....	1,100
Subtotal .....	<u>\$22,344</u>	<u>\$21,038</u>	<u>\$22,518</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$34,885</u>	<u>\$35,060</u>	<u>\$36,330</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$23,010	\$33,763	\$37,519
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$57,895</u>	<u>\$68,823</u>	<u>\$73,849</u>

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Department of Military Affairs</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 8,289	\$ 8,570	\$ 9,423
American Battle Monuments .....	3	5	3
Armory Maintenance and Repair .....	500	495	500
Subtotal .....	\$ 8,792	\$ 9,070	\$ 9,926
<b>Institutional</b>			
Veterans Homes .....	\$ 4,744	\$ 5,073	\$ 7,361
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Education of Veterans Children .....	\$ 66	\$ 65	\$ 66
Education — National Guard .....	.....	248	250
Veterans Assistance .....	675	668	675
Blind Veterans Pension .....	170	172	186
National Guard Pension .....	25	15	20
Subtotal .....	\$ 936	\$ 1,168	\$ 1,197
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	\$14,472	\$15,311	\$18,484
Federal Funds .....	\$ 1,127	\$ 1,321	\$ 1,492
Other Funds .....	1,132	1,133	1,799
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$16,731	\$17,765	\$21,775
<b>Milk Marketing Fund</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Transfer to Milk Marketing Board .....	\$ 875	\$ 891	\$ 950
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$ 875	\$ 891	\$ 950
<b>Public Utility Commission</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Federal Funds .....	\$ 258	\$ 306	\$ 275
Other Funds — Restricted Revenue .....	17,260	18,721	19,994
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$17,518	\$19,027	\$20,269

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Department of Public Welfare</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 17,732	\$ 18,347	\$ 19,390
Information Systems .....	8,044	12,812	15,318
County Administration .....	126,832	137,497	160,466
Program Accountability .....	5,512	5,758	6,503
Pennsylvania Employables Program .....	1,087	1,101	5,379
Boarding Homes .....	854	1,419	1,392
Services for the Visually Handicapped .....	2,305	2,516	2,668
Subtotal .....	\$ 162,366	\$ 179,450	\$ 211,116
<b>Institutional</b>			
Youth Development Institutions and Forestry Camps .....	\$ 25,812	\$ 27,608	\$ 30,198
State Restoration Centers .....	9,205	9,536	10,210
State General Hospitals .....	2,012	2,002	1,200
State Mental Hospitals .....	246,622	259,822	278,967
State Centers for the Mentally Retarded .....	137,774	138,708	132,885
Special Master — Pennhurst .....	793	35	250
Subtotal .....	\$ 422,218	\$ 437,711	\$ 453,710
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Cash Assistance .....	\$ 647,398	\$ 667,698	\$ 625,121
Medical Assistance — Outpatient .....	162,491	174,487	193,644
Medical Assistance — Inpatient .....	339,322	354,082	372,927
Long-Term Care Facilities .....	200,444	225,917	224,289
Intermediate Care Facilities — Mentally Retarded .....	15,145	20,616	24,358
Supplemental Grants — Aged, Blind and Disabled .....	58,261	57,997	57,710
Community Mental Health Services .....	76,051	82,819	88,931
Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute .....	6,204	6,138	6,200
Community Services for the Mentally Retarded .....	120,545	139,790	156,999
Training Personnel at Geriatric Homes .....	50	49	.....
Beacon Lodge Camp — Blind Services .....	30	30	.....
Association for the Blind — Armstrong and Indiana Counties .....	35	.....	.....
County Child Welfare Programs .....	92,245	99,495	106,465
Day Care Services .....	15,809	15,860	16,020
Arsenal Family and Children's Center — Pittsburgh .....	100	99	100
Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh .....	500	495	500
Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia .....	940	931	940
Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic .....	5,200	5,346	5,600
Legal Services .....	2,022	1,237	1,250
Family Planning .....	347	.....	300
Adult Services .....	40	530	.....
Adult Services Block Grant .....	.....	.....	535
Domestic Violence and Rape Crisis .....	55	.....	1,000
Subtotal .....	\$1,743,234	\$1,853,616	\$1,882,889

## GENERAL FUND

### Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Department of Public Welfare (continued)</b>			
<b>Capital Improvement</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 460	\$ 1,229	.....
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 460</u>	<u>\$ 1,229</u>	<u>.....</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$2,328,278</u>	<u>\$2,472,006</u>	<u>\$2,547,715</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$1,777,983	\$1,916,993	\$1,933,967
Other Funds .....	104,258	106,715	126,343
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$4,210,519</u>	<u>\$4,495,714</u>	<u>\$4,608,025</u>
<b>Department of Revenue</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 58,383	\$ 60,122	\$ 63,993
Commissions — Inheritance and Realty Transfer Tax Collections .....	1,600	1,600	1,696
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 59,983</u>	<u>\$ 61,722</u>	<u>\$ 65,689</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Distribution of Public Utility Realty Tax .....	\$ 46,565	\$ 54,215	\$ 61,500
<b>Total State Funds—General Fund</b> .....	<u>\$106,548</u>	<u>\$115,937</u>	<u>\$127,189</u>
Other Funds .....	3,506	3,382	3,438
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$110,054</u>	<u>\$119,319</u>	<u>\$130,627</u>
<b>Securities Commission</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$1,222	\$1,357	\$1,602
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$1,222</u>	<u>\$1,357</u>	<u>\$1,602</u>

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available		1982-83 Budget
<b>Department of State</b>				
<b>General Government</b>				
General Government Operations .....	\$ 3,063	\$ 3,315		\$ 3,511
Publishing Constitutional Amendments .....	89	58		59
Electoral College Expenses .....	4			
Reapportionment Expenses .....		495		
Subtotal .....	\$ 3,156	\$ 3,868		\$ 3,570
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>				
Voting of Citizens in Military Service .....	\$ 17	\$ 8		\$ 12
Voter Registration by Mail .....	367	347		350
County Election Expenses .....	100			
Subtotal .....	\$ 484	\$ 355		\$ 362
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	\$ 3,640	\$ 4,223		\$ 3,932
Other Funds .....	\$ 6,610	\$ 7,018		\$ 7,796
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$10,250	\$11,241		\$11,728
<b>State Employees' Retirement System</b>				
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>				
Annuity Medical — Hospital Insurance .....	\$21,086	\$ 2,392		
National Guard — Employer Contribution .....	1,157	1,157		\$ 1,157
Prior Obligations on Employers Retirement Payments .....		408		
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$22,243	\$ 3,957		\$ 1,157
<b>State Police</b>				
<b>General Government</b>				
General Government Operations .....	\$ 45,133	\$ 49,432		\$ 53,286
Municipal Police Training .....	1,225	2,445		1,607
In-Service Training .....				113
Total State Funds .....	\$ 46,358	\$ 51,877		\$ 55,006
Federal Funds .....	\$ 1,795	\$ 3,327		\$ 128
Other Funds .....	8,221	8,247		8,444
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$ 56,374	\$ 63,451		\$ 63,578

## GENERAL FUND

### Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available		1982-83 Budget
<b>Tax Equalization Board</b>				
<b>General Government</b>				
General Government Operations .....	\$861	\$863		\$925
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$861	\$863		\$925
<b>Department of Transportation</b>				
<b>General Government</b>				
Mass Transportation Operations .....	\$ 1,020	\$ 1,072		\$ 1,158
Geodetic Surveys .....	.....	.....		300
Transfer to Motor License Fund — Vehicle Sales Tax Collection .....	.....	1,300		1,377
Rail Passenger Intercity Commuter .....	.....	850		.....
Subtotal .....	\$ 1,020	\$ 3,222		\$ 2,835
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>				
Mass Transportation Assistance .....	\$ 112,800	\$ 137,958		\$ 151,450
Rural and Intercity Rail and Bus Transportation .....	4,209	8,066		8,647
Civil Air Patrol .....	75	99		100
Westall Rail Transportation Authority — Westmoreland County .....	13	.....		.....
Subtotal .....	\$ 117,097	\$ 146,123		\$ 160,197
<b>Capital Improvements</b>				
Capital Improvements .....	.....	\$ 32		.....
Total State Funds .....	\$ 118,117	\$ 149,377		\$ 163,032
Federal Funds .....	\$ 7,590	\$ 34,028		\$ 5,430
Other Funds .....	569	1,510		1,098
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$ 126,276	\$ 184,915		\$ 169,560

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Legislature</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Senate .....	\$16,116	\$15,953	\$16,849
House of Representatives .....	29,829	33,222	35,315
Legislative Reference Bureau .....	2,597	2,763	3,065
Legislative Budget and Finance Committee .....	365	371	1,100
Legislative Data Processing .....	1,000	990	1,200
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions .....	2,679	2,177	2,415
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<b>\$52,586</b>	<b>\$55,476</b>	<b>\$59,944</b>
 Other Funds .....	 \$ 4	 \$ 1	 \$ 5
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$52,590</b>	<b>\$55,477</b>	<b>\$59,949</b>
 <b>Judiciary</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Supreme Court .....	\$ 3,310	\$ 4,261	\$ 4,889
Court Administrator .....	1,700	2,245	2,770
District Justice Education .....	258	291	307
Commission on Sentencing .....	193	191	197
Superior Court .....	4,700	6,099	6,512
Commonwealth Court .....	2,708	3,188	3,562
Courts of Common Pleas .....	19,807	21,232	22,555
Community Courts — District Justices of the Peace .....	15,534	16,567	18,093
Philadelphia Traffic Court .....	184	197	202
Philadelphia Municipal Court .....	1,336	1,424	1,435
Law Clerks .....	133	132	.....
 Subtotal .....	 \$ 49,863	 \$ 55,827	 \$ 60,522
 <b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Reimbursement of County Court Expenses .....	\$ 24,000	\$ 27,423	\$ 26,500
Juror Cost Reimbursement .....	.....	1,584	1,650
 Subtotal .....	 \$ 24,000	 \$ 29,007	 \$ 28,150
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<b>\$ 73,863</b>	<b>\$ 84,834</b>	<b>\$ 88,672</b>
 Federal Funds .....	 \$ 1,023	 \$ 808	 .....
Other Funds .....	469	491	488
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 75,355</b>	<b>\$ 86,133</b>	<b>\$ 89,160</b>

# GENERAL FUND

## Summary by Department and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund Total - All Funds</b>			
State Funds .....	\$6,801,829	\$7,211,866	\$ 7,568,035
Federal Funds .....	2,050,347	2,336,269	2,290,530
Other Funds .....	339,139	379,883	414,096
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$9,191,315	\$9,928,018	\$10,272,661
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

# GENERAL FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

## Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>TAX REVENUE</b>							
<b>Corporation Taxes</b>							
Corporate Net Income .....	\$ 814,679	\$ 820,600	\$ 833,400	\$ 737,500	\$ 682,200	\$ 691,700	\$ 750,200
Capital Stock and Franchise .....	330,427	360,200	386,700	405,800	435,800	467,800	503,600
Selective Business:							
Utilities Gross Receipts .....	432,324	473,800	515,900	562,100	601,300	636,900	676,300
Public Utility Realty .....	93,321	103,800	115,300	127,600	140,700	154,700	169,400
Insurance Premiums .....	98,112	109,600	116,800	124,000	131,300	138,500	145,600
Financial Institutions .....	42,555	38,000	44,500	66,900	70,200	73,700	77,300
Other .....	7,204	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600
<b>Total—Corporation Taxes .....</b>	<b>\$1,818,622</b>	<b>\$1,912,600</b>	<b>\$2,019,200</b>	<b>\$2,030,500</b>	<b>\$2,068,100</b>	<b>\$2,169,900</b>	<b>\$2,329,000</b>
<b>Consumption Taxes</b>							
Sales and Use .....	\$2,086,166	\$2,271,900	\$2,476,700	\$2,692,400	\$2,907,900	\$3,137,200	\$3,377,700
Cigarette .....	254,661	254,800	256,500	258,500	259,800	260,400	260,400
Malt Beverage .....	27,628	29,800	30,100	31,200	32,600	34,300	36,200
Liquor .....	97,178	114,600	114,100	119,800	125,800	132,000	138,600
<b>Total—Consumption Taxes .....</b>	<b>\$2,465,633</b>	<b>\$2,671,100</b>	<b>\$2,877,400</b>	<b>\$3,101,900</b>	<b>\$3,326,100</b>	<b>\$3,563,900</b>	<b>\$3,812,900</b>
<b>Other Taxes</b>							
Personal Income Tax .....	\$1,911,581	\$2,018,400	\$2,209,800	\$2,380,300	\$2,580,300	\$2,792,100	\$3,001,300
Realty Transfer .....	76,518	67,600	75,500	96,100	110,000	122,200	132,200
Inheritance .....	196,268	199,500	209,800	220,400	231,200	242,400	253,900
Minor and Repealed .....	606	700	700	700	700	700	700
<b>Total—Other Taxes .....</b>	<b>\$2,184,973</b>	<b>\$2,286,200</b>	<b>\$2,495,800</b>	<b>\$2,697,500</b>	<b>\$2,922,200</b>	<b>\$3,157,400</b>	<b>\$3,388,100</b>
<b>TOTAL TAX REVENUE .....</b>	<b>\$6,469,228</b>	<b>\$6,869,900</b>	<b>\$7,392,400</b>	<b>\$7,829,900</b>	<b>\$8,316,400</b>	<b>\$8,891,200</b>	<b>\$9,530,000</b>
<b>NONTAX REVENUE</b>							
Liquor Store Profits .....	\$ 66,688	\$ 40,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous:							
Licenses and Fees .....	19,065	22,000	28,500	28,500	28,500	28,500	28,500
Miscellaneous .....	146,582	138,000	112,700	113,000	113,000	113,000	113,000
Fines, Penalties and Interest:							
On Taxes .....	12,917	13,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Other .....	448	435	465	500	500	500	500
<b>TOTAL NONTAX REVENUES .....</b>	<b>\$ 245,700</b>	<b>\$ 213,435</b>	<b>\$ 206,665</b>	<b>\$ 207,000</b>	<b>\$ 197,000</b>	<b>\$ 187,000</b>	<b>\$ 187,000</b>
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$6,714,928</b>	<b>\$7,083,335</b>	<b>\$7,599,065</b>	<b>\$8,036,900</b>	<b>\$8,513,400</b>	<b>\$9,078,200</b>	<b>\$9,717,000</b>

## ADJUSTMENTS TO REVENUE ESTIMATE

On December 18, 1981 a revised official estimate for the 1981-82 fiscal year of \$7,141,118,000 was certified to reflect revised estimates due to Act 141 of the 1981 Session and the Federal Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981.

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)		
	1981-82 Official Estimate	Adjustments	1981-82 Revised Estimate
<b>TAX REVENUE</b>			
<b>Corporation Taxes</b>			
Corporate Net Income .....	\$ 891,000	\$ -70,400	\$ 820,600
Capital Stock and Franchise .....	340,000	+20,200	360,200
Selective Business:			
Utilities Gross Receipts .....	477,300	-3,500	473,800
Public Utility Property .....	103,300	+500	103,800
Insurance Premiums .....	113,600	-4,000	109,600
Financial Institutions .....	45,000	-7,000	38,000
Other .....	6,600		6,600
Total—Corporation Taxes .....	<u>\$1,976,800</u>	<u>\$ -64,200</u>	<u>\$1,912,600</u>
<b>Consumption Taxes</b>			
Sales and Use .....	\$2,238,400	\$ +33,500	\$2,271,900
Cigarette .....	252,018	+2,782	254,800
Malt Beverage .....	29,300	+500	29,800
Liquor .....	107,300	+7,300	114,600
Total—Consumption Taxes .....	<u>\$2,627,018</u>	<u>\$ +44,082</u>	<u>\$2,671,100</u>
<b>Other Taxes</b>			
Personal Income Tax .....	\$2,046,900	\$ -28,500	\$2,018,400
Realty Transfer .....	82,600	-15,000	67,600
Inheritance .....	204,300	-4,800	199,500
Minor and Repealed .....	700		700
Total—Other Taxes .....	<u>\$2,334,500</u>	<u>\$ -48,300</u>	<u>\$2,286,200</u>
<b>TOTAL TAX REVENUE</b> .....	<u>\$6,938,318</u>	<u>\$ -68,418</u>	<u>\$6,869,900</u>
<b>NONTAX REVENUE</b>			
Liquor Store Profits .....	\$ 40,000		\$ 40,000
Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous			
Licenses and Fees .....	27,100	\$ -5,100	22,000
Miscellaneous .....	125,300	+12,700	138,000
Fines, Penalties and Interest			
On Taxes .....	10,000	+3,000	13,000
Other .....	400	+35	435
<b>TOTAL NONTAX REVENUES</b> .....	<u>\$ 202,800</u>	<u>\$ +10,635</u>	<u>\$ 213,435</u>
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$7,141,118</u>	<u>\$ -57,783</u>	<u>\$7,083,335</u>

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Corporate Net Income Tax

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76 .....	\$606,261,455	1981-82 .....	\$820,600,000
1976-77 .....	\$655,876,381	1982-83 .....	833,400,000
1977-78 .....	\$783,027,705	1983-84 .....	737,500,000
1978-79 .....	\$849,427,602	1984-85 .....	682,200,000
1979-80 .....	\$856,343,492	1985-86 .....	691,700,000
1980-81 .....	\$814,678,513	1986-87 .....	750,200,000

The Corporate Net Income Tax is paid by all domestic and foreign business corporations for the privilege of doing business in, or employing 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 on January 1, 1977 and continues to the end of calendar year 1983 when it is to revert to the previous rate of nine and one-half percent for each calendar year thereafter. The estimates shown above assume the tax rate is extended beyond 1983 and does not revert to its previous level.

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 became effective on January 1, 1978 that began implementation of an optional four payment installment system for the 90 percent prepayment over a six year period; changed the tentative payment due date from the thirtieth to the fifteenth day of the month; and provided 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 January 1, 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 are allowed to deduct and carryover net operating losses. The maximum carryover period is one year for the 1981 tax year and increases by an additional year each subsequent tax year until 1983 when it will remain at a maximum of three years.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Capital Stock and Franchise Tax

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76 .....	\$193,234,630	1981-82 .....	\$360,200,000
1976-77 .....	210,751,904	1982-83 .....	386,700,000
1977-78 .....	243,326,232	1983-84 .....	405,800,000
1978-79 .....	260,487,812	1984-85 .....	435,800,000
1979-80 .....	276,494,195	1985-86 .....	467,800,000
1980-81 .....	330,426,835	1986-87 .....	503,600,000

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, research and development is exempt from the tax. 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.

Act No. 179 of October 17, 1980, exempts family farm corporations, as defined in the Act, from the tax beginning with tax year 1981 and thereafter.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Utilities Gross Receipts Tax

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76 .....	\$245,683,685	1981-82 .....	\$473,800,000
1976-77 .....	281,708,308	1982-83 .....	515,900,000
1977-78 .....	312,110,720	1983-84 .....	562,100,000
1978-79 .....	343,535,406	1984-85 .....	601,300,000
1979-80 .....	380,249,621	1985-86 .....	636,900,000
1980-81 .....	432,323,974	1986-87 .....	676,300,000

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	
1975-76 .....	\$ 55,290,145	1981-82 .....	\$103,800,000
1976-77 .....	57,527,234	1982-83 .....	115,300,000
1977-78 .....	64,966,672	1983-84 .....	127,600,000
1978-79 .....	41,216,799	1984-85 .....	140,700,000
1979-80 .....	175,827,991	1985-86 .....	154,700,000
1980-81 .....	93,320,535	1986-87 .....	169,400,000

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.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Insurance Premiums Tax

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76	\$65,481,628	1981-82	\$109,600,000
1976-77	77,426,129	1982-83	116,800,000
1977-78	85,534,197	1983-84	124,000,000
1978-79	92,534,768	1984-85	131,300,000
1979-80	96,845,211	1985-86	138,500,000
1980-81	98,112,220	1986-87	145,600,000

The Insurance Premiums Tax is levied at the rate of two percent of the gross premiums on all business of domestic and foreign insurance companies transacted within the Commonwealth during each calendar year. 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 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 the tax in excess of two percent due from retaliatory provisions with other states plus an amount for administration of the tax is deposited in the General Fund as general revenue. That portion of the tax not deposited as a general revenue is not included in the estimate.

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 life and limited life insurance companies, both foreign and domestic. 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.

The Tax Reform Code of 1971 (Act No. 2, March 4, 1971), extended the tax to all domestic insurance companies except purely mutual beneficial associations and nonprofit hospital and medical associations.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Financial Institutions Taxes

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76	\$54,498,523	1981-82	\$38,000,000
1976-77	76,014,418	1982-83	44,500,000
1977-78	82,295,477	1983-84	66,900,000
1978-79	75,996,459	1984-85	70,200,000
1979-80	62,426,046	1985-86	73,700,000
1980-81	42,555,094	1986-87	77,300,000

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.

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.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Other Selective Business Taxes

	Actual		Estimated
1975-76 .....	\$16,837,833	1981-82 .....	\$6,600,000
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

Other selective business taxes include: 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; Boxing and Wrestling Exhibits Tax, Act of June 14, 1923, P.L. 710 (which was formerly deposited as a General Fund revenue subject to appropriation and is now deposited as an augmenting General Fund revenue by the Department of State — this change is reflected in the 1975-76 actual collections and subsequent estimates); 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.

The Domestic Excise Tax-Act of July 25, 1953, P.L. 564 was repealed by Act No. 182 of July 12, 1972, effective September 10, 1972.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Sales and Use Tax

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76 .....	\$1,395,485,501	1981-82 .....	\$2,271,900,000
1976-77 .....	1,524,514,577	1982-83 .....	2,476,700,000
1977-78 .....	1,753,183,948	1983-84 .....	2,692,400,000
1978-79 .....	1,895,499,315	1984-85 .....	2,907,900,000
1979-80 .....	1,995,829,179	1985-86 .....	3,137,200,000
1980-81 .....	2,086,165,545	1986-87 .....	3,377,700,000

The Sales and Use Tax is levied on the retail sale, use, storage, rental or consumption of tangible personal property and certain services and upon the occupancy of hotel rooms. A number of specific exemptions from the tax are granted. Among the most important items exempted are: clothing and footwear, except sporting wear, take-home food, medicines, drugs, eyeglasses, medical supplies, residential use of steam, gas, fuel oil and electricity, water, cigarettes, motor fuels, materials used in the construction of foundations for machinery and equipment which is exempt from tax and items directly used in manufacturing, processing, farming, dairying or utility service.

The tax was originally levied in 1956 at a 3 percent rate, increased to 4 percent in 1959, increased to 5 percent in 1963 and increased to its current 6 percent rate in 1968.

Vendors who collect \$600 or more in a calendar quarter are required to remit collections monthly within 45 days of the last day of the collection month, with the exception of April and May collections which are due 20 days after the end of those months. Vendors collecting more than \$75 annually but less than \$600 in a 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 next following with the remainder due by the end of July next following. 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 directly by the Department of Revenue when application for a certificate of title is made.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Cigarette Tax

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76 .....	\$245,099,545	1981-82 .....	\$254,800,000
1976-77 .....	247,966,169	1982-83 .....	256,500,000
1977-78 .....	251,136,649	1983-84 .....	258,500,000
1978-79 .....	250,524,530	1984-85 .....	259,800,000
1979-80 .....	252,422,989	1985-86 .....	260,400,000
1980-81 .....	254,661,433	1986-87 .....	260,400,000

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 and meter units to dealers who affix these to each package. Only one sale of the cigarette is taxable.

The permanent rate of the tax was increased from eleven to thirteen cents per package of 20 cigarettes and the one cent tax per package previously levied to finance the bonds issued for the Korean Veteran's bonus was repealed in October 1967. The current rate of eighteen cents per package of 20 cigarettes was enacted in January 1970.

The amounts shown above for fiscal year 1975-76 represent 90 percent of collections. The remaining 10 percent of collections were deposited in the Parent Reimbursement Fund. The transfer was suspended for the 1975-76 fiscal year by Act 19 of the 1975 Session providing for again transferring 10 percent of collections to the Parent Reimbursement Fund beginning July 1, 1976. Act 97, enacted June 23, 1976 permanently repealed the transfer providing that all Cigarette Tax collections be deposited in the General Fund.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Malt Beverage Tax

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76 .....	\$25,048,191	1981-82 .....	\$29,800,000
1976-77 .....	25,762,500	1982-83 .....	30,100,000
1977-78 .....	26,122,416	1983-84 .....	31,200,000
1978-79 .....	27,387,612	1984-85 .....	32,600,000
1979-80 .....	27,767,984	1985-86 .....	34,300,000
1980-81 .....	27,628,182	1986-87 .....	36,200,000

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.

Act No. 82, enacted May 9, 1975 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, 1982.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Liquor Tax Revenue

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76 .....	\$79,434,325	1981-82 .....	\$114,600,000
1976-77 .....	80,585,192	1982-83 .....	114,100,000
1977-78 .....	84,140,952	1983-84 .....	119,800,000
1978-79 .....	89,793,659	1984-85 .....	125,800,000
1979-80 .....	93,200,522	1985-86 .....	132,000,000
1980-81 .....	97,177,826	1986-87 .....	138,600,000

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 effective January 1, 1968.

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
1975-76 .....	\$1,090,569,596	1981-82 .....	\$2,018,400,000
1976-77 .....	1,202,908,692	1982-83 .....	2,209,800,000
1977-78 .....	1,346,599,347	1983-84 .....	2,380,300,000
1978-79 .....	1,572,005,881	1984-85 .....	2,580,300,000
1979-80 .....	1,693,996,653	1985-86 .....	2,792,100,000
1980-81 .....	1,911,580,655	1986-87 .....	3,001,300,000

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 Act No. 98 of the 1977 session raised the tax rate to 2.2 percent effective January 1, 1978. The act provided that the tax rate was to revert to its former level of 2.0 percent on January 1, 1980, however, Act No. 27 of the 1979 Session extended the 2.2 percent rate to December 31, 1981. The estimates above assume that the tax rate is continued at the 2.2 percent rate. Subsequently, the rate was extended with December 31, 1983 by Act No. 14, approved May 5, 1981.

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 or application for refund for a tax year are to be filed on or before the date when the taxpayer's Federal income tax return is due.

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 1977. 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.

For purposes of computing the tax on capital gains on property acquired prior to June 1, 1971, Act No. 105 of the 1974 Session adjusted the cost basis on all such property to June 1, 1971. For property acquired thereafter, the actual date and value are used.

**GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES**

**Realty Transfer Tax**

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76	\$54,510,021	1981-82	\$ 67,600,000
1976-77	67,159,957	1982-83	75,500,000
1977-78	80,956,352	1983-84	96,100,000
1978-79	93,899,649	1984-85	110,000,000
1979-80	84,085,823	1985-86	122,200,000
1980-81	76,518,044	1986-87	132,200,000

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	
1975-76 .....	\$139,344,368	1981-82 .....	\$199,500,000
1976-77 .....	146,463,730	1982-83 .....	209,800,000
1977-78 .....	162,586,853	1983-84 .....	220,400,000
1978-79 .....	172,817,462	1984-85 .....	231,200,000
1979-80 .....	173,218,520	1985-86 .....	242,400,000
1980-81 .....	196,268,464	1986-87 .....	253,900,000

The Inheritance Tax is a transfer tax levied on the clear value of property transferred to heirs of a deceased person. The rate is six percent of the value, after a family exemption if passing to certain direct or lineal heirs, and fifteen percent without exemption if passing to collateral heirs. A tax rate increase from two to six percent became effective in 1967. Transfers to the U.S. Government, the Commonwealth, charities or societies are exempt from this tax.

Taxes are required to be collected for the State by County Registers of Wills within nine months after the death of a person whose property is being transferred.

Act No. 130, effective June 27, 1974, increased the amount of the family exemption from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

An Estate Tax is levied on estates situated in Pennsylvania and applies to residents and nonresidents. The tax is the difference between the Inheritance Tax imposed by the State and the credit allowed under the Federal Estate Tax.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Minor and Repealed Taxes

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76 .....	\$577,842	1981-82 .....	\$700,000
1976-77 .....	623,268	1982-83 .....	700,000
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

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.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

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### Liquor Store Profits

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76 .....	\$63,000,000	1981-82 .....	\$40,000,000
1976-77 .....	27,000,000	1982-83 .....	50,000,000
1977-78 .....	20,000,000	1983-84 .....	50,000,000
1978-79 .....	25,000,000	1984-85 .....	40,000,000
1979-80 .....	30,000,000	1985-86 .....	30,000,000
1980-81 .....	66,688,000	1986-87 .....	30,000,000

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.

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.

**GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES**

**Institutional Reimbursements**

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76	\$6,966,870	1981-82	
1976-77		1982-83	
1977-78		1983-84	
1978-79		1984-85	
1979-80		1985-86	
1980-81		1986-87	

Institutional reimbursements included all payments by patients or their families for care in State hospitals and institutions. Also included were payments by the counties for persons committed to correctional institutions by the courts of those counties.

Institutional reimbursements were treated as augmentations with the exception of those from correctional institutions, youth development centers and forestry camps which were treated as revenues. Legislation was enacted to reduce the counties' liabilities for persons committed to these institutions by the county courts, to 75 percent of costs during 1971-72, 50 percent during 1972-73, 25 percent during 1973-74, and no liability thereafter.

Receipts after the 1973-74 fiscal period are a result of court settlements and late payments. No receipts were collected in 1976-77 and thereafter.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous Revenue

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76 .....	\$231,038,293	1981-82 .....	\$160,000,000
1976-77 .....	81,547,856	1982-83 .....	141,200,000
1977-78 .....	103,852,628	1983-84 .....	141,500,000
1978-79 .....	125,536,853	1984-85 .....	141,500,000
1979-80 .....	177,215,870	1985-86 .....	141,500,000
1980-81 .....	165,647,652	1986-87 .....	141,500,000

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.

The 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 income 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.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Fines, Penalties and Interest

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76 .....	\$11,507,703	1981-82 .....	\$13,435,000
1976-77 .....	8,428,884	1982-83 .....	15,465,000
1977-78 .....	7,493,819	1983-84 .....	15,500,000
1978-79 .....	7,850,162	1984-85 .....	15,500,000
1979-80 .....	7,882,000	1985-86 .....	15,500,000
1980-81 .....	13,364,856	1986-87 .....	15,500,000

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.

Act No. 81, enacted June 17, 1976, provided that motor law fines would no longer be deposited in the General Fund but instead would be deposited in the Motor License Fund.

## 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.

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>TAX REVENUE</b>			
<b>Corporate Net Income Tax</b> .....	\$ 814,678,513	\$ 820,600,000	\$ 833,400,000
<b>Capital Stock and Franchise Taxes</b>			
Capital Stock Taxes—Domestic .....	\$ 196,697,802	\$ 214,421,000	\$ 227,141,000
Franchise Taxes—Foreign .....	133,729,033	145,779,000	159,559,000
Total .....	\$ 330,426,835	\$ 360,200,000	\$ 386,700,000
<b>Utilities Gross Receipts</b>			
Telephone and Telegraph .....	\$ 77,410,750	\$ 84,801,000	\$ 92,376,000
Electric Hydroelectric and Water Power .....	256,410,914	281,046,000	305,980,000
Motor Transportation .....	775,401	850,000	925,000
Transportation .....	4,114,553	4,510,000	4,910,000
Gas .....	93,612,356	102,593,000	111,709,000
Total .....	\$ 432,323,974	\$ 473,800,000	\$ 515,900,000
<b>Public Utility Realty Tax</b> .....	\$ 93,320,535	\$ 103,800,000	\$ 115,300,000
<b>Insurance Premiums Tax</b>			
Domestic Casualty .....	\$ 17,468,318	\$ 19,414,000	\$ 20,796,000
Domestic Marine .....	93,797	105,000	112,000
Domestic Fire .....	11,749,118	13,125,000	13,887,000
Domestic Life and Previously Exempted Lines .....	5,814,965	6,496,000	6,823,000
Unauthorized Insurance .....	329,912	369,000	383,000
Foreign Life .....	55,330,787	61,809,000	65,870,000
Foreign Excess Casualty .....	2,969,281	3,317,000	3,535,000
Foreign Marine .....	—44,522	50,000	53,000
Foreign Excess Fire .....	1,109,993	1,240,000	1,426,000
Excess Insurance Brokers .....	2,944,277	3,289,000	3,505,000
Title Insurance .....	346,294	386,000	410,000
Total .....	\$ 98,112,220	\$ 109,600,000	\$ 116,800,000
<b>Financial Institutions Taxes</b>			
Trust Companies .....	\$ 4,395,244	\$ 4,418,000	\$ 4,651,000
State Banks .....	11,220,189	11,279,000	11,873,000
National Banks .....	22,274,793	22,303,000	23,476,000
State Mutual Thrift Institutions .....	3,651,681	.....	3,500,000
Federal Mutual Thrift Institutions .....	1,013,187	.....	1,000,000
Total .....	\$ 42,555,094	\$ 38,000,000	\$ 44,500,000

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>Other Selective Business Taxes</b>			
Excise—Foreign .....	\$ -31,355	\$ 28,000	\$ 28,000
Corporate Loans—Domestic .....	5,473,323	4,990,000	4,990,000
Corporate Loans—Foreign .....	139,578	128,000	128,000
Tax on Electric Cooperative Corporations .....	16,545	15,000	15,000
Corporate Net Income Tax on Agricultural Cooperative Associations .....	80,410	74,000	74,000
Corporation Income .....	189,835	174,000	174,000
Gross Receipts-Private Bankers .....	93,276	85,000	85,000
Department of Justice Collections .....	1,242,365	1,106,000	1,106,000
Bonus For Right of Way .....	10		
Total .....	<u>\$ 7,203,987</u>	<u>\$ 6,600,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,600,000</u>
<b>Sales and Use Tax</b> .....	<u>\$2,086,165,545</u>	<u>\$2,271,900,000</u>	<u>\$2,476,700,000</u>
<b>Cigarette Tax</b> .....	<u>\$ 254,661,433</u>	<u>\$ 254,800,000</u>	<u>\$ 256,500,000</u>
<b>Malt Beverage Tax</b> .....	<u>\$ 27,628,182</u>	<u>\$ 29,800,000</u>	<u>\$ 30,100,000</u>
<b>Liquor Tax</b> .....	<u>\$ 97,177,826</u>	<u>\$ 114,600,000</u>	<u>\$ 114,100,000</u>
<b>Personal Income Tax</b> .....	<u>\$1,911,580,655</u>	<u>\$2,018,400,000</u>	<u>\$2,209,800,000</u>
<b>Realty Transfer Tax</b> .....	<u>\$ 76,518,044</u>	<u>\$ 67,600,000</u>	<u>\$ 75,500,000</u>
<b>Inheritance Tax</b>			
Resident Transfer Inheritance and Estate Tax .....	\$ 174,246,068	\$ 177,112,000	\$ 186,260,000
Nonresident Transfer Inheritance and Estate Tax .....	976,249	992,000	1,044,000
Clearing Account .....	21,046,147	21,396,000	22,496,000
Total .....	<u>\$ 196,268,464</u>	<u>\$ 199,500,000</u>	<u>\$ 209,800,000</u>
<b>Minor and Repealed Taxes</b>			
Tax on Writs, Wills and Deeds .....	\$ 584,732	\$ 675,000	\$ 675,000
Distilled Spirits .....	1,782	2,000	2,000
Rectified Spirits .....	907	1,000	1,000
Wines .....	18,922	22,000	22,000
Total .....	<u>\$ 606,343</u>	<u>\$ 700,000</u>	<u>\$ 700,000</u>
<b>TOTAL TAX REVENUE</b> .....	<u><u>\$6,469,227,650</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,869,900,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$7,392,400,000</u></u>
<b>NONTAX REVENUES</b>			
<b>Liquor Store Profits</b> .....	<u>\$ 66,688,000</u>	<u>\$ 40,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 50,000,000</u>
<b>Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous</b>			
<b>Governor's Office</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....	\$ 260,440	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	35,781	30,000	30,000
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 296,221</u>	<u>\$ 280,000</u>	<u>\$ 280,000</u>
<b>Executive Office</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....		\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000
Crime Victim's Award Restitution .....	\$ 4,786	5,000	5,000
Crime Conviction — Imposed Costs .....	1,861,397	1,800,000	1,800,000
Refunds of Expenditures not Credited to Appropriation .....		1,000	1,000
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 1,866,183</u>	<u>\$ 2,506,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,506,000</u>

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>Lieutenant Governor's Office</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Board of Pardon Fees .....	\$ 5,545	\$ 5,545	\$ 5,545
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations .....	2,087	500	500
Subtotal .....	\$ 7,632	\$ 6,045	\$ 6,045
<b>Auditor General</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Filing Fees .....	\$ 2,905	\$ 3,700	\$ 4,500
Subtotal .....	\$ 2,905	\$ 3,700	\$ 4,500
<b>Attorney General</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Antitrust Case Payments .....	\$ 1,168,919	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
Assessed Civil Penalties Payments .....	75,527	85,000	85,000
Miscellaneous .....	40		
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited			
to Appropriations .....	2,800	3,000	3,000
Subtotal .....	\$ 1,247,286	\$ 338,000	\$ 338,000
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Interest on Securities .....	\$ 84,265,137	\$ 75,815,000	\$ 56,110,000
Interest on Deposits .....	3,652,095	3,990,000	3,690,000
Allocation of Treasury Cost .....	856,425	865,000	865,000
Premium on Sale of Securities .....	29,221	30,000	30,000
Interest on Securities—Liquor License Fund .....	236,633	240,000	240,000
Redeposit of Checks .....	757,482	760,000	760,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations .....	11,548	15,000	15,000
Miscellaneous .....	16,204	20,000	20,000
Subtotal .....	\$ 89,824,745	\$ 81,735,000	\$ 61,730,000
<b>Department of Aging</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Refunds of Expenditures not credited			
to Appropriations .....	\$ 2,380	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Subtotal .....	\$ 2,380	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Carbonated Beverage Licenses .....	\$ 25,890	\$ 26,500	\$ 26,500
Egg Certification Fees .....	21,825	24,000	24,000
Cold Storage Warehouse Licenses .....	2,450	3,500	3,500
Egg Opening Licenses .....	200	200	200
Seed Testing and Certification Fees .....	62,490	42,000	50,000
Bakery Licenses .....	38,626	39,000	39,000
Ice Cream Licenses .....	38,640	41,500	41,500
Domestic Animal Dealers Licenses .....	4,216	10,000	5,000
Abattoir Licenses .....	20,516	12,500	12,500
Rendering Plant Licenses .....	625	1,250	1,250
Horse Slaughtering License .....	150	100	150
Approved Inspector's Certificate and Registration Fees .....	2,290	6,700	2,400
Garbage Feeders Licenses .....	600	840	840
Poultry Technician Licenses .....	100	250	250
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees .....	17,423	27,260	27,750
Farm Product Inspection Fees .....	7,264	12,000	12,000

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>Department of Agriculture (continued)</b>			
Veterinarian Diagnostic Lab Fees .....	\$ 116,507	\$ 118,000	\$ 103,000
Public Weighmaster's Liquid Fuels Licenses .....	5,455	6,000	38,750
Public Weighmaster's Solid Fuels Licenses .....	4,180	5,000	41,250
Livestock Branding Fees .....	100	100	100
Pesticide Dealers License and Fees .....	10,720	11,000	11,000
Pesticide Application License and Fees .....	69,630	68,000	68,000
Pesticide Registration Fees .....	70,090	68,000	68,000
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Sale of Surplus Products .....	558	12,000	12,000
Miscellaneous .....	31,571	350	100
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations .....	2,278	1,000	1,000
Sale of Dressed Meats — MAEC .....	9,669	10,000	10,000
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 564,063</u>	<u>\$ 547,050</u>	<u>\$ 600,040</u>
<b>Civil Service Commission</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations .....	\$ 23	\$ 200	\$ 200
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>
<b>Department of Commerce</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....	\$ 22,542	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations .....	11,350	10,000	10,000
Nursing Home Loans — Repayments .....	2,913,347	3,800,000	3,800,000
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 2,947,239</u>	<u>\$ 3,830,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,830,000</u>
<b>Department of Community Affairs</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Municipal Indebtedness Fees .....	\$ 5,318	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Land Office Fees .....	14,350		
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....	476,586	200,000	200,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations .....	227,389	180,000	180,000
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 723,643</u>	<u>\$ 480,000</u>	<u>\$ 480,000</u>
<b>Crime Commission</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited			
to Appropriations .....	\$ 1,976	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 1,976</u>	<u>\$ 2,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,000</u>
<b>Department of Education</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Secondary Education Evaluation Fees .....	\$ 35,495	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Private Trade Schools License Fees .....	52,515	56,525	43,050
Business School License Fees .....	9,455	41,775	43,959
Correspondence School License Fees .....	3,535	13,125	19,500
Private Academic School License Fees .....	20,645	51,025	54,500
Private Driver Training School Fees .....	4,695	6,850	22,900
Teachers Certification Fees .....	375,555	309,000	312,000
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....	124	600	600
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations .....	499,505		
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 1,001,524</u>	<u>\$ 578,900</u>	<u>\$ 612,000</u>

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1981-83 Budget
<b>Emergency Management Agency</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations .....	\$ 18	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 18</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>
<b>Department of Environmental Resources*</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Bathing Place Licenses .....	\$ 1,160	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Sewage and Industrial Waste Permit Fees .....	163,300	70,000	70,000
Restaurant Licenses .....	18,131	550,000	550,000
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees .....	494,796	.....	.....
Registration Fees for Organized Camps .....	6,528	3,810	3,810
Explosive Storage Permit Fees .....	64,735	135,000	135,000
Blasters' Examination and Licensing Fees .....	25,300	120,000	120,000
Examination and Certificate Fee .....	2,491	15,000	15,000
Bituminous Miners' Examination and Certificate Fees .....	705	3,000	3,000
Bituminous Shot Firers and Machine Runners			
Examination and Certificates .....	620	750	750
Anthracite Miners' Examination and Certificate Fees .....	222	200	200
Water Power and Supply Permit Fees .....	68,497	75,300	75,300
Dams and Encroachment Fees .....	109,585	117,000	120,000
Miscellaneous Fees .....	42	.....	.....
Coal Refuse Disposal Area-Permit Fees .....	500	4,000	4,000
Water Bacteriological Examinations .....	23,520	40,000	40,000
Sewage Enforcement Examination Fees .....	1,400	4,000	4,000
Sewage Enforcement-Certificate Copy Fees .....	3,945	4,000	4,000
Surface Mine Drainage Permit Fees .....	146,909	.....	.....
Natural Gas Well Classification Permit .....	93,570	100,000	100,000
Nuclear Reactor Registration Fee .....	.....	.....	1,500,000
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Stumpage .....	2,839,448	350,000	400,000
Minerals Sales .....	278,801	190,000	195,000
Camp Leases .....	1,853,513	5,800	6,000
Water Leases .....	7,317	.....	.....
Rights-of-Way .....	111,006	104,000	105,000
Recovered Damages .....	4,964	15,000	15,000
Housing Rents .....	453,797	12,000	12,000
Ground Rents .....	111,475	4,000	4,000
Royalties for Recovery of Materials-Schuylkill River .....	87,040	85,000	85,000
Costs of Extinguishing Forest Fires .....	43,568	.....	.....
Sale of Seedings .....	87,667	.....	.....
Concession Revenues .....	571,260	.....	.....
Miscellaneous .....	71,167	51,000	51,500
Surface Subsidence Assistance Loans .....	1,985	.....	.....
Refunds to Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations .....	420,287	.....	.....
Payment to Occupy Submerged Lands .....	8,903	11,500	16,500
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 8,178,154</u>	<u>\$ 2,071,360</u>	<u>\$ 3,636,060</u>

\*Certain License, Fee and Miscellaneous Revenues became appropriation augmentations in 1981-82.

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>Department of General Services</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Sale of State Property .....	\$ 17,456		
Sale of Publications .....	74,152	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000
Sale of Unserviceable Property .....	394,403	200,000	200,000
Rental of State Property .....	122,646	80,000	80,000
Recovery on Insurance and Surety Bonds .....	284	300	300
Mileage of State Automobiles .....	499,549	550,000	550,000
Contract Forfeitures and Damages .....	2,150	2,000	2,000
Allocation of Property Costs .....	5,252,005	6,000,000	5,750,000
Real Estate Services .....	68,505	50,000	50,000
Miscellaneous .....	447,195	400,000	400,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	80,361	75,000	75,000
Subtotal .....	\$ 6,923,794	\$ 7,432,300	\$ 7,182,300
 <b>Department of Justice</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....	\$ 188,778	\$ 500	
Crime Conviction — Imposed Costs .....	63,033		
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	58,047	90,000	
Subtotal .....	\$ 309,858	\$ 90,500	
 <b>Department of Health</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Vital Statistics Fees .....	\$ 1,722,619	\$ 1,722,620	\$ 1,722,620
Registration Fees-Drugs Devices and Cosmetics Act .....	295,556	295,560	295,560
Profit Making Hospital Licenses .....	62,627	62,630	62,630
Nursing Home Licenses .....	76,353	76,350	76,350
Life Safety Code Disposition Fees .....	3,469	3,470	3,470
 <b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....	4,715	4,720	4,720
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	77,075	77,080	77,080
Subtotal .....	\$ 2,242,414	\$ 2,242,430	\$ 2,242,430
 <b>Historical and Museum Commission</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....	\$ 2,993	\$ 25,000	\$ 27,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	1,335	2,000	500
Subtotal .....	\$ 4,328	\$ 27,000	\$ 27,500
 <b>Department of Military Affairs</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....	\$ 33,258	\$ 33,000	\$ 33,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	8,945	12,000	12,000
Subtotal .....	\$ 42,203	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>Insurance Department</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Agents' Licenses .....	\$ 2,229,970	\$ 3,455,000	\$ 6,703,000
Brokers' Licenses .....	583,062	90,000	628,000
Examination Fees and Expenses .....	603,139	670,000	710,000
Valuation of Policies Fees .....	1,196,064	800,000	850,000
Miscellaneous Fees .....	203,950	5,000	5,000
Miscellaneous Licenses .....	24,483	25,000	25,000
Physical Damage Appraiser Licenses .....	16,980	42,000	42,000
Division of Companies Certification — Certificates' and Filing Fees .....	68,796	270,000	270,000
Agents and Brokers' Certification Fees .....	11,475	120,000	120,000
 <b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....		3,000	3,000
Subtotal .....	\$ 4,937,919	\$ 5,480,000	\$ 9,356,000
 <b>Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	\$ 19,852	\$ 19,800	\$ 19,800
Miscellaneous — State Ethics Commission .....	32	200	200
Subtotal .....	\$ 19,884	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
 <b>Department of Labor and Industry</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Bedding and Upholstery Fees .....	\$ 242,438	\$ 245,000	\$ 250,000
Boiler Inspection Fees .....	398,066	626,000	723,000
Elevator Inspection Fees .....	463,389	727,000	740,000
Employment Agents' Licenses .....	53,400	45,000	34,000
Projectionists' Examination and License Fees .....	10,422	11,000	11,000
Approval of Elevator Plan Fees .....	43,850	66,000	70,000
Industrial Homework Permit Fees .....	300	400	400
Employment Agents' Registration Fees .....	12,680	11,000	10,000
Liquified Petroleum Gas Registration Fees .....	103,106	104,000	104,000
Stuffed Toys Manufacturers Registration Fees .....	11,350	11,000	12,000
Approval of Building Plan Fees .....	1,048,075	2,500,000	2,900,000
 <b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....	8,903	10,000	10,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	179,898	200,000	200,000
Indirect Costs Reimbursements — BVR .....	280,000		
Indirect Costs Reimbursements — Disability Determination Division .....	149,262		
Indirect Costs Reimbursements — CETA — Balance of State .....	112,000		
Indirect Costs Reimbursements — Special Grant .....	76,000		
Indirect Costs Reimbursements — Hiram G. Andrews Center .....	111,000		
Indirect Costs Reimbursements — SWIF .....	84,000		
Indirect Costs Reimbursements — Workers Compensation .....	211,000		
Subtotal .....	\$ 3,599,139	\$ 4,556,400	\$ 5,064,400

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>Board of Probation and Parole</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....	\$ 37	\$ 100	\$ 100
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	13,752	13,900	13,900
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 13,789</u>	<u>\$ 14,000</u>	<u>\$ 14,000</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 .....		1,000	900
Subtotal .....		<u>\$ 1,100</u>	<u>\$ 1,000</u>
<b>Department of Public Welfare</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Private Mental Hospital Licenses .....	\$ 3,527	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,000
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....	2,630	50,000	100,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	85,400	100,000	150,000
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 91,557</u>	<u>\$ 154,000</u>	<u>\$ 255,000</u>
<b>Department of Revenue</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Cigarette Permit Fees .....	\$ 737,494	\$ 727,200	\$ 787,200
Certificate and Copy Fees .....	25,467	25,100	28,200
Dog Licenses .....	1,293,648	1,275,505	1,379,925
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Abandoned Property Revenue .....	5,051,369	5,024,320	5,240,860
Reimbursement of Tax Liens .....	8,599	8,550	8,920
Waterway Obstruction Rents .....	46	45	50
Miscellaneous .....	64	60	65
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	43,539	43,300	45,175
District Justice Cost .....	7,236,016	7,197,250	7,507,475
Distribution Due Absentee .....	3,338	3,325	3,455
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 14,399,580</u>	<u>\$ 14,304,655</u>	<u>\$ 15,001,325</u>
<b>Pennsylvania Securities Commission</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Securities Registration .....	\$ 678,972	\$ 930,000	\$ 930,000
Broker — Dealers' Filing Fees .....	81,072	92,110	138,450
Securities Agents' Filing Fees .....	321,522	332,000	576,500
Investment Advisors' Application Fees .....	11,800	21,000	22,500
Securities Exemption Fees .....	178,062	354,000	354,250
Takeover Disclosure Fee .....	2,550	83,400	85,400
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....	15,994	1,750	2,000
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 1,289,972</u>	<u>\$ 1,814,260</u>	<u>\$ 2,109,100</u>

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>Department of State</b>			
<b>LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Commission and Filing — Corporation Bureau .....	\$ 3,486,503	\$ 3,300,000	\$ 3,360,000
Recorder of Deeds Fees .....	28,619	25,500	25,500
Notary Public Commission Fees .....	400,352	379,000	382,000
Commissions and Filing Fees—Bureau of Elections .....	54,913	12,500	12,500
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited			
to Appropriations .....	757	800	800
Miscellaneous .....	1,955	2,000	2,000
Subtotal .....	\$ 3,973,099	\$ 3,719,800	\$ 3,782,800
<b>State Police</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Miscellaneous .....	\$ 107,143	\$ 165,000	\$ 165,000
Reimbursement for Lost Property .....	468	700	700
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited			
to Appropriations .....	103,301	110,000	110,000
Subtotal .....	\$ 210,912	\$ 275,700	\$ 275,700
<b>Pennsylvania Public Television Network</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited			
to Appropriations .....	\$ 58	\$ 100	\$ 100
Subtotal .....	\$ 58	\$ 100	\$ 100
<b>State Tax Equalization Board</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited			
to Appropriations .....	\$ 25	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	\$ 25	.....	.....
<b>Department of Transportation</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
VW Rail Spur Lease Recovery .....	\$ 222,443	\$ 225,000	\$ 225,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited			
to Appropriations .....	655,419	500,000	500,000
Subtotal .....	\$ 877,862	\$ 725,000	\$ 725,000
<b>Senate</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited			
to Appropriations .....	\$ 887	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Subtotal .....	\$ 887	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>Other</b>			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>			
Conscience Money .....	\$ 939	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Transfer from Harness Racing Fund .....	2,456,322	2,131,000	2,493,000
Transfer from Horse Racing Fund .....	15,031,826	14,584,000	8,576,000
Transfer from Administration Fund .....	871,288		
Transfer from Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payment Fund .....	1,021,005		
Transfer From State Insurance Fund .....	665,000		
Refunds not Credited to Appropriations (SWIF) .....		10,000,000	10,000,000
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 20,046,380</u>	<u>\$ 26,716,000</u>	<u>\$ 21,070,000</u>
<b>TOTAL LICENSES, FEES AND MISCELLANEOUS .....</b>	<u>\$ 165,647,652</u>	<u>\$ 160,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 141,200,000</u>
<b>Fines, Penalties and Interest on Taxes</b>			
Penalties on Excise Taxes—Corporations .....	\$ 549,783	\$ 553,300	\$ 638,400
Interest on Excise Taxes—Corporation (Department of Revenue) .....	6,583,369	6,625,700	7,645,100
Corporation Net Income Tax .....	5,771,671	5,808,800	6,702,400
Realty Transfer Tax .....	12,114	12,200	14,100
<b>Other Fines and Penalties</b>			
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
General Food Fines .....	\$ 2,904	\$ 8,500	\$ 8,500
Pesticide Fines and Penalties .....	1,200	500	500
Egg Fines .....	1,210	2,000	2,000
Marketing Law Fines .....	4,085	2,000	2,000
Miscellaneous .....	10,570	50	900
<b>Department of Environmental Resources</b>			
Miscellaneous Fines .....	34,179	50,500	50,000
Solid Waste Management .....	3,430		
Blasters Fines .....	3,350	1,000	1,000
Migrant Labor Camp Fines .....		5,000	5,000
<b>Department of General Services</b>			
Traffic Violations .....	33,336	30,000	35,000
<b>Department of Insurance</b>			
Miscellaneous Fines .....	113,616	100,000	100,000
<b>Department of Labor and Industry</b>			
Miscellaneous Fines .....	3,228	5,000	5,000
Minor Labor Law Fines .....	2,470	2,500	2,500
Fire Alarm and Panic Fines .....	125		
Boiler Inspection Fines .....	115		
<b>Department of Military Affairs</b>			
Court Martial Fines .....	130	150	150
<b>Public Utility Commission</b>			
Violation of Order Fines .....	214,232	225,000	250,000
<b>Department of Revenue</b>			
Malt Liquor Fines and Penalties .....	1,449	1,500	2,000
Miscellaneous Fines .....	100	200	250
Spiritous and Vinous Liquor Fines and Penalties .....	96	100	200
Motor Law Fines Prior to July 1, 1976 .....	18,094	1,000	
TOTAL FINES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST .....	<u>\$ 13,364,856</u>	<u>\$ 13,435,000</u>	<u>\$ 15,465,000</u>
<b>TOTAL NONTAX REVENUE .....</b>	<u>\$ 245,700,508</u>	<u>\$ 213,435,000</u>	<u>\$ 206,665,000</u>
<b>TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUES .....</b>	<u>\$6,714,928,158</u>	<u>\$7,083,335,000</u>	<u>\$7,599,065,000</u>

## 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)	
	1981-82	1982-83
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$— 6,453	\$ 161
<b>Revenue:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	\$1,161,900	\$1,209,300
Accrued Revenue Unrealized .....	112,700	113,500
Less Revenues Accrued Previously .....	— 85,700	— 112,700
<b>Total Revenue</b> .....	<u>\$1,188,900</u>	<u>\$1,210,100</u>
Prior Year Lapses .....	<u>8,000</u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	<u>\$1,190,447</u>	<u>\$1,210,261</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	\$1,207,686	\$1,209,720
Less Current Year Lapses .....	— 17,400	
<b>Estimated Expenditures</b> .....	<u>—1,190,286</u>	<u>—1,209,720</u>
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	<u>\$ 161</u>	<u>\$ 541</u>

\*Excludes restricted revenue.

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND**

**Summary by Department**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Department of Transportation</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 17,500	\$ 19,077	\$ 20,369
Refunding Monies Collected Through the Department of Transportation .....	974	975	1,025
Highway and Safety Improvement .....	65,084	94,368	98,545
Highway Maintenance .....	385,200	513,447	500,250
Secondary Roads — Maintenance and Resurfacing .....	54,220	51,600	50,866
Safety Administration and Licensing .....	34,400	36,118	38,219
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 557,378</u>	<u>\$ 715,585</u>	<u>\$ 709,274</u>
 <b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
State Highway and Bridge Authority Rentals .....	<u>\$ 32,487</u>	<u>\$ 29,700</u>	<u>\$ 29,500</u>
 <b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments — Gallonage Share .....	\$ 86,293	\$ 141,600	\$ 141,535
Supplemental Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments .....	5,000	5,000	5,000
Philadelphia Payment — Franchise Tax .....	.....	4,456	3,159
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 91,293</u>	<u>\$ 151,056</u>	<u>\$ 149,694</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 681,158</u>	<u>\$ 896,341</u>	<u>\$ 888,468</u>
 <b>Federal Funds</b> .....			
Federal Funds .....	\$ 381,354	\$ 483,018	\$ 504,605
Other Funds .....	15,261	19,780	19,360
Other Funds—Restricted Revenue .....	6,585	8,348	8,171
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$1,084,358</u>	<u>\$1,407,487</u>	<u>\$1,420,604</u>
 <b>Executive Offices</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Comptroller .....	<u>\$ 3,117</u>	<u>\$ 3,189</u>	<u>\$ 3,430</u>
 <b>Treasury Department</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 47	\$ 50	\$ 55
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax — Agricultural Use .....	4,090	4,500	4,000
Administration of Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax .....	151	199	210
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax — State Share .....	6,000	6,800	6,800
Refunding Emergency Liquid Fuel Tax .....	.....	1	1
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax — Political Subdivision Use .....	1,600	2,100	2,100
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax — Volunteer Fire Companies, Ambulance Services and Rescue Squads .....	88	125	125
Refunding Marine Liquid Fuel Tax — Boating Fund .....	1,250	1,900	1,900
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 13,226</u>	<u>\$ 15,675</u>	<u>\$ 15,191</u>

Summary by Department  
(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Treasury Department (continued)</b>			
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
Capital Debt — Transportation Projects .....	\$ 167,436	\$ 166,760	\$ 166,148
Capital Debt — Public Improvement Projects .....	286	359	868
Loan and Transfer Agent .....	91	100	100
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 167,813</u>	<u>\$ 167,219</u>	<u>\$ 167,116</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 181,039</u>	<u>\$ 182,894</u>	<u>\$ 182,307</u>
Other Funds—Restricted Revenue .....			\$ 28
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 181,039</u>	<u>\$ 182,894</u>	<u>\$ 182,335</u>
<b>Department of Education</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Safe Driving Course .....	\$ 3,151	\$ 3,058	\$ 2,834
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,151</u>	<u>\$ 3,058</u>	<u>\$ 2,834</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 78	\$ 359	
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 3,229</u>	<u>\$ 3,417</u>	<u>\$ 2,834</u>
<b>Department of General Services</b>			
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$ 1,248	\$ 1,225	\$ 1,220
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Tort Claims — Payments .....	3,626	7,000	7,000
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 4,874</u>	<u>\$ 8,225</u>	<u>\$ 8,220</u>
<b>Department of Revenue</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Collection — Liquid Fuels Tax .....	\$ 3,731	\$ 3,903	\$ 4,137
<b>Pennsylvania State Police</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Transfer to General Fund .....	\$ 98,679	\$ 107,606	\$ 118,604
Transfer to General Fund — Municipal Police Training ..	1,250	2,470	1,607
Transfer to General Fund — In-Service Training .....			113
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 99,929</u>	<u>\$ 110,076</u>	<u>\$ 120,324</u>
<b>Fund Summary</b>			
State Funds — Transportation .....	\$ 681,158	\$ 896,341	\$ 888,468
State Funds — Other Departments .....	295,841	311,345	321,252
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 976,999</u>	<u>\$1,207,686</u>	<u>\$1,209,720</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 381,432	\$ 483,377	\$ 504,605
Other Funds .....	15,261	19,780	19,360
Other Funds—Restricted Revenue .....	6,585	8,348	8,199
FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$1,380,277</u>	<u>\$1,719,191</u>	<u>\$1,741,884</u>

## MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
Liquid Fuels Taxes .....	\$ 553,529	\$ 700,000	\$ 751,000	\$ 772,200	\$ 791,100	\$ 811,100	\$ 822,100
Motor Licenses and Fees .....	374,523	402,200	398,600	400,700	403,400	406,200	408,900
Other Motor Receipts .....	52,689	59,700	59,700	59,700	59,700	59,700	59,700
TOTAL MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES .....	<u>\$ 980,741</u>	<u>\$ 1,161,900</u>	<u>\$ 1,209,300</u>	<u>\$ 1,232,600</u>	<u>\$ 1,254,200</u>	<u>\$ 1,277,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,290,700</u>
Aviation Restricted Revenues .....	<u>\$ 7,202</u>	<u>\$ 5,900</u>	<u>\$ 6,200</u>	<u>\$ 6,200</u>	<u>\$ 6,200</u>	<u>\$ 6,200</u>	<u>\$ 6,200</u>

**ADJUSTMENTS TO REVENUE ESTIMATE**

On June 23, 1981, an official estimate for the 1981-82 fiscal year of \$1,188,400,000 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.

	1981-82 Official Estimate	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)  Adjustments	1981-82 Revised Estimate
Liquid Fuels Taxes .....	\$ 709,300	\$- 9,300	\$ 700,000
Motor Licenses and Fees .....	422,300	- 20,100	402,200
Other Motor Receipts .....	56,800	+ 2,900	59,700
 TOTAL .....	 <u>\$1,188,400</u>	 <u>\$- 26,500</u>	 <u>\$1,161,900</u>

## MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### LIQUID FUELS TAXES

	Actual		Estimated
1975-76 .....	\$456,497,414	1981-82 .....	\$700,000,000
1976-77 .....	472,638,152	1982-83 .....	751,000,000
1977-78 .....	487,100,857	1983-84 .....	772,200,000
1978-79 .....	496,925,458	1984-85 .....	791,100,000
1979-80 .....	551,240,949	1985-86 .....	811,100,000
1980-81 .....	553,528,978	1986-87 .....	822,100,000

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. Additionally, for a period not exceeding five days for any one motor carrier, a temporary permit may be issued for the operation of a motor carrier vehicle without the identification marker. The fee for such permits is \$5.00 for each motor carrier vehicle.

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, owing 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 is 3.5 percent of the wholesale price of motor fuels used for motor vehicles in the Commonwealth effective July 1, 1981.

## MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76 .....	\$271,671,855	1981-82 .....	\$402,200,000
1976-77 .....	302,162,891	1982-83 .....	398,600,000
1977-78 .....	326,764,797	1983-84 .....	400,700,000
1978-79 .....	329,110,763	1984-85 .....	403,400,000
1979-80 .....	325,536,773	1985-86 .....	406,200,000
1980-81 .....	374,522,738	1986-87 .....	408,900,000

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	
1975-76 .....	\$ 19,448,724	1981-82 .....	\$59,700,000
1976-77 .....	30,151,270	1982-83 .....	59,700,000
1977-78 .....	32,269,571	1983-84 .....	59,700,000
1978-79 .....	39,587,126	1984-85 .....	59,700,000
1979-80 .....	103,111,500	1985-86 .....	59,700,000
1980-81 .....	52,688,738	1986-87 .....	59,700,000

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. The figures for 1976-77 and beyond reflect the effect of Act 81 of 1976 on fines deposited in the Motor License Fund.

**Miscellaneous Revenue** — The Commonwealth receives revenue from interest on Motor 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.

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>LIQUID FUELS TAXES</b>			
<b>Liquid Fuels Tax</b>			
Liquid Fuels Tax .....	\$463,039,016	\$444,852,000	\$440,152,000
Liquid Fuels Tax Penalties .....	97,099	98,000	98,000
Liquid Fuels Tax Interest .....	48,999	50,000	50,000
Total .....	\$463,185,114	\$445,000,000	\$440,300,000
 <b>Fuel Use Tax</b>			
Fuel Use Tax .....	\$ 71,870,650	\$ 74,970,000	\$ 79,170,000
Fuel Use Tax Penalties .....	568,808	570,000	570,000
Fuel Use Tax Interest .....	159,585	160,000	160,000
Total .....	\$ 72,599,043	\$ 75,700,000	\$ 79,900,000
 <b>Motor Carriers Road Tax</b>			
Motor Carriers Road—Fuels Tax .....	\$ 6,910,522	\$ 10,856,000	\$ 12,756,000
Motor Carriers Road Tax Penalties .....	309,551	310,000	310,000
Motor Carriers Road Tax Interest .....	33,826	34,000	34,000
Motor Carriers Road Tax Registration Fees and Special Permit Fees .....	9,816,530	10,600,000	10,600,000
Total .....	\$ 17,070,429	\$ 21,800,000	\$ 23,700,000
 <b>Interstate Bus Compact Fuels Tax</b>			
Interstate Bus Compact Fuels Tax .....	\$ 671,481	\$ 697,000	\$ 797,000
Interstate Bus Compact Tax Penalties .....	2,635	2,700	2,700
Interstate Bus Compact Fuels Tax Interest .....	276	300	300
Total .....	\$ 674,392	\$ 700,000	\$ 800,000
 <b>Oil Company Franchise Tax</b>			
Oil Company Franchise Tax .....		\$156,800,000	\$206,300,000
Total .....		\$156,800,000	\$206,300,000
<b>TOTAL LIQUID FUELS TAXES .....</b>	<b>\$553,528,978</b>	<b>\$700,000,000</b>	<b>\$751,000,000</b>
 <b>MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES</b>			
Passenger Motor Vehicle Licenses .....	\$104,323,475	\$136,000,000	\$140,400,000
Commercial Motor Vehicle and Truck Tractor Licenses .....	134,512,189	122,000,000	123,000,000
Registration Fees Received From Other States/ARP .....		6,400,000	11,000,000
Motor Bus and Omnibus Licenses .....	1,298,448	1,500,000	1,500,000
Trailer and Semi-Trailer Licenses .....	5,625,944	5,000,000	5,600,000
Motorcycle and Motor Bicycle Licenses .....	2,867,189	2,900,000	2,900,000
Manufacturers' Jobbers' and Dealers Licenses .....	2,343,384	2,300,000	2,300,000

## MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>MOTOR LICENSES AND FEE (CONTINUED)</b>			
Suburban Licenses .....	\$ 17,221,103		
Special License Plates .....	171,075	\$ 600,000	\$ 200,000
Temporary Registration Plates .....	3,473,910	4,400,000	3,400,000
Operators' Licenses .....	58,727,786	51,600,000	36,500,000
Certificates of Title Fees .....	29,511,242	42,900,000	41,700,000
Transferring Registration Fees .....	4,185,395	3,900,000	4,300,000
Duplicating Registration Card Fees .....	1,726,049	2,000,000	2,000,000
Certified Copies of Records Fees .....	8,106,416	9,600,000	9,600,000
Uncollectible Check Fees .....	281,464	300,000	300,000
Motor Homes Licenses .....	1,173,567	1,700,000	1,700,000
Farm Trucks Licenses .....	467,591	1,200,000	1,200,000
Ambulance, Taxis and Hearses Licenses .....	181,671	200,000	200,000
Antique and Classic Licenses .....	400,597	500,000	500,000
Returned Checks Collected .....	1,366,466	1,400,000	1,400,000
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees .....	1,916,306	800,000	800,000
Deduct Returned Checks .....	-1,676,279	-2,000,000	-2,000,000
Sale of Registration Lists .....	103,391	200,000	200,000
Special Hauling Permit Fees .....	4,370,215	4,500,000	4,500,000
Clearing Account and Adjustments .....	2,558,746	2,000,000	2,000,000
Fees - Recording - Changing Security Interest Titles .....	3,409,031	3,700,000	3,400,000
June 1980 Clearing Account .....	-14,123,633	- 3,400,000	
<b>TOTAL MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES .....</b>	<b>\$374,522,738</b>	<b>\$402,200,000</b>	<b>\$398,600,000</b>
<b>OTHER MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES</b>			
<b>Gross Receipts Tax</b>			
Gross Receipts Tax .....	\$ 252,401	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
Total .....	<u>\$ 252,401</u>	<u>\$ 300,000</u>	<u>\$ 300,000</u>
<b>Fines and Penalties</b>			
Department of Transportation			
Vehicle Code Fines .....	\$ 25,226,468	\$ 26,700,000	\$ 26,700,000
Department of Revenue			
Aeronautics Fines .....	150		
Total .....	<u>\$ 25,226,618</u>	<u>\$ 26,700,000</u>	<u>\$ 26,700,000</u>
<b>Miscellaneous Revenues</b>			
Treasury Department			
Interest on Securities .....	\$ 9,867,659	\$ 11,880,000	\$ 11,880,000
Interest on Securities Liquid Fuels Tax Fund .....	965,641	1,160,000	1,160,000
Redeposit of Checks .....	40,557	50,000	50,000
Interest on Deposit — Motor License Fund .....	502		
Interest on Deposit — Cash Advancement Accounts .....	7,824	10,000	10,000
Department of General Services			
Sale of Unserviceable Property .....	652,488	500,000	500,000

## MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>OTHER MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES (Continued)</b>			
<b>Miscellaneous Revenues (continued)</b>			
Department of Transportation			
Highway Encroachment Permits .....	\$ 770,050	\$ 950,000	\$ 950,000
Highway Bridges Income .....	35,936	67,000	67,500
Sale of Maps and Plans .....	379,703	350,000	390,000
Sale of Gas, Oil and Anti-Freeze .....	2,876,354	2,826,000	2,965,000
Recovered Damages .....	4,823	5,000	5,000
Contract Deposit Forfeitures .....	44,270	10,000	13,500
Sale of Inspection Stickers .....	11,230,364	14,590,000	14,420,000
Insurance Information and Certified Copy Fees .....	58,997	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Revenues .....	192,152	200,000	200,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations or Allocations .....	59,641	85,000	72,000
Fees for Reclaiming Abandoned Vehicles .....	12,690	12,000	12,000
Sale of Abandoned Vehicles .....	5,089	5,000	5,000
Department of Revenue			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations .....	1,559	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Revenue .....	85	.....	.....
Justice Collections .....	3,335	.....	.....
Total .....	\$ 27,209,719	\$ 32,700,000	\$ 32,700,000
<b>TOTAL OTHER MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES</b> .....	<b>\$ 52,688,738</b>	<b>\$ 59,700,000</b>	<b>\$ 59,700,000</b>
<b>TOTAL MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES</b> .....	<b>\$ 980,740,454</b>	<b>\$1,161,900,000</b>	<b>\$1,209,300,000</b>

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUE SOURCES**

**Restricted Revenues Not Included in Department Total**

**AVIATION REVENUES**

	Actual		Estimated
1975-76 .....	\$ 4,991,705	1981-82 .....	\$ 5,900,000
1976-77 .....	4,938,708	1982-83 .....	6,200,000
1977-78 .....	5,439,731	1983-84 .....	6,200,000
1978-79 .....	6,019,850	1984-85 .....	6,200,000
1979-80 .....	5,189,252	1985-86 .....	6,200,000
1980-81 .....	7,202,253	1986-87 .....	6,200,000

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.

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>AVIATION REVENUES</b>			
Aviation Liquid Fuels Tax .....	\$ 4,267,509	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 3,200,000
Harrisburg International Airport Operations .....	2,759,231	2,500,000	2,800,000
State Airport Operations .....	175,513	200,000	200,000
<b>TOTAL AVIATION REVENUES</b> .....	<b>\$ 7,202,253</b>	<b>\$ 5,900,000</b>	<b>\$ 6,200,000</b>

# 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)	
	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$21,170	\$20,670
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	31,170	30,198
Prior Year Lapses .....	400	.....
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	<u>\$52,740</u>	<u>\$50,868</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	<u>\$32,070</u>	<u>\$34,348</u>
Estimated Expenditures .....	<u>-32,070</u>	<u>-34,348</u>
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	<u><u>\$20,670</u></u>	<u><u>\$16,520</u></u>

**Summary by Department**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Game Commission</b>			
General Government			
General Operations .....	\$23,777	\$26,567	\$29,964
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
General Government			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 4
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$23,779</u>	<u>\$26,570</u>	<u>\$29,968</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 4,314	\$ 5,350	\$ 4,250
Other Funds .....	103	150	130
<b>FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$28,196</u>	<u>\$32,070</u>	<u>\$34,348</u>

## GAME FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
License and Fees .....	\$16,259	\$17,187	\$17,227	\$17,400	\$17,600	\$17,800	\$18,000
Fines and Penalties .....	578	590	600	600	600	600	600
Miscellaneous Revenues .....	6,831	7,428	7,938	8,200	8,400	8,600	8,800
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total Game Fund Revenues .....	<u>\$23,668</u>	<u>\$25,205</u>	<u>\$25,765</u>	<u>\$26,200</u>	<u>\$26,600</u>	<u>\$27,000</u>	<u>\$27,400</u>
Augmentations .....	<u>\$ 4,417</u>	<u>\$ 5,965</u>	<u>\$ 4,433</u>	<u>\$ 4,500</u>	<u>\$ 4,600</u>	<u>\$ 4,700</u>	<u>\$ 4,800</u>
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
TOTAL GAME FUND RECEIPTS .....	<u><u>\$28,085</u></u>	<u><u>\$31,170</u></u>	<u><u>\$30,198</u></u>	<u><u>\$30,700</u></u>	<u><u>\$31,200</u></u>	<u><u>\$31,700</u></u>	<u><u>\$32,200</u></u>

## GAME FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Licenses and Fees

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76	\$14,480,131	1981-82	\$17,186,600
1976-77	14,543,610	1982-83	17,226,600
1977-78	14,713,912	1983-84	17,400,000
1978-79	14,528,918	1984-85	17,600,000
1979-80	15,406,680	1985-86	17,800,000
1980-81	16,259,145	1986-87	18,000,000

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 fees prior to September 1, 1973 were \$5.10 for persons aged 17 to 64 and \$3.20 for persons aged 12 to 16 and 65 and above. 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 from \$40.00 to \$350.00 for trapping licenses. In addition, nonresident hunters may obtain a special three-day license for a fee of \$3.15 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 \$3.15 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	
1975-76	\$497,624	1981-82	\$590,000
1976-77	435,784	1982-83	600,000
1977-78	487,650	1983-84	600,000
1978-79	483,474	1984-85	600,000
1979-80	542,422	1985-86	600,000
1980-81	578,238	1986-87	600,000

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

### Miscellaneous Revenues

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76	\$4,469,520	1981-82	\$7,428,500
1976-77	5,547,514	1982-83	7,938,500
1977-78	3,394,592	1983-84	8,200,000
1978-79	5,226,208	1984-85	8,400,000
1979-80	5,826,620	1985-86	8,600,000
1980-81	6,830,427	1986-87	8,800,000

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

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>Licenses and Fees</b>			
Resident Hunting Licenses .....	\$ 8,083,956	\$ 8,100,000	\$ 8,100,000
Resident Junior Hunting Licenses .....	771,940	772,000	772,000
Nonresident Hunting Licenses .....	4,778,941	4,800,000	4,800,000
Special Game Permits .....	49,405	49,500	49,500
Special Antlerless Deer Licenses .....	1,218,291	1,353,750	1,353,750
Special Archery Licenses .....	536,450	550,000	560,000
Nonresident Trapping Licenses .....	2,450	2,450	2,450
Special Three-day Nonresident Regulated Shooting Ground Licenses .....	4,471	4,400	4,400
Resident Senior Hunting Licenses .....	322,545	322,000	322,000
Muzzle-loading Hunting Licenses .....	325,612	400,000	425,000
Right of Way Licenses .....	165,084	170,000	175,000
Resident Bear Licenses .....	.	606,250	606,250
Non-resident Bear Licenses .....	.	56,250	56,250
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$16,259,145</b>	<b>\$17,186,600</b>	<b>\$17,226,600</b>
<b>Fines and Penalties</b>			
Game Law Fines .....	\$ 578,238	\$ 590,000	\$ 600,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 578,238</b>	<b>\$ 590,000</b>	<b>\$ 600,000</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>			
Sale of Coal .....	\$ 595,816	\$ 700,000	\$ 900,000
Sale of Wood Products .....	2,170,336	2,400,000	2,600,000
Interest on Deposits .....	25,784	26,000	25,000
Sale of Publications .....	68,696	68,000	68,000
Sale of Unserviceable Property .....	23,701	20,000	20,000
Sale of Skins and Guns .....	73,354	70,000	70,000
Rental of State Property .....	9,624	9,500	9,500
Miscellaneous Revenue .....	45,231	45,000	45,000
Interest on Securities .....	2,889,792	2,973,000	2,974,000
Gas and Oil Ground Rentals and Royalties .....	129,499	265,000	265,000
Refund of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations .....	37,284	30,000	30,000
Sale of Nonusable Property .....	6,179	5,000	5,000
Miscellaneous Revenue License Division .....	966	1,000	1,000
Redeposit of Checks .....	454	1,000	1,000
Sale of Game News .....	490,130	471,000	471,000
Sale of Miscellaneous Mineral Permits .....	745	1,000	1,000
Sale of Stone, Sand, Gravel and Limestone .....	73,481	15,000	15,000
Sale of Grain and Hay .....	17,377	80,000	80,000
Sale of Maps .....	4,858	4,000	4,000
Wildlife Management Promotional Revenue .....	44,527	44,000	44,000
Sale of Wood Products — PR Tracts .....	122,593	200,000	300,000
Sale of Deputy Uniforms .....	.	.	10,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 6,830,427</b>	<b>\$ 7,428,500</b>	<b>\$ 7,938,500</b>
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b> .....	<b>\$23,667,810</b>	<b>\$25,205,100</b>	<b>\$25,765,100</b>

## GAME FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>Augmentations</b>			
Sale of Automobiles and Other Vehicles .....	\$ 59,850	\$ 130,000	\$ 120,000
Department of the Interior-Heritage Conservation and Recreation Services .....	693,918	2,000,000	270,000
Federal Reimbursement — Pittman Robinson Act. ....	3,573,806	3,750,000	4,000,000
Endangered Species Program .....	38,305	42,000	.....
Federal Reimbursement — Research Projects .....	8,002	.....	.....
Sharecrop and Agriculture Licenses U.S. ....	43,513	43,000	43,000
 TOTAL .....	 \$ 4,417,394	 \$ 5,965,000	 \$ 4,433,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS .....	\$28,085,204	\$31,170,100	\$30,198,100

# 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)	
	1981-82	1982-83
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$ 7,500	\$ 5,444
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	17,291	17,065
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	\$24,791	\$22,509
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	<u>\$19,347</u>	<u>\$19,536</u>
Estimated Expenditures .....	<u>          -19,347</u>	<u>          -19,536</u>
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	<u><u>\$ 5,444</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,973</u></u>

**Summary by Department**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Fish Commission</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$11,660	\$13,389	\$13,970
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3
<b>Department of General Services</b>			
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$ 63	\$ 64	\$ 63
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$11,724</u>	<u>\$13,455</u>	<u>\$14,036</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 1,261	\$ 1,320	\$ 1,300
Other Funds .....	3,621	4,572	4,200
<b>FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$16,606</u>	<u>\$19,347</u>	<u>\$19,536</u>

## FISH FUND SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
Licenses and Fees .....	\$ 9,584	\$ 9,627	\$ 9,794	\$ 9,966	\$10,121	\$10,268	\$10,403
Fines and Penalties .....	219	220	225	230	235	235	235
Miscellaneous .....	1,573	1,552	1,546	1,556	1,572	1,581	1,590
Total Fish Fund Revenues.....	<u>\$11,376</u>	<u>\$11,399</u>	<u>\$11,565</u>	<u>\$11,752</u>	<u>\$11,928</u>	<u>\$12,084</u>	<u>\$12,228</u>
Augmentations .....	\$ 4,882	\$ 5,892	\$ 5,500	\$ 5,262	\$ 5,002	\$ 5,255	\$ 5,524
TOTAL FISH FUND RECEIPTS .....	<u>\$16,258</u>	<u>\$17,291</u>	<u>\$17,065</u>	<u>\$17,014</u>	<u>\$16,930</u>	<u>\$17,339</u>	<u>\$17,752</u>

## FISH FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Licenses and Fees

	Actual		Estimated
1975-76 .....	\$7,053,443	1981-82 .....	\$ 9,627,000
1976-77 .....	7,446,305	1982-83 .....	9,794,000
1977-78 .....	7,118,382	1983-84 .....	9,966,000
1978-79 .....	8,448,542	1984-85 .....	10,121,000
1979-80 .....	9,301,263	1985-86 .....	10,268,000
1980-81 .....	9,583,606	1986-87 .....	10,403,000

The Commonwealth, for a fee of \$9.00, issues resident fishing licenses to persons between the ages of 16 and 64 inclusive, if the applicant can prove that he has been a resident of the Commonwealth for 60 days. From January 1, 1974 to January 1, 1979 this 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 may purchase a lifetime license for a fee of \$10.00. Nonresident licenses are issued upon payment of a \$14.00 fee. Tourist licenses, valid for a period of seven consecutive days, are issued for a \$9.00 fee. 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.

### Fines and Penalties

	Actual		Estimated
1975-76 .....	\$155,145	1981-82 .....	\$220,000
1976-77 .....	174,684	1982-83 .....	225,000
1977-78 .....	148,284	1983-84 .....	230,000
1978-79 .....	196,195	1984-85 .....	235,000
1979-80 .....	219,129	1985-86 .....	235,000
1980-81 .....	219,030	1986-87 .....	235,000

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
1975-76 .....	\$1,224,606	1981-82 .....	\$1,552,000
1976-77 .....	1,366,198	1982-83 .....	1,546,000
1977-78 .....	934,494	1983-84 .....	1,556,000
1978-79 .....	1,135,671	1984-85 .....	1,572,000
1979-80 .....	1,582,996	1985-86 .....	1,581,000
1980-81 .....	1,572,879	1986-87 .....	1,590,000

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

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>Licenses and Fees</b>			
Resident Fishing Licenses . . . . .	\$ 8,475,521	\$ 8,500,000	\$ 8,628,000
Resident Senior Fishing Licenses . . . . .	130,884	126,000	124,000
Nonresident Fishing Licenses . . . . .	658,184	660,000	693,000
Tourist Fishing Licenses . . . . .	161,859	170,000	178,000
Lake Erie Licenses . . . . .	5,410	11,000	11,000
Commercial Hatchery Licenses . . . . .	5,925	11,000	11,000
Fee—Fishing Lake Licenses . . . . .	13,940	15,000	15,000
Miscellaneous Permits and Fees . . . . .	8,648	9,000	10,000
Technical Service Fees—Non-Government Organizations . . . . .	849	1,000	1,000
Scientific Collector's Permits . . . . .	3,700	4,000	4,000
Lifetime Fishing Licenses — Senior Resident . . . . .	111,652	112,000	110,000
Membership Fees — Pennsylvania League of Angling Youth . . . . .	7,034	8,000	9,000
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 9,583,606</u>	<u>\$ 9,627,000</u>	<u>\$ 9,794,000</u>
<b>Fines and Penalties</b>			
Fish Law Fines . . . . .	\$ 219,030	\$ 220,000	\$ 225,000
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 219,030</u>	<u>\$ 220,000</u>	<u>\$ 225,000</u>
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>			
Interest on Deposits . . . . .	\$ 1,743	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
Sale of Publications . . . . .	14,850	15,000	16,000
Sale of Unserviceable Property . . . . .	782	1,000	1,000
Contributions for Restocking Streams . . . . .	104,646	110,000	113,000
Miscellaneous Revenue . . . . .	64,439	55,100	51,400
Refund of Expenditures not Credited to Appropriations . . . . .	72,779	62,200	58,000
Interest on Securities . . . . .	809,144	809,000	825,000
Rental of Fish Commission Property . . . . .	34,566	35,000	35,000
Income from Sand and Gravel Dredging . . . . .	225,478	220,000	200,000
In Lieu Payments for Fishways . . . . .	75,000	75,000	75,000
Redeposit of Checks . . . . .	333	300	300
Sale of Pennsylvania Angler . . . . .	131,170	135,000	139,000
Sale of Patches . . . . .	672	600	500
Deputy Waterways Patrolmen—Reimbursements . . . . .	203	200	200
Van Dyke Shad Station—Reimbursements . . . . .	37,074	31,600	29,600
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 1,572,879</u>	<u>\$ 1,552,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,546,000</u>
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b> . . . . .	<u>\$11,375,515</u>	<u>\$11,399,000</u>	<u>\$11,565,000</u>
<b>Augmentations</b>			
Sale of Automobiles and Other Vehicles . . . . .	\$ 28,812	\$ 50,000	\$ 25,000
Reimbursement for Services—Boating Fund . . . . .	3,130,500	4,110,000	3,738,000
Reimbursement for Services—Land and Water Development Fund . . . . .	462,500	412,000	437,000
Federal Reimbursement . . . . .	1,261,077	1,320,000	1,300,000
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 4,882,889</u>	<u>\$ 5,892,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,500,000</u>
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b> . . . . .	<u>\$16,258,404</u>	<u>\$17,291,000</u>	<u>\$17,065,000</u>

# 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)	
	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$4,008	\$2,979
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	3,085	3,020
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	\$7,093	\$5,999
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	\$4,114	\$3,743
Estimated Expenditures .....	-4,114	-3,743
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	<u>\$2,979</u>	<u>\$2,256</u>

**Summary by Department**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Fish Commission</b>			
General Government			
General Operations .....	\$3,213	\$3,985	\$3,628
<b>Department of General Services</b>			
Debt Service Requirements			
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
General Government			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$3,216</u>	<u>\$3,989</u>	<u>\$3,633</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 55	\$ 100	\$ 100
Other Funds .....	12	25	10
<b>FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$3,283</u>	<u>\$4,114</u>	<u>\$3,743</u>

## BOATING FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
Licenses and Fees .....	\$ 939	\$ 968	\$ 997	\$1,026	\$1,056	\$1,087	\$1,119
Fines and Penalties .....	65	65	67	68	70	72	74
Miscellaneous .....	2,059	1,927	1,846	1,811	1,784	1,786	1,787
Total Boating Fund Revenues.....	<u>\$3,063</u>	<u>\$2,960</u>	<u>\$2,910</u>	<u>\$2,905</u>	<u>\$2,910</u>	<u>\$2,945</u>	<u>\$2,980</u>
Augmentations .....	\$ 67	\$ 125	\$ 110	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10
TOTAL BOATING FUND RECEIPTS..	<u><u>\$3,130</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,085</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,020</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,915</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,920</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,955</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,990</u></u>

## BOATING FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Licenses and Fees

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76	\$708,444	1981-82	\$ 968,000
1976-77	768,596	1982-83	997,000
1977-78	849,598	1983-84	1,026,000
1978-79	895,096	1984-85	1,056,000
1979-80	910,889	1985-86	1,087,000
1980-81	939,314	1986-87	1,119,000

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	
1975-76	\$31,031	1981-82	\$65,000
1976-77	35,087	1982-83	67,000
1977-78	31,512	1983-84	68,000
1978-79	42,381	1984-85	70,000
1979-80	62,938	1985-86	72,000
1980-81	64,817	1986-87	74,000

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

### Miscellaneous Revenue

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76	\$1,443,556	1981-82	\$1,927,000
1976-77	1,312,428	1982-83	1,846,000
1977-78	1,464,324	1983-84	1,811,000
1978-79	1,514,403	1984-85	1,784,000
1979-80	1,918,981	1985-86	1,786,000
1980-81	2,059,095	1986-87	1,787,000

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.

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>Licenses and Fees</b>			
Motor Boat Registration Fees .....	\$ 921,940	\$ 950,000	\$ 979,000
Boat Mooring Permits—Walnut Creek Access .....	13,302	14,000	14,000
Boat Capacity Plate Fees .....	4,072	4,000	4,000
TOTAL .....	\$ 939,314	\$ 968,000	\$ 997,000
<b>Fines and Penalties</b>			
Motor Boat Fines .....	\$ 64,817	\$ 65,000	\$ 67,000
TOTAL .....	\$ 64,817	\$ 65,000	\$ 67,000
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
Transfer From Motor License Fund .....	\$1,190,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,320,000
Miscellaneous .....	389,258	27,000	26,000
Interest on Securities .....	479,837	500,000	500,000
TOTAL .....	\$2,059,095	\$1,927,000	\$1,846,000
TOTAL REVENUES .....	\$3,063,226	\$2,960,000	\$2,910,000
<b>Augmentations</b>			
Sale of Automobiles .....	\$ 11,738	\$ 25,000	\$ 10,000
Federal Reimbursement — Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service .....	54,747	100,000	100,000
TOTAL .....	\$ 66,485	\$ 125,000	\$ 110,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS .....	\$3,129,711	\$3,085,000	\$3,020,000

# **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)

	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$1,541	\$2,149
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	6,855	7,160
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	<u>\$8,396</u>	<u>\$9,309</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	<u>\$6,247</u>	<u>\$6,935</u>
Estimated Expenditures .....	-6,247	-6,935
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	<u><u>\$2,149</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,374</u></u>

# BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND

## Summary by Department

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Banking Department</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$5,898	\$6,245	\$6,932
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3
FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$5,899</u>	<u>\$6,247</u>	<u>\$6,935</u>

## BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
Licenses and Fees .....	\$6,167	\$6,632	\$6,932	\$7,507	\$8,049	\$8,633	\$9,250
Fines and Penalties .....	1	2	2	2	2	3	3
Miscellaneous Revenues .....	213	221	226	224	227	221	224
<b>TOTAL BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND REVENUES .....</b>	<b><u><u>\$6,381</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>\$6,855</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>\$7,160</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>\$7,733</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>\$8,278</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>\$8,857</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>\$9,477</u></u></b>

## BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Licenses and Fees

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76 .....	\$3,699,515	1981-82 .....	\$6,632,675
1976-77 .....	4,050,294	1982-83 .....	6,931,810
1977-78 .....	4,949,567	1983-84 .....	7,507,000
1978-79 .....	4,812,692	1984-85 .....	8,049,000
1979-80 .....	5,426,733	1985-86 .....	8,633,000
1980-81 .....	6,166,828	1986-87 .....	9,250,000

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	
1975-76 .....	\$ 100	1981-82 .....	\$2,000
1976-77 .....	.....	1982-83 .....	2,300
1977-78 .....	1,775	1983-84 .....	2,000
1978-79 .....	990	1984-85 .....	2,000
1979-80 .....	675	1985-86 .....	3,000
1980-81 .....	1,150	1986-87 .....	3,000

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

### Miscellaneous Revenues

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76 .....	\$ 18,405	1981-82 .....	\$220,700
1976-77 .....	18,077	1982-83 .....	225,800
1977-78 .....	16,061	1983-84 .....	224,000
1978-79 .....	61,455	1984-85 .....	227,000
1979-80 .....	139,573	1985-86 .....	221,000
1980-81 .....	212,622	1986-87 .....	224,000

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.

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>Licenses and Fees</b>			
Banking — Examinations .....	\$2,489,148	\$2,659,000	\$2,915,260
Banking — Overhead Assessments .....	1,415,346	1,610,000	1,571,000
Banking — Application Fees .....	81,937	45,000	49,500
Banking — Publications .....	1,121	1,300	1,000
Banking — Miscellaneous Fees .....	1,200	1,200	1,200
Savings Association — Examinations .....	601,680	635,000	723,900
Savings Association — Overhead Assessments .....	314,597	320,000	229,600
Savings Association — Application Fees .....	9,473	10,000	8,600
Savings Association — Publication .....	100	2,500	300
Consumer Credit — Examinations .....	637,778	668,000	761,520
Consumer Credit — Overhead Assessments .....	42,623	43,500	36,980
Consumer Credit — Pawnbroker Licenses .....	3,100	3,500	3,800
Consumer Credit — Installment Seller Licenses .....	94,075	175,000	175,000
Consumer Credit — Consumer Discount Company Licenses .....	228,600	237,500	231,250
Consumer Credit — Money Transmitter Licenses .....	4,600	3,900	3,600
Consumer Credit — Sales Finance Licenses .....	151,200	180,000	180,000
Consumer Credit — Collector Repossessor Licenses .....	9,300	12,000	12,800
Consumer Credit — Second Mortgage Licenses .....	80,950	25,275	26,500
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$6,166,828</b>	<b>\$6,632,675</b>	<b>\$6,931,810</b>
<b>Fines and Penalties</b>			
Banking Fines and Penalties .....	\$ 1,150	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,300
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 1,150</b>	<b>\$ 2,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,300</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Revenues</b>			
Interest on Securities .....	\$ 212,138	\$ 220,000	\$ 225,000
Sale of Unserviceable Property .....	179	225	250
Redeposit of Checks .....	75	75	100
Miscellaneous .....	230	400	450
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 212,622</b>	<b>\$ 220,700</b>	<b>\$ 225,800</b>
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b> .....	<b>\$6,380,600</b>	<b>\$6,855,375</b>	<b>\$7,159,910</b>

# **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)	
	1981-82	1982-83
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$ 256	\$ 314
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	\$ 693	\$ 743
Transfer from General Fund .....	891	950
Prior Years Lapses .....	32	.....
Total Receipts .....	<u>1,616</u>	<u>1,693</u>
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	<u>\$1,872</u>	<u>\$2,007</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	\$1,558	\$1,712
Less Current Year Lapses .....	.....	.....
Estimated Expenditures .....	<u>-1,558</u>	<u>-1,712</u>
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	<u><u>\$ 314</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 295</u></u>

**MILK MARKETING FUND**

**Summary by Department**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Milk Marketing Board</b>			
General Government .....	\$ 620	\$ 662	\$ 706
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3
Refund Milk Marketing License and Fees .....		3	3
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 621</u>	<u>\$ 667</u>	<u>\$ 712</u>
Other Funds .....	\$ 875	\$ 891	\$1,000
<b>FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$1,496</u>	<u>\$1,558</u>	<u>\$1,712</u>

## MILK MARKETING FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
Licenses and Fees .....	\$ 609	\$ 588	\$ 588	\$ 588	\$ 588	\$ 588	\$ 588
Fines and Penalties .....	14	10	10	10	10	10	10
Miscellaneous Revenue .....	95	95	95	97	97	97	97
Total Milk Marketing Fund Revenues.	<u>\$ 718</u>	<u>\$ 693</u>	<u>\$ 693</u>	<u>\$ 695</u>	<u>\$ 695</u>	<u>\$ 695</u>	<u>\$ 695</u>
Augmentations .....	<u>\$ 875</u>	<u>\$ 891</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,100</u>	<u>\$1,200</u>	<u>\$1,300</u>	<u>\$1,400</u>
TOTAL MILK MARKETING FUND RECEIPTS .....	<u><u>\$1,593</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,584</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,693</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,795</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,895</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,995</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,095</u></u>

## MILK MARKETING FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Licenses and Fees

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76 .....	\$313,195	1981-82 .....	\$587,820
1976-77 .....	423,254	1982-83 .....	587,820
1977-78 .....	294,734	1983-84 .....	588,000
1978-79 .....	747,796	1984-85 .....	588,000
1979-80 .....	305,584	1985-86 .....	588,000
1980-81 .....	609,073	1986-87 .....	588,000

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	
1975-76 .....	\$ 2,050	1981-82 .....	\$10,000
1976-77 .....	11,875	1982-83 .....	10,000
1977-78 .....	2,150	1983-84 .....	10,000
1978-79 .....	2,975	1984-85 .....	10,000
1979-80 .....	7,500	1985-86 .....	10,000
1980-81 .....	14,050	1986-87 .....	10,000

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	
1975-76 .....	\$29,182	1981-82 .....	\$95,500
1976-77 .....	15,773	1982-83 .....	95,500
1977-78 .....	11,773	1983-84 .....	97,000
1978-79 .....	26,758	1984-85 .....	97,000
1979-80 .....	73,960	1985-86 .....	97,000
1980-81 .....	94,936	1986-87 .....	97,000

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.

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>Licenses and Fees</b>			
Milk Dealers Licenses .....	\$ 561,468	\$ 540,100	\$ 540,100
Milk Dealers License Transfer Fees .....	30	20	20
Milk Testers Certificate Fees .....	7,400	7,400	7,400
Milk Weighers Certificate Fees .....	25,680	25,600	25,600
Milk Testers and Weighers Examination Fees .....	4,685	4,700	4,700
Milk Haulers Licenses Fees .....	9,810	10,000	10,000
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 609,073</u>	<u>\$ 587,820</u>	<u>\$ 587,820</u>
 <b>Fines and Penalties</b>			
Milk Marketing Act Fines .....	\$ 14,050	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 14,050</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>
 <b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>			
Interest on Securities .....	\$ 94,495	\$ 95,000	\$ 95,000
Other .....	198	250	250
Interest on Deposits .....	243	250	250
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 94,936</u>	<u>\$ 95,500</u>	<u>\$ 95,500</u>
TOTAL REVENUES .....	<u>\$ 718,059</u>	<u>\$ 693,320</u>	<u>\$ 693,320</u>
 <b>Augmentations</b>			
Appropriation from General Fund .....	\$ 875,000	\$ 891,000	\$ 950,000
Security Fund .....	.....	.....	50,000
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 875,000</u>	<u>\$ 891,000</u>	<u>\$1,000,000</u>
TOTAL RECEIPTS .....	<u>\$1,593,059</u>	<u>\$1,584,320</u>	<u>\$1,693,320</u>

# **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)	
	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$ 433	\$ 477
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	\$1,351	\$1,382
Transfer from General Fund .....	941	950
Prior Year Lapses .....	116	.....
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	2,408	2,332
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	\$2,841	\$2,809
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	\$2,364	\$2,445
Less Current Year Lapses .....	.....	.....
<b>Estimated Expenditures</b> .....	-2,364	-2,445
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	\$ 477	\$ 364

# STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND

## Summary by Department

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
General Government			
General Operations .....	\$1,259	\$1,421	\$1,492
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
General Government			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$1,260</u>	<u>\$1,423</u>	<u>\$1,495</u>
Other Funds .....	\$ 950	\$ 941	\$ 950
<b>FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$2,210</u>	<u>\$2,364</u>	<u>\$2,445</u>

## STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
Fees.....	\$ 250	\$ 277	\$ 285	\$ 291	\$ 297	\$ 303	\$ 309
Miscellaneous .....	1,040	1,074	1,097	1,119	1,141	1,164	1,187
Total State Farm Products Show Fund Revenues.....	<u>\$1,290</u>	<u>\$1,351</u>	<u>\$1,382</u>	<u>\$1,410</u>	<u>\$1,438</u>	<u>\$1,467</u>	<u>\$1,496</u>
Augmentations .....	\$ 950	\$ 941	\$ 950	\$1,100	\$1,250	\$1,400	\$1,550
TOTAL STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND RECEIPTS.....	<u><u>\$2,240</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,292</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,332</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,510</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,688</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,867</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,046</u></u>

## STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Fees

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76 .....	\$154,179	1981-82 .....	\$276,500
1976-77 .....	155,446	1982-83 .....	285,000
1977-78 .....	152,051	1983-84 .....	291,000
1978-79 .....	249,154	1984-85 .....	297,000
1979-80 .....	242,893	1985-86 .....	303,000
1980-81 .....	250,356	1986-87 .....	309,000

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	
1975-76 .....	\$ 756,647	1981-82 .....	\$1,074,000
1976-77 .....	733,014	1982-83 .....	1,097,000
1977-78 .....	809,674	1983-84 .....	1,119,000
1978-79 .....	849,017	1984-85 .....	1,141,000
1979-80 .....	982,211	1985-86 .....	1,164,000
1980-81 .....	1,039,730	1986-87 .....	1,187,000

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.

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>Fees</b>			
Exhibit Fees — Competitive — Farm Show .....	\$ 8,618	\$ 8,400	\$ 9,000
Exhibit Fees — Competitive — Farm Equipment Expo ..	5,025	2,100	5,000
Exhibit Fees — Commercial .....	175,250	185,000	189,000
Exhibit Fees — Other .....	61,463	81,000	82,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 250,356</b>	<b>\$ 276,500</b>	<b>\$ 285,000</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>			
Concession Revenue .....	\$ 266,394	\$ 250,000	\$ 255,000
Service Charges .....	103,792	107,000	110,000
Rentals .....	378,887	395,000	403,000
Sale of Exhibits — Net Proceeds .....	107	6,000	6,000
Miscellaneous Revenue .....	12,484	11,000	12,000
Refund of Expenditures Not Credited			
to Appropriations .....	43	1,000	1,000
Interest on Securities .....	88,492	88,000	88,000
Parking Fees .....	164,341	191,000	195,000
Redeposit of Checks .....	373		
Salary Reimbursement — Dairy and Livestock			
Association .....	22,196	21,000	23,000
Keystone Food and Agricultural Exposition .....	2,621	4,000	4,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$1,039,730</b>	<b>\$1,074,000</b>	<b>\$1,097,000</b>
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b> .....	<b>\$1,290,086</b>	<b>\$1,350,500</b>	<b>\$1,382,000</b>
<b>Augmentations</b>			
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$ 950,000	\$ 941,000	\$ 950,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 950,000</b>	<b>\$ 941,000</b>	<b>\$ 950,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b> .....	<b>\$2,240,086</b>	<b>\$2,291,500</b>	<b>\$2,332,000</b>

# 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)	
	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$2,343	\$ 3,040
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	7,418	9,137
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	\$9,761	\$12,177
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	\$6,721	\$9,516
Less Current Year Lapses .....	.....	.....
Estimated Expenditures .....	—6,721	—9,516
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	\$3,040	\$ 2,661

**STATE HARNESS RACING FUND**

**Summary by Department**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Harness Racing Commission .....	\$1,986	\$1,868	\$1,717
Pennsylvania Race Horse Testing Laboratory .....	.....	276	556
Fair Fund Administration .....	248	265	275
Subtotal .....	\$2,234	\$2,409	\$2,548
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Transfer to General Fund .....	\$2,456	\$2,131	\$2,493
Transfer to Fair Fund .....	367	322	547
School District Payments .....	.....	875	1,750
Community Facilities .....	.....	375	750
Transfer to the Sire Stakes Fund .....	.....	420	1,243
Subtotal .....	\$2,823	\$4,123	\$6,783
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$5,057	\$6,532	\$9,331
<b>Department of Revenue</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Administration of Collections—Harness Racing .....	\$ 113	\$ 187	\$ 182
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3
FUND TOTAL .....	\$5,171	\$6,721	\$9,516

## STATE HARNESS RACING FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
Tax Revenue.....	\$3,611	\$6,347	\$8,173	\$8,173	\$8,173	\$8,173	\$8,173
Licenses and Fees .....	298	200	80	80	80	80	80
Fines and Penalties .....	27	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Revenues.....	734	863	884	884	884	884	884
TOTAL STATE HARNESS RACING FUND RECEIPTS .....	\$4,670	\$7,418	\$9,137	\$9,137	\$9,137	\$9,137	\$9,137

## STATE HARNESS RACING FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Tax Revenue

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76	\$6,013,932	1981-82	\$6,347,000
1976-77	4,765,264	1982-83	8,173,000
1977-78	5,450,155	1983-84	8,173,000
1978-79	4,415,847	1984-85	8,173,000
1979-80	4,583,836	1985-86	8,173,000
1980-81	3,611,122	1986-87	8,173,000

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	
1975-76	\$ 184,275	1981-82	\$ 200,000
1976-77	248,327	1982-83	80,000
1977-78	274,765	1983-84	80,000
1978-79	278,025	1984-85	80,000
1979-80	293,021	1985-86	80,000
1980-81	298,276	1986-87	80,000

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	
1975-76		1981-82	\$ 7,500
1976-77		1982-83	
1977-78	\$ 8,530	1983-84	
1978-79	9,607	1984-85	
1979-80	24,305	1985-86	
1980-81	26,710	1986-87	

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	
1975-76	\$ 477,816	1981-82	\$ 863,000
1976-77	531,544	1982-83	884,000
1977-78	583,640	1983-84	884,000
1978-79	620,480	1984-85	884,000
1979-80	730,386	1985-86	884,000
1980-81	733,716	1986-87	884,000

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.

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>Tax Revenue</b>			
State Admission Tax .....	\$ 92,394	\$ 122,000	\$ 125,000
Wagering Tax .....	3,518,728	6,225,000	8,048,000
TOTAL .....	\$3,611,122	\$6,347,000	\$8,173,000
 <b>Licenses and Fees</b>			
Occupational License Fees .....	\$ 59,823	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000
Pre and Post Racing Testing Laboratory Service Fees ..	238,453	120,000	.....
TOTAL .....	\$ 298,276	\$ 200,000	\$ 80,000
 <b>Fines and Penalties</b>			
Harness Racing Fines and Penalties .....	\$ 26,710	\$ 7,500	.....
TOTAL .....	\$ 26,710	\$ 7,500	.....
 <b>Miscellaneous</b>			
Uncashed Tickets .....	\$ 216,690	\$ 250,000	\$ 300,000
Interest on Securities .....	506,958	585,000	556,000
Miscellaneous .....	7,575	8,000	8,000
Redeposit of Checks .....	242	.....	.....
Interest on Deposits .....	2,251	20,000	20,000
TOTAL .....	\$ 733,716	\$ 863,000	\$ 884,000
TOTAL REVENUE .....	\$4,669,824	\$7,417,500	\$9,137,000

# 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.

**Financial Statement**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1981-82	1982-83
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$10,956	\$ 8,357
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	18,002	15,702
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	<u>\$28,958</u>	<u>\$24,059</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	\$20,601	\$15,649
Less Current Year Lapses .....	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
Estimated Expenditures .....	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	<u><u>\$ 8,357</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 8,410</u></u>

# HORSE RACING FUND

## Summary by Department

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Horse Racing Commission</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 2,164	\$ 2,173	\$ 2,128
Pennsylvania Race Horse Testing Laboratory .....	.....	184	371
Subtotal .....	\$ 2,164	\$ 2,357	\$ 2,499
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Transfer to General Fund .....	\$15,032	\$14,584	\$ 8,576
Transfer to Fair Fund .....	2,246	2,218	1,883
School District Payments .....	.....	875	1,750
Community Facilities .....	.....	375	750
Subtotal .....	\$17,278	\$18,052	\$12,959
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	\$19,442	\$20,409	\$15,458
 <b>Department of Revenue</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Administration of Collections—Horse Racing .....	\$ 135	\$ 190	\$ 188
 <b>Department of Treasury</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3
FUND TOTAL .....	\$19,578	\$20,601	\$15,649

## STATE HORSE RACING FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
Tax Revenues .....	\$17,125	\$16,424	\$14,251	\$14,231	\$14,231	\$14,231	\$14,231
Licenses and Fees .....	126	311	311	310	310	310	310
Fines and Penalties .....	33	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous .....	1,327	1,250	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140
<b>TOTAL STATE HORSE RACING FUND REVENUES .....</b>	<u>\$18,611</u>	<u>\$18,002</u>	<u>\$15,702</u>	<u>\$15,681</u>	<u>\$15,681</u>	<u>\$15,681</u>	<u>\$15,681</u>

## STATE HORSE RACING FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Tax Revenues

Actual	Estimated
1975-76 ..... \$ 16,376,135	1981-82 ..... \$ 16,424,000
1976-77 ..... 17,154,737	1982-83 ..... 14,251,000
1977-78 ..... 20,145,081	1983-84 ..... 14,231,000
1978-79 ..... 18,786,121	1984-85 ..... 14,231,000
1979-80 ..... 17,897,188	1985-86 ..... 14,231,000
1980-81 ..... 17,124,893	1986-87 ..... 14,231,000

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 will drop to 5 percent on September 1, 1982.

### Licenses and Fees

Actual	Estimated
1975-76 ..... \$ 117,937	1981-82 ..... \$ 311,000
1976-77 ..... 136,734	1982-83 ..... 311,000
1977-78 ..... 126,980	1983-84 ..... 310,000
1978-79 ..... 103,906	1984-85 ..... 310,000
1979-80 ..... 121,301	1985-86 ..... 310,000
1980-81 ..... 125,710	1986-87 ..... 310,000

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
1975-76 ..... \$ 16,600	1981-82 ..... \$ 16,500
1976-77 ..... 22,758	1982-83 ..... . . . . .
1977-78 ..... 29,035	1983-84 ..... . . . . .
1978-79 ..... 32,815	1984-85 ..... . . . . .
1979-80 ..... . . . . .	1985-86 ..... . . . . .
1980-81 ..... . . . . .	1986-87 ..... . . . . .

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**

**Miscellaneous Revenue**

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76	\$ 733,015	1981-82	\$ 1,250,000
1976-77	646,591	1982-83	1,140,000
1977-78	671,551	1983-84	1,140,000
1978-79	959,064	1984-85	1,140,000
1979-80	1,353,376	1985-86	1,140,000
1980-81	1,327,643	1986-87	1,140,000

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.

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>Tax Revenue</b>			
State Admission Tax .....	\$ 679,170	\$ 482,000	\$ 273,000
Wagering Tax .....	15,462,713	15,352,000	13,403,000
Breakage Tax .....	983,010	590,000	575,000
TOTAL .....	\$17,124,893	\$16,424,000	\$14,251,000
<b>Licenses and Fees</b>			
License Fees .....	\$ 125,710	\$ 311,000	\$ 311,000
TOTAL .....	\$ 125,710	\$ 311,000	\$ 311,000
<b>Fines and Penalties</b>			
Horse Racing Fines and Penalties .....	\$ 32,815	\$ 16,500	.....
TOTAL .....	\$ 32,815	\$ 16,500	.....
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
Uncashed Tickets .....	\$ 423,167	\$ 430,000	\$ 440,000
Interest on Securities .....	901,827	820,000	700,000
Miscellaneous .....	311	.....	.....
Redeposit of Checks .....	2,338	.....	.....
TOTAL .....	\$ 1,327,643	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,140,000
TOTAL REVENUES .....	\$18,611,061	\$18,001,500	\$15,702,000

# 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)	
	1981-82	1982-83
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$ 132	\$ 47
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	2,620	2,510
Prior Year Lapses .....	118	.....
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	<b>\$2,870</b>	<b>\$2,557</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	\$2,823	\$2,557
Less Current Year Lapses .....	.....	.....
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
Estimated Expenditures .....	-2,823	-2,557
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	<u><u>\$ 47</u></u>	<u><u>.....</u></u>

**Summary by Department**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$2,830	\$2,821	\$2,554
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3
FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$2,831</u>	<u>\$2,823</u>	<u>\$2,557</u>

## FAIR FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
Miscellaneous .....	\$2,690	\$2,620	\$2,510	\$2,445	\$2,257	\$2,127	\$2,060
TOTAL FAIR FUND REVENUES .....	\$2,690	\$2,620	\$2,510	\$2,445	\$2,257	\$2,127	\$2,060

**FAIR FUND REVENUE SOURCES**

**Miscellaneous Revenue**

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76	\$2,976,110	1981-82	\$2,619,873
1976-77	2,775,941	1982-83	2,510,000
1977-78	2,585,890	1983-84	2,445,000
1978-79	2,948,644	1984-85	2,257,000
1979-80	2,785,356	1985-86	2,127,000
1980-81	2,690,288	1986-87	2,060,000

As a result of Act 135, signed December 17, 1981 and after subtracting statutory expenses, 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) 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.

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>Miscellaneous Revenues</b>			
Transfer from State Harness Racing Fund .....	\$ 367,037	\$ 321,923	\$ 547,000
Transfer from State Horse Racing Fund .....	2,246,135	2,217,950	1,883,000
Interest on Securities .....	73,783	80,000	80,000
Miscellaneous .....	3,333	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL REVENUES .....</b>	<u><u>\$2,690,288</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,619,873</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,510,000</u></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)	
	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$ 75,853	\$ 80,734
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue Estimate .....	259,360	289,144
Prior Year Lapses .....	575	.....
Reserve from Previous Year* .....	34,452	40,046
	<b>\$370,240</b>	<b>\$409,924</b>
<b>Funds Available</b> .....		
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Appropriated .....	\$270,060	\$306,192
Less Current Year Lapses .....	-20,600	.....
	-249,460	-306,192
Estimated Expenditures .....		
Reserve for Current Year* .....	-40,046	-40,150
	-40,046	-40,150
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	<b>\$ 80,734</b>	<b>\$ 63,582</b>

\*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 had been deducted.

**STATE LOTTERY FUND**

**Summary by Department**

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Department of Revenue</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 23,999	\$ 27,361	\$ 33,122
Payment of Prize Money .....	18,698	30,000	54,000
Payment of Commissions .....	554	700	200
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 43,251</u>	<u>\$ 58,061</u>	<u>\$ 87,322</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Property Tax and Rent Assistance for the Elderly .....	\$101,494	\$106,500	\$121,027
Senior Citizens Inflation Dividend .....	26,035	68,700	42,153
Subtotal .....	<u>\$127,529</u>	<u>\$175,200</u>	<u>\$163,180</u>
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$170,780</u>	<u>\$233,261</u>	<u>\$250,502</u>
<b>Treasury Department</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Refunding State Lottery Monies .....	\$ 3	\$ 15	\$ 10
Replacement Checks .....	5	8	8
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ 18</u>
<b>Department of Transportation</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Free Transit for the Elderly .....	\$ 21,486	\$ 27,188	\$ 35,998
Free Transit for the Elderly-County Grants .....	9,080	4,540	.....
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 30,566</u>	<u>\$ 31,728</u>	<u>\$ 35,998</u>
<b>Department of General Services</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Harristown Rental Charges .....	\$ 333	\$ 334	\$ 309
Harristown Utility and Municipal Charges .....	184	204	199
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 517</u>	<u>\$ 538</u>	<u>\$ 508</u>
<b>Department of Aging</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Aging Programs .....		\$ 4,000	\$ 18,618
Total State Funds .....	<u>\$201,871</u>	<u>\$269,550</u>	<u>\$305,644</u>
Other Funds .....	\$ 438	\$ 510	\$ 548
FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$202,309</u>	<u>\$270,060</u>	<u>\$306,192</u>

## STATE LOTTERY FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
Collections .....	\$207,579	\$251,850	\$279,596	\$284,686	\$279,821	\$279,904	\$279,987
Miscellaneous Revenue .....	8,458	7,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Total Lottery Fund Revenue .....	<u>\$216,037</u>	<u>\$258,850</u>	<u>\$288,596</u>	<u>\$293,686</u>	<u>\$288,821</u>	<u>\$288,904</u>	<u>\$288,987</u>
Augmentations .....	\$ 438	\$ 510	\$ 548	\$ 544	\$ 544	\$ 544	\$ 544
TOTAL LOTTERY FUND RECEIPTS ..	<u>\$216,475</u>	<u>\$259,360</u>	<u>\$289,144</u>	<u>\$294,230</u>	<u>\$289,365</u>	<u>\$289,448</u>	<u>\$289,531</u>

## STATE LOTTERY FUND REVENUE SOURCES

### Collections

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76	\$101,259,893	1981-82	\$251,850,000
1976-77	100,166,996	1982-83	279,596,000
1977-78	155,998,222	1983-84	284,686,000
1978-79	180,764,456	1984-85	279,821,000
1979-80	189,575,997	1985-86	279,904,000
1980-81	207,578,872	1986-87	279,987,000

Collections consist of the proceeds of State lottery ticket sales less commissions and fees. Tickets are \$.50 for the regular lottery and \$1.00 for the special lotteries. In addition it is possible to purchase reserve tickets on the regular lottery at \$25.00 for either one ticket valid for 52 weeks or two tickets valid for 26 weeks or at \$12.00 for either one ticket valid for 24 weeks or two tickets valid for 12 weeks. A daily lottery was introduced during the 1976-77 fiscal year in which collections are made from machines that issue tickets. Daily lottery tickets may vary in price from \$.50 to \$5.00 per ticket in increments of \$.50 at the discretion of the purchaser. A second game using the same machines as the daily game was introduced in December, 1980. This new game, the Big Four, has the same ticket price as the daily game.

### Miscellaneous Revenue

Actual		Estimated	
1975-76	\$ 778,610	1981-82	\$7,000,000
1976-77	529,146	1982-83	9,000,000
1977-78	474,149	1983-84	9,000,000
1978-79	3,082,000	1984-85	9,000,000
1979-80	5,265,522	1985-86	9,000,000
1980-81	8,458,076	1986-87	9,000,000

Miscellaneous revenue includes fines, 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.

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget
<b>Collections</b> .....	\$207,578,872	\$251,850,000	\$279,596,000
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	8,458,076	7,000,000	9,000,000
TOTAL REVENUES .....	\$216,036,948	\$258,850,000	\$288,596,000
 <b>Augmentations</b>			
Licenses and Fees .....	\$ 69,290	\$ 60,000	\$ 54,000
Sale of Automobiles .....	8,350	.....	.....
Reimbursement for Telephone Lines .....	360,120	450,000	494,000
TOTAL .....	\$ 437,760	\$ 510,000	\$ 548,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS .....	\$216,474,708	\$259,360,000	\$289,144,000

# 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.

Recent Federal legislation eliminated Revenue Sharing Funds for state governments beginning with the 1981-82 fiscal year.

**REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND**

**Financial Statement**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1981-82	1982-83	
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	
<b>Beginning Balance</b> .....	\$ 103		.....
<b>Receipts:</b>			
Revenue Estimate .....	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	.....
<b>Funds Available</b> .....	\$ 103		.....
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Appropriated .....	\$ 103		.....
Less Current Year Lapses .....	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	.....
Estimated Expenditures .....	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	.....
	-103		.....
<b>Ending Balance</b> .....	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	.....
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	.....

# REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND

## Summary by Department

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Department of Education</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Special Education .....	\$45,800	.....	.....
 <b>Department of Environmental Resources</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Sewage Treatment Plant Operations Grants .....	\$14,000	.....	.....
 <b>Department of General Services</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Moving and Relocation Expenses .....	.....	\$ 103	.....
FUND TOTAL .....	\$59,800	\$ 103	.....

## REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>							
Receipts from Federal Government .....	\$55,704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Securities .....	3,081	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL REVENUE SHARING FUND RECEIPTS .....</b>	<b>\$58,785</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>

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.

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



# Capital Budget

# CAPITAL BUDGET

This section contains the 1982-83 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.

**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.

**1982-83 New Project Authorizations** — This section itemizes and describes the new capital projects recommended for authorization in 1982-83, and their proposed source of funding. The projects are listed by department and program.

Due to the substantial amount of new project authorizations (\$1.1 billion) which were enacted during 1980-81 and 1981-82, no new project authorizations are being recommended for 1982-83, except for the Game Fund current revenue program.

**Forecast of Future Projects** — This section contains a forecast of new capital projects to be initiated during each of the fiscal years 1983-84 through 1986-87. 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 are 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 1982-83, and future projects (1983-87).

**FORECAST OF DEBT LIMIT AND OUTSTANDING DEBT  
1981-82 Through 1986-87**

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.

	1981-82	1982-83	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		1985-86	1986-87
			1983-84	1984-85		
Average Tax Revenues Previous Five Years . . .	\$ 7,267,982	\$ 7,903,584	\$ 8,514,761	\$ 9,110,661	\$ 9,744,440	\$10,358,666
Debt Limit(a) . . . . .	12,718,969	13,831,272	14,900,832	15,943,657	17,052,770	18,127,665
Outstanding Debt-Beginning of Fiscal Year . .	3,968,772	3,899,219	3,906,929	3,892,446	3,883,326	3,884,194
Bonds to be Issued . . . . .	108,000	197,000	191,000	212,000	240,000	235,000
Bonds to be Retired . . . . .	-177,553	-189,290	-205,483	-221,120	-239,132	-255,233
Outstanding Debt—End of Fiscal Year . . . . .	<u>\$ 3,899,219</u>	<u>\$ 3,906,929</u>	<u>\$ 3,892,446</u>	<u>\$ 3,883,326</u>	<u>\$ 3,884,194</u>	<u>\$ 3,863,961</u>
% of Debt to Debt Limit . . . . .	30.7%	28.2%	26.1%	24.4%	22.8%	21.3%

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

**FORECAST OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY CATEGORY OF PROJECT  
1981-82 Through 1986-87**

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)					
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Public Improvement Projects</b>						
Outstanding Debt — Beginning .....	\$1,688,742	\$1,673,864	\$1,711,179	\$1,740,556	\$1,816,381	\$1,922,304
Bonds to be issued .....	65,000	120,000	120,000	175,000	215,000	210,000
Bonds to be retired .....	-79,878	-82,685	-90,623	-99,175	-109,077	-120,243
Outstanding Debt — End .....	<u>\$1,673,864</u>	<u>\$1,711,179</u>	<u>\$1,740,556</u>	<u>\$1,816,381</u>	<u>\$1,922,304</u>	<u>\$2,012,061</u>
<b>Highway Projects</b>						
Outstanding Debt — Beginning .....	\$2,080,260	\$1,997,340	\$1,909,745	\$1,817,305	\$1,721,165	\$1,619,820
Bonds to be issued .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonds to be retired .....	-82,920	-87,595	-92,440	-96,140	-101,345	-105,420
Outstanding Debt — End .....	<u>\$1,997,340</u>	<u>\$1,909,745</u>	<u>\$1,817,305</u>	<u>\$1,721,165</u>	<u>\$1,619,820</u>	<u>\$1,514,400</u>
<b>Transportation Assistance Projects</b>						
Outstanding Debt — Beginning .....	\$ 148,710	\$ 179,645	\$ 241,805	\$ 294,640	\$ 303,690	\$ 300,515
Bonds to be issued .....	40,000	75,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	20,000
Bonds to be retired .....	-9,065	-12,840	-17,165	-20,950	-23,175	-24,530
Outstanding Debt — End .....	<u>\$ 179,645</u>	<u>\$ 241,805</u>	<u>\$ 294,640</u>	<u>\$ 303,690</u>	<u>\$ 300,515</u>	<u>\$ 295,985</u>
<b>Community College Projects</b>						
Outstanding Debt — Beginning .....	\$ 29,620	\$ 28,695	\$ 27,720	\$ 26,685	\$ 25,590	\$ 24,425
Bonds to be issued .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonds to be retired .....	-925	-975	-1,035	-1,095	-1,165	-1,225
Outstanding Debt — End .....	<u>\$ 28,695</u>	<u>\$ 27,720</u>	<u>\$ 26,685</u>	<u>\$ 25,590</u>	<u>\$ 24,425</u>	<u>\$ 23,200</u>
<b>Furnishings and Equipment Projects</b>						
Outstanding Debt — Beginning .....	\$ 21,440	\$ 19,675	\$ 16,480	\$ 13,260	\$ 16,500	\$ 17,130
Bonds to be issued .....	3,000	2,000	1,000	7,000	5,000	5,000
Bonds to be retired .....	-4,765	-5,195	-4,220	-3,760	-4,370	-3,815
Outstanding Debt — End .....	<u>\$ 19,675</u>	<u>\$ 16,480</u>	<u>\$ 13,260</u>	<u>\$ 16,500</u>	<u>\$ 17,130</u>	<u>\$ 18,315</u>
<b>Total Projects</b>						
Outstanding Debt — Beginning .....	\$3,968,772	\$3,899,219	\$3,906,929	\$3,892,446	\$3,883,326	\$3,884,194
Bonds to be issued .....	108,000	197,000	191,000	212,000	240,000	235,000
Bonds to be retired .....	-177,553	-189,290	-205,483	-221,120	-239,132	-255,233
Outstanding Debt — End .....	<u><u>\$3,899,219</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,906,929</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,892,446</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,883,326</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,884,194</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,863,961</u></u>

**FORECAST OF CAPITAL BUDGET BOND ISSUES  
1981-82 Through 1986-87**

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).

	1981-82	1982-83	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		1985-86	1986-87
			1983-84	1984-85		
Public Improvement Projects .....	\$ 65,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$175,000	\$215,000	\$210,000
Furnishings and Equipment Projects .....	3,000	2,000	1,000	7,000	5,000	5,000
Transportation Assistance Projects .....	40,000	75,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	20,000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$108,000</b>	<b>\$197,000</b>	<b>\$191,000</b>	<b>\$212,000</b>	<b>\$240,000</b>	<b>\$235,000</b>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**CAPITAL FACILITIES FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENT (a)  
1982-83 Through 1986-87**

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Public Improvement Projects	Transporation Assistance Projects	Furnishings and Equipment	Total	
<b>Balance, July 1, 1982</b> .....	\$ 17,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 100	\$ 32,100	
Revenue: Bond Issues .....	120,000	75,000	2,000	197,000	
Estimated Expenditures .....	<u>-119,600</u>	<u>-89,000</u>	<u>-1,486</u>	<u>-210,086</u>	
<b>Balance, July 1, 1983</b> .....	\$ 17,400	\$ 1,000	\$ 614	\$ 19,014	
Revenue: Bond Issues .....	120,000	70,000	1,000	191,000	
Estimated Expenditures .....	<u>-124,902</u>	<u>-66,500</u>	<u>-860</u>	<u>-192,262</u>	
<b>Balance, July 1, 1984</b> .....	\$ 12,498	\$ 4,500	\$ 754	\$ 17,752	
Revenue: Bond Issues .....	175,000	30,000	7,000	212,000	
Estimated Expenditures .....	<u>-170,798</u>	<u>-32,050</u>	<u>-6,826</u>	<u>-209,674</u>	
<b>Balance, July 1, 1985</b> .....	\$ 16,700	\$ 2,450	\$ 928	\$ 20,078	
Revenue: Bond Issues .....	215,000	20,000	5,000	240,000	
Estimated Expenditures .....	<u>-215,971</u>	<u>-18,450</u>	<u>-5,516</u>	<u>-239,937</u>	
<b>Balance, July 1, 1986</b> .....	\$ 15,729	\$ 4,000	\$ 412	\$ 20,141	
Revenue: Bond Issues .....	210,000	20,000	5,000	235,000	
Estimated Expenditures .....	<u>-212,202</u>	<u>-21,350</u>	<u>-4,454</u>	<u>-238,006</u>	
<b>Balance, July 1, 1987</b> .....	<u>\$ 13,527</u>	<u>\$ 2,650</u>	<u>\$ 958</u>	<u>\$ 17,135</u>	

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

**ESTIMATED CAPITAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES  
State Funds  
1982-83 Through 1986-87**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>FROM GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS</b>					
Public Improvement Projects—Buildings and Structures .....	\$119,600	\$124,902	\$170,798	\$215,971	\$212,202
Public Improvement Projects—Furnishings and Equipment .....	1,486	860	6,826	5,516	4,454
Transportation Assistance Projects .....	89,000	66,500	32,050	18,450	21,350
Total—Bond Funds .....	\$210,086	\$192,262	\$209,674	\$239,937	\$238,006
<b>FROM CURRENT REVENUES</b>					
Public Improvement Projects—General Fund .....	\$ 1,125				
Public Improvement Projects—Game Fund .....	5,086	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
Public Improvement Projects—Fish Fund .....	346	250	250	250	250
Public Improvement Projects—Boating Fund .....	963	250	250	250	250
Public Improvement Projects—Dormitory Fee Reserve Fund .....	125				
Public Improvement Projects—Farm Products Show Fund .....	67				
Transportation Assistance Projects—General Fund .....	24				
Highway Projects—Motor License Fund .....	73,500	66,560	70,280	74,980	83,100
Total—Current Revenues .....	\$ 81,236	\$ 70,060	\$ 73,780	\$ 78,480	\$ 86,600
<b>TOTAL—ALL STATE FUNDS .....</b>	<b>\$291,322</b>	<b>\$262,322</b>	<b>\$283,454</b>	<b>\$318,417</b>	<b>\$324,606</b>

**FORECAST OF DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS  
1982-83 Through 1986-87**

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)				
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>					
<b>Department of General Services</b>					
General State Authority Rentals . . . . .	\$ 47,741	\$ 46,326	\$ 44,602	\$ 42,475	\$ 41,251
<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) . . . . .	122,685	138,710	157,394	180,146	213,070
—Transportation Assistance Projects	30,580	41,380	48,974	52,104	53,331
—Community College Projects(a) . . . . .	2,014	2,017	2,014	2,020	2,016
—Original Equipment and Furniture Projects . . . . .	6,752	5,604	5,280	6,194	5,755
<b>TOTAL—GENERAL FUND . . . . .</b>	<b>\$213,973</b>	<b>\$238,238</b>	<b>\$262,465</b>	<b>\$287,140</b>	<b>\$319,624</b>
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>					
<b>Department of General Services</b>					
General State Authority Rentals . . . . .	\$ 1,185	\$ 1,185	\$ 1,185	\$ 1,185	\$ 1,185
<b>Department of Transportation</b>					
Highway and Bridge Authority Rentals	31,484	31,545	30,229	30,110	28,608
<b>Treasury Department</b>					
Capital Debt Fund					
—Highway Projects (including S.H.B.A.) . . . . .	166,148	165,716	165,346	165,030	164,911
—Public Improvement Projects . . . . .	868	1,840	1,895	1,895	1,895
<b>TOTAL—MOTOR LICENSE FUND . . . . .</b>	<b>\$199,685</b>	<b>\$200,286</b>	<b>\$198,655</b>	<b>\$198,220</b>	<b>\$196,599</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>
<b>OTHER FUNDS</b>					
Public School Building Authority(b) . . . . .	\$ 556	\$ 551	\$ 553	\$ 553	\$ 553
Aviation Restricted Receipts — Airport Projects (Treasury Department — Capital Debt Fund) . . . . .	28	53	69	69	69
<b>OTHER FUNDS . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 584</b>	<b>\$ 604</b>	<b>\$ 622</b>	<b>\$ 622</b>	<b>\$ 622</b>
<b>TOTAL DEBT SERVICE—ALL FUNDS . . . . .</b>	<b>\$414,307</b>	<b>\$439,193</b>	<b>\$461,807</b>	<b>\$486,047</b>	<b>\$516,910</b>

(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.

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

	1982-83	1983-84	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		1986-87	Total
			1984-85	1985-86		
Department of Agriculture .....		\$ 650	\$ 600	\$ 600	\$ 425	\$ 2,275
Department of Corrections.....		10,425	10,950	11,500	12,175	45,050
Department of Education .....		44,125	47,775	51,000	52,625	195,525
Department of Environmental Resources .....		9,525	8,675	8,925	9,775	36,900
Fish Commission.....		500	500	500	500	2,000
Game Commission .....	\$ 3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
Department of General Services .....		2,175	2,000	2,275	1,550	8,000
Historical and Museum Commission.....		450	625	650	1,975	3,700
Department of Military Affairs .....		1,200	975	1,150	1,275	4,600
Department of Public Welfare .....		7,575	8,450	8,475	8,850	33,350
State Police .....		600	825	600	675	2,700
Department of Transportation.....		101,275	112,125	122,825	123,675	459,900
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,000</b>	<b>\$181,500</b>	<b>\$196,500</b>	<b>\$211,500</b>	<b>\$216,500</b>	<b>\$ 809,000</b>

Due to the substantial amount of new project authorizations which were enacted during 1980-81 and 1981-82, no new project authorizations are being recommended for 1982-83, except for the Game Fund current revenue program. Future years assume recommendation of a modest capital program.

**RECOMMENDED 1982-83 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	Transportation Assistance Projects	Highway Projects	
Game Commission .....	.....	.....	.....	\$3,000	.....	.....	\$3,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	<u>\$3,000</u>	.....	.....	<u>\$3,000</u>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**GAME COMMISSION**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Conti- gencies	Total Project Cost
<b>1982-83 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 1982-83 Projects**

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

**FROM CURRENT REVENUES**

**Program: Recreation**

*Statewide*

LAND ACQUISITION: This will provide for acquisition of land to be used for hunting, fishing, hiking, bird watching and other outdoor pursuits.....

Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design & Contin- gencies	Total Project Cost
	\$3,000	.....	\$3,000
	<u>\$3,000</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$3,000</u>
PROGRAM TOTAL .....	<u>\$3,000</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$3,000</u>

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

	1983-84	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		1986-87
		1984-85	1985-86	
Department of Agriculture .....	\$ 650	\$ 600	\$ 600	\$ 425
Department of Corrections .....	10,425	10,950	11,500	12,175
Department of Education .....	44,125	47,775	51,000	52,625
Department of Environmental Resources ..	9,525	8,675	8,925	9,775
Fish Commission .....	500	500	500	500
Game Commission .....	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Department of General Services .....	2,175	2,000	2,275	1,550
Historical and Museum Commission .....	450	625	650	1,975
Department of Military Affairs .....	1,200	975	1,150	1,275
Department of Public Welfare .....	7,575	8,450	8,475	8,850
State Police .....	600	825	600	675
Department of Transportation .....	101,275	112,125	122,825	123,675
TOTAL .....	<u>\$181,500</u>	<u>\$196,500</u>	<u>\$211,500</u>	<u>\$216,500</u>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Forecast of Future Projects**

This section contains estimated authorizations (State funds only) for future capital improvements for the fiscal years 1983-84 through 1986-87. 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 other minor capital improvements which will be financed from current revenues.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 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 .....				
	\$ 650	\$ 600	\$ 600	\$ 425
<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.				
	10,425	10,950	11,500	12,175
<b>Department of Education</b>				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for construction, expansion, renovation and conversion of classroom and auxiliary buildings, (dining hall, library, administration, and maintenance—storage etc.) utilities, and recreational facilities for the State-owned colleges, university and schools and for the State-related universities. Also includes purchase of original furniture and equipment to furnish such facilities .....				
	44,125	47,775	51,000	52,625
<b>Department of Environmental Resources</b>				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for construction and renovation of day use and camping facilities, and utility systems at State parks; construction of district offices, central garages, forest fire observation towers, 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 .....				
	9,525	8,675	8,925	9,775

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Forecast of Future Projects**

	1983-84 Estimated	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		1986-87 Estimated
		1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	
<b>Fish Commission</b>				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for acquisition and development of fishing and boating access areas and renovation and improvements to hatchery facilities . . .	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500
<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 construction, renovation and improvements of State office buildings and facilities . . . . .	2,175	2,000	2,275	1,550
<b>Historical and Museum Commission</b>				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for restoration and renovation of historic facilities, and development of fixed exhibits at Commonwealth owned museums and historical sites. Also includes the purchase of original furniture and equipment to furnish such facilities . . . . .	450	625	650	1,975
<b>Department of Military Affairs</b>				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for land acquisition, renovations, additions and construction at State armories and nursing home facilities. Also includes the purchase of original furniture and equipment to furnish such facilities . . . . .	1,200	975	1,150	1,275

# CAPITAL BUDGET

## Forecast of Future Projects

	1983-84 Estimated	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		1986-87 Estimated
		1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	
<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.....				
	\$ 7,575	\$ 8,450	\$ 8,475	\$ 8,850
<b>State Police</b>				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for renovation and construction of troop headquarters/station facilities and renovations at the Academy. Also includes the purchase of original furniture and equipment to furnish such facilities.....				
	600	825	600	675
<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.....				
	1,275	1,125	825	675
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	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) ...				
	20,000	21,000	22,000	23,000
Total—Public Improvement Projects.....	\$ 81,500	\$ 85,500	\$ 89,500	\$ 93,500
Total—Transportation Assistance Projects.....	\$ 20,000	\$ 21,000	\$ 22,000	\$ 23,000
Total—Highway Projects.....	\$ 80,000	\$ 90,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
TOTAL .....	\$181,500	\$196,500	\$211,500	\$216,500

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

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

Department	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
Agriculture .....	\$ 691	\$ 618	\$ 677	\$ 900	\$ 1,101
Commerce .....	2,738	1,056	1,052	1,052	1,052
Corrections .....	9,850	22,544	48,330	52,058	25,080
Education .....	35,791	38,906	55,101	84,501	102,181
Environmental Resources .....	20,283	18,514	22,348	29,000	32,308
Fish Commission .....	1,309	500	500	500	500
Game Commission .....	5,086	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
General Services .....	25,275	21,625	22,096	22,829	23,097
Health .....	31	10	10	10	10
Historical and Museum Commission .....	819	827	982	1,217	1,579
Labor and Industry .....	45	37	34	34	34
Military Affairs .....	1,973	325	1,061	1,468	1,126
Public Welfare .....	23,205	20,709	25,044	26,891	27,073
State Police .....	310	375	552	774	913
Transportation .....	163,916	133,276	102,667	94,183	105,552
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$291,322</b>	<b>\$262,322</b>	<b>\$283,454</b>	<b>\$318,417</b>	<b>\$324,606</b>

# CAPITAL BUDGET

## Estimate of Capital Expenditures

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>BOND FUNDS</b>					
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 624	\$ 585	\$ 582	\$ 582	\$ 582
Future Projects (1983-87)					
Buildings and Structures.....	.....	33	95	318	519
TOTAL — AGRICULTURE .....	<u>\$ 624</u>	<u>\$ 618</u>	<u>\$ 677</u>	<u>\$ 900</u>	<u>\$ 1,101</u>
<b>Department of Commerce</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 2,738	\$ 1,056	\$ 1,052	\$ 1,052	\$ 1,052
TOTAL — COMMERCE.....	<u>\$ 2,738</u>	<u>\$ 1,056</u>	<u>\$ 1,052</u>	<u>\$ 1,052</u>	<u>\$ 1,052</u>
<b>Department of Corrections</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 9,850	\$ 22,023	\$ 46,739	\$ 46,739	\$ 15,839
Future Projects (1983-87)					
Buildings and Structures.....	.....	521	1,591	5,319	9,241
TOTAL — CORRECTIONS.....	<u>\$ 9,850</u>	<u>\$ 22,544</u>	<u>\$ 48,330</u>	<u>\$ 52,058</u>	<u>\$ 25,080</u>
<b>Department of Education</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 35,322	\$ 36,026	\$ 43,105	\$ 56,273	\$ 58,758
Furniture and Equipment.....	344	92	22	.....	.....
Future Projects (1983-87)					
Buildings and Structures.....	.....	2,325	6,857	23,142	39,212
Furniture and Equipment.....	.....	463	5,117	5,086	4,211
TOTAL — EDUCATION.....	<u>\$ 35,666</u>	<u>\$ 38,906</u>	<u>\$ 55,101</u>	<u>\$ 84,501</u>	<u>\$102,181</u>
<b>Department of Environmental Resources</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 20,204	\$ 18,027	\$ 20,959	\$ 24,352	\$ 24,556
Furniture and Equipment.....	41	11	2	.....	.....
Future Projects (1983-87)					
Buildings and Structures.....	.....	476	1,387	4,648	7,752
TOTAL — ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES.....	<u>\$ 20,245</u>	<u>\$ 18,514</u>	<u>\$ 22,348</u>	<u>\$ 29,000</u>	<u>\$ 32,308</u>

# CAPITAL BUDGET

## Estimate of Capital Expenditures

### BOND FUNDS (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>Department of General Services</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 24,781	\$ 21,416	\$ 21,754	\$ 21,754	\$ 21,330
Furniture and Equipment.....	374	100	24	.....	.....
Future Projects (1983-87)					
Buildings and Structures.....	.....	109	318	1,075	1,767
<b>TOTAL—GENERAL SERVICES</b>	<u>\$ 25,155</u>	<u>\$ 21,625</u>	<u>\$ 22,096</u>	<u>\$ 22,829</u>	<u>\$ 23,097</u>
<b>Department of Health</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 31	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10
<b>TOTAL—HEALTH</b> .....	<u>\$ 31</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>
<b>Historical and Museum Commission</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 774	\$ 804	\$ 906	\$ 963	\$ 986
Future Projects (1983-87)					
Buildings and Structures.....	.....	23	76	254	537
Furniture and Equipment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
<b>TOTAL—HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM</b> .....	<u>\$ 774</u>	<u>\$ 827</u>	<u>\$ 982</u>	<u>\$ 1,217</u>	<u>\$ 1,579</u>
<b>Department of Labor and Industry</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 45	\$ 37	\$ 34	\$ 34	\$ 34
<b>TOTAL—LABOR AND INDUSTRY</b> .....	<u>\$ 45</u>	<u>\$ 37</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>
<b>Department of Military Affairs</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 1,973	\$ 265	\$ 892	\$ 892	\$ 112
Future Projects (1983-87)					
Buildings and Structures.....	.....	60	169	576	935
Furniture and Equipment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
<b>TOTAL—MILITARY AFFAIRS</b> .....	<u>\$ 1,973</u>	<u>\$ 325</u>	<u>\$ 1,061</u>	<u>\$ 1,468</u>	<u>\$ 1,126</u>

# CAPITAL BUDGET

## Estimate of Capital Expenditures

### BOND FUNDS (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>Department of Public Welfare</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 21,556	\$ 20,136	\$ 22,310	\$ 22,756	\$ 20,818
Furniture and Equipment.....	727	194	48	.....	.....
Future Projects (1983-87)					
Buildings and Structures.....	.....	379	1,073	3,705	6,147
Furniture and Equipment.....	.....	.....	1,613	430	108
<b>TOTAL—PUBLIC WELFARE...</b>	<u>\$ 22,283</u>	<u>\$ 20,709</u>	<u>\$ 25,044</u>	<u>\$ 26,891</u>	<u>\$ 27,073</u>
<b>State Police</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 310	\$ 345	\$ 451	\$ 451	\$ 320
Future Projects (1983-87)					
Buildings and Structures.....	.....	30	101	323	593
<b>TOTAL—STATE POLICE .....</b>	<u>\$ 310</u>	<u>\$ 375</u>	<u>\$ 552</u>	<u>\$ 774</u>	<u>\$ 913</u>
<b>Department of Transportation</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$ 1,392	\$ 152	\$ 153	\$ 153	\$ 145
Future Projects (1983-87)					
Buildings and Structures.....	.....	64	184	600	957
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<u>\$ 1,392</u>	<u>\$ 216</u>	<u>\$ 337</u>	<u>\$ 753</u>	<u>\$ 1,102</u>
Transportation Assistance Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Mass Transit and Branch Rail Lines.....	\$ 89,000	\$ 65,500	\$ 24,000	.....	.....
Future Projects (1983-87)					
Mass Transit .....	.....	1,000	8,050	\$ 18,450	\$ 21,350
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<u>\$ 89,000</u>	<u>\$ 66,500</u>	<u>\$ 32,050</u>	<u>\$ 18,450</u>	<u>\$ 21,350</u>
<b>TOTAL—TRANSPORTATION.</b>	<u>\$ 90,392</u>	<u>\$ 66,716</u>	<u>\$ 32,387</u>	<u>\$ 19,203</u>	<u>\$ 22,452</u>
<b>TOTAL—BOND FUNDS</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Buildings and Structures.....	\$119,600	\$124,902	\$170,798	\$215,971	\$212,202
Furniture and Equipment.....	1,486	860	6,826	5,516	4,454
Transportation Assistance Projects					
Mass Transit and Branch Rail Lines...	89,000	66,500	32,050	18,450	21,350
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$210,086</u>	<u>\$192,262</u>	<u>\$209,674</u>	<u>\$239,937</u>	<u>\$238,006</u>

**CAPITAL BUDGET**

**Estimate of Capital Expenditures**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>CURRENT REVENUES</b>					
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects in 1981-82 Budget (Pending)					
Farm Products Show Fund .....	\$ 67	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—AGRICULTURE .....	\$ 67	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Department of Education</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects in 1981-82 Budget (Pending)					
Dormitory Fee Reserve Fund .....	\$ 125	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—EDUCATION .....	\$ 125	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Department of Environmental Resources</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects in 1981-82 Budget					
General Fund .....	\$ 38	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES .....	\$ 38	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Fish Commission</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects in 1981-82 Budget (Pending)					
Boating Fund .....	\$ 963	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fish Fund .....	346	.....	.....	.....	.....
Future Projects (1983-87)					
Boating Fund .....	.....	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 250
Fish Fund .....	.....	250	250	250	250
TOTAL—FISH COMMISSION .....	\$ 1,309	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500
<b>Game Commission</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects in 1981-82 Budget (Pending)					
Game Fund .....	\$ 2,086	.....	.....	.....	.....
Projects in 1982-83 Budget					
Game Fund .....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Future Projects (1983-87)					
Game Fund .....	.....	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
TOTAL—GAME COMMISSION .....	\$ 5,086	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000

# CAPITAL BUDGET

## Estimate of Capital Expenditures

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1982-83 Estimated	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>CURRENT REVENUES</b>					
<b>(continued)</b>					
<b>Department of General Services</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects in 1981-82 Budget					
General Fund .....	\$ 120	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL — GENERAL SERVICES...</b>	<u>\$ 120</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>
<b>Historical and Museum Commission</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects in 1981-82 Budget					
General Fund .....	\$ 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL—HISTORICAL AND     MUSEUM COMMISSION ..</b>	<u>\$ 45</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>
<b>Department of Public Welfare</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects in 1981-82 Budget					
General Fund .....	\$ 922	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL—PUBLIC WELFARE...</b>	<u>\$ 922</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>
<b>Department of Transportation</b>					
Transportation Assistance Projects					
Projects in 1981-82 Budget					
General Fund .....	\$ 24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highway Projects					
Projects in 1981-82 Budget					
Motor License Fund.....	73,500	\$ 64,000	\$ 64,000	\$ 62,000	\$ 60,000
Future Projects (1983-87)					
Motor License Fund.....	.....	2,560	6,280	12,980	23,100
<b>TOTAL—TRANSPORTATION.</b>	<u>\$ 73,524</u>	<u>\$ 66,560</u>	<u>\$ 70,280</u>	<u>\$ 74,980</u>	<u>\$ 83,100</u>
<b>TOTAL—CURRENT REVENUES</b>					
Public Improvement Projects					
Boating Fund .....	\$ 963	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 250
Fish Fund .....	346	250	250	250	250
Game Fund .....	5,086	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
General Fund .....	1,125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dormitory Fee Reserve Fund .....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farm Products Show Fund.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation Assistance Projects					
General Fund .....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highway Projects					
Motor License Fund.....	73,500	66,560	70,280	74,980	83,100
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 81,236</u>	<u>\$ 70,060</u>	<u>\$ 73,780</u>	<u>\$ 78,480</u>	<u>\$ 86,600</u>
<b>TOTAL—ALL STATE FUNDS.....</b>	<u>\$ 291,322</u>	<u>\$ 262,322</u>	<u>\$ 283,454</u>	<u>\$ 318,417</u>	<u>\$ 324,606</u>



# Sinking Fund and the Public Debt

## 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, 1981. 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	\$ 42,170	\$ 27,830	\$ 100	\$ 27,730
Land and Water Development* . . . . .	437,000	61,000	376,000	914	375,086
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation* . . . . .	62,000	11,255	50,745	8	50,737
Disaster Relief* . . . . .	165,000	14,260	150,740	57	150,683
Nursing Home Loan Agency* . . . . .	53,000	7,680	45,320	1,780	43,540
Volunteer Companies' Loan* . . . . .	10,000	1,300	8,700	7	8,693
Matured Loans Unclaimed* . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	141	378	-237
General State Authority . . . . .	1,165,250	727,306	437,944	40,648	397,296
State Highway and Bridge Authority . . . . .	580,000	375,755	204,245	. . . . .	204,245
State Public School Building Authority . . . . .	8,150	2,165	5,985	. . . . .	5,985
Capital Facilities . . . . .	3,861,330	612,795	3,248,535	4,294	3,244,241
<b>Total Outstanding Debt . . . . .</b>	<b><u>\$6,411,730</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,855,686</u></b>	<b><u>\$4,556,185</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 48,186</u></b>	<b><u>\$4,507,999</u></b>

\*Not applicable to Constitutional Debt Limit.

## FORECAST OF BOND ISSUES

## 1981-82 Through 1986-87

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Capital Budget</b>						
Public Improvements .....	\$ 65,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$175,000	\$215,000	\$210,000
Furnishings and Equipment .....	3,000	2,000	1,000	7,000	5,000	5,000
Transportation Assistance .....	40,000	75,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	20,000
Total .....	<u>\$108,000</u>	<u>\$197,000</u>	<u>\$191,000</u>	<u>\$212,000</u>	<u>\$240,000</u>	<u>\$235,000</u>
<b>Special Purpose</b>						
Land and Water Development .....	\$ 15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disaster Relief .....	.....	\$ 5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nursing Home Loan .....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Volunteer Companies Loan .....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water Resources* .....	.....	30,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 30,000
Total .....	<u>\$ 30,000</u>	<u>\$ 15,000</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$ 40,000</u>	<u>\$ 30,000</u>
TOTAL .....	<u>\$138,000</u>	<u>\$212,000</u>	<u>\$291,000</u>	<u>\$312,000</u>	<u>\$280,000</u>	<u>\$265,000</u>

\*Bonds to be sold pursuant to the voter referendum in November 1981 for the \$300 million water resources program assuming enactment of enabling legislation by the General Assembly.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS

1982-83

The following statement shows the amounts necessary to meet the principal and interest requirements during 1982-83 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 .....	\$ 4,515	\$ 1,092	\$ 5,607
Land and Water Development Bonds .....	12,930	21,742	34,672
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation Bonds .....	1,655	2,953	4,608
Disaster Relief Bonds .....	5,085	8,997	14,082
Nursing Home Loan Agency Bonds .....	2,000	2,673	4,673
Volunteer Companies Loan Bonds .....	375	450	825
Capital Facilities .....	44,220	70,689	114,909
Capital Facilities—Equipment .....	4,995	1,452	6,447
Capital Facilities—Community Colleges .....	715	1,299	2,014
Capital Facilities—Transportation Assistance .....	11,330	13,761	25,091
<b>TOTAL REQUIREMENTS—BONDS .....</b>	<b>\$ 87,820</b>	<b>\$125,108</b>	<b>\$212,928</b>
Authority Rentals .....			\$ 51,942
Requirements for Anticipated Issues .....			17,633
Estimated Interest on Tax Notes .....			50,000
<b>TOTAL GENERAL FUND DEBT SERVICE .....</b>			<b>\$332,503</b>
<b>Motor License Fund</b>			
Capital Facilities—Transportation .....	\$ 64,165	\$101,983	\$166,148
Capital Facilities .....	314	554	868
Capital Facilities — Aviation Restricted Receipts .....	12	16	28
<b>TOTAL REQUIREMENTS BONDS .....</b>	<b>\$ 64,491</b>	<b>\$102,553</b>	<b>\$167,044</b>
Authority Rentals .....			\$ 32,669
<b>TOTAL MOTOR LICENSE FUND DEBT SERVICE .....</b>			<b>\$199,713</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, 1981. 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 .....	V	June 15, 1969	5.95%	1971-98	28,000
	V	November 15, 1970	6.11%	1973-00	27,000
	V	April 1, 1974	5.36%	1976-03	7,000
Capital Facilities .....	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	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	40,000	
S	November 15, 1981	10.16%	1983-01	30,000	
Capital Facilities—Equipment .....	S	April 15, 1973	5.29%	1973-82	10,000
	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	April 15, 1977	5.30%	1978-96	\$ 28,000
	S	August 1, 1977	5.32%	1978-97	55,000
	S	June 15, 1978	6.06%	1978-97	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	55,000
	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	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	25,000
	S	November 15, 1981	10.10%	1981-91	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	30,000

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

**Bonds Issued as of December 31, 1981**

**(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
1981-82	\$57,138	\$31,290	\$141,913	\$551	\$166,759	\$34,857
1982-83	53,191	31,483	149,356	556	166,147	34,671
1983-84	51,777	31,544	146,444	551	165,716	34,478
1984-85	50,052	30,229	143,336	553	165,346	34,298
1985-86	47,926	30,110	141,685	553	165,031	34,144
1986-87	46,701	28,608	138,792	553	164,911	34,020
1987-88	44,867	26,894	136,348	552	164,997	33,926
1988-89	40,859	25,055	133,101	550	165,050	33,843
1989-90	38,209	18,868	131,572	548	165,066	33,763
1990-91	32,621	12,823	128,225	544	165,074	33,650
1991-92	28,473	7,183	124,477	540	164,976	33,557
1992-93	22,020		122,485	540	164,850	33,447
1993-94	16,012		120,812	539	164,784	33,352
1994-95	7,021		117,574	531	164,956	33,261
1995-96	6,515		111,151	533	136,009	33,218
1996-97	4,820		93,387	529	103,992	27,264
1997-98			85,744	523	99,942	24,568
1998-99			70,240		97,184	19,918
1999-00			61,113		84,609	18,015
2000-01			46,847		66,564	16,037
2001-02			29,448		46,501	10,449
2002-03			14,905		27,775	7,173
2003-04			7,200		17,469	3,760

	Series D Disaster Relief	Series Q Project 70	Series V Vietnam Veterans' Compensation	Series C Volunteer Companies Loan Fund	Series N Nursing Home Loan Agency	Total
1981-82	\$14,248	\$5,619	\$4,611	\$823	\$4,691	\$462,500
1982-83	14,082	5,607	4,608	826	4,673	465,200
1983-84	13,912	5,493	4,598	826	4,661	460,000
1984-85	13,762	4,419	4,594	829	4,653	452,071
1985-86	13,627	4,307	4,584	832	4,656	447,455
1986-87	13,498	2,421	4,575	833	4,655	439,567
1987-88	13,366	761	4,565	837	4,658	431,771
1988-89	13,233	763	4,560	840	4,653	422,507
1989-90	13,102	764	4,561	842	4,654	411,949
1990-91	12,960	763	4,558	846	4,649	396,713
1991-92	12,827	769	4,560	849	4,650	382,861
1992-93	12,688	770	4,559	855	4,659	366,873
1993-94	12,537	769	4,562	859	4,668	358,894
1994-95	12,395	775	4,567	865	4,677	346,622
1995-96	12,246	779	4,575	868	2,421	308,315
1996-97	12,085	780	4,574	868	2,418	250,717
1997-98	11,930	778	4,572		1,108	229,165
1998-99	10,471	783	2,591		1,140	202,327
1999-00	8,514	785	2,601			175,637
2000-01	6,833		478			136,759
2001-02	6,869		482			93,749
2002-03	6,903		487			57,243
2003-04			491			28,919

**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, 1981 (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. ....	.....	\$ 173,745
<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. ....	.....	462,886*
<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. ....	.....	90,738
<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. ....	.....	67,410
<b>Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency</b>		
Makes construction and permanent mortgage loans to qualified borrowers for construction of 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 .....	\$ 186,970	525,961

\*Estimated by Authority due to tender offer on outstanding bonds during December 1981.

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

As of December 31,  
1981  
(in thousands)  
Notes      Bonds

**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. ....

\$ 295,130

**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. ....

5,865

TOTAL .....

\$ 186,970

\$1,621,735



# Other Special Funds

# **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, 1981.

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 Executive Offices. 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 11,386	\$ 8,324
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Federal Unemployment Trust Fund .....	\$135,064	\$134,000
Federal CETA Funds .....	13,718	10,000
Other .....	14,022	13,000
Total Receipts .....	162,804	157,000
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$174,190	\$165,324
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 11,774	\$ 11,500
Labor and Industry .....	154,092	148,824
Total Disbursements .....	-165,866	-160,324
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 8,324	\$ 5,000

## 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 current market value of long-term investments as of June 30.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$612	\$456
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Interest on Securities .....	\$ 35	\$ 35
Total Receipts .....	35	35
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$647	\$491
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Net Investment Adjustment .....	\$164	.....
Treasury .....	27	\$ 35
Total Disbursements .....	- 191	- 35
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$456	\$456

**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. 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 94	\$ 51
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Interest on Securities — Anna R. Eaby .....	\$ 2	\$ 2
Interest on Securities — Viola V. Shearer .....	2	2
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	4	4
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$ 98	\$ 55
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Net Investment Adjustment .....	\$ 35	.....
Health .....	12	\$ 13
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-47	-13
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 51	\$ 42

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 32	\$ 483
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from Other Funds .....	\$300,637	\$286,932
Land Sale Proceeds .....	.....	15,000
Rentals — State — Aided and State Related Institutions .....	5,623	5,700
Interest Subsidy — Higher Education Construction Projects .....	157	138
Accrued Interest on Bonds Sold .....	558	74
Interest on Securities .....	173	50
Total Receipts .....	307,148	307,894
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$307,180	\$308,377
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$306,697	\$308,377
Total Disbursements .....	—306,697	—308,377
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 483	.....

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 29,833	\$ 55,810
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Sale of Bonds .....	\$115,000	\$108,000
Premium on Sale of Bonds .....	4	84
Interest on Securities .....	3,452	5,000
Other .....	6,316	6,000
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	124,772	119,084
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$154,605	\$174,894
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
General Services .....	\$ 54,820	\$ 75,000
Transportation .....	43,137	47,000
Treasury .....	838	1,293
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-98,795	-123,293
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 55,810	\$ 51,601

## 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 current market value of long term investments as of June 30.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 2,157	\$ 2,784
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Premiums Collected .....	\$ 696	\$ 700
Interest .....	250	250
Total Receipts .....	946	950
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$ 3,103	\$ 3,734
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Net Investment Adjustment .....	\$ 54	.....
Environmental Resources .....	265	\$ 403
Total Disbursements .....	-319	-403
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 2,784	\$ 3,331

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-21 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$90	\$ 99
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Interest .....	\$ 9	\$ 9
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	99	9
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$99	\$108
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Environmental Resources .....	.....	.....
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	.....	.....
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$99	\$108

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$30	\$27
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Interest on Securities .....	\$ 1	\$ 1
Total Receipts .....	1	1
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$31	\$28
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Net Investment Adjustment .....	— 4	.....
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	<u>\$27</u>	<u>\$28</u>

## DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Act 4 of 1972 the 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 3,698	\$16,244
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Bond Proceeds .....	\$30,000	.....
Interest Earned .....	1,683	1,000
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	<b>31,683</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	<b>\$35,381</b>	<b>\$17,244</b>
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Community Affairs .....	\$19,095	\$16,000
Treasury .....	42	.....
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	<b>-19,137</b>	<b>-16,000</b>
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	<b>\$16,244</b>	<b>\$ 1,244</b>

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 47	\$ 57
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$10,917	\$14,191
Accrued Interest on Bonds Sold .....	107	.....
Interest on Securities .....	31	.....
Interest Earned - Grant Bank Accounts .....	372	.....
Total Receipts .....	11,427	14,191
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$11,474	\$14,248
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$11,417	\$14,248
Total Disbursements .....	- 11,417	- 14,248
<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 Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 645	\$ 483
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Federal Reimbursement - Business Enterprise Program .....	\$ 478	\$ 300
Vending Stand Equipment Rentals .....	307	310
Vending Machine Receipts .....	148	140
Contributions .....	2	.....
Other .....	74	70
Total Receipts .....	1,009	820
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$1,654	\$1,303
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Public Welfare .....	\$1,171	\$1,200
Total Disbursements .....	-1,171	-1,200
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 483	\$ 103

## 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 Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$19,403	\$20,614
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Foreign Fire Insurance Premiums Tax Payable to Municipalities .....	\$20,446	\$19,500
Total Receipts .....	20,446	19,500
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$39,849	\$40,114
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Revenue .....	\$19,235	\$18,000
Total Disbursements .....	- 19,235	- 18,000
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$20,614	\$22,114

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 67,034	\$ 77,675
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$ 93,117	\$ 93,432
Interest Earnings .....	8,731	10,191
Federal Revenue .....	40,504	45,993
Other .....	23,074	30,484
Total Receipts .....	165,426	180,100
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$232,460	\$257,775
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 594	\$ 2,003
Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency ..	151,874	164,600
Net Investment Adjustment .....	2,317	.....
Total Disbursements .....	- 154,785	- 166,603
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 77,675	\$ 91,172

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 48	\$ 170
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Licenses and Fees .....	\$ 304	\$ 299
Federal Highway Beautification Funds .....	709	2,881
Other .....	2	.....
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	1,015	3,180
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$1,063	\$3,350
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Transportation .....	\$ 893	\$3,110
Treasury .....	.....	1
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-893	-3,111
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 170	\$ 239

## 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 Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 395	\$ 466
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Admission Fees .....	\$ 370	\$ 375
Other .....	163	164
Total Receipts .....	533	539
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$ 928	\$1,005
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....		\$ 14
Historical and Museum Commission .....	\$ 462	666
Total Disbursements .....	-462	-680
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 466	\$ 325

## 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, shelter 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 Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 65	\$ 87
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Receipts from the Federal Government .....	\$1,098	\$1,750
Total Receipts .....	1,098	1,750
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$1,163	\$1,837
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Health .....	\$1,076	\$1,831
Total Disbursements .....	- 1,076	- 1,831
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 87	\$ 6

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 166	\$ 2,287
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$18,000	\$14,850
Interest on Securities .....	413	500
Total Receipts .....	18,413	15,350
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$18,579	\$17,637
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Commerce .....	\$16,292	\$17,000
Total Disbursements .....	- 16,292	- 17,000
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 2,287	\$ 637

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$20,501	\$10,809
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Sale of Bonds .....		\$15,000
Federal Augmentations .....	\$4,606	2,000
Other .....	498	355
Total Receipts .....	5,104	17,355
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$25,605	\$28,164
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 463	\$ 470
Fish Commission .....	786	675
Game Commission .....	313	850
Community Affairs .....	1,478	2,249
Historical and Museum Commission .....	585	868
Environmental Resources .....	11,171	20,620
Total Disbursements .....	— 14,796	— 25,732
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$10,809	\$ 2,432

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 667	\$ 188
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$31,579	\$33,169
Interest on Securities .....	1,880	1,500
Total Receipts .....	33,459	34,669
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$34,126	\$34,857
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$33,938	\$34,857
Total Disbursements .....	- 33,938	- 34,857
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 188	.....

## 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 Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 666	\$ 626
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Tax on Gasoline .....	\$22,054	\$23,885
Tax on Diesel Fuel .....	3,503	3,762
Miscellaneous .....	6	.....
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	25,563	27,647
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$26,229	\$28,273
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$ 186	\$ 186
Revenue .....	25,417	27,510
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	- 25,603	- 27,696
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 626	\$ 577

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$2,458	\$2,462
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Liquor License Fees .....	\$5,406	\$5,405
Beer License Fees .....	134	134
Other .....	3	2
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	5,543	5,541
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$8,001	\$8,003
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Liquor Control Board .....	\$5,539	\$5,540
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-5,539	-5,540
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$2,462	\$2,463

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 306	\$ 887
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Sale of Manufactured Products .....	\$11,625	\$12,400
Other .....	493	106
Total Receipts .....	12,118	12,506
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$12,424	\$13,393
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 396	\$ 428
Correction .....	11,141	12,515
Total Disbursements .....	-11,537	-12,943
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 887	\$ 450

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$12,721	\$14,736
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Surcharges .....	\$13,037	\$21,375
Interest .....	1,005	1,810
Other .....	53	30
Total Receipts .....	14,095	23,215
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$26,816	\$37,951
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 9,364	\$20,471
Net Investment Adjustment .....	2,716	.....
Total Disbursements .....	- 12,080	- 20,471
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$14,736	\$17,480

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$3,189	\$1,610
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$2,000	\$1,980
Loan Principal Repayments .....	462	300
Loan Interest .....	163	250
Other .....	385	250
Total Receipts .....	3,010	2,780
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$6,199	\$4,390
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Commerce .....	\$4,589	\$3,500
Total Disbursements .....	-4,589	-3,500
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$1,610	\$ 890

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$15,038	\$11,163
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Bond Proceeds .....	.....	.....
Total Receipts .....	.....	.....
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$15,038	\$11,163
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$ 3,875	\$ 6,000
Total Disbursements .....	-3,875	-6,000
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$11,163	\$ 5,163

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 26	.....
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from Nursing Home Loan Development Fund .....	\$3,875	\$6,000
Loan Principal and Interest Payments .....	2,887	3,200
Total Receipts .....	6,762	\$9,200
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$6,788	\$9,200
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Commerce .....	\$6,788	\$9,200
Total Disbursements .....	-6,788	-9,200
<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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 932	\$ 219
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$2,010	\$3,171
Interest on Securities .....	1,920	1,300
Total Receipts .....	4,020	4,471
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$4,952	\$4,690
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$4,733	\$4,690
Total Disbursements .....	-4,733	-4,690
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 219	.....

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$2,647	\$ 7,050
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Rents and Royalties .....	\$5,492	\$6,400
Interest .....	489	400
Other .....	16	.....
Total Receipts .....	5,997	6,800
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$8,644	\$13,850
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 15	\$ 22
Environmental Resources .....	1,579	6,366
Total Disbursements .....	-1,594	-6,388
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$7,050	\$ 7,462

## 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 Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$56	\$52
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Interest on Securities .....	\$ 3	\$ 1
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	3	1
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$59	\$53
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Total Disbursements .....	-7	.....
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$52	\$53

## 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. The 1980-81 net investment adjustment has the appearance of major change because it is shown this year based on current market value rather than par value as in previous years.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$48,829	\$49,243
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Contributions .....	\$ 9,484	\$11,466
Interest .....	5,475	7,166
Other .....	.....	.....
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	14,959	18,632
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$63,788	\$67,875
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 30	\$ 35
Municipal Employees Retirement Board .....	2,813	2,165
Net Investment Adjustment .....	11,702	.....
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	- 14,545	- 2,200
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$49,243	\$65,675

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 832	\$ 719
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Other .....		
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	.....	.....
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$ 832	\$ 719
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Environmental Resources .....	\$ 113	\$ 100
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-113	-100
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 719	\$ 619

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 115	\$ 117
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$5,634	\$5,412
Interest on Securities .....	95	90
Total Receipts .....	5,729	5,502
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$5,844	\$5,619
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$5,727	\$5,619
Total Disbursements .....	-5,727	-5,619
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 117	.....

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 423	\$ 1,913
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Reimbursement from other agencies .....	\$24,328	\$23,500
General Fund Loan .....	6,000	8,500
Other .....	259	250
Total Receipts .....	30,587	32,250
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$31,010	\$34,163
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 189	\$ 200
General Services* .....	28,908	33,000
Total Disbursements .....	-29,097	-33,200
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 1,913	\$ 963

\*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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$456	\$573
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Additional License Fees .....	\$ 76	\$ 55
Interest .....	41	50
Total Receipts .....	117	105
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$573	\$678
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
State .....	.....	\$ 60
Total Disbursements .....	.....	-60
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$573	\$618

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$1,108	\$ 974
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Clients Fees-BVR .....	\$7,610	\$7,990
Client Fees-Other .....	173	181
Other .....	895	940
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	8,678	9,111
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$9,786	\$10,085
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 682	\$ 737
Labor and Industry .....	8,130	8,348
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-8,812	-9,085
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 974	\$ 1,000

## 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 employe contribution is set in law at 5.25 percent of salary. The employer contribution, which is shared equally by the employing school district and the Commonwealth, is determined by the fund's actuary and currently totals 16.0 percent of payroll. 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. The 1980-81 net investment adjustment has the appearance of major change because it is shown this year based on current market value rather than par value as in previous years.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$4,661,345	\$3,893,168
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund -- Employer Contribution .....	\$ 251,351	\$ 259,061
Transfers from State Retirement System .....	1,619	2,000
Contribution of School Employees .....	146,802	176,000
Returned Contributions of School Employees .....	5,586	6,000
Contributions of School Districts .....	204,632	244,000
Interest on Securities .....	346,002	370,000
Other .....	57,583	5,000
Total Receipts .....	1,013,575	1,062,061
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$5,674,920	\$4,955,229
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 309	\$ 310
Treasury .....	18	20
Public School Employees' Retirement Board .....	523,046	558,000
Net Investment Adjustment .....	1,258,379	30,000
Total Disbursements .....	-1,781,752	-588,330
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$3,893,168	\$4,366,899

## 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 of 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$368	\$404
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Interest on Securities .....	\$ 28	\$ 25
Net Investment Adjustment .....	8	.....
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	36	25
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$404	\$429
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Total Disbursements .....	.....	.....
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$404	\$429

## 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 employees 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 employees 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 261	\$ 8,205
<b>Receipts:</b>		
State Employees .....	\$ 294,841	\$ 279,523
Public School Employees .....	469,588	440,537
Political Subdivisions Employees .....	255,343	237,051
Other .....	4,530	5,934
Total Receipts .....	1,024,302	963,045
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$1,024,563	\$ 971,250
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Labor and Industry .....	\$1,016,358	\$ 957,111
Total Disbursements .....	-1,016,358	-957,111
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 8,205	\$ 14,139

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$4,023	\$3,887
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Interest .....	\$ 356	\$ 150
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	356	150
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$4,379	\$4,037
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Environmental Resources .....	\$ 492	\$1,100
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-492	-1,100
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$3,887	\$2,937

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 216	\$ 231
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Interest and Penalties .....	\$1,396	\$1,400
Other .....	109	100
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	1,505	1,500
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$1,721	\$1,731
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Labor and Industry .....	\$1,490	\$1,531
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-1,490	-1,531
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 231	\$ 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$24	\$17
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Miscellaneous .....	\$ 2	\$ 2
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	2	2
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$26	\$19
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$ 1	\$ 1
Net Investment Adjustment .....	8	
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-9	-1
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$17	\$18

## STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT FUND

This fund was created in 1924 to accumulate reserves for the payment of pensions to former State employees.

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 employees, and employees 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 current market value of long term investments as of June 30. The 1980-81 net investment adjustment has the appearance of major change because it is shown this year based on current market value rather than par value as in previous years.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$2,932,242	\$2,654,304
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Contributions of Employees .....	\$111,917	\$114,700
State Share Contribution .....	299,758	311,256
Casualty Premium Tax .....	7,605	8,826
Interest on Securities .....	246,687	261,860
Other .....	291	160
Total Receipts .....	666,258	696,802
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$3,598,500	\$3,351,106
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
State Employees Retirement System .....	\$315,804	\$362,704
Treasury .....	80	.....
Executive Offices .....	139	173
Net Investment Adjustment .....	628,173	105,391
Total Disbursements .....	-944,196	-468,268
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$2,654,304	\$2,882,838

## 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. 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 \$1 million on December 31st of each year shall be transferred to the General Fund.

### *Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 2,681	\$ 2,401
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Recovered Damages .....	\$ 139	\$ 150
Interest .....	1,383	1,500
Total Receipts .....	1,522	1,650
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$ 4,203	\$ 4,051
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
General Services .....	\$ 1,802	\$ 1,800
Total Disbursements .....	- 1,802	- 1,800
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 2,401	\$ 2,251

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 247	\$ 289
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Revenue from General Operations .....	\$ 31	\$ 38
Other .....	32	35
Total Receipts .....	63	73
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$ 310	\$ 362
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
General Services .....	\$ 21	\$ 25
Total Disbursements .....	-21	-25
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 289	\$ 337

## 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 Receipts and Disbursements*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$54	\$59
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Community Affairs, Sale of unappropriated lands. . .	\$5	.....
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$59	\$59
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Education .....	.....	.....
Total Disbursements .....	.....	.....
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$59	\$59

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 37,434	\$ 18,119
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Fees .....	\$ 3,561	\$ 3,560
Fines and Penalties .....	667	670
Sale of Goods .....	714,740	755,933
Recovered Losses and Damages .....	768	765
General Fund Loans .....	54,000	54,000
Other .....	15,232	15,250
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	788,968	830,178
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$826,402	\$848,297
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 9,824	\$ 10,000
Liquor Control Board* .....	798,459	808,413
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-808,283	-818,413
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 18,119	\$ 29,884

\*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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$359,191	\$375,857
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Premiums .....	\$140,027	\$140,027
Other .....	38,266	44,982
Total Receipts .....	178,293	185,009
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$537,484	\$560,866
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 400	\$ 440
Labor and Industry .....	77,566	77,592
Net Investment Adjustment .....	83,661	.....
Total Disbursements .....	-161,627	-78,032
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$375,857	\$482,834

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$5,554	\$6,790
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Licenses and Fees .....	\$ 355	\$ 307
Interest .....	678	509
Forfeiture of Bonds .....	754	362
Trust Account Collateral .....	505	400
Other .....	234	120
Total Receipts .....	2,526	1,698
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$8,080	\$8,488
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 59	\$ 59
Environmental Resources .....	1,231	1,829
Total Disbursements .....	- 1,290	- 1,888
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$6,790	\$6,600

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	.....	.....
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$896,080	\$902,770
Total Receipts .....	896,080	902,770
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$896,080	\$902,770
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$896,080	\$902,770
Total Disbursements .....	—896,080	—902,770
<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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 763	\$ 5,431
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Requisitions from Federal Trust Fund .....	\$1,331,164	\$1,073,000
Special Unemployment Assistance — Federal .....	34,270	31,000
Other .....	96,734	58,000
Total Receipts .....	<u>1,462,168</u>	<u>1,162,000</u>
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	<u>\$1,462,931</u>	<u>\$1,167,431</u>
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Labor and Industry .....	\$1,457,500	\$1,166,431
Total Disbursements .....	<u>-1,457,500</u>	<u>-1,166,431</u>
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	<u>\$ 5,431</u>	<u>\$ 1,000</u>

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 901	\$ 8
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Contributions of Employers .....	\$1,113,141	\$1,047,000
Other .....	12	10
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	1,113,153	1,047,010
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$1,114,054	\$1,047,018
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Labor and Industry .....	\$1,114,046	\$1,046,918
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-1,114,046	-1,046,918
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 8	\$ 100

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 279	\$ 307
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Interest .....	\$ 30	\$ 32
Redeposit of Checks .....	1	.....
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	31	32
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$ 310	\$ 339
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$ 3	\$ 3
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-3	-3
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 307	\$ 336

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 8	\$ 8
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$4,619	\$4,603
Total Receipts .....	4,619	4,603
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$4,627	\$4,611
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$4,619	\$4,611
Total Disbursements .....	-4,619	-4,611
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 8	\$ 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 2,957	\$ 2,632
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$ 9,675	\$ 9,900
Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Funds .....	44,736	47,000
Other .....	4,097	4,000
Total Receipts .....	58,508	60,900
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$61,465	\$63,532
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 2,831	\$ 2,700
Labor and Industry .....	56,002	60,332
Total Disbursements .....	-58,833	-63,032
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 2,632	\$ 500

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 4,803	\$ 940
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Bond Proceeds .....		\$15,000
Loan Principal Repayments .....	\$ 1,133	1,800
Transfer From General Fund .....		1,000
Loan Interest .....	210	360
Interest on Securities .....	398	75
Other .....	3	2
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	<u>1,744</u>	<u>18,237</u>
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	<u>\$ 6,547</u>	<u>\$19,177</u>
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency .....	\$ 5,607	\$ 3,000
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	<u>-5,607</u>	<u>-3,000</u>
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	<u>\$ 940</u>	<u>\$16,177</u>

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 7	\$ 7
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Transfer from General Fund .....	\$820	\$816
Total Receipts .....	820	816
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$827	\$823
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Treasury .....	\$820	\$823
Total Disbursements .....	-820	-823
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 7	.....

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 8,131	\$ 9,548
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Assessments .....	\$ 8,764	\$ 6,761
Other .....	1,867	1,500
Total Receipts .....	10,631	8,261
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$18,762	\$17,809
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Executive Offices .....	\$ 682	\$ 800
Labor and Industry .....	8,532	9,400
Total Disbursements .....	-9,214	-10,200
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$ 9,548	\$ 7,609

## 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*

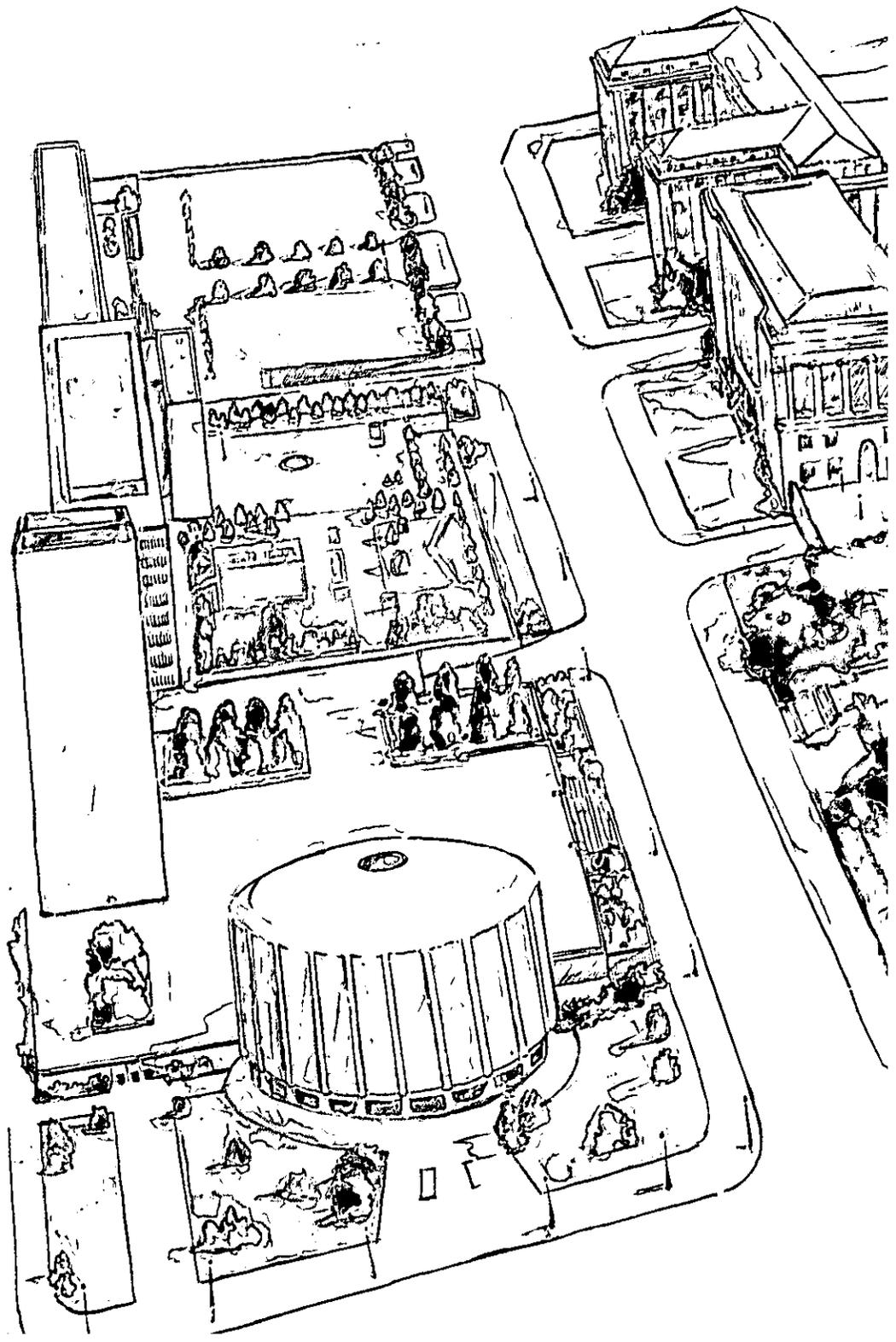
	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$61,029	\$72,799
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Premium Contributions .....	\$13,005	\$13,230
Other .....	6,966	7,000
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	19,971	20,230
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	\$81,000	\$93,029
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Insurance .....	\$ 47	\$ 60
Net Investment Adjustment .....	8,154	.....
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	-8,201	-60
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	\$72,799	\$92,969

## 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)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Estimated
<b>Cash Balance, Beginning</b> .....	\$ 8	\$ 18
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Assessments .....	\$573	\$955
Other.....	10	10
<b>Total Receipts</b> .....	<b>\$583</b>	<b>\$ 965</b>
<b>Total Funds Available</b> .....	<b>\$591</b>	<b>\$ 983</b>
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Labor & Industry .....	\$573	\$983
<b>Total Disbursements</b> .....	<b>-573</b>	<b>-983</b>
<b>Cash Balance, Ending</b> .....	<b>\$ 18</b>	<b>.....</b>

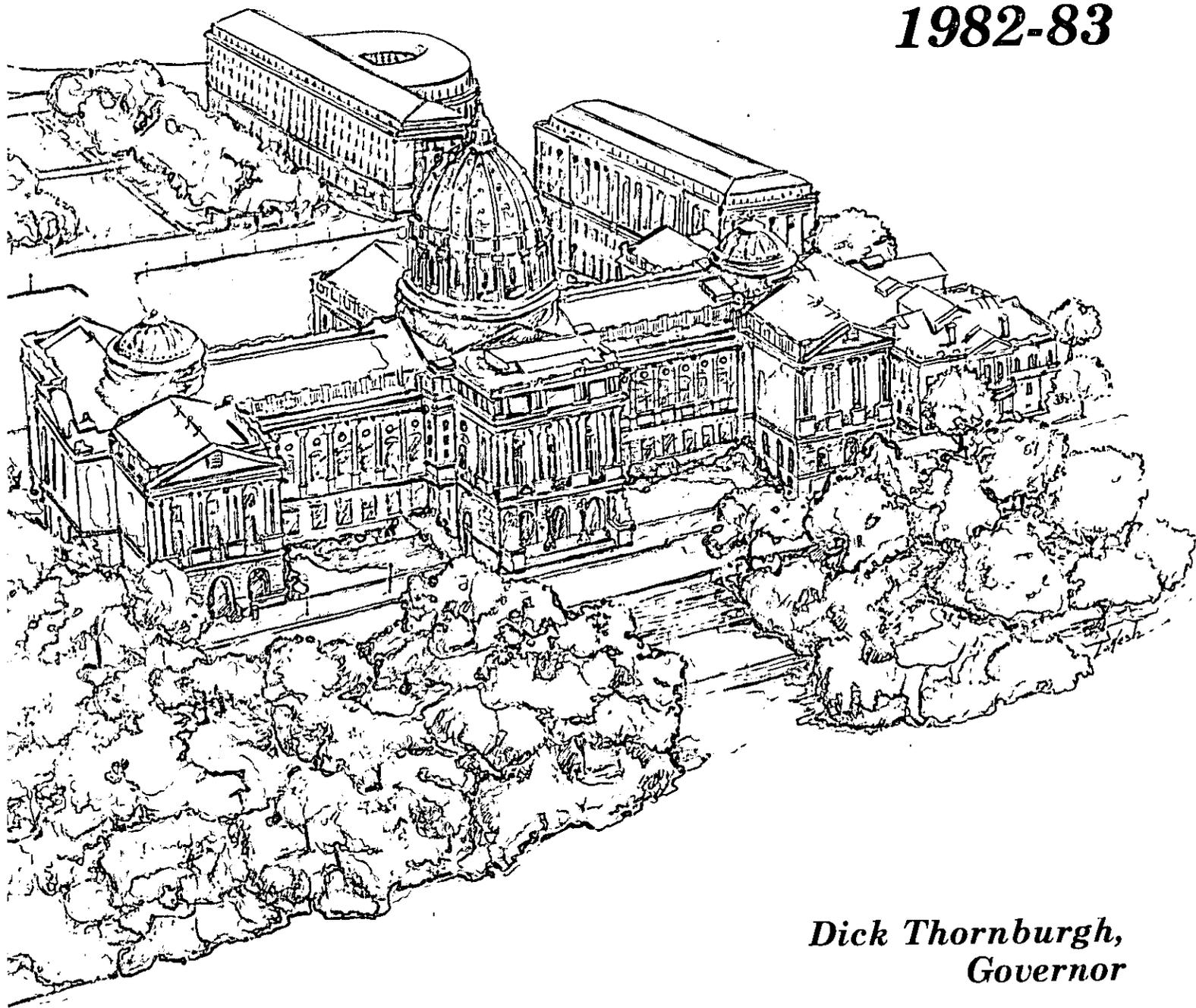


*The section dividers depict mosaic floor tiles in the Main Capitol Building made by Henry C. Mercer at Doylestown. The tiles represent various facets of early Pennsylvania life.*

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*Governor's Executive  
Budget  
1982-83*



*Dick Thornburgh,  
Governor*

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA**

# 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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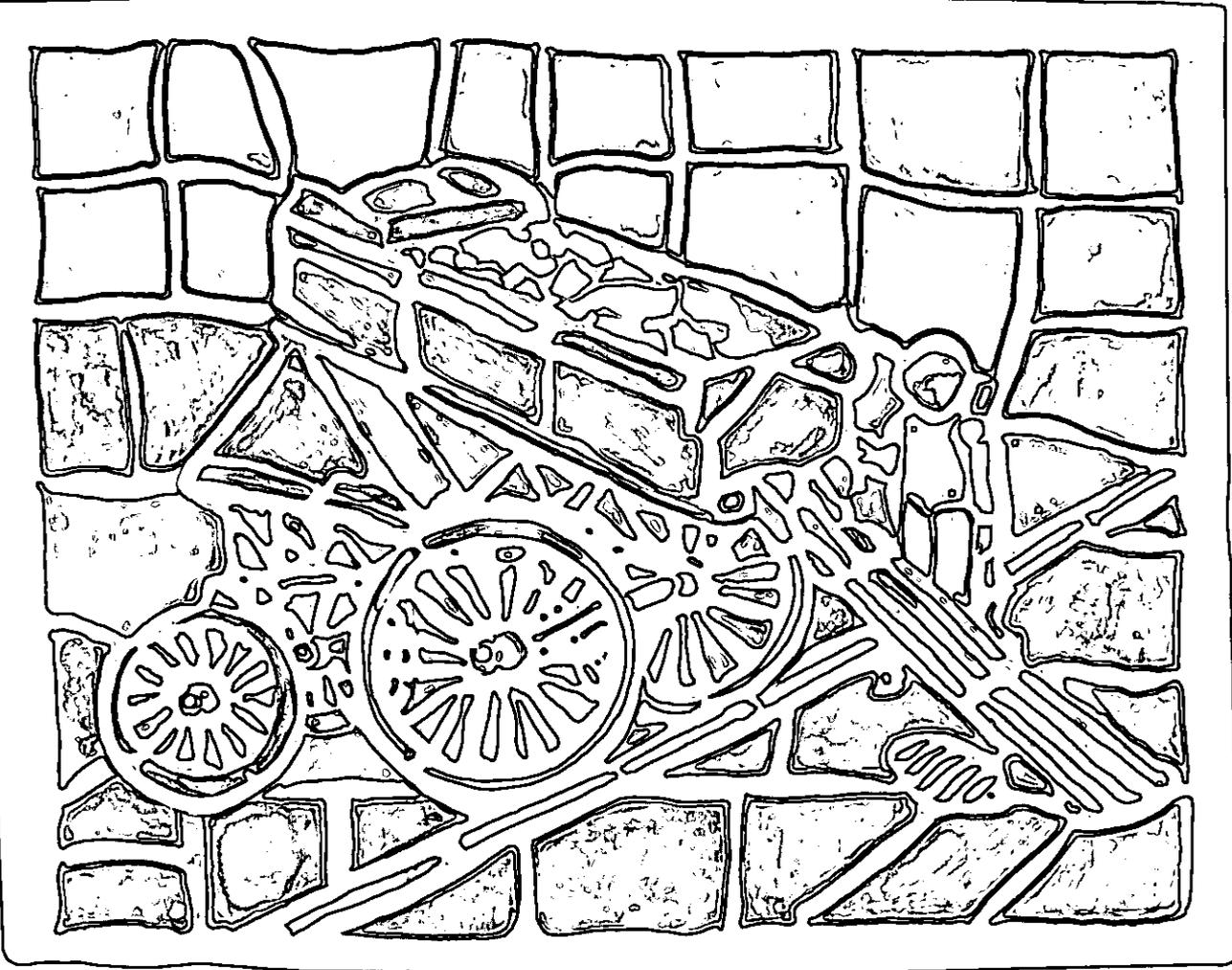
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# Commonwealth Summaries

## FIVE-YEAR DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY BY FUND

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>Governor's Office</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 3,080	\$ 3,121	\$ 3,309	\$ 3,508	\$ 3,718	\$ 3,941	\$ 4,177
<b>Executive Offices</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 32,758	\$ 38,759	\$ 44,072	\$ 47,092	\$ 49,917	\$ 52,914	\$ 56,089
Motor License Fund .....	3,117	3,189	3,430	3,636	3,854	4,085	4,330
TOTAL .....	\$ 35,875	\$ 41,948	\$ 47,502	\$ 50,728	\$ 53,771	\$ 56,999	\$ 60,419
<b>Lieutenant Governor's Office</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 492	\$ 555	\$ 605	\$ 642	\$ 680	\$ 721	\$ 764
<b>Auditor General</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 18,135	\$ 20,475	\$ 22,024	\$ 23,346	\$ 24,746	\$ 26,230	\$ 27,803
<b>Attorney General</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 13,897	\$ 18,648	\$ 20,506	\$ 21,764	\$ 23,068	\$ 24,451	\$ 25,916
<b>Treasury</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 230,416	\$ 247,192	\$ 273,122	\$ 321,226	\$ 360,349	\$ 400,807	\$ 439,332
Motor License Fund .....	181,039	182,894	182,307	182,860	182,558	182,256	182,152
Game Fund .....	2	3	4	4	4	4	4
Fish Fund .....	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
Boating Fund .....	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
Banking Department Fund .....	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
Milk Marketing Fund .....	1	5	6	6	6	6	6
State Farm Products Show Fund .....	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
State Harness Racing Fund .....	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
State Horse Racing Fund .....	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
State Lottery Fund .....	8	23	18	18	18	18	18
TOTAL .....	\$ 411,473	\$ 430,131	\$ 455,478	\$ 504,135	\$ 542,956	\$ 583,112	\$ 621,533
<b>Aging</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 13,346	\$ 15,526	\$ 2,010	\$ 3,104	\$ 24,386	\$ 26,425	\$ 28,310
State Lottery Fund .....	.....	4,000	18,618	19,735	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL .....	\$ 13,346	\$ 19,526	\$ 20,628	\$ 22,839	\$ 24,386	\$ 26,426	\$ 28,310
<b>Agriculture</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 16,455	\$ 18,238	\$ 19,317	\$ 20,518	\$ 21,782	\$ 23,112	\$ 24,512
State Farm Products Show Fund .....	1,259	1,421	1,492	1,489	1,494	1,509	1,533
State Harness Racing Fund .....	5,057	6,532	9,331	9,800	9,484	9,103	9,100
Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	2,830	2,821	2,554	2,442	2,254	2,124	2,057
Sire Stakes Fund .....	19,442	20,409	15,458	15,625	15,604	15,599	15,594
TOTAL .....	\$ 45,043	\$ 49,421	\$ 48,152	\$ 49,874	\$ 50,618	\$ 51,447	\$ 52,796
<b>Banking</b>							
Banking Department Fund .....	\$ 5,898	\$ 6,245	\$ 6,932	\$ 7,478	\$ 8,076	\$ 8,803	\$ 9,595

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

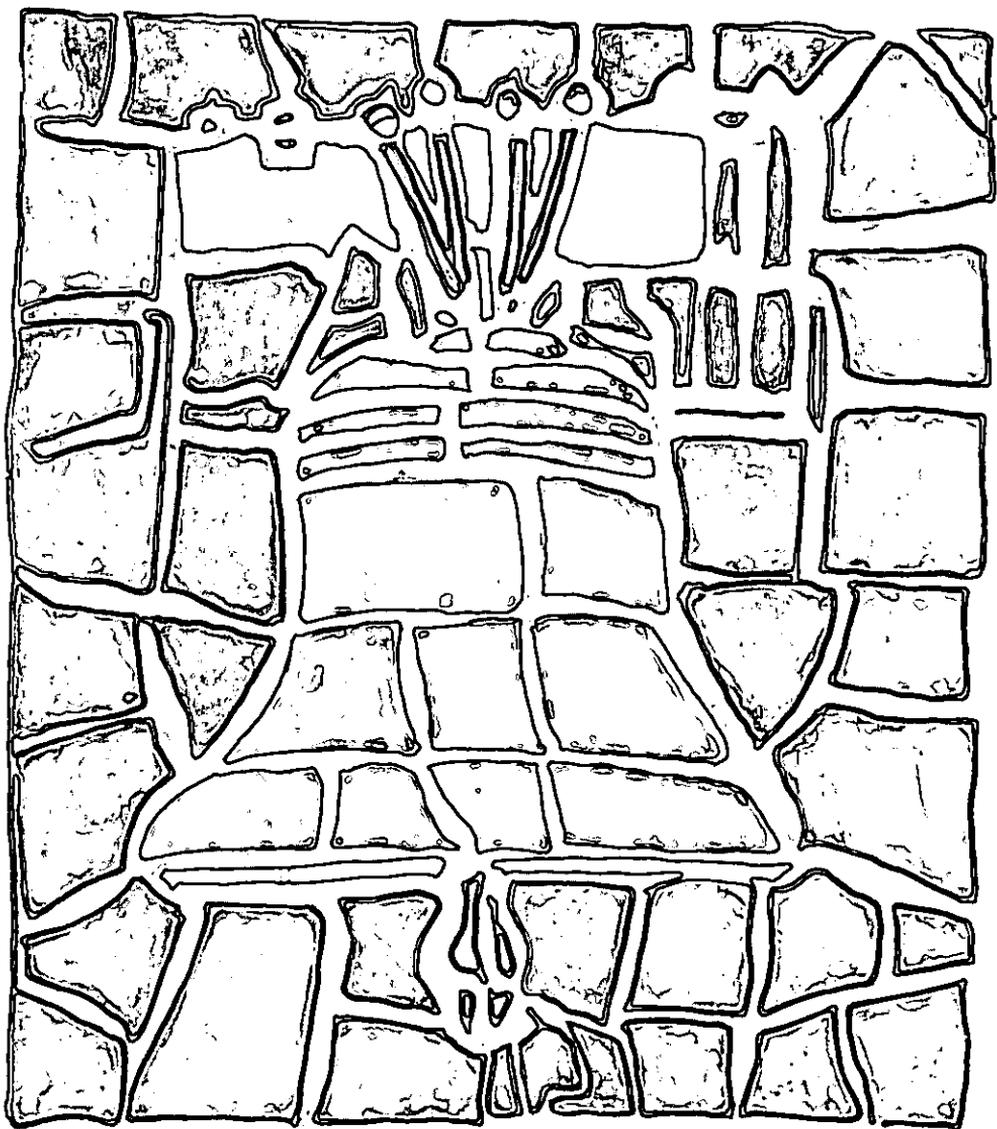
	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>Civil Service</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
<b>Commerce</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 36,271	\$ 38,090	\$ 41,316	\$ 41,654	\$ 42,012	\$ 42,392	\$ 42,795
<b>Community Affairs</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 25,117	\$ 14,377	\$ 19,994	\$ 20,402	\$ 20,835	\$ 21,295	\$ 21,782
<b>Corrections</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 110,388	\$ 126,141	\$ 143,730	\$ 162,041	\$ 182,706	\$ 206,132	\$ 232,706
<b>Crime Commission</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 1,879	\$ 2,015	\$ 2,117	\$ 2,244	\$ 2,379	\$ 2,522	\$ 2,673
<b>Education</b>							
General Fund .....	\$3,185,405	\$3,339,553	\$3,515,414	\$3,695,681	\$3,903,789	\$4,315,509	\$4,580,784
Motor License Fund .....	3,151	3,058	2,834	2,687	2,535	2,392	2,258
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund .....	45,800						
TOTAL .....	\$3,234,356	\$3,342,611	\$3,518,248	\$3,698,368	\$3,906,324	\$4,317,901	\$4,583,042
<b>Emergency Management Agency</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 4,599	\$ 2,121	\$ 2,282	\$ 2,371	\$ 2,501	\$ 2,650	\$ 2,809
<b>Environmental Resources</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 89,708	\$ 106,894	\$ 115,441	\$ 120,354	\$ 126,268	\$ 133,612	\$ 142,871
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund .....	14,000						
TOTAL .....	\$ 103,708	\$ 106,894	\$ 115,441	\$ 120,354	\$ 126,268	\$ 133,612	\$ 142,871
<b>Fish Commission</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4
Fish Fund .....	11,660	13,389	13,970	15,221	16,505	17,327	18,187
Boating Fund .....	3,213	3,985	3,628	3,950	4,182	4,430	4,694
TOTAL .....	\$ 14,876	\$ 17,378	\$ 17,602	\$ 19,175	\$ 20,691	\$ 21,761	\$ 22,885
<b>Game Commission</b>							
Game Fund .....	\$ 23,777	\$ 26,567	\$ 29,964	\$ 32,529	\$ 36,494	\$ 39,483	\$ 43,548
<b>General Services</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 100,359	\$ 104,797	\$ 113,070	\$ 115,976	\$ 118,297	\$ 120,140	\$ 122,217
Motor License Fund .....	4,875	8,225	8,220	8,620	9,020	9,420	9,820
Fish Fund .....	63	64	63	63	63	63	63
Boating Fund .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
State Lottery Fund .....	517	538	508	524	541	560	580
TOTAL .....	\$ 105,815	\$ 113,729	\$ 121,863	\$ 125,185	\$ 127,923	\$ 130,185	\$ 132,682

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

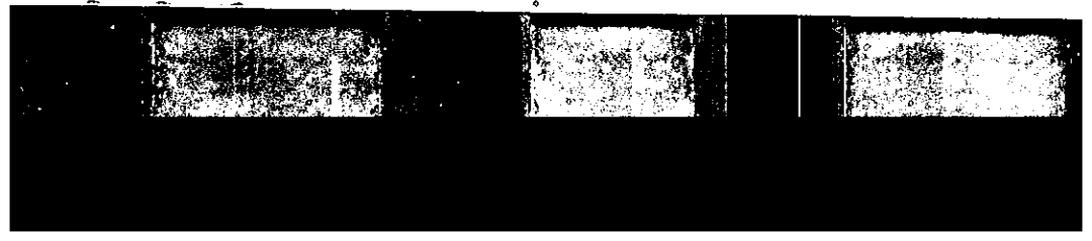
	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1971-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>Health</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 100,221	\$ 107,906	\$ 107,493	\$ 110,481	\$ 115,123	\$ 118,985	\$ 123,648
<b>Historical and Museum Commission</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 9,330	\$ 9,870	\$ 10,285	\$ 10,856	\$ 11,442	\$ 12,060	\$ 12,713
<b>Insurance</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 6,021	\$ 6,414	\$ 6,985	\$ 7,410	\$ 7,858	\$ 8,333	\$ 8,837
<b>Labor and Industry</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 34,885	\$ 35,060	\$ 36,330	\$ 37,080	\$ 38,234	\$ 39,473	\$ 40,800
<b>Military Affairs</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 14,472	\$ 15,311	\$ 18,484	\$ 19,492	\$ 20,831	\$ 23,662	\$ 25,025
<b>Milk Marketing Board</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 875	\$ 891	\$ 950	\$ 1,050	\$ 1,150	\$ 1,250	\$ 1,350
Milk Marketing Fund .....	620	622	706	705	710	722	740
TOTAL .....	\$ 1,495	\$ 1,553	\$ 1,656	\$ 1,755	\$ 1,860	\$ 1,972	\$ 2,090
<b>Public Welfare</b>							
General Fund .....	\$2,328,278	\$2,472,006	\$2,547,715	\$2,641,243	\$2,779,290	\$2,906,043	\$3,037,210
<b>Revenue</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 106,548	\$ 115,937	\$ 127,189	\$ 135,338	\$ 144,014	\$ 153,257	\$ 163,104
Motor License Fund .....	3,731	3,903	4,137	4,385	4,648	4,927	5,223
State Harness Racing Fund .....	113	187	182	193	204	217	230
State Horse Racing Fund .....	135	190	188	199	211	224	237
State Lottery Fund .....	170,780	233,261	250,502	253,052	255,700	258,543	261,595
TOTAL .....	\$ 281,307	\$ 353,478	\$ 382,198	\$ 393,167	\$ 404,777	\$ 417,168	\$ 430,389
<b>Securities Commission</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 1,222	\$ 1,357	\$ 1,602	\$ 1,698	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,908	\$ 2,022
<b>State</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 3,640	\$ 4,223	\$ 3,932	\$ 4,141	\$ 4,370	\$ 4,599	\$ 4,852
<b>State Employees' Retirement System</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 22,243	\$ 3,957	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157
<b>State Police</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 46,358	\$ 51,877	\$ 55,006	\$ 58,305	\$ 61,804	\$ 65,508	\$ 69,435
Motor License Fund .....	99,929	110,076	120,324	127,509	135,161	143,271	151,866
TOTAL .....	\$ 146,287	\$ 161,953	\$ 175,330	\$ 15,8143	\$ 196,965	\$ 208,779	\$ 221,301

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81 Actual	1971-82 Available	1982-83 Budget	1983-84 Estimated	1984-85 Estimated	1985-86 Estimated	1986-87 Estimated
<b>Tax Equalization Board</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 861	\$ 863	\$ 925	\$ 981	\$ 1,040	\$ 1,102	\$ 1,168
<b>Transportation</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 118,117	\$ 149,377	\$ 163,032	\$ 177,840	\$ 194,190	\$ 212,059	\$ 231,584
Motor License Fund .....	681,158	896,341	888,468	905,670	918,094	932,671	935,881
State Lottery Fund .....	30,566	31,728	35,998	38,148	42,598	45,372	49,301
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 829,841</u>	<u>\$ 1,077,446</u>	<u>\$ 1,087,498</u>	<u>\$ 1,121,658</u>	<u>\$ 1,154,882</u>	<u>\$ 1,190,102</u>	<u>\$ 1,216,766</u>
<b>Legislature</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 52,586	\$ 55,476	\$ 59,944	\$ 63,583	\$ 67,397	\$ 71,441	\$ 75,727
<b>Judiciary</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 73,863	\$ 84,834	\$ 88,672	\$ 92,403	\$ 96,356	\$ 100,547	\$ 104,991
<b>Commonwealth Total</b>							
General Fund .....	\$ 6,801,829	\$ 7,211,866	\$ 7,568,035	\$ 7,964,986	\$ 8,453,494	\$ 9,124,202	\$ 9,659,168
Motor License Fund .....	976,999	1,207,686	1,209,720	1,235,367	1,255,870	1,279,022	1,291,530
Game Fund .....	23,779	26,570	29,968	32,533	36,498	39,487	43,552
Fish Fund .....	11,724	13,455	14,036	15,287	16,571	17,393	18,253
Boating Fund .....	3,216	3,989	3,633	3,955	4,187	4,435	4,699
Banking Department Fund .....	5,899	6,247	6,935	7,481	8,079	8,806	9,598
Milk Marketing Fund .....	621	667	712	711	716	728	746
State Farm Products Show Fund .....	1,260	1,423	1,495	1,492	1,497	1,512	1,536
State Harness Racing Fund .....	5,171	6,721	9,516	9,996	9,691	9,323	9,333
State Horse Racing Fund .....	19,578	20,601	15,649	15,827	15,818	15,826	15,834
Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	2,831	2,823	2,557	2,445	2,257	2,127	2,060
Sire Stakes Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Lottery Fund .....	201,871	269,550	305,644	311,477	298,857	304,493	311,494
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund .....	59,800	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 8,114,578</u>	<u>\$ 8,771,701</u>	<u>\$ 9,167,900</u>	<u>\$ 9,601,557</u>	<u>\$ 10,103,535</u>	<u>\$ 10,807,354</u>	<u>\$ 11,367,803</u>



# Department Presentation



# 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**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Governor's Office .....	\$3,080	\$3,121	\$3,309
	<u>\$3,080</u>	<u>\$3,121</u>	<u>\$3,309</u>
GENERAL FUND TOTAL			

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Governor's Office</b>			
State Funds .....	\$3,080	\$3,121	\$3,309

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Governor's Office .....	<u>\$3,080</u>	<u>\$3,121</u>	<u>\$3,309</u>

## GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support . . . . .</b>	\$3,080	\$3,121	\$3,309	\$3,508	\$3,718	\$3,941	\$4,177
Executive Direction . . . . .	3,080	3,121	3,309	3,508	3,718	3,941	4,177
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$3,080</u>	<u>\$3,121</u>	<u>\$3,309</u>	<u>\$3,508</u>	<u>\$3,718</u>	<u>\$3,941</u>	<u>\$4,177</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$3,080</u>	<u>\$3,121</u>	<u>\$3,309</u>	<u>\$3,508</u>	<u>\$3,718</u>	<u>\$3,941</u>	<u>\$4,177</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Governor's Office .....	<u>\$3,080</u>	<u>\$3,121</u>	<u>\$3,309</u>	<u>\$3,508</u>	<u>\$3,718</u>	<u>\$3,941</u>	<u>\$4,177</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.

PROGRAM REVISION

Budgeted Amounts Include the Following Program Revision:

Appropriation	Title	1982-83 State Funds (in thousands)
Office of Budget and Administration	Data Communications Network .....	\$400

This Program Revision will provide funds to integrate all computer and data communication systems in the Commonwealth into a single, statewide network. These initial funds will be used to establish and operate a Network Control Center. In addition, \$1.2 million to pay for equipment and contractor fees including a comprehensive traffic analysis study will be contributed by appropriate departments based upon computer usage.

DEPARTMENT TOTAL \$400

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Governor's Action Center .....	\$ 609	\$ 569	\$ 604
Office of Budget and Administration .....	5,702	6,835	6,216
Departmental Comptroller Operations .....	12,613	13,071	15,191
Integrated Central System .....	.....	988	2,433
Office of Policy and Planning .....	508	514	544
Milrite .....	133	204	218
Human Relations Commission .....	4,202	4,265	4,538
Council on the Arts .....	521	541	601
Commission for Women .....	196	200	231
Governor's Energy Council .....	1,151	1,149	1,219
Commission on Crime and Delinquency .....	1,213	1,241	1,448
Office of General Counsel .....	25	1,500	1,606
Juvenile Court Judges Commission .....	285	297	478
Crime Victims Compensation Board .....	252	313	348
Health Facilities Hearing Board .....	39	207	173
Public Employe Retirement Study Commission .....	.....	198	300
Subtotal .....	<u>\$27,449</u>	<u>\$32,092</u>	<u>\$36,148</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Distinguished Daughters .....	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4
Grants to Arts Organizations .....	2,300	3,465	4,000
Erie Philharmonic Orchestra .....	70	.....	.....
Lansdowne Philharmonic Orchestra .....	5	.....	.....
Schuylkill County Council for the Arts .....	85	.....	.....
American Wind Symphony Orchestra .....	85	.....	.....
Improvement of Juvenile Probation Services .....	1,700	1,911	2,420
Compensation to Crime Victims .....	1,060	1,287	1,500
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 5,309</u>	<u>\$ 6,667</u>	<u>\$ 7,924</u>
<b>Total State Funds—General Fund .....</b>	<u><u>\$32,758</u></u>	<u><u>\$38,759</u></u>	<u><u>\$44,072</u></u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 7,109	\$13,503	\$ 6,527
Other Funds .....	24,129	25,922	29,277
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$63,996</u></u>	<u><u>\$78,184</u></u>	<u><u>\$79,876</u></u>

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Motor License Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Comptroller .....	\$ 3,117	\$ 3,189	\$ 3,430
MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL .....	\$ 3,117	\$ 3,189	\$ 3,430
 <b>Department Totals — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$32,758	\$38,759	\$44,072
Special Funds .....	3,117	3,189	3,430
Federal Funds .....	7,109	13,503	6,527
Other Funds .....	24,129	25,922	29,277
TOTAL ALL FUNDS .....	\$67,113	\$81,373	\$83,306

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Governor's Action Center</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 609	\$ 569	\$ 604

Provides citizens with easy access to State Government and attempts to resolve individual and family problems.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Governor's Action Center .....	<u>\$ 609</u>	<u>\$ 569</u>	<u>\$ 604</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Office of Budget and Administration</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 5,702	\$ 6,835	\$ 6,216
Federal Funds .....	478	300	.....
Other Funds .....	9,611	9,265	11,826
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$15,791</u>	<u>\$16,400</u>	<u>\$18,042</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Office of Budget and Administration .....	\$ 5,702	\$ 6,835	\$ 6,216
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Intergovernmental Personnel Act .....	478	300	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement — Classification and Pay .....	1,207	1,099	1,164
Reimbursement — C.M.I.C. ....	6,883	6,964	8,187
Reimbursement — BMS .....	1,175*	1,173**	1,244
Reimbursement — Labor Relations .....	30	29	31
Reimbursement — Multi-Agency Projects .....	316	.....	.....
Reimbursement—Data Communications Network .....	.....	.....	1,200
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$15,791</u>	<u>\$16,400</u>	<u>\$18,042</u>

\*Actually billed as \$1,000,000 for BMS and \$175,000 for Directives.

\*\*Authorized as \$1,013,000 for BMS and \$160,000 for Directives.

**GENERAL FUND**

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Departmental Comptroller Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$12,613	\$13,071	\$15,191
Federal Funds .....	567	789	787
Other Funds .....	14,449	16,592	17,322
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$27,629</b>	<b>\$30,452</b>	<b>\$33,300</b>

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Departmental Comptroller Operations .....	\$12,613	\$13,071	\$15,191
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
CETA Accounting .....	567	789	787
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement — Comptroller Services .....	14,449*	16,592	17,322
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$27,629</b>	<b>\$30,452</b>	<b>\$33,300</b>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Integrated Central System</b>			
State Funds .....		\$ 988	\$ 2,433

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Integrated Central System .....		\$ 988	\$ 2,433

\*In 1980-81, \$840,000 was actually included in the Office of Employment Security's special fund, \$619,000 was included in the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, and \$136,000 was included in the Rehabilitation Center for comptroller services. In 1981-82, the Departmental Comptroller Operation billed these agencies for comptroller services.

**GENERAL FUND**

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Office of Policy and Planning</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 508	\$ 514	\$ 544
Federal Funds .....	729	714	613
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 1,237</u>	<u>\$ 1,228</u>	<u>\$ 1,157</u>

Provides for advancing the development of the Commonwealth through policy analysis, resolves interagency issues of coordination and jurisdiction, assists in the development of the Executive Budget and provides staff assistance to the State Planning Board.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Office of Policy and Planning .....	\$ 508	\$ 514	\$ 544
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
EDA — Planning Assistance .....	202	89	.....
TMI Incident — Socio-Economic Impact Study .....	52	.....	.....
HUD — Annual Program Grant .....	232	40	.....
HUD — State and Regional Strategies Incentive .....	8	.....	.....
CETA Title II — Economic Development Committee .....	163	224	.....
Small Communities Block Grant — Economic Development Committee .....	.....	.....	243
National Science Foundation .....	45	61	.....
Interagency Economic Development Coordination .....	27	.....	.....
OES — Human Resources Committee .....	.....	250	.....
Social Services Block Grant — Human Resources Committee .....	.....	.....	270
EDA — Supplemental and Basic Funding .....	.....	50	100
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 1,237</u>	<u>\$ 1,228</u>	<u>\$ 1,157</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Milrite</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 133	\$ 204	\$ 218

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Milrite .....	<u>\$ 133</u>	<u>\$ 204</u>	<u>\$ 218</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Human Relations Commission</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 4,202	\$ 4,265	\$ 4,538
Federal Funds .....	906	1,065	860
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 5,108</u>	<u>\$ 5,330</u>	<u>\$ 5,398</u>

Administers the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act and the Fair Educational Opportunities Act, both of which prohibit discrimination because of race, color, religious creed, national origin, age or sex.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Human Relations Commission .....	\$ 4,202	\$ 4,265	\$ 4,538
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
EEOC — Special Project Grant .....	868	850	715
HUD — Special Project Grant .....	38	215	145
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 5,108</u>	<u>\$ 5,330</u>	<u>\$ 5,398</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Council on the Arts</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 521	\$ 541	\$ 601
Federal Funds .....	44	49	27
Other Funds .....	14	15	16
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 579</b>	<b>\$ 605</b>	<b>\$ 644</b>

Administers a program to help enrich the artistic and cultural experience of Pennsylvanians.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Council on the Arts .....	\$ 521	\$ 541	\$ 601
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
National Endowment for the Arts — Basic State Grant..	32	34	27
National Endowment for the Arts — Expansion Arts Program .....	12	15	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Contributions—Local and Private Sources .....	14	15	16
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 579</b>	<b>\$ 605</b>	<b>\$ 644</b>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Commission for Women</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 196	\$ 200	\$ 231
Federal Funds .....	140	161	45
Other Funds .....	.....	3	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 336</b>	<b>\$ 364</b>	<b>\$ 276</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Commission for Women .....	\$ 196	\$ 200	\$ 231
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
CETA Title II — Work Training Program .....	140	161	45
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Contributions — Business and Professional Women ...	.....	3	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 336</b>	<b>\$ 364</b>	<b>\$ 276</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Governor's Energy Council</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,151	\$ 1,149	\$ 1,219
Federal Funds .....	2,134	7,829	2,717
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,285</b>	<b>\$ 8,978</b>	<b>\$ 3,936</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Governor's Energy Council .....	\$ 1,151	\$ 1,149	\$ 1,219
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Energy Extension Service .....	464	1,300	677
Northeastern Solar Energy Center .....	27	70	.....
State Energy Conservation Plan (EPCA) .....	971	4,500	1,456
Small Scale Appropriate Technology Grant .....	10	20	10
Number 2 Fuel Oil Survey .....	1	.....	.....
Institutional Conservation Program .....	123	610	140
Supplemental State Energy Conservation Plan (ECPA) ..	538	1,300	434
Emergency Energy Conservation Act — Title II .....	.....	29	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,285</b>	<b>\$ 8,978</b>	<b>\$ 3,936</b>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Commission on Crime and Delinquency</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,213	\$ 1,241	\$ 1,448
Federal Funds .....	1,328	1,524	1,024
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,541</b>	<b>\$ 2,765</b>	<b>\$ 2,472</b>

Provides the planning for the improvement of the criminal justice system and provides technical assistance to all segments of the criminal justice system.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Commission on Crime and Delinquency .....	\$ 1,213	\$ 1,241	\$ 1,448
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
LEAA — Plan for Juvenile Justice .....	154	289	234
LEAA — State Planning .....	1,174	1,104	682
Community Corrections Information .....	.....	50	25
Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center .....	.....	81	83
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,541</b>	<b>\$ 2,765</b>	<b>\$ 2,472</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Office of General Counsel</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 601	\$2,317	\$ 2,605
Federal Funds .....	330	562	.....
Other Funds .....	15	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 946</b>	<b>\$2,879</b>	<b>\$2,605</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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Office of General Counsel .....	\$ 25	\$1,500	\$1,606
Juvenile Court Judges Commission .....	285	297	478
Crime Victims Compensation Board .....	252	313	348
Health Facilities Hearing Board .....	39	207	173
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
LEAA — Statistical Analysis Center .....	126	111	.....
LEAA — Youth Aftercare Project .....	191	135	.....
LEAA — Standardization of Juvenile Court Forms .....	13	.....	.....
LEAA — Juvenile Crime Victim Study .....	.....	24	.....
LEAA — Judicial Review of Children in Placement .....	.....	56	.....
LEAA — Student Intern Program .....	.....	80	.....
LEAA — Juvenile Probation Offices Training .....	.....	120	.....
LEAA — Reimbursement for Refugee Services .....	.....	2	.....
LEAA — Training Material and Equipment .....	.....	14	.....
LEAA — Data Communications Project .....	.....	20	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Local Match — Youth Aftercare Project .....	15	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 946</b>	<b>\$2,879</b>	<b>\$2,605</b>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Public Employe Retirement Study Commission</b>			
State Funds .....	.....	\$ 198	\$ 300

Provides an ongoing mechanism to monitor public employe retirement plans and assures their actuarial viability by reviewing proposed changes and reforms in the plans of relevant statutes.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Public Employe Retirement Study Commission .....	.....	\$ 198	\$ 300

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Distinguished Daughters</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4

Provides payment for the ceremonies of the distinguished daughters of Pennsylvania.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Distinguished Daughters .....	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Grants to Arts Organizations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,545	\$ 3,465	\$ 4,000
Federal Funds .....	453	510	454
Other Funds .....	40	47	113
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 3,038</u>	<u>\$ 4,022</u>	<u>\$ 4,567</u>

Provides funds for grants to arts organizations in order to enrich the artistic and cultural experience of Pennsylvanians.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Grants to Arts Organizations .....	\$ 2,545*	\$ 3,465	\$ 4,000
<b>Federal Funds</b>			
National Endowment for the Arts — Basic State Grant ..	453	471	437
National Endowment for the Arts — Professional Theatre Touring .....	.....	29	.....
National Endowment for the Arts — Interarts Program ..	.....	10	17
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Contributions — Local and Private Sources .....	40	47	113
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 3,038</u>	<u>\$ 4,022</u>	<u>\$ 4,567</u>

\*Actually five separate appropriations. \$2,300,000 for Grants to Arts Organizations, \$70,000 for the Erie Philharmonic Orchestra, \$5,000 for the Lansdowne Philharmonic Orchestra, \$85,000 for the Schuylkill County Council for the Arts and \$85,000 for the American Wind Symphony Orchestra.

**GENERAL FUND**

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Improvement of Juvenile Probation Services</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,700	\$ 1,911	\$ 2,420

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Improvement of Juvenile Probation Services .....	<u>\$ 1,700</u>	<u>\$ 1,911</u>	<u>\$ 2,420</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Compensation to Crime Victims</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,060	\$ 1,287	\$ 1,500

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Compensation to Crime Victims .....	<u>\$ 1,060</u>	<u>\$ 1,287</u>	<u>\$ 1,500</u>

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Comptroller</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,117	\$ 3,189	\$ 3,430

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Comptroller .....	<u>\$ 3,117*</u>	<u>\$ 3,189</u>	<u>\$ 3,430</u>

\*In 1980-81, \$292,000 was appropriated to the State Police and \$2,825,000 to the Department of Transportation for comptroller services. In 1981-82, these funds were appropriated directly to the Department Comptroller Operation to provide comptroller services for these agencies.

**Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total**

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
Law Enforcement Assistance Grants . . . . .	\$18,168	\$17,644	\$ 2,464
Arbitration Panels for Health Care . . . . .	793	872	700
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$18,961</u>	<u>\$18,516</u>	<u>\$ 3,164</u>

## EXECUTIVE OFFICES

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support</b> .....	\$22,750	\$27,279	\$30,719	\$32,938	\$34,914	\$37,010	\$39,230
Executive Direction .....	22,686	25,572	28,940	31,053	32,916	34,892	36,985
Legal Services .....	64	1,707	1,779	1,885	1,998	2,118	2,245
<b>Reduction of Discriminatory Practices</b> ...	\$ 4,398	\$ 4,465	\$ 4,769	\$ 5,055	\$ 5,359	\$ 5,681	\$ 6,022
Prevention and Elimination of Discriminatory Practices .....	4,398	4,465	4,769	5,055	5,359	5,681	6,022
<b>Cultural Enrichment</b> .....	\$ 3,066	\$ 4,006	\$ 4,601	\$ 4,877	\$ 5,169	\$ 5,480	\$ 5,809
Development of Artists and Audiences .....	3,066	4,006	4,601	4,877	5,169	5,480	5,809
<b>Commonwealth Economic Development</b> .	\$ 1,151	\$ 1,149	\$ 1,219	\$ 1,292	\$ 1,370	\$ 1,452	\$ 1,539
Energy Management and Conservation .	1,151	1,149	1,219	1,292	1,370	1,452	1,539
<b>Personal Economic Development</b> .....	\$ 1,312	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,848	\$ 1,959	\$ 2,076	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,332
Income Maintenance .....	1,312	1,600	1,848	1,959	2,076	2,200	2,332
<b>Control and Reduction of Crime</b> .....	\$ 3,198	\$ 3,449	\$ 4,346	\$ 4,607	\$ 4,883	\$ 5,176	\$ 5,487
Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning and Coordination .....	1,213	1,241	1,448	1,535	1,627	1,725	1,829
Reintegration of Juvenile Delinquents ...	1,985	2,208	2,898	3,072	3,256	3,451	3,658
<b>Consumer Protection</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Malpractice Arbitration* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$35,875</u>	<u>\$41,948</u>	<u>\$47,502</u>	<u>\$50,728</u>	<u>\$53,771</u>	<u>\$56,999</u>	<u>\$60,419</u>

\*All funds are other than General or Special Funds.

## 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$19,569	\$22,383	\$25,510	\$27,417	\$29,062	\$30,807	\$32,655
Special Funds .....	3,117	3,189	3,430	3,636	3,854	4,085	4,330
Federal Funds .....	1,774	1,803	1,400	544	577	612	649
Other Funds .....	24,060	25,857	29,148	29,865	31,643	33,527	35,524
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$48,520</b>	<b>\$53,232</b>	<b>\$59,488</b>	<b>\$61,462</b>	<b>\$65,136</b>	<b>\$69,031</b>	<b>\$73,158</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. Through this telephone line, the center provides information, referral and problem solving services and, in some cases, has been assigned the function of rumor control.

The Office of Budget and Administration provides personnel services for approximately 2,000 employees. In addition, the office develops and implements the agency's affirmative action program in order to provide opportunities for greater minority representation at all levels within the organization.

This office also has the responsibility for establishing policies and procedures for the selection and appointment of candidates to noncivil service positions in agencies under the Governor's jurisdiction.

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.

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 including comprehensive classification and training programs.

The Office of Budget and Administration assists the Governor in formulating and implementing fiscal policies and procedures by preparing the Commonwealth's annual budget and five year financial plan and the performing of program audits to measure the effectiveness of programs in meeting their objectives.

The Bureau of Management Services conducts management studies to affect policy and systems changes in State programs to improve the operation, administration, and organizational structuring of these programs.

The Bureau of Electronic Data Processing Policy and Planning provides the means to more effectively and efficiently utilize Commonwealth EDP resources.

The Central Management Information Center provides data processing resources for the Commonwealth's Central Management Systems as well as specialized assistance to agencies having other data processing needs.

The Departmental Comptroller Operations acts on behalf of the Commonwealth in providing accounting, auditing and financial advisory and support services to all agencies.

The Integrated Central System facilitates policymaking and provides more homogeneous accounting, budgeting 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.

The Office of Policy and Planning provides substantive policy research and analytical support to the Governor and his Cabinet, resolves interagency issues of coordination and jurisdiction, assists in the development of the Executive Budget and the Governor's Legislative Program and provides staff assistance to the State Planning Board. In addition, 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.

The Human Resources Committee was established by Executive Order in July 1981 to facilitate coordination of human resources issues and projects which require inter-

## Executive Direction (continued)

## Program Analysis: (continued)

departmental 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 new Federal Block Grants. The Committee also oversees the operation of the Developmental Disabilities Planning Council which serves as a statewide planning and evaluation body for collective advocacy on behalf of developmentally disabled persons.

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. The Committee also serves as the vehicle through which key State economic development related agencies focus their resources on identified economic 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. In 1982-83, the Council will concentrate on labor-management relation issues, energy and transportation issues and specific policies toward growing and declining sectors of the Pennsylvania economy.

The Public Employe Retirement Study Commission pro-

vides an ongoing mechanism to monitor public employe retirement plans and assures their actuarial viability by reviewing proposed changes and reforms in the plans of relevant statutes.

Distinguished Daughters provides payment for selected women designated as Distinguished Daughters of Pennsylvania to attend ceremonies at the Governor's Home.

Additional funds are included in the recommended amount for the Office of Budget and Administration for the continuing audit of the Commonwealth's Financial Statements and for some additional expertise for the 1982-83 labor negotiations.

Funds are also included in the recommended amount for the Departmental Comptroller Operations for the transfer of the Bureau of Financial Management from the Office of Budget and Administration and for the appropriation of most general government audit costs which were previously billings to the appropriate departments.

In addition, increases are recommended for the Integrated Central System to purchase new computer software in order to implement Phase II of their plan and for the Public Employe Retirement Study Commission in order to reflect the accurate operating needs for their first full year of operation in 1982-83.

A major management improvement is also being proposed with the development of the Data Communications Network. A full explanation of this network is presented in the accompanying Program Revision.

## Program Costs by Appropriation:

	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Governor's Action Center.....	\$ 609	\$ 569	\$ 604	\$ 640	\$ 678	\$ 719	\$ 762
Office of Budget and Administration.....	5,702	6,835	6,216	6,965	7,383	7,826	8,295
Departmental Comptroller Operations ..	12,613	13,071	15,191	16,102	17,068	18,092	19,178
Integrated Central System .....	.....	988	2,433	2,579	2,734	2,898	3,072
Office of Policy and Planning.....	508	514	544	577	612	649	688
Milrite .....	133	204	218	231	245	260	276
Public Employe Retirement Study Commission.....	.....	198	300	318	337	357	378
Distinguished Daughters .....	4	4	4	5	5	6	6
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$19,569</b>	<b>\$22,383</b>	<b>\$25,510</b>	<b>\$27,417</b>	<b>\$29,062</b>	<b>\$30,807</b>	<b>\$32,655</b>
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
Comptroller .....	\$ 3,117	\$ 3,189	\$ 3,430	\$ 3,636	\$ 3,854	\$ 4,085	\$ 4,330

**Executive Direction  
Program Revision: Data Communications Network**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....			\$ 400	\$ 800	\$ 848	\$ 899	\$ 953
Other Funds .....			1,200	240	240	240	240
<b>TOTAL .....</b>			<b>\$1,600</b>	<b>\$1,040</b>	<b>\$1,088</b>	<b>\$1,139</b>	<b>\$1,193</b>

**Program Analysis:**

This Program Revision for the new Data Communications Network is to provide funding in order to integrate all computer and data communications systems into a single, statewide network.

During the past decade, Commonwealth agencies have expanded their own individual computer systems to the point where today there are 28 autonomous data networks which are, for the most part, incompatible and in some cases underutilized. With careful planning and coordination, the Commonwealth can consolidate these networks to provide improved services to all departments and concurrently curtail the accelerating costs of these services.

The Data Communications Network will not require massive equipment replacement. However, the consolidation will greatly reduce the miles of telephone lines currently used for data communication, reduce the amount of department computer power required thus reducing the need for computer upgrading, reduce the number of redundant terminals and promote resource sharing among departments. Upon full implementation of the network, telephone lines will be reduced from approximately 80,000 miles of lines to 20,000.

The Network will save the Commonwealth approximately \$6.5 million in its first full year of operation but this amount will increase to an annual savings of \$11.8 million

by 1988-89. Amounts reflected in the future years will be adjusted on a year to year basis as implementation progress becomes clearer.

The initial funds for the Office of Budget and Administration will be used to establish and operate a Network Control Center. Additional costs to pay for fees including a comprehensive traffic analysis study will be contributed by appropriate departments based upon computer usage. The other funds shown represent agency contributions to this program from State, Federal and other funds and are reflected in their respective budgets.

In 1981-82, a capital bond authorization of approximately \$18.8 million will be requested which will enable the Office of Budget and Administration to pay for all necessary equipment purchases needed to complete the project.

The Data Communications Network will also provide a level of standardization which will make it practical to share resources. The Network can serve as the Commonwealth's foundation for a master planning effort which will allow distributing the data processing capability for specialized functions to the individual department while avoiding additional costs through central management. It provides the Commonwealth with a physical and technological basis for implementing a sound EDP plan for the future.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Data Communications Network .....			\$400	\$800	\$848	\$899	\$953

**Legal Services**

OBJECTIVE: To provide legal advice to the Governor and the Cabinet, supervise, coordinate and administer legal services and conduct preliminary hearings on appeals concerning health care facilities.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 64	\$1,707	\$1,779	\$1,885	\$1,998	\$2,118	\$2,245

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Unresolved appeals carried forward .....	0	9	13	16	16	15	15
New appeals filed .....	13	14	16	16	17	18	18
Total number of open cases .....	13	23	29	32	33	33	33
Appeals resolved .....	4	10	13	16	18	18	18
Decisions appealed to Commonwealth Court .....	0	2	3	4	5	5	6
Time incident to disposition of appeal (in months) .....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

**Program Analysis:**

This program was initiated upon passage of the Commonwealth's Attorney's Act of 1980 which established the Office of General Counsel to be the 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.

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 measures have been included for the first time as part of this program to reflect the Health Facilities Hearing Board's caseload. The fiscal year 1981-82 is the Board's first full year of operation.

Legal Services (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Office of General Counsel.....	\$ 25	\$1,500	\$1,606	\$1,702	\$1,804	\$1,912	\$2,027
Health Facilities Hearing Board.....	39	207	173	183	194	206	218
GENERAL FUND TOTAL.....	<u>\$ 64</u>	<u>\$1,707</u>	<u>\$1,779</u>	<u>\$1,885</u>	<u>\$1,998</u>	<u>\$2,118</u>	<u>\$2,245</u>

## Prevention and Elimination of Discriminatory Practices

OBJECTIVE: To insure equal opportunities and participation for all individuals regardless of race, color, religious creed, ancestry, age or sex in all areas of employment, housing, public accommodations and education.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$4,398	\$4,465	\$4,769	\$5,055	\$5,359	\$5,681	\$6,022
Federal Funds .....	1,046	1,226	905	750	670	590	520
Other Funds .....		3					
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$5,444</b>	<b>\$5,694</b>	<b>\$5,674</b>	<b>\$5,805</b>	<b>\$6,029</b>	<b>\$6,271</b>	<b>\$6,542</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Pattern complaints:</b>							
Backlog .....	44	19	14	13	14	14	14
New cases .....	0	7	5	6	6	6	6
Cases closed .....	25	12	6	5	6	6	6
<b>Individual complaints:</b>							
Backlog .....	3,398	2,803	2,608	2,648	2,888	3,283	3,840
New cases .....	2,508	2,693	2,884	3,085	3,239	3,401	3,572
Cases closed .....	3,103	2,888	2,844	2,845	2,844	2,844	2,844
Informal complaints .....	12,415	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
Individual requests filled for information concerning womens' issues .....	3,150	3,700	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000
Information services concerning womens' issues .....	8,000	12,175	13,500	14,500	15,000	15,500	16,000

### 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 has also been a sharp increase in the number of informal inquiries. While part of this increase is a result of improved reporting procedures, growing numbers of individuals are contacting the Commission to request informal assistance and to inquire about their rights. In many cases, assistance is provided without the

## Prevention and Elimination of Discriminatory Practices (Continued)

## Program Analysis: (continued)

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, including the use of the fact-finding conference, has been instrumental in the Commission's ability to increase production. Other procedural changes instituted in the 1981-82 fiscal year will help 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 employers. Systemic enforcement is an approach which identifies and remedies major patterns of discrimination against whole classes of employees.

Litigation remains a significant feature of the Commission's work load. In 1980-81, 31 public hearings were ordered and 15 were held. In addition, 30 cases were filed with the Federal court system.

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 programs for the current year is generating an increasing level of public interest.

The demand for information is expected to remain high as a result of continued outreach through publications, broadcasting and speaking engagements. Broadcast outreach is supported appreciably through in-kind donations from nongovernmental sources. The demand for information is reflected in the program measures concerning women's issues. All program measures have been adjusted to reflect more accurate information and projections from the actual year through the planning years.

Additional funds are included for the Commission for Women to administer a crimes against women awareness program as part of the Governor's Anti-Crime Program. The goal of this program is to reduce crimes against women by articulating the experience and problems particular to women as they deal with the criminal justice system and advocating programs and changes to meet the needs arising from these particular problems.

## Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Human Relations Commission .....	\$4,202	\$4,265	\$4,538	\$4,810	\$5,099	\$5,405	\$5,729
Commission for Women .....	196	200	231	245	260	276	293
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$4,398</u>	<u>\$4,465</u>	<u>\$4,769</u>	<u>\$5,055</u>	<u>\$5,359</u>	<u>\$5,681</u>	<u>\$6,022</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$3,066	\$4,006	\$4,601	\$4,877	\$5,169	\$5,480	\$5,809
Federal Funds .....	497	559	481	350	350	350	350
Other Funds .....	54	62	129	150	165	180	200
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$3,617</b>	<b>\$4,627</b>	<b>\$5,211</b>	<b>\$5,377</b>	<b>\$5,684</b>	<b>\$6,010</b>	<b>\$6,359</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Dollar value of Federal and local support (in thousands) .....	\$15,714	\$23,546	\$35,293	\$49,012	\$57,146	\$59,986	\$62,498
Attendance at supported events (in thousands) .....	10,868	13,291	14,564	15,942	20,254	23,707	25,496
Technical assistance services .....	8,754	9,436	10,624	11,943	13,689	14,210	15,497
Applications for grants .....	1,407	1,260	1,516	1,759	2,123	2,642	3,015
Awards made .....	651	620	704	1,055	1,274	1,382	1,427
Information services (circulation in thousands) .....	106	112	115	121	136	148	162

**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 mid-size 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. The Council is negotiating with the University of Pennsylvania for an economic impact study that will reveal the details of the economics of the arts in the Commonwealth. Meanwhile, a detailed economic study of arts organizations in Philadelphia revealed that the arts contribute \$65 million annually to that area's economy.

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 throughout the Commonwealth.

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 address both administrative and artistic needs ranging from general operating to technical assistance to commissions. The general public is served by national,

**Development of Artists and Audiences**

**Program Analysis: (Continued)**

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. In the past four years, the number of applications and the total dollar requests to the council have more than doubled. It is expected that the number of requests will level off over the next few years as applicants consolidate their requests and project their needs on at least an annual basis. This will lead to greater efficiency in the review of applications and

grantees' use of the Council's support. The dollar requests will continue to increase by at least the same rate as in the last few years.

All program measures have been adjusted downward to reflect modifications in reporting procedures, consolidation of mailing lists and grant applications and more realistic figures which are now available.

Additional funds are included for Grants to Arts Organizations to reflect the Commonwealth's commitment to making the arts more accessible to all Pennsylvania citizens.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Council on the Arts .....	\$ 521	\$ 541	\$ 601	\$ 637	\$ 675	\$ 716	\$ 759
Grants to Arts Organizations .....	2,545	3,465	4,000	4,240	4,494	4,764	5,050
General Fund Total .....	<u>\$3,066</u>	<u>\$4,006</u>	<u>\$4,601</u>	<u>\$4,877</u>	<u>\$5,169</u>	<u>\$5,480</u>	<u>\$5,809</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 1,151	\$ 1,149	\$ 1,219	\$ 1,292	\$ 1,370	\$ 1,452	\$ 1,539
Federal Funds .....	2,134	7,829	2,717	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,285</b>	<b>\$ 8,978</b>	<b>\$ 3,936</b>	<b>\$ 3,122</b>	<b>\$ 3,200</b>	<b>\$ 3,282</b>	<b>\$ 3,369</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Energy efficiency team visits .....	537	13,365	10,595	8,500	9,000	9,500	9,500
Workshop/seminar attendees .....	125	7,630	9,990	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Value of contracts awarded (in thousands) ..	\$1,914	\$4,129	\$1,500	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900
Information services (in thousands) .....	363	750	750	750	750	750	750

**Program Analysis:**

Energy supply, production, transportation and consumption in Pennsylvania is a large, multifaceted, and interconnected system. The job of the Energy Council is to acquire information about and an understanding of the full dimension of this system, the problems it poses for future Pennsylvanians, and to develop strategies for meeting these problems. This authority was granted by the Governor through an Executive Order issued July 9, 1979.

A previous priority of the Energy Council was to develop a comprehensive energy plan for the Commonwealth. Over the past year, the Council has evaluated all available Pennsylvania energy supply and demand forecasts and prepared the *Pennsylvania Energy Policy*. The document was approved unanimously by the Governor's Energy Council on July 20, 1981 and accepted by the Governor on October 6, 1981. The activities in 1981-82 and 1982-83 will implement the Governor's Energy Policy Plan through additional studies, regulatory interventions, support for new legislation and management of energy related financial incentives.

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 are designed to 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 efficient procurement practices, promotion of ride sharing and utilization of renewable energy resources.

Two other efforts in this program during the current year are the development of the Residential Conservation Services Plan and the Emergency Energy Conservation Plan. The Residential Conservation Services Program provides residential energy audit programs conducted by Pennsylvania gas and electric utilities and participating fuel oil dealers. This provides homeowners with information on how to improve the efficiency of their home and save energy and income. This also provides employment for local building trades as these improvements are made. The Emergency Energy Conservation Plan is a State plan to coordinate Pennsylvania's response to petroleum shortages of various magnitudes.

Information about energy efficiency, policy initiatives and energy programs must be transmitted to the public in order to be effective. Portions of the two Federally funded energy information programs, the Energy Extension Ser-

## Energy Management and Conservation (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

vice and the State Energy Conservation Program, have been combined to establish ten Pennsylvania Energy Centers to provide information services. Boundaries of the regions correspond to uniform regions of the Commonwealth.

Each center formed an energy advisory committee to identify local energy needs and opportunities. The centers conduct workshops and training sessions and distribute general information to increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable fuels in the residential, commercial, agricultural and industrial sectors. The regional centers also support the energy initiatives of local government and community groups with conservation analysis teams, training sessions and reference materials.

The Council's Bureau of Public Information utilizes the regional centers to provide general energy information to the public. The Bureau publicizes policies and programs of the Energy Council through news releases, energy fair displays, speakers, public service announcements and literature. The Bureau of Public Information also publishes a bimonthly energy newsletter, *PennEnergy*, maintains a small film library and administers an energy conservation awards program. General information on conservation and alternative energy sources is also published.

The Energy Council is the State agency responsible for a major Federal grant program that provides funds for making energy efficiency capital improvements in public buildings. 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 \$20.6 million has been granted by this program since 1980 for schools,

hospitals, local governments and public care facilities. An additional \$2.7 million in Federal funds, matched by \$2.7 million in local funds, will be available in 1982-83. An equivalent of 253,000 barrels of oil at a cost of \$7.6 million is saved annually due to this program.

The Council's Bureau of Governmental Affairs coordinates all contacts between the Council staff and other units of governments. This includes the formulation of energy programs and policies, development of legislation, preparation of reports and testimony to commissions, boards, and civic groups and development of formal responses to Federal rulemaking and legislation. The Bureau also circulates a monthly newsletter on current State and Federal energy legislation, resolutions, and programs.

Two new program measures have been added this year — workshop/seminar attendees and energy efficiency team visits. Three program measures have been deleted. Two of the deleted program measures pertained to the Fuel Allocation Program which expired in 1980-81 and has not been renewed by the Federal government. The other deleted program measure, the number of consultation and service contracts awarded, has been dropped in favor of value of contracts awarded which is more reliable and explanatory. All the program measures show an increase in 1981-82 due to a large concentration of Federal funds and the establishment of the ten Pennsylvania Energy Centers. In the future years, energy efficiency team visits and contracts awarded will decrease as Federal funding for the programs decrease. However, workshops and informational services will remain constant since the start-up costs of these programs are the highest and the actual costs will decrease after start-up.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	
GENERAL FUND								
Governor's Energy Council.....	<u>\$1,151</u>	<u>\$1,149</u>	<u>\$1,219</u>	<u>\$1,292</u>	<u>\$1,370</u>	<u>\$1,452</u>	<u>\$1,539</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$1,312</u>	<u>\$1,600</u>	<u>\$1,848</u>	<u>\$1,959</u>	<u>\$2,076</u>	<u>\$2,200</u>	<u>\$2,332</u>

**Program Measures**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Claim backlog .....	913	1,521	2,163	2,988	3,978	5,118	6,418
Claims submitted .....	1,329	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,500
New claims paid .....	375	468	475	500	530	550	570
Claims denied .....	346	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 greatly since its inception in 1976. Initially, the Board received approximately 40 claims per month. Today, well over 100 claims are received each month. One reason for this dramatic increase in claims was Act 114 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 backlog. The program measure for claims submitted has been adjusted downward compared to previous budget estimates as a result of better documentation procedures. The program measure for claims submitted reflects an anticipated increase in claims in future years due to the rising crime rate.

Additional funds are included for Compensation to Crime Victims in anticipation of those claims increasing.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Crime Victims Compensation Board .....	\$ 252	\$ 313	\$ 348	\$ 369	\$ 391	\$ 414	\$ 439
Compensation to Crime Victims .....	1,060	1,287	1,500	1,590	1,685	1,786	1,893
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><b>\$1,312</b></u>	<u><b>\$1,600</b></u>	<u><b>\$1,848</b></u>	<u><b>\$1,959</b></u>	<u><b>\$2,076</b></u>	<u><b>\$2,200</b></u>	<u><b>\$2,332</b></u>

## Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning and Coordination

OBJECTIVE: To provide criminal and juvenile justice system policy analysis and planning which will improve criminal justice programs.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$1,213	\$1,241	\$1,448	\$1,535	\$1,627	\$1,725	\$1,829
Federal Funds .....	1,328	1,524	1,024	998	1,088	1,186	1,292
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$2,541</b>	<b>\$2,765</b>	<b>\$2,472</b>	<b>\$2,533</b>	<b>\$2,715</b>	<b>\$2,911</b>	<b>\$3,121</b>

### Program Analysis:

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency is authorized under State Act 274 of 1978, as amended, to undertake criminal and juvenile justice planning 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. The Commission 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 LEAA funds under the Federal Justice System Improvement Act of 1979 and the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended. However, this function will decrease significantly in 1982-83 due to the unavailability of Federal LEAA funds.

Most of the Commission's initiatives are developed under the direction of its Task Forces on Alternatives to Incarceration, Serious Habitual Offenders and Organized Crime. The Commission is also represented on the Governor's Task Force on Crimes Against the Elderly and the Interagency Committee on Arson to which it provides staff assistance. Programs initiated and managed by the Commission include Pennsylvania Crime Watch which is a statewide crime prevention and training program for local police, ongoing training to police and fire officials on arson detection and investigation and training conferences aimed at senior citizens and elderly service providers on how to prevent crime and overcome the fear of victimization.

Another mandate of the Commission is to provide a periodic forum within which contemporary criminal justice issues can be reviewed, researched and analyzed. A recent forum on corrections brought together corrections administrators and key policymakers from the legislative and judicial branches of government to discuss prison overcrowding, mandatory sentencing, parole reform and alternatives to incarceration.

Funds are included in this program for three crime prevention initiatives. One involves preparing crime prevention officers to use accepted crime analysis techniques and to work with communities in developing and sharing these crime prevention techniques. Another provides for orientation seminars for local public officials in crime prevention which is deemed as necessary in building successful crime prevention programs. A third initiative involves developing model programs in crime prevention across the State from which communities can draw valuable assistance. Funds are also included to coordinate a crime prevention awareness program to alleviate crime on public transit systems.

The National Criminal Justice Association recently commended the Commission for developing these crime prevention initiatives which utilize active community involvement from the conceptual stage through program implementation. The Director of the National Criminal Justice Association's Crime Prevention Program stated that these initiatives represent the most comprehensive statewide crime prevention program that he has encountered.

Funds are also included for a systems review and planning for county jail overcrowding. This initiative will provide needed assistance to counties by enabling them to analyze the flow of the local correctional population.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Commission on Crime and Delinquency .	\$1,213	\$1,241	\$1,448	\$1,535	\$1,627	\$1,725	\$1,829

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$1,985	\$2,208	\$2,898	\$3,072	\$3,256	\$3,451	\$3,658
Federal Funds .....	330	562					
Other Funds .....	15						
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$2,330</b>	<b>\$2,770</b>	<b>\$2,898</b>	<b>\$3,072</b>	<b>\$3,256</b>	<b>\$3,451</b>	<b>\$3,658</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Percentage of referrals who have prior referrals* .....	41.0%	40.0%	39.9%	38.0%	38.0%	37.0%	37.0%
Commitments as a percent of referrals. ....	7.1%	7.4%	8.0%	8.5%	9.0%	9.5%	9.5%
Informal adjustments and consent decrees as a percent of disposition of cases ....	41.0%	40.0%	39.0%	38.0%	36.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Counties participating in juvenile probation grant programs .....	62	63	63	63	63	63	63

\*Excludes Philadelphia.

**Program Analysis:**

The Juvenile Court Judges Commission provides a variety of services in support of the work done by the juvenile courts and the juvenile probation offices throughout the State. These services are all geared towards the development of services which will effectively lead to the reintegration of juvenile offenders into the community through the increased performance capability of the juvenile courts and their staff.

To accomplish these services, the Juvenile Court Judges Commission provides court service consulting, a Juvenile Court Statistical Program, standards development, Improvement of Juvenile Probation Services Grants, training, publications, aftercare services, policy analysis and Federal program assistance.

Court service consulting includes providing expertise and assistance to the courts in the areas of systems management, development and implementation of standards, training, and grant development. The Juvenile Court Statistical Program provides statistical data regarding the

work of juvenile courts as required to make the State eligible for Federal funding. Standards development includes the periodic convening of task forces to involve a wide range of persons throughout the Commonwealth in the development of standards which can be realistically applied to improving the performance of county juvenile probation offices. The Improvement of Juvenile Probation Services Program provides grants to counties as an incentive to comply with standards and to upgrade the quality of probation office staffs. The Commission trains or provides for the training of approximately 600 juvenile probation officers annually in areas which are periodically determined to require the greatest need. The Commission also publishes and distributes handbooks, directories, newsletters and statutes and rulings of appellate courts in order to keep individuals involved in the juvenile justice system informed of recent activities and developments. Aftercare services provides grants to counties to reduce the length of stay of juvenile offenders in institutions, improve adjustment to

## Reintegration of Juvenile Delinquents (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

communities and reduce recidivism. The Commission also analyzes new policies developed at the State level which impact on the juvenile court system and provides information to the juvenile courts to enable them in adjusting their operations to comply with developing State policies in a timely and efficient manner. Through Federal program assistance, the Commission assists local courts and probation offices in understanding Federal policies and in making changes at the local level to keep abreast with incentives originating at the Federal level.

The Juvenile Court Judges Commission is committed to establishing uniform practices in the juvenile courts in Pennsylvania. To date, the Commission has been successful in obtaining the voluntary compliance of 61 counties in State merit selection standards for probation officers. This has had a significant impact on raising the level of ability of persons selected as probation officers and has added stability through reduced turnover in the juvenile probation field. The Commission has also been successful in obtaining the voluntary compliance of all 67 counties in the adoption of intake standards, participation in training programs, and cooperation in statistical programs. The adoption of intake standards on a voluntary basis has led to increased diversion and handling of many cases informally and through referral to other agencies; the participation of probation officers in training programs has led to many new programs and ideas as well as to the increased professional competency of probation officers; and the compliance of counties with statistical programs has made the State eligible for Federal funding of juvenile programs.

The Improvement of Juvenile Probation Services Grant Program has been a significant aid to counties in enabling them to keep up with the cost of increasingly professional probation staff and to make the adjustments necessary to allow them to voluntarily comply with State and Federal standards. This program is the sole mechanism that the Commonwealth has for assisting counties with probation

services that they provide to the juvenile courts. During 1981-82, this program had sufficient funding to reimburse counties for approximately 12 percent of the cost of probation services to juveniles.

It is important to note that during 1980, juvenile probation officers processed 35,122 noninstitutional cases that did not require placement in public, private institutions or other court ordered care. Since the total cost of probation services was \$16,200,000 during 1981, the approximate cost of service per child per year for juvenile probation was \$461. This compares to the cost of \$30,000-\$40,000 per year to institutionalize a child.

The program measure for informal adjustments and consent decrees has been adjusted downward to reflect the increasing serious criminal offenses committed by juveniles and a Federal trend to adjudicate a greater number of these offenses formally through the court system.

Funding is included for three initiatives to be administered and coordinated by the Juvenile Court Judges Commission. One involves grants to juvenile county probation offices for a pilot intensive probation program which will result in fewer juveniles being committed to institutions which subsequently will reduce costs to the Commonwealth. Ten counties will be selected for this pilot program. Another initiative involves the Youth Aftercare Program to reduce recidivism rates. This program will allow ten county aftercare programs to continue operations which are currently being funded by LEAA. Aftercare services involve supervision and treatment of offenders from the time of incarceration through a postcommitment period which is usually 90-180 days upon release. The third initiative involves the Statistical Analysis Center which is the only statewide program collecting and processing information on juvenile court activity. This program is also currently funded by LEAA but these funds will not be available after June 30, 1982. This is also the case with the Youth Aftercare Program.

### Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Juvenile Court Judges Commission . . .	\$ 285	\$ 297	\$ 478	\$ 507	\$ 537	\$ 569	\$ 603
Improvement of Juvenile Probation Services . . . . .	1,700	1,911	2,420	2,565	2,719	2,882	3,055
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$1,985</u>	<u>\$2,208</u>	<u>\$2,898</u>	<u>\$3,072</u>	<u>\$3,256</u>	<u>\$3,451</u>	<u>\$3,658</u>

## Medical Malpractice Arbitration

OBJECTIVE: To enable 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.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Other Funds .....	<u>\$ 793</u>	<u>\$ 872</u>	<u>\$ 700</u>	<u>\$ 600</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>

### Program Measures

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Prior cases carried forward .....	2,574	167	124	92	87	87	87
New cases filed .....	415	50	100	100	100	100	100
Cases settled .....	298	50	75	60	58	58	58
Cases discontinued without hearing .....	98	20	20	15	14	14	14
Panel hearings .....	21	15	25	20	18	18	18
Other Disposition .....	217	8	12	10	10	10	10
Cases appealed .....	11	7	10	8	6	6	6
Time incident to disposition (months) .....	12.5	11.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0

### Program Analysis:

This program was 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.

Since the implementation of the program, 3,926 cases were filed with the Office of the Administrator of which 1,202 were concluded.

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 this court decision, if an individual believes that he or she is entitled to damages as a result of improper medical treatment, this individual may file a claim with the Office of the Administrator for legal proceedings before an arbitration panel or pursue legal proceedings through the

court system. If the court or panel finds that a breach of contract or tort has occurred, damages will be awarded to the plaintiff. These findings are legally binding unless overturned by a court in the case of a panel decision or by an appeals court in the case of a court of common pleas decision. If the ruling is in favor of the plaintiff, the health care provider and his or her insurance company must pay for damages. Only if the award is in excess of \$100,000 per occurrence and \$300,000 annually for physicians and \$1,000,000 for hospitals will the Commonwealth become involved through the Medical Professional Liability Catastrophe Loss Fund. (See Special Funds Appendix for Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements.)

This court decision has caused the program to undergo major revisions since 2,188 claims were transferred to the court system. As of September 30, 1981, there were 131 active claims 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. The program measures reflect the decreased activity of the Arbitration Panels for Health Care due to the State Supreme Court decision.

The operating expenses of 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.

# 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**

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Lieutenant Governor's Office .....	\$319	\$376	\$413
Board of Pardons .....	173	179	192
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$492</u>	<u>\$555</u>	<u>\$605</u>

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Lieutenant Governor's Office</b>			
State Funds .....	\$319	\$376	\$413

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Lieutenant Governor's Office .....	<u>\$319</u>	<u>\$376</u>	<u>\$413</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Board of Pardons</b>			
State Funds .....	\$173	\$179	\$192

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Board of Pardons .....	<u>\$173</u>	<u>\$179</u>	<u>\$192</u>

**LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR**

**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support . . . .</b>	\$492	\$555	\$605	\$642	\$680	\$721	\$764
Executive Direction . . . . .	492	555	605	642	680	721	764
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$492</u>	<u>\$555</u>	<u>\$605</u>	<u>\$642</u>	<u>\$680</u>	<u>\$721</u>	<u>\$764</u>

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$492</u>	<u>\$555</u>	<u>\$605</u>	<u>\$642</u>	<u>\$680</u>	<u>\$721</u>	<u>\$764</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 recent 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 a very real 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Lieutenant Governor's Office .....	\$319	\$376	\$413	\$438	\$464	\$492	\$521
Board of Pardons .....	173	179	192	204	216	229	243
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$492</u></u>	<u><u>\$555</u></u>	<u><u>\$605</u></u>	<u><u>\$642</u></u>	<u><u>\$680</u></u>	<u><u>\$721</u></u>	<u><u>\$764</u></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**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$13,697	\$18,648	\$20,506
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Johnston Trial Expenses .....	\$ 200	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$13,897</u>	<u>\$18,648</u>	<u>\$20,506</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 2,062	\$ 2,679	\$ 1,702
Other Funds .....	499	423	273
Other Funds—Restricted Revenue .....	1,522	1,495	1,621
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$17,980</u>	<u>\$23,245</u>	<u>\$24,102</u>

**General Government**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$13,697	\$18,648	\$20,506
Federal Funds .....	2,062	2,679	1,702
Other Funds .....	499	423	273
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$16,258</b>	<b>\$21,750</b>	<b>\$22,481</b>

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)		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$13,697*	\$18,648	\$20,506
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Medicaid Fraud .....	1,223	1,627	1,495
LEAA — Community Youth Advocate .....	167	104	.....
LEAA — Hazardous Waste Investigation .....	449	528	192
Anti-Trust Enforcement .....	223	255	.....
LEAA — Wiretapping and Eavesdropping Unit .....	.....	100	15
Study of Odometer Tampering .....	.....	65	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Sale of Seized Vehicles .....	31	30	30
Court Ordered Restitution of Drug Purchases .....	61	60	60
Legal Fees Reimbursement .....	161	160	.....
Debts, Taxes, and Accounts .....	93	50	50
Reimbursement for Departmental Services .....	153	100	100
Consumer Protection Investigation Cost			
Reimbursement .....	.....	23	23
Antitrust — Legal Fees Reimbursement .....	.....	.....	10
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$16,258</b>	<b>\$21,750</b>	<b>\$22,481</b>

\*Funds were actually appropriated separately. In the actual year (in thousands): General Government \$1,337, Criminal Law \$1,887, Legal Services \$4,399, Commonwealth Collections \$748, Medicaid Fraud \$144, Consumer Protection \$732, Consumer Protection Office — Scranton, \$199, Consumer Protection Office — Erie \$227, Consumer Protection Office — Allentown \$194, Consumer Protection Office — Pittsburgh (Downtown) \$191, Consumer Protection Office — Pittsburgh (Hill) \$97, Drug Law Enforcement \$3,542.

**GENERAL FUND**

**ATTORNEY GENERAL**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Office of Consumer Advocate</b>			
Other Funds .....	\$1,522	\$1,495	\$1,621**

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Office of Consumer Advocate* .....	<u>\$1,522</u>	<u>\$1,495</u>	<u>\$1,621**</u>

\*Executive authorization from restricted revenue account.  
\*\*Represents the agency request, not the recommended figures.

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Johnston Trial Expenses</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 200		

For payment to Chester County to defray the costs for the Johnston trial change of venue.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Johnston Trial Expenses .....	<u>\$ 200</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

## ATTORNEY GENERAL

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support</b> .....	\$ 5,291	\$ 7,756	\$ 8,045	\$ 8,527	\$ 9,038	\$ 9,580	\$10,154
<b>Fiscal Management</b> .....	\$ 1,040	\$ 1,499	\$ 1,547	\$ 1,670	\$ 1,770	\$ 1,876	\$ 1,988
Collection of Delinquent Accounts .....	1,040	1,499	1,547	1,670	1,770	1,876	1,988
<b>Consumer Protection</b> .....	\$ 1,763	\$ 2,544	\$ 3,281	\$ 3,477	\$ 3,685	\$ 3,906	\$ 4,140
Consumer Protection .....	1,763	2,554	3,281	3,477	3,685	3,906	4,140
<b>Control and Reduction of Crime</b> .....	\$ 5,803	\$ 6,839	\$ 7,633	\$ 8,090	\$ 8,575	\$ 9,089	\$ 9,634
Criminal Law Enforcement .....	5,803	6,839	7,633	8,090	8,575	9,089	9,634
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$13,897</u>	<u>\$18,648</u>	<u>\$20,506</u>	<u>\$21,764</u>	<u>\$23,068</u>	<u>\$24,451</u>	<u>\$25,916</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 5,291	\$ 7,756	\$ 8,045	\$ 8,527	\$ 9,038	\$ 9,580	\$10,154
Federal Funds .....	167	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	316	260	100	100	100	100	100
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 5,774</b>	<b>\$ 8,120</b>	<b>\$ 8,145</b>	<b>\$ 8,627</b>	<b>\$ 9,138</b>	<b>\$ 9,680</b>	<b>\$10,254</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. One of the more important aspects of

the program is the defense of the Commonwealth in suits involving inquiries or damage to property where the Commonwealth is said to be at fault.

Presently, there are over 2,000 personal injury cases with a potential liability of approximately \$75 million.

Last year this subcategory contained an initiative to establish the elected Attorney General's Office. These funds were used for that purpose by establishing new programs or enhancing existing ones in the various substantive program areas. As a result, the funds for these have been transferred to the appropriate subcategory.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government .....	<u>\$5,291</u>	<u>\$7,756</u>	<u>\$8,045</u>	<u>\$8,527</u>	<u>\$ 9,038</u>	<u>\$ 9,580</u>	<u>\$10,154</u>

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$1,040	\$1,499	\$1,547	\$1,670	\$1,770	\$1,876	\$1,988
Other Funds .....	93	50	50	50	50	50	50
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$1,133</u>	<u>\$1,549</u>	<u>\$1,597</u>	<u>\$1,720</u>	<u>\$1,820</u>	<u>\$1,926</u>	<u>\$2,038</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Dollars collected (in thousands) .....	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$14,000	\$15,000	\$16,000	\$17,000	\$18,000
Cost per dollar collected .....	\$.11	\$.10	\$.11	\$.11	\$.11	\$.11	\$.11
New claims (priority) .....			10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Dollar amount of new claims (in thousands) .....			\$32,000	\$35,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000

**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 1980-81, this program collected \$10,000,000. This represents the second year in a row where the collections have increased. This is a result of the increase in staff and a new on-line computer system. A tax collection priority program was also instituted. This changed the emphasis from collecting a large number of small claims to one of handling a small number of larger claims.

In addition, this section, consistent with the Commonwealth Attorneys Act, shifted its emphasis to litigation. Lastly, the section in cooperation with the Department of Revenue continued and expanded its tax execution program.

There are no actual or available numbers in the program measures for new claims or the dollar amount of new claims. Due to the implementation of a computer system and the priority program, these two numbers are not available.

Also, the increase in the cost per dollar collected over the previous year's measure is a result of improved accounting. Last year, this program showed only the cost associated with the particular division. This year, because of the reorganization, the program costs can be more accurately assigned.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$1,040</u>	<u>\$1,499</u>	<u>\$1,547</u>	<u>\$1,670</u>	<u>\$1,770</u>	<u>\$1,876</u>	<u>\$1,988</u>

**Consumer Protection**

OBJECTIVE: To decrease the incidence of fraud and deceptive business practices and to provide for the representation of the consumer before regulatory agencies.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$1,763	\$2,554	\$3,281	\$3,477	\$3,685	\$3,906	\$4,140
Federal Funds .....	223	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	1,522	1,518	1,654	1,753	1,858	1,969	2,087
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$3,508</b>	<b>\$4,392</b>	<b>\$4,935</b>	<b>\$5,230</b>	<b>\$5,543</b>	<b>\$5,875</b>	<b>\$6,227</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Consumer complaints concerning business practices investigated and mediated.....	18,044	20,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Dollar value of recoupment to consumers regarding business practices (in thousands).....	\$1,546	\$1,500	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$1,600
Civil penalties and costs assessed .....	\$157,000	\$175,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Legal actions completed.....	22	50	60	60	60	60	60
Voluntary compliances.....	85	90	100	100	100	100	100

**Program Analysis:**

This program involves three entities: the Office of Consumer Advocate; the Antitrust Section; and the Bureau of Consumer Protection.

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 practices regulation and a regulation dealing with automobile purchase and repair fraud.

As the measures show for this particular activity, the Bureau recouped over \$1,546,000 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 has been awarded a grant by the Federal Government to study odometer tampering of vehicles sold through auctions. This grant is to investigate, microfilm and collate 250,000 documents to see if there is systematic tampering with odometers.

The second program area involves antitrust activities. Since the Commonwealth does not have its own antitrust statute, the Antitrust Section enforces the Federal Sherman and Clayton Acts and proceeds under parens patriae authority in other matters. 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 last program is conducted by the Office of Consumer Advocate, which was created in 1976.

This office has the responsibility of representing the consumers before the Public Utility Commission and other regulatory agencies. To date the Consumer Advocate has been involved in every major rate case that has been

**Consumer Protection (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

brought before the Public Utility Commission and has appeared before several Federal regulatory agencies.

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 appropria-

tion 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$1,763</u>	<u>\$2,554</u>	<u>\$3,281</u>	<u>\$3,477</u>	<u>\$3,685</u>	<u>\$3,906</u>	<u>\$4,140</u>

**Criminal Law Enforcement**

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the incidence of crime through active enforcement of criminal law.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 5,803	\$ 6,839	\$ 7,633	\$ 8,090	\$ 8,575	\$ 9,089	\$ 9,634
Federal Funds .....	1,672	2,255	1,702	1,643	1,804	1,981	2,175
Other Funds .....	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 7,565</b>	<b>\$ 9,184</b>	<b>\$ 9,425</b>	<b>\$ 9,823</b>	<b>\$10,469</b>	<b>\$11,160</b>	<b>\$11,899</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Investigations initiated by the Bureau of Criminal Investigations .....	196	255	255	255	255	255	255
Cases presented to the multi-county investigating grand jury .....	12	10	10	10	10	10	10
Drug inspections at pharmacies, hospitals, institutions, professional and retail locations .....	1,469	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Drug law arrests:							
Cannabis (marijuana and hashish) .....	271	240	250	250	250	250	250
Heroin .....	106	120	125	125	125	125	125
Cocaine .....	182	180	187	187	187	187	187
Stimulants .....	280	300	313	313	313	313	313
Hallucinogens .....	51	60	62	62	62	62	62
All other arrests .....	323	300	313	313	313	313	313
<b>Total drug law related arrests .....</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,250</b>
Major drug traffickers arrested .....	320	320	350	350	350	350	350
Investigations initiated by the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit .....	233	250	300	330	330	330	330

**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 additional divisions: Organized Crime and Public Corruption; Grand Jury; and Special Prosecutions. These divisions will concentrate on specific areas. The Organized Crime and Public Corruption Unit will investigate organized crime and its related activities. The Grand Jury section will concentrate exclusively on the staffing of the Grand Jury. The Special Prosecution section will work with local district attorneys on dealing with exceptional cases and handle unusual litigation such as hazardous waste.

These new areas supplement the traditional areas of the

Bureau of Criminal Investigation, Medicaid Fraud and the Bureau of Narcotics Investigation and Drug Control. (Formerly the Office of Drug Law Enforcement).

The Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) has the responsibility of investigating the offenses outlined in sections 205 and 206 of the Commonwealth Attorneys Act, of staffing Grand Jury investigations, and conducting other criminal investigations as directed by the Attorney General or his deputies.

During fiscal year 1980-81, the BCI initiated 196 investigations, leading to 69 arrests and prosecutions, of which 28 resulted in convictions and 37 are still before the courts. Twelve cases were referred to the Grand Jury,

**Criminal Law Enforcement (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

which handed down presentments against 21 defendants. The BCI cases prosecuted otherwise than through the Grand Jury resulted in the recovery/restitution of \$138,761.00 and the imposition of fines totalling \$5,100.00. In addition, the Toxic Waste Unit has filed cases with total potential recoveries/fines approaching \$3,220,000. Actual cash recoveries will undoubtedly be much less, depending on the number of counts on which defendants are convicted, the actual fines imposed, and the financial resources of the defendants.

The BCI's Technical Services Unit performed 63 consensual and 11 non-consensual electronic surveillances. The latter activity resulted in the Grand Jury's handing down presentments against 51 reputed professional gamblers and bookmakers. (This figure is not included in the Grand Jury data above because the presentments were handed down after the end of fiscal year 1980-81).

The 1980-81 fiscal year is the third full year of operation by the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit. Prior years performance revealed that Medicaid fraud investigations require lengthy and thorough investigative efforts in order to establish a criminal fraud case that can be successfully prosecuted in the courts by staff attorneys.

During the past year there have been 233 cases opened for investigations. During the same period, 126 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 Bureau of Professional Occupations and Affairs within the Department of State, the Department of Health and the Federal Department of Health and Human Services. As of June 30, 1981, there were 103 open cases being

investigated by the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit. In 1980, eight convictions were obtained. During the first half of 1981, an additional eight convictions have been obtained. There are nine cases awaiting court actions as of October 8, 1981. Funds have been recovered or identified for recovery in the amount of \$632,000.

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 fiscal responsibility for the Pennsylvania State Police Drug Law Enforcement Division. During fiscal year 1980-81, BNI effected 1,213 arrests statewide, including 320 subjects who were identified as major drug traffickers under BNI's violator classification system. BNI seized 9 clandestine drug manufacturing laboratories resulting in the arrest of 29 lab operators. Of the total defendants arrested, approximately 80 percent were charged with trafficking while only 5 percent were charged with simple possession (the remaining 15 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 two years is 86 percent. Of the \$240,000 expended during fiscal year 1980-81 for the purchase of drug evidence, \$64,000 was recovered through court-ordered restitution. In addition, BNI investigations led to the seizure of \$222,736 cash and 30 vehicles.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 5,603	\$ 6,839	\$ 7,633	\$ 8,090	\$ 8,575	\$ 9,089	\$ 9,634
Johnston Trial Expenses . . . . .	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 5,803</b>	<b>\$ 6,839</b>	<b>\$ 7,633</b>	<b>\$ 8,090</b>	<b>\$ 8,575</b>	<b>\$ 9,089</b>	<b>\$ 9,634</b>

# 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**

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Auditor General's Office .....	\$12,450	\$13,966	\$15,048
Public Assistance Audits .....	3,639	4,101	4,427
Scranton Office .....	1,442	1,623	1,722
Board of Claims .....	526	785	827
Transition Expenses — Attorney General .....	53	.....	.....
Transition Expenses — State Treasurer .....	25	.....	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$18,135</u>	<u>\$20,475</u>	<u>\$22,024</u>
Federal Funds .....	.....	.....	\$ 779
Other Funds .....	\$ 4,706	\$ 5,457	5,610
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b>	<u>\$22,841</u>	<u>\$25,932</u>	<u>\$28,413</u>

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Auditor General's Office</b>			
State Funds .....	\$13,970	\$15,589	\$16,770
Federal Funds .....	.....	.....	779
Other Funds .....	4,706	5,457	5,610
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$18,676</b>	<b>\$21,046</b>	<b>\$23,159</b>

Performs regular and special post-audits of accounts and records of State agencies,  
liquor stores and tax collecting agents of the Commonwealth.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Auditor General's Office .....	\$12,450	\$13,966	\$15,048
Auditor General's Office — Scranton .....	1,442	1,623	1,722
Transition Expenses — Attorney General .....	53	.....	.....
Transition Expenses — State Treasurer .....	25	.....	.....
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement for Auditing Services .....	.....	.....	779
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement for Auditing Services .....	4,670	5,457	5,610
Sale of Automobiles .....	36	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$18,676</b>	<b>\$21,046</b>	<b>\$23,159</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**AUDITOR GENERAL**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Public Assistance Audits</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,639	\$ 4,101	\$ 4,427

Audits public assistance payments to confirm eligibility of recipients.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Public Assistance Audits .....	<u>\$ 3,639</u>	<u>\$ 4,101</u>	<u>\$ 4,427</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Board of Claims</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 526	\$ 785	\$ 827

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Board of Claims .....	<u>\$ 526</u>	<u>\$ 785</u>	<u>\$ 827</u>

**Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total**

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
Insurance Premium—Police Retirement .....	\$49,076	\$52,538	\$56,000
Audit—Police Retirement .....	80	80	80
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$49,156</u>	<u>\$52,618</u>	<u>\$56,080</u>

## AUDITOR GENERAL

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Fiscal Management</b> .....	\$14,496	\$16,374	\$17,597	\$18,653	\$19,772	\$20,958	\$22,215
Auditing .....	14,496	16,374	17,597	18,653	19,772	20,958	22,215
<b>Economic Development of the Disadvantaged and Handicapped</b> .....	\$ 3,639	\$ 4,101	\$ 4,427	\$ 4,693	\$ 4,974	\$ 5,272	\$ 5,588
Income Maintenance .....	3,639	4,101	4,427	4,693	4,974	5,272	5,588
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$18,135</u>	<u>\$20,475</u>	<u>\$22,024</u>	<u>\$23,346</u>	<u>\$24,746</u>	<u>\$26,230</u>	<u>\$27,803</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$14,496	\$16,374	\$17,597	\$18,653	\$19,772	\$20,958	\$22,215
Federal Funds .....			779	826	875	928	984
Other Funds .....	4,706	5,457	5,610	5,947	6,304	6,682	7,083
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$19,202</b>	<b>\$21,831</b>	<b>\$23,986</b>	<b>\$25,426</b>	<b>\$26,951</b>	<b>\$28,568</b>	<b>\$30,282</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.

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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$12,450	\$13,966	\$15,048	\$15,951	\$16,908	\$17,922	\$18,997
Scranton Office .....	1,442	1,623	1,722	1,825	1,934	2,050	2,173
Board of Claims .....	526	785	827	877	930	986	1,045
Transition Expenses — Attorney General .....	53						
Transition Expenses — State Treasurer .....	25						
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$14,496</b>	<b>\$16,374</b>	<b>\$17,597</b>	<b>\$18,653</b>	<b>\$19,772</b>	<b>\$20,958</b>	<b>\$22,215</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$3,639</u>	<u>\$4,101</u>	<u>\$4,427</u>	<u>\$4,693</u>	<u>\$4,974</u>	<u>\$5,272</u>	<u>\$5,588</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 1980-81 fiscal year, shows that the Auditor General reviewed 16,194 cases. The cases audited covered 4.4 percent of the statewide case load and, of those 6.4 percent were found to be totally or partially ineligible.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Public Assistance Audits .....	<u>\$3,639</u>	<u>\$4,101</u>	<u>\$4,427</u>	<u>\$4,693</u>	<u>\$4,974</u>	<u>\$5,272</u>	<u>\$5,588</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

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
State Treasurer's Office .....	\$ 8,982	\$ 9,746	\$ 10,852
Board of Finance and Revenue .....	749	846	906
Contract Information Office .....	50	.....	.....
Council of State Governments .....	97	97	106
Great Lakes Commission .....	23	24	25
Replacement Checks .....	20	69	70
National Conference of State Legislatures .....	91	103	110
Education Commission of the States .....	45	53	57
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations .....	.....	.....	4
Subtotal .....	\$ 10,057	\$ 10,938	\$ 12,130
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
Interest Obligations—Penn State University .....	.....	\$ 15	\$ 15
Publishing Monthly Statements .....	\$ 22	26	26
Loan and Transfer Agent .....	83	99	130
Tax Note Expenses .....	89	150	150
Interest-Tax Notes .....	46,080	52,770	50,000
<b>Sinking Funds:</b>			
Project 70 .....	5,634	5,563	5,607
Land and Water Development .....	31,579	33,766	34,272
Capital Debt .....	117,915	119,807	145,530
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation .....	4,619	4,565	4,618
Disaster Relief .....	10,917	14,131	14,333
Nursing Home Loan .....	2,101	3,951	3,398
Volunteer Fire and Rescue Loan .....	820	815	2,513
Subtotal .....	\$219,859	\$235,658	\$260,592
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Law Enforcement Officer's Death Benefits .....	\$ 500	\$ 596	\$ 400
Subtotal .....	\$ 500	\$ 596	\$ 400
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	\$230,416	\$247,192	\$273,122
Other Funds .....	\$ 767	\$ 860	\$ 864
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	\$231,183	\$248,052	\$273,986
<b>Motor License Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 47	\$ 50	\$ 55
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Agricultural Use .....	4,090	4,500	4,000
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—State Share .....	6,000	6,800	6,800
Refunding Emergency Liquid Fuel Tax .....	.....	1	1

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Motor License Fund (continued)</b>			
<b>General Government (continued)</b>			
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Political Subdivision Use . . .	\$ 1,600	\$ 2,100	\$ 2,100
Administration of Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax . . . . .	151	199	210
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Volunteer Fire Companies, Ambulance Services and Rescue Squads . . . . .	88	125	125
Refunding Marine Liquid Fuel Tax—Boating Fund . . . . .	1,250	1,900	1,900
Subtotal . . . . .	<u>\$ 13,226</u>	<u>\$ 15,675</u>	<u>\$ 15,191</u>
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
Capital Debt—Transportation Projects . . . . .	\$167,436	\$166,760	\$166,148
Capital Debt—Public Improvement Projects . . . . .	286	359	868
Loan and Transfer Agent . . . . .	91	100	100
Subtotal . . . . .	<u>\$167,813</u>	<u>\$167,219</u>	<u>\$167,116</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> . . . . .	<u><u>\$181,039</u></u>	<u><u>\$182,894</u></u>	<u><u>\$182,307</u></u>
Other Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	28
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u><u>\$181,039</u></u>	<u><u>\$182,894</u></u>	<u><u>\$182,335</u></u>
<b>Game Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks . . . . .	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 4
<b>GAME FUND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u><u>\$ 2</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4</u></u>
<b>Fish Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks . . . . .	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3
<b>FISH FUND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u><u>\$ 1</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3</u></u>
<b>Boating Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks . . . . .	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3
<b>BOATING FUND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u><u>\$ 1</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3</u></u>
<b>Banking Department Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks . . . . .	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3
<b>BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u><u>\$ 1</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3</u></u>

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Milk Marketing Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3
Refund Milk Marketing Licenses and Fees .....		3	3
<b>MILK MARKETING FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$ 1</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6</u></u>
<b>State Farm Products Show Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3
<b>STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$ 1</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3</u></u>
<b>State Harness Racing Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3
<b>STATE HARNESS RACING FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$ 1</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3</u></u>
<b>State Horse Racing Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3
<b>STATE HORSE RACING FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$ 1</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3</u></u>
<b>State Lottery Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 5	\$ 8	\$ 8
Refunding State Lottery Monies .....	3	15	10
<b>STATE LOTTERY FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$ 8</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 23</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 18</u></u>
<b>Pennsylvania Fair Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3
<b>PENNSYLVANIA FAIR FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$ 1</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3</u></u>

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1980-80	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$230,416	\$247,192	\$273,122
Special Funds.....	181,057	182,939	182,356
Other Funds.....	767	860	892
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS.....</b>	<u><u>\$412,240</u></u>	<u><u>\$430,991</u></u>	<u><u>\$456,370</u></u>

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>State Treasurer's Office</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 9,032*	\$ 9,746*	\$10,852
Other Funds .....	767	860	864
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 9,799</u>	<u>\$10,606</u>	<u>\$11,716</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
State Treasurer's Office .....	\$ 8,982 *	\$ 9,746*	\$10,852
Contract Information Office .....	50	.....	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Expenses—Unemployment Compensation			
Disbursements .....	638	860	864
Fees—Federal Savings Bonds .....	35	.....	.....
Rental Fees — Data Processing Equipment .....	93	.....	.....
Sale of Automobiles .....	1	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 9,799</u>	<u>\$10,606</u>	<u>\$11,716</u>

\*The funds were actually appropriated separately in 1980-81: Public Assistance Disbursements \$2,933,000, State Treasurer's Office \$6,049,000. In 1981-82: Public Assistance Disbursements \$2,940,000 and the State Treasurer's Office \$6,806,000.

**GENERAL FUND****TREASURY**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Board of Finance and Revenue</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 749	\$ 846	\$ 906

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Board of Finance and Revenue .....	<u>\$ 749</u>	<u>\$ 846</u>	<u>\$ 906</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Council of State Governments</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 97	\$ 97	\$ 106

Promotes interstate progress, interstate cooperation and Federal—State relations through a council, composed of representatives from all the states.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Council of State Governments .....	<u>\$ 97</u>	<u>\$ 97</u>	<u>\$ 106</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Development, Utilization and Regulation of Water Resources</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 23	\$ 24	\$ 25

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Great Lakes Commission .....	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ 24</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Replacement Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 20	\$ 69	\$ 70

Provides for issuance of replacement checks in lieu of outstanding checks too old when presented and to adjust errors.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$ 69</u>	<u>\$ 70</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**TREASURY**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>National Conference of State Legislatures</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 91	\$ 103	\$ 110

Assists in the promotion of interstate progress and cooperation through the National Conference of State Legislatures.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
National Conference of State Legislatures .....	<u>\$ 91</u>	<u>\$ 103</u>	<u>\$ 110</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Education Commission of the States</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 45	\$ 53	\$ 57

Assists in the promotion of education, through the Education Commission of the States.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Education Commission of the States .....	<u>\$ 45</u>	<u>\$ 53</u>	<u>\$ 57</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations</b>			
State Funds .....			\$ 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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations .	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>

**Debt Service Requirements**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Financing Commonwealth Obligations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$219,859	\$235,658	\$260,592

Provides for interest and principal requirements of notes and bonds issued by the Commonwealth and other expenses related to debt service.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Interest Obligations—Penn State University .....		\$ 15	\$ 15
Publishing Monthly Statements .....	\$ 22	26	26
Loan and Transfer Agents .....	73	99	130
Loan and Transfer Agents-Recommended Deficiency ..	10		
Tax Note Expenses .....	89	150	150
<i>Sinking Funds:</i>			
Project 70 .....	5,634	5,563	5,607
Land and Water Development .....	31,579	33,766	34,272
Capital Debt .....	117,915	115,607	145,530
Capital Debt-Recommended Deficiency .....		4,200	
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation .....	4,619	4,565	4,618
Disaster Relief .....	10,917	14,131	14,333
Nursing Home Loan .....	2,101	3,951	3,398
Volunteer Fire and Rescue Loan .....	820	815	2,513
<b>Executive Authorizations:</b>			
Interest—Tax Notes .....	46,080	52,770	50,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$219,859</u>	<u>\$235,658</u>	<u>\$260,592</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Law Enforcement Officers Death Benefits</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 500	\$ 596	\$ 400

Provides payments for death benefits to the surviving spouse or children of firemen or law enforcement officers killed while on duty.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Law Enforcement Officers Death Benefits .....	\$ 500	\$ 396	\$ 400
Law Enforcement Officers Death Benefits— Recommended Additional .....	.....	200	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 596</u>	<u>\$ 400</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Board of Finance and Revenue Administration</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 13,226	\$ 15,675	\$ 15,191

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 47	\$ 50	\$ 55
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Agricultural Use .....	4,090	4,500	4,000
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—State Share .....	6,000	6,800	6,800
Refunding Emergency Liquid Fuel Tax .....	.....	1	1
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Political Subdivision Use ..	1,600	2,100	2,100
Administration of Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax .....	151*	199*	210
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Volunteer Services .....	88	125	125
Refunding Marine Liquid Fuel Tax—Boating Fund .....	1,250	1,900	1,900
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$ 13,226</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 15,675</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 15,191</u></b>

\*This reflects the total amount appropriated for Administration of Liquid Fuels Tax refunds. In 1980-81 the funds were actually appropriated separately: the Administration of Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax-Agriculture \$69,000, Administration of Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax-Political Subdivision Use \$43,000, and Administration of Liquid Fuels Tax-Volunteer Fire Companies, Ambulance and Rescue Squads \$39,000. In 1981-82 Agriculture use \$104,000, Political Subdivision use \$56,000, and Volunteer Services \$39,000.

**Debt Service Requirements**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Financing Commonwealth Obligations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$167,813	\$167,219	\$167,116
Other Funds .....	.....	.....	28
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$167,813</u>	<u>\$167,219</u>	<u>\$167,144</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Capital Debt—Transportation Projects .....	\$167,436	\$166,760	\$166,148
Capital Debt—Public Improvement Projects .....	286	359	868
Loan and Transfer Agent .....	91	100	100
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Capital Debt—Aviation .....	.....	.....	28
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$167,813</u>	<u>\$167,219</u>	<u>\$167,144</u>

**Game Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Replacement Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 4

Provides for the issuance of checks to replace those lost or too old to cash.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>

**Fish Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Replacement Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3

Provides for the issuance of checks to replace those lost or too old to cash.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>

**Boating Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Replacement Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3

Provides for the issuance of checks to replace those lost or too old to cash.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>

**Banking Department Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Replacement Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3

Provides for the issuance of checks to replace those lost or too old to cash.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>

**Milk Marketing Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Replacement and Refund Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1	\$ 5	\$ 6

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Refund Milk Marketing Licenses and Fees .....	.....	3	3
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>

**State Farm Products Show Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Replacement Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3

Provides for the issuance of checks to replace those lost or too old to cash.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>

**State Harness Racing Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Replacement Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3

Provides for the issuance of checks to replace those lost or too old to cash.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>

**State Horse Racing Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Replacement Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3

Provides for the issuance of checks to replace those lost or too old to cash.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>

**State Lottery Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Replacement Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 8	\$ 23	\$ 18

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 5	\$ 8	\$ 8
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Refunding State Lottery Monies .....	3	15	10
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ 18</u>

**Pennsylvania Fair Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Replacement Checks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3

Provides for the issuance of checks to replace those lost or too old to cash.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>

## TREASURY

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Fiscal Management</b> .....	\$ 20,112	\$ 23,441	\$ 23,793	\$ 24,315	\$ 24,868	\$ 25,454	\$ 26,075
Disbursement .....	20,112	23,441	23,793	24,315	24,868	25,454	26,075
 <b>Economic Development of the Disadvantaged and Handicapped</b> .....	 \$ 3,433	 \$ 3,536	 \$ 3,675	 \$ 3,871	 \$ 4,079	 \$ 4,300	 \$ 4,534
Income Maintenance .....	3,433	3,536	3,675	3,871	4,079	4,300	4,534
 <b>Financing Commonwealth Obligations</b> ...	 \$387,672	 \$402,877	 \$427,708	 \$475,647	 \$513,706	 \$553,055	 \$590,620
Debt Service .....	387,672	402,877	427,708	475,647	513,706	553,055	590,620
 <b>Improving Interstate Cooperation</b> .....	 \$ 233	 \$ 253	 \$ 277	 \$ 277	 \$ 278	 \$ 278	 \$ 279
Interstate Relations .....	233	253	277	277	278	278	279
 <b>Natural Resource Development and Management</b> .....	 \$ 23	 \$ 24	 \$ 25				
Development, Utilization and Regulation of Water Resources .....	23	24	25	25	25	25	25
 <b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	 <u>\$411,473</u>	 <u>\$430,131</u>	 <u>\$455,478</u>	 <u>\$504,135</u>	 <u>\$542,956</u>	 <u>\$583,112</u>	 <u>\$621,533</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 6,868	\$ 7,721	\$ 8,553	\$ 9,062	\$ 9,602	\$10,174	\$10,780
Special Funds.....	13,244	15,720	15,240	15,253	15,266	15,280	15,295
Other Funds .....	767	860	864	916	971	1,029	1,091
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$20,879</b>	<b>\$24,301</b>	<b>\$24,657</b>	<b>\$25,231</b>	<b>\$25,839</b>	<b>\$26,483</b>	<b>\$27,166</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Checks issued .....	8,722,224	9,200,000	9,100,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Interest earned on investments:							
General Fund .....	\$88,153,865	\$80,045,000	\$60,040,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motor Fund.....	10,841,626	13,050,000	13,050,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$98,995,491</b>	<b>\$93,095,000</b>	<b>\$73,090,000</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 any monies to which the Commonwealth is not legally entitled.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 6,049	\$ 6,806	\$ 7,577	\$ 8,032	\$ 8,514	\$ 9,025	\$ 9,566
Board of Finance and Revenue.....	749	846	906	960	1,018	1,079	1,144
Contract Information Office.....	50						
Replacement Checks .....	20	69	70	70	70	70	70
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 6,868</b>	<b>\$ 7,721</b>	<b>\$ 8,553</b>	<b>\$ 9,062</b>	<b>\$ 9,602</b>	<b>\$10,174</b>	<b>\$10,780</b>

Disbursement (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 47	\$ 50	\$ 55	\$ 55	\$ 55	\$ 55	\$ 55
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax-Agricultural Use .....	4,090	4,500	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax-State Share .....	6,000	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax-Political Subdivisions .....	1,600	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Administration of Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax .....	151	199	210	223	236	250	265
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax-Volunteer Services .....	88	125	125	125	125	125	125
Refunding Marine Liquid Fuel Tax-Boating Fund .....	1,250	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
Refunding Emergency Liquid Fuels Tax .....		1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$13,226</b>	<b>\$15,675</b>	<b>\$15,191</b>	<b>\$15,204</b>	<b>\$15,217</b>	<b>\$15,231</b>	<b>\$15,246</b>
<b>GAME FUND</b>							
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4
<b>FISH FUND</b>							
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3
<b>BOATING FUND</b>							
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3
<b>BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND</b>							
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3
<b>MILK MARKETING FUND</b>							
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3
Refunding Milk Marketing Licenses and Fees .....		3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>MILK MARKETING FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 1</b>	<b>\$ 5</b>	<b>\$ 6</b>				

Disbursement (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND							
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>				
STATE HARNESS RACING FUND							
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>				
STATE HORSE RACING FUND							
Replacement Checks .....	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>				
STATE LOTTERY FUND							
Replacement Checks .....	\$ 5	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8
Refunding State Lottery Monies .....	3	15	10	10	10	10	10
STATE LOTTERY FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ 18</u>				
PENNSYLVANIA FAIR FUND							
Replacement checks .....	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>				

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$3,433</u>	<u>\$3,536</u>	<u>\$3,675</u>	<u>\$3,871</u>	<u>\$4,079</u>	<u>\$4,300</u>	<u>\$4,534</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Persons receiving cash grants .....	810,786	802,900	751,600	747,600	747,800	730,100	704,900

**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. There are presently 400 banks which distribute approximately 23,200 checks daily. The system is in effect in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Chester, Norristown, Bristol, Bethlehem, Erie, Scranton, Lancaster, Allentown, Marcus Hook, Reading and York. 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 Philadelphia, 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State Treasurer's Office .....	\$2,933	\$2,940	\$3,275	\$3,471	\$3,679	\$3,900	\$4,134
Law Enforcement Officers' Death Benefits .....	500	596	400	400	400	400	400
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$3,433</u>	<u>\$3,536</u>	<u>\$3,675</u>	<u>\$3,871</u>	<u>\$4,079</u>	<u>\$4,300</u>	<u>\$4,534</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$219,859	\$235,658	\$260,592	\$307,991	\$346,365	\$386,030	\$423,714
Special Funds .....	167,813	167,219	167,118	167,656	167,341	167,025	166,906
Other Funds .....			28	53	69	69	69
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$387,672</b>	<b>\$402,877</b>	<b>\$427,736</b>	<b>\$475,700</b>	<b>\$513,775</b>	<b>\$553,124</b>	<b>\$590,689</b>

**Program Analysis:**

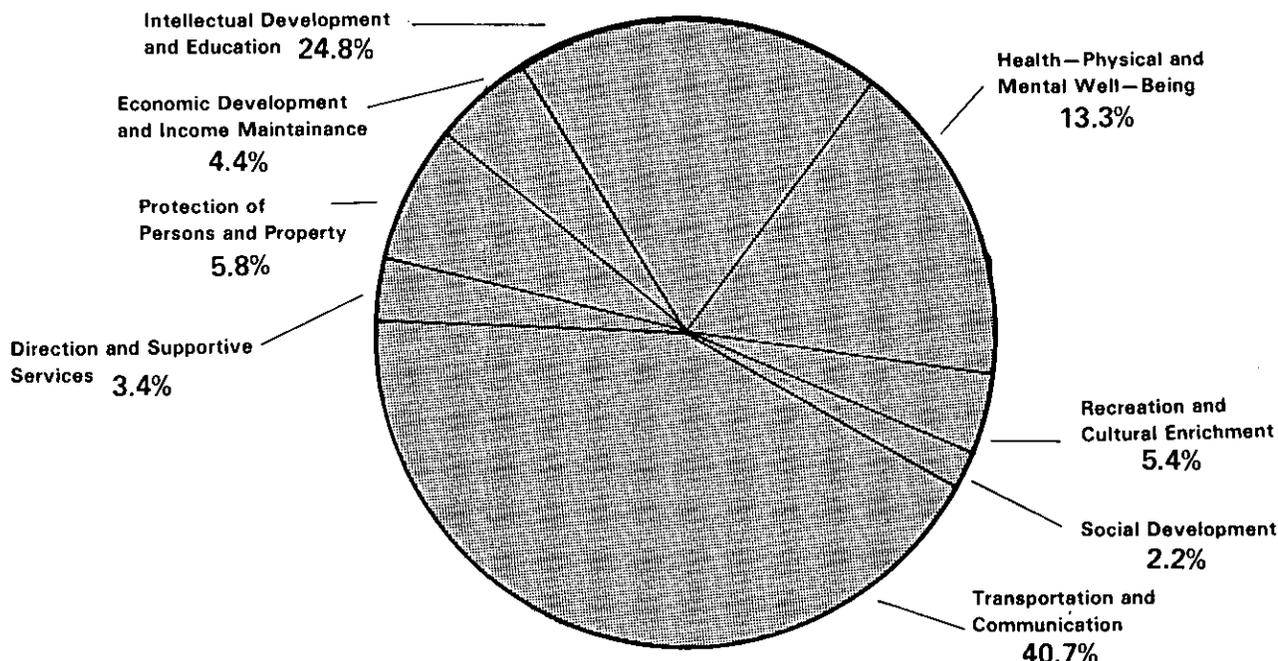
The Commonwealth, through the Treasury Department, is obligated to meet the principal and interest requirements and other expenses related to debt service.

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.

**1982-83  
DISTRIBUTION OF DEBT SERVICE BY MAJOR PROGRAM  
GENERAL FUND AND MOTOR FUND**



Debt Service (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Interest Obligations—Penn State							
University .....		\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15
Publishing Monthly Statements .....	\$ 22	26	26	26	26	26	26
Loan and Transfer Agents .....	83	99	130	130	130	130	130
Tax note expenses .....	89	150	150	150	150	150	150
Interest-tax notes .....	46,080	52,770	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Sinking Funds:							
Project 70 .....	5,634	5,563	5,607	5,493	4,419	4,308	2,421
Land and Water Development .....	31,579	33,766	34,272	36,810	36,553	36,323	36,123
Capital Debt .....	117,915	119,807	145,530	181,212	207,162	233,965	267,672
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation .....	4,619	4,565	4,618	4,598	4,594	4,584	4,575
Disaster Relief .....	10,917	14,131	14,333	14,651	14,474	14,313	14,158
Nursing Home Loan .....	2,101	3,951	3,398	6,182	6,069	6,067	6,010
Volunteer Fire and Rescue Loan .....	820	815	2,513	3,224	3,138	3,050	2,961
Water Resources Debt .....				5,500	19,635	33,099	39,473
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$219,859</b>	<b>\$235,658</b>	<b>\$260,592</b>	<b>\$307,991</b>	<b>\$346,365</b>	<b>\$386,030</b>	<b>\$423,714</b>
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Loan and Transfer Agent .....	\$ 91	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
Capital Debt-Transportation Projects .....	167,436	166,760	166,148	165,716	165,346	165,030	164,911
Capital Debt-Public Improvement Projects .....	286	359	868	1,840	1,895	1,895	1,895
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$167,813</b>	<b>\$167,219</b>	<b>\$167,116</b>	<b>\$167,656</b>	<b>\$167,341</b>	<b>\$167,025</b>	<b>\$166,906</b>

**Interstate Relations**

OBJECTIVE: To promote interstate cooperation and progress.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$233</u>	<u>\$253</u>	<u>\$277</u>	<u>\$277</u>	<u>\$278</u>	<u>\$278</u>	<u>\$279</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 of 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.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Council of State Governments .....	\$ 97	\$ 97	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106
National Conference of State Legislature .....	91	103	110	110	110	110	110
Education Commission of the States .....	45	53	57	57	57	57	57
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations .....			4	4	5	5	6
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$233</u>	<u>\$253</u>	<u>\$277</u>	<u>\$277</u>	<u>\$278</u>	<u>\$278</u>	<u>\$279</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$23</u>	<u>\$24</u>	<u>\$25</u>	<u>\$25</u>	<u>\$25</u>	<u>\$25</u>	<u>\$25</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Great Lakes Commission .....	<u>\$23</u>	<u>\$24</u>	<u>\$25</u>	<u>\$25</u>	<u>\$25</u>	<u>\$25</u>	<u>\$25</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:**

<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>1982-83 State Fund (in thousands)</b>
<b>General Government Operations</b>	Long-Term Care Alternatives.....	\$ 48
<b>Long-Term Care/Pre-Admission Assessment</b>	Long-Term Care Alternatives.....	553
	<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL.....</b>	<u><u>\$601*</u></u>

\* In addition \$2,556,000 is budgeted in the Department of Public Welfare making the total cost of the Program Revision \$3,157,000. Details are presented in the appendix to the Long-Term Care subcategory in the Department of Public Welfare.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGING

### Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 639	\$ 881	\$ 1,284
Council on Aging .....	246	173	173
Subtotal .....	\$ 885	\$ 1,054	\$ 1,457
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Aging Programs .....	\$12,461	\$14,472	.....
Long-Term Care/Pre-Admission Assessment .....	.....	.....	\$ 553
Total State Funds .....	\$13,346	\$15,526	\$ 2,010
Federal Funds .....	\$67,726	\$62,522	\$58,964
Other Funds .....	73	10	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	\$81,145	\$78,058	\$60,974
<b>State Lottery Fund</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Aging Programs .....	.....	\$ 4,000	\$18,618
<b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$13,346	\$15,526	\$ 2,010
Special Funds .....	.....	4,000	18,618
Federal Funds .....	67,726	62,522	58,964
Other Funds .....	73	10	.....
TOTAL ALL FUNDS .....	\$81,145	\$82,058	\$79,592

**General Government**

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 885	\$ 1,054	\$ 1,457
Federal Funds .....	2,654	2,678	2,636
Other Funds .....	73	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,612</u>	<u>\$ 3,732</u>	<u>\$ 4,093</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.

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 639	\$ 881	\$ 1,284
Council on Aging .....	246	173	173
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Programs for the Aging — Title III — Administration ...	1,537	1,541	1,391
Programs for the Aging — Title IV-A — Administration ...	60	75	75
Programs for the Aging — Title V — Administration ...	46	95	100
Social Services Block Grant — Administration .....	962	857	955
Long-Term Care Planning and Development (IVC) Administration .....	49	110	115
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Sun Company Donation .....	73	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,612</u>	<u>\$ 3,732</u>	<u>\$ 4,093</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Aging Programs</b>			
State Funds .....	\$12,461	\$14,472	\$ 553
Federal Funds .....	65,072	59,844	56,328
Other Funds .....	.....	10	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$77,533</b>	<b>\$74,326</b>	<b>\$56,881</b>

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. With the exception of funding for long-term care/pre-admission assessment, State funds for 1982-83 will be provided by the Lottery Fund.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Aging Programs .....	\$12,461	\$14,472	.....
Long-Term Care/Pre-Admission Assessment .....	.....	.....	553
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Programs for the Aging — Title III .....	41,137	39,000	34,868
Programs for the Aging — Employment — Title V .....	3,265	3,800	3,800
Programs for the Aging — Training — Title IVA .....	325	300	250
Social Services Block Grant — Aging .....	17,769*	14,852	13,710
Long-Term Care Planning and Development — Title IVC .....	.....	150	150
Long-Term Care Planning and Development — Title IVC Subgrant .....	100	.....	.....
Programs for the Aging — Nutrition .....	2,476	1,500	3,500
CETA (II) — Promoting Older Worker Equal Rights .....	.....	242	50
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Sun Company Donation .....	.....	10	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$77,533</b>	<b>\$74,326</b>	<b>\$56,881</b>

\*Actually includes the Social Services (XX) — Aging appropriation of \$16,827,000 and the Social Services (XX) — Training — Aging appropriation of \$942,000.

**State Lottery Fund  
Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Aging Programs</b>			
State Funds .....	.....	\$ 4,000	\$18,618

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Aging Programs .....	.....	<u>\$ 4,000</u>	<u>\$18,618</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF AGING**

**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support . . . . .</b>	\$ 885	\$ 1,054	\$ 1,457	\$ 1,739	\$ 1,826	\$ 1,917	\$ 2,014
<b>Social Development of Individuals . . . . .</b>	\$12,461	\$18,472	\$19,171	\$21,100	\$22,560	\$24,508	\$26,296
Community Services . . . . .	7,645	12,823	11,351	12,032	12,684	13,444	14,250
Personal Support Services . . . . .	4,816	5,649	7,820	9,068	9,876	11,064	12,046
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$13,346</u>	<u>\$19,526</u>	<u>\$20,628</u>	<u>\$22,839</u>	<u>\$24,386</u>	<u>\$26,425</u>	<u>\$28,310</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 885	\$1,054	\$1,457	\$1,739	\$1,826	\$1,917	\$2,014
Federal Funds .....	2,654	2,678	2,636	2,680	2,680	2,680	2,680
Other Funds .....	73						
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$3,612</b>	<b>\$3,732</b>	<b>\$4,093</b>	<b>\$4,419</b>	<b>\$4,506</b>	<b>\$4,597</b>	<b>\$4,694</b>

**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.

During 1981-82 the transfer of the Aging Management

Information System from an outside contractor to the Department of Aging was completed. The operation of the system on an in-house basis will be more responsive to the needs of the department and will further contain administrative costs.

Funds are included in the 1982-83 fiscal year to enable the Department and the Council on Aging to lease a renovated office building near the main Capitol building.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 639	\$ 881	\$1,284	\$1,556	\$1,632	\$1,711	\$1,796
Council on Aging .....	246	173	173	183	194	206	218
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 885</b>	<b>\$1,054</b>	<b>\$1,457</b>	<b>\$1,739</b>	<b>\$1,826</b>	<b>\$1,917</b>	<b>\$2,014</b>

## Community Services

OBJECTIVE: To enable older persons to continue active and independent lives.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 7,645	\$ 8,823	.....	.....	\$12,684	\$13,444	\$14,250
Special Funds .....	.....	4,000	11,351	\$12,032	.....	.....	.....
Federal Funds .....	39,924	36,230	34,150	\$34,230	34,230	34,230	34,230
Other Funds .....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$47,569</b>	<b>\$49,063</b>	<b>\$45,501</b>	<b>\$46,262</b>	<b>\$46,914</b>	<b>\$47,674</b>	<b>\$48,480</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Pennsylvanians 60 years and older .....	2,118,000	2,144,000	2,167,000	2,188,000	2,212,000	2,236,000	2,261,000
Older Persons Receiving:							
Senior Center Services .....	442,821	428,800	427,000	429,000	430,000	430,000	430,000
Access Services .....	456,533	457,000	465,000	482,000	490,000	494,000	497,000
Employment or Leisure-Time Services ..	26,184	22,600	23,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000

### 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 1983 it is projected that there will be 2,188,000 Pennsylvanians over age sixty. The Department of Aging will examine the 1980 census data when it is finalized in order to identify trends and to project the future needs of this growing segment of the population.

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 also 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 1982-83, the senior centers expect to serve about 7.5 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.

**Community Services (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (Continued)**

A Free Transit for the Elderly program is also operated by the Department of Transportation to put public transportation 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 and the program revision following that subcategory.

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 1981-82, a \$4 million one-time grant from the State Lottery Fund is recommended for distribution to the area agencies on aging for use in the agencies' programs. This will require passage of pending legislation.

The State Lottery Fund is also being recommended as the source of State funding for the area agencies on aging in 1982-83. The use of State Lottery Fund revenues for funding the agencies' programs in 1982-83 will make possible a substantial 28 percent increase in State funding which will help offset the anticipated loss of Federal funds.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Aging Programs.....	<u>\$ 7,645</u>	<u>\$ 8,823</u>	.....	.....	<u>\$12,684</u>	<u>\$13,444</u>	<u>\$14,250</u>
<b>STATE LOTTERY FUND</b>							
Aging Programs.....	.....	<u>\$ 4,000</u>	<u>\$11,351</u>	<u>\$12,032</u>	.....	.....	.....

## 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 4,816	\$ 5,649	\$ 553	\$ 1,365	\$ 9,876	\$11,064	\$12,046
Special Funds .....			7,267	7,703			
Federal Funds .....	25,148	23,614	22,178	22,230	22,230	22,230	22,230
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$29,964</b>	<b>\$29,263</b>	<b>\$29,998</b>	<b>\$31,298</b>	<b>\$32,106</b>	<b>\$32,294</b>	<b>\$34,276</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Older persons receiving:							
Casework and legal services .....	106,969	101,500	102,000	102,500	103,000	103,600	104,000
In-home services .....	87,015	90,300	91,600	93,000	94,000	97,000	97,500
Community living arrangements .....	35,843	33,800	34,000	36,000	38,000	40,000	41,000

### 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 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 49,000 senior citizens have been provided with the homemaker and/or chore services in 1981.

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, an estimated four million home-delivered meals will be served to about 25,000 disabled or frail senior citizens.

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.

**Personal Support Services (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

A considerable amount of time and resources have been directed toward the development of a domiciliary care program. 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 18 domiciliary care programs serving 30 counties.

During 1982-83 the Department of Aging plans to expand the placement capacity of selected area agencies on aging by implementing a pre-admission assessment program for nursing home care. The goal of the program is to reduce or prevent inappropriate nursing home placements by making arrangements for community-based or in-home care to meet the individual's needs when appropriate. For additional details, refer to the Program Revision Long-Term Care Alternatives following the Long-Term Care subcategory in the Department of Public Welfare.

The Department plans to establish a statewide program which will provide senior citizens with door and window locks as well as other security improvements for their homes. Both the hardware and the installation will be provided by the Area Agencies on Aging throughout the Commonwealth. The major function of the project will be to assess the current level of security at each elderly person's residence and provide the assistance necessary to achieve the level of security needed to reduce the risk of burglary.

During the past year the Department of Aging has placed additional emphasis on in-home services in an effort to maintain older persons in their own homes. The increase in the program measures from 1980-81 to 1981-82 for in-home services and the corresponding decrease in community living arrangements reflect this additional emphasis.

Recommended State funding for 1982-83 is a twenty-eight percent increase over the amount currently available for grants to area agencies on aging. These additional funds are made possible only because of the use of the State Lottery Fund as the source of funding.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Aging Programs.....	\$ 4,816	\$ 5,649	.....	.....	\$ 8,236	\$ 8,731	\$ 9,255
Long-Term Care/Pre-Admission Assessment.....	.....	.....	\$ 553	\$ 1,365	\$ 1,640	\$ 2,333	\$ 2,791
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL.....</b>	<u>\$ 4,816</u>	<u>\$ 5,649</u>	<u>\$ 553</u>	<u>\$ 1,365</u>	<u>\$ 9,876</u>	<u>\$11,064</u>	<u>\$12,046</u>
<b>STATE LOTTERY FUND</b>							
Aging Programs.....	.....	.....	\$ 7,267	\$ 7,703	.....	.....	.....

# 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; and to improve the quality of life in rural Pennsylvania.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$14,845	\$16,515	\$17,502
Brucellosis Vaccination Program .....	127	149	150
Agricultural Research and Promotion .....	.....	198	200
Subtotal .....	<u>\$14,972</u>	<u>\$16,862</u>	<u>\$17,852</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Animal Indemnities .....	\$ 273	\$ 198	\$ 275
Reimbursement for Kennel Construction .....	50	49	50
Transfer to State Farm Products Show Fund .....	950	941	950
Livestock Show .....	75	74	75
Open Dairy Show .....	60	59	60
Junior Dairy Show .....	25	25	25
4-H Club Shows .....	30	30	30
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 1,463</u>	<u>\$ 1,376</u>	<u>\$ 1,465</u>
<b>Capital Improvements</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 20	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 20</u>	.....	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$16,455</u>	<u>\$18,238</u>	<u>\$19,317</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 1,185	\$ 1,247	\$ 899
Other Funds .....	447	507	559
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$18,087</u>	<u>\$19,992</u>	<u>\$20,775</u>
<b>State Farm Products Show Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 1,259	\$ 1,421	\$ 1,492
STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND — TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 1,259</u>	<u>\$ 1,421</u>	<u>\$ 1,492</u>
<b>State Harness Racing Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Harness Racing Commission .....	\$ 1,986	\$ 1,868	\$ 1,717
Pennsylvania Race Horse Testing Laboratory .....	.....	276	556
Pennsylvania Fair Fund Administration .....	248	265	275
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 2,234</u>	<u>\$ 2,409</u>	<u>\$ 2,548</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>State Harness Racing Fund (continued)</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Transfer to General Fund .....	\$ 2,456	\$ 2,131	\$ 2,493
Transfer to Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	367	322	547
School District Payments .....	.....	875	1,750
Community Facilities .....	.....	375	750
Transfer to Sire Stakes Fund .....	.....	420	1,243
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 2,823</u>	<u>\$ 4,123</u>	<u>\$ 6,783</u>
STATE HARNESS RACING FUND TOTAL.....	<u>\$ 5,057</u>	<u>\$ 6,532</u>	<u>\$ 9,331</u>
<b>State Horse Racing Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 2,164	\$ 2,173	\$ 2,128
Pennsylvania Race Horse Testing Laboratory .....	.....	184	371
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 2,164</u>	<u>\$ 2,357</u>	<u>\$ 2,499</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Transfer to General Fund .....	\$15,032	\$14,584	\$ 8,576
Transfer to Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	2,246	2,218	1,883
School District Payments .....	.....	875	1,750
Community Facilities .....	.....	375	750
Subtotal .....	<u>\$17,278</u>	<u>\$18,052</u>	<u>\$12,959</u>
STATE HORSE RACING FUND TOTAL.....	<u>\$19,442</u>	<u>\$20,409</u>	<u>\$15,458</u>
<b>Pennsylvania Fair Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 2,830	\$ 2,821	\$ 2,554
PENNSYLVANIA FAIR FUND TOTAL.....	<u>\$ 2,830</u>	<u>\$ 2,821</u>	<u>\$ 2,554</u>
<b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$16,455	\$18,238	\$19,317
Special Funds .....	28,588	31,183	28,835
Federal Funds .....	1,185	1,247	899
Other Funds .....	447	507	559
TOTAL ALL FUNDS.....	<u>\$46,675</u>	<u>\$51,175</u>	<u>\$49,610</u>

**General Government**

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$14,972	\$16,862	\$17,852
Federal Funds .....	1,185	1,247	899
Other Funds .....	447	507	559
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$16,604</b>	<b>\$18,616</b>	<b>\$19,310</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.

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$14,845	\$16,515	\$17,502
Brucellosis Vaccination Program .....	127	149	150
Agricultural Research and Promotion .....	.....	198	200
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Diagnostic Laboratory Services .....	59	90	82
Food and Drug Administration — Food Sanitation			
Inspections .....	269	250	157
Poultry Grading Service .....	117	136	135
Marketing Services .....	5	10	.....
CETA Rural Housing Rehabilitation .....	117	180	.....
Ornamental Crop Reporting .....	22	22	22
Pesticide Enforcement, Certification and Training .....	364	305	375
Farmer Consumer Marketing .....	60	22	.....
Market Cattle Identification Program .....	9	32	15
Consumer Money Saving Food Program .....	149	15	.....
Medicated Feed Mill Inspection Program .....	.....	60	27
Rural Development .....	14	64	40
Fruit Tree Survey .....	.....	10	.....
Donated Food-Administrative Expenses .....	.....	46	46
Golden Nematode Program .....	.....	5	.....

**GENERAL FUND****AGRICULTURE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds (continued)</b>			
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Feed and Fertilizer Inspection, and Registration, Fees and Fines .....	\$ 322	\$ 376	\$ 390
Lime Inspection and Registration Fees and Fines .....	48	43	43
Soil Conditioner Inspection and Registration Fees and Fines .....	3	7	7
Data Processing Services .....	4	6	4
Milk Plant Inspections .....	8	20	20
Apple Marketing Transfer .....	2	2	2
Milk Marketing Reimbursement .....	7	7	7
Fruit Tree Improvement .....	17	10	10
Personnel Services .....	35	35	35
Donated Food Damage Claims .....			40
Animal Industry Services .....	1	1	1
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$16,604</b>	<b>\$18,616</b>	<b>\$19,310</b>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Animal Health</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 323	\$ 247	\$ 325

Provides indemnity payments as compensation for diseased or exposed animals which are destroyed to prevent the spread of disease. Payments are also made to the owners of poultry, game birds and livestock destroyed by dogs if restitution cannot be obtained from the identified dog owners. Also reimburses county, local and certain humane organizations for costs incurred by the expansion and construction of kennels.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Animal Indemnities .....	\$ 273	\$ 198	\$ 275
Reimbursement for Kennel Construction .....	50	49	50
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 323</u>	<u>\$ 247</u>	<u>\$ 325</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Agribusiness Development</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,140	\$ 1,129	\$ 1,140

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Transfer to State Farm Products Show Fund .....	\$ 950	\$ 941	\$ 950
Livestock Show .....	75	74	75
Open Dairy Show .....	60	59	60
Junior Dairy Show .....	25	25	25
4-H Club Shows .....	30	30	30
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 1,140</u>	<u>\$ 1,129</u>	<u>\$ 1,140</u>

**Capital Improvements**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Animal Health</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 20	.....	.....

Funds were authorized to correct a malfunction in the sewerage system at the Sum-  
merdale laboratory.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

**State Farm Products Show Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,259	\$ 1,421	\$ 1,492
Other Funds .....	950*	941*	950*
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 2,209</u>	<u>\$ 2,362</u>	<u>\$ 2,442</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 1,259	\$ 1,421	\$ 1,492
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Transfer from General Fund .....	950*	941*	950*
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 2,209</u>	<u>\$ 2,362</u>	<u>\$ 2,442</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**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Harness Racing Commission</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,986	\$ 2,144	\$ 2,273

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorizations:</b>			
Harness Racing Commission .....	\$ 1,986	\$ 1,868	\$ 1,717
Pennsylvania Race Horse Testing Laboratory .....		276	556
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 1,986</u>	<u>\$ 2,144</u>	<u>\$ 2,273</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Pennsylvania Fair Fund Administration</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 248	\$ 265	\$ 275

Provides for the expenses incurred by the Secretary and the Department of Agriculture in administering the Pennsylvania Fair Fund.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Pennsylvania Fair Fund Administration .....	<u>\$ 248</u>	<u>\$ 265</u>	<u>\$ 275</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Statutory Transfers</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,823	\$ 4,123	\$ 6,783

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorizations:</b>			
Transfer to General Fund .....	\$ 2,456	\$ 2,131	\$ 2,493
Transfer to Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	367	322	547
School District Payments .....	.....	875	1,750
Community Facilities .....	.....	375	750
Transfer to Sire Stakes Fund .....	.....	420	1,243
 TOTAL .....	 <u>\$ 2,823</u>	 <u>\$ 4,123</u>	 <u>\$ 6,783</u>

**State Horse Racing Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,164	\$ 2,357	\$ 2,499

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorizations:</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 2,164	\$ 2,173	\$ 2,128
Pennsylvania Race Horse Testing Laboratory .....	.....	184	371
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$2,164</u>	<u>\$2,357</u>	<u>\$2,499</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Statutory Transfers</b>			
State Funds .....	\$17,278	\$18,052	\$12,959

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorizations:</b>			
Transfer to General Fund .....	\$15,032	\$14,584	\$ 8,576
Transfer to Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	2,246	2,218	1,883
School District Payments .....	.....	875	1,750
Community Facilities .....	.....	375	750
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$17,278</u>	<u>\$18,052</u>	<u>\$12,959</u>

**Fair Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,830	\$ 2,821	\$ 2,554

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
General Operations .....	<u>\$ 2,830</u>	<u>\$ 2,821</u>	<u>\$ 2,554</u>

**Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
Apple Marketing Program .....	\$ 155	.....	.....
Weighmasters Liquid Fuels Licenses .....	5	\$ 5	\$ 5
Weighmasters Solid Fuels Licenses .....	4	4	4
Agriculture Farm Operations .....	2,823	1,700	.....
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 2,987</u>	<u>\$ 1,709</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>
<b>State Harness Racing Fund</b>			
Sire Stakes Fund* .....	<u>\$ 1,796</u>	<u>\$ 2,050</u>	<u>\$ 2,084</u>
<b>State Horse Racing Fund</b>			
Breeders' Fund .....	<u>\$ 1,623</u>	<u>\$ 2,388</u>	<u>\$ 2,454</u>
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 6,406</u>	<u>\$ 6,147</u>	<u>\$ 4,547</u>

\*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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 2,517	\$ 2,679	\$ 2,722	\$ 2,885	\$ 3,058	\$ 3,241	\$ 3,435
<b>Consumer Protection</b> . . . . .	\$29,293	\$33,003	\$30,961	\$31,967	\$32,022	\$32,052	\$32,485
Consumable Agricultural Products . . . . .	5,042	6,327	6,447	6,834	7,244	7,679	8,140
Regulation of Horse Racing . . . . .	24,251	26,676	24,514	25,133	24,778	24,373	24,345
<b>Property Protection</b> . . . . .	\$ 5,868	\$ 5,879	\$ 6,286	\$ 6,635	\$ 7,005	\$ 7,397	\$ 7,812
Animal Health . . . . .	5,868	5,879	6,286	6,635	7,005	7,397	7,812
<b>Agribusiness Development</b> . . . . .	\$ 6,852	\$ 7,254	\$ 7,341	\$ 7,494	\$ 7,586	\$ 7,753	\$ 8,000
Development of Agricultural Industries . . . . .	6,852	7,254	7,341	7,494	7,586	7,753	8,000
<b>Development of Rural Areas</b> . . . . .	\$ 513	\$ 606	\$ 842	\$ 893	\$ 947	\$ 1,004	\$ 1,064
Maintaining Family and Individual Self-sufficiency . . . . .	513	606	842	893	947	1,004	1,064
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$45,043</u>	<u>\$49,421</u>	<u>\$48,152</u>	<u>\$49,874</u>	<u>\$50,618</u>	<u>\$51,447</u>	<u>\$52,796</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund.....	\$2,517	\$2,679	\$2,722	\$2,885	\$3,058	\$3,241	\$3,435
Federal Funds.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Other Funds.....	45	48	46	46	46	46	46
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$2,562</b>	<b>\$2,737</b>	<b>\$2,768</b>	<b>\$2,931</b>	<b>\$3,104</b>	<b>\$3,287</b>	<b>\$3,481</b>

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations.....	\$2,517	\$2,679	\$2,722	\$2,885	\$3,058	\$3,241	\$3,435

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$5,042	\$6,327	\$6,447	\$6,834	\$7,244	\$7,679	\$8,140
Federal Funds .....	633	636	605	605	605	605	605
Other Funds .....	399	456	510	510	510	510	510
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$6,074</b>	<b>\$7,419</b>	<b>\$7,562</b>	<b>\$7,949</b>	<b>\$8,359</b>	<b>\$8,794</b>	<b>\$9,255</b>

**Program Measures**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Food establishments requiring inspection ..	129,818	131,000	131,000	131,000	131,000	131,000	131,000
Incidence of consumer complaints .....	2,478	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Incidence of food products showing major discrepancies .....	13,114	14,600	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Dollar value of products removed from the market (thousands) .....	\$3,528	\$3,600	\$3,600	\$3,600	\$3,600	\$3,600	\$3,600
Weight and measure inspections performed .....	24,082	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Number of consumer commodities inspected .....	16,650	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Plant samples processed .....	8,706	8,900	9,000	9,200	9,400	9,600	9,800
Commercial pesticide applicators licensed ..	3,680	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
Pesticide products regulated .....	6,638	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700
Dollar value of Federal donated food available (in thousands) .....	\$47,000	\$36,000	\$37,000	\$38,000	\$39,000	\$40,000	\$41,000
Persons receiving donated foods (in thousands) .....	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500

## Consumable Agricultural Products

### 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, warehouses, transportation facilities, bakeries, bottling plants, nurseries, seed dealers and certain restaurants and concession stands. Also included are surveillance activities in the retail milk industry. Most milk producers within the Commonwealth are selling products interstate and are, therefore, subject to compliance with Federal regulations governing the interstate shipment of these products. Additional activities guarantee the quality of animal feeds, fertilizers, liming materials and pesticides.

During 1980-81 the establishments requiring inspections totaled 129,818. The increase is due to the added responsibilities of inspecting for medfly infestation.

In 1981-82, it is estimated that there will be approximately 14,600 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. In recent years there has been a decrease in major product discrepancies. This decrease is attributed to improvements in sanitation within the food industry as well as retail meat surveys. Also, the dating of milk, enacted by law, has contributed to the reduction; instead of inspectors finding the unfresh milk, the store is removing it from the counter.

The decrease in the dollar value of the products removed from the market compared to previous years is due to

fewer fires, floods and food vehicle accidents. The largest bulk of food being removed is from food vehicle accidents. It is anticipated that \$3.6 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 8,900 plant samples will be tested in laboratories during 1981-82. The increase in plant samples tested compared to estimates in last year's budget can be attributed to the medfly surveillance now under way by the department.

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 25,000 weights and measures inspections will be performed during 1981-82 resulting in 15,000 consumer commodities inspected. The decrease in the number of food commodities inspected is due to an increased emphasis in the areas of fuel oil and gas device inspections.

The Bureau of Government Donated Foods was recently transferred to Agriculture from the Department of General Services by Reorganization Plan Number One. The increase in the dollar value of donated food is the result of bonus commodities received throughout the 1980-81 year.

### Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$5,042</u>	<u>\$6,327</u>	<u>\$6,447</u>	<u>\$6,834</u>	<u>\$7,244</u>	<u>\$7,679</u>	<u>\$8,140</u>

**Regulation of Horse Racing**

OBJECTIVE: To prevent consumer fraud in the racing industry.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Special Funds .....	<u>\$24,251</u>	<u>\$26,676</u>	<u>\$24,514</u>	<u>\$25,133</u>	<u>\$24,778</u>	<u>\$24,373</u>	<u>\$24,345</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Incidence of patron complaints — Harness	4	20	20	20	20	20	20
Incidence of patron complaints — Horse ..	20	50	50	50	50	50	50
Incidence of noncompliance with established rules and regulations — Harness .....	402	500	400	350	325	300	300
Investigations to insure compliance with established rules and regulations — Harness .....	369	500	450	460	460	460	460
Incidence of noncompliance with established rules and regulations — Horse .....	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Investigations to insure compliance with established rules and regulations — Horse .....	1,187	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Participants to be licensed — Harness ....	10,293	11,500	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Participants to be licensed — Horse .....	21,322	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Harness Races to be conducted .....	4,940	4,830	5,640	5,640	5,640	5,640	5,640
Horse Races to be conducted .....	4,653	4,914	5,148	5,148	5,148	5,148	5,148

**Program Analysis:**

The activities of this program are aimed at insuring that racing events are fair and unbiased. In 1982-83, it is estimated that there will be 5,640 harness races (not including racing at fairs) and 5,148 horse races conducted in Pennsylvania. Licenses will be given to 14,000 participants in harness racing and 23,000 participants in the area of horse racing.

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. The State Horse Racing Commission, formerly a separate entity, is now an administrative arm of the Department of Agriculture. The new law also provides for enforcement of mandatory drug rules and the creation of the Pennsylvania Race Horse Laboratory.

Telephone betting is permitted in Act 135. Bettors will make wagers against money placed in personal accounts at the tracks. The tracks will also be allowed to simulcast and take bets on races held at other tracks.

From a financial standpoint the new act generally

Regulation of Horse Racing (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

increases the funds available to the racing industry through implementation of 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 races featuring Pennsylvania horses. The other major participant, the bettor, may be subject to increased take outs by the tracks on exotic bets but will also benefit from account betting,

simulcasting, promotional events and better races. Funds for school district payments, community facilities and payments to fairs are essentially expected to be held harmless while transfers to the General 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>STATE HARNESS RACING FUND</b>							
Harness Racing Commission .....	\$1,986	\$1,868	\$1,717	\$1,820	\$1,929	\$2,045	\$2,168
Pennsylvania Race Horse Testing Laboratory .....		276	556	589	624	662	702
Transfer to the General Fund .....	2,456	2,131	2,493	2,182	1,478	1,023	871
Transfer to the Pennsylvania Fair Fund ..	367	322	547	479	324	225	191
School District Payments .....		875	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750
Community Facilities .....		375	750	750	750	750	750
Transfer to Sire Stakes Fund .....		420	1,243	1,938	2,319	2,319	2,319
<b>STATE HARNESS RACING FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$4,809</b>	<b>\$6,267</b>	<b>\$9,056</b>	<b>\$9,508</b>	<b>\$9,174</b>	<b>\$8,774</b>	<b>\$8,751</b>
<b>STATE HORSE RACING FUND</b>							
General Operations .....	\$2,164	\$2,173	\$2,128	\$2,256	\$2,391	\$2,534	\$2,686
Pennsylvania Race Horse Testing Laboratory .....		184	371	393	417	442	469
Transfer to General Fund .....	15,032	14,584	8,576	8,590	8,443	8,301	8,150
Transfer to Pennsylvania Fair Fund .....	2,246	2,218	1,883	1,886	1,853	1,822	1,789
School District Payments .....		875	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750
Community Facilities .....		375	750	750	750	750	750
<b>STATE HORSE RACING FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$19,442</b>	<b>\$20,409</b>	<b>\$15,458</b>	<b>\$15,625</b>	<b>\$15,604</b>	<b>\$15,599</b>	<b>\$15,594</b>

**Animal Health**

OBJECTIVE: To improve the health and reduce the incidence of damage to and by animals.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$5,868	\$5,879	\$6,286	\$6,635	\$7,005	\$7,397	\$7,812
Federal Funds .....	68	152	97	97	97	97	97
Other Funds .....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$5,936</b>	<b>\$6,032</b>	<b>\$6,384</b>	<b>\$6,733</b>	<b>\$7,103</b>	<b>\$7,495</b>	<b>\$7,910</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Animals examined to determine disease. . . .	8,900,00	9,000,000	9,100,000	9,100,000	9,100,000	9,100,000	9,100,000
Animals certified disease free .....	4,900,000	5,100,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000
Incidence of disease among livestock and poultry .....	169,000	165,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
Quarantines imposed .....	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Animals destroyed to eradicate or prevent disease .....	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Dogs licensed .....	1,095,000	1,100,000	1,105,000	1,110,000	1,110,000	1,110,000	1,110,000
Unlicensed dogs .....	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Incidence of complaints concerning dogs ..	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Dogs destroyed .....	48,650	48,000	47,500	47,500	47,500	47,500	47,500
Local enforcement and shelter activities supported .....	1,590	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.

The incidence of disease among livestock and poultry, the quarantines imposed and the animals destroyed are lower than in previous years due to a decrease of laryngotracheitis in poultry and simpler methods of testing. However, because of the Commonwealth's large livestock population and the volume of livestock being transported interstate and internationally, the potential for emergency disease outbreaks is constantly present.

Increased efforts in surveillance and an unforeseen boom in the poultry industry accounted for an increase in the number of animals tested for disease.

The ongoing surveillance and certification programs accounted for the testing of 8.9 million animals in 1980-81 with 4.9 million being certified disease free. Pennsylvania has been declared brucellosis free, hog cholera free

and pullorum-typhoid free. Also, sheep scabies and tuberculosis have been virtually eliminated.

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 500,000 unlicensed dogs in 1980-81. 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.

The base funding level for Animal Indemnities has been increased in order to expedite payments to farmers who have lost animals.

Animal Health (Continued)

Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	\$5,398	\$5,483	\$5,811	\$6,160	\$6,530	\$6,922	\$7,337
Animal Indemnities .....	273	198	275	275	275	275	275
Reimbursement for Kennel Construction	50	49	50	50	50	50	50
Brucellosis Vaccination Program .....	127	149	150	150	150	150	150
Capital Improvement .....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$5,868</u>	<u>\$5,879</u>	<u>\$6,286</u>	<u>\$6,635</u>	<u>\$7,005</u>	<u>\$7,397</u>	<u>\$7,812</u>

**Development of Agricultural Industries**

Objective: To strengthen the agricultural economy and related enterprises.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$2,515	\$2,747	\$3,020	\$3,271	\$3,528	\$3,791	\$4,061
Special Funds.....	4,337	4,507	4,321	4,223	4,058	3,962	3,939
Federal Funds.....	204	190	157	157	157	157	157
Other Funds .....	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$7,059</b>	<b>\$7,446</b>	<b>\$7,500</b>	<b>\$7,653</b>	<b>\$7,745</b>	<b>\$7,912</b>	<b>\$8,159</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
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 .....	\$13,358	\$14,000	\$15,000	\$15,500	\$16,000	\$16,500	\$17,000
Cash receipts from sale of farm products ..	\$2,932,000	\$3,105,000	\$3,415,000	\$3,756,000	\$4,032,000	\$4,435,000	\$4,600,000
Increase in market contacts .....	2,500	2,550	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000
Event days at Farm Show complex.....	476	499	505	511	520	520	520

**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, potatoes, cherries, plums, grapes, mushrooms, turf grass and nursery 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". During 1980-81, efforts were continued 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 second annual Pennsylvania Agricultural Food Exposition was held at the Keystone Race Track in

**Development of Agricultural Industries (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

Bensalem on September 18, 19, and 20, 1981. This food exposition introduced Pennsylvania's agricultural community to Philadelphia and southeastern 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.

Sales of this type have increased the farmer's annual volume of cash receipts as well as the average farm family net income. The increase in the measure compared to last years budget also reflects the effects of inflation and increased business.

At the Farm Show Complex, event days tapered off in 1980-81. 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$1,375	\$1,420	\$1,680	\$1,781	\$1,888	\$2,001	\$2,121
Agricultural Research and Promotion . . . . .		198	200	200	200	200	200
Transfer to State Farm Products Show Fund . . . . .	950	941	950	1,100	1,250	1,400	1,550
Livestock Show . . . . .	75	74	75	75	75	75	75
Open Dairy Show . . . . .	60	59	60	60	60	60	60
Junior Dairy Show . . . . .	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
4-H Club Shows . . . . .	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$2,515</b>	<b>\$2,747</b>	<b>\$3,020</b>	<b>\$3,271</b>	<b>\$3,528</b>	<b>\$3,791</b>	<b>\$4,061</b>
<b>STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND</b>							
General Operations . . . . .	\$1,259	\$1,421	\$1,492	\$1,489	\$1,494	\$1,509	\$1,533
<b>STATE HARNESS RACING FUND</b>							
Fair Fund Administration . . . . .	\$ 248	\$ 265	\$ 275	\$ 292	\$ 310	\$ 329	\$ 349
<b>PENNSYLVANIA FAIR FUND</b>							
General Operations . . . . .	\$2,830	\$2,821	\$2,554	\$2,442	\$2,254	\$2,124	\$2,057

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 513	\$ 606	\$ 842	\$ 893	\$ 947	\$1,004	\$1,064
Federal Funds .....	280	259	40	40	40	40	40
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 793</b>	<b>\$ 865</b>	<b>\$ 882</b>	<b>\$ 933</b>	<b>\$ 987</b>	<b>\$1,044</b>	<b>\$1,104</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Pennsylvania rural families .....	930,100	945,000	960,000	976,000	986,000	987,000	988,000
Families below poverty level in rural Pennsylvania .....	88,800	90,500	92,100	93,100	93,900	94,600	95,400
Social service agencies visited .....	3,000	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

**Program Analysis:**

The rural population of Pennsylvania is the largest of any state in the nation. As the data indicate, it is estimated that there will be 90,500 families below the poverty level in rural Pennsylvania in 1981-82.

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 1981-82 program priorities were redirected, resulting in a decrease in the number of social service agencies 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.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 513	\$ 606	\$ 842	\$ 893	\$ 947	\$1,004	\$1,064

# **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

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Banking Department Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$5,898	\$6,245	\$6,932
BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND TOTAL.....	<u>\$5,898</u>	<u>\$6,245</u>	<u>\$6,932</u>

**Banking Department Fund**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$5,898	\$6,245	\$6,932

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
General Operations .....	<u>\$5,898</u>	<u>\$6,245</u>	<u>\$6,932</u>

## BANKING

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Consumer Protection</b> .....	\$5,898	\$6,245	\$6,932	\$7,478	\$8,076	\$8,803	\$9,595
Regulation of Financial Institutions .....	\$5,898	\$6,245	\$6,932	\$7,478	\$8,076	\$8,803	\$9,595
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$5,898</u>	<u>\$6,245</u>	<u>\$6,932</u>	<u>\$7,478</u>	<u>\$8,076</u>	<u>\$8,803</u>	<u>\$9,595</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Special Funds.....	<u>\$5,898</u>	<u>\$6,245</u>	<u>\$6,932</u>	<u>\$7,478</u>	<u>\$8,076</u>	<u>\$8,803</u>	<u>\$9,595</u>

### Program Measures

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total loans from consumer credit agencies (in millions).....	\$3,480	\$4,176	\$5,011	\$6,013	\$7,216	\$8,659	\$10,391
Total resources of State-chartered banks (in millions).....	\$47,760	\$50,817	\$54,069	\$57,529	\$61,210	\$65,127	\$69,296
Assets in State-chartered credit unions (in millions).....	\$278	\$334	\$401	\$481	\$577	\$692	\$830
Assets in State-chartered savings and loans institutions (in millions).....	\$10,287	\$11,332	\$12,125	\$12,974	\$13,882	\$14,854	\$15,893
Total assets of State licensed money transmitters (in millions).....	\$69,377	\$83,252	\$99,902	\$119,882	\$143,859	\$179,823	\$215,788

### Program Analysis:

The Department of Banking was faced with new challenges from the Federal banking system due to the passage of the Federal Depository Institutions Deregulations and Monetary Control Act of 1980 which required administrative, supervisory, technical and examination procedural changes by the department.

State non-member banks now must maintain reserves at Federal Reserve banks. State-chartered mutual savings banks are now able to convert to Federal charters which, for a time, permitted greater diversification of investments which would promote competition. However, legislation was passed in Pennsylvania to provide parity for State-chartered mutual savings banks. Bank holding companies are now being examined on a regular basis. The revision of the bank examination report and procedures which will encompass subsidiaries is well underway and should be implemented in 1982.

Legislation is pending to eliminate the Banking Board, the Savings and Loan Board and the legal reserve requirements for State-chartered banks. Proposed expanded banking legislation if passed, will permit branching into bicontiguous counties immediately with eventual

branching statewide. This proposed legislation would also permit multi-bank holding companies. Automatic teller machine facilities continue to grow in number but few traditional type branches are being installed.

The 161 State-chartered banking institutions consisting of 48 banks, 96 bank and trusts, 9 mutual savings banks, 5 private banks and 3 trust companies reflected continued growth in assets during the past year with commercial banks experiencing a 7.4 percent increase in total assets. During this time the nine mutual savings banks had a 3.9 percent growth in total assets, down from 4.8 percent the previous period. The average growth of all State-chartered institutions was 6.4 percent. The mutual saving banks currently have 32.5 percent of total deposits of all State-chartered institutions, 4.2 percent lower than the previous period. The decline of deposits of the mutual savings banks reflects the difficulty these institutions are experiencing as a result of current economic conditions and competition from money market mutual funds.

Because of the involvement of the Federal Government and the current economic conditions in Pennsylvania, there can be no prudent projection for increases in the total

**Regulation of Financial Institutions (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

resources of State-chartered banks over the next several years. However, a growth rate estimated at 6 percent per year has been reflected in the program measures even though other factors remain unknown.

The savings and loan associations are experiencing a continuing period of competition from money market funds, higher costs for borrowed money and a severe profit squeeze due to the low yield on mortgage portfolios. This situation prevails nationwide as well as in Pennsylvania for both Federal and State-chartered savings and loan associations. Very aggressive investment brokerage firms offering various denominations of money market certificates free of withdrawal penalties or governmental controls have obtained substantial amounts of new savings and also triggered the disintermediation resulting in the withdrawal of deposits from the savings and loan industry.

Legislation has been enacted at the State level to provide parity with the federally chartered associations other than statewide branching. The All-savers Certificates became available at savings and loans October 1, 1981, and the tax-exempt feature should attract investors. It is also expected that a substantial portion of the funds invested in six-month certificates of deposit may be transferred to All-savers Certificates and, thereby, also reduce significantly the interest cost for each institution. Federal and State legislation is underway to make the savings and loan associations more competitive with other financial institutions.

Credit union assets experienced a 7.04 percent growth in 1980. With the anticipated conversion of some Federally-chartered credit unions into State-chartered credit unions, it is possible that the total asset growth could be 30 percent. Expanded services and competitive interest

rates to both borrowers and lenders contributed to the asset growth and also reduced the rate of deposit disintermediation when compared to other financial institutions. Consumer discount companies, due to the high cost of borrowed money and their restrictive lending rates, experienced a 6.5 percent decrease in 1980. This decrease resulted in closing of branch offices and more conservative lending policies. Should the proposed legislation be passed at the State and/or Federal level permitting loan interest rates to rise, it is anticipated that the deficit of 1980 would be absorbed and a 20 percent growth in total assets would be experienced in the 1981-82 period. With a favorable prime interest rate, it is likely that there would be an appreciable increase in first mortgage loans.

Money transmitters experienced a 27.36 percent increase in assets the past year and total assets exceed \$69 billion. This growth should continue.

The overall decrease in motor vehicle related licensees reflects the decline in automobile sales during fiscal 1980-81.

Pawnbrokers increased their assets by 12.16 percent during 1980, and assets are expected to continue to grow during the current fiscal year.

The Secondary Mortgage Loan Act effective March 12, 1981, should have a favorable impact on lending policies as the borrowers can use their residences as security for a second mortgage. Secondary mortgage loan companies are mainly owned by consumer finance companies.

The Banking Department will continue to review and upgrade program areas to insure an economically sound and competitive system of State-chartered financial institutions.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND							
General Operations .....	<u>\$5,898</u>	<u>\$6,245</u>	<u>\$6,932</u>	<u>\$7,478</u>	<u>\$8,076</u>	<u>\$8,803</u>	<u>\$9,595</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**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 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 .....	\$ 163	\$ 464	.....
Other Funds .....	5,775	5,802	\$6,132
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$5,939</u>	<u>\$6,267</u>	<u>\$6,133</u>

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Federal Funds .....	163	464	.....
Other Funds .....	5,775	5,802	6,132
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$5,939</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,267</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,133</u></u>

Recruits qualified persons for Commonwealth employment and administers the merit system in agencies operating under Civil Service.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Intergovernmental Personnel Act .....	75	181	.....
CETA — Prime Sponsors .....	88	283	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Fees From Agencies .....	5,345	5,367	5,739
Special Merit System Services .....	244	331	393
Reimbursement — Central Mail Room Cost .....	186	104	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$5,939</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,267</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,133</u></u>

**CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION**

**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support</b> .....	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
<b>Maintaining Commonwealth Merit System</b>							
Selection* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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<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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Funds .....	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Other Funds .....	2,755	2,562	2,685	2,846	3,107	3,198	3,390
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$2,756</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,563</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,686</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,847</u></b>	<b><u>\$3,018</u></b>	<b><u>\$3,199</u></b>	<b><u>\$3,391</u></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 Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Federal Funds .....	\$ 163	\$ 464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	3,020	3,240	3,447	3,654	3,873	4,105	4,351
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$3,183</b>	<b>\$3,704</b>	<b>\$3,447</b>	<b>\$3,654</b>	<b>\$3,873</b>	<b>\$4,105</b>	<b>\$4,351</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Available eligible candidates on appropriate lists .....	123,361	130,000	145,000	165,000	165,000	165,000	165,000
Persons scheduled for exams .....	174,813	175,000	190,000	190,000	200,000	210,000	210,000
Classes for which exams are available .....	838	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400

**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 these objectives of eliminating waste while increasing 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 is being developed, tested and implemented. By the end of 1981-82 the system will be in place for all appointments in the merit system. During 1982-83, 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 a large and growing workload. Applicant flow, eligible list activity, examinations needed, validation requirements, and appeals have been maintained at very high

**Selection: (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

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 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. 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	1982-83 State Funds (in thousands)
Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation	Advanced Technology .....	\$1,500

This Program Revision will increase scientific and technological pursuits in Pennsylvania.

Three Mile Island Clean-Up	Three Mile Island Clean-Up .....	5,000
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This Program Revision will provide Pennsylvania's contribution to the clean-up of Three Mile Island.

DEPARTMENT TOTAL \$6,500

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 5,038	\$ 5,328	\$ 5,641
Commercial Advertising .....	3,000	2,970	3,150
Navigation Commission for the Delaware River .....	46	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 8,084</u>	<u>\$ 8,298</u>	<u>\$ 8,791</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Industrial Development Assistance .....	\$ 500	\$ 495	\$ 500
Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority .....	18,000	14,850	15,000
Site Development .....	909	990	1,000
Local Development District Grants .....	100	99	100
Appalachian Regional Commission .....	560	711	650
Minority Business Development Authority .....	2,000	1,980	2,000
Community Facilities .....	955	990	1,000
Tourist Promotion Assistance .....	3,195	3,267	3,300
Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation .....	.....	346	1,850
Three Mile Island Clean-Up .....	.....	.....	5,000
Port of Philadelphia .....	1,000	4,950	1,000
Port of Erie .....	375	371	375
Port of Pittsburgh .....	250	248	250
Small Business Assistance .....	343	495	500
Subtotal .....	<u>\$28,187</u>	<u>\$29,792</u>	<u>\$32,525</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u><u>\$36,271</u></u>	<u><u>\$38,090</u></u>	<u><u>\$41,316</u></u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 230	\$ 3,717	\$ 3,401
Other Funds .....	834	997	1,050
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u><u>\$37,335</u></u>	<u><u>\$42,804</u></u>	<u><u>\$45,767</u></u>

## General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 8,084	\$ 8,298	\$ 8,791
Federal Funds .....	217	3,608	3,401
Other Funds .....	834	997	1,050
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 9,135</b>	<b>\$12,903</b>	<b>\$13,242</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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 5,038	\$ 5,328	\$ 5,641
Commercial Advertising .....	3,000	2,970	3,150
Navigation Commission for the Delaware River .....	46	.....	.....
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Minority Business Development Grant .....	32	126	50
Appalachian Regional Commission — Geological Research .....	18	18	.....
Appalachian Regional Commission—Technical Assistance .....	34	410	300
Appalachian Regional Commission—Enterprise Development .....	.....	1,500	1,500
Appalachian Regional Commission—Program Monitoring and Evaluation .....	12	.....	.....
CETA — Technical Assistance .....	34	54	51
CETA — Economic Development Recruitment Efforts ..	87	.....	.....
EDA Revolving Loan .....	.....	1,500	1,500
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement for Minority Business Development Authority Administration .....	347	409	433
Reimbursement for Nursing Home Loan Administration ..	162	231	245
Reimbursement for Copy Center Services .....	167	154	157
Reimbursement for Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority .....	158	203	215
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 9,135</b>	<b>\$12,903</b>	<b>\$13,242</b>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Industrial Development</b>			
State Funds .....	\$23,367	\$20,610	\$20,750

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Industrial Development Assistance .....	\$ 500	\$ 495	\$ 500
Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority .....	18,000	14,850	15,000
Site Development .....	909	990	1,000
Local Development District Grants .....	100	99	100
Appalachian Regional Commission .....	560	711	650
Minority Business Development Authority .....	2,000	1,980	2,000
Community Facilities .....	955	990	1,000
Small Business Assistance .....	343*	495	500
 TOTAL .....	 <u>\$23,367</u>	 <u>\$20,610</u>	 <u>\$20,750</u>

\*This reflects a combination of amounts appropriated separately. In the actual year: Minority Business Technical Assistance \$192,630 and Technical Assistance \$150,000.

**GENERAL FUND**

**COMMERCE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Scientific and Technological Development</b>			
State Funds .....	.....	\$ 346	\$ 6,850
Federal Funds .....	\$ 13	109	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 455</u>	<u>\$ 6,850</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation .....	.....	\$ 346	\$ 1,850
Three Mile Island Clean-Up .....	.....	.....	5,000
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Appalachian Regional Commission, Coal Energy Research .....	\$ 13	13	.....
U.S. Geological Survey — Investigations Research .....	.....	96	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 455</u>	<u>\$ 6,850</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Tourism and Travel Development</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,195	\$ 3,267	\$ 3,300

Provides matching grants to county agencies for promoting tourism in Pennsylvania.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Tourist Promotion Assistance .....	<u>\$ 3,195</u>	<u>\$ 3,267</u>	<u>\$ 3,300</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**COMMERCE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Port Facilities</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,625	\$ 5,569	\$ 1,625

Assists in the expansion and improvement of the port facilities at Philadelphia, Erie and Pittsburgh. This program was transferred from the Department of Transportation in 1979-80.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Port of Philadelphia .....	\$ 1,000	\$ 4,950	\$ 1,000
Port of Erie .....	375	371	375
Port of Pittsburgh .....	250	248	250
 TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 1,625</u>	<u>\$ 5,569</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support</b> .....	\$ 1,335	\$ 1,502	\$ 1,454	\$ 1,541	\$ 1,633	\$ 1,731	\$ 1,835
<b>Development of Business and Industry</b> ..	\$34,936	\$36,588	\$39,862	\$40,113	\$40,379	\$40,661	\$40,960
Industrial Development .....	26,132	23,287	23,680	23,811	23,950	24,097	24,253
Tourism and Travel Development .....	6,572	6,512	6,783	6,848	6,917	6,990	7,067
Scientific and Technological Development .....	49	428	6,936	6,941	6,946	6,952	6,958
International Trade .....	2,183	6,361	2,463	2,513	2,566	2,622	2,682
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$36,271</u>	<u>\$38,090</u>	<u>\$41,316</u>	<u>\$41,654</u>	<u>\$42,012</u>	<u>\$42,392</u>	<u>\$42,795</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$1,335	\$1,502	\$1,454	\$1,541	\$1,633	\$1,731	\$1,835
Other Funds .....	167	154	157	166	176	187	198
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$1,502</u>	<u>\$1,656</u>	<u>\$1,611</u>	<u>\$1,707</u>	<u>\$1,809</u>	<u>\$1,918</u>	<u>\$2,033</u>

**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 1980-81, seven (7) major productions and eleven (11) 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 1981-82, eleven (11) projects are in the working stages.

It is expected that the licensing function of the Navigation Commission for the Delaware River will be transferred to the Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs in the Department of State before the end of fiscal year 1981-82

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government .....	\$1,289	\$1,502	\$1,454	\$1,541	\$1,633	\$1,731	\$1,835
Navigation Commission for the Delaware River .....	46						
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$1,335</u>	<u>\$1,502</u>	<u>\$1,454</u>	<u>\$1,541</u>	<u>\$1,633</u>	<u>\$1,731</u>	<u>\$1,835</u>

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$26,132	\$23,287	\$23,680	\$23,811	\$23,950	\$24,097	\$24,253
Federal Funds .....	217	3,608	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401
Other Funds .....	667	843	893	947	1,003	1,062	1,125
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$27,016</b>	<b>\$27,738</b>	<b>\$27,974</b>	<b>\$28,159</b>	<b>\$28,354</b>	<b>\$28,560</b>	<b>\$28,779</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
PIDA loan commitments (thousands) .....	\$80,705	\$72,000	\$70,000	\$55,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
PIDA committed plant locations and expansions .....	126	170	150	125	130	145	145
PIDA committed employment opportunities .....	10,020	10,285	9,000	6,500	5,500	5,000	5,000
Community facilities grants (thousands) .....	\$2,900	\$3,515	\$2,200	\$2,200	\$2,200	\$2,200	\$2,200
Minority business loan commitments (thousands) .....	\$3,599	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,000
New or expanded industrial projects .....	796	731	740	740	740	740	740
Community facility projects funded .....	76	92	56	56	56	56	56
Site development projects funded .....	23	24	23	22	20	20	19
New employment opportunities .....	82,383	82,000	81,000	81,000	81,000	81,000	81,000
Inquiries received for technical information .....	1,450	1,013	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100

**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 take full advantage of the national economic recovery, supplement national job creation offers, and maximize the benefit of existing Federal and State economic development programs.

Commonwealth programs instituted to deal with the recession of the 1950's are still available to deal with current conditions. The primary component, 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. Since January, 1979, PIDA has participated in 15 loans to companies from outside the Commonwealth that had no prior Pennsylvania facilities. 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

## Industrial Development (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

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 and persistent unemployment rates and development of new investment methods will insure that these pockets of unemployment are ameliorated. Increases in PIDA related measures were due to a recalculation and re-assessment of pertinent variables.

In 1980-81, PIDA made 126 loans creating 10,020 jobs for the Commonwealth, while in 1981-82, 170 loans will be granted resulting in 10,285 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, 94 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.

A \$15 million General Fund appropriation is recommended for PIDA in 1982-83.

The Minority Business Development Authority, 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 1981-82, it is projected that twenty-six (26) loans totalling \$2 million will be given, creating or preserving 144 jobs.

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 doubled. In 1979, 50 contracts were awarded. In 1980, there were 110 contracts awarded.

Also included in this subcategory are the Site Development and the Industrial Development Assistance programs.

The Bureau of Economic Development has intensified its efforts in the areas of direct marketing and solicitation. Encouraging Commonwealth firms to expand in-state is their main priority. A sophisticated information processing center has been established to enable the Bureau to respond to prospect specifications in a more timely manner. Inventoried are more than 500 industrial parks; 46,000 acres of industrial acreage; and approximately 40-45 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 1981-82 will be the generation of net new jobs in the distressed urban and rural centers of Appalachian Pennsylvania. A new Enterprise Development initiative is to be undertaken which will pursue this goal through public - private sector partnerships for action. A "one-stop" service capability for starting or expanding a new business enterprise will be put in place in several regions throughout Pennsylvania. This service will include new product/business evaluation, market analysis, and a pooling of financial, locational, technical assistance and support services.

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 1,723 projects totalling in excess of \$2 billion in 1980-81. 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. This program also contributes to the number of new employment opportunities.

The increased emphasis on small business has resulted in creation of the new Bureau of Small Business Development. There are approximately 200,000 small businesses in the State and it is estimated that 87 percent of the new jobs in the economy are generated by firms of less than 500 employees. The Office of Small Business Development was created to coordinate statewide small business development efforts.

Under the auspices of the Office of Small Business Development are the Small Business Action Center, the

**Industrial Development (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

Nursing Home Loan Agency and the Bureau of Minority Business Development.

Since May, 1980, the Small Business Action Center (SBAC) has received nearly 10,000 inquiries. Approximately 8,000 of these inquiries were received from November, 1980 through August, 1981 in response to an intensive media campaign. The SBAC has prepared, published and distributed nearly 3,500 copies of the publication, "Starting A Small Business in Pennsylvania", since July, 1981.

The focus on small business continues in this budget with Small Business Assistance. This appropriation includes continued funding for Minority Business Technical Assistance and Penn TAP, plus seed funds for Small Business Development Centers. These funds will assist approximately ten Pennsylvania colleges in matching grants from the Federal Small Business Administration to

maintain Small Business Development Centers which 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.

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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 2,015	\$ 1,934	\$ 2,180	\$ 2,311	\$ 2,450	\$ 2,597	\$ 2,753
Commercial Advertising .....	750	743	750	750	750	750	750
Industrial Development Assistance .....	500	495	500	500	500	500	500
Pennsylvania Industrial Development							
Authority .....	18,000	14,850	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Site Development .....	909	990	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Local Development District Grants .....	100	99	100	100	100	100	100
Appalachian Regional Commission .....	560	711	650	650	650	650	650
Minority Business Development Authority ..	2,000	1,980	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Small Business Assistance .....	343	495	500	500	500	500	500
Community Facilities .....	955	990	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$26,132</u></b>	<b><u>\$23,287</u></b>	<b><u>\$23,680</u></b>	<b><u>\$23,811</u></b>	<b><u>\$23,950</u></b>	<b><u>\$24,097</u></b>	<b><u>\$24,253</u></b>

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$6,572</u>	<u>\$6,512</u>	<u>\$6,783</u>	<u>\$6,848</u>	<u>\$6,917</u>	<u>\$6,990</u>	<u>\$7,067</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Employment derived from tourism activities (in thousands) .....	183	190	197	204	211	218	225
Wages derived from tourism activities (in thousands) .....	\$1,399,266	\$1,539,192	\$1,693,111	\$1,765,665	\$1,865,423	\$2,048,665	\$2,253,531
Commonwealth revenues derived from tourism activities (in thousands) .....	\$294,749	\$321,274	\$350,190	\$381,708	\$416,061	\$453,507	\$494,322
Tourist contacts through information centers (in thousands) .....	443	468	503	542	583	627	675
Tourist promotion agencies receiving assistance .....	59	59	60	60	60	60	60

**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. Increased funds have been included in this budget for expanding this program.

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 28,000 telephone inquiries and some 150,000 written inquiries. Other appropriate State agencies are now involved with the department's advertising program.

Regarding general promotional programs in 1980-81, the department participated in 4 Eastern travel shows where Pennsylvania's exhibits were viewed by approximately 800,000 potential travellers. 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 trade through participation in major marketplaces sponsored by the Travel Industry Association of America, American Bus Association and National Tour Brokers Association, and trade missions through the United States Travel Service.

The initial point of contact with the traveler entering Pennsylvania is the welcome centers. Operated in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, these centers are located on major interstate routes into the Commonwealth. These centers are established 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 468,000 travelers that will stop at these centers this current year. This total reflects an increase of nearly 25,000 contacts. It is anticipated that in excess of 500,000 individuals will visit these tourist information centers in 1982-83. Increased visitation at the information centers also occurs as more vacationers choose Pennsylvania as their destination.

**Tourism and Travel Development (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

The travel/tourism marketing program has resulted in a marked increase of visitation to Pennsylvania. The impact of the increased visitation has been an increase in travel related employment of approximately 4 percent. New employment opportunities are provided for women, minorities, semi-skilled laborers and summer student help. The increase in wages derived from tourism can be attributed to an increase in the minimum wage and historical trends.

During 1980, research shows that United States residents who traveled away from home overnight or on day-trips to places 100 miles or more away spent \$6.42 billion in Pennsylvania. This was an increase of 14.3 percent over 1979, the highest percent increase in travel expenditures since 1976.

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.

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 59 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$1,127	\$1,018	\$1,083	\$1,148	\$1,217	\$1,290	\$1,367
Commercial Advertising . . . . .	2,250	2,227	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Tourist Promotion Assistance . . . . .	3,195	3,267	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$6,572</u>	<u>\$6,512</u>	<u>\$6,783</u>	<u>\$6,848</u>	<u>\$6,917</u>	<u>\$6,990</u>	<u>\$7,067</u>

**Scientific and Technological Development**

Objective: To increase the scientific and technological resources of the Commonwealth.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 49	\$ 428	\$6,936	\$6,941	\$6,946	\$6,952	\$6,958
Federal Funds .....	13	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 62</b>	<b>\$ 537</b>	<b>\$6,936</b>	<b>\$6,941</b>	<b>\$6,946</b>	<b>\$6,952</b>	<b>\$6,958</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Direct value of scientific-technical research. ....		\$2,000,000	\$10,545,000	\$10,545,000	\$10,545,000	\$10,545,000	\$10,545,000
Projects undertaken .....		12	42	42	42	42	42

**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 Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation (PSEF) is the Commonwealth's principal effort to encourage economic growth by stimulation of science and 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.

The funding mechanism of PSEF has stimulated research and development activities by providing small "seed" funding. The Foundation is comprised of individuals from business, industry and academia who identify technical opportunities and develop implementation strategies. Grants are made to researchers to discover new methods, systems or materials needed to solve specifically identified problems that are inhibiting growth in an industry, or that may improve the position of a sector of industry or business in the marketplace, and ultimately to encourage growth in advanced technology industries. The

seed grants are matched by Federal and private funds. Due to the decrease in Federal monies, a greater demand for PSEF funds is expected.

It is anticipated that 12 projects will be funded during 1981-82. Areas funded include education in science and technology, agriculture, coal, etc. Private/public partnerships between industry and higher education institutions are encouraged. In order to further collaboration between the private and public sectors, PSEF grants are intended to be supplemental and only under special circumstances will 100 percent of a project's total financial needs be funded. Projects funded should add to the body of scientific and technological principles in order to further economic development and job stimulation, apply scientific and technological knowledge and principles in the pursuit of solutions to pressing and current public problems, and further scientific and technological education. At least one of the preceding criteria must be met.

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 portion. Information about this item is presented in a Program Revision appendix to this subcategory.

Scientific and Technological Development (continued)

Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 49	\$ 82	\$ 86	\$ 91	\$ 96	\$ 102	\$ 108
Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation . . . . .		346	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,850
Three Mile Island Clean-Up . . . . .			5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$ 49</u>	<u>\$ 428</u>	<u>\$6,936</u>	<u>\$6,941</u>	<u>\$6,946</u>	<u>\$6,952</u>	<u>\$6,958</u>

**Scientific and Technological Development  
Program Revision: Advanced Technology**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....			\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500

**Program Measures:**

Direct value of scientific research							
Current .....	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
Program Revision.....			10,645	10,645	10,645	10,645	10,645
Projects Undertaken							
Current .....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Program Revision.....			42	42	42	42	42

**Program Analysis:**

As part of the efforts to create more jobs in Pennsylvania, it is proposed that an additional \$1.5 million be allocated to the Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation (PSEF). This funding, in a time of limited public resources, is to encourage the development of scientific and technological education and research which will eventually lead to both an increasingly skilled workforce as well as increase Pennsylvania's competitive opportunities in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing growth industries of the future. The talent and capital which were vital in creating past economic growth are now being redirected by market forces to newer, high and advanced technology products and processes. To ease the transition occurring in the State's economy and capitalize on Pennsylvania's long history of innovation, the Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation can encourage and foster increased technological advancement through Pennsylvania's higher education institutions in partnership with the private sector.

Encouragement of research and development efforts can lead to growth in Pennsylvania based advanced technology industries which produce products in the forefront of technology, which use products from such technological innovations or assist firms which use advanced technology to retain and create additional jobs. Pennsylvania is strong in producing the tools of technology needed for advanced manufacturing and is a strong producer of engineering, scientific and optical instruments which are critical to technological innovation. Additional funding to PSEF can assist Pennsylvania in serving as a center of advanced technology innovation and in increasing the

growth of advanced technology-based jobs in the Commonwealth.

Examples of areas where research and development investments in advanced technology areas can pay off in jobs for Pennsylvanians include computers and computer applications, micro-processors, robotics, environment, transport, mining, agriculture, fiber optics materials sciences, medical technology, and bio-medical and genetic engineering. The expansion of advanced technology will result in the need to upgrade many occupations and create new demands for higher skill levels for workers. It will also require retraining of workers for new jobs in existing industries. New pools of science and engineering talent will be sought by enterprises on the cutting edge of technological innovation. Pennsylvania must do its part to prepare to meet these new challenges and opportunities.

The Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation has been rejuvenated within the past year and new policies adopted for utilizing PSEF as a mechanism for State government to play an important role in responding to and assuring Pennsylvania is a leader in technological innovation. Technological innovation was responsible for 45 percent of the country's economic growth from 1929 to 1969. High technology industries have twice the productivity growth rate, six times fewer price increases and nine times more growth in employment than other sectors of the country. Encouragement of technological innovation can assist in the creation of new jobs for our citizens. PSEF aid can assist in introducing new technologies, upgrading the capabilities of our education institutions to serve on the forefront of technology and assist Pennsylvania in its eco-

**Scientific and Technological Development  
Program Revision: Advanced Technology (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

conomic transition. Because of scarce public funds, the State can begin a modest effort in 1982-83 to assist education and industry in meeting the challenges and opportunities of technological innovation. The establishment of challenge grants to higher education/private sector consortiums can begin a long-term process of taking advantage of our opportunities which can ultimately result in increased job opportunities for Pennsylvanians. Challenge grants would be provided through PSEF to these consortiums to help strengthen the link between education and the private sector while assisting in the State's economic development. Challenge grants would be available for: (1) strengthening joint research and development activities; (2) developing new curriculae and training for the workforce needs of the future; (3) technical assistance services regionally or statewide to help transfer technological innovations to the marketplace; (4) formation of high technology small business incubators, and (5) market development, education and training assistance for Advanced Technology Councils, composed of labor, business and government leaders in various areas of the State.

Challenge grants would be awarded on a competitive basis for the creation of locally designed Advanced Technology Centers, which would serve as a consortium to perform one or more of the activities mentioned previously. PSEF will provide up to 50 percent of the funding to be leveraged by a 50 percent contribution from foundations, the private sector and/or financial and higher education institutions.

There is no existing, focused State program which provides comprehensive funding to meet the training, technical assistance, education and market development efforts that are essential aspects in encouraging the growth of advanced technology jobs in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania has a vast and valuable resource in its more than 200 institutions of higher education which are an important

repository of research facilities, applied research centers and faculty. The additional funding to PSEF will provide a modest initial contribution to a long-term effort to strengthen linkages between Pennsylvania's advanced manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries and higher education institutions, resulting in a strengthened research and development base for technological innovation.

In addition, PSEF funding will be utilized, to assess future equipment needs and other support necessary within the Commonwealth's higher education institutions to assure the State has sufficient Research and Development (R&D) facilities and personnel to provide services to industry that will retain and create more jobs in Pennsylvania. PSEF will continue to support new methods, systems or materials that improve Pennsylvania's economic position by conducting basic research that can lead to new product development in the future. Finally, PSEF will support education efforts through seminars, conferences, and other educational activities to assure Pennsylvania is a leader in technological innovation among the 50 states in the decades to come.

In summary, PSEF funding will be used for:

- Challenge grants to underwrite creation of two university-based Advanced Technology Centers in Pennsylvania, regional or statewide in nature.
- Inventory and project demands and needs for facilities, equipment and faculty support and private and public means to meet these needs;
- Funding of basic and applied research and development of methods, systems or materials;
- Funding of outreach activities through conferences, seminars or other educational activities.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation.....			\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500

**Scientific and Technological Development  
Program Revision: Three Mile Island Clean-Up**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....			\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000

**Program Analysis:**

On March 28, 1979, the most serious accident in the history of commercial nuclear power occurred at the Three Mile Island Unit-2 facility. While the immediate crisis was confined without serious injury, dangerous levels of radiation continue to contaminate the damaged Unit-2 complex.

This threat to our public health and safety and the integrity of our environment can be lessened through this commitment of financial resources. In addition, as the

recent incident near Rochester, New York, so graphically illustrated, the lessons we can learn from TMI can be of immense and direct value to all our citizens.

The funds proposed here represent a commitment by the State itself to eliminate the safety and environmental concern and to gain for the public the technological research value from the incident.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Three Mile Island Clean-Up .....			\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000

**International Trade**

OBJECTIVE: To expand Pennsylvania's exports and attract foreign investment.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$2,183</u>	<u>\$6,361</u>	<u>\$2,463</u>	<u>\$2,513</u>	<u>\$2,566</u>	<u>\$2,622</u>	<u>\$2,682</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Value of exports (in millions)* .....	\$5,279	\$5,913	\$6,200	\$6,200	\$6,200	\$6,200	\$6,200
State jobs attributable to:							
Foreign investments in Pennsylvania. . . .	64,926	89,364	98,000	98,000	98,000	98,000	98,000
Exports .....	163,000	196,000	229,000	229,000	229,000	229,000	229,000
Foreign companies located in Pennsylvania .	281	353	400	400	400	400	400
Value of cargo handled (millions):*							
Port of Philadelphia.....	\$16,663	\$17,600	\$18,500	\$18,500	\$18,500	\$18,500	\$18,500
Port of Erie.....	\$ 58	\$ 66	\$ 66	\$ 66	\$ 66	\$ 66	\$ 66
Port of Pittsburgh.....	\$ 9,245	\$11,472	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000

\*Calendar year.

**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. In the past year the Department of Commerce supported the participation of Pennsylvania firms in trade shows in Mexico and Venezuela. During 1981-82, the Department has participated in trade fairs in Singapore, the People's Republic of China, West Germany and Mexico.

When a company participates in a trade exhibition/mis- sion, 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 investigating potential representatives, distributors, agents and buyers.

There are currently 353 foreign-owned firms with 438 facilities in Pennsylvania. This is an increase of 72 com- panies and 107 facilities over 1980-81's figures. The bulk of the increase was the result of foreign operations acquir- ing American-owned companies. They account for the employment of over 89,364 persons; a projected increase of 24,438 since last year. Based on a report released by the Conference Board, a leading authority on foreign invest- ment in the United States, Pennsylvania ranked second in 1980 with thirty (30) new direct investments. A recalcula- tion of the latest available measures resulted in a projected increase in the number of State jobs attributable to exports for 1982-83.

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

**International Trade (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

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 during 1980-81 in: Tokyo, Japan; Mexico City, Mexico; London, England; Paris, France and Frankfurt, West Germany.

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.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 558	\$ 792	\$ 838	\$ 888	\$ 941	\$ 997	\$1,057
Port of Philadelphia .....	1,000	4,950	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Port of Erie .....	375	371	375	375	375	375	375
Port of Pittsburgh .....	250	248	250	250	250	250	250
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$2,183</u></b>	<b><u>\$6,361</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,463</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,513</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,566</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,622</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,682</u></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:**

<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>1982-83 State Funds (in thousands)</b>
<b>Community Revitalization Assistance</b>	Community Revitalization/Enterprise Development . . . .	\$10,000

This Program Revision will target scarce resources to those areas and communities where the greatest need exists through a State/local partnership. This will be accomplished through a three pronged effort of: (1) community revitalization activities; (2) enterprise development activities; and (3) traditional housing and redevelopment activities.

DEPARTMENT TOTAL \$10,000

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

### Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 6,078	\$ 6,223	\$ 6,808
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Community Conservation and Youth Employment .....	\$ 2,698	\$ 2,709	\$ 2,736
Community Revitalization Assistance .....	✓ 16,000	4,950	10,000
Regional Councils .....	142	148	150
Planning Assistance .....	93	99	100
Flood Plain Management Grants .....	105	248	200
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 19,039</u>	<u>\$ 8,154</u>	<u>\$ 13,186</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 25,117</u>	<u>\$ 14,377</u>	<u>\$ 19,994</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 25,490	\$ 97,462	\$ 67,408
Other Funds .....	1,311	1,430	1,570
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 51,918</u>	<u>\$113,269</u>	<u>\$ 88,972</u>

**General Government**

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 6,078	\$ 6,223	\$ 6,808
Federal Funds .....	1,904	3,818	2,037
Other Funds .....	1,311	1,430	1,570
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 9,293</b>	<b>\$11,471</b>	<b>\$10,415</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.

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 6,078	\$ 6,223	\$ 6,808
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
BOR — Administrative Cost .....	360	400	300
IPA Programs .....	466	499	.....
Water Pollution Control Training .....	14	25	.....
Safe Drinking Water Act .....	2	15	25
Economic Opportunity Act .....	91	90	.....
Comprehensive Planning Assistance .....	246	220	.....
ARC — Highway Related Planning .....	14	21	20
IPA — Sharing of a Professional .....	31	.....	.....
HUD — Community Conservation Strategy .....	16	.....	.....
Neighborhood Preservation .....	35	.....	.....
Farmer's Home Administration — Rural Investment Strategy .....	78	80	.....
CETA — Regional Offices .....	144	150	.....
CETA — Management and Program Capabilities .....	128	200	150
Energy Audits .....	.....	130	.....
Energy Conservation Training .....	.....	35	.....
HUD — Community Development Technical Assistance .....	279	260	350
Community Services Block Grant .....	.....	793	492
Small Communities Block Grant .....	.....	900	700
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Land and Water Development Act .....	651	560	795
Urban Redevelopment Law .....	320	100	.....
Mobile and Industrialized Housing Act .....	168	277	197
Training Course Registration .....	119	125	260
Reimbursement for Graphics Services .....	1	.....	.....
Ford Foundation Grant .....	2	.....	.....
PEMA — Disaster Program .....	50	37	.....
Disaster Relief Fund .....	.....	216	188
Energy Conservation Code Fees .....	.....	115	130
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 9,293</b>	<b>\$11,471</b>	<b>\$10,415</b>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Community Conservation and Youth Employment</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,699	\$ 2,709	\$ 2,736
Federal Funds .....	234	14,372	9,341
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,933</b>	<b>\$17,081</b>	<b>\$12,077</b>

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Community Conservation and Youth Employment .....	\$ 2,699	\$ 2,709	\$ 2,736
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
YACC — Youth Program .....	197	.....	.....
CETA — Spanish Speaking Centers .....	37	110	.....
Community Services Block Grant .....	.....	14,262	9,341
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,933</b>	<b>\$17,081</b>	<b>\$12,077</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**COMMUNITY AFFAIRS**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Community Revitalization Assistance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$16,000	\$ 4,950	\$10,000
Federal Funds .....	23,034	77,948	55,557
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$39,034</b>	<b>\$82,898</b>	<b>\$65,557</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 Cities Block Grant to upgrade housing stock of low income individuals.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Community Revitalization Assistance .....	\$16,000	\$ 4,950	\$10,000
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Low Income Energy Assistance — Block Grants .....	.....	10,000	8,000
DOE — Weatherization .....	18,833	22,000	13,000
CSA — Weatherization .....	1,009	500	.....
ARC — Innovative Housing Program .....	1,940	900	500
Historic Preservation in Housing .....	60	48	.....
Temporary Housing—Brady's Bend .....	1,192	200	.....
Temporary Housing—Northeast Pennsylvania .....	.....	200	.....
Small Communities Block Grant .....	.....	44,100	34,057
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$39,034</b>	<b>\$82,898</b>	<b>\$65,557</b>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Regional Councils</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 142	\$ 148	\$ 150

Provides financial assistance to regional councils of elected officials to promote efforts to overcome the effects of local government fragmentation.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Regional Councils .....	\$ 142	\$ 148	\$ 150

**GENERAL FUND**

**COMMUNITY AFFAIRS**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Planning Assistance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 93	\$ 99	\$ 100
Federal Funds .....	216	1,124	473
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 309</b>	<b>\$ 1,223</b>	<b>\$ 573</b>

Provides planning grants to local planning agencies which do not receive Federal Comprehensive Planning (701) funds. 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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Planning Assistance .....	\$ 93	\$ 99	\$ 100
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
ARC — Land Use Development Planning .....	196	579	330
Coastal Energy Impact .....	20	545	143
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 309</b>	<b>\$ 1,223</b>	<b>\$ 573</b>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Flood Plain Management</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 105	\$ 248	\$ 200
Federal Funds .....	102	200	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 207</b>	<b>\$ 448</b>	<b>\$ 200</b>

Provides financial assistance to municipalities to prepare and implement flood plain management plans.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds:</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Flood Plain Management Grants .....	\$ 105	\$ 248	\$ 200
<b>Federal Funds</b>			
FEMA — Technical Assistance — Flood Plain Management .....	102	200	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 207</b>	<b>\$ 448</b>	<b>\$ 200</b>

**Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
Urban Planning Account .....	<u>\$1,196</u>	<u>\$ 387</u>	<u>.....</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support</b> .....	\$ 2,462	\$ 2,632	\$ 2,648	\$ 2,807	\$ 2,975	\$ 3,154	\$ 3,343
<b>Community Physical Development</b> .....	\$16,139	\$ 5,030	\$10,529	\$10,561	\$10,595	\$10,631	\$10,669
Housing and Redevelopment .....	16,139	5,030	10,529	10,561	10,595	10,631	10,669
Community Park and Recreation Development .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Economic Opportunity</b> .....	\$ 3,587	\$ 3,655	\$ 3,725	\$ 3,784	\$ 3,847	\$ 3,914	\$ 3,985
Community Conservation and Youth Employment .....	3,587	3,655	3,725	3,784	3,847	3,914	3,985
<b>Local Government Management</b> .....	\$ 2,929	\$ 3,060	\$ 3,092	\$ 3,250	\$ 3,418	\$ 3,596	\$ 3,785
Areawide Intermunicipal Services .....	142	148	150	150	150	150	150
Municipal Administrative Support Capability .....	1,780	1,776	1,822	1,931	2,047	2,170	2,300
Community Development Planning .....	1,007	1,136	1,120	1,169	1,221	1,276	1,335
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$25,117</u>	<u>\$14,377</u>	<u>\$19,994</u>	<u>\$20,402</u>	<u>\$20,835</u>	<u>\$21,295</u>	<u>\$21,782</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$2,462	\$2,632	\$2,648	\$2,807	\$2,975	\$3,154	\$3,343
Federal Funds .....	68	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$2,531</b>	<b>\$2,742</b>	<b>\$2,648</b>	<b>\$2,807</b>	<b>\$2,975</b>	<b>\$3,154</b>	<b>\$3,343</b>

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$2,462</u>	<u>\$2,632</u>	<u>\$2,648</u>	<u>\$2,807</u>	<u>\$2,975</u>	<u>\$3,154</u>	<u>\$3,343</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$16,139	\$ 5,030	\$10,529	\$10,561	\$10,595	\$10,631	\$10,669
Federal Funds.....	23,213	79,128	56,257	56,242	56,226	56,210	56,192
Other Funds.....	538	745	515	327	327	327	327
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$39,890</b>	<b>\$84,903</b>	<b>\$67,301</b>	<b>\$67,130</b>	<b>\$67,148</b>	<b>\$67,168</b>	<b>\$67,188</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Substandard dwelling units .....	400,000	405,000	407,730	410,460	413,190	415,920	418,650
Construction of planned new dwelling units through State efforts .....	967	900	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling units rehabilitated through State efforts.....	4,598	2,400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Redevelopment projects receiving State assistance .....	67	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Demolition projects funded .....	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant, vandalized and substandard units eliminated through demolition.....	424	400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Industrial and mobile homes requiring inspection.....	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Homes weatherized .....	19,417	40,020	25,000	18,000	15,000	15,000	15,000

**Program Analysis:**

The Housing and Redevelopment Assistance Act has been the State's primary tool for revitalizing residential and commercial neighborhoods. However, in response to priorities and initiatives of the Governor, the department is totally restructuring the thrust of this program. Community Revitalization and Enterprise Development will be the new priorities. These are discussed under the Program Revision titled Community Revitalization/Enterprise Development following this subcategory.

The department has been given responsibility to administer the Small Communities Block Grant (SCBG) program. This Federal program will provide assistance to small cities and communities that have a high concentration of impoverished citizens and substandard

housing. The funding level of the program is \$34,575,000 in 1982-83. The program measures do not reflect the impact of the block grant as it is not possible to estimate as yet.

It is important to note, however, that several factors have impacted on the program measures. Inflation, construction costs and a reduced funding level have all caused reductions to most of the measures; two exceptions are apparent, "Dwelling units rehabilitated through State efforts" reflects a significant increase due to a departmental focus on rehabilitation.

"Redevelopment projects receiving State assistance" also increased due to smaller grant awards to a larger number of communities.

## Housing and Redevelopment (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

Demolition projects are still funded but the number is still on the decline this year. Higher construction costs and finance charges have forced homeowners and investment property owners to rehabilitate rather than build or purchase new units.

No measure data is reflected in the future as the impact of new thrust would be difficult to assess at this time.

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. Again, the rate of inflation and high interest rates have been the cause.

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 nine 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 \$5 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 \$35 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 weatherization program, a completely Federally-funded program, makes grants to local nonprofit or

governmental agencies to pay for materials and nonpersonnel costs of weatherizing the dwellings of eligible families and individuals. Labor which was formally secured through the CETA program, will be provided by contract or direct hire personnel.

As of August 31, 1981, over 84,000 homes had been weatherized. It is anticipated that an additional 40,020 homes will be completed due to increased funding as a result of the Low Income Energy Assistance (LEAP) block grant monies. Also, the increased completions reflect the greater availability of Federal Department of Energy (DOE) funds and new contract regulations which increased the per home expenditure limitation and afforded greater flexibility. This level should drop in 1982-83 due to a drop in funding from the DOE.

This new block grant, to be administered by the Department of Public Welfare, will provide some funding for weatherization activities in 1982 and carry over into calendar year 1983.

Energy consumption per house has been reduced on an average of almost 25 percent. The reduction in fuel costs is provided to those least capable of affording such costs.

The department has implemented under the weatherization program such activities as: 1) Furnace modification activities which reduce the residential heating oil consumption through tune-ups, installation of high-speed flame retention head burners, installation of clock thermostats, etc.; 2) Community energy education activities which fund local programs to increase energy awareness and provide detailed "do-it-yourself" information for home energy conservation; and 3) Low-cost/no-cost activities that distribute energy conservation "kits" primarily to those qualified clients whose homes would not be scheduled for weatherization within a reasonable period of time. Application of the kits accomplished by a combination of volunteer groups and do-it-yourself information provided by workshops and hand-outs.

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. This is in addition to the regular redevelopment assistance. Presently, temporary housing is being provided to families left homeless by the tornadoes of June 1980, the flash floods of August 14th and 15th, 1980, and the floods of June 8 and 9, 1981.

One of the major Federal housing programs administered by the department is the Appalachian Housing program which provides a loan and grant program to assist in the improvement of housing conditions in Appalachian regions.

**Housing and Redevelopment (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

In Pennsylvania, the Commerce Department serves as the lead agency for Appalachian Regional Commission programs, while Community Affairs functions as the implementing agency for the housing programs. Community Affairs reviews applications, administers loan and grant agreements, and provides direct technical assistance to eligible sponsors and local development districts. This year emphasis will be placed on combining housing projects with the enterprise development concepts established by the Department of Commerce.

Three types of financial assistance exist to stimulate the

production of low and moderate income family housing in the Appalachian Region. Planning or "seed money" loans require a 20 percent local share. Technical Assistance grants help qualified organizations initiate properly conceived projects and help them carry projects into execution. Grants for reasonable site development costs and necessary off-site improvements are limited to 10 percent of total project costs. The amount of funds to be administered by the department through June, 1983 is estimated to be approximately \$500,000.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 139	\$ 80	\$ 529	\$ 561	\$ 595	\$ 631	\$ 669
Community Revitalization Assistance . . . . .	✓16,000	4,950	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$16,139</u>	<u>\$ 5,030</u>	<u>\$10,529</u>	<u>\$10,561</u>	<u>\$10,595</u>	<u>\$10,631</u>	<u>\$10,669</u>

**Housing and Redevelopment**

**Program Revision: Community Revitalization/Enterprise Development**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....			\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000

**Program Measures:**

Construction of planned new dwelling units through State efforts							
Current .....	967	900	280	280	280	280	280
Program Revision .....			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling units rehabilitated through State efforts							
Current .....	4,598	2,400	750	750	750	750	750
Program Revision .....			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Redevelopment projects receiving State assistance							
Current .....	67	60	16	16	16	16	16
Program Revision .....			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Program Analysis**

Economic development and community conservation have been high priorities for the past three years, and the Housing and Redevelopment program has played a major role in these efforts. In order to better respond to the emphasis on housing and community revitalization and to insure that all of the State's economic and community development resources are targeted on areas with the greatest need, the Commonwealth will restructure the Housing and Redevelopment program in 1982-83.

There will be three distinct components in the restructured program. The first component will be a housing assistance program, providing financial assistance to support the restoration of the existing housing stock in Pennsylvania as well as to support the development of new housing for low and moderate income individuals. This program will continue the commitment to improving the quality of housing in Pennsylvania as expressed in the Commonwealth's Housing Policy and will complement the expanded authority of the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency (PHFA) into the single-family housing market.

The second component will be a community revitalization program, which has been an informal component of the housing program in the past. The program will build upon the department's successful efforts at developing

strong public/private partnerships within Pennsylvania's urban and rural centers, particularly the Main Street pilot program. Building upon the existing tools of community development, such as site acquisitions and clearance and the prevention and elimination of blight, the program will be expanded to include:

Commercial revitalization assistance for building facade treatment, historic preservation and improved merchandising efforts.

Grants for community improvement projects, such as lights, sidewalks, etc.

Funds in this program will leverage local public and private resources and Federal program dollars.

The third component will be an important new effort for the Commonwealth and will bring together assistance from a diverse range of programs into coherent strategies for improving distressed portions of local communities. Under this new enterprise development program a number of the State's communities would compete for designation of a specific geographic area within their community as an Enterprise Development Area. The area would have to meet basic criteria of distress, unemployment, etc., and the community would have to commit significant local resources, both public and private, to correcting problems in the area.

**Housing and Redevelopment**

**Program Revision: Community Revitalization/Enterprise Development (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

The Commonwealth would then target on these areas a wide range of programs, including low-interest loans under the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority, tax credits under the Neighborhood Assistance Act, job training and other services under the Community Services Block Grant, housing assistance under PHFA, community development assistance under the Small Communities Block Grant, and others. The Commonwealth would also provide special funding and technical assistance to round out a comprehensive program of job creation and neighborhood improvement. The Department of Community Affairs, working in concert with the Economic Development Committee of the Cabinet, would act as a one-stop central coordinator and facilitator of State assistance to these communities, much as the Small Business Action

Center serves small businesses.

Although the enterprise development program will rely heavily on existing State programs, the commitment of private capital and local government support will be essential to the success of the program. Moreover, this program will assist Pennsylvania communities to apply for designation under the Federal enterprise zone program and will complement the resources and incentives available under that program.

There are no program measures reflected for this Program Revision as it is difficult at this time to assess the impact of the new thrust on existing measures. The department will develop measures reflective of the program thrust as data and program experience are gained.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Community Revitalization Assistance . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000

**Community Park and Recreation Development**

OBJECTIVE: To develop recreational facilities accessible to urban, suburban and rural areas.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Federal Funds.....	\$ 360	\$ 400	\$ 300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds.....	653	560	795	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$1,013</b>	<b>\$ 960</b>	<b>\$1,095</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Land and water projects:							
State:							
Contracted.....	.4	33	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Completed.....	33	37	7	33	45	.....	.....
State, Federal and Local:							
Contracted.....	13	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Completed.....	11	21	17	10	10	.....	.....
Federal and Local:							
Contracted.....	97	108	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Completed.....	101	91	102	108	97	.....	.....
Technical assistance contacts.....	10,750	11,000	11,250	11,250	11,250	11,250	11,250

**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 is 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. While the department's share of State P-500 funds is nearly exhausted they have maintained some effort by reusing

freed up project funds to help communities match Federal available monies. This effort is reflected in the State/Federal/Local projects contracted in 1981-82 and 1982-83.

In addition, Act 158 of 1980 reappropriated \$1,579,-696 in lapsed funds from the State Land and Water fund. These funds can be used for commitment to new projects or for administrative purposes through their lapse date of June 30, 1983. The impact of these monies is reflected in "State projects contracted". An increased contracting level in 1981-82 and 1982-83 and a subsequent increase in completions in 1983-84 and 1984-85 is a result of this money.

In addition to the winding down of P-500, the Federal program has been reduced. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act provides \$100 million nationally with the Commonwealth's share at \$4.5 million, half of which is set

**Community Park and Recreation Development (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

aside for local recreation purposes and the remainder is administered by the Department of Environmental Resources for State recreational facilities.

The deletion of the State Land and Water fund in June 30, 1983 will mean that all program monies from the State P-500 fund will virtually be contracted by 1983.

**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:**

	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				1986-87
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	
General Fund .....	\$3,587	\$3,655	\$3,725	\$3,784	\$3,847	\$3,914	\$3,985
Federal Funds .....	416	15,345	9,983	9,800	9,800	9,800	9,800
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$4,003</b>	<b>\$19,000</b>	<b>\$13,708</b>	<b>\$13,584</b>	<b>\$13,647</b>	<b>\$13,714</b>	<b>\$13,785</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Persons Served:							
Community Action Programs .....	552,020	499,818	449,836	404,852	364,367	327,930	295,137
Employment Training Projects .....	5,372	4,835	4,352	3,917	3,525	3,172	2,855
Persons Trained .....	2,658	2,525	2,399	2,277	2,165	2,057	1,954
Persons Placed .....	1,394	1,408	1,422	1,436	1,450	1,465	1,480
Tax credits approved for business firms with neighborhood assistance programs .....	\$6,078,000	\$8,750,000	\$8,750,000	\$8,750,000	\$8,750,000	\$8,750,000	\$8,750,000

**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 State has the flexibility to provide comprehensive funding for innovative projects aimed at accomplishing

State priorities as well as community priorities.

The involvement of the 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 has received a CETA grant to upgrade the management capabilities of community-based organizations through technical assistance followed by on-site management reviews and training and regional workshops. In order to provide the best possible services to their clients, nonprofit agencies must have or develop the skills for managing their programs effectively. Funding and technical assistance are provided by the department to programs which upgrade the management expertise of nonprofits.

For 1982-83 the department will take a new direction in addressing 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.

A primary result of the programs must be job creation

**Community Conservation and Youth Employment (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

and employment for residents in the community. The project must be able to marshal sufficient resources in addition to the Department of Community Affairs' funding to make a visible impact in this area by the end of the program period. By the project's end, the program should either have worked its way out of business because the problem has been solved, or, if the problem is ongoing, the program should have created the potential to become an institutionalized part of the community.

A downward adjustment of "person served" under Community action programs, TEAM and other community-based organizations was necessary based on a programmatic analysis performed of 361 projects that impacted on 57 of the 67 counties. The downward trend continues in all measure for future years based on the impact of inflation on a constant funding level.

The only exception to this is "individuals placed in

employment". Based on a .5 percent increase in person placed in 1980-81 a 1 percent annual increase is a reasonable assumption for future years.

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 person for health services, nutritious food, housing and employment related assistance.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 888	\$ 946	\$ 989	\$1,048	\$1,111	\$1,178	\$1,249
Community Conservation and Youth Employment . . . . .	<u>2,699</u>	<u>2,709</u>	<u>2,736</u>	<u>2,736</u>	<u>2,736</u>	<u>2,736</u>	<u>2,736</u>
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$3,587</u>	<u>\$3,655</u>	<u>\$3,725</u>	<u>\$3,784</u>	<u>\$3,847</u>	<u>\$3,914</u>	<u>\$3,985</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$142	\$148	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Councils of government .....	47	48	50	50	50	50	50
Political subdivisions participating in councils of government .....	415	420	425	425	425	425	425
Councils of government having action projects assisted by the Department ...	39	40	42	45	45	45	45

**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 2,637 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.

Recognition of COGs as a viable source at the State and Federal level has been indicated by the fact the Social Security Administration recognizes COGs as an official entity to withhold social security contributions.

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 is 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.

In the past year four new Councils of Government were established. However, three nonproductive organizations have ceased to function. Currently there are 47 COGs, with 420 member municipalities. Over two and a quarter million Pennsylvanians, or nearly 20 percent of the State's population, reside in COG member municipalities.

The intergovernmental projects funded by the assistance program are carried out by both COGs and other municipal groups. Projects partially financed in past years have included joint data processing, vector control and sewer maintenance.

Areawide Intermunicipal Services (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Regional Councils .....	<u>\$142</u>	<u>\$148</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$1,780	\$1,776	\$1,822	\$1,931	\$2,047	\$2,170	\$2,300
Federal Funds .....	829	834	375	375	375	375	375
Other Funds .....	119	125	260	260	260	260	260
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$2,728</b>	<b>\$2,735</b>	<b>\$2,457</b>	<b>\$2,566</b>	<b>\$2,682</b>	<b>\$2,805</b>	<b>\$2,935</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Technical assistance requests responded to on:							
Public works development .....	280	289	300	300	300	300	300
Personnel .....	580	440	450	450	450	450	450
Financial management .....	951	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Local structure .....	101	110	120	130	140	140	150
Police administration .....	979	980	980	980	980	980	980
Management .....	556	560	560	560	560	560	560
Building code enforcement .....	231	250	250	250	250	250	250
Municipal employes and officials trained ...	19,919	19,500	19,500	19,600	19,700	19,800	20,000
Volunteer fire fighters trained .....	11,178	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000

**Program Analysis:**

Local government must provide basic municipal services to the citizens of Pennsylvania and at the same time serve as the implementing tool for many important Commonwealth programs such as: housing, recreation, human services and law enforcement. Strengthening the administrative capability of local governments helps to insure the success of all programs carried out at the local level.

Pennsylvania has an extraordinary number of local governments, over 2,600 in number, mostly small and generally governed by parttime officials who lack any administrative background. The 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 will be to help local governments to develop and revitalize our 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 the past year police administration and financial management have been the priority targets. Consulting services for both these areas are in great demand and should continue in the future. In the area of financial management, the department emphasizes the basics; (1) accounting, (2) budgeting, (3) auditing, and (4) reporting. Police services are vital to any community and may constitute as much as 50 percent of a municipal budget. The department, through both its Regional Offices and Central Office personnel, performs in-depth police management studies intended to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of Pennsylvania's larger police departments. In police departments with 10 police officers or less, brief reviews of operations, policies and manpower utilization are provided. The department also conducts entry level,

## Municipal Administrative Support Capability (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

promotional and executive recruitment examinations for Pennsylvania's communities.

In the future the department plans to provide increased emphasis on how to save revenues in local government without reducing necessary services or raising taxes. In many cases better use of revenues will accomplish desired results. The department will emphasize the following to achieve this objective: cash management, user charges, preventive management, better work force utilization, and contracting for services.

Through the Federal Community Development Technical Assistance program (CDTA), technical assistance is provided to communities participating in, or planning to participate in, the Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) programs and other related Federal and State community development and economic revitalization programs. Under the CDTA program, community development specialists are employed and placed in each regional office. These specialists, knowledgeable in the various areas related to community and economic development, provide communities with information and direct technical assistance on specific problems and concerns related to these subjects.

Examination and approval of municipal debt obligations (under Act 185 of 1972) as well as assistance to local government officials and other State agencies on questions relating to debt and borrowing are all functions of the program. While duties under Act 185 are regulatory in nature, technical assistance is also rendered.

Besides police consulting and fiscal management consulting the other major service area is personnel administration.

The personnel consultations had reflected a stronger involvement of regional municipal consultants in the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) program. However, the IPA program is being phased out and activity has returned to its previous levels.

The decrease in local structure measure compared to last year's budget estimates reflects a continued decline in home rule activity, and the posting of some local structure activity under general management as well as a decision not to include Councils of Government grant application assistance in local structure.

The decrease in building code enforcement assistance reflects a reduction in Federal monies for this function.

### *Training*

While consulting hones in on specific functional management problems, training deals on a direct basis with

the managers who must solve these problems. Over 19,919 local personnel were trained in 1980-81.

This increase was due to greater productivity on the part of the Municipal Training Division staff, with a resultant greater ability to offer a larger number of courses.

Also, an unexpected number of trainees from one major training course, the Act 222 Building Officials Energy Conservation Act training program accounted for over six hundred people. A decrease in the number of municipal employees and officials trained for 1981-82 to 19,500 is anticipated as a result of severe fiscal problems being experienced by local governments through inflation, reduced Federal aid, tax limitations, increased expenditures in vital areas, and general uncertainty of budgetary impacts. All of these will combine to decrease training totals for the upcoming year. When these changes "shake out", production should again rise as municipal fiscal health rises.

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.

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 in economic development and community conservation have been given top priority.

The department has developed a systematic program of training and technical assistance which assists local governments in improving and increasing their community's housing stock through better housing management, housing rehabilitation, and by enabling them to make more effective use of Federal Housing Programs. Available training also includes code enforcement, which can help upgrade community housing. Housing rehabilitation training and code enforcement training have all been strong features of the department's program of assistance to local governments for several years.

Currently, the department is initiating a program of housing management training in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Association of Housing and Redevelopment

**Municipal Administrative Support Capability (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

Agencies to strengthen our efforts in this area. On-site training and technical assistance service in housing rehabilitation has been extremely successful in helping local rehabilitation programs increase their production.

In the past, the department has charged local officials and employees a small fee for its training courses. Due to spiraling inflation and the loss of Federal programs which supported most of these training courses, the department will be forced to raise its training fees in 1982-83. This fee increase will range from \$5 to \$10 per course. The majority of fees are currently in the \$15 to \$20 range per training day. Steps have been taken to reduce operational costs as much as possible to keep fees at a minimum and thus have only a slightly adverse effect on attendance.

*Municipal Statistics and Records*

The department has a specific mandate to gather and publish comparative statistics on local government receipts, taxation, expenditures and indebtedness. 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 groups such as the Pennsylvania Economy League in its studies of local government finance; (3) governmental agencies such as the Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency; (4) colleges and universities and (5) local government units and planning commissions in studies of fiscal management. An important benefit to local government is the Department's participation with the U.S. Bureau of the Census in providing information on tax revenues and intergovernmental revenues which are used in the calculation of the allocation of Federal revenue sharing funds to each county and local government unit in Pennsylvania. This participation assures equitable distribution of these funds within the formula as established by the Office of Revenue Sharing. During 1980-81, the department has expanded its efforts to include the extraction of information on revenues and

expenditures of Pennsylvania local government beyond that information used for data factors for allocation of Federal revenue sharing funds. This sharing of information will eliminate several mail surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census to obtain information directly from Pennsylvania local governments.

In cooperation with the Department of Transportation, the department maintains a master file of the names and addresses of over 42,000 elected and appointed officials. This master file is used to produce directories of selected local officials and mailing lists. The mailing lists are used extensively to notify local officials of matters of concern within the respective programs and functions of the department. Other State agencies use the lists for distribution of certain grant funds and sharing of State revenues and the dissemination of information to local government officials.

The department produces annually a Register of Earned Income and Occupational Privilege Taxes which lists tax rates and names of collectors of these taxes. More effective collection of these taxes is assured by the use of the Register by major employers and tax collectors throughout the Commonwealth.

Reports of municipal authorities are received and analyzed by the department. Statistics and directories are prepared from these reports and, in conjunction with local government financial statistics, are used by financial institutions in matters concerning bond issues and ratings.

During 1981-82, the department is enhancing its capability to produce meaningful statistical information, on a timely basis, by completing computerization of data collection, editing and analysis. Such computerization will permit the development of a data base for Pennsylvania local government which will be a major source of information for studies in matters which impact on municipalities in the areas of financial resources, expenditures, public infrastructure, public safety, recreation, etc.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$1,780</u>	<u>\$1,776</u>	<u>\$1,822</u>	<u>\$1,931</u>	<u>\$2,047</u>	<u>\$2,170</u>	<u>\$2,300</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$1,007	\$1,136	\$1,120	\$1,169	\$1,221	\$1,276	\$1,335
Federal Funds .....	604	1,645	493	493	493	493	493
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$1,611</b>	<b>\$2,781</b>	<b>\$1,613</b>	<b>\$1,662</b>	<b>\$1,714</b>	<b>\$1,769</b>	<b>\$1,828</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total projects funded .....	13	12	12	10	9	8	8
Projects which have resulted in comprehensive development plans .....	18	16	16	13	12	12	12
Communities which have adopted comprehensive plans .....	32	30	30	30	28	28	28
Communities receiving technical assistance in planning .....	300	320	320	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 mainly at communities of under 5,000 population with relatively low median family incomes. The communities are usually 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. Planning assistance is particularly important in light of the anticipated block grants in that it enables local government officials to plan in advance for the use of these grants so

that they can be used in the most effective manner for the benefit of the entire municipality.

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) provided 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 way 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 multi-municipal programs not only save money, but foster inter-governmental cooperation, leading to cheaper, more efficient services for neighboring municipalities.

The National Flood Insurance Program has a twofold purpose: to make flood insurance available to individual property owners at a reasonable cost and to require participating local municipalities to regulate any new develop-

**Community Development Planning (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

ment that might be undertaken within any flood-prone area.

The department is actively involved in both aspects and continues to encourage the residents of the Commonwealth's flood prone areas to acquire suitable flood insurance through a public information campaign.

The Flood Plain Management Act of 1978 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 program. Failure to participate may result in complete withholding of any Federal, State or other funds payable to the municipality from the State Treasury until the municipality becomes fully compliant with all requirements.

The department's major responsibilities under the Act include the provision of technical assistance, the review and approval of local floodplain 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 with the Act, 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). Approx-

imately \$330,000 will be awarded to county and multi-county planning commissions agencies during 1982-83 to prepare development plans along the highway corridors in Appalachian Pennsylvania. The plans must be directly related to the development of community economic opportunities and/or community conservation. This is a matching grant program, with ARC providing 70 percent and the local agency 30 percent. The department 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, DCA will receive approximately \$143,400 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 809	\$ 789	\$ 820	\$ 869	\$ 921	\$ 976	\$1,035
Planning Assistance .....	93	99	100	100	100	100	100
Flood Plain Management Grants .....	105	248	200	200	200	200	200
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$1,007</u>	<u>\$1,136</u>	<u>\$1,120</u>	<u>\$1,169</u>	<u>\$1,221</u>	<u>\$1,276</u>	<u>\$1,335</u>

# 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.

**PROGRAM REVISION**

**Budgeted Amounts Include the Following Program Revision:**

Appropriation	Title	1982-83 State Funds (in thousands)
State Correctional Institutions	Expansion of Prison Capacity.....	\$1,439

This Program Revision is for the Bureau of Correction to lease modular housing units and to staff these units. The units will house 500 inmates.

DEPARTMENT TOTAL \$1,439

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 14,982	\$ 15,971	\$ 17,471
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Institutional</b>			
State Correctional Institutions .....	\$ 93,396	\$107,398	\$123,291
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Improvement of Adult Probation Services .....	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,772	\$ 2,968
Federal Prisoner Extradition .....	10	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	<hr/> \$ 2,010	<hr/> \$ 2,772	<hr/> \$ 2,968
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<hr/> <hr/> \$110,388	<hr/> <hr/> \$126,141	<hr/> <hr/> \$143,730
Federal Funds .....	\$ 703	\$ 1,040	\$ 150
Other Funds .....	686	742	780
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<hr/> <hr/> \$111,777	<hr/> <hr/> \$127,923	<hr/> <hr/> \$144,660

**General Government**

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$14,982	\$15,971	\$17,471
Federal Funds .....	211	41	.....
Other Funds .....	9	6	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$15,202</u>	<u>\$16,018</u>	<u>\$17,471</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.

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$14,982	\$15,971	\$17,471
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
LEAA—Decisions in Technical Parole Violations Project .....	34	.....	.....
LEAA — Parole Guideline Implementation Study .....	4	36	.....
LEAA — Telecommunications Network .....	119	5	.....
National Institute of Corrections — Community Resources Management Teams Demonstration Projects .....	19	.....	.....
National Institute of Corrections — Adult Probation and Parole Services Training .....	28	.....	.....
National Institute of Corrections — Automated Data Basic Information System .....	7	.....	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
CETA — Montgomery County Training and Employment Program .....	3	6	.....
CETA — Blair County Employment and Training Program .....	6	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$15,202</u>	<u>\$16,018</u>	<u>\$17,471</u>

**Institutional**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>State Correctional Institutions</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 93,396	\$107,398	\$123,291
Federal Funds .....	492	999	150
Other Funds .....	677	736	780
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 94,565</b>	<b>\$109,133</b>	<b>\$124,221</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 years are:

Institutions	Inmate Capacity Oct. 1981	Population Oct. 1980	Population Oct. 1981	Projected Population Oct. 1982	Projected Percent of Capacity
Huntingdon .....	1,193	1,119	1,218	1,352	113%
Muncy .....	301	239	301	334	111%
Pittsburgh .....	1,063	1,057	1,191	1,297	122%
Camp Hill .....	1,387	1,254	1,386	1,552	112%
Rockview .....	1,034	982	1,127	1,251	121%
Graterford .....	2,000	1,892	2,102	2,310	115%
Dallas .....	944	992	1,067	1,174	124%
Greensburg .....	191	267	326	362	190%
Mercer .....	180	193	235	261	145%
Community Service Centers .....	319	250	293	370	116%
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>8,612</b>	<b>8,245</b>	<b>9,246</b>	<b>10,263</b>	<b>119%</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**CORRECTIONS**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Institution:</b>			
<b>Department of Corrections</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,108	\$ 3,672	\$ 4,216
Federal Funds .....	471	528	50
Other Funds .....		20	18
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 3,579</u>	<u>\$ 4,220</u>	<u>\$ 4,284</u>
<b>SCI Huntingdon</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 10,305	\$ 11,748	\$ 13,488
Federal Funds .....		5	
Other Funds .....	58	59	62
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 10,363</u>	<u>\$ 11,812</u>	<u>\$ 13,550</u>
<b>SCI Muncy</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 4,819	\$ 5,680	\$ 6,522
Federal Funds .....		73	
Other Funds .....	83	87	87
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 4,902</u>	<u>\$ 5,840</u>	<u>\$ 6,609</u>
<b>SCI Pittsburgh</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 13,051	\$ 14,857	\$ 17,149
Federal Funds .....	8	33	
Other Funds .....	37	45	48
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 13,096</u>	<u>\$ 14,935</u>	<u>\$ 17,197</u>
<b>SCI Camp Hill</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 13,187	\$ 14,817	\$ 17,001
Federal Funds .....			
Other Funds .....	114	161	161
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 13,301</u>	<u>\$ 14,978</u>	<u>\$ 17,162</u>
<b>SCI Rockview</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 10,625	\$ 11,920	\$ 13,680
Federal Funds .....			
Other Funds .....	86	54	54
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 10,711</u>	<u>\$ 11,974</u>	<u>\$ 13,734</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**CORRECTIONS**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Institution: (continued)</b>			
<b>SCI Graterford</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 19,210	\$ 22,143	\$ 25,422
Federal Funds .....			
Other Funds .....	21	39	39
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 19,231</b>	<b>\$ 22,182</b>	<b>\$ 25,461</b>
<b>SCI Dallas</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 10,522	\$ 12,371	\$ 14,203
Federal Funds .....			
Other Funds .....	59	62	62
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 10,581</b>	<b>\$ 12,433</b>	<b>\$ 14,265</b>
<b>SRCF Greensburg</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,900	\$ 3,565	\$ 4,093
Federal Funds .....			
Other Funds .....	42	12	12
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,942</b>	<b>\$ 3,577</b>	<b>\$ 4,105</b>
<b>SRCF Mercer</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,793	\$ 3,318	\$ 3,819
Federal Funds .....			
Other Funds .....	7	7	12
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,800</b>	<b>\$ 3,325</b>	<b>\$ 3,831</b>
<b>Community Service Centers</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,876	\$ 3,307	\$ 3,698
Federal Funds .....	13	360	100
Other Funds .....	170	190	225
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,059</b>	<b>\$ 3,857</b>	<b>\$ 4,023</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**CORRECTIONS**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
State Correctional Institutions .....	\$ 93,396	\$102,398	\$123,291
State Correctional Institutions-Recommended Deficiency .....		5,000	
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Maintenance of Federal Prisoners .....	246	246	50
LEAA — Community Service Center for Women .....	13		
LEAA — Offender Based Information Systems .....	223	282	
LEAA — Standard Revision for County Jails .....	2		
Expansion of Correctional State Library .....	8		
Library Services Construction Act — Huntington .....		5	
Library Services Construction Act — Muncy .....		41	
Library Services Construction Act — Pittsburgh .....		33	
LEAA — Community Service Centers .....		360	100
Appropriate Energy Technology .....		32	
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Community Treatment Centers — Room and Board .....	170	190	225
Sale of Institutional Scraps .....	30	52	50
Pre-release Room and Board .....	28	25	30
Reimbursement for Educational Services .....	449	469	475
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$ 94,565</u></u>	<u><u>\$109,133</u></u>	<u><u>\$124,221</u></u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Improvement of Adult Probation Services</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,772	\$ 2,968

Assists counties in improving adult probation services by providing funds for additional probation officers who meet standards established by the Department.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Improvement of Adult Probation Services .....	<u>\$ 2,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,772</u>	<u>\$ 2,968</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Federal Prison Extradition</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 10	.....	.....

Provided funds to counties for the cost of maintaining prisoners who were released from Federal prisons and are awaiting extradition in local jails.

<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Federal Prison Extradition .....	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 4,840	\$ 5,514	\$ 6,354	\$ 6,868	\$ 7,331	\$ 7,822	\$ 8,347
<b>Control and Reduction of Crime</b> . . . . .	\$105,548	\$120,627	\$137,376	\$155,173	\$175,375	\$198,310	\$224,359
Institutionalization of Offender . . . . .	90,298	103,726	119,075	135,746	154,750	176,415	201,113
Reintegration of Adult Offender . . . . .	15,250	16,901	18,301	19,427	20,625	21,895	23,246
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$110,388</u>	<u>\$126,141</u>	<u>\$143,730</u>	<u>\$162,041</u>	<u>\$182,706</u>	<u>\$206,132</u>	<u>\$232,706</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$4,840	\$5,514	\$6,354	\$6,868	\$7,331	\$7,822	\$8,347
Federal Funds .....	675	323	50	50	50	50	50
Other Funds .....	.....	20	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$5,515</b>	<b>\$5,857</b>	<b>\$6,422</b>	<b>\$6,918</b>	<b>\$7,381</b>	<b>\$7,872</b>	<b>\$8,397</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 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-35	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	\$1,732	\$1,842	\$2,138	\$2,401	\$2,594	\$2,801	\$3,025
State Correctional Institutions .....	3,108	3,672	4,216	4,467	4,737	5,021	5,322
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$4,840</b>	<b>\$5,514</b>	<b>\$6,354</b>	<b>\$6,868</b>	<b>\$7,331</b>	<b>\$7,822</b>	<b>\$8,347</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 90,298	\$103,726	\$119,075	\$135,746	\$154,750	\$176,415	\$201,113
Federal Funds .....	21	717	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	677	716	762	826	876	928	982
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 90,996</b>	<b>\$105,159</b>	<b>\$119,937</b>	<b>\$136,572</b>	<b>\$155,626</b>	<b>\$177,343</b>	<b>\$202,095</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Inmate population .....	8,245	9,246	10,263	10,900	11,400	11,800	12,100
Annual receptions at State correctional facilities who are parole violators .....	909	942	990	1,064	1,138	1,212	1,286
Local penal facilities requiring inspections ..	523	518	513	508	503	498	498
Local penal facilities not meeting State requirements .....	90	80	80	80	80	80	80

### 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.

The Bureau of Corrections' major function is to incarcerate dangerous offenders so as to remove for a time the opportunity for such offenders to commit crimes. Success of this objective can be measured by the number of escapes. Last fiscal year there were only 77 escapes. Most of these were returned after a short period of time.

As the program measures imply, the most pressing problem facing the incarceration process is meeting population increases. The population is presently increasing at a 12 percent rate. Next year, it is anticipated to grow at approximately 10 percent. Future year projections show a gradual reduction in the increase. For more information on this subject see the program revision in the appendix to this subcategory.

In addition to maintaining custody of offenders, the bureau also has the responsibility to attempt to rehabilitate them. A number of programs are conducted to contribute to the rehabilitation process. In response to an evaluation done by the Attorney General's Task Force on Mental

Health, the bureau has started new mental health programs and plans to add staff to deal with the psychological needs of inmates. They are also evaluating and improving the standards for employing health care personnel.

Education continues to be a very important component of the rehabilitative process. It is estimated that the average inmate who enters the system has completed only eight grades of school with an actual achievement level of six grades. A broad spectrum of programs including adult basic education, vocational education and post-secondary education is conducted through the Department of Education. These programs are voluntary in nature, but are quite popular with the inmates. In 1980, 15 to 20 percent of the inmate population participated in the Adult Basic Education Program and 20 percent of the inmates took some vocational training and used the job placement services. Approximately 1,000 inmates are involved in some sort of post-secondary education.

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

## Institutionalization of Offenders (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

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, six of the seven State correctional institutions have extensive land holdings. Therefore, the farm program makes productive use of the land, as well as providing a release from the boredom of prison life.

Presently, the program is undergoing a review by the Office of Budget and Administration. This is necessary because the expansion of the prison population and the addition of new institutions has serious impact upon the program.

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.

Another major program for rehabilitation is in the community service centers. This program currently has 17 centers operating throughout the State, and increase of two centers compared to last year. Their locations are: seven in the Philadelphia area, three in Pittsburgh, and one each in Scranton, Allentown, Harrisburg, York, Johnstown, Sharon and Erie.

The average cost of maintaining a prisoner during 1980-81 was \$9,712, (this amount excludes most Federal funds and central office costs). This represents an actual decline in the cost per inmate. In the previous year, a comparable cost was \$10,468. This reduction in average cost is due to the tremendous inmate population increase that took place during the year.

The cost of maintaining a resident in a community service center averaged approximately \$10,440 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 department also has the responsibility to inspect all local detention facilities to insure their compliance with State standards.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
State Correctional Institutions .....	\$ 90,288	\$103,726	\$119,075	\$135,746	\$154,750	176,415	\$201,113
Federal Prisoner Extradition .....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 90,298</u>	<u>\$103,726</u>	<u>\$119,075</u>	<u>\$135,746</u>	<u>\$154,750</u>	<u>\$176,415</u>	<u>\$201,113</u>

## Institutionalization of Offenders Program Revision: Expansion of Prison Capacity

### Recommended Program Revision Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....			\$1,439	\$2,716	\$2,843	\$3,070	\$3,316

### Program Measures:

Inmate Population:							
Current .....	8,245	9,246	10,263	10,900	11,400	11,800	12,100
Program Revision .....			10,263	10,900	11,400	11,800	12,100
Prison Capacity							
Current .....	8,612	8,845	8,845	9,365	9,725	11,125	11,125
Program Revision .....			9,345	9,875	10,225	11,625	11,625

### Program Analysis:

The Bureau of Correction is experiencing an unprecedented growth in population. From December of 1980 to December of 1981 the population rose 14.3 percent. To deal with this tremendous increase, the bureau has in the current fiscal year, opened two additional community service centers, completed major renovations on some of the cells, and converted other areas. These changes, however, were not sufficient to deal with the increase. The bureau as a result is forced to double cell a large number of inmates. The bureau projects that this fiscal year 802 inmates will be housed in double cells. Next year without this Program Revision this is expected to increase to 2,436.

This overcrowding can cause serious problems. Various research projects have shown that such overcrowding impacts very seriously on the prisons. These impacts range from increases in suicide, illnesses, inmate death rates,

and violence, to morale problems with existing staff. In fact, a study of the New Mexico State Prison riot identified overcrowding of that institution as a factor contributing to the riot.

To relieve some of the other overcrowding, this Program Revision will add 500 spaces. This will be done through leasing modular units. With prison overcrowding being a national problem, various manufacturers have begun marketing modular units designed specifically for housing prisoners. Leasing is used because the Commonwealth is in the process of constructing or renovating a number of institutions. Construction efforts should be sufficient to house the increased population in a humane and reasonable manner. Once the construction is completed the units will no longer be needed.

### Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
State Correctional Institutions .....			\$1,439	\$2,716	\$2,843	\$3,070	\$3,316

## 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$15,250	\$16,901	\$18,301	\$19,427	\$20,625	\$21,895	\$23,246
Federal Funds .....	7						
Other Funds .....	9	6					
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$15,266</b>	<b>\$16,907</b>	<b>\$18,301</b>	<b>\$19,427</b>	<b>\$20,625</b>	<b>\$21,895</b>	<b>\$23,246</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Probationers and parolees in case load .....	13,782	14,000	14,200	15,285	15,743	15,900	15,900
Inmates released on parole or reparole (new parolees) .....	2,739	2,820	2,862	3,011	3,024	3,047	3,035
New parolees likely to successfully complete parole .....	1,835	1,889	1,917	1,987	1,996	2,011	2,003
and as percent of new parolees .....	67%	67%	67%	66%	66%	66%	66%
New parolees likely to abscond .....	110	113	114	151	151	152	152
and as percent of new parolees .....	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%
New parolees likely to return to prison for technical and/or new offense violations .....	794	818	830	873	907	914	910
and as percent of new parolees .....	29%	29%	29%	29%	30%	30%	30%
Cases in which investigations were conducted							
Preparole .....	4,134	4,147	4,211	4,430	4,450	4,484	4,467
Presentence .....	949	975	1,004	1,024	1,034	1,045	1,050
Offenders under supervision of county probation offices .....	55,218	56,046	57,728	58,882	59,471	60,066	60,066

### 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, then the Board may return the individual to prison.

Presently, the Board is supervising approximately 14,000 adult offenders which is approximately 20 percent of the 69,000 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, then the Board acts to recommit the offender. In fiscal year 1980-81, 534 technical parole violators and 550 criminal parole violators were returned to prison. These violators were released in years before 1980-81. As such, the figures cannot be related to the program measures.

## Reintegration of the Adult Offender (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

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.

To more effectively utilize agency personnel, the Board has begun a series of experimental approaches. In the Philadelphia area, agents function as case managers in teams with pooled caseloads with a heavy emphasis on case classification and referrals for those in need of social services. In the Harrisburg area, emphasis has been placed on using new techniques in case classification. The project concentrates on uniform classification techniques in risk assessment and client needs assessment to guide the assignment of clients in differential levels of supervision. Lastly, the agency is attempting to expedite the paper flow by using more automated management information systems.

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 22 percent to 33 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 1981, these offenders paid \$9 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 1981-82, the Commonwealth is funding 29 percent of the total improvements. The present recommendation provides for funding at that level.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	\$13,250	\$14,129	\$15,333	\$16,252	\$17,227	\$18,260	\$19,356
Improvement of Adult Probation Services ..	2,000	2,772	2,968	3,175	3,398	3,635	3,890
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$15,250</u>	<u>\$16,901</u>	<u>\$18,301</u>	<u>\$19,427</u>	<u>\$20,625</u>	<u>\$21,895</u>	<u>\$23,246</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

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Crime Commission .....	\$1,879	\$2,015	\$2,117
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$1,879</u>	<u>\$2,015</u>	<u>\$2,117</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 120	\$ 631	\$1,300
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$1,999</u>	<u>\$2,646</u>	<u>\$3,417</u>

# CRIME COMMISSION

## General Government

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Pennsylvania Crime Commission</b>			
State Funds .....	\$1,879	\$2,015	\$2,117
Federal Funds .....	120	631	1,300
TOTAL .....	<u>\$1,999</u>	<u>\$2,646</u>	<u>\$3,417</u>

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Pennsylvania Crime Commission .....	\$1,879	\$2,015	\$2,117
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Leviticus Project .....	109	200	300
LEAA — Middle Atlantic, Great Lakes, Organized Crime, Law Enforcement Network .....	11	431	1,000
TOTAL .....	<u>\$1,999</u>	<u>\$2,646</u>	<u>\$3,417</u>

## CRIME COMMISSION

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Control and Reduction of Crime</b> .....	\$ 1,879	\$ 2,015	\$ 2,117	\$ 2,244	\$ 2,379	\$ 2,522	\$ 2,673
Criminal Law Enforcement .....	1,879	2,015	2,117	2,244	2,379	2,522	2,673
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 1,879</u>	<u>\$ 2,015</u>	<u>\$ 2,117</u>	<u>\$ 2,244</u>	<u>\$ 2,379</u>	<u>\$ 2,522</u>	<u>\$ 2,673</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$1,879	\$2,015	\$2,117	\$2,244	\$2,379	\$2,522	\$2,673
Federal Funds .....	120	631	1,300	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$1,999</u>	<u>\$2,646</u>	<u>\$3,417</u>	<u>\$3,244</u>	<u>\$3,379</u>	<u>\$3,522</u>	<u>\$3,673</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.

In 1980, the Commission compiled and published a summary of organized crime spanning the previous ten years known as *A Decade of Organized Crime 1980 Report*. Since that time, the Commission's investigative operations have been redirected to certain specified issues of criminal activity which are Statewide or multi-county in nature.

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 MAGLOCLLEN, 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 MAGLOCLLEN 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.

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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Crime Commission .....	<u>\$1,879</u>	<u>\$2,015</u>	<u>\$2,117</u>	<u>\$2,244</u>	<u>\$2,379</u>	<u>\$2,522</u>	<u>\$2,673</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; operates a State college system; and provides consultant services to other higher educational 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	1982-83 State Funds (in thousands)
<b>Local Education Block Grant</b>	Local Education Block Grant .....	\$127,211

This Program Revision will provide funds to each school district in the Commonwealth for their increased cost for twelve programs including basic education, special education, vocational education, and pupil transportation. This fund distribution change will reduce categorization of funds and give the districts more flexibility in their decisions on expenditure patterns.

<b>Pennsylvania School for the Sciences</b>	Pennsylvania School for the Sciences .....	\$ 100
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This Program Revision will fund an intensive four to six week summer program for approximately 50 sophomore and junior high school students who have been identified as outstandingly talented in the sciences. The School will serve to augment a climate of technological and scientific excellence needed to attract new industries and will identify future scientific and engineering talent vital to the Commonwealth's future economic well being.

<b>State-owned Colleges and University</b>	Health Services Education .....	\$ 250
<b>State-related and State-aided Medical Schools</b>	Health Services Education .....	1,685*
<b>Program Revision Total</b>		<b>\$ 1,935</b>

This Program Revision will provide funds to the Commonwealth's medical schools and two State-owned colleges, to help improve medical services to the Commonwealth. Included is the first increase in support of medical schools in over a decade. Funds are also provided to support faculty and operating costs to bolster the graduate nursing programs at two State-owned colleges.

DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$129,246</u>
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\*Actually appropriated separately to three State-related and five State-aided medical schools. Detail of amounts is shown in the Program Revision, Health Services Education.

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 14,953	\$ 14,830	\$ 15,959
State Library .....	1,913	2,089	2,253
Pennsylvania Public Television Network—Operations ..	4,560	4,457	4,800
Pennsylvania Public Television Network—Programs ..	2,397	2,373	2,641
Youth Development Centers Education .....	3,344	3,259	3,489
Correctional Institution Education .....	2,251	2,327	2,492
	<u>\$ 29,418</u>	<u>\$ 29,335</u>	<u>\$ 31,634</u>
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
General State Authority Rentals—State—Aided Institutions .....	\$ 3,620	\$ 3,696	\$ 3,733
<b>Institutional</b>			
State Colleges and University .....	\$ 206,457	\$ 217,400	\$ 230,444
Scranton State School for the Deaf .....	2,134	2,249	2,408
Scotland School for Veterans' Children .....	4,442	4,941	5,290
Thaddeus Stevens State School .....	2,069	2,207	2,363
Conservatory Leadership School .....	30	.....	30
	<u>\$ 215,132</u>	<u>\$ 226,797</u>	<u>\$ 240,535</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
<i>Support of Public Schools:</i>			
Basic Instruction Subsidy .....	\$1,494,000	\$1,555,800	\$1,555,800
Local Education Block Grant .....	.....	.....	127,211
Vocational Education .....	36,700	38,964	23,050
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements .....	145,550	153,995	145,000
Pupil Transportation .....	140,809	142,358	142,358
Nonpublic Pupil Transportation .....	9,129	5,600	6,000
Special Education .....	135,073	193,534	193,534
Homebound Instruction .....	777	644	644
Tuition for Orphans and Children Placed in Private Homes .....	11,118	11,543	11,000
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	52	51	50
Education of Migrant Laborers' Children .....	141	140	140
Education of the Disadvantaged .....	1,000	990	990
Special Education—Approved Private Schools .....	32,339	34,539	34,539
Higher Education of Blind or Deaf Students .....	66	50	50
Intermediate Units .....	9,858	9,466	9,562
School Food Services .....	11,564	11,448	11,658
School Employes' Social Security .....	109,027	95,931	95,931
School Employes' Retirement Fund:			
Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts	253,704	256,470	256,470
Former Teachers' Account .....	5	5	5
State Schools and Hospitals—Education .....	16,413	14,676	16,020
Private Residential Rehabilitation Institutions .....	.....	178	186
Philadelphia Settlement .....	.....	.....	24,000
	<u>\$2,407,325</u>	<u>\$2,526,382</u>	<u>\$2,654,198</u>
Subtotal—Support of Public Schools .....			

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Grants and Subsidies (continued)</b>			
<i>Other Grants and Subsidies:</i>			
Services to Nonpublic Schools .....	\$ 28,717	\$ 29,200	\$ 30,643
Textbooks for Nonpublic Schools .....	7,662	7,520	7,445
Student Supplies for Nonpublic Schools .....	3,222	3,316	3,480
Improvement of Library Services .....	9,769	12,969	14,000
Library Services for Blind and Handicapped .....	1,066	1,130	1,312
Educational Radio and Television Grants .....	276	297	300
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating .....	52,953	60,467	64,066
Higher Education of the Disadvantaged .....	4,391	4,547	4,869
Transfers to Higher Education Assistance Agency:			
Grants .....	74,210	73,468	80,147
Student Aid Funds—Matching .....	1,348	1,980	2,120
Administration—Loans and Grants .....	2,500	1,814	1,725
Institutional Assistance Grants .....	15,059	15,246	15,400
Ethnic Heritage .....	50	99	100
Pennsylvania School for the Sciences .....	.....	.....	100
Governor's School for the Arts .....	250	.....	268
Subtotal—Other Grants and Subsidies .....	<u>\$ 201,473</u>	<u>\$ 212,053</u>	<u>\$ 225,975</u>
<i>State-Related Universities:</i>			
Pennsylvania State University—Educational and General .....	\$ 94,704	\$ 98,914	\$ 104,848
Pennsylvania State University—Student Aid .....	1,760	1,742	1,760
Pennsylvania State University—Research .....	8,626	9,009	9,550
Pennsylvania State University—Medical Programs .....	2,889	2,867	3,039
Pennsylvania State University—Agricultural Research .....	10,266	10,723	11,366
Pennsylvania State University—Agricultural Extension Services .....	8,688	9,074	9,618
Pennsylvania State University—Elizabethtown Hospital .....	2,784	3,124	3,200
Pennsylvania State University—Soil Survey .....	100	99	100
Subtotal Penn State University .....	<u>\$ 129,817</u>	<u>\$ 135,552</u>	<u>\$ 143,481</u>
University of Pittsburgh—Educational and General .....	\$ 62,948	\$ 65,746	\$ 69,691
University of Pittsburgh—Student Aid .....	2,960	2,931	2,960
University of Pittsburgh—Medical Programs .....	4,061	4,042	4,285
University of Pittsburgh—Dental Clinics .....	600	683	724
University of Pittsburgh—Titusville Campus .....	500	554	560
Subtotal University of Pittsburgh .....	<u>\$ 71,069</u>	<u>\$ 73,956</u>	<u>\$ 78,220</u>
Temple University—Educational and General .....	\$ 67,867	\$ 70,884	\$ 75,137
Temple University—Student Aid .....	3,018	2,988	3,018
Temple University—Medical Programs .....	5,412	5,381	5,704
Temple University—Dental Clinics .....	600	683	724
Temple University—Hospital .....	2,500	2,475	2,500
Subtotal—Temple University .....	<u>\$ 79,397</u>	<u>\$ 82,411</u>	<u>\$ 87,083</u>
Lincoln University—Educational and General .....	\$ 3,602	\$ 3,762	\$ 3,988
Lincoln University—Student Aid .....	150	149	150
Lincoln University—Human Services .....	175	173	183
Subtotal—Lincoln University .....	<u>\$ 3,927</u>	<u>\$ 4,084</u>	<u>\$ 4,321</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Grants and Subsidies (continued)</b>			
<i>Non-State-Related Universities and Colleges:</i>			
Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture . . . . .	\$ 310	\$ 307	\$ 307
Drexel University . . . . .	3,830	3,940	3,940
Hahnemann Medical College—Medical Programs . . . . .	3,366	3,332	3,532
Hahnemann Medical College—Allied Health Programs . . . . .	177	175	175
Thomas Jefferson University—Medical Programs . . . . .	3,973	3,968	4,206
Thomas Jefferson University—Allied Health Programs . . . . .	1,905	1,886	1,886
The Medical College of Pennsylvania—Medical Programs . . . . .	2,046	1,973	2,091
The Medical College of Pennsylvania—Allied Health Programs . . . . .	260	258	258
University of Pennsylvania—Instruction . . . . .	7,578	7,502	7,502
University of Pennsylvania—Dental Clinics . . . . .	600	683	683
University of Pennsylvania—Medical Programs . . . . .	2,948	2,940	3,116
University of Pennsylvania—School of Veterinary Medicine . . . . .	4,772	5,120	5,120
University of Pennsylvania—New Bolton . . . . .	700	1,188	1,188
University of Pennsylvania—Student Aid . . . . .	3,798	3,760	3,760
University of Pennsylvania—Food and Animal Clinics . . . . .	707	594	594
Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine . . . . .	863	700	700
Pennsylvania College of Optometry . . . . .	466	854	854
Philadelphia College of Art . . . . .	466	461	461
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science . . . . .	409	405	405
Philadelphia College of Performing Arts . . . . .	108	107	107
Philadelphia of Osteopathic Medicine . . . . .	3,634	3,585	3,800
Subtotal Non-State-Related Universities and Colleges . . . . .	\$ 42,450	\$ 43,738	\$ 44,685
<i>Non-State-Related Institutions:</i>			
Berean Training and Industrial School—Maintenance . . . . .	\$ 700	\$ 559	\$ 559
Berean Training and Industrial School—Rental Payments . . . . .	40	100	100
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School— Maintenance . . . . .	694	687	687
Johnson School of Technology . . . . .	149	148	148
Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades . . . . .	56	55	55
Subtotal—Non-State Related Institution . . . . .	\$ 1,639	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,549
Total—Grants and Subsidies . . . . .	\$2,937,097	\$3,079,725	\$3,239,512
<b>Capital Improvements</b>			
Capital Improvements . . . . .	\$ 138	. . . . .	. . . . .
Subtotal . . . . .	\$ 138	. . . . .	. . . . .
Total State Funds—General Fund . . . . .	\$3,185,405	\$3,339,553	\$3,515,414
Federal Funds . . . . .	\$ 31,107	\$ 34,429	\$ 46,715
Other Funds . . . . .	137,881	162,452	174,421
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	\$3,354,393	\$3,536,434	\$3,736,550

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Motor License Fund</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Safe Driving Course .....	\$ 3,151	\$ 3,058	\$ 2,834
<b>Total State Funds—Motor License Fund</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,151</u>	<u>\$ 3,058</u>	<u>\$ 2,834</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 78	\$ 359	.....
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,229</u>	<u>\$ 3,417</u>	<u>\$ 2,834</u>
 <b>Revenue Sharing Trust Fund</b>			
Special Education .....	\$ 45,800	.....	.....
<b>REVENUE SHARING FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 45,800</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>
 <b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$3,185,405	\$3,339,553	\$3,515,414
Special Funds .....	48,951	3,058	2,834
Federal Funds .....	31,185	34,788	46,715
Other Funds .....	137,881	162,452	174,421
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b> .....	<u>\$3,403,422</u>	<u>\$3,539,851</u>	<u>\$3,739,384</u>

General Government

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 14,953	\$ 14,830	\$ 15,959
Federal Funds .....	15,543	17,436	14,655
Other Funds .....	371	53	53
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 30,867</b>	<b>\$ 32,319</b>	<b>\$ 30,667</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. At State-owned schools and colleges, accounting and fiscal review 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.

Administration of the Higher Education for the Disadvantaged program is now shown as part of this appropriation.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations*	\$ 14,953	\$ 14,830	\$ 15,959
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Strengthening State and Local Education Agencies .....	\$ 2,008	\$ 1,875	.....
Education Innovations and Support .....	387	325	.....
ESEA Title I Programs — Administration .....	1,990	1,988	1,520
Education of Exceptional Children .....	2,000	2,573	2,150
Educationally Deprived Children — Migrant .....	6	85	85
Food and Nutrition Service .....	2,038	1,953	2,000
State Approving Agency (VA) .....	748	650	643
Adult Basic Education — Administration .....	216	280	207
Highway Safety .....	124	215	100
University Community Service .....	45	39	.....
Desegregation of Public Education .....	250	300	539
Comprehensive Planning .....	109	74	.....

\*Includes the administrative funds for the Higher Education for the Disadvantaged program which was previously appropriated as part of the subsidy. The amounts are \$157,000 in 1980-81, \$189,000 in 1981-82, and \$205,000 in 1982-83.

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

Source of Funds (continued)	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Federal Funds:(continued)</b>			
CETA — Training Opportunities .....	\$ 1,330	\$ 1,569	\$ 1,461
Research and Development Utilization .....		16	
LEAA — Justice Education .....	73	64	20
Education Information Centers .....	71	69	
Social Services Title XX — Administration .....	25		
Indochinese Children Refugee Program .....	15	10	
ESEA Bilingual Education .....	32	31	35
Career Education .....	109	120	
Community Education .....	55	90	
Common Core Data Survey .....	15	17	17
Energy Research and Development .....	2		
Teacher Centers .....	43	40	
Improving Evaluation and Reporting .....	31	113	
Arts Education - Technical Assistance .....	18		
Citizen Education for Cultural Understanding .....	22		
CETA - Improve Education Linkage .....	20		
Summer Youth — Lincoln University — Administration .....	6	6	
Basic Skills .....	138	200	
CETA — Guidance for Disadvantaged .....	34		
CETA Career Guidance .....	38		
Knowledge Use Study .....		52	
Civil Rights Technical Training .....	87	261	
CETA Model for Awarding Credit .....	21	63	
Governor's Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse .....	1		
Development Disabilities Act .....	150	38	
Vocational Education .....	3,235	3,482	3,567
Vocational Education Accounting System .....	14		
School Accounting Manual .....		50	50
LEAA — School Climate Improvement .....		86	70
Improving Postsecondary Education .....		63	
Science Technology and Society .....		35	
Vocational Education Feedback .....		46	
National Origin Desegregation .....		64	113
Adult Basic Education Evaluation .....		95	75
Hazardous Substances .....	23		
Vocational Evaluation of Handicapped .....		150	83
Energy Policy Study .....	14		
Transition Program for Refugee Children .....		33	13
Educational Services — Cuban and Haitian Children .....		1	1
Education Outreach .....		109	126
Occupational Information System .....		29	
Alcohol .....		77	
Education Block Grant .....			1,780
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement for EDP Services .....	1	1	1
Reimbursement for Student Loan Audits .....	7		
Reimbursement — Department of Welfare .....		25	25
Conference Fees .....		25	25
Reimbursement for Administration—Approved Private Schools .....	162		
Reimbursement for Printing Services .....		2	2
Local Contribution—Social Services Training .....	60		
Reimbursement for Administration — Services to Nonpublic Schools .....	136		
Funds Received From Programs in Non-Collegiate Instruction .....	5		
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 30,867</b>	<b>\$ 32,319</b>	<b>\$ 30,667</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>State Library</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,913	\$ 2,089	\$ 2,253
Federal Funds .....	1,338	1,484	881
Other Funds .....	5	5	7
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,256</b>	<b>\$ 3,578</b>	<b>\$ 3,141</b>

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
State Library .....	\$ 1,913	\$ 2,089	\$ 2,253
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Library Services — Administration .....	799	800	800
Research and Development Information .....	119	130	70
Library Resources Title IV B .....	420	528	.....
Public Awareness .....	.....	16	.....
Nuclear Regulatory Commission Documents .....	.....	10	11
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Book Penalties and Reimbursement for Lost Books .....	5	5	7
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,256</b>	<b>\$ 3,578</b>	<b>\$ 3,141</b>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Pennsylvania Public Television Network</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 6,957	\$ 6,830	\$ 7,441
Federal Funds .....	131	149	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 7,088</b>	<b>\$ 6,979</b>	<b>\$ 7,441</b>

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.

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Pennsylvania Public Television Network — Operations . . . . .	\$ 4,560	\$ 4,457	\$ 4,800
Pennsylvania Public Television Network — Program Services . . . . .	2,397	2,373	2,641
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Transportation Safety Television Production . . . . .	112	113	. . . . .
Public Telecommunications Facilities . . . . .	19	36	. . . . .
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 7,088</u>	<u>\$ 6,979</u>	<u>\$ 7,441</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Youth Development Centers — Education</b>			
State Funds . . . . .	\$ 3,344	\$ 3,259	\$ 3,489
Federal Funds . . . . .	5	40	50
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 3,349</u>	<u>\$ 3,299</u>	<u>\$ 3,539</u>

Provides for administration and operation of educational programs for children assigned to youth development centers.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Youth Development Centers Education . . . . .	\$ 3,344	\$ 3,259	\$ 3,489
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
LEAA Youth Aftercare . . . . .	5	40	50
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 3,349</u>	<u>\$ 3,299</u>	<u>\$ 3,539</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Correctional Institutions—Education</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,251	\$ 2,327	\$ 2,492
Federal Funds .....	1,789	2,095	1,961
Other Funds .....	10	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 4,050</u>	<u>\$ 4,422</u>	<u>\$ 4,453</u>

Provides administration and subsidies for the operation of educational programs for inmates of State correctional institutions. Responsibility for such programs has been transferred to the Department of Education from the Bureau of Corrections, Department of Justice.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Correctional Institutions—Education .....	\$ 2,251	\$ 2,327	\$ 2,492
<b>Federal Funds</b>			
Correction Education .....	1,731	1,985	1,900
CETA — Correction Education .....	58	110	61
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
CETA Prime Sponsor .....	10	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 4,050</u>	<u>\$ 4,422</u>	<u>\$ 4,453</u>

**Debt Service Requirements**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General State Authority Rentals — State-aided Institutions</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,620	\$ 3,696	\$ 3,733
Other Funds .....	634	647	607
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 4,254</b>	<b>\$ 4,343</b>	<b>\$ 4,340</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General State Authority Rentals—State-aided Institutions .....	\$ 3,620	\$ 3,696	\$ 3,733
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Sublease Rentals .....	634	647	607
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 4,254</b>	<b>\$ 4,343</b>	<b>\$ 4,340</b>

**Institutional**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>State Colleges and University</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 206,457	\$ 217,400	\$ 230,444
Federal Funds .....	11,373	12,572	12,572
Other Funds .....	136,250	161,208	173,227
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 354,080</b>	<b>\$ 391,180</b>	<b>\$ 416,243</b>

Provides support for 13 State-owned colleges and one State-owned university. Their purpose is to serve as institutions and centers of higher education to develop the citizens of Pennsylvania in the arts and sciences, preparation of teachers for the Commonwealth's elementary and secondary public schools, and for such other purposes as may be determined by the State Board of Education.

**Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Institutions</b>			
Bloomsburg .....	6,356	6,300	6,300
California .....	4,235	4,250	4,250
Cheyney .....	2,326	2,300	2,400
Clarion .....	5,288	5,300	5,200
East Stroudsburg .....	4,088	4,100	4,080
Edinboro .....	5,572	5,692	5,917
Indiana University .....	12,652	12,652	12,652
Kutztown .....	4,920	4,930	5,175
Lock Haven .....	2,635	2,646	2,650
Mansfield .....	2,456	2,456	2,606
Millersville .....	5,816	5,825	5,825
Shippensburg .....	5,485	5,486	5,488
Slippery Rock .....	5,536	5,567	5,590
West Chester .....	8,187	8,069	8,288
<b>Total — State Colleges and University .....</b>	<b>75,552</b>	<b>75,573</b>	<b>76,421</b>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>State College and University Funds by Institution*</b>			
<b>Bloomsburg</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 15,200	\$ 16,049	\$17,908
Federal Funds .....	1,183	1,211	1,211
Other Funds .....	10,359	12,497	13,063
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 26,742</b>	<b>\$ 29,757</b>	<b>\$ 32,182</b>

\*State funds by institution for 1980-81 are shown as actually expended. Distribution of the 1982-83 budgeted funds is based on the allocation formula developed by the Department of Education. Final allocation of the 1982-83 State college and university appropriation will be made by the Department of Education based on the updated allocation formula, which may change the distribution of State funds by institution.

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>State College and University Funds by Institution (continued)</b>			
<b>California</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 14,509	\$ 14,945	\$ 14,945
Federal Funds .....	510	1,252	1,252
Other Funds .....	6,652	7,886	8,808
TOTAL .....	\$ 21,671	\$ 24,083	\$ 25,005
<b>Cheyney</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 9,676	\$ 10,313	\$ 10,473
Federal Funds .....	2,128	1,440	1,440
Other Funds .....	4,696	5,669	6,012
TOTAL .....	\$ 16,500	\$ 17,422	\$ 17,925
<b>Clarion</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 14,366	\$ 15,342	\$ 16,766
Federal Funds .....	507	644	644
Other Funds .....	9,768	11,244	11,812
TOTAL .....	\$ 24,641	\$ 27,230	\$ 29,222
<b>East Stroudsburg</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 11,867	\$ 12,606	\$ 13,598
Federal Funds .....	534	607	607
Other Funds .....	7,919	9,180	9,664
TOTAL .....	\$ 20,320	\$ 22,393	\$ 23,869
<b>Edinboro</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 16,962	\$ 16,578	\$ 16,830
Federal Funds .....	160	325	325
Other Funds .....	9,235	11,124	12,243
TOTAL .....	\$ 26,357	\$ 28,027	\$ 29,398
<b>Indiana University</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 26,594	\$ 28,925	\$ 31,334
Federal Funds .....	2,219	2,327	2,327
Other Funds .....	21,989	26,532	27,895
TOTAL .....	\$ 50,802	\$ 57,784	\$ 61,556
<b>Kutztown</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 13,323	\$ 14,132	\$ 14,934
Federal Funds .....	216	427	427
Other Funds .....	9,279	10,705	11,791
TOTAL .....	\$ 22,818	\$ 25,264	\$ 27,152

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>State College and University Funds by Institution (continued)</b>			
<b>Lock Haven</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 8,864	\$ 9,409	\$ 9,891
Federal Funds .....	378	508	508
Other Funds .....	5,082	6,064	6,585
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 14,324</u>	<u>\$ 15,981</u>	<u>\$ 16,984</u>
<b>Mansfield</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 10,376	\$ 10,352	\$ 10,366
Federal Funds .....	203	317	317
Other Funds .....	5,091	5,786	6,639
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 15,670</u>	<u>\$ 16,455</u>	<u>\$ 17,322</u>
<b>Millersville</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 14,509	\$ 15,427	\$ 16,852
Federal Funds .....	1,321	1,400	1,400
Other Funds .....	11,600	13,446	14,520
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 27,430</u>	<u>\$ 30,273</u>	<u>\$ 32,772</u>
<b>Shippensburg</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 14,170	\$ 15,103	\$ 16,895
Federal Funds .....	1,088	1,186	1,186
Other Funds .....	10,336	12,060	12,859
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 25,594</u>	<u>\$ 28,349</u>	<u>\$ 30,940</u>
<b>Slippery Rock</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 15,197	\$ 16,119	\$ 16,421
Federal Funds .....	376	485	485
Other Funds .....	10,380	12,371	13,377
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 25,953</u>	<u>\$ 28,975</u>	<u>\$ 30,283</u>
<b>West Chester</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 20,844	\$ 22,100	\$ 23,231
Federal Funds .....	550	443	443
Other Funds .....	13,864	16,644	17,959
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 35,258</u>	<u>\$ 39,187</u>	<u>\$ 41,633</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
State Colleges and University .....	\$ 206,457	\$ 217,400	\$ 230,444
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
College Work Study .....	4,833	4,000	4,000
Head Start Program — California .....	63	500	500
Basic Institutional Development Program — Cheyney ..	370	500	500
Upward Bound Project — Lock Haven .....	.....	135	135
Vocational Educational Information Network —			
Millersville .....	199	250	250
Migrant Project — Millersville .....	673	510	510
Migrant Project — Shippensburg .....	465	390	390
Upward Bound — Bloomsburg .....	140	202	202
Upward Bound — East Stroudsburg .....	133	153	153
Head Start — Shippensburg .....	172	225	225
Upward Bound — California .....	62	160	160
Nursing Continuing Education — Indiana .....	38	55	55
Upward Bound — Millersville .....	62	240	240
Upward Bound — Cheyney .....	38	125	125
General Community Programming — Cheyney .....	.....	300	300
Upward Bound — Clarion .....	36	118	118
SHARP Project — Shippensburg .....	.....	105	105
Minor Federal Grants .....	3,354	3,954	3,954
Vocational Personnel Training — Indiana .....	408	475	475
CETA — Training — Bloomsburg .....	228	.....	.....
CETA — Training — Clarion .....	99	175	175
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Tuition, Fees, and Grants .....	136,250	161,208	173,227
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 354,080</u>	<u>\$ 391,180</u>	<u>\$ 416,243</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Special and Vocational Education Services</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 8,645	\$ 9,397	\$ 10,061
Federal Funds .....	928	653	576
Other Funds .....	611	435	475
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 10,184</b>	<b>\$ 10,485</b>	<b>\$ 11,112</b>

The Scranton State School for the Deaf provides instruction for 140 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 400 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 430 students, often orphaned or disadvantaged, ranging from 16 to 18 years of age.

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Institutional Enrollments are:</b>			
Scranton State School for the Deaf .....	119	112	140
Scotland School for Veterans' Children .....	365	400	400
Thaddeus Stevens State School of Technology .....	400	420	430
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>970</b>

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Special and Vocational Educational Institutions Funds by Institution</b>			
<b>Scranton State School for the Deaf</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,134	\$ 2,249	\$ 2,408
Federal Funds .....	113	120	118
Other Funds .....	22	30	30
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,269</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>\$ 2,556</b>
<b>Scotland School for Veterans' Children</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 4,442	\$ 4,941	\$ 5,290
Federal Funds .....	422	458	458
Other Funds .....	11	45	28
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 4,875</b>	<b>\$ 5,444</b>	<b>\$ 5,776</b>
<b>Thaddeus Stevens State School of Technology</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,069	\$ 2,207	\$ 2,363
Federal Funds .....	393	75	.....
Other Funds .....	578	360	417
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,040</b>	<b>\$ 2,642</b>	<b>\$ 2,780</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Scranton State School for the Deaf .....	\$ 2,134	\$ 2,249	\$ 2,408
Scotland School for Veterans' Children .....	4,442	4,941	5,290
Thaddeus Stevens State School of Technology .....	2,069	2,207	2,363
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
ESEA Title I - Education of Children from Low-Income			
Families - Scotland .....	247	308	287
Education for the Handicapped - Scranton .....	79	85	83
National School Milk Lunch - Scotland .....	175	150	171
National School Milk Lunch - Scranton .....	31	35	35
Deaf Adult Continuing Education - Scranton .....	3	.	.
CETA - Skills Training - Thaddeus Stevens .....	393	75	.
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Tuition and Fees (Thaddeus Stevens) .....	578	360	417
Cafeteria Reimbursement (Scotland) .....	11	45	28
Cafeteria Reimbursement and Rentals (Scranton) .....	22	30	30
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 10,184</u>	<u>\$ 10,485</u>	<u>\$ 11,112</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Conservatory Leadership School</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 30	.	\$ 30

Provides funds to support the operation of the Conservatory Leadership School.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Conservatory Leadership School .....	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>

Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Support of Public Schools</b>			
State Funds .....	\$2,407,325	\$2,526,382	\$2,654,198
Federal Funds .....	.....	.....	16,020
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$2,407,325</u>	<u>\$2,526,382</u>	<u>\$2,670,218</u>

Provides State support to school districts. Subsidy payments are made for basic instruction, vocational 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.

Source of Funds	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Basic Instruction Subsidy .....	\$1,494,000	\$1,555,800*	\$1,555,800
Local Education Block Grant .....	.....	.....	127,211
Vocational Education .....	36,700	38,964	23,050
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements .....	145,550	153,995	145,000
Pupil Transportation .....	117,190	142,358	142,358
Pupil Transportation—Recommended Deficiency .....	23,619	.....	.....
Non-Public Pupil Transportation .....	9,129	5,600	6,000
Special Education .....	135,073	193,534**	193,534
Homebound Instruction .....	777	644	644
Tuition for Orphans and Children Placed in Private Homes .....	11,118	11,543	11,000
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	52	51	50
Education of Migrant Laborers' Children .....	141	140	140
Education of the Disadvantaged .....	1,000	990	990
Special Education — Approved Private Schools .....	32,339	34,539***	34,539
Higher Education of Blind or Deaf Students .....	66	50	50
Intermediate Units .....	9,858	9,466	9,562
School Food Services .....	11,564	11,448	11,658
School Employes' Social Security .....	109,027	95,931	95,931
School Employes' Retirement Fund:			
Contingent Reserve Account and Supplemental Accounts .....	253,704	256,470	256,470
Former Teacher's Account .....	5	5	5
State Schools and Hospitals—Education .....	16,413	14,676	16,020
Private Residential Rehabilitative Institutions .....	.....	178	186
Philadelphia Settlement .....	.....	.....	24,000
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Education Block Grant—School Districts .....	.....	.....	15,130
Education Block Grant—School Improvement .....	.....	.....	776
Education Block Grant—Technology Initiative .....	.....	.....	114
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$2,407,325</u>	<u>\$2,526,382</u>	<u>\$2,670,218</u>

\*Actually appropriated as two separate line items, Basic Instruction Subsidy at \$1,544,000,000 and School District Hold Harmless at \$11,800,000.

\*\*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**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Support of Nonpublic Schools</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 39,601	\$ 40,036	\$ 41,568

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Services to Nonpublic Schools .....	\$ 28,717	\$ 29,200	\$ 30,643
Textbooks for Nonpublic Schools .....	7,662	7,520	7,445
Students Supplies for Nonpublic Schools .....	3,222	3,316	3,480
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 39,601</u>	<u>\$ 40,036</u>	<u>\$ 41,568</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Library Services</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 10,835	\$ 14,099	\$ 15,312

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Improvement of Library Services .....	\$ 9,769	\$ 12,969	\$ 14,000
Library Services for the Blind and the Handicapped .....	1,066	1,130	1,312
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 10,835</u>	<u>\$ 14,099</u>	<u>\$ 15,312</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Educational Radio and Television</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 276	\$ 297	\$ 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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Educational Radio and Television Grants .....	<u>\$ 276</u>	<u>\$ 297</u>	<u>\$ 300</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>State Aid to Community Colleges and Technical Institutes</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 52,953	\$ 60,467	\$ 64,066

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Community Colleges</b>			
Allegheny County .....	13,560	15,261	16,751
Beaver County .....	2,091	2,099	2,099
Bucks County .....	5,433	5,503	5,600
Butler County .....	1,361	1,410	1,411
Delaware County .....	4,628	4,913	5,137
Harrisburg Area .....	3,426	3,777	4,059
Lehigh County .....	1,942	1,865	2,012
Luzerne County .....	2,161	2,243	2,400
Montgomery County .....	4,538	4,593	4,730
Northampton County .....	2,190	2,439	2,477
Philadelphia .....	8,178	8,587	8,587
Reading .....	883	840	859
Westmoreland County .....	2,618	2,720	2,816
Williamsport Area .....	3,008	3,305	3,536
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>56,017</u>	<u>59,555</u>	<u>62,474</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating .....	\$ 52,953	\$ 57,467	\$ 64,066
Community Colleges—Recommended Deficiency .....	.....	3,000	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 52,953</u>	<u>\$ 60,467</u>	<u>\$ 64,066</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Higher Education of the Disadvantaged</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 4,391	\$ 4,547	\$ 4,869

Provides grants to institutions of higher education for special programs for disadvantaged students.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Higher Education of the Disadvantaged .....	<u>\$ 4,391*</u>	<u>\$ 4,547*</u>	<u>\$ 4,869*</u>

\*Reflects the transfer of funds to administer the grant program to the Department of Education, General Government appropriation. The amounts transferred are: \$157,000 in 1980-81, \$189,000 in 1981-82, and \$205,000 in 1982-83.

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>State Aid to Students—Higher Education Assistance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 93,117	\$ 92,508	\$ 99,392

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.

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Transfers to Higher Education Assistance Agency:			
Scholarships .....	\$ 74,210	\$ 73,468	\$ 80,147
Student Aid Funds—Matching .....	1,348	1,980	2,120
Administration—Grants .....	2,500	1,814	1,725
Institutional Assistance Grants .....	15,059	15,246	15,400
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 93,117</b>	<b>\$ 92,508</b>	<b>\$ 99,392</b>

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Ethnic Heritage Studies</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 50	\$ 99	\$ 100

Provides grants for support of ethnic heritage studies centers at the University of Pittsburgh and Balch Institute.

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Ethnic Heritage Studies .....	\$ 50	\$ 99	\$ 100

**GENERAL FUND****EDUCATION**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Schools for Talented Students</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 250	.....	\$ 368
Other Funds .....	.....	\$ 104	52
TOTAL .....	\$ 250	\$ 104	\$ 420

Provides funds to support two summer schools for exceptionally talented high school students.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Pennsylvania School for the Sciences .....	.....	.....	\$ 100
Governor's School for the Arts .....	\$ 250	.....	268
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
PSEF and Private Contributions .....	.....	\$ 104	52
TOTAL .....	\$ 250	\$ 104	\$ 420

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>State Aid to Universities, Colleges and Other Institutions</b>			
State Funds .....	\$328,299	\$341,290	\$359,339

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**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>State-Related Universities</b>			
Pennsylvania State University .....	\$ 129,817	\$ 135,552	\$ 143,481
University of Pittsburgh .....	71,069	73,956	78,220
Temple University .....	79,397	82,411	87,083
Lincoln University .....	3,927	4,084	4,321
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total-State-Related Universities .....	\$ 284,210	\$ 296,003	\$ 313,105

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Non-State-Related Universities and Colleges</b>			
Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture. . . .	\$ 310	\$ 307	\$ 307
Drexel University .....	3,830	3,940	3,940
Hahnemann Medical College .....	3,543	3,507	3,707
Thomas Jefferson University .....	5,878	5,854	6,092
The Medical College of Pennsylvania .....	2,306	2,231	2,349
University of Pennsylvania .....	20,396	21,787	21,963
Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine .....	707	700	700
Pennsylvania College of Optometry .....	863	854	854
Philadelphia College of Art .....	466	461	461
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science .....	409	405	405
Philadelphia College of Performing Arts .....	108	107	107
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine .....	3,634	3,585	3,800
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total — Non-State-Related Universities and Colleges .....	\$ 42,450	\$ 43,738	\$ 44,685

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Non-State-Related Institutions</b>			
Berean Training and Industrial School . . . . .	\$ 740	\$ 659	\$ 659
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School . . . . .	694	687	687
Johnson School of Technology . . . . .	149	148	148
Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades . . . . .	56	55	55
<b>Total — Non-State-Related Institutions . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 1,639</b>	<b>\$ 1,549</b>	<b>\$ 1,549</b>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
<b>State-Related Universities</b>			
Pennsylvania State University—Educational and General . . . . .	\$ 94,704	\$ 98,914	\$ 104,848
Pennsylvania State University—Student Aid . . . . .	1,760	1,742	1,760
Pennsylvania State University—Research . . . . .	8,626	9,009	9,550
Pennsylvania State University—Medical Programs . . . . .	2,889	2,867	3,039
Pennsylvania State University—Agricultural Research . . . . .	10,266	10,723	11,366
Pennsylvania State University—Agricultural Extension Services . . . . .	8,688	9,074	9,618
Pennsylvania State University - Soil Survey . . . . .	100	99	100
Pennsylvania State University — Elizabethtown Children's Hospital . . . . .	2,784*	3,124*	3,200
<b>Subtotal — Pennsylvania State University . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 129,817</b>	<b>\$ 135,552</b>	<b>\$ 143,481</b>
University of Pittsburgh—Educational and General . . . . .	\$ 62,948	\$ 65,746	\$ 69,691
University of Pittsburgh—Student Aid . . . . .	2,960	2,931	2,960
University of Pittsburgh—Medical Programs . . . . .	4,061	4,042	4,285
University of Pittsburgh—Dental Clinic . . . . .	600	683	724
University of Pittsburgh - Titusville Campus . . . . .	500	554	560
<b>Subtotal — University of Pittsburgh . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 71,069</b>	<b>\$ 73,956</b>	<b>\$ 78,220</b>
Temple University—Educational and General . . . . .	\$ 67,867	\$ 70,884	\$ 75,137
Temple University—Student Aid . . . . .	3,018	2,988	3,018
Temple University—Medical Programs . . . . .	5,412	5,381	5,704
Temple University—Dental Clinics . . . . .	600	683	724
Temple University—Hospital . . . . .	2,500	2,475	2,500
<b>Subtotal . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 79,397</b>	<b>\$ 82,411</b>	<b>\$ 87,083</b>
Lincoln University—Educational and General . . . . .	\$ 3,602	\$ 3,762	\$ 3,988
Lincoln University—Student Aid . . . . .	150	149	150
Lincoln University-Human Services . . . . .	175	173	183
<b>Subtotal . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 3,927</b>	<b>\$ 4,084</b>	<b>\$ 4,321</b>

\*Actually appropriated to the Department of Health for support of the Elizabethtown Children's Hospital.

**GENERAL FUND**

**EDUCATION**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 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 .....	\$ 310	\$ 307	\$ 307
Drexel University .....	3,830	3,940	3,940
Hahnemann Medical College—Medical Programs	3,366	3,332	3,532
Hahnemann Medical College—Allied Health Program .....	177	175	175
The Thomas Jefferson University—Medical Programs .....	3,973	3,968	4,206
The Thomas Jefferson University—Allied Health Programs .....	1,905	1,886	1,886
The Medical College of Pennsylvania—Medical Programs .....	2,046	1,973	2,091
The Medical College of Pennsylvania—Allied Health Programs .....	260	258	258
University of Pennsylvania—Instruction .....	7,578	7,502	7,502
University of Pennsylvania—Dental Clinics .....	600	683	683
University of Pennsylvania—Medical Programs	2,948	2,940	3,116
University of Pennsylvania—School of Veterinary Medicine .....	4,772	5,120	5,120
University of Pennsylvania—New Bolton .....	700	1,188	1,188
University of Pennsylvania—Student Aid .....	3,798	3,760	3,760
University of Pennsylvania—Food and Animal Clinics .....		594	594
Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine .....	707	700	700
Pennsylvania College of Optometry .....	863	854	854
Philadelphia College of Art .....	466	461	461
Philadelphia College of Textiles Science .....	409	405	405
Philadelphia College of Performing Arts .....	108	107	107
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine .....	3,634	3,585	3,800
Subtotal .....	\$ 42,450	\$ 43,738	\$ 44,685
<b>Non-State-Related Institutions</b>			
Berean Training and Industrial School— Maintenance .....	\$ 700	\$ 559	\$ 559
Berean Training and Industrial School—Rental Payments .....	40	100	100
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School—Maintenance .....	694	687	687
Johnson School of Technology .....	149	148	148
Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades .....	56	55	55
Subtotal .....	\$ 1,639	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,549
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 325,515</b>	<b>\$ 341,290</b>	<b>\$ 359,339</b>

**Capital Improvements**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Capital Improvements</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 138	.....	.....

This provided for minor renovation and construction projects at the State-owned colleges and university and the State-owned schools.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ <u>138</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Safe Driving Course</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,151	\$ 3,058	\$ 2,834
Federal Funds .....	78	359	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,229</u>	<u>\$ 3,417</u>	<u>\$ 2,834</u>

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Safe Driving Course .....	\$ 3,151	\$ 3,058	\$ 2,834
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Highway Safety Education .....	23	60	.....
Highway Safety Films .....	.....	103	.....
Training Driver Education Teachers .....	55	14	.....
Revise Driver Education Curriculum .....	.....	25	.....
Safety Education — Beltman Program .....	.....	100	.....
Safety Education — Kindergarten Through 12 .....	.....	7	.....
Bicyclist Guide .....	.....	50	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,229</u>	<u>\$ 3,417</u>	<u>\$ 2,834</u>

**Revenue Sharing Trust Fund**

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-80 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Support of Public Schools</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 45,800	.....	.....

These funds provided support for the cost of providing special education services to children covered under the Right to Education Agreement between the Commonwealth and the Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children. These funds are no longer available from revenue sharing.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Special Education .....	\$ <u>45,800</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

**Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
Higher Education Act of 1965:			
Community Services Program — Title I .....	\$ 541	\$ 306	.....
Career Education Incentive .....	558	327	.....
Elementary and Secondary Education Act:			
Education of Children of Low-Income Families —			
Title I .....	135,065	128,878	\$ 121,000
Consolidation of Certain Educational Programs			
— Title IV .....	13,774	10,773	.....
Education of the Handicapped — Title VI .....	39,581	38,919	40,000
Adult Basic Education .....	5,940	5,392	4,771
Pennsylvania State University Federal Aid .....	395	400	400
LEAA Interest on Federal Funds .....	43	50	50
Library Services — Extension, Development, and			
Improvement .....	1,456	2,001	2,747
Library Services — Humanities .....	88	.....	.....
Education of Handicapped .....	331	508	500
Gifted and Talented .....	67	120	.....
Additional Dormitory Rental Fees:			
Reserve for Furniture and Equipment .....	1,332	2,203	2,203
Preparation of Teachers of Handicapped Children .....	52	69	70
Vocational Education Act .....	35,609	30,343	31,100
Additional Dormitory Rental Fees .....	3,090	3,100	3,100
Additional Dormitory Rental Fees — Reserve for			
Contingencies and Capital Replacement .....	1,802	2,317	2,317
Food Nutrition Services .....	130,528	124,911	120,000
Comprehensive Employment and Training Act .....	8,113	6,103	6,000
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 378,365</u>	<u>\$ 356,720</u>	<u>\$ 334,258</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 7,767	\$ 7,878	\$ 8,504	\$ 8,909	\$ 9,442	\$ 10,007	\$ 10,608
<b>General Instruction</b> . . . . .	\$1,281,026	\$1,297,231	\$1,375,568	\$1,452,452	\$1,535,924	\$1,728,450	\$1,840,773
General Preschool Education . . . . .	76,758	83,015	97,121	107,097	124,047	151,986	170,654
General Elementary and Secondary Education . . . . .	1,204,268	1,214,216	1,278,447	1,345,355	1,411,877	1,576,464	1,670,119
<b>Special Education</b> . . . . .	\$ 526,977	\$ 567,765	\$ 617,362	\$ 631,850	\$ 662,461	\$ 728,072	\$ 767,155
Mentally Handicapped Education . . . . .	182,560	196,193	214,333	213,854	220,987	238,460	247,868
Physically Handicapped Education . . . . .	256,883	276,733	300,159	310,444	327,639	361,869	382,815
Gifted and Talented Education . . . . .	87,534	94,839	102,870	107,552	113,835	127,743	136,472
<b>Compensatory Programs</b> . . . . .	\$ 310,531	\$ 309,515	\$ 310,919	\$ 326,028	\$ 346,729	\$ 394,744	\$ 423,970
Compensatory Preschool Education . . . . .	18,553	16,806	17,633	18,653	19,709	22,165	23,569
Compensatory Elementary and Secondary Education . . . . .	291,978	292,709	293,286	307,375	327,020	372,579	400,401
<b>Vocational Education</b> . . . . .	\$ 406,957	\$ 424,515	\$ 431,909	\$ 459,020	\$ 482,173	\$ 534,457	\$ 562,432
Vocational Secondary Education . . . . .	379,739	395,300	400,036	425,249	446,393	496,546	522,262
Postsecondary Vocational Education . . . . .	24,730	26,642	29,125	30,865	32,705	34,657	36,727
Community Education . . . . .	2,488	2,573	2,748	2,906	3,075	3,254	3,443
<b>Higher Education</b> . . . . .	\$ 667,769	\$ 697,371	\$ 737,146	\$ 780,610	\$ 827,309	\$ 876,946	\$ 929,776
Agriculture and Natural Resources . . . . .	3,504	3,696	3,876	3,962	4,051	4,142	4,236
Arts, Humanities and Letters . . . . .	30,350	31,761	33,721	35,138	36,623	38,197	39,820
Business Management, Commerce and Data Processing . . . . .	42,039	44,107	47,332	50,908	54,758	58,905	63,371
Education . . . . .	43,452	45,012	47,430	48,135	48,846	49,575	50,321
Engineering and Architecture . . . . .	19,833	20,926	21,986	23,529	25,179	26,945	28,837
Health Sciences, Health Professions and Biological Sciences . . . . .	58,978	60,451	63,413	67,247	71,671	76,245	81,125
Human Services and Public Affairs . . . . .	17,539	18,205	19,217	20,308	21,462	22,682	23,971
Physical Sciences, Earth Sciences, Mathematics and Military Science . . . . .	16,090	16,914	17,992	18,964	19,974	21,044	22,171
Social Sciences and Area Studies . . . . .	25,601	26,580	28,214	29,609	31,076	32,617	34,238
Interdisciplinary Studies . . . . .	7,698	8,308	9,149	9,603	10,083	10,586	11,116
Research . . . . .	8,755	8,809	9,397	9,961	10,559	11,192	11,863
Public and Community Services . . . . .	10,601	10,876	11,624	12,322	13,062	13,844	14,676
Institutional Support Services . . . . .	289,087	307,678	322,597	344,514	368,036	393,177	420,044
Professional Support Services . . . . .	1,887	2,327	2,653	2,809	2,975	3,151	3,337
Financial Assistance to Students . . . . .	92,355	91,721	98,545	103,601	108,954	114,644	120,650

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

(continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Protection of Persons and Property</b> .....	\$ 3,179	\$ 3,058	\$ 2,834	\$ 2,687	\$ 2,535	\$ 2,392	\$ 2,258
Highway Safety Education .....	3,151	3,058	2,834	2,687	2,535	2,392	2,258
Community Training Services .....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
 <b>Economic Development and Income</b>							
<b>Maintenance</b> .....	\$ 10,445	\$ 12,260	\$ 9,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 11,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 13,000
Adult Employment Training Services .....	10,445	12,260	9,000	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000
 <b>Recreation and Cultural Enrichment</b> .....	\$ 19,705	\$ 23,018	\$ 25,006	\$ 26,812	\$ 28,751	\$ 30,833	\$ 33,070
State Library Services .....	12,748	16,188	17,565	18,925	20,391	21,971	23,676
Public Television Services .....	6,957	6,830	7,441	7,887	8,360	8,862	9,394
 <b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$3,234,356</u>	<u>\$3,342,611</u>	<u>\$3,518,248</u>	<u>\$3,698,368</u>	<u>\$3,906,324</u>	<u>\$4,317,901</u>	<u>\$4,583,042</u>

**Summary of Enrollments in Pennsylvania  
Elementary and Secondary and Vocational Education  
1980-81 to 1986-87**

Program Category	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Instruction</b>							
General Preschool Education . . . . .	125,545	126,900	133,251	131,733	137,490	140,015	141,934
General Elementary and Secondary Education . . . . .	1,390,976	1,335,300	1,301,049	1,268,767	1,235,210	1,207,185	1,186,566
<b>PROGRAM CATEGORY TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>1,516,521</b>	<b>1,462,200</b>	<b>1,434,300</b>	<b>1,400,500</b>	<b>1,372,700</b>	<b>1,347,200</b>	<b>1,328,500</b>
<b>Special Education</b>							
Mentally Handicapped Education . . . . .	60,670	63,900	63,900	63,900	63,900	63,900	63,900
Physically Handicapped Education . . . . .	141,815	144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000
Gifted and Talented Education . . . . .	61,888	62,000	61,000	60,000	59,000	59,000	59,000
<b>PROGRAM CATEGORY TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>264,373</b>	<b>269,900</b>	<b>268,900</b>	<b>267,900</b>	<b>266,900</b>	<b>266,900</b>	<b>266,900</b>
<b>Compensatory Programs</b>							
Compensatory Preschool Education . . . . .	16,000	14,500	13,300	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Compensatory Elementary and Secondary Education . . . . .	262,000	249,000	229,000	222,000	220,000	220,000	220,000
<b>PROGRAM CATEGORY TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>278,000</b>	<b>263,500</b>	<b>242,300</b>	<b>235,000</b>	<b>233,000</b>	<b>233,000</b>	<b>233,000</b>
<b>Vocational Education</b>							
Vocational Secondary Education . . . . .	242,800	232,900	221,600	212,200	206,000	204,100	201,700
Postsecondary Education . . . . .	69,000	70,000	71,000	71,000	73,000	73,000	73,000
Community Education . . . . .	44,600	44,900	43,900	43,450	42,450	43,950	42,000
<b>PROGRAM CATEGORY TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>356,400</b>	<b>347,800</b>	<b>336,500</b>	<b>326,650</b>	<b>321,450</b>	<b>321,050</b>	<b>316,700</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 7,767	\$ 7,878	\$ 8,504	\$ 8,909	\$ 9,442	\$10,007	\$10,608
Federal Funds .....	4,660	4,957	3,836	3,836	3,836	3,836	3,836
Other Funds .....	9	3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$12,436</b>	<b>\$12,838</b>	<b>\$12,343</b>	<b>\$12,748</b>	<b>\$13,281</b>	<b>\$13,846</b>	<b>\$14,447</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, the Board of State College and University Directors, and the Professional Standards and Practices Commission.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 7,767	\$ 7,878	\$ 8,504	\$ 8,909	\$ 9,442	\$10,007	\$10,608
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 7,767</b>	<b>\$ 7,878</b>	<b>\$ 8,504</b>	<b>\$ 8,909</b>	<b>\$ 9,442</b>	<b>\$10,007</b>	<b>\$10,608</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 76,758	\$ 83,015	\$ 97,121	\$107,097	\$124,047	\$151,986	\$170,654
Federal Funds.....	218	94	62	62	62	62	62
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 76,976</b>	<b>\$ 83,109</b>	<b>\$ 97,183</b>	<b>\$107,159</b>	<b>\$124,109</b>	<b>\$152,048</b>	<b>\$170,716</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total population of five year olds .....	148,100	147,950	153,300	151,440	157,500	160,175	162,250
Enrollments .....	124,144	125,500	131,800	130,300	136,000	138,500	140,400
Transition class enrollment .....	1,401	1,400	1,451	1,433	1,490	1,515	1,534

**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.

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 ten percent. About 84 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 12 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.

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.

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.

General Preschool Education (continued)

Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 71	\$ 60	\$ 64	\$ 68	\$ 72	\$ 76	\$ 81
Basic Instruction Subsidy . . . . .	40,338	45,118	48,230	48,230	51,341	52,897	54,453
Local Education Block Grant . . . . .			7,887	17,464	28,623	53,628	69,382
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements . . . . .	8,005	8,778	8,990	9,135	9,715	10,005	10,295
Pupil Transportation . . . . .	7,604	8,114	8,826	8,968	9,538	9,823	10,106
Nonpublic Pupil Transportation . . . . .	502	319	372	397	442	478	492
Intermediate Units . . . . .	542	540	593	633	706	764	825
School Employees' Social Security . . . . .	5,996	5,468	5,948	6,044	6,427	6,619	6,811
School Employees' Retirement Fund: Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts . . . . .	13,700	14,618	15,901	16,158	17,183	17,696	18,209
Philadelphia Settlement . . . . .			310				
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 76,758</b>	<b>\$ 83,015</b>	<b>\$ 97,121</b>	<b>\$107,097</b>	<b>\$124,047</b>	<b>\$151,986</b>	<b>\$170,654</b>

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$1,204,268	\$1,214,216	\$1,278,447	\$1,345,355	\$1,411,877	\$1,576,464	\$1,670,119
Federal Funds .....	2,704	2,875	18,499	18,499	18,499	18,499	18,499
Other Funds .....	15,000	14,679	128	128	128	128	128
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$1,221,972</b>	<b>\$1,231,770</b>	<b>\$1,297,074</b>	<b>\$1,363,982</b>	<b>\$1,430,504</b>	<b>\$1,595,091</b>	<b>\$1,688,746</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Public school enrollments in this program ..	1,053,648	1,004,850	975,749	947,417	917,460	890,785	870,266
Nonpublic school enrollments in this program .....	337,328	330,450	325,300	321,350	317,750	316,400	316,300
Average instructional cost per public school pupil .....	\$1,731	\$1,903	\$2,121	\$2,343	\$2,588	\$2,857	\$3,156
High school graduates .....	108,300	106,100	100,000	93,400	87,700	83,000	78,700
Graduates enrolling in business, technical or college programs .....	55,748	54,485	51,237	47,663	44,457	41,989	39,766

**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 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. 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 67.3 in 1980-81.

From 1981-82 to 1982-83 the average instructional expenditure per WADM will increase from \$1,903 to \$2,121, or 11.5 percent due to increased local costs and a decrease of 75,000 WADM's. It is projected that future year increases in expenditures per WADM will exceed 10 percent annually. For the Commonwealth to achieve the desired 50 percent funding level, such increases in instructional expenditures should be limited to 7 percent per WADM.

The Program Revision on the following pages is an attempt to address the issue of funding for basic education. The revision proposes that subsidy increases for most basic education programs be distributed as a block grant to school districts; that change away from categorization of funds will increase local flexibility and enhance the local decision process for education expenditures.

The shift from other funds to Federal funds for the budget year and thereafter shown in the recommended program costs for this program is 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

General Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

directly from the Federal government to school districts are included in the appropriation of Federal funds of \$16,020,000 for 1982-83. 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.

A recent study by a New York State taxpayer research organization ranked the 50 states according to per pupil expenditures and the percent of educational expenditures provided by each state. Of the 50 states, Alaska ranks highest in per pupil expenditures, but because of its high cost of living, is not comparable to the other 49 states. Of the remainder, Pennsylvania ranks third in per pupil expenditures at 1.8 percent less than New York, 1.5 percent less than Massachusetts, 115.9 percent higher than Georgia, the lowest ranked state, and 19.7 percent higher than the national average. Only one state in the northeast, Maine, exceeds our share of those costs.

Another current issue in basic education is quality. National data has indicated for the last several years decreases in knowledge as measured by the Standard Achievement Test (SAT) and other achievement tests. The

Department of Education is concerned with the quality of education and has developed a school improvement plan to address that issue.

In 1980 the Long-Range Planning guidelines were revised. This revision was based, in part, on the ideas and suggestions of those who were involved directly in long-range planning from 1974 through 1979. This revised process, which is consistent with the department's goals for School Improvement, is now referred to as Long-Range Planning for School Improvement (LRPSI).

A new feature of the revised long-range planning process is the focus on action planning at both the building and district level. 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. The emphasis on programs and services and district management are intended to be the two primary foci of Long-Range Planning for School Improvement. A staff member from the department, known as a field representative, is assigned to each district to assist in developing the Long-Range Plan for School Improvement and work with the school district in implementing their plan.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 2,779	\$ 2,191	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,461	\$ 2,609	\$ 2,766	\$ 2,931
Scotland School for Veterans Children . . . . .	4,442	4,941	5,290	5,607	5,944	6,300	6,678
Basic Instruction Subsidy . . . . .	790,326	809,016	804,349	795,014	787,235	777,900	776,344
Local Education Block Grant . . . . .			66,786	144,981	220,868	396,378	492,514
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements . . . . .	79,761	83,003	77,285	76,270	74,820	73,660	72,645
Pupil Transportation . . . . .	77,447	76,731	77,585	77,300	76,446	75,450	74,596
Nonpublic Pupil Transportation . . . . .	5,003	3,018	3,198	3,314	3,406	3,520	3,472
Payments in Lieu of Taxes . . . . .	52	51	50	50	50	50	50
Intermediate Units . . . . .	5,402	5,102	5,097	5,281	5,440	5,623	5,823
School Employees' Social Security . . . . .	59,747	51,705	52,282	52,090	51,515	50,843	50,267
School Employees' Retirement Fund:							
Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts . . . . .	139,537	138,238	139,776	139,264	137,726	135,929	134,390
Former Teachers' Account . . . . .	5	5	5	3	2	1	
Services to Nonpublic Schools . . . . .	28,717	29,200	30,643	32,482	34,430	36,496	38,686
Textbooks for Nonpublic Schools . . . . .	7,662	7,520	7,445	7,370	7,297	7,224	7,151
Student Supplies for Nonpublic Schools . . . . .	3,222	3,316	3,480	3,689	3,910	4,145	4,393
Federal Education Radio and Television Grants . . . . .	166	179	179	179	179	179	179
Philadelphia Settlement . . . . .			2,725				
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$1,204,268</b>	<b>\$1,214,216</b>	<b>\$1,278,447</b>	<b>\$1,345,355</b>	<b>\$1,411,877</b>	<b>\$1,576,464</b>	<b>\$1,670,119</b>

**General Elementary and Secondary  
Program Revision: Local Education Block Grant**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....			\$127,211	\$277,211	\$427,211	\$777,211	\$977,211

**Program Analysis:**

This Program Revision will provide funds to every district in the Commonwealth for the increases in the costs of twelve basic education programs including those now funded by the subsidies for basic education, special education, vocational education, pupil transportation, and school employes social security and retirement.

The purpose of the revision is to provide to the districts the flexibility to make decisions about how to spend the increased dollars based on local priorities rather than have it imposed on them by Commonwealth level categorization.

As part of this initiative, direct Commonwealth funding of programs in entities other than school districts, such as intermediate units, approved private schools and area vocational technical schools has been eliminated. The full amount of the appropriations for special education, pupil transportation and vocational education will be paid directly to the school districts which will determine at the local level how they will spend those funds. So long as the legal requirements for an appropriate education for every child are met the Commonwealth will not dictate expenditure patterns to school districts. In addition, the Commonwealth will no longer collect from the districts tuition charges for these programs; \$277,881,000 which would have been collected in 1982-83 will remain in district hands for direct payment to other entities for programs in which district pupils are enrolled. School districts will now have the opportunity to work directly with the intermediate units and area vocational technical schools of which they are members, and with approved private schools in which they plan to enroll students, to negotiate their payment for education of district pupils. By this change the Commonwealth removes itself from an intermediary role in special and vocational education and gives the districts direct control over the programs in which they participate.

There are two parts to the 1982-83 block grant funding for basic education. The first is the guarantee: school districts will receive as a base grant the amount they received in 1981-82 for the subsidies for basic instruction, voca-

tional education, authority rentals, pupil transportation, special education, homebound instruction, payments in lieu of taxes, education of migrant children, education of the disadvantaged, approved private schools, school employes social security and school employes retirement. That base grant ensures that no district will receive less than it received in 1981-82 for those programs.

The second part is distribution of new funds. The \$127,211,000 local education block grant appropriation for 1982-83 will provide funds to every school district in an equitable distribution based on enrollment and other cost factors. The combination of the two parts will result in an increase in funds to every school district for 1982-83 unless that increase provides a reimbursement in excess of 90 percent of actual expenditures.

In the case of school employes social security and retirement, the school districts will be receiving as part of their 1982-83 base payment an amount equal to the payment made on their behalf by the Commonwealth to the respective funds in 1981-82. The districts will then pay the full district and Commonwealth share of social security and retirement costs to the respective funds. The block grant includes sufficient funds for the Commonwealth's share of the estimated increase in those costs.

In conjunction with the move to a block grant, a joint study by the Department of Education and the Office of Policy and Planning of mandates affecting school districts has been under way for several months. The first stages of the study are complete and the result is a reduction in the regulations imposed on school districts which hamper both administrative efficiency and efforts toward fiscal economies. The combination of the relaxation of regulations and the flexibility of the block grant will significantly ease the financial burden of the school districts.

The Local Education Block Grant Summary contained in Volume I provides a cross walk showing how this funding increase could be distributed in the traditional appropriation structure and the proposed distribution block grant.

**General Elementary and Secondary (continued)  
Program Revision: Local Education Block Grant (continued)**

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Local Education Block Grant .....			\$ 66,786	\$144,981	\$220,868	\$396,378	\$492,514

In addition to the amount shown above, this Program Revision is also included in the following subcategories.

**General Preschool Education**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Local Education Block Grant .....			\$ 7,887	\$ 17,464	\$ 28,623	\$ 53,628	\$ 69,382

**Mentally Handicapped  
Education**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Local Education Block Grant .....			\$ 4,580	\$ 10,257	\$ 15,807	\$ 29,534	\$ 37,134

**Physically Handicapped  
Education**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Local Education Block Grant .....			\$ 10,177	\$ 23,010	\$ 35,886	\$ 66,840	\$ 85,017

**Gifted and Talented Education**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Local Education Block Grant .....			\$ 4,325	\$ 9,425	\$ 14,952	\$ 27,202	\$ 35,180

**General Elementary and Secondary (continued)**  
**Program Revision: Local Education Block Grant (continued)**

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation: (continued)**

**Compensatory Preschool Education**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Local Education Block Grant.....			\$ 890	\$ 1,940	\$ 2,990	\$ 5,440	\$ 6,840

**Compensatory Elementary and Secondary Education**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Local Education Block Grant.....			\$ 14,248	\$ 30,770	\$ 47,848	\$ 88,602	\$113,356

**Vocational Secondary Education**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Local Education Block Grant.....			\$ 18,318	\$ 39,364	\$ 60,237	\$109,587	\$137,788

## 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. Adjustments are being made to this program as State and Federal law and court decisions periodically redefine its scope.

Recently the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in *Armstrong et al. v. Secretary of Education Kline et al.* issued an opinion concerning the duty of the public school system of this Commonwealth to provide special education programs in excess of 180 days of instruction. The opinion held that, under the P.L. 94-142 (a Federal law known as the Education of the Handicapped Act — Part B), the Pennsylvania Department of Education and the school districts must make available to certain handicapped children a free and appropriate program of special education which is in excess of the State's minimum 180 day school year.

The court order defines the handicapped students who are affected by this order as follows: "A handicapped student is entitled to an education program in excess of 180 days per year if regression caused by an interruption in educational programming, together with the student's limited recoupment capacity, renders it impossible or unlikely that the student will attain the level of self-sufficiency and independence from caretakers that the student would otherwise be expected to reach in view of his/her handicapping condition."

The Department has appealed the ruling to the U.S. Supreme Court but a decision is not expected for some months: because the Court would not stay the order pending appeal, summer programs were offered in 1981 to about 4,500 pupils at a cost of about \$1,500,000. Those programs ranged from a full six-week school schedule to homebound instruction depending on individual need.

Special education currently serves about 270,150 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 the educating agencies. The Division of Policy, Planning, and Auditing has initiated a plan to audit delivery of services to ensure programming which is of high quality, administratively efficient, coincides with the school improvement program and is consistent with State and Federal requirements.

The planning process requires school districts and intermediate units to develop special education plans which require Departmental approval; the plans are updated as services change. The audit process is now in its third year; its purpose is to determine by means of on-site evaluations the extent to which each district is complying with its special education plan and State mandates.

The Department of Education and the Office of Budget and Administration have both done major studies of special education. The most recent Department study, issued in 1978, attempted to relate quality and the cost of instruction. Special education cost increases were the impetus for the study which addressed three major areas: student progress over a two year period, the quality of the program and the cost. The question then was whether commonality analysis could establish significant relationships among those three variables.

The study gathered data on various costs and the mean, median and range for each exceptionality. The most important finding was the very wide range of cost within exceptionality; in almost all cases the highest average cost is more than twice the lowest. Costs in general ranged from two to three and one-half times as much as the costs for equivalent regular education.

The analysis of the relationships among the measures found that in no case was cost the primary contributor when cost and quality were studied as affectors of high achievement. Quality was a significant determinant, cost was not.

Further discussion resulted from the study and the continuing concern over special education funding (based on the excess cost method) which discourages economy of local expenditures.

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 need for 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.

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. The local education block grant proposal for 1982-83 includes funds for the increased cost of special education programs; those funds will be available directly to each district and will provide that flexibility for local decision makers.

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$159,660	\$196,193	\$214,333	\$213,854	\$220,987	\$238,460	\$247,868
Special Funds .....	22,900						
Federal Funds .....	830	1,000	777	777	777	777	777
Other Funds .....	25,202	24,877	25,248	25,248	25,248	25,248	25,248
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$208,592</b>	<b>\$222,070</b>	<b>\$240,358</b>	<b>\$239,879</b>	<b>\$247,012</b>	<b>\$264,485</b>	<b>\$273,893</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Pupils enrolled in programs for the mentally handicapped .....	60,670	63,900	63,900	63,900	63,900	63,900	63,900
Full-time equivalent enrollment .....	46,522	49,190	49,190	49,190	49,190	49,190	49,190
Pupils in full-time programs .....	37,199	38,800	38,800	38,800	38,800	38,800	38,800
Pupils in part-time programs .....	13,731	14,350	14,350	14,350	14,350	14,350	14,350
Pupils assigned to resource rooms and itinerant programs .....	9,740	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750

**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. As the result of refined data now available the measures show changes in the mix of full and part time students. An additional measure of part time students has been added for those who use resource rooms and itinerant programs to supplement their regular program of instruction.

Enrollment of mentally handicapped students is expected to remain stable; although enrollment in approved private schools, in State centers for the mentally retarded, and State hospitals, are decreasing slightly each year the enrollment in private licensed facilities and public school programs is increasing slightly. Population of the

## Mentally Handicapped Education (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

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 measurably over the projection period.

There have been some problems associated with assignment of students to this program. A 1977 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.

The issue of private school placement, which is discussed in the analysis of education for the physically handicapped, 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. The Department of Education's special education study described in the Special Education Category Analysis 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-83	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 61	\$ 96	\$ 102	\$ 108	\$ 115	\$ 121	\$ 129
Basic Instruction Subsidy .....	46,314	52,897	54,453	56,009	56,009	57,565	57,565
Local Education Block Grant .....			4,580	10,257	15,807	29,534	37,134
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements .....	4,512	5,236	5,075	5,220	5,365	5,510	5,655
Pupil Transportation .....	4,365	4,840	5,125	5,267	5,267	5,408	5,410
Nonpublic Pupil Transportation .....	283	191	210	227	244	263	270
Special Education .....	67,537	96,767	96,767	96,767	96,767	96,767	96,767
Homebound Instruction .....	47	39	39	39	39	39	39
Tuition for Orphans and Children Placed in Private Homes .....	2,109	2,240	2,352	2,352	2,352	2,352	2,352
Special Education — Approved Private Schools .....	6,468	6,908	6,908	6,908	6,908	6,908	6,908
Intermediate Units .....	306	322	335	361	390	421	453
School Employees' Social Security .....	3,380	3,262	3,454	3,549	3,549	3,645	3,645
School Employees' Retirement Fund: Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts .....	7,865	8,719	9,233	9,489	9,489	9,746	9,746
State Schools and Hospitals — Education .....	16,413	14,676	16,020	17,301	18,686	20,181	21,795
Philadelphia Settlement .....			9,680				
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$159,660</b>	<b>\$196,193</b>	<b>\$214,333</b>	<b>\$213,854</b>	<b>\$220,987</b>	<b>\$238,460</b>	<b>\$247,868</b>
<b>REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND</b>							
Special Education .....	\$ 22,900						
<b>REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 22,900</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$238,563	\$276,733	\$300,159	\$310,444	\$327,639	\$361,869	\$382,815
Special Funds .....	18,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Funds .....	943	1,120	895	895	895	895	895
Other Funds .....	25,486	25,328	25,689	25,689	25,689	25,689	25,689
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$283,312</b>	<b>\$303,181</b>	<b>\$326,743</b>	<b>\$337,028</b>	<b>\$354,223</b>	<b>\$388,453</b>	<b>\$409,399</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Pupils enrolled in programs .....	141,815	144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000
Full Time Equivalent Enrollment .....	33,913	34,560	34,560	34,560	34,560	34,560	34,560

**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 programs; the measures are modified to reflect those changes and to include pupils in classes serving a mix of handicaps and itinerant programs.

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. 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, that educable mentally retarded students are being misclassified as learning disabled. 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 addition 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 1980-81  
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PROGRAMS

Type of Handicap	Total Enrollment	Full Time Equivalent Enrollment
Physically disabled .....	1,971	1,821
Brain injured and learning disabled.....	40,668	21,632
Hearing impaired.....	4,959	2,274
Visually impaired.....	2,811	973
Speech and language impaired.....	83,868	3,370
Multihandicapped .....	263	254
Mixed handicapped classes .....	7,275	3,589
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>141,815</b>	<b>33,913</b>

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND:</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 49	\$ 77	\$ 81	\$ 86	\$ 91	\$ 96	\$ 102
Scranton State School for the Deaf .....	2,134	2,249	2,408	2,552	2,706	2,868	3,040
Basic Instruction Subsidy .....	107,568	118,241	121,352	124,464	127,576	129,131	130,687
Local Education Block Grant .....			10,177	23,010	35,886	66,840	85,017
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund							
Requirements .....	10,480	11,704	11,600	12,180	12,615	13,050	13,485
Pupil Transportation .....	10,138	10,819	11,389	11,816	11,958	12,243	12,385
Nonpublic Pupil Transportation .....	657	426	480	529	574	624	644
Special Education .....	54,029	77,414	77,414	77,414	77,414	77,414	77,414
Homebound Instruction .....	730	605	605	605	605	605	605
Special Education—Approved Private							
Schools .....	25,871	27,631	27,631	27,631	27,631	27,631	27,631
Higher Education of Blind or Deaf							
Students .....	66	50	50	50	50	50	50
Intermediate Units .....	710	719	765	843	917	996	1,081
School Employees' Social Security .....	7,850	7,291	7,674	7,962	8,058	8,250	8,346
School Employees' Retirement Fund:							
Contingent Reserve and Supplemental							
Accounts .....	18,267	19,492	20,518	21,287	21,543	22,056	22,313
Educational Radio and Television Grants	14	15	15	15	15	15	15
Philadelphia Settlement .....			8,000				
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$238,563</b>	<b>\$276,733</b>	<b>\$300,159</b>	<b>\$310,444</b>	<b>\$327,639</b>	<b>\$361,869</b>	<b>\$382,815</b>
<b>REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND</b>							
Special Education .....	\$ 18,320						
<b>REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND</b>							
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 18,320</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 82,954	\$ 94,839	\$102,870	\$107,552	\$113,835	\$127,743	\$136,472
Special Funds.....	4,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds.....	67	224	52	52	52	52	52
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 87,601</b>	<b>\$ 95,063</b>	<b>\$102,922</b>	<b>\$107,604</b>	<b>\$113,887</b>	<b>\$127,795</b>	<b>\$136,524</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Pupils enrolled in programs for the gifted .....	61,888	62,000	61,000	60,000	59,000	59,000	59,000

**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 third 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 planned to bring together students who have been identified as outstandingly talented in the sciences. That program is further discussed in the Program Revision which follows.

Gifted and Talented Education (continued)

Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 12	\$ 19	\$ 20	\$ 21	\$ 22	\$ 23	\$ 24
Basic Instruction Subsidy .....	47,808	52,897	54,453	56,009	56,009	57,565	57,565
Local Education Block Grant .....			4,325	9,425	14,952	27,202	35,180
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund							
Requirements .....	4,658	5,236	4,930	4,930	5,075	5,075	5,220
Pupil Transportation .....	4,505	4,840	4,840	4,840	4,983	4,983	5,125
Nonpublic Pupil Transportation .....	292	190	204	214	231	243	249
Special Education .....	13,507	19,353	19,353	19,353	19,353	19,353	19,353
Intermediate Units .....	315	322	325	341	369	387	418
School Employees' Social Security .....	3,489	3,262	3,262	3,262	3,358	3,358	3,454
School Employees' Retirement Fund:							
Contingent Reserve and							
Supplemental Accounts .....	8,118	8,720	8,720	8,720	8,976	8,976	9,233
Pennsylvania School for the Sciences ..			100	150	200	250	300
Governor's School for the Arts .....	250		268	287	307	328	351
Philadelphia Settlement .....			2,070				
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 82,954</b>	<b>\$ 94,839</b>	<b>\$102,870</b>	<b>\$107,552</b>	<b>\$113,835</b>	<b>\$127,743</b>	<b>\$136,472</b>
<b>REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND</b>							
Special Education .....	\$ 4,580						

**Gifted and Talented Education  
Program Revision: Pennsylvania School for the Sciences**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....			\$100	\$150	\$200	\$250	\$300
Other Funds .....		\$104	52	52	52	52	52
<b>TOTAL .....</b>		<b>\$104</b>	<b>\$152</b>	<b>\$202</b>	<b>\$252</b>	<b>\$302</b>	<b>\$352</b>

**Program Measures:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Students attending the School .....		50	75	100	125	150	175

**Program Analysis:**

The Pennsylvania School for the Sciences will begin in the summer of 1982 with an intensive four to six week summer program. Approximately 50 sophomore and junior high school students, each identified as outstandingly talented and as having high potential for providing leadership in their schools and communities, will be annually selected through a carefully designed and validated identification process for enrollment and participation in an intensive four-week summer program. The program will employ a highly qualified staff drawn from schools and institutions across the state, recognized as leaders in their respective disciplines. Classes are scheduled six days per week, with special evening sessions involving guest scien-

tists. The special and intensive nature of this program prohibits its duplication in any local school district.

The school will serve to augment a climate of technological and scientific excellence needed to attract new industries and will identify future scientific and engineering talent vital to the Commonwealth's future economic well-being.

For the initial year funding is provided by the Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation and challenge grants from foundations and private sector sponsors. The PSEF grant is a one year challenge grant; for subsequent years funds will be provided by the appropriation and grants from the private sector.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Pennsylvania School for the Sciences .....			\$100	\$150	\$200	\$250	\$300

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$18,553	\$16,806	\$17,633	\$18,653	\$19,709	\$22,165	\$23,569
Other Funds .....	6,227	5,911	5,534	5,534	5,534	5,534	5,534
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$24,780</b>	<b>\$22,717</b>	<b>\$23,167</b>	<b>\$24,187</b>	<b>\$25,243</b>	<b>\$27,699</b>	<b>\$29,103</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Eligible disadvantaged children .....	23,000	22,000	20,000	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500
Enrollments .....	16,000	14,500	13,300	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000

**Program Analysis:**

Children from culturally and economically deprived families across the Commonwealth are enrolled in preschool compensatory programs which give them special attention so that they are not at a disadvantage when they enter elementary school. About half of the children in the program are enrolled in activities under Title I of the Federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). The remainder are in programs for children from low income families including Head Start, Follow Through and preschool day care programs.

From all indications, participation over the next several years will decrease in response to decreases in Federal funds. For 1981-82 the ESEA Title I funds for Pennsylvania decrease by almost five percent from 1980-81. For 1982-83 the existing law will be replaced by Chapter I of the Education Consolidation Act which will result in both program and funding changes. Funding in 1982-83 is projected at six percent less than the current year.

Program changes are resulting from funding restrictions; most districts have moved to concentration on basic skills curricula as less funds are available for additional enrichment courses. The new Federal law will provide for substantially less State involvement in the program; State functions will change from control and direction to a supportive role.

Compensatory preschool education appears to have positive results. National research has shown that children enrolled in Head Start programs do show educational gains

while enrolled in these programs and that the gains do remain when the children enter the elementary school program.

The Department of Education has strongly urged all districts using Title I funds to use a uniform instrument called the Pennsylvania Preschool Inventory. This instrument, developed several years ago as a test of educational progress for children three to six years old, measures the child's level of understanding of words, concepts, and the basic relationships among things in his environment. This inventory will be standardized as of June 1982 and will be a means of comparing progress within individual Title I compensatory programs to the average progress of pupils in compensatory programs on a statewide basis.

Another evaluation, of Philadelphia's Follow Through program, compared test results of about 6,000 compensatory pupils and a like number of nonprogram children. Pupils in Follow Through performed better than the other children in kindergarten and first grade, but the program did not produce positive effects in grades two and three. However, the portion of Follow Through children who were instructed using certain methods (six different types of Follow Through models were used overall) performed better in all four grades. The methods consisted of using tangible reinforcements (tokens exchangeable for rewards) and involving parents closely in all decisions made about the programs.

Of the two aforementioned programs, the behavioral

**Compensatory Preschool Education (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

analysis model of the Follow Through program in Philadelphia has been endorsed as exemplary by the Joint Dissemination Review Panel of the United States Office of Education and the National Institute of Education. In addition, Philadelphia was one of 21 National Follow Through sites to receive a grant award to disseminate successful educational methods.

In an external evaluation of the Keystone Central School District Follow Through program, a sample of children from the 1978 kindergarten was followed through their first grade year. The Follow Through and Non-Follow Through groups were tested in pre-reading skills in April of 1978 and reading skills in April of 1979. The percentile rank values were used for comparison. The Follow Through group had a greater magnitude of growth during their first grade experience than the Non-Follow Through group.

While they were below on the pre-test, the Follow Through group surpassed the Non-Follow Through group by the end of the first grade.

An external evaluation of the Follow Through program in the Northeastern Educational Intermediate Unit 19, Lackawanna County, showed that the achievement scores of the Follow Through children are, in general, equal to or somewhat above national norms. Self-esteem and responsibility for intellectual achievement did not appear to differ significantly between Follow Through and Non-Follow Through children.

The gains made by the children are attributable to increased educational awareness of the needs of these children, the use of appropriate instructional methods, the continuing professional growth of the instructional staff and the ever-increasing involvement of parents.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Basic Instruction Subsidy .....	\$11,952	\$10,891	\$10,891	\$10,891	\$10,891	\$10,891	\$10,891
Local Education Block Grant .....	.....	.....	890	1,940	2,990	5,440	6,840
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements .....	1,164	1,078	1,015	1,015	1,015	1,015	1,015
Pupil Transportation .....	1,126	997	997	997	997	997	997
Nonpublic Pupil Transportation .....	73	39	42	44	46	49	49
Tuition for Orphans and Children Placed in Private Homes .....	450	471	432	432	432	432	432
Education of Migrant Laborers' Children .....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Education of the Disadvantaged .....	800	790	790	790	790	790	790
Intermediate Units .....	79	66	67	70	74	77	81
School Employees' Social Security .....	872	672	672	672	672	672	672
School Employees' Retirement Fund: Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts .....	2,030	1,795	1,795	1,795	1,795	1,795	1,795
Philadelphia Settlement .....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$18,553</b>	<b>\$16,806</b>	<b>\$17,633</b>	<b>\$18,653</b>	<b>\$19,709</b>	<b>\$22,165</b>	<b>\$23,569</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$291,978	\$292,709	\$293,286	\$307,375	\$327,020	\$372,579	\$400,401
Federal Funds .....	2,275	2,537	2,382	2,332	2,332	2,332	2,332
Other Funds .....	248,846	237,219	225,149	225,149	225,149	225,149	225,149
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$543,099</b>	<b>\$532,465</b>	<b>\$520,817</b>	<b>\$534,856</b>	<b>\$554,501</b>	<b>\$600,060</b>	<b>\$627,882</b>

**Program Measures**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Eligible disadvantaged children .....	400,000	400,000	387,800	377,717	375,450	375,450	375,450
Enrollments in compensatory programs .....	262,000	249,000	229,000	222,000	220,000	220,000	220,000

**Program Analysis:**

Compensatory education is a program of supplementary education in the basic skills of reading, mathematics and communication for children who are not in need of special education but because of their socially or educationally disadvantaged background are in need of supplementary instruction. The program operates at all levels, from preschool which was discussed earlier, through the primary, intermediate and high school years.

From all indications, participation over the next several years will decrease in response to decreases in Federal funds. For 1981-82 the ESEA Title 1 funds for Pennsylvania decrease by almost five percent from 1980-81. For 1982-83 the existing law will be replaced by Chapter 1 of the Education Consolidation Act which will result in both program and funding changes. Funding in 1982-83 is projected at six percent less than the current year.

Program changes are resulting from funding restrictions; most districts have moved to concentration on basic skills curricula as less funds are available for additional enrichment courses. The new Federal law will provide for substantially less State involvement in the program; State functions will change from control and direction to a supportive role.

Compensatory education has three major components: supplemental education for disadvantaged children in the regular 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, and in private

residential rehabilitative institutions.

Remedial instruction of students in the regular school situation generally keeps the students in regular classes with their peers much of the time, taking them aside in small groups part of the time for intensive instruction in the basic skills. These children, who are for the most part from low income families, are also given psychological guidance, family living education, medical and dental care, and counseling as needed. The program is supported by the Federal Elementary and Secondary Act in addition to State funds.

The Department of Education has been continually upgrading the evaluation component of the program to determine its effect on the students being provided supplemental educational services. The results are reported in normal curve equivalents (NCE's) as required by the Federal government. The NCE's are used because it is the position of the United States Education Department that scores from most nationally normed tests can be translated into NCE's that are comparable. The results indicate that participating children are generally achieving at a faster rate than pupils in the regular classroom and that compensatory programs in Pennsylvania are more successful than many programs operating throughout the country. For example, Pennsylvania's average NCE gains in five of the nine grades are higher than the national NCE average for Title I programs in all states. This does not mean however, that they are surpassing regular students because disadvantaged students begin the program considerably far behind their classmates. This program is designed to shorten the pres-

**Compensatory Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

ent gap between average children and the achievement level of children in compensatory programs. Program success is now showing that children who are being served are now closer to grade level than ever before.

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 specially 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 1½ 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$ 42	\$ 45	\$ 49	\$ 53	\$ 57
Basic Instruction Subsidy . . . . .	185,256	188,252	180,472	178,917	180,473	183,584	185,140
Local Education Block Grant . . . . .			14,248	30,770	47,848	88,602	113,356
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund							
Requirements . . . . .	18,048	18,633	16,820	16,675	16,820	17,110	17,255
Pupil Transportation . . . . .	17,460	17,226	15,944	15,802	15,944	16,229	16,514
Nonpublic Pupil Transportation . . . . .	1,132	678	696	725	766	818	825
Tuition for Orphans and Children Placed in Private Homes . . . . .	8,559	8,832	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216
Education of Migrant Laborers' Children	134	133	133	133	133	133	133
Education of the Disadvantaged . . . . .	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Intermediate Units . . . . .	1,222	1,145	1,109	1,155	1,223	1,306	1,383
School Food Services . . . . .	11,564	11,448	11,658	11,679	11,701	11,725	11,750
School Employees' Social Security . . . . .	13,519	11,608	10,744	10,648	10,744	10,936	11,128
School Employees' Retirement Fund:							
Contingent Reserve and							
Supplemental Accounts . . . . .	31,459	31,033	28,725	28,468	28,725	29,239	29,751
Educational Radio and Television Grants	41	44	44	44	44	44	44
Youth Development Centers—Education							
. . . . .	3,344	3,259	3,489	3,699	3,921	4,156	4,406
Private Residential Rehabilitative							
Institutions . . . . .		178	186	199	213	228	243
Philadelphia Settlement . . . . .			560				
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$291,978</b>	<b>\$292,709</b>	<b>\$293,286</b>	<b>\$307,375</b>	<b>\$327,020</b>	<b>\$372,579</b>	<b>\$400,401</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$379,739	\$395,300	\$400,036	\$425,249	\$446,393	\$496,546	\$522,262
Federal Funds .....	2,761	2,897	2,767	2,767	2,767	2,767	2,767
Other Funds .....	29,066	24,634	25,417	25,417	25,417	25,417	25,417
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$411,566</b>	<b>\$422,831</b>	<b>\$428,220</b>	<b>\$453,433</b>	<b>\$474,577</b>	<b>\$524,730</b>	<b>\$550,446</b>

**Program Measures**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total enrollment in secondary vocational education .....	248,000	244,500	240,000	236,400	232,000	228,500	225,000
Secondary students who need secondary occupational programs .....	242,800	232,900	221,600	212,200	206,000	204,100	201,700
Enrollment in occupational programs .....	185,000	183,500	180,000	177,000	174,000	171,500	169,000
Graduates from occupational programs .....	60,000	59,500	58,400	57,400	56,400	55,600	54,800
Graduates available for employment .....	43,500	43,200	42,400	41,600	40,900	40,400	39,800
Graduates available for employment employed within three months .....	34,200	33,900	33,300	32,700	32,200	31,700	31,300

**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. The subsidy for vocational education is based on outdated assumptions and needs modification to better reflect the new directions of the program.

The difference between total enrollments and occupational program enrollments consists of those students enrolled in useful (nonoccupational) home economics. They are shown because State law provides for funding of useful home economics even though the curriculum does not prepare students for gainful employment. Since the occupational program enrollment measure gives a true picture of the number of pupils prepared for future employment, the remaining measures refer to occupational programs only. 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 educa-

Vocational Secondary Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

tion 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.

As part of the Local Education Block Grant Program Revision direct Commonwealth funding of Area Vocational Technical Schools (AVTS's) has been eliminated; the appropriate change in law will be submitted. The Common-

wealth will no longer collect from school districts an AVTS tuition payment, which would have amounted to \$176,566,000 in 1982-83; nor will it fund the annual increase in AVTS costs, which would have been \$17,701,000 in 1982-83. School districts will now be given the opportunity to work directly with the AVTS of which they are members to negotiate their payment 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.

Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 1,839	\$ 1,761	\$ 1,817	\$ 1,979	\$ 2,098	\$ 2,224	\$ 2,357
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School . . . . .	2,069	2,207	2,363	2,505	2,655	2,814	2,983
Capital Improvements . . . . .	62						
Basic Instruction Subsidy . . . . .	264,438	278,488	281,600	286,266	286,266	286,267	283,155
Local Educational Block Grant . . . . .			18,318	39,364	60,237	109,587	137,788
Vocational Education . . . . .	24,860	25,204	12,600	12,978	13,367	13,768	14,181
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements . . . . .	18,922	20,327	19,285	19,575	19,575	19,575	19,430
Pupil Transportation . . . . .	18,164	18,791	17,652	17,368	17,225	17,225	17,225
Nonpublic Pupil Transportation . . . . .	1,187	739	798	850	891	935	929
Intermediate Units . . . . .	1,282	1,250	1,271	1,356	1,423	1,495	1,558
School Employees' Social Security . . . . .	14,174	12,663	11,895	11,704	11,608	11,608	11,608
School Employees' Retirement Fund:							
Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts . . . . .	32,728	33,855	31,802	31,289	31,033	31,033	31,033
Educational Radio and Television Grants . . . . .	14	15	15	15	15	15	15
Philadelphia Settlement . . . . .			620				
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$379,739</b>	<b>\$395,300</b>	<b>\$400,036</b>	<b>\$425,249</b>	<b>\$446,393</b>	<b>\$496,546</b>	<b>\$522,262</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$24,730	\$26,642	\$29,125	\$30,865	\$32,705	\$34,657	\$36,727
Federal Funds .....	748	650	622	622	622	622	622
Other Funds .....	8,067	7,208	7,357	7,387	7,464	7,545	7,631
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$33,545</b>	<b>\$34,500</b>	<b>\$37,104</b>	<b>\$38,874</b>	<b>\$40,791</b>	<b>\$42,824</b>	<b>\$44,980</b>

**Program Measures**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Enrollments in Postsecondary Vocational Programs .....	69,000	70,000	71,000	71,000	73,000	73,000	73,000
Students Completing Training .....	17,200	17,500	17,750	18,000	18,250	18,250	18,250
Graduates Available for Employment .....	14,300	14,500	14,700	14,900	15,100	15,100	15,100
Employable Graduates Employed within Three Months .....	13,300	13,500	13,700	13,900	14,100	14,100	14,100

**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 64 percent of the postsecondary students while the State-related universities account for another 32 percent.

The enrollments shown above reflect the new definition of postsecondary vocational education. Enrollments in this area are projected to increase by 5.8 percent over the projection period.

Postsecondary Vocational Education (continued)

Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 274	\$ 278	\$ 295	\$ 313	\$ 331	\$ 351	\$ 372
General State Authority Rentals — State- aided Institutions . . . . .	61	64	62	62	62	62	62
State Colleges and University . . . . .	1,598	1,729	1,959	2,077	2,201	2,333	2,473
Vocational Education . . . . .	1,395	1,500	1,450	1,537	1,629	1,727	1,831
Community Colleges — Capital and Operating . . . . .	12,580	14,167	15,933	16,889	17,902	18,976	20,115
Pennsylvania State University . . . . .	4,700	5,001	5,266	5,582	5,917	6,272	6,648
University of Pittsburgh . . . . .	1,573	1,418	1,635	1,733	1,837	1,947	2,064
Temple University . . . . .	733	761	801	849	900	954	1,011
Berean Training and Industrial School . . . . .	700	559	559	593	628	666	706
Berean Training and Industrial School Rental Payments . . . . .	40	100	100	101	101	101	101
Downtown Industrial and Agriculture School . . . . .	694	687	687	728	772	818	867
Johnson School of Technology . . . . .	149	148	148	157	166	176	187
Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades . . . . .	56	55	55	58	62	66	69
Hahnemann Medical College . . . . .	177	175	175	186	197	208	221
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$24,730</b>	<b>\$26,642</b>	<b>\$29,125</b>	<b>\$30,865</b>	<b>\$32,705</b>	<b>\$34,657</b>	<b>\$36,727</b>

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 2,448	\$ 2,573	\$ 2,748	\$ 2,906	\$ 3,075	\$ 3,254	\$ 3,443
Federal Funds .....	1,980	2,394	2,116	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855
Other Funds .....	5,950	5,392	4,771	4,771	4,771	4,771	4,771
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$10,418</b>	<b>\$10,359</b>	<b>\$ 9,635</b>	<b>\$ 9,532</b>	<b>\$ 9,701</b>	<b>\$ 9,880</b>	<b>\$10,069</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Public high school dropouts .....	28,000	28,000	28,000	29,000	29,000	28,000	28,000
Persons receiving Commonwealth-issued high school equivalency diplomas .....	19,900	21,000	22,000	23,000	24,000	25,000	25,000
Persons enrolled in community education programs:							
Adult basic education .....	32,000	32,000	31,000	31,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
General educational development (GED) .....	8,700	9,000	9,000	8,500	8,500	8,000	8,000
Adult competency—based programs .....	400	400	400	450	450	450	500
Percent successfully completing GED program .....	74%	75%	75%	77%	77%	78%	78%
Enrollments in programs in correctional institutions .....	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500

**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. The measure of persons receiving high school equivalency diplomas increased because the test was changed in 1978. As a result the passing rate increased from 50 percent for those taking the test.

There are 280 Adult Basic Education (ABE) programs in the Commonwealth according to the continuing education report of a Pennsylvania State University study group. 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 1980-81 year, of 32,000 enrollees, 6,436 completed the eighth grade program, 3,181 passed the public school General Educational Development Diploma (GED) test, and 3,474 either obtained a job or moved to a better job as a result of program participation. The measure of enrollment for adult noncredit education has been dropped because State funds are not used for the program and the Department of

**Community Education (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

Education no longer collects data on enrollments.

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 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 the districts for auxiliary programs. The measure of enrollment for standard evening high school has been dropped because the Department of Education does not allocate State funds for that program and no longer collects data on enrollments.
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 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.

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 now 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* — The educational program at Camp Hill serves approximately 400 young males. The program has been expanded to include over 30 basic, secondary, vocational and post-secondary education courses. A placement program has been implemented to assist inmates in obtaining employment upon release.

*SCI—Dallas* — The educational program at Dallas serves approximately 300 men in 31 full and part-time programs. There are full-time offerings in auto body repair, air conditioning and refrigeration and plumbing. The auto body repair program is operated in conjunction with Correctional Industries and serves to train inmates to repair damaged State vehicles.

*SCI—Graterford* — The educational program serves approximately 400 men. This is the largest correctional facility in Pennsylvania, with a population of approximately 2,000 inmates. The educational facility at Graterford does not permit expansion for many new vocational endeavors. However, the vocational programs at Graterford are presently offering full-time courses in carpentry, barbering, and dental technology. Based on availability of space and electrical power, a welding program may be implemented this year. The dental lab program has been expanded to a full-time certified vocational offering. Graterford has a full-time job placement specialist to assist inmates in employment upon release.

*State Regional Facility at Greensburg* — This institution is a short-term medium security facility that has expanded its skill training programs to offer full-time courses in photography, auto engine repair and carpentry. Approximately 180 inmates participate in the education program.

*SCI—Huntingdon* — The educational program at this institution serves 300 men. Recently completed renovations have provided three additional classrooms for use in academic and vocational education programs. The vocational offerings at this institution include electronics, masonry, plumbing, office practices, upholstery, graphic arts, welding and carpentry.

*State Regional Facility at Mercer* — The newest of the State Correctional facilities has an educational program serving about 50 percent of its inmates. Courses in auto mechanics, office practice, construction trades, and electronics are operated in the institution.

*SCI—Muncy* — One hundred twenty of the 250 women at this institution participate in vocational education programs. These vocational education programs provide training opportunities in traditional and nontraditional areas,

Community Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

such as auto mechanics, micro-computers, driver training, home economics and office practice.

*SCI—Pittsburgh* — The correctional facility at Pittsburgh is the oldest facility in the Pennsylvania correction system. There are approximately 1,000 men housed in this institution, but due to the limited space available for educational purposes, there are only about 160 men participating in the vocational programs—welding, radio and TV, plumbing and auto mechanics. The basic education and postsecondary education programs have been expanded to include more of the inmate population.

*SCI—Rockview* — The expanded full-time offerings of the Rockview Institution include 20—hour courses in shoe repair, small engine repair and welding. This is a major accomplishment at this institution in that heretofore there was no full-time instruction due to an institutional regulation that every man had to perform his work assignment on a daily basis. It is expected that approximately 45-50 inmates will now be able to receive full-time vocational education. Approximately 400 inmates participate in the part-time vocational and academic education programs.

Some fragmentary evidence is available on the effectiveness of instruction in the institutions. Reading and mathematics scores from tests given at six correctional institutions show that the inmates progress, on the average,

nearly two grade levels in mathematics for each school year in the program, and gain about one and a half grade levels in reading achievement. It is hoped that comprehensive data will be available in the future.

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 postrelease 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. Partly in response to those findings the Department is increasing its efforts to establish job placement programs.

Six job placement counselors are working with inmates in response to the need for such a program. Approximately 300 inmates are placed in jobs annually as a result of this placement activity.

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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 187	\$ 147	\$ 156	\$ 165	\$ 175	\$ 186	\$ 197
Correctional Institutions Education . . . . .	2,251	2,327	2,492	2,641	2,800	2,968	3,146
Ethnic Heritage . . . . .	50	99	100	100	100	100	100
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$2,488</u>	<u>\$2,573</u>	<u>\$2,748</u>	<u>\$2,906</u>	<u>\$3,075</u>	<u>\$3,254</u>	<u>\$3,443</u>

## HIGHER EDUCATION CATEGORY ANALYSIS

Higher education in Pennsylvania is provided through 211 degree granting institutions which include the State-owned, the State-related, and 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 an 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 recent past of higher education has been dynamic, characterized by growth in enrollments and resources. However, indications are that higher education in Pennsylvania as well as in the nation is entering a period that is generally characterized by declining enrollments, limited fiscal resources and adjustments in institutional missions.

Total higher education enrollment in Pennsylvania closely followed that of the nation with a 2.8 percent increase between 1978 and 1979. Nationwide the rate of increase for the same period was 3.2 percent. This follows a modest decline in enrollments of .5 percent in Pennsylvania and the nation between 1977 and 1978. Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollments also climbed by 2.5 percent in Pennsylvania with the number of full-time students rising by 2 percent and the number of part-time students increasing by 4.5 percent. In addition, for the first time, there were more women enrolled in higher education than men (50.5 percent). For several years the number of female students has been rising at a faster rate than for men (4.6 percent for females, 1 percent per annum, on the average, for males.) There are a number of factors that indicate that even these modest increases in enrollments cannot be anticipated in the future. 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 will 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 observed by a marked rise in the number of older/part-time students. This effect is not expected to last more than through 1982-83. 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 55 percent in 1970 to 51 percent in 1980. 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 at around 50 percent. This projection does not take into consideration the impact of recent changes in the availability of student loans and other reductions in financial aid that are about to be experienced by students from middle or upper-middle class families.

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 1982-83 budget request.

### Full-Time Equivalent Enrollments in State Supported Institutions of Higher Education\*\*

Institutional Category	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
State-owned Colleges and Universities . . . . .	75,553	75,573	76,421	76,430	76,130	76,071	76,147
State-related Universities . . . . .	117,016	117,065	116,160	115,521	114,973	114,410	113,790
Community Colleges . . . . .	56,618	60,289	63,050	64,177	65,541	66,811	67,906
State-aided Colleges and Universities . . . . .	38,433	39,414	39,806	40,052	40,306	40,472	40,567
TOTAL . . . . .	287,620	292,341	295,437	296,180	296,950	297,764	298,410

\*\*Includes technologies

Overall the table indicates a 1.6 percent increase in enrollments between 1980-81 and 1981-82. The enrollments are projected to increase between 1980-81 and 1986-87 for a total of 3.8 percent over the period. All segments of higher education indicated that they had slightly higher enrollments in 1980-81 and 1981-82 than shown in last year's budget document. The State-owned colleges and university indicate a slight (1.1 percent) increase in enrollments between 1980-81 and 1982-83 and a stabilization or small decline thereafter. 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 20 percent between 1980-81 and 1982-83. Sizable increases of 6.4 and 4.6 percent are anticipated between the first two projected years with smaller increases averaging roughly 2.0 percent between the last four years of the projection. The State-aided institutions project a more modest increase of 5.6 over the period. As with the community colleges, the largest part of the increase is anticipated between 1980-81 and 1981-82.

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 1981-82 and begin to decline thereafter. It then projects nearly an 8 percent decline in enrollments at institutions which receive State appropriations during the period 1981-82 and 1986-87. Part-time enrollments to which many higher education institutions are looking to make up for declining enrollments have indeed increased in recent years. These enrollments, which in large part are nontraditional adult students, increase by 2,500 between 1977 and 1978. However, this was preceded by a decline between 1976 and 1977. It has been estimated that nontraditional part-time enrollments would have to double between 1974 and 1990 to make up for the expected decrease in the population of the traditional college age students. Even at the average growth rate in part-time enrollment experienced in the past five years the part-time enrollments would fall far short of doubling between 1974 and 1990.

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 institution's success in offering programs which meets 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

**Full-Time Equivalent Students at State-owned, State-related, State-aided,  
and Community Colleges\***

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Agriculture and Natural Resources . . . . .	4,825	4,856	4,848	4,821	4,729	4,726	4,733
Arts, Humanities and Letters . . . . .	27,900	28,341	28,255	28,237	28,626	28,289	28,324
Business Management, Commerce and Data Processing . . . . .	53,809	54,712	55,518	55,814	56,046	56,196	56,348
Education . . . . .	35,875	35,700	35,262	35,006	34,804	34,600	34,458
Engineering and Architecture . . . . .	23,230	23,741	23,930	24,020	23,985	23,966	23,919
Health Sciences, Health Professions and Biological Sciences . . . . .	35,600	35,983	36,258	36,272	36,512	36,539	36,557
Human Services and Public Affairs . . . . .	18,479	18,411	18,425	18,433	18,379	18,326	18,266
Physical Sciences, Earth Sciences, Mathematics and Military Sciences . . . . .	13,885	14,091	14,144	13,990	13,963	13,932	13,897
Social Sciences and Area Studies . . . . .	28,593	28,564	28,488	28,376	28,322	28,276	28,216
Interdisciplinary Studies . . . . .	6,072	6,732	7,677	8,176	8,152	8,413	8,657
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>248,268</b>	<b>251,131</b>	<b>252,805</b>	<b>253,145</b>	<b>253,518</b>	<b>253,263</b>	<b>253,375</b>

\*Does not include technologies.

fields (16 percent). 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. 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 societal needs can be seen in the employment success of the graduates of the institutions.

The following table provides projections of the total higher education degrees awarded and to be awarded by State supported institutions. It should be noted that the number of degrees conferred has increased significantly over those shown in last year's Governor's Budget. The difference is due to the inadvertant omission of the count of occupational vocational certificates conferred at the Pennsylvania State University. For comparison purposes, last year's budget should have indicated that the State related universities would confer 26,652 degrees in 1980-81 instead of the 23,604 shown.

### Higher Education Degrees Awarded

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
State-owned Colleges and Universities . . . .	14,626	14,800	15,127	15,328	15,511	15,630	15,784
State-related Universities* . . . . .	26,447	26,386	26,265	26,239	26,182	26,156	26,112
Community Colleges* . . . . .	14,636	15,287	15,829	16,348	16,818	17,236	17,684
State-aided Colleges and Universities . . . .	8,986	9,022	9,078	9,151	9,266	9,315	9,345
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>64,695</u>	<u>65,495</u>	<u>66,299</u>	<u>67,066</u>	<u>67,777</u>	<u>68,337</u>	<u>68,925</u>

\*Includes technologies.

The table 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 1980 bachelor degree recipients from Pennsylvania institutions of higher education was again approximately 10 percent which is the same as 1979. The figures for bachelor degree recipients from the 1977 and 1978 classes were 16 percent and 13 percent respectively. By program area 1980 bachelor degree recipients in the fields of health professions, computer and information sciences, engineering and architecture 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 1980 than 1979. At the same time bachelor degree graduates from the class of 1980 in the fields of social sciences, letters, foreign languages 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.

The final major factor shaping the future of institutions of higher education is finances. The higher education community is now facing a severe economic problem. The 1982-83 Governor's Budget includes increases in appropriations for State-supported institutions of higher education. Of particular note are the 6.0 percent increase for the State-owned colleges, the 6.0 percent increase in the education and general appropriations to the State-related universities and the 6.0 percent increase in aid to the community colleges which provides funding for the recently changed community college subsidy formula. The increased appropriation levels represent a continuing commitment to the education mission of these institutions and a recognition of the role of these

institutions in the Commonwealth system of higher education. In addition to these increases in direct institutional support, the 1982-83 budget includes a significant (9.1 percent) increase in funds for the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency grant program. These increased funds will aid the neediest students in the Commonwealth in meeting the increased cost of higher education. The 1982-83 budget also includes two health related initiatives in higher education which have been included as a Program Revision entitled Health Services Education. First, an increase of six percent over funds currently received by the medical schools is provided. It is intended that the support of the medical schools will no longer be tied to enrollments. Since increases in the number of physicians is no longer a major goal of the Nation or the Commonwealth, enrollment based financing is no longer a focus of governmental support. Rather, funds are needed to provide basic institutional support to the medical schools, to prevent erosion of their financial condition and, therefore, enhance their ability to offer quality medical education at a reasonable price. Second, funds have been provided in the State owned college and university appropriation to improve graduate nursing programs at two of the colleges.

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.

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$3,504</u>	<u>\$3,696</u>	<u>\$3,876</u>	<u>\$3,962</u>	<u>\$4,051</u>	<u>\$4,142</u>	<u>\$4,236</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total full-time equivalent students .....	4,825	4,856	4,848	4,821	4,792	4,762	4,733
Bachelor degrees conferred .....	836	833	835	839	838	837	837
State-related only .....	613	608	605	608	606	604	603
State-aided only .....	223	225	230	231	232	233	234
Graduate degrees .....	98	96	94	93	92	89	88

**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.

In the past, enrollment has been declining by more than 5 percent per year. This trend is expected to level off by 1985-86. The Pennsylvania State University experienced a three percent drop in enrollment in 1981-82 and is projecting a leveling out of enrollment by 1983.

In 1980 there were 37,000 hired farm workers as compared to 34,000 in 1981. This means that opportunities for employment by hired workers on farms has declined by 3,000 in the past year. However, there has been an increase of family workers (those employed on home farms) by 9,000 from 72,000 in 1980 to 81,000 in 1981. 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 Agriculture Engineers 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 our 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.

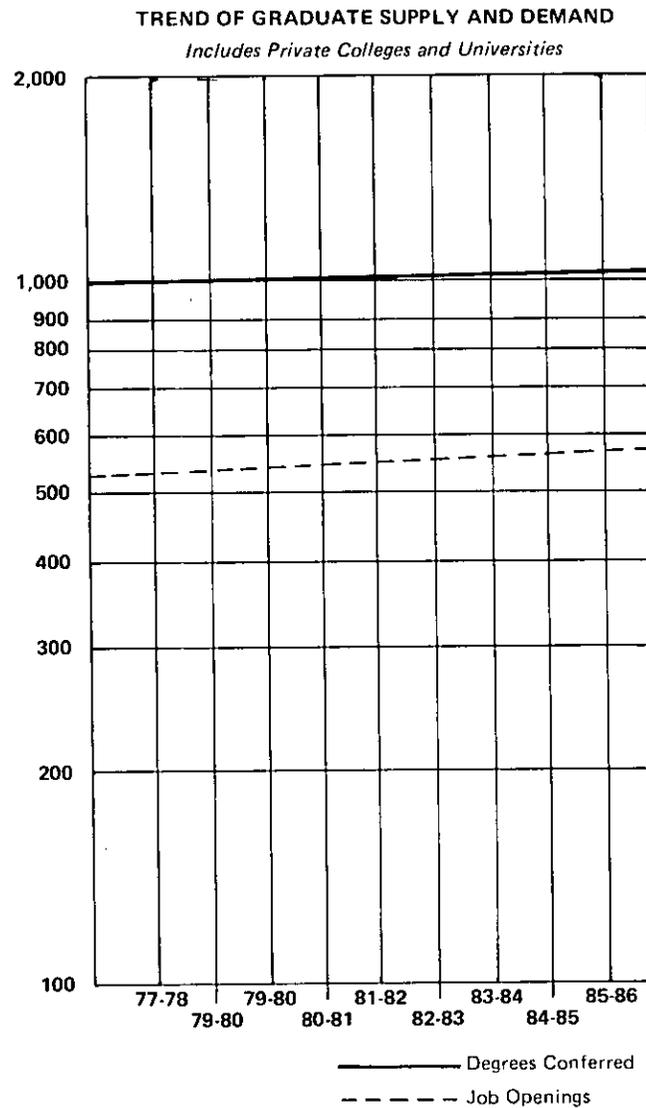
As more and more Americans have more and more leisure time and private industry continues to invest more dollars in timber reserves, it will be essential to develop more efficient management systems. To fill the projected need, our educational system must provide foresters, wildlife managers, water control 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 our 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 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 for future graduates in agriculture or related fields is now projected to be better than what was predicted in previous years. Students graduating in 1980 with bachelor degrees in agriculture and natural resources had once again a relatively high rate of employment in a discipline related position. Fifty-seven percent had found related employment within six to nine months of graduation.

Agriculture and Natural Resources

Program Analysis: (continued)



Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Pennsylvania State University .....	\$3,283	\$3,477	\$3,659	\$3,732	\$3,807	\$3,883	\$3,961
Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture .....	221	219	217	230	244	259	275
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$3,504</u>	<u>\$3,696</u>	<u>\$3,876</u>	<u>\$3,962</u>	<u>\$4,051</u>	<u>\$4,142</u>	<u>\$4,236</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$30,350	\$31,761	\$33,721	\$35,138	\$36,623	\$38,197	\$39,820
Federal Funds .....	173	262	262	262	262	262	262
Other Funds .....	7,674	8,874	9,518	9,662	9,799	9,956	10,134
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$38,197</b>	<b>\$40,897</b>	<b>\$43,501</b>	<b>\$45,062</b>	<b>\$46,684</b>	<b>\$48,415</b>	<b>\$50,216</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total full-time equivalent students .....	27,900	28,341	28,255	28,237	28,262	28,289	28,324
Associate degrees conferred .....	352	376	391	398	406	414	427
Bachelor degrees conferred:							
Total .....	3,597	3,611	3,602	3,593	3,599	3,053	3,612
State-related* .....	1,870	1,861	1,834	1,831	1,823	1,819	1,814
Graduate degrees:							
Total .....	1,084	1,028	1,025	1,018	1,019	1,022	1,028
State-related* .....	526	514	512	506	504	502	500

\*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-owned colleges and university 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 long term stabilization or 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 increase slightly.

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 recent 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. In the spring of 1981, however, employers indicated 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

**Arts, Humanities and Letters (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

declining or hiring persons with more applicable degrees.

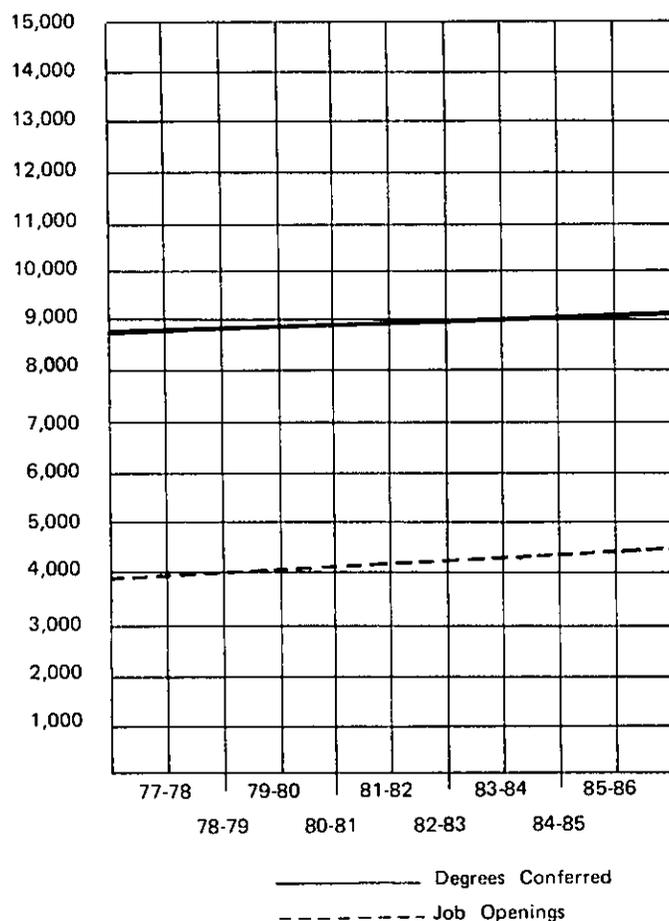
In a 1977 study by the Department of Education it was revealed that of those who received a bachelor's degree in liberal arts in 1974, some 18.4 percent were unemployed. Of those same graduates who were employed, less than half were in jobs highly related to their education and 37 percent were in unrelated jobs.

More recent Pennsylvania graduates have had slightly improved but still relatively poor employment success, with roughly 67 percent of the fine and applied arts graduates in 1980 finding full-time employment in a related field compared with 62 percent in 1979. Bachelor's degree recipients in some other liberal arts fields had substantially poorer employment success, notably foreign languages (24 percent) and letters (30 percent). This represents a further drop from 41 percent and 48 percent in the previous year. Library graduates employment success remain relatively high at 58 percent, which is down from 85 percent in 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 1980. This situation has been prevalent over the past several years and the affect can be noticed in the continued decline in graduate degrees conferred. Communications graduates were more successful than the fine and applied arts graduates, i.e., 86 percent compared with a 69 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 increases 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: (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
State Colleges and University .....	\$10,968	\$11,440	\$12,329	\$13,069	\$13,853	\$14,684	\$15,565
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating .....	1,387	1,506	1,480	1,569	1,663	1,763	1,869
General State Authority Rentals—State- Aided Institutions .....	1,488	1,534	1,506	1,507	1,507	1,507	1,507
Pennsylvania State University .....	5,543	5,896	6,213	6,399	6,591	6,789	6,993
University of Pittsburgh .....	2,559	2,721	3,082	3,174	3,270	3,368	3,469
Temple University .....	6,920	7,199	7,620	7,849	8,084	8,327	8,577
Lincoln University .....	210	217	232	239	246	253	261
University of Pennsylvania .....	820	812	821	870	922	978	1,036
Philadelphia College of Art .....	236	231	231	245	259	289	292
Philadelphia College of Textiles .....	41	40	41	43	45	47	49
Philadelphia Musical Academy .....	108	107	107	113	120	127	135
Drexel University .....	70	58	59	61	63	65	67
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$30,350</u>	<u>\$31,761</u>	<u>\$33,721</u>	<u>\$35,138</u>	<u>\$36,623</u>	<u>\$38,197</u>	<u>\$39,820</u>

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$42,039	\$44,107	\$47,332	\$50,908	\$54,758	\$58,905	\$63,371
Federal Funds .....	352	401	401	401	401	401	401
Other Funds .....	10,807	12,752	13,806	13,951	14,154	14,387	14,650
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$53,198</b>	<b>\$57,260</b>	<b>\$61,539</b>	<b>\$65,260</b>	<b>\$69,313</b>	<b>\$73,693</b>	<b>\$78,422</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total full-time equivalent students .....	53,809	54,712	55,518	55,814	56,046	56,196	56,348
State-owned only* .....	15,040	15,319	15,830	15,922	16,048	16,123	16,249
Associate degrees conferred .....	1,465	1,521	1,566	1,622	1,675	1,720	1,775
Total bachelor degrees conferred .....	6,527	6,714	6,900	7,041	7,109	7,151	7,178
State-owned only* .....	2,623	2,753	2,910	3,026	3,072	3,092	3,106
Total graduate degrees conferred .....	2,107	2,237	2,319	2,366	2,393	2,414	2,428
State-owned only* .....	184	193	220	229	236	244	251

\*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-owned colleges and university 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 five percent between 1980-81 and 1986-87. For the second consecutive year, a dramatic growth in enrollments in this area is demonstrated. In 1980-81 enrollments are up by 4,000 over that projected in last year's budget. The major increase in enrollments comes from the State-owned colleges and State-related universities. At the State-owned colleges and university, where business is a fast growing "new mission" curriculum, it is estimated that enrollments will increase by eight 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 require-

ments: 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-owned colleges anticipate conferring 18 percent more degrees in these fields in 1986-87 than they did in 1980-81.

Recent graduates have had success in the job market. In a report issued by the Department of Education in 1977, of 1974 graduates, those in computer sciences had the highest rate of full-time employment, the second highest rank of job relatedness to education, and the lowest unemployment level of any major field. The 1974 business graduates were almost as successful. Their employment rate was 91 percent and they rated seventh in job relatedness to education. Of 1976 baccalaureates in business 56.7 percent had jobs related to their education, of those with a master's

**Business Management, Commerce and Data Processing (continued)**

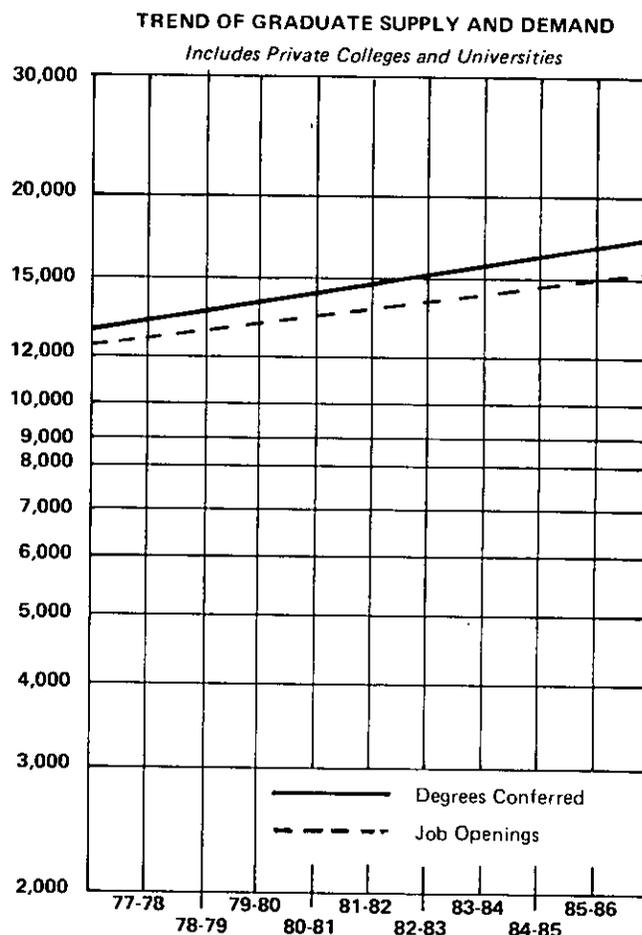
**Program Analysis: (continued)**

degree 78.9 percent had related jobs. Computer sciences graduates had a 75.7 percent employment rate in their field. According to the most recent data available bachelor degree recipients in business and management from the class of 1980 continued to have good employment success. Seventy-five percent of the graduates were employed full time, with 68 percent of the employment in a job in a related field. Graduates in computer and information sciences also experienced good employability with 86 percent finding work in a position which was highly related to their education. This represents a drop, however, from last year's figure of 95 percent. Although the reasons are not certain, it is possible that the decrease is due to the related factors of a depressed economy 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 council projects a 14 percent increase in jobs which require education in the business disciplines. Given recent economic events this rate of growth may be overly optimistic.

The program measures indicate that the State colleges and Indiana University continue to increase their business related programs. This is primarily due to the shift of emphasis from education programs as a result of the over-supply 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-owned colleges and university to support a larger business program.

Program funding for the 1982-83 fiscal year will increase consistent with the expanding needs for program support.



**Business Management, Commerce and Data Processing (continued)**

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State Colleges and University .....	\$15,308	\$16,210	\$17,882	\$19,456	\$21,168	\$23,031	\$25,057
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating .....	2,808	3,078	3,402	3,606	3,823	4,052	4,295
Pennsylvania State University .....	8,079	8,537	9,054	9,688	10,366	11,092	11,868
Temple University .....	9,740	10,133	10,729	11,480	12,284	13,144	14,064
University of Pittsburgh .....	2,811	2,952	3,066	3,281	3,510	3,756	4,019
Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture .....	46	47	47	50	53	56	60
Drexel University .....	434	364	361	386	413	442	473
University of Pennsylvania .....	2,570	2,544	2,550	2,703	2,865	3,037	3,219
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science .....	243	242	241	258	276	295	316
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$42,039</u></u>	<u><u>\$44,107</u></u>	<u><u>\$47,332</u></u>	<u><u>\$50,908</u></u>	<u><u>\$54,758</u></u>	<u><u>\$58,905</u></u>	<u><u>\$63,371</u></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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$43,452	\$45,012	\$47,430	\$48,135	\$48,846	\$49,575	\$50,321
Federal Funds .....	574	626	626	626	626	626	626
Other Funds .....	19,006	21,973	23,334	23,698	24,042	24,438	24,885
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$63,032</b>	<b>\$67,611</b>	<b>\$71,390</b>	<b>\$72,459</b>	<b>\$73,514</b>	<b>\$74,639</b>	<b>\$75,832</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total full-time equivalent students .....	35,875	35,700	35,262	35,006	34,804	34,600	34,458
State-owned only* .....	21,265	20,972	20,696	20,428	20,242	20,062	19,923
State-related only* .....	10,782	10,718	10,583	10,549	10,500	10,459	10,410
Associate degrees conferred .....	202	201	211	222	232	243	252
Total bachelor degrees conferred .....	4,946	4,735	4,609	4,526	4,488	4,460	4,400
State-owned only* .....	3,729	3,584	3,500	3,438	3,415	3,402	3,397
State-related only* .....	1,195	1,128	1,086	1,065	1,050	1,035	1,020
Total graduate degrees conferred .....	3,335	3,165	3,144	3,118	3,120	3,096	3,090
State-owned only* .....	1,416	1,366	1,396	1,390	1,397	1,378	1,377
State-related only* .....	1,788	1,669	1,628	1,608	1,603	1,598	1,593

\*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-owned colleges and university, 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 advance 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.

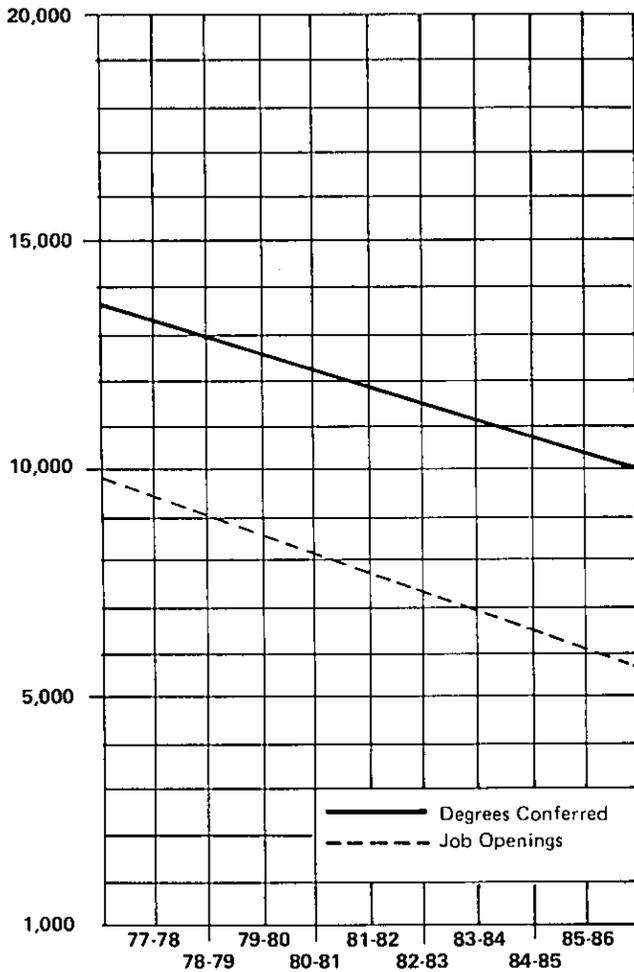
Basic education enrollment in Pennsylvania is projected to drop by over 875,000 or 31 percent between 1971, the peak year, and 1989 the last year before a rise in enrollments is projected. This will cause a continued reduction in demand for teachers in general during this decade especially at the secondary 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 3.0 percent between 1980-81 and 1986-87 with the most substantial decrease occurring in the State-owned and State-related colleges and universities. Bachelor degrees in education are

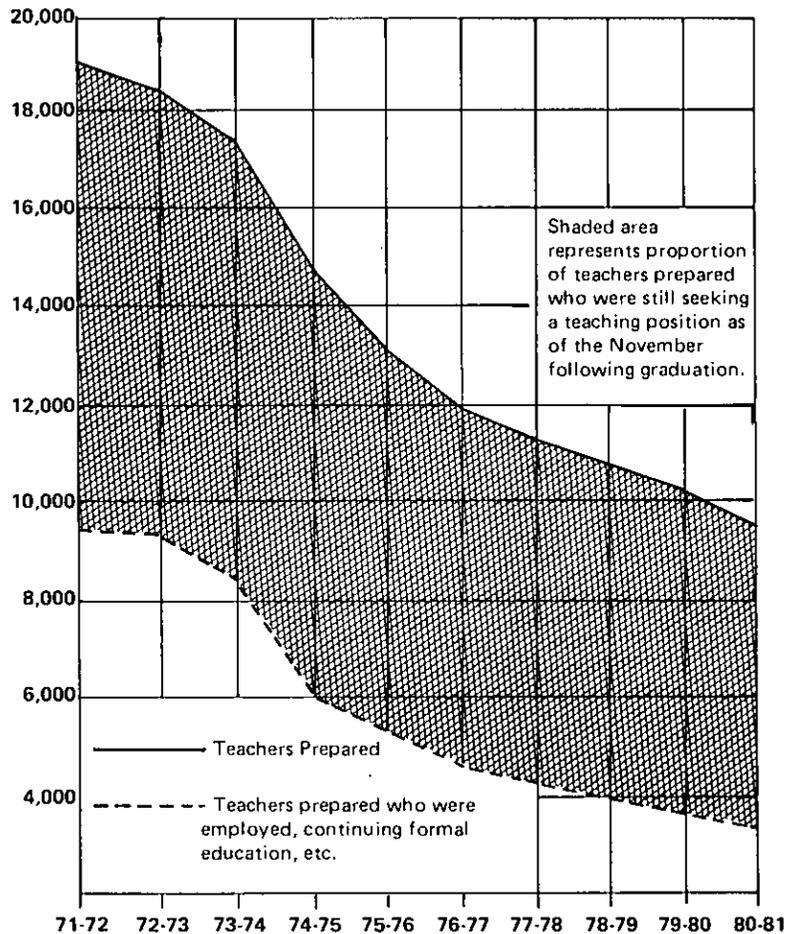
Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

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)

expected to drop at an average rate of two percent per year between 1980-81 and 1986-87 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-owned colleges and university. Bachelor's degrees in education conferred at the State-owned colleges and university are anticipated to be 9 percent less in 1986-87 than 1980-81 at the same time they expect to confer 3 percent fewer graduate degrees.

In 1977 the Department of Education completed a study of 1974 graduates of Pennsylvania institutions of higher education which found, that of the students receiving bachelors degrees in education, ten percent were unemployed, 59.7 percent were employed in their field and 19.6 percent were employed in other fields or generally underemployed, and 10.7 percent were employed part-time in unrelated fields. Recent graduates with bachelor degrees in education have fared somewhat better. Of the students receiving bachelor degrees in 1980, 58 percent were employed in a related field, while 8.1 percent were unemployed compared with 57 and 9.1 percent in 1979.

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. In 1979-80, of all the teachers prepared with initial certification, only 420 received certification in physics, mathematics or the sciences. This trend is obviously affected by the demand in other areas of the job market for individuals trained in the hard sciences. 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 the elementary and secondary education in relation to mathematics and science education.

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.

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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
State Colleges and University .....	\$28,411	\$29,251	\$30,810	\$31,426	\$32,055	\$32,696	\$33,350
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating .....	1,051	1,161	1,281	1,358	1,439	1,526	1,617
Pennsylvania State University .....	5,162	5,469	5,754	5,754	5,754	5,754	5,754
University of Pittsburgh .....	3,146	3,264	3,387	3,387	3,387	3,387	3,387
Temple University .....	5,224	5,409	5,730	5,730	5,730	5,730	5,730
Lincoln University .....	117	120	128	129	130	131	132
University of Pennsylvania .....	341	338	340	351	351	351	351
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$43,452</b>	<b>\$45,012</b>	<b>\$47,430</b>	<b>\$48,135</b>	<b>\$48,846</b>	<b>\$49,575</b>	<b>\$50,321</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$19,833	\$20,926	\$21,986	\$23,529	\$25,179	\$26,945	\$28,837
Federal Funds .....	2	5	5	5	5	5	5
Other Funds .....	338	408	449	455	461	467	475
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$20,173</b>	<b>\$21,339</b>	<b>\$22,440</b>	<b>\$23,989</b>	<b>\$25,645</b>	<b>\$27,417</b>	<b>\$29,317</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total full-time equivalent students .....	23,230	23,741	23,930	24,020	23,985	23,966	23,919
State-owned only* .....	625	676	690	726	726	726	726
State-aided* .....	5,089	5,311	5,423	5,487	5,532	5,597	5,642
Associate degrees conferred .....	101	108	116	122	131	137	114
Total bachelor degrees conferred .....	3,131	3,180	3,196	3,219	3,233	3,248	3,262
Total graduate degrees conferred .....	828	843	895	911	925	939	942
Architectural and environmental design degrees* .....	370	375	379	377	375	373	371

\*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-owned colleges and university offer engineering programs in cooperation with the Pennsylvania State University.

The increasingly technological nature of society results in an excellent employment rate among graduates in most engineering disciplines. Demand for engineers remains strong despite the unsettled economic situation. In the spring of 1981, although students with bachelor degrees in engineering comprised only 7 percent of the total bachelor degree recipients, they received 63 percent of the job offers. This data is based on a national survey by the college placement council.

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 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.

Engineering and Architecture (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

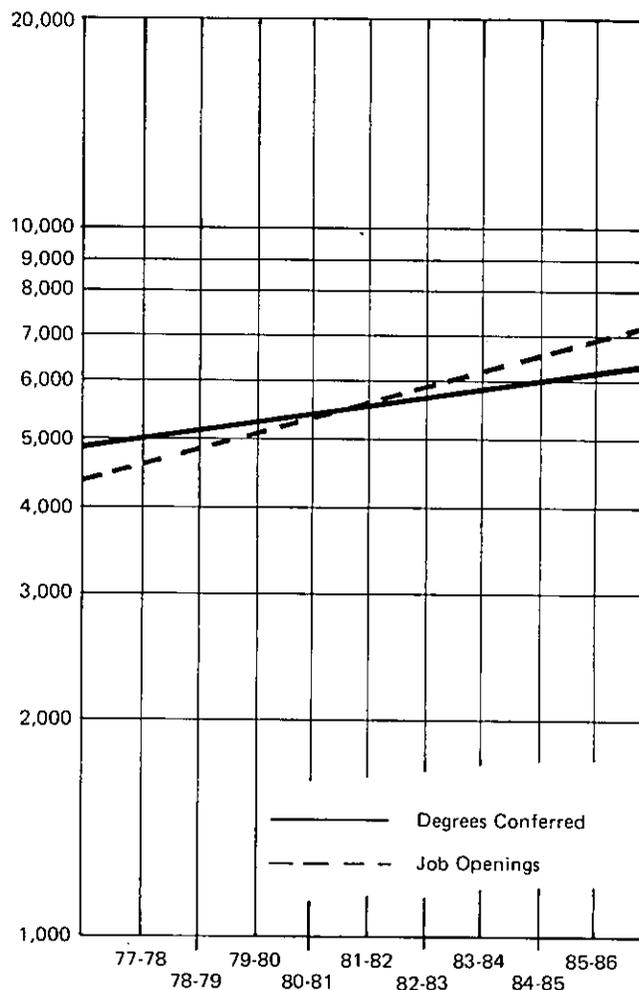
Given the demand for engineers and the high salaries currently being offered, many higher education institutions are finding it difficult to find and maintain quality faculty in most engineering fields. This is particularly true in the area of petroleum engineering. This problem could become worse in the next few years because of 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 these students receiving bachelor's degrees in engineering in 1980 roughly 8 percent sought advance degrees on either a full or part-time basis. Employment success of those with bachelor degrees in engineering was high, with 86 percent finding full-time discipline related employment with 39 percent of these employed in Pennsylvania. Students with bachelor degrees in architecture were less successful in finding employment with 73 percent finding full-time related employment a decrease of 22 percent from 1979. The College Placement Council has reported anticipated hiring of engineers in 1981-82 as increasing by 12 percent at the bachelor's level, 32 percent at the masters level and 37 percent at the doctoral level. The recent recessionary trend may, however, render these projections for 1981-82 somewhat over optimistic.

TREND OF GRADUATE SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Includes Private Colleges and Universities



Program Costs by Appropriation:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)							
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General State Authority Rentals—							
State-Aided Institutions .....	\$ 297	\$ 306	\$ 300	\$ 301	\$ 301	\$ 301	\$ 301
State Colleges and University .....	562	623	645	684	726	770	817
Community College, Capital and Operating .....	496	520	577	612	648	687	728
Pennsylvania State University .....	11,084	11,697	12,325	13,188	14,111	15,099	16,156
University of Pittsburgh .....	3,691	4,132	4,372	4,678	5,006	5,356	5,731
Temple University .....	1,904	1,981	2,099	2,246	2,403	2,571	2,751
University of Pennsylvania .....	1,013	1,003	1,010	1,071	1,135	1,203	1,275
Drexel University .....	752	631	624	713	810	917	1,035
Philadelphia College of Art .....	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science .....	30	29	30	32	34	36	38
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$19,833</b>	<b>\$20,926</b>	<b>\$21,986</b>	<b>\$23,529</b>	<b>\$25,179</b>	<b>\$26,945</b>	<b>\$28,837</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$58,978	\$60,451	\$63,413	\$67,247	\$71,671	\$76,245	\$81,125
Federal Funds .....	173	276	276	276	276	276	276
Other Funds .....	5,677	6,588	7,018	7,123	7,222	7,336	7,465
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$64,828</b>	<b>\$67,315</b>	<b>\$70,707</b>	<b>\$74,646</b>	<b>\$79,169</b>	<b>\$83,857</b>	<b>\$88,866</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total full-time equivalent students .....	35,600	35,983	36,258	36,272	36,512	36,539	36,557
Associate degrees conferred .....	580	612	643	664	686	707	732
Total bachelor degrees conferred: .....	3,572	3,542	3,585	3,610	3,678	3,703	3,763
State-owned institutions only* .....	984	1,038	1,058	1,063	1,063	1,072	1,114
State-related institutions only* .....	1,621	1,614	1,616	1,615	1,613	1,611	1,609
State-aided institutions only* .....	957	890	911	932	1,002	1,020	1,040
Total graduate degrees conferred .....	3,055	3,074	3,108	3,128	3,144	3,159	3,161
Physicians graduated .....	1,184	1,203	1,200	1,210	1,209	1,209	1,209

\*Also included in total.

**Program Analysis:**

The Commonwealth supports this program through the activities of the State-owned colleges and university 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-owned colleges and university 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. The survey established that of the 95,556 registered nurses residing in the State only 64,551 or 68 percent were active in nursing. Second, the educational level of the nurses which 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 type 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 order to assist in this effort, the 1982-83 appropriation to the State-owned colleges contains \$250,000 for faculty and operating costs to bolster the nursing programs at two State-owned colleges. The funds will be allocated to the colleges by the Department of Education which will also be responsible for monitoring nursing program development. These funds represent a continuing effort of the Commonwealth to meet the need for graduate nurses through the programs of the State-owned colleges and university.

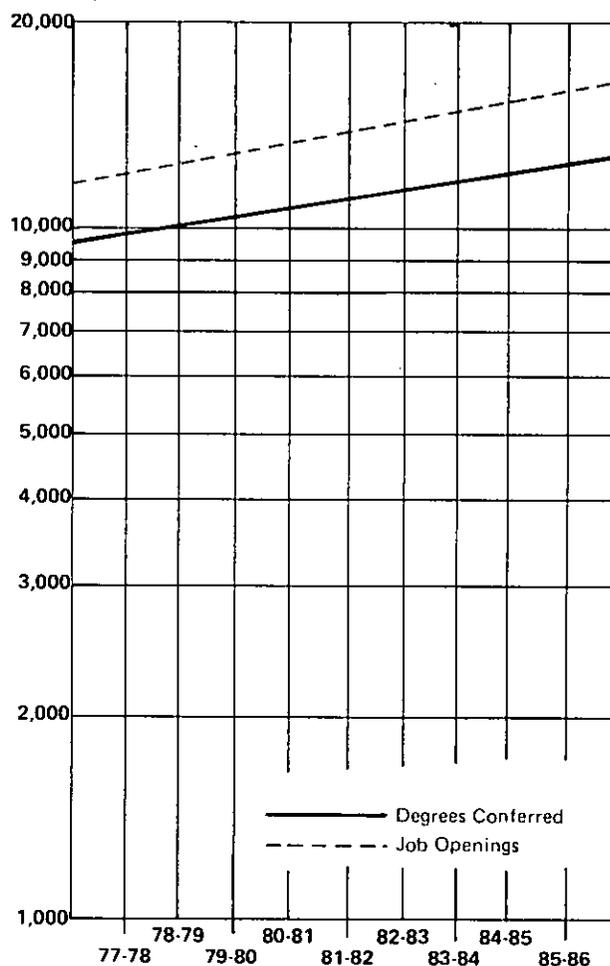
In general the outlook for employment in the health technologies, para-medical and nursing fields appears to be good. This is especially true in light of the mounting concern over rapidly increasing cost of health care and proposals to use paraprofessionals more extensively in many facets of health care 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. The recommendations of the Federal study include, among others; a realignment of Federal incentives for medical training, a gradual reduction in the size of medical school classes, opposition to the admission of foreign medical school graduates, and a moratorium on creation of new medical schools.

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 1976 in Pennsylvania these ratios were 3,800 to 1 and 4,424 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 1,700 to 1. This represents a reduction

**TREND OF GRADUATE SUPPLY AND DEMAND**  
*Includes Private Colleges and Universities*



**Health Sciences, Health Professions and Biological Sciences (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

in this ratio from 2,045 to 1 which was present in Pennsylvania in 1969. It is worth noting, however, that between 1976 and 1978, the Pennsylvania Department of Health statistics indicate a decline in the number of primary care physicians from 7,315 to 6,761, of general practice/family practice physicians from 940 to 776 and of pediatricians from 871 to 808 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 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.

**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	355	13
Dentists	325	393	718	563	-155
Optometrist	44	77	121	141	20
Pharmacist	44	378	421	622	201
Physicians	562	807	1,369	1,386	17
Podiatrist	17	50	67	105	38
Practical Nurses	1,521	2,223	3,744	2,940	-1,658
Registered Nurses	851	3,258	4,109	5,259	1,515
Therapist	349	368	717	452	-265
Veterinarian	58	25	83	136	53

\*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)**

Maldistribution of doctors remains a paramount problem. An earlier study by the Pennsylvania Department of Education using the same optimum 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.

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.

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 medical 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 1982-83 budget recommendation reflects the first increase in Commonwealth funding for medical schools in ten years. An increase of six percent over funds currently received by the medical schools is provided. It is intended that the support of the medical schools will no longer be tied to enrollments. Funds are needed to provide basic institutional support to the medical schools, to prevent erosion of their financial condition and therefore enhance their ability to offer quality medical education at a reasonable price.

Both this increase in funding for medical schools and the allocation of funds to the State owned colleges for nursing programs are discussed in the Health Services Education Program Revision which follows.

Health Sciences, Health Professions and Biological Sciences (continued)

Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General State Authority Rentals—State-aided Institutions .....	\$ 1,774	\$ 1,792	\$ 1,865	\$ 1,797	\$ 1,797	\$ 1,797	\$ 1,797
State Colleges and Universities .....	7,893	8,247	8,872	9,404	9,969	10,567	11,201
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating .....	1,366	1,506	1,666	1,766	1,872	1,984	2,103
Pennsylvania State University .....	6,050	6,388	6,901	7,384	7,901	8,454	9,046
University of Pittsburgh .....	8,156	8,550	8,847	9,466	10,129	10,838	11,597
Temple University .....	9,129	9,224	9,631	10,305	11,026	11,798	12,624
Lincoln University .....	51	51	55	59	63	67	72
Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture .....	38	36	37	39	41	44	46
Drexel University .....	28	23	23	25	27	29	31
Hahnemann Medical College .....	3,366	3,332	3,532	3,744	3,969	4,207	4,459
Thomas Jefferson University .....	5,878	5,854	6,092	6,457	6,845	7,255	7,691
The Medical College of Pennsylvania .....	2,306	2,231	2,349	2,364	2,640	2,797	2,966
University of Pennsylvania .....	7,722	8,061	8,173	8,745	9,357	10,012	10,713
Pennsylvania College of Optometry .....	863	854	854	905	960	1,017	1,078
Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine .....	707	700	700	742	787	834	884
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Sciences .....	17	17	16	17	18	19	20
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine .....	3,634	3,585	3,800	4,028	4,270	4,526	4,797
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$58,978</b>	<b>\$60,451</b>	<b>\$63,413</b>	<b>\$67,247</b>	<b>\$71,671</b>	<b>\$76,245</b>	<b>\$81,125</b>

**Health Sciences, Health Professions and Biological Sciences  
Program Revision: Health Services Education**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....			\$1,935	\$2,051	\$2,175	\$2,305	\$2,441

**Program Analysis:**

The Health Services Education Program Revision is intended to provide funds to higher education institutions for health professions programs, with the goal of providing improved health services to the citizens of the Commonwealth. There are two components of this Program Revision; increased State support to medical schools and improved graduate nursing programs at two State-owned colleges.

State support of medical schools has been based on a per student subsidy, the amount of which has not changed in over a decade. In the decade since this subsidy was instituted, the costs of medical education have increased dramatically. Given stable State funding, the medical schools have met these increased costs with dramatic tuition increases and cost cutting efforts in all facets of the medical program.

With nearly intolerable tuition levels and a lack of further opportunities to cut program costs, without damaging the quality of the educational program, the medical schools are facing a near term financial crisis. At the same time, however, the Commonwealth must be insured that the medical schools are responsive to the health needs of its citizens. Therefore, a two part program is proposed. First, as a short-term remedy to the fiscal problems of the medi-

cal schools, State support of the medical schools will shift from an enrollment base to an institutional base with the appropriation of each medical school increasing by six percent over that available in 1981-82. Second, the Department of Education and Department of Health, in conjunction with representatives of the medical schools will study problems relating to medical education and health care in the Commonwealth and deal with such issues as; the geographic distribution of physicians, the type of practice into which doctors are entering, the socio-economic make up of medical school entrants, the financial debt of medical school graduates and the nature of the long-term fiscal relationship between the Commonwealth and the medical schools.

The second component of the Program Revision is the provision of \$250,000 to two State-owned colleges for the purpose of improving their graduate nursing programs. The intent of the funding is to increase the supply of nurses in the Commonwealth by increasing the supply of graduate nurses to teach and train in nursing programs. The funds will be allocated to the colleges by the Department of Education which will also be responsible for monitoring the development of the nursing programs.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State Colleges and Universities .....			\$ 250	\$ 265	\$ 281	\$ 298	\$ 315
Pennsylvania State University—Medical Programs .....			172	182	193	205	217
University of Pittsburgh—Medical Programs .....			243	258	273	289	307
Temple University—Medical Programs .....			323	342	363	385	408
Hahnemann Medical College—Medical Programs .....			200	212	225	238	252
Thomas Jefferson University—Medical Programs .....			238	252	267	283	300
The Medical College of Pennsylvania—Medical Programs .....			118	125	133	141	149
University of Pennsylvania—Medical Programs .....			176	187	198	210	222
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine—Medical Programs .....			215	228	242	256	271
<b>TOTAL .....</b>			<b>\$1,935</b>	<b>\$2,051</b>	<b>\$2,175</b>	<b>\$2,305</b>	<b>\$2,441</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$17,539	\$18,205	\$19,217	\$20,308	\$21,462	\$22,682	\$23,971
Federal Funds .....	82	197	197	197	197	197	197
Other Funds .....	3,962	4,578	4,902	4,979	5,051	5,134	5,228
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$21,583</b>	<b>\$22,980</b>	<b>\$24,316</b>	<b>\$25,484</b>	<b>\$26,710</b>	<b>\$28,013</b>	<b>\$29,396</b>

**Program Measures**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total full-time equivalent students .....	18,479	18,411	18,425	18,433	18,379	18,326	18,266
State-owned institutions only* .....	5,486	5,427	5,444	5,440	5,421	5,404	5,385
Associate degrees conferred .....	144	158	166	173	180	189	197
Total bachelor degrees conferred .....	2,710	2,767	2,778	2,780	2,779	2,780	2,775
State-owned institutions only* .....	1,131	1,161	1,186	1,192	1,199	1,201	1,202
Graduate degrees conferred .....	1,017	1,051	1,060	1,061	1,057	1,045	1,041
Law degrees conferred .....	754	749	780	783	783	783	783

\*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, cut backs 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.

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 96 percent of 1980 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 33 percent of the law students who graduated from the Commonwealth's State-related and State-aided law schools in 1980 found employment outside the State compared with 39 percent in 1979.

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.

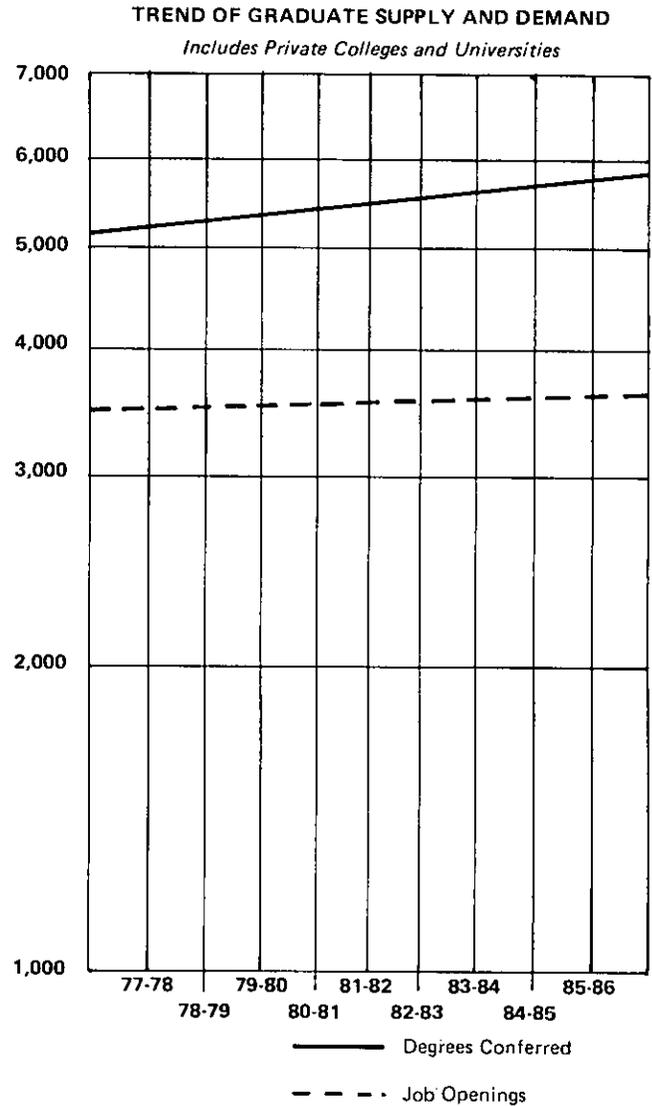
Approximately 73 percent of the students receiving master's degrees in public affairs and service in 1980

Human Services and Public Affairs (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

found education related employment. This, however, represents a 14 percent reduction from the figure of 87 percent for 1979. Graduates with advance degrees in home economics fared well with 100 percent finding education related employment.

The institutions through which the Commonwealth supports this program are projecting a stabilization or decline in enrollments through 1986-87. 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.



Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State Colleges and University .....	\$5,737	\$5,900	\$6,245	\$6,620	\$7,017	\$7,438	\$7,884
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating .....	183	181	205	217	230	244	259
Pennsylvania State University .....	4,546	4,815	5,065	5,344	5,638	5,948	6,275
University of Pittsburgh .....	1,829	1,914	2,026	2,137	2,255	2,379	2,510
Temple University .....	4,504	4,686	4,964	5,237	5,525	5,829	6,150
Drexel University .....	152	127	123	129	135	142	149
University of Pennsylvania .....	581	575	582	617	654	693	735
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Sciences .....	7	7	7	7	8	9	9
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$17,539</b>	<b>\$18,205</b>	<b>\$19,217</b>	<b>\$20,308</b>	<b>\$21,462</b>	<b>\$22,682</b>	<b>\$23,971</b>

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$16,090	\$16,914	\$17,992	\$18,964	\$19,974	\$21,044	\$22,171
Federal Funds .....	75	131	131	131	131	131	131
Other Funds .....	2,728	3,176	3,430	3,483	3,534	3,592	3,658
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$18,893</b>	<b>\$20,221</b>	<b>\$21,553</b>	<b>\$22,578</b>	<b>\$23,639</b>	<b>\$24,767</b>	<b>\$25,960</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total full-time equivalent students .....	13,885	14,091	14,144	13,990	13,963	13,932	13,897
Associate degrees conferred .....	88	73	74	77	80	83	84
Total bachelor degrees conferred .....	1,310	1,326	1,325	1,324	1,333	1,332	1,335
Graduate degrees conferred .....	418	442	447	451	459	467	473

**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; State-owned colleges and university, 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. In this decade, it is estimated that the national need for geologists and geophysicists will increase at a rate of 6 or 7 percent per year, rising from 600 to 700 geophysicists per year in the early 1980's to 1,200 to 1,300 later in the decade. The predicted annual demand for geophysicists is two or three times as great as the total number graduated annually by institutions awarding degrees in the field.

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 enrollment appears to be localized in the state related and state aided institu-

tions. However, the enrollment increase is projected to be shortlived with enrollments stabilizing and then declining over the projection period.

In terms of the overall program area, the College Placement Council has indicated a 23 percent increase in job hires for bachelors degree recipients, 29 percent for masters and 32 percent increase for doctorates.

However, the annual increase in employment and job openings between 1970 and 1980 will remain low and the number of degrees conferred will 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 1980 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; 64 percent of 1980 master's degree recipients in physical science and 60 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)

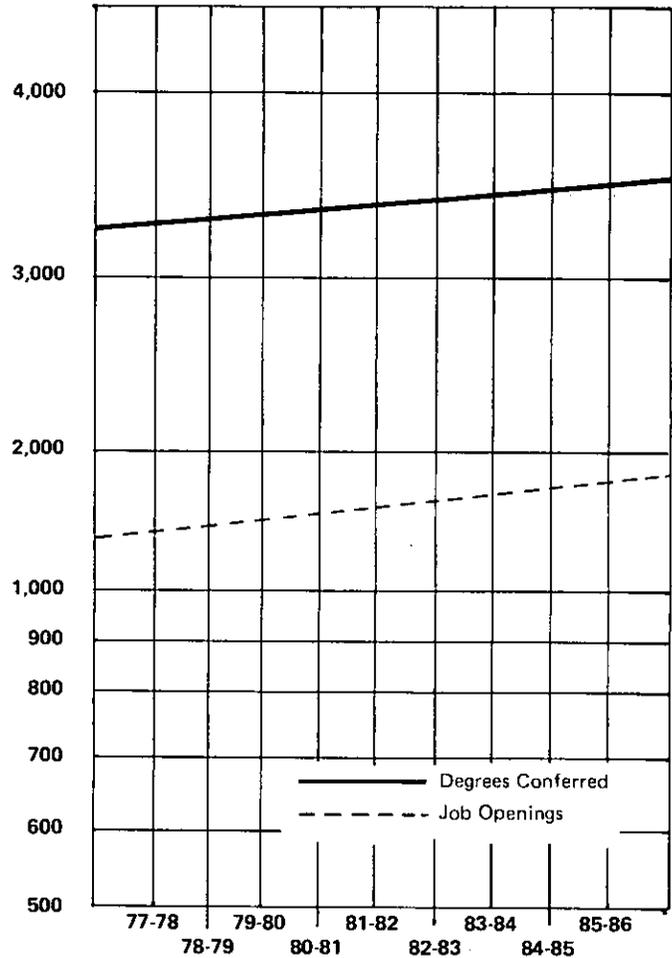
Program Analysis: (continued)

high for those students in the physical science and math disciplines who pursue a doctorate. Of those receiving doctorates in physical science in 1980, 100 percent found full-time employment in a related field. 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.

TREND OF GRADUATE SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Includes Private Colleges and Universities



Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State Colleges and University	\$ 3,985	\$ 4,116	\$ 4,425	\$ 4,691	\$ 4,972	\$ 5,270	\$ 5,586
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating	1,299	1,451	1,608	1,705	1,807	1,915	2,030
Pennsylvania State University	4,302	4,607	4,850	5,093	5,347	5,615	5,895
University of Pittsburgh	5,336	5,569	5,898	6,193	6,503	6,828	7,169
Temple University	476	496	522	548	575	604	634
Lincoln University	138	143	153	161	169	178	187
Delaware College of Science and Agriculture	5	5	6	6	7	7	7
Drexel University	112	94	93	98	103	108	113
University of Pennsylvania	426	422	426	458	479	507	538
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science	11	11	11	11	12	12	12
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b>	<u>\$16,090</u>	<u>\$16,914</u>	<u>\$17,992</u>	<u>\$18,964</u>	<u>\$19,974</u>	<u>\$21,044</u>	<u>\$22,171</u>

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$25,601	\$26,580	\$28,214	\$29,609	\$31,076	\$32,617	\$34,238
Federal Funds .....	184	241	241	241	241	241	241
Other Funds .....	6,682	7,819	8,332	8,462	8,585	8,727	8,886
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$32,467</b>	<b>\$34,640</b>	<b>\$36,787</b>	<b>\$38,312</b>	<b>\$39,902</b>	<b>\$41,585</b>	<b>\$43,365</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total full-time equivalent students .....	28,593	28,564	28,488	28,376	28,322	28,276	28,216
State-owned institutions only* .....	10,486	10,403	10,414	10,346	10,301	10,229	10,185
Associate degrees conferred .....	282	295	307	318	331	345	362
Total bachelor degrees conferred .....	4,309	4,226	4,120	4,106	4,101	4,101	4,101
State-owned institutions only* .....	1,652	1,631	1,602	1,605	1,603	1,602	1,606
Total graduate degrees conferred .....	916	944	959	979	978	999	1,005
State-owned only* .....	217	224	229	239	242	250	260

\*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-owned colleges and university, 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 owned colleges 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.

The follow-up study of the 1974 class done by the Department of Education indicates that by two and one-half years after graduation 91.3 percent of the respondents in area studies and 82 percent of the respondents in social sciences had full-time employment but that they generally had a low rate of relatedness to the discipline. Sixteen percent of those graduates received additional degrees since 1974 and generally those who are employed have had two or more jobs since graduation. Only 5.3 percent of social studies graduates and 4.3 percent of area studies graduates are still seeking employment.

As the program measures show, with the increase in the level of student awareness of the job market and the

Social Sciences and Area Studies

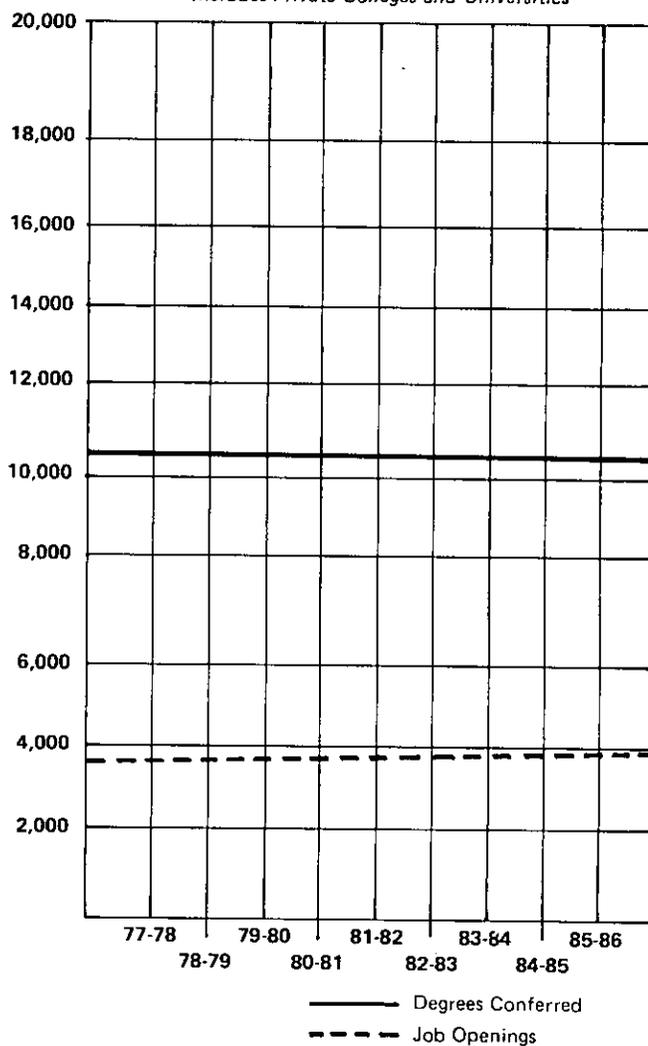
Program Analysis: (continued)

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 1980 only 28 percent of the bachelor's degree recipients, 69 percent of the master's and 95 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 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State Colleges and University .....	\$ 9,648	\$10,002	\$10,716	\$11,359	\$12,041	\$12,763	\$13,529
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating .....	789	871	961	1,019	1,080	1,145	1,213
Pennsylvania State University .....	3,895	4,154	4,376	4,551	4,733	4,922	5,119
University of Pittsburgh .....	5,918	6,093	6,453	6,711	6,979	7,258	7,548
Temple University .....	3,226	3,348	3,570	3,713	3,862	4,016	4,177
Lincoln University .....	436	442	473	492	512	532	553
Drexel University .....	14	12	11	11	11	11	11
University of Pennsylvania .....	1,675	1,658	1,654	1,753	1,858	1,970	2,088
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$25,601</b>	<b>\$26,580</b>	<b>\$28,214</b>	<b>\$29,609</b>	<b>\$31,076</b>	<b>\$32,617</b>	<b>\$34,238</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 7,698	\$ 8,308	\$ 9,149	\$ 9,603	\$10,083	\$10,586	\$11,116
Federal Funds .....	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Other Funds .....	2,162	2,563	2,858	2,903	2,945	2,994	3,048
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 9,890</b>	<b>\$10,903</b>	<b>\$12,039</b>	<b>\$12,538</b>	<b>\$13,060</b>	<b>\$13,612</b>	<b>\$14,196</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total full-time equivalent students .....	6,072	6,732	7,677	8,176	8,152	8,413	8,657
State-owned only* .....	1,475	1,346	1,456	1,552	1,324	1,310	1,300
Community colleges only* .....	1,413	1,522	1,629	1,678	1,718	1,757	1,793
Associate degrees conferred .....	1,111	1,167	1,205	1,227	1,251	1,273	1,295
Total bachelor degrees conferred .....	523	515	513	510	507	506	502
State-owned only* .....	120	123	124	124	122	122	119
Graduate degrees conferred .....	124	133	137	139	139	138	138

\*Also included in totals.

**Program Analysis:**

The program of interdisciplinary studies is supported through the activities of the State-owned colleges and university 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

**Interdisciplinary Studies (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

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 Spring of 1981 projected for 1981-82 only a 5 percent increase in demand for non-technical bachelor's degree recipients and a 12 percent drop in openings for master's degree recipients.

As a result of these factors, 13 percent of the 1980 bachelor degree graduates are unemployed and only 32 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 graduates in the interdisciplinary studies field will pursue advanced degrees to increase their employability; 26 percent of the 1980 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. In 1977 only 12 percent of the students who received advanced degrees in interdisciplinary studies in 1974 were unemployed while 31 percent were employed in unrelated fields and 23 percent were employed in highly related fields. Funding for this program reflects stabilization in all segments of Commonwealth supported higher education rather than expansion.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State Colleges and University .....	\$ 3,329	\$ 3,459	\$ 3,871	\$ 4,103	\$ 4,350	\$ 4,611	\$ 4,887
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating .....	837	1,136	1,384	1,467	1,555	1,648	1,747
Pennsylvania State University .....	1,283	1,355	1,420	1,470	1,521	1,574	1,629
University of Pittsburgh .....	1,738	1,840	1,948	2,016	2,087	2,160	2,236
Temple University .....	330	343	348	358	369	380	391
Drexel University .....	31	26	26	28	30	32	34
University of Pennsylvania .....	150	149	152	161	171	181	192
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 7,698</b>	<b>\$ 8,308</b>	<b>\$ 9,149</b>	<b>\$ 9,603</b>	<b>\$10,083</b>	<b>\$10,586</b>	<b>\$11,116</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 8,755	\$ 8,809	\$ 9,397	\$ 9,961	\$10,559	\$11,192	\$11,863
Other Funds .....	392	403	502	510	518	528	536
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 9,147</b>	<b>\$ 9,212</b>	<b>\$ 9,899</b>	<b>\$10,471</b>	<b>\$11,077</b>	<b>\$11,718</b>	<b>\$12,399</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Graduate students engaged in State supported research programs .....	292	274	273	273	273	223	273
Full-time professionals engaged in State-supported research .....	263	257	257	257	257	257	257

**Program Analysis:**

The research activities carried out at the Pennsylvania State University represent about 95 percent of the activities supported by this program.

The direct State appropriation for research represents 80.1 percent of the total support of the Pennsylvania State University's Organized Research Program supported by university general funds. The majority of these State funds are selectively dispersed among the university's general fund programs. The table below shows the percentage distribution of the Pennsylvania State University research funds by category. The remainder of the Organized Research budget is comprised of funds acquired from Federal appropriations (14.3 percent) and by competitively awarded grants and contracts from outside agencies (5.6 percent).

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 most recently, this has included research in biological and chemical control of the gypsy moth which has cost the Commonwealth \$36 million in lost timber (saw lumber and pulpwood). Research in many

of the above named areas produce tangible benefits to the Commonwealth and the nation both in economic terms and in terms of improved quality of life.

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. In other words, for each dollar expended there is a dollar returned within two to three years.

Recent plant pathology research at the Pennsylvania State University has worldwide implications. Two plant pathologists have developed and are testing a new theory of disease resistance in plants which, if verified, will result in wheat and rice strains that are markedly resistant to the fungal infections that now cause yearly devastation. Another plant pathologist has developed a computerized method of monitoring, every seven minutes, conditions such as temperature, humidity and leaf wetness and predicting when conditions are favorable or unfavorable for fungus growth. The result is better control while using far less pesticide.

A mushroom nutrient has been developed by the Agricultural Experiment Station which has increased the growth yield by 40 percent. In addition, research into the use of cow manure for mushroom culture has resulted in

Research (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

PERCENT OF TOTAL RESEARCH FUNDS EXPENDED BY PROGRAM AREA								
<i>(Does not Include Sponsored Research)</i>								
Activities	1980/81	1981/82	Proposed 1982/83	Activities	1980/81	1981/82	Proposed 1982/83	
Agriculture Experiment Station-Total . . . . .	63.4%	63.1%	62.5%	Health, Physical Education and Recreation	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	
Food and Animal Science . . . . .	25.1%	25.2%	25.0%	Human Development . . . . .	1.1%	.8%	1.8%	
Plant Science . . . . .	28.5%	28.4%	28.1%	Liberal Arts . . . . .	2.3%	2.0%	2.1%	
Other . . . . .	9.8%	9.5%	9.4%	Science . . . . .	.7%	.6%	.6%	
Arts and Architecture . . . . .	.5%	.5%	.5%	Intercollege . . . . .	14.8%	15.9%	16.2%	
Business Administration . . . . .	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%	Other Research . . . . .	.5%	.4%	.4%	
Earth and Mineral Science-Total . . . . .	5.7%	6.0%	6.2%	Research Program Support/ Administrative . . . . .	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	
Energy . . . . .	4.3%	4.5%	4.6%	TOTAL RESEARCH EFFORT . . . . .	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Other . . . . .	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%					
Education . . . . .	.5%	.5%	.5%					
Engineering-Total . . . . .	2.7%	1.9%	1.9%					
Energy . . . . .	1.8%	1.2%	1.3%					
Other . . . . .	.9%	.7%	.6%					

potential savings of \$10,000 or more per annum for each of Pennsylvania's mushroom growers. Horse manure has been the only successful medium and has risen in cost by 150 percent in the last six years.

Through agricultural research efforts of the Pennsylvania State University approximately one-third of the corn acreage planted in Pennsylvania has been converted to the no-till process, saving time, cutting fuel cost by 50 percent, and nearly eliminating soil erosion.

Using the ammonia application process invented by the Pennsylvania State University agricultural engineers, farmers can add ammonia to corn silage to economically boost its protein content. The same process allows farmers to till ammonia fertilizer into the soil and eliminate an entire tillage operation. Savings in fuel and time are estimated to run between \$2.00 and \$3.00 per acre.

A major effort has been made to determine the nutrient value of industrial wastes and by-products and to develop systems whereby livestock can use these wastes as feeds. These types of material have a potential market value of \$1 million a year and should realize a 15 percent reduction in total feed cost for the beef or dairy farmer.

Research on deer behavior has assisted in reducing the \$22 million Pennsylvania crop loss caused by these animals. The study of deer behavior established that an inexpensive five wire electric fence can be as effective as an expensive woven wire fence in deterring deer from consuming crops.

Researchers at the Pennsylvania State University have made a significant contribution to improved artificial insemination techniques. Use of these improved techniques has permitted rapid increases in the Commonwealth's milk and meat production. Pennsylvania farmers are estimated to realize a cumulative annual savings of \$30 million from the artificial insemination techniques developed at the University.

In relation to energy and the environment research at the Pennsylvania State University has taken many diverse forms. The University has been involved in a coal characterization program, to analyze coal samples from throughout the nation so as to furnish new information to coal researchers in Pennsylvania and other states, to investigate the relationship between coal properties and to build a data bank for preparation, combustion, gasification and liquefaction of coal. In conjunction with the program the University's coal experts also worked with managers of the Wilsonville, Pennsylvania solvent refine coal plant to help solve production problems. In a related energy matter the Departments of Petroleum and Chemical Engineering at the University have developed a method for sweeping Pennsylvania crude out of oil reservoir rock. The process uses a series of detergent and polymer water floods to sweep oil out of rock. About four to eight billion barrels of Pennsylvania crude lie underground. This process has world-wide implications for recovery of oil previously thought to be unattainable.

**Research (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

The safety of the coal miner has also been an object of concern. Most notably, there has been an effort to determine the oxygen needs of miners under stress conditions so that a portable emergency respirator designed to provide air for one hour can be designed for use by individual miners.

Energy research will continue to have a significant economic impact as fuel conservation continues to be a primary national concern. Research engineer recommendations for control systems have resulted in an annual savings estimated at \$500,000 in lower fuel costs, reduced maintenance, and extended operating life of equipment in the State's hospitals and colleges.

Environmental concerns are being dealt with through research at the University which deals with newly developed ceramic materials for containing nuclear wastes, development of new processes for cast iron foundry furnaces to reduce particulate emissions, testing of new septic tank effluent disposal systems for homeowners and application of new techniques of making fly ash disposal sites environmentally safe at a lower costs.

Research has resulted in the use of sewage sludge from cities for reclamation of strip mine areas. It has been found that one application of sludge feeds trees and other vegetation for up to five years and that this growth reverses the process of soil erosion and acid drainage quickly, returning the land to productive use.

The Pennsylvania State University is a recognized leader in high technology innovation. Most recently this has involved the development of very fast and therefore very inexpensive method of etching microcircuits on chips using a gallium ion beam. This development should result in a

further dramatic decline in the cost of micro-electronics, e.g. home computers, digital watches, etc.

One final area of research at the University, medical technology, provides very direct benefits to the citizens of the Commonwealth and the nation. Engineers and heart surgeons at the University have developed a rechargeable long-life pacemaker for hear attack sufferers. In another project medical researchers at the University have developed methods of using pure venoms to desensitize people who are allergic to various insect stings.

Additional medical research is conducted at the Hershey Medical Center where recent research accomplishments have focused on such areas suppressing estrogen production to inhibit the growth of breast cancer, the relationship of smoking to infant health and potential use of the thyroid hormone in cancer treatment.

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 toward creating this climate.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State Colleges and University .....	\$ 561	\$ 501	\$ 645	\$ 684	\$ 725	\$ 768	\$ 814
Pennsylvania State University .....	8,194	8,308	8,752	9,277	9,834	10,424	11,049
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 8,755</u>	<u>\$ 8,809</u>	<u>\$ 9,397</u>	<u>\$ 9,961</u>	<u>\$10,559</u>	<u>\$ 11,192</u>	<u>\$11,863</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$10,601	\$10,876	\$11,624	\$12,322	13,062	\$13,844	\$14,676
Federal Funds .....	354	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419
Other Funds .....	1,048	1,225	1,317	1,338	1,358	1,380	1,406
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$12,003</b>	<b>\$13,520</b>	<b>\$14,360</b>	<b>\$15,079</b>	<b>\$15,839</b>	<b>\$16,643</b>	<b>\$17,501</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Enrollment in nondegree programs .....	274,450	286,192	292,136	298,734	303,786	307,758	312,799
Persons attending conferences, institutes and workshops .....	162,961	167,499	170,913	174,068	177,019	179,901	183,616

**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-owned colleges and university, 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 12.7 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 Pennsyl-

vania county programs in agriculture, natural resources, family living, 4-H and youth education and community development.

The work of the Cooperative Extension Service takes many forms, ranging from forming and advising solid waste authorities, to the formation of primary health care centers, to energy education and nutrition education. One of the major programs of the Extension Service is in the area of agricultural information. The Extension Service provides information on methods of production, management and marketing of agricultural goods to interested individuals throughout the Commonwealth. Many of the agricultural programs of the Extension Service have had readily measurable benefits to farmers in the Commonwealth especially in the areas of corn production, dairy products, potato and alfalfa production and poultry raising.

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-owned colleges and university 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

**Public and Community Services (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

these types of conferences and workshops is up over that expected last year and is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 2.0 percent per year between 1980-81 and 1986-87.

The third facet of this program is the area of nondegree or noncredit education. Enrollments in these programs are roughly equal to those projected last year and are projected to expand rapidly in the State-owned colleges and university, State-related universities and the community colleges. The trend of increased participation in adult education in Pennsylvania follows that of the nation. In 1957 only 7.8 percent of the eligible population utilized continuing education opportunities; that rate increased to 10.9 percent in 1969 and 14.3 percent in 1975.

Individuals enroll in continuing education courses for a variety of reasons, ranging from occupational advancement to recreation. Table I presents some statistics for Pennsylvania higher education institutions on the broad areas of enrollment in adult education and trends in these enrollments.

The table reflects the overall growth in registrations for non-credit continuing education courses. In particular it shows precipitous increases in registrations for business and management courses, fine and applied arts courses

and courses related to physical education and avocational instruction. The latter two instructional categories reflect the increased use of educational instruction to fill leisure time rather than for career advancement purposes.

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.

Table II indicates total registrations in non-credit continuing education instruction by broad institutional categories in Pennsylvania. Overall registrations have increased by 85 percent between 1973-74 and 1979-80. By institutional category the most significant increase in registrations occurred at the private colleges and universities, followed by the State owned colleges and the Community colleges.

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.

**TABLE I.**  
Total Registrations in Non-credit Adult/  
Continuing Education Instructional Activities  
for Pennsylvania Institutions of  
Higher Education by Selected Fields of  
Instruction

	1971-72	1975-76	1979-80
Business and Management . . .	14,602	93,110	126,887
Fine and Applied Arts . . . . .	7,564	24,534	44,204
Health Professionals . . . . .	21,863	62,200	75,722
Interdisciplinary Studies . . . . .	757	8,706	17,100
Physical Education and Avocational Instruction . . . . .	3,200	30,078	61,936
Occupational and Technologi- cal Specialties . . . . .	23,753	30,741	44,010

**TABLE II**  
Total Registrations in Non-credit Adult/  
Continuing Education Instructional  
Activities in Pennsylvania by  
Institutional Category

	1970-71	1973-74	Est. 1979-80	%Change to 1973-74 1979-80
Total All Institutions . . . . .	229,500	277,619	514,821	85.4%
State Colleges and University . . . . .	40,921	19,870	52,244	162.9%
State-related Universities . . . . .	76,961	132,491	141,811	7.0%
Community Colleges . . . . .	33,857	74,489	164,355	120.6%
Private State-aided Institutions Private Colleges and Universities . . . . .	43,559	21,252	43,452	104.5%
Theological Seminars . . . . .	31,715	25,485	109,388	329.2%
Private Junior Colleges . . . . .	2,362	3,425	2,373	-30.7%
	125	607	611	.7%

Public and Community Services (continued)

Programs Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
State Colleges and University .....	\$ 1,487	\$ 1,582	\$ 1,728	\$ 1,832	\$ 1,942	\$ 2,058	\$ 2,182
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating .....	920	986	1,096	1,162	1,232	1,305	1,384
Pennsylvania State University .....	8,194	8,308	8,800	9,328	9,888	10,481	11,110
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$10,601</u>	<u>\$10,876</u>	<u>\$11,624</u>	<u>\$12,322</u>	<u>\$13,062</u>	<u>\$13,844</u>	<u>\$14,676</u>

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$289,087	\$307,678	\$322,597	\$344,514	\$368,036	\$393,177	\$420,044
Federal Funds .....	4,541	4,982	4,982	4,982	4,982	4,982	4,982
Other Funds .....	76,096	90,857	97,586	99,098	100,531	102,180	104,043
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$369,724</b>	<b>\$403,517</b>	<b>\$425,165</b>	<b>\$448,594</b>	<b>\$473,549</b>	<b>\$500,339</b>	<b>\$529,069</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Students enrolled in Higher Education Equal Opportunity programs .....	9,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500
State scholarship recipients enrolled in independent institutions eligible for institutional assistance .....	32,281	33,901	34,205	34,532	34,742	34,944	35,141

**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 currently serves 10,500 students. The student retention rate is 83 percent, much higher than the national average of 50 percent for similar programs. Pennsylvania's disadvantaged students have an encouraging academic record: 65 percent have averages of 2.0 or higher and 89 percent of the senior class averages 2.0 or higher.

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 which provides for institutional

**Institutional Support Services (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

assistance grants, not to exceed \$450, to be made to eligible independent institutions enrolling students receiving a State higher education grant. The number of institutions eligible for the program has remained stable at 82. The eligible independent institutions will enroll approximately

34,000 students receiving PHEAA aid in 1982-83. 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State Colleges and University	\$116,970	\$124,340	\$130,317	\$138,688	\$147,702	\$157,303	\$167,528
Community College—Capital and Operating	29,237	33,904	34,473	36,541	38,734	41,058	43,521
Higher Education of the Disadvantaged Transfer to Higher Education Assistance Agency:	4,391	4,547	4,869	5,161	5,471	5,799	6,147
Institutional Assistance Grants	15,059	15,246	15,400	16,324	17,303	18,342	19,442
Pennsylvania State University	53,654	55,798	59,286	63,733	68,512	73,651	79,175
University of Pittsburgh	31,352	32,573	34,546	37,137	39,922	42,916	46,135
Temple University	34,193	35,843	38,051	40,905	43,973	47,271	50,816
Lincoln University	2,825	2,962	3,130	3,350	3,585	3,835	4,100
Capital Improvements	76						
University of Pennsylvania	1,300	2,465	2,495	2,645	2,804	2,972	3,150
Conservatory Leadership School	30		30	30	30	30	30
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$289,087</b>	<b>\$307,678</b>	<b>\$322,597</b>	<b>\$344,514</b>	<b>\$368,036</b>	<b>\$393,177</b>	<b>\$420,044</b>

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$1,887	\$2,327	\$2,653	\$2,809	\$2,975	\$3,151	\$3,337
Federal Funds .....	311	388	140	140	140	140	140
Other Funds .....	605	306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$2,803</b>	<b>\$3,021</b>	<b>\$2,793</b>	<b>\$2,949</b>	<b>\$3,115</b>	<b>\$3,291</b>	<b>\$3,477</b>

**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 Board of State College and University Directors and 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.

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.

**Programs Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$1,846	\$2,283	\$2,606	\$2,762	\$2,928	\$3,104	\$3,290
Education and Radio and Television Grants .....	41	44	47	47	47	47	47
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$1,887</b>	<b>\$2,327</b>	<b>\$2,653</b>	<b>\$2,809</b>	<b>\$2,975</b>	<b>\$3,151</b>	<b>\$3,337</b>

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 92,355	\$ 91,721	\$ 98,545	\$103,601	\$108,954	\$114,644	\$120,650
Federal Funds .....	4,833	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 97,188</b>	<b>\$ 95,721</b>	<b>\$102,545</b>	<b>\$107,601</b>	<b>\$112,954</b>	<b>\$118,644</b>	<b>\$124,650</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Applications for grants .....	224,160	233,130	240,120	246,120	251,040	256,060	261,180
Scholarship grant recipients .....	126,276	135,880	137,200	138,700	139,540	140,350	141,140
Students receiving guaranteed loans annually .....	233,953	288,100	333,300	335,000	335,000	335,000	335,000
Students assisted by Federal student aid programs .....	139,150	122,838	123,000	123,000	123,000	123,000	123,000

**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. The funds shown above are those State funds which are disbursed by PHEAA, as well as the amount of Federal funds received by the State-owned colleges and university for the College Work Study Program. The State-owned colleges also receive other Federal student aid but these funds are not appropriated and therefore not shown.

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 maximum grant award for the 1980-81 academic year was

\$1,500, and administrative limits have also been imposed so that a grant will not exceed one-third of financial need, or 80 percent of basic tuition and fee charges at Pennsylvania institutions. The maximum award for attendance at approved out-of-State institutions is \$600. In the regular 1980-81 academic year PHEAA awarded some \$77.3 million in student grant funds to 114,900 students. Almost 6,800 of these same students received summer school awards valued at \$2.6 million as they opted to attend summer school to accelerate their graduation date. The Commonwealth provided \$74.2 million through its 1980-81 student grant appropriation. Another \$3.4 million was allocated to PHEAA by the Federal government through the State Student Incentive Grant Program. The remaining \$2.3 million of the \$79.9 million total expenditure came from prior year executively authorized funds. The above 114,900 student recipient figure is the net number of students aided. An additional 18,600 students qualified for and received award notices, but for reasons of financial, academic or personal circumstances did not accept their awards. This 13.9 percent cancellation ratio is a troublesome figure to the Commonwealth for it represents a reduction in the program's goal to maximize human development among the Commonwealth's residents.

## Financial Assistance to Students (continued)

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 the inflationary national economy.

As the program measures indicate, applications for grants are projected to increase by an average of 2.6 percent per year between 1980-81 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 basically 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 results 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. Within the Grant Programs eligibility criteria, adjustments to the maximum income level and the parental anticipated contribution toward educational costs are particularly important. After adjusting family income for family size, unreimbursed medical expenses, special education costs, an allowance for a second parent working and an allowance for more than one child enrolled in college at the same time, if the family income exceeds \$25,000, the applicant is rejected without regard to educational costs or other considerations. The maximum income level was established at \$25,000 in 1979-80 and, although inflation has substantially increased income levels since that time, the maximum income level has remained unchanged. 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 24,000 in 1981-82. This figure will increase to over 30,000 applicants for 1982-83 if the income level is not changed. While many of those rejected are first time applicants, a number are renewal applicants and in some

cases with only a slight increase in the adjusted family income (for example from \$24,500), PHEAA calculates an expected contribution toward educational costs from family income. This contribution is based on income and family size and applies a graduated scale so that as income increases, generally a larger percentage of income is expected to be directed toward educational costs.

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 71.6 percent in 1981-82. Similarly, while the average State Grant at the four-year independent college met 17.3 percent of the educational costs during 1980-81, this dropped to 14.7 percent in 1981-82. Similar comparisons for the state-owned colleges are 14.6 percent in 1980-81 to 13.7 percent in 1981-82; for the state-related, 14.7 percent in 1980-81 to 14.1 percent in 1981-82 and for the community college student, 17.2 percent in 1980-81 to 15.4 percent in 1981-82.

The 1982-83 budget recommendation for the PHEAA grant program provides for a \$6.7 million or 9.1 percent increase over 1981-82. This significant increase in program support is provided in recognition of the increased educational costs facing students and parents in the coming year and demonstrates the continuing commitment of the Commonwealth to assist those Pennsylvania students who have the greatest financial need for assistance to attend institutions of higher education.

The Commonwealth is assisted in its efforts to provide financial assistance to students through the Federal Pell Grant (formally Basic Grant Program.)

However, cutbacks in that program over the past few years have reduced the level of assistance being provided. In 1980-81, the funding of the program was such that the maximum award was decreased from \$1,800 to \$1,750 and reduced again in 1981-82 to \$1,670. These cutbacks in the Federal Pell Grant program have placed additional pressure on the State Grant Program since the State Grant need analysis includes an adjustment procedure based on the amount of Pell Grant funds that an applicant receives. As Pell Grants are reduced, the financial need of applicants in the State Grant Program increases. Another measure of the impact of cuts in Federal student aid programs is demonstrated in the program measure entitled "Students Assisted by Federal Student Aid Programs" which reflects the number of Pennsylvania students receiving Federal National Direct Student Loans, College Work Study, and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants.

**Financial Assistance to Students (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

The primary cause of the drop in student recipients between 1980-81 and 1981-82 is a reduction of \$7.4 million in Federal student aid funds flowing to the Commonwealth. The largest single decrease came in National Direct Student Loans which were down by \$5.6 million between 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Historically the Pell program has been targeted toward students with parental incomes of less than \$15,000. 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 1981-82 roughly 71 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.

Students used this combination of State and Federal

PROPORTION OF EDUCATIONAL COSTS OF COMMON RECIPIENT					
STUDENTS FUNDED BY STATE & FEDERAL GRANTS					
FOR 1981-82 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	\$7,290	\$1,128	\$ 996	\$2,124	29.1%
State Colleges and University	3,184	422	978	1,400	44.0
State Related Universities	4,626	644	1,053	1,697	36.7
Junior Colleges	5,161	890	1,242	2,132	41.3
Community Colleges	2,291	330	1,015	1,345	58.7
Nursing Schools	3,340	525	992	1,517	45.4
Business/Technical Schools	3,886	808	1,182	1,990	51.2

\*Educational costs indicated are those used in the Federal BEOG Program.

financial aid to meet educational costs at a variety of types of institutions of higher education. In 1980-81, between PHEAA and Pell grants, an average of approximately 49 percent of a student's educational costs were covered. The common recipient of these grants attending a four-year college had 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 a common recipient of PHEAA and Pell at different types of institutions in the 1981-82 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 guaranteed by the Federal government. Loans to parents are available at 14 percent interest and repayment of the loan begins sixty days after the loan is issued. PHEAA guaranteed \$498 million in loans during 1980-81 and is anticipating guaranteeing \$639 million in 1981-82. This

**Financial Assistance to Students**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

represents a 28 percent increase in loan guaranties. PHEAA estimates that there will be a need to guarantee \$744 million worth of loans during 1982-83, another 16 percent increase over 1981-82. However, 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 could significantly slow 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.

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 1981-82 will not require a State appropria-

tion for the Loan Guaranty Program for the 1982-83 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.

A third and final component of the financial assistance program is the Matching Funds Program which provides the institutional matching requirement at State-owned 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 1981-82 budget includes a recommendation for the Matching Fund Program which will fund the program at an adequate level on a current year basis.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Transfer to Higher Education Assistance Agency:							
Scholarships .....	\$ 74,210	\$ 73,468	\$ 80,147	\$ 84,956	\$ 90,053	\$ 95,456	\$101,184
Student Aid Funds—Matching .....	1,348	1,980	2,120	2,247	2,382	2,525	2,676
Administration—Loan and							
Scholarships .....	2,500	1,814	1,725	1,725	1,725	1,725	1,725
Pennsylvania State University .....	1,848	1,742	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760
University of Pittsburgh .....	2,960	2,930	2,960	2,960	2,960	2,960	2,960
Temple University .....	3,018	2,988	3,018	3,018	3,018	3,018	3,018
Lincoln University .....	150	149	150	150	150	150	150
Drexel University .....	2,237	2,605	2,620	2,724	2,828	2,945	3,060
Philadelphia College of Art .....	226	226	226	240	254	277	285
University of Pennsylvania .....	3,798	3,760	3,760	3,760	3,760	3,760	3,760
College of Textiles and Science .....	60	59	59	61	64	68	72
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 92,355</b>	<b>\$ 91,721</b>	<b>\$ 98,545</b>	<b>\$103,601</b>	<b>\$108,954</b>	<b>\$114,644</b>	<b>\$120,650</b>

**Highway Safety Education**

OBJECTIVE: To minimize traffic accidents through the promotion of highway safety programs.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Special Funds .....	\$3,151	\$3,058	\$2,834	\$2,687	\$2,535	\$2,392	\$2,258
Federal Funds .....	78	359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$3,229</b>	<b>\$3,417</b>	<b>\$2,834</b>	<b>\$2,687</b>	<b>\$2,535</b>	<b>\$2,392</b>	<b>\$2,258</b>

**Program Measures**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Eligible pupils .....	167,400	163,000	151,200	143,800	138,000	139,300	138,800
Enrollments in School driving courses:							
Classroom instruction .....	115,042	111,981	103,874	98,791	94,806	95,700	95,356
Practice driving .....	85,114	81,885	76,543	72,800	69,888	70,517	70,264

**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 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 of 18 year olds 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, 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

**Highway Safety Education**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

insurance rates. (Data recently released by Aetna Life and Casualty indicate that drivers under 21 years of age without driver education filed 12.5 percent more liability claims and 15 percent more collision claims, per 100 cars insured, than a similar number of drivers with driver education. The average collision loss per car was 25 percent higher for the untrained teen-age driver.) 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.

Since a relatively stable percent of students enroll in driver education, the program is expected to decrease as total school enrollment decreases. There has been additional instruction in motorcycle safety at some schools. Using Federal funds, projects in motorcycle driver education were implemented in Erie, Crawford, Chester, Delaware, York, Lebanon, Montgomery and Bucks Counties in the summer of 1981 educating over 1,800 riders in safe cycling skills. The Federal grant for fiscal year 1981-82 for motorcycle safety is Statewide.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
Safe Driving Course .....	<u>\$3,151</u>	<u>\$3,058</u>	<u>\$2,834</u>	<u>\$2,687</u>	<u>\$2,535</u>	<u>\$2,392</u>	<u>\$2,258</u>

**Community Training Services**

OBJECTIVE: To provide training for the Commonwealth's State college campus security officers.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				1985-86	1986-87
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85			
General Fund .....	\$ 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Federal Funds .....	124	\$215	\$109	\$109	\$109	\$109	\$109	
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$152</b>	<b>\$215</b>	<b>\$109</b>	<b>\$109</b>	<b>\$109</b>	<b>\$109</b>	<b>\$109</b>	

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Campus and other special police officers trained .....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal police officers trained .....	349	396	400	400	400	400	400

**Program Analysis:**

The Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Academy was phased out for the 1981-82 fiscal year. The major purpose of the Academy has been to train campus police officers for the State Colleges and universities. Although the quality of the Academy program is not questioned it has been determined that the program can be provided at less cost through State Police and Community College law enforcement training programs.

The Commonwealth 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.

One course is designed to teach police officers how to recognize and process drunken drivers. This course, consisting of forty hours of training, is conducted at various locations within the Commonwealth wherever a need exists. The other course is designed to teach police officers how to maintain the equipment used in Chemical Testing for Intoxication. This course is conducted at a facility located at the Harrisburg International Airport some nine times each year and lasts one week.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				1985-86	1986-87
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85			
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>								
General Government Operations .....	\$ 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 28</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$10,445	\$12,260	\$ 9,000	\$10,000	\$11,000	\$12,000	\$13,000
Federal Funds .....	711	1,097	1,057	1,057	1,057	1,057	1,057
Other Funds .....	8,113	6,103	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$19,269</b>	<b>\$19,460</b>	<b>\$16,057</b>	<b>\$17,057</b>	<b>\$18,057</b>	<b>\$19,057</b>	<b>\$20,057</b>

**Program Measures**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Adult extension enrollment .....	80,000	82,000	84,000	86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000
Trainees enrolled in State retraining and health occupations courses .....	6,973	7,173	8,971	10,167	11,363	12,559	13,775
Trainees completing instruction during the year .....	3,411	3,711	4,665	5,287	5,909	6,531	7,163
Trainees placed in jobs after completing instruction .....	3,068	3,368	4,199	4,758	5,318	5,878	6,447
Trainees enrolled in Comprehensive Employment and Training Act programs	7,200	5,500	5,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500

**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 area vocational schools, and comprehensive high schools, generally in the evenings.

Adult vocational education involves activity in three areas: adult preparatory programs designed for persons who are already working or who have been in the labor force (as differentiated from secondary and postsecondary pupils who are in full-time programs leading to entry-level positions) but who are preparing for new or different occupations; adult supplemental programs designed for persons who are already working but who require additional training to become updated or upgraded on their current jobs; and apprenticeship programs designed specifically to meet the needs of registered and non-registered apprentices. The measure of adult extension

enrollment has decreased because of a Federal definitional change which now counts students in postsecondary institutions in the postsecondary portion of the program. A corresponding increase in enrollment appears in the postsecondary education subcategory.

Economic development of Pennsylvania is essential for the creation of a growing job market. To be successful, economic development requires that a number of State agency programs be brought together and operated with a single direction. Recognizing this, the Economic Development Committee of the Cabinet was formed. The Committee has begun to coordinate training assistance provided by a number of State agencies; based on the experience thus far a customized job training program is to be formalized. The program will be administered by the Department of Education in coordination with the Economic Development Council and related State agencies including Labor and Industry and Community Affairs. The program will be a new economic development tool for the creation of jobs in Pennsylvania.

**Adult Employment Training Service**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

The Commonwealth's customized training program is designed to provide training in high unemployment areas of the State which is directly related to the needs of new or expanding businesses. Many of those businesses have been encouraged to move or expand in Pennsylvania by the availability of PIDA loans and by this program, which provides to the industry individuals specifically trained for the jobs they have available.

The vocational education portion of the program developed from three areas - the basic State retraining program, the health occupations program and this administration's economic development training initiative. For the budget year, \$7,500,000 will be available for these training programs which are a priority of the Economic Development Committee of the Cabinet. The initiative includes the combination of all three programs into a customized job training program which will provide training assistance to employers who want to start up or expand in Pennsylvania. This initiative provides a counterpart to other State incentives for the creation of more jobs in Pennsylvania and emulates the success of states such as North Carolina.

In the current year, the Delaware County Intermediate Unit is working with 1,500 unemployed persons to improve their employability, train them for specific placements where possible and assist in their placement and continued employment.

Training programs for licensed practical nurses (LPN), dental assistants and lab technicians and other medical technical areas are operating in 45 Area Vocational Technical Schools and comprehensive high schools. The purpose of the training in health occupations is to train welfare recipients and other unemployed persons for occupations for which there is demand in the region. In the 1980-81 year, of the 4,295 people enrolled in the LPN programs, 1,818 completed their training and 90 percent of the completers were placed in jobs within a short time after their graduation. In addition, 448 persons completed training in the other medical occupations programs and had an overall

placement rate of 80 percent; in seven programs the placement rate was 100 percent.

In the current year, 24 programs are underway to train unemployed persons for specific placements in new and expanding industries across the State. For example, Champion Builders is opening a plant in Clinton County after having closed their New Jersey and North Carolina plants. The State is currently training 50 people for them and expects to train an additional 350 in the next year. In Indiana County, the State is training nine maintenance mechanics for the Tanoma Mines, and in Allegheny County the State is training people for the National Draeger Company, a manufacturer of industrial breathing apparatus. In Crawford County 60 people were trained for Channelock Company. Of the 1,445 trainees completing the program up to this time the placement rate has been 94 percent and the average placement cost \$455. As the economic development program progresses training efforts will continue to expand to meet the needs of industry and the underemployed population.

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA) is a Federal law intended to provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed and underemployed persons. The responsibility for implementing the educational portion of this act is divided between the Department of Education and 3 prime sponsors, which are counties and major cities.

CETA instruction provided training in about 75 skilled and semi-skilled trades in the manufacturing, construction, business, service, and health fields in 1981. Congress recently passed a continuing resolution keeping CETA funding for 1982; however, there are indications that in the future Federal funding levels for the program may be reduced.

Placement activities are performed by the prime sponsors in cooperation with the Department of Labor and Industry, Office of Employment Security and the local education agency responsible for conducting the training program.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				1986-87
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	
GENERAL FUND							
Vocational Education .....	\$10,445	\$12,260	\$9,000	\$10,000	\$11,000	\$12,000	\$13,000

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$12,748	\$16,188	\$17,565	\$18,925	\$20,391	\$21,971	\$23,676
Federal Funds .....	1,338	1,484	881	823	811	811	811
Other Funds .....	1,549	2,006	2,754	2,754	2,754	2,754	2,754
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$15,635</b>	<b>\$19,678</b>	<b>\$21,200</b>	<b>\$22,502</b>	<b>\$23,956</b>	<b>\$25,536</b>	<b>\$27,241</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Percentage of State population served by State-aided libraries .....	95%	95.5%	96%	97%	97.5%	98%	98%
Items lent (in thousands) .....	37,000	38,000	38,250	38,500	38,750	39,000	39,250
Institutionalized and handicapped persons served .....	61,000	61,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
Percentage of institutionalized and handicapped population served by State-aided libraries .....	43%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%

**Program Analysis:**

The State library system includes the general and law libraries of the Commonwealth located in the capitol complex in Harrisburg and over 618 local and branch libraries around the Commonwealth which provide library services for 500,000 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, 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. 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, member libraries are given standards of service to meet which insure their value to the public. The standards are necessary to insure wise use of the State funds allocated to the participating libraries for improving services and to encourage libraries with small population bases to join with neighboring libraries to provide a broader and greater depth of resources and services to their respective users.

According to information received from 429 local libraries for the year 1979, the most recent year for which data is complete, 11,355,272 Pennsylvanians have access to free public library service. The 429 libraries include approximately 618 outlets, including branches and reading centers in such places as Philadelphia (one library with 35 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 50 bookmobiles servicing several hundred places in the State by periodic visits of one or

**State Library Services (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

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 1982-83 budget will continue to increase support by providing an increase of eight percent. At this funding level, local library aid will increase by almost 2.5% per capita and aid to the four regional libraries, including the State Library, will increase to \$175,000 each.

In further pursuit of library cooperation, legislation is in process 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 general library in the Forum Building in Harrisburg is a major reference library for the Commonwealth. It includes a general, circulating collection as well as a specialized law library; both libraries seek to fulfill the research needs of State government agencies and offices as well as to fulfill information needs of Commonwealth citizens through direct services. The General Library and the Law Library have both recently installed computerized reference services. DIALOG enables the General Library to search 102 data bases in order to determine what document will best answer the needs of a library patron. LEXIS enables the Law Library to conduct a full text search in order to provide answers to complicated legal questions.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State Library.....	\$ 1,913	\$ 2,089	\$ 2,253	\$ 2,388	\$ 2,531	\$ 2,683	\$ 2,844
Improvement of Library Services.....	9,769	12,969	14,000	15,120	16,330	17,636	19,047
Library Services for the Blind and Handicapped.....	1,066	1,130	1,312	1,417	1,530	1,652	1,785
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$12,748</b>	<b>\$16,188</b>	<b>\$17,565</b>	<b>\$18,925</b>	<b>\$20,391</b>	<b>\$21,971</b>	<b>\$23,676</b>

**Public Television Services**

OBJECTIVE: To provide for the development and growth of noncommercial public television.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$6,957	\$6,830	\$7,441	\$7,887	\$8,360	\$8,862	\$9,394
Federal Funds .....	131	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$7,088</b>	<b>\$6,979</b>	<b>\$7,441</b>	<b>\$7,887</b>	<b>\$8,360</b>	<b>\$8,862</b>	<b>\$9,394</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
TV Households in Pennsylvania .....	3,950,000	3,903,000	3,903,000	3,902,000	3,902,000	3,901,000	3,901,000
Households watching public television at least once a week .....	1,990,000	1,995,000	2,000,000	2,010,000	2,020,000	2,030,000	2,040,000
Contributing memberships .....	215,000	225,000	230,000	235,000	240,000	245,000	250,000
Original programming as a percentage of total broadcasting .....	6.2%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.5%	6.6%	6.8%
Programs offered .....	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000

**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' Neighborhood, Studio See, Footsteps and many others, not only entertain but help instruct. Audience research shows that some 70 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

**Public Television Services (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

different people at different times but always trying to serve as many persons as possible each week or month.

Based on newly available estimates from the Neilson Television rating system, 51 percent of the households in Pennsylvania which have televisions watch public television at least once a week. The change from last year's Governor's Budget in both the measure of TV households in Pennsylvania and households watching public television are the result of the Neilson data. Previously, the measure of TV households included TV households in bordering states which viewed Pennsylvania Public Television. The revised measures of households and public television viewers more accurately reflects the use of public television by Pennsylvania tax payers. 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 7.0 percent over the last two years and is projected to increase by approximately two percent per year over the projection period.

Funding for non-commercial public television in Pennsylvania comes from several sources: business and industry, 25 percent; members and contributors, 15 percent; underwriting, auctions, universities, schools and local government, 17 percent; Commonwealth appropriations to the PPTN Commission, 22 percent; Federal funds through the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and other Federal programs, 17 percent; and 4 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. In 1981-82, 45 percent of the network operations funds were used to provide network services and 55 percent flowed to net-

work 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 1982-83, 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.

In 1980-81, Commonwealth support of network programming increased by \$300,000 over the previous year. Those funds made possible increased public affairs coverage of State government; more live, statewide interconnected programming and a number of special productions of importance to Pennsylvanians.

In 1981-82 some program thrusts from the previous year continued. The weekly public affairs program was continued with one half hour series focusing on State government including the executive, legislative and judicial branches. Special editions of this program included Call the Governor, Call the Legislature and the Governor's State of the State message of January 1982.

New programming efforts during the year included the Pro/Con series which examines eight topics of concern to voters, attempting to present major opposing points of view. In addition, each of the seven public television network stations produced programs called Pennsylvania Specials. The programs include performance and public affair programs and documentaries.

Included in the 1982-83 budget recommendation for program services are funds which will be used to produce television programming in conjunction with the Commonwealth's Tercentenary Celebration.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Pennsylvania Public Television Network-Operations .....	\$4,560	\$4,457	\$4,800	\$5,088	\$5,393	\$5,717	\$6,060
Pennsylvania Public Television Network-Program Services .....	2,397	2,373	2,641	2,799	2,967	3,145	3,334
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$6,957</u>	<u>\$6,830</u>	<u>\$7,441</u>	<u>\$7,887</u>	<u>\$8,360</u>	<u>\$8,862</u>	<u>\$9,394</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

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$1,299	\$1,542	\$1,594
Wind and Tornado Relief .....	36	.....	.....
August 14 and 15 Disaster Relief .....	750	.....	.....
Reimbursement for Blakely Flood .....	120	.....	.....
Water Shortage .....	425	.....	.....
June Flood (Northwestern Pennsylvania) — Disaster Relief .....	250	.....	.....
Expenses — Delaware River Ice Jams and Flooding .....	300	.....	.....
Volunteer Company Loan Fund — Administration .....	106	112	135
Vocational Education Fire School .....	251	301	385
Fire Commissioner .....	62	166	168
Subtotal .....	\$3,599	\$2,121	\$2,282
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Transfer to Volunteer Companies Loan Fund .....	\$1,000	.....	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	\$4,599	\$2,121	\$2,282
Federal Funds .....	\$1,023	\$1,485	\$1,275
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	\$5,622	\$3,606	\$3,557

**GENERAL FUND**

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

**General Government**

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,299	\$ 1,542	\$ 1,594
Federal Funds .....	1,008	1,427	1,275
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 2,307</u>	<u>\$ 2,969</u>	<u>\$ 2,869</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.

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 1,299	\$ 1,542	\$ 1,594
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement Johnstown Flood .....	.....	20	.....
Civil Preparedness Reimbursements .....	991	1,345	1,260
Flash Flood Project — Warning System .....	17	62	15
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 2,307</u>	<u>\$ 2,969</u>	<u>\$ 2,869</u>

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Emergency Disaster Relief</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,881	.....	.....

Funds are made available by the Governor to provide relief in time of natural disaster or civil disturbance. These funds are transferred under the Emergency Management Services Code of 1978. In addition, in 1980-81, funds were appropriated for a flash flood in Blakely Borough, Lackawanna County.

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Wind and Tornado Relief .....	\$ 36	.....	.....
August 14 and 15 Disaster Relief .....	750	.....	.....
Reimbursement for Blakely Flood .....	120	.....	.....
Water Shortage .....	425	.....	.....
June Flood (Northwestern Pennsylvania) — Disaster Relief .....	250	.....	.....
Expenses — Delaware River Ice Jams and Flooding .....	300	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 1,881</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Fire Prevention and Safety</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 419	\$ 579	\$ 688
Federal Funds .....	15	58	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 434</u>	<u>\$ 637</u>	<u>\$ 688</u>

Provides for the administration and operation of 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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Volunteer Company Loan Fund-Administration .....	\$ 106	\$ 112	\$ 135
Vocational Education Fire School .....	251	301	385
Fire Commissioner .....	62	166	168
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Highway Safety Act-Hazardous Substance Handling .....	.....	35	.....
Policy Development Assistance Program-Fire Prevention and Control Plan .....	5	5	.....
Public Education Assistance Program-Fire Education Program .....	10	15	.....
Statewide Fire and Thermal Burn Program .....	.....	3	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 434</u>	<u>\$ 637</u>	<u>\$ 688</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Fire Prevention and Safety</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,000	.....	.....

Provided funds for transfer to the Volunteer Company Loan Fund to provide loans in the interim until bond monies are available.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Transfer to Volunteer Company Loan Fund .....	<u>\$ 1,000</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

**RESTRICTED RECEIPTS****EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT****Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
Disaster Relief Assistance .....	\$10,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
Receipts from Federal Government-Contributions for Civil Defense .....	163	164	180
Personnel and Administrative Expenses .....	860	950	1,277
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$11,023</u>	<u>\$ 6,114</u>	<u>\$ 6,457</u>

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Emergency Services</b> .....	\$4,599	\$2,121	\$2,282	\$2,371	\$2,501	\$2,650	\$2,809
Emergency Management .....	3,180	1,542	1,594	1,690	1,791	1,898	2,012
Fire Prevention and Safety .....	1,419	579	688	681	710	752	797
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$4,599</u>	<u>\$2,121</u>	<u>\$2,282</u>	<u>\$2,371</u>	<u>\$2,501</u>	<u>\$2,650</u>	<u>\$2,809</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$3,180	\$1,542	\$1,594	\$1,690	\$1,791	\$1,898	\$2,012
Federal Funds .....	1,008	1,427	1,275	1,365	1,497	1,643	1,798
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$4,188</b>	<b>\$2,969</b>	<b>\$2,869</b>	<b>\$3,055</b>	<b>\$3,288</b>	<b>\$3,541</b>	<b>\$3,810</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
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 .....	54	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 established 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.

Administration of long term recovery of natural disaster relief and recovery efforts of the agency have been 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 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. Recently the Federal authorization for the use of Nuclear Unit Protection Contract personnel in this special work was withdrawn.

A test and exercise of the State plan pertaining to the Three Mile Island facility was conducted on June 2, 1981. The lessons learned from that exercise are now being incorporated in plans and procedures and preparations for future exercises which are required for all nuclear facilities. The State plan and all county plans pertaining to the Beaver Valley facility will be exercised on February 17, 1982, the State plan and all county plans pertaining to the Sus-

**Emergency Management (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

quehanna facility will be exercised in March 1982 and the State plan and all county plans pertaining to the Peach Bottom facility will be exercised in June 1982.

Assuming no unforeseen delays in the planning processes and completion of all tests and exercises on schedule, calendar year 1982 should complete fully adequate planning at local, county and State levels for all operational nuclear facilities.

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, a flood plain management guide, and update of disaster recovery plans.

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. Most recently, emergency funds were provided to meet the crisis in the northwestern Pennsylvania during June 1981. Funds were also provided by special appropriation of the Legislature for clean up costs associated with the Delaware River flooding of February 1981 caused by ice jams in Pike County.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$1,299	\$1,542	\$1,594	\$1,690	\$1,791	\$1,898	\$2,012
Wind and Tornado Relief .....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August 14 and 15 Disaster Relief .....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reimbursement for Blakely Flood .....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water Shortage .....	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disaster Relief — Northwestern Pennsylvania .....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expenses — Delaware River Ice Jams and Flooding .....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$3,180</u>	<u>\$1,542</u>	<u>\$1,594</u>	<u>\$1,690</u>	<u>\$1,791</u>	<u>\$1,898</u>	<u>\$2,012</u>

**Fire Prevention and Safety**

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the loss of life and property due to fire.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$1,419	\$ 579	\$ 688	\$ 681	\$ 710	\$ 752	\$ 797
Federal Funds .....	15	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$1,434</u>	<u>\$ 637</u>	<u>\$ 688</u>	<u>\$ 681</u>	<u>\$ 710</u>	<u>\$ 752</u>	<u>\$ 797</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Local fire training graduates .....	45,000	45,000	45,000	46,500	48,000	50,000	50,000
Fire school graduates .....	1,400	1,600	2,000	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500
Volunteer loans granted .....	4,144,964	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,200,000	5,000,000	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 first of these is the Fire Commissioner which was located in the Department of Labor and Industry. Through a funding increase in 1981-82, the Commissioner is acting as the guiding force in coordinating Federal, State and private fire safety funds in Pennsylvania; is assisting State agencies in the development of any plans related to fire safety; and is reviewing existing or proposed rules and regulations affecting the safety of Commonwealth citizens.

This program, 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.

The State Fire School at Lewistown, transferred from the Department of Education, is the main educational 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. Additional funds have been provided for needed roof repairs to the training facility.

The Lewistown facility provides training primarily for instructors, fire department officers and advanced fire fighters and also provides specialized courses in new methods of suppression.

The Outreach Fire Training Services activities are organized, coordinated and supervised by two field supervisors. These outreach local training programs benefit more than 25,000 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 transferred from the Department of Community Affairs. 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 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. Loans for less than \$5,000 are limited

**Fire Prevention and Safety (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

to five years.

There have been two 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 any final date for the refinancing of debt, thereby eliminating the need for periodic amendments to the original Act to extend the refinancing authorization.

Because of the passage of the amendments in Act 145 and 65, increased demand has exhausted the balance in the fund, limiting the level of activity to the \$1,800,000 in repayment funds and investment earnings. In the July 1, 1981 Commonwealth Budget, one million dollars was allocated for the Loan Fund. In the November 1981 election, the voters approved a referendum establishing a bond issue in the amount of \$15,000,000 which will take effect in the spring of 1982 and greatly enhance the program.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Fire Commissioner .....	\$ 62	\$ 166	\$ 168	\$ 178	\$ 189	\$ 200	\$ 212
Vocational Education Fire School .....	251	301	385	360	369	391	414
Volunteer Company Loan Fund —							
Adminstration .....	106	112	135	143	152	161	171
Transfer to Volunteer Loan Fund .....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$1,419</u>	<u>\$ 579</u>	<u>\$ 688</u>	<u>\$ 681</u>	<u>\$ 710</u>	<u>\$ 752</u>	<u>\$ 797</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.

**PROGRAM REVISION**

**Budgeted Amounts Include the Following Program Revision:**

Appropriation	Title	1982-83 State Funds (in thousands)
Hazardous Waste Control Program	Hazardous Waste Control Program.....	\$ 1,000

This Program Revision will initiate a program to clean up hazardous waste dump sites throughout the Commonwealth.

DEPARTMENT TOTAL \$ 1,000

# DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

## Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 5,407	\$ 6,325	\$ 6,709
Office of Resources Management .....	11,683	11,668	12,368
Stream Improvement Projects .....	500	723	766
Deep Mine Safety Inspections .....	2,547	2,580	2,804
Office of Protection .....	25,120	26,469	29,642
State Forestry Operations .....	13,035	10,511	11,110
Gypsy Moth and Other Insect Control .....	1,000	4,742	2,970
State Parks .....	23,143	23,417	25,389
Hazardous Waste Control Program .....	.....	.....	1,000
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 82,435</u>	<u>\$ 86,435</u>	<u>\$ 92,758</u>
 <b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Flood Control Projects .....	\$ 310	\$ 426	\$ 200
Sewage Facilities Planning Grants .....	447	495	500
Sewage Facilities Enforcement Grants .....	1,436	1,683	1,500
Solid Waste Disposal Planning Grants .....	.....	495	500
Great Lakes Basin Commission .....	15	15	.....
Delaware River Master .....	34	40	41
Ohio River Basin Commission .....	30	30	.....
Susquehanna River Basin Commission .....	210	223	225
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin .....	17	17	18
Delaware River Basin Commission .....	440	576	604
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission .....	55	87	88
Small Watershed Projects .....	100	99	100
Local Soil and Water District Assistants .....	200	247	250
Interstate Mining Commission .....	10	10	10
Annual Fixed Charges—Flood Lands .....	10	11	12
Annual Fixed Charges—Project 70 .....	6	30	30
Annual Fixed Charges—Forest Lands .....	770	778	788
Millersville College Utilities .....	195	.....	.....
Mayview State Hospital Utilities .....	1,150	.....	.....
Slippery Rock State College Utilities .....	.....	.....	761
Vector Control .....	500	495	500
Emergency Mine Subsidence Relief .....	50	.....	.....
Flash Flood/Flood Warning Systems .....	5	.....	.....
Sewage Treatment Plant Operation Grants .....	.....	14,652	16,556
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 5,990</u>	<u>\$ 20,409</u>	<u>\$ 22,683</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Capital Improvement</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 1,283	\$ 50	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 89,708</u>	<u>\$106,894</u>	<u>\$115,441</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 23,044	\$ 42,039	\$ 47,353
Other Funds .....	2,960	11,247	9,825
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$115,712</u>	<u>\$160,180</u>	<u>\$172,619</u>
<b>Revenue Sharing Trust Fund</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Sewage Treatment Plant Operations Grants .....	\$ 14,000	.....	.....
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 14,000</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>
<b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$ 89,708	\$106,894	\$115,441
Special Funds .....	14,000	.....	.....
Federal Funds .....	23,044	42,039	47,353
Other Funds .....	2,960	11,247	9,825
TOTAL ALL FUNDS .....	<u>\$129,712</u>	<u>\$160,180</u>	<u>\$172,619</u>

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$5,407	\$6,325	\$6,709
Federal Funds .....	541	807	1,685
Other Funds .....	480	164	111
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$6,428</u>	<u>\$7,296</u>	<u>\$8,505</u>

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$5,407	\$6,325	\$6,709
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Surface Mine Conservation .....	400	536	1,418
Environmental Protection Agency — Planning Grant .....	141	240	246
Safe Drinking Water — Administration .....	.....	31	21
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement — Land and Water Development Fund .....	96	37	.....
Reimbursement — Computer Services .....	302	28	31
Reimbursement — Clean Air Fund .....	2	35	40
Reimbursement — Custodial Services .....	80	.....	.....
Reimbursement — Clean Water Fund .....	.....	36	40
Contribution — Isaac Walton League .....	.....	28	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$6,428</u>	<u>\$7,296</u>	<u>\$8,505</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Office of Resources Management</b>			
State Funds .....	\$12,183	\$12,391	\$13,134
Federal Funds .....	9,355	19,840	15,111
Other Funds .....	692	631	419
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$22,230</b>	<b>\$32,862</b>	<b>\$28,664</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)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Office of Resources Management .....	\$11,683*	\$11,668	\$12,368
Stream Improvement Projects .....	500	723	766
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Coastal Zone Management .....	376	1,631	1,240
Water Resources Planning Act .....	222	265	95
National Water Use Data System .....	45	90	60
Bituminous Demonstration Project .....	3	86	12
Surface Mine Conservation .....	142	165	180
CETA Title VIII—Young Adult Conservation Corp. ....	3,122	2,218	.....
CETA Title II—Flood Protection and Stream Improvement .....	85	100	.....
Emergency and Disaster Assistance .....	1,027	400	131
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act .....	1,444	3,000	3,000
ARC—Abandoned Mine Restoration Research .....	2,418	1,028	.....
Anthracite Mine Water Control .....	32	78	35
Soil and Water Conservation Act—Administration .....	19	19	.....
Upper Delaware National Scenic River .....	14	51	33
Abandoned Mine Reclamation .....	8	9,924	10,000
Hydroelectric Feasibility, Chain Dam, Easton .....	.....	50	.....
Topographic and Geologic Survey Grants .....	41	140	58
Bituminous Coal Resources .....	79	164	80
Federal Surface Mine Control and Reclamation .....	102	175	187
Investigation — Gamma Ray Anomalies — Reading Prong .....	16	.....	.....
Tectonic Map of Pennsylvania .....	2	38	.....
Dam Safety Program .....	158	140	.....
State 404 Program Assumption Study .....	.....	59	.....
Inventory for Potential Hydroelectric Sites .....	.....	19	.....

\*Actually allocated as follows: \$8,057,000 for Office of Resources Management, \$2,009,000 for Topographic and Geologic Survey, \$1,392,000 for Dam Safety, Water Obstructions and Stormwater Management and \$225,000 for Natural Gas Management.

**GENERAL FUND**

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

**Office of Resources Management (continued)  
Source of Funds: (continued)**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Flood Control Administration .....	\$ 269	\$ 230	\$ 205
Reimbursement — Land and Water Development Fund .....	18	150	81
Topographic and Geologic Survey — Water Well Drillers Act Receipts .....	6	6	6
Topographic and Geologic Survey — Services Rendered .....	82	65	47
Oil and Gas Conservation Law Fees .....	47	100	80
Reimbursement from Allegheny County .....	270	80	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$22,230</b>	<b>\$32,862</b>	<b>\$28,664</b>

**Deep Mine Safety Inspections**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
State Funds .....	\$ 2,547	\$ 2,580	\$ 2,804
Federal Funds .....	584	1,386	975
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,131</b>	<b>\$ 3,966</b>	<b>\$ 3,779</b>

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.

**Source of Funds**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Deep Mine Safety Inspections .....	\$ 2,547	\$ 2,580	\$ 2,804
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Training and Education of Underground Coal Miners .....	584	999	975
Surface Mine Control and Reclamation — Deep Mine Safety .....	.....	387	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,131</b>	<b>\$ 3,966</b>	<b>\$ 3,779</b>

## GENERAL FUND

## ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Office of Protection</b>			
State Funds .....	\$25,120	\$26,469	\$30,642
Federal Funds .....	10,321	16,800	28,563
Other Funds .....	822	1,986	1,696
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$36,263</b>	<b>\$45,255</b>	<b>\$60,901</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 Block Grant for a rat control program.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Office of Protection .....	\$25,120	\$26,469	\$29,642
Hazardous Waste Control Program .....	.....	.....	1,000
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
E.P.A. — Evaluation of Reclamation Efforts .....	60	50	.....
Surface Mine Control and Reclamation .....	2,164	4,136	6,894
Solid Waste Planning, Study, Feasibility and Demonstration Grants .....	81	103	.....
E.P.A. — Planning Grant — Administration .....	1,647	4,698	2,673
Water Pollution Control Grants .....	2,198	2,360	2,180
Surface Mine Control and Reclamation Administration .....	322	748	1,096
Air Pollution Control Grants .....	2,615	2,850	2,719
Radiation Regulation and Monitoring .....	26	34	39
Safe Drinking Water Research and Demonstration Grants .....	741	588	1,869
Diagnostic X-Ray Equipment — Testing .....	23	27	28
Chesapeake Bay Study .....	59	27	.....
Lake Restoration Demonstration Grants .....	198	100	.....
LEAA — Toxic Waste Investigation and Prosecution Unit Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant .....	187	282	.....
SuperFund Projects .....	.....	797	2,065
	.....	.....	9,000
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Clean Air Fund .....	424	1,004	1,004
Clean Water Fund .....	300	600	600
Reimbursement for Services to Delaware River Basin Commission .....	70	140	70
Reimbursement for Laboratory Facilities Use .....	20	30	10
Black Fly Program .....	.....	200	.....
Food Site Inspection Services — Department of Education .....	8	12	12
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$36,263</b>	<b>\$45,255</b>	<b>\$60,901</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>State Forestry Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$14,035	\$15,253	\$14,080
Federal Funds .....	2,212	3,171	1,019
Other Funds .....	873	4,860	4,088
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$17,120</b>	<b>\$23,284</b>	<b>\$19,187</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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
State Forestry Operations .....	\$13,035*	\$10,511	\$11,110
Gypsy Moth and Other Insect Control .....	1,000	742	2,970
Gypsy Moth and Other Insect Control — Recommended Additional .....	.....	4,000	.....
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Renewable Resources Evaluation .....	5	25	25
Forest Fire Protection and Control—Forestry .....	519**	570	485
Forestry Incentives and Agricultural Conservation .....	30	30	30
Tree Planting and Restoration .....	14	15	.....
Cooperative Forest Insect and Disease Control .....	469	1,400	.....
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention—Technical Assistance .....	15	15	13
Resource Conservation and Development .....	13	15	15
Forest Management and Processing .....	251	451	451
Youth Conservation Corps .....	896	650	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement for Services to State Parks .....	126	125	65
Reimbursement for Services to State of California .....	4	.....	.....
Reimbursement—Surface Mining Conservation and Reclamation funds .....	110	110	140
Reimbursement From Counties for Gypsy Moth Spraying .....	633	1,340	405
Sale of Stumpage .....	.....	3,000	3,200
Reimbursement for Forest Fire Control .....	.....	35	28
Sale of Seedlings .....	.....	250	250
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$17,120</b>	<b>\$23,284</b>	<b>\$19,187</b>

\*Actually expended as follows: \$12,458,000 for State Forestry Operations, \$430,000 for the Gypsy Moth Laboratory and \$147,000 for Control of Forest Fires. \*\*Actually expended as follows: \$345,000 for Forest Fire Protection and Control—Forestry, \$174,000 for Forest Fire Protection and Control.

**GENERAL FUND**

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>State Parks</b>			
State Funds .....	\$23,143	\$23,417	\$25,389
Federal Funds .....	31	35	.....
Other Funds .....	93	3,606	3,511
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$23,267</b>	<b>\$27,058</b>	<b>\$28,900</b>

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
State Parks .....	\$23,143	\$23,417	\$25,389
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Developmental Disabilities—Camp-O-Thon .....	20	.....	.....
Department of the Interior—Historic Conservation and Recreation Services .....	11	35	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement for Sewerage Systems Use .....	83	78	80
Reimbursement for use of King's Gap .....	6	15	16
State Park User Fees .....	.....	3,500	3,411
Private Donations .....	1	4	4
Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission — Park Maintenance .....	3	9	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$23,267</b>	<b>\$27,058</b>	<b>\$28,900</b>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Flood Control</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 315	\$ 426	\$ 200

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Flood Control Projects .....	\$ 310	\$ 426	\$ 200
Flash Flood/Flood Warning Systems .....	5	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 315</u>	<u>\$ 426</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Sewage Facilities Assistance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,883	\$ 2,178	\$ 2,000

Provides grants to municipalities for planning and enforcing sewage facilities programs.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Sewage Facilities Planning Grants .....	\$ 447	\$ 495	\$ 500
Sewage Facilities Enforcement Grants .....	1,436	1,683	1,500
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 1,883</u>	<u>\$ 2,178</u>	<u>\$ 2,000</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Solid Waste — Resource Recovery Assistance</b>			
State Funds .....		\$ 495	\$ 500

Provides grants to municipalities for aid in developing plans for solid waste management systems.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Solid Waste Disposal Planning Grants .....	<u>          </u>	<u>\$ 495</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Interstate Water Compacts</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 801	\$ 988	\$ 976

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Great Lakes Basin Commission .....	\$ 15	\$ 15	.....
Delaware River Master .....	34	40	\$ 41
Ohio River Basin Commission .....	30	30	.....
Susquehanna River Basin Commission .....	210	223	225
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin .....	17	17	18
Delaware River Basin Commission .....	440	576	604
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission .....	55	87	88
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 801</u>	<u>\$ 988</u>	<u>\$ 976</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Conservation Districts Assistance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 300	\$ 346	\$ 350

Offers aid to county conservation districts to enable them to hire full-time executive assistants and to qualify for Federal small watershed projects.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Small Watershed Projects .....	\$ 100	\$ 99	\$ 100
Local Soil and Water District Assistance .....	200	247	250
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 300</u>	<u>\$ 346</u>	<u>\$ 350</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Mine Activities</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 60	\$ 10	\$ 10

Provides for Pennsylvania's share of the Interstate Mining Commission. Also provided funding for mine subsidence relief due to emergency conditions.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Interstate Mining Commission .....	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10
Emergency Mine Subsidence Relief .....	50	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 60</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Payments in Lieu of Taxes</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 786	\$ 819	\$ 830

Makes payments in lieu of taxes to political subdivisions and school districts for lands acquired by the Commonwealth for various purposes.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Annual Fixed Charges—Flood Lands .....	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 12
Annual Fixed Charges — Flood Lands — Recommended Deficiency .....	.....	1	.....
Annual Fixed Charges—Project 70 .....	6	30	30
Annual Fixed Charges—Forest Lands .....	770	778	788
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 786</u>	<u>\$ 819</u>	<u>\$ 830</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Utility Expansion Grants</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,345	.....	\$ 761

Provided the State's share of the cost of improving utility services involving State institutional facilities.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Millersville College Utilities .....	\$ 195	.....	.....
Mayview State Hospital Utilities .....	1,150	.....	.....
Slippery Rock State College Utilities .....	.....	.....	\$ 761
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 1,345</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 761</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Vector Control</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 500	\$ 495	\$ 500

Provides grants to municipalities for establishing and maintaining rat control programs.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Vector Control .....	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 495</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Sewage Treatment Plant Operations Grants</b>			
State Funds .....	.....	\$14,652	\$16,556

Provides payments to municipalities, school districts and institutional districts for operation and maintenance of sewage treatment facilities.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation :</b>			
Sewage Treatment Plant Operations Grants .....	.....	<u>\$14,652</u>	<u>\$16,556</u>

**Capital Improvements**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Capital Improvements</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,283	\$ 50	

This provides 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>\$ 1,283</u>	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>          </u>

**Revenue Sharing Trust Fund  
Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Sewage Treatment Plant Operations Grants</b>			
State Funds .....	\$14,000	.....	.....

Provided payments to municipalities, school districts and institutional districts for operation and maintenance of sewage treatment facilities.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Sewage Treatment Plant Operations Grants .....	<u>\$14,000</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

**Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Totals**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
Clean Water Fund .....	\$ 1,942	\$ 1,969	\$ 1,420
Snowmobile Regulation .....	378	306	265
Clean Air Act .....	1,289	5,073	1,197
Mine Drainage Treatment Fees .....	281	314	335
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 3,890</u>	<u>\$ 7,662</u>	<u>\$ 3,217</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 5,407	\$ 6,325	\$ 6,709	\$ 7,111	\$ 7,538	\$ 7,990	\$ 8,469
<b>Natural Resource Development and Management</b> . . . . .	\$ 28,349	\$ 30,095	\$ 29,440	\$ 30,423	\$ 31,906	\$ 33,764	\$ 37,268
Management of Forest Reserves . . . . .	14,805	16,031	14,868	14,985	15,581	16,497	19,002
Management of Water and Mineral Resources . . . . .	13,544	14,064	14,572	15,438	16,325	17,267	18,266
<b>Protection from Health and Safety Hazards</b> . . . . .	\$ 45,510	\$ 46,966	\$ 53,861	\$ 55,866	\$ 58,255	\$ 61,578	\$ 65,039
Air Pollution Control . . . . .	2,683	2,772	3,023	3,204	3,396	3,600	3,816
Water Quality Management . . . . .	22,811	22,759	25,712	25,650	26,377	27,937	29,531
Community Environmental Management . . . . .	8,345	9,576	11,898	12,992	13,622	14,289	14,996
Regulation of Mining . . . . .	5,503	5,894	6,485	6,873	7,284	7,721	8,183
Environmental Support Services . . . . .	5,162	5,062	5,755	6,100	6,466	6,854	7,265
Radiation Protection . . . . .	1,006	903	988	1,047	1,110	1,177	1,248
<b>Recreation</b> . . . . .	\$ 24,442	\$ 23,508	\$ 25,431	\$ 26,954	\$ 28,569	\$ 30,280	\$ 32,095
Management of Recreation Areas and Facilities . . . . .	24,442	23,508	25,431	26,954	28,569	30,280	32,095
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$103,708</u>	<u>\$106,894</u>	<u>\$115,441</u>	<u>\$120,354</u>	<u>\$126,268</u>	<u>\$133,612</u>	<u>\$142,871</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 5,407	\$ 6,325	\$ 6,709	\$ 7,111	\$ 7,538	\$ 7,990	\$ 8,469
Federal Funds .....	541	807	1,685	1,832	1,986	2,153	2,336
Other Funds .....	480	164	111	122	135	150	166
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 6,428</u>	<u>\$ 7,296</u>	<u>\$ 8,505</u>	<u>\$ 9,065</u>	<u>\$ 9,659</u>	<u>\$10,293</u>	<u>\$10,971</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$ 5,407</u>	<u>\$ 6,325</u>	<u>\$ 6,709</u>	<u>\$ 7,111</u>	<u>\$ 7,538</u>	<u>\$ 7,990</u>	<u>\$ 8,469</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$14,805	\$16,031	\$14,868	\$14,985	\$15,581	\$16,497	\$19,002
Federal Funds .....	2,212	3,171	1,019	1,019	1,019	1,019	1,019
Other Funds .....	873	4,860	4,088	3,973	3,918	3,938	4,418
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$17,890</u>	<u>\$24,062</u>	<u>\$19,975</u>	<u>\$19,977</u>	<u>\$20,518</u>	<u>\$21,454</u>	<u>\$24,439</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Forest fires .....	1,864	1,870	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Acres burned .....	8,606	15,400	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Acres of private timber land affected by professional assistance .....	127,000	127,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Acres that should be reforested .....	585,000	565,000	546,000	531,000	516,000	501,000	486,000
Acres reforested .....	19,500	19,500	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Miles of safety strip maintained .....	189	200	150	150	150	150	150
Miles of safety strip required .....	2,125	2,100	2,100	2,050	2,050	2,000	2,000
Acres of land surveyed from air for insect/disease problems (in thousands) .....	19,300	19,400	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500
Acres receiving biological control .....	5,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000
Acres receiving chemical control .....	190,000	575,000	200,000	100,000	75,000	75,000	200,000
Acres receiving silvicultural treatment .....	14,300	15,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000

**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, with a current estimated value of \$2.8 billion. During 1980, \$79 million worth of timber was harvested from Pennsylvania's forests. The sale of timber from State owned forest land during the same year produced \$2.7 million into the Commonwealth treasury. This sale of timber included 31 million board feet of lumber, 6 million cubic feet of pulpwood, and 70,000 cords of fuel wood.

## Management of Forest Reserves (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

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 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, burn as many as 16,000 acres per 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. To date, 1981 has been the most damaging year 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, this year's damage from the gypsy moth alone exceeds damage from all three pests combined in any given year 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 1980 and 1981 the entire northeastern section of the United States experienced the most damaging outbreak of gypsy moths in history. An estimated 12 million acres have been defoliated in these states. 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.

Another reason for this flareup has been the weather. Extremely cold winters with little or no snow have the effect of killing more of the parasite population while having little effect on the gypsy moth. Adding to the problem was the severity of the winds during May, which is precisely the right time to facilitate airborne spread of the pest. The result was damage over a more widespread area than normally experienced.

Current projections for gypsy moth infestation for 1982 indicate that at least another year of extensive defoliation can be expected before a decline can be anticipated. Laboratory studies and field evaluations need to be continued to provide knowledge about the complex ecosystem that supports the gypsy moth.

Due to the resurgence of the gypsy moth problem, an additional four million dollars is being recommended for spraying in the current fiscal year. This accounts for the increase in the measure indicating areas which received chemical control.

A new measure this year is Acres of State Forest lands receiving Silvicultural Treatment. This activity encompasses the normal tree thinning action to improve growth as well as a "salvage" effort to recover useable timber from areas that have been severely damaged by gypsy moth infestation.

Management of Forest Reserves (continued)

MAJOR FOREST INSECT DEFOLIATORS Acres Defoliated by Type of Insect			
Year	Gypsy Moth	Oak Leaf Roller	Fall Crankerworm
1971	92,200	1,045,000	0
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	2,500,000	0	0

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
State Forestry Operations . . . . .	\$13,035	\$10,511	\$11,110	\$11,776	\$12,483	\$13,232	\$14,026
Gypsy Moth and Other Insect Control . . .	1,000	4,742	2,970	2,421	2,310	2,477	4,188
Annual Fixed Charges — Forest Lands . .	770	778	788	788	788	788	788
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$14,805</u>	<u>\$16,031</u>	<u>\$14,868</u>	<u>\$14,985</u>	<u>\$15,581</u>	<u>\$16,497</u>	<u>\$19,002</u>

## ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

### 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$13,544	\$14,064	\$14,572	\$15,438	\$16,325	\$17,267	\$18,266
Federal Funds .....	4,789	14,622	12,111	11,865	10,645	10,585	10,605
Other Funds .....	692	631	419	186	86	86	86
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$19,025</b>	<b>\$29,317</b>	<b>\$27,102</b>	<b>\$27,489</b>	<b>\$27,056</b>	<b>\$27,938</b>	<b>\$28,957</b>

#### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Reduction in damage potential by construction of all types of flood control projects (in thousands) .....	\$20,309	\$21,937	\$25,044	\$32,117	\$32,814	\$37,646	\$38,289
Major mining area restoration projects .....	75	75	45	50	50	50	50
Population served by project development ..	7,250,000	6,550,000	4,050,000	4,620,000	5,750,000	5,150,000	5,150,000
Available water supply in Pennsylvania (in millions of gallons) .....	7,299,000	7,474,000	7,650,000	7,650,000	7,725,000	7,750,000	7,750,000
Water needs in Pennsylvania (in millions of gallons) .....	5,615,000	5,750,000	5,885,000	6,000,000	6,125,000	6,225,000	6,230,000
Obstruction and encroachment permits approved .....	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950
Dams inspected .....	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
Property damage caused by soil erosion (in thousands) .....	\$500,000	\$498,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Acres protected by soil conservation treatment (in thousands) .....	13,937	14,187	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Acres of inactive surface mines needing reclamation .....	282,000	278,500	275,000	271,500	268,000	264,500	261,000
Acres of inactive surface mines reclaimed ..	2,000	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, 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 from previous years 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 projects worth \$95 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 2½ miles of the Schuylkill Canal. The operation and maintenance of the George B. Stevenson Flood Control Dam and the Sunbury Fabridam 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 property. This Act also provides for a Statewide program for regulation of construction, operation and maintenance of obstructions, encroachments, and changes to the course, current, crosssections, or the relocation of any streams and their related 100-year floodway to protect life, property, safety, and the riparian rights of the public.

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. Other aspects of this program include permitting and inspection of oil and gas wells, and the administration of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978. The program also licenses water well drillers and assembles water well drilling records for the purpose of managing and protecting our vital water resources.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Office of Resources Management . . . . .	\$11,683	\$11,668	\$12,368	\$13,110	\$13,896	\$14,730	\$15,614
Stream Improvement Projects . . . . .	500	723	766	811	860	912	967
Flood Control Projects . . . . .	310	426	200	200	200	200	200
Great Lakes Basin Commission . . . . .	15	15					
Delaware River Master . . . . .	34	40	41	41	41	41	41
Ohio River Basin Commission . . . . .	30	30		30	30	30	30
Susquehanna River Basin Commission . . . . .	210	223	225	238	252	267	284
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin . . . . .	17	17	18	18	18	18	18
Delaware River Basin Commission . . . . .	440	576	604	640	678	719	762
Small Watershed Projects . . . . .	100	99	100	100	100	100	100
Local Soil and Water District Assistants . . . . .	200	247	250	250	250	250	250
Flash Flood/Flood Warning Systems . . . . .	5						
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$13,544</b>	<b>\$14,064</b>	<b>\$14,572</b>	<b>\$15,438</b>	<b>\$16,325</b>	<b>\$17,267</b>	<b>\$18,266</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$2,683	\$2,772	\$3,023	\$3,204	\$3,396	\$3,600	\$3,816
Federal Funds .....	2,615	2,850	2,719	2,719	2,719	2,719	2,719
Other Funds .....	268	834	834	834	834	834	834
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$5,566</b>	<b>\$6,456</b>	<b>\$6,576</b>	<b>\$6,757</b>	<b>\$6,949</b>	<b>\$7,153</b>	<b>\$7,369</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Percent of time air basin contamination concentrates exceed acceptable standards .....	16%	16%	16%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Tons per day of pollutant removed as a result of abatement action and planning .....	107,000	110,000	110,500	111,000	111,000	111,000	111,500
Inspections .....	11,095	9,400	8,200	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Sources of air pollution associated with major facilities .....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Abatement orders issued .....	127	150	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.

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 11,000 major air contaminant sources in the Commonwealth. This measure shows a reduction from previous projections due to improved data collection. 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.

Air Pollution Control (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Office of Protection.....	<u>\$2,683</u>	<u>\$2,772</u>	<u>\$3,023</u>	<u>\$3,204</u>	<u>\$3,396</u>	<u>\$3,600</u>	<u>\$3,816</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 8,811	\$22,759	\$25,712	\$25,650	\$26,377	\$27,937	\$29,531
Special Funds .....	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Funds .....	2,777	3,235	3,276	3,303	3,332	3,363	3,397
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$25,588</b>	<b>\$25,994</b>	<b>\$28,988</b>	<b>\$28,953</b>	<b>\$29,709</b>	<b>\$31,300</b>	<b>\$32,928</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Major stream miles that are polluted .....	2,795	2,592	2,273	2,203	2,073	1,944	1,815
Percent of major stream miles that are polluted .....	22%	20%	18%	17%	16%	15%	14%
Square miles of polluted ground waters .....	21,800	21,500	21,200	20,900	20,600	20,300	20,000
Individuals with unsafe/environmentally inadequate wastewater disposal facilities (in thousands) .....	2,300	2,200	2,150	2,100	1,900	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 an increase in mining activity.

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 while recent projections show these grants being reduced, there will still be a decline in this measure due to previously authorized projects.

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 of water. Water treatment plants are very effective in pre-

**Water Quality Management (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

venting infectious waterborne diseases caused by normal waste products, but they are less effective in dealing with the toxic chemicals that have been spewed into the environment during the post war industrial boom. The scientific community is just now realizing the conse-

quences 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Office of Protection .....	\$ 5,528	\$ 5,842	\$ 6,307	\$ 6,686	\$ 7,087	\$ 7,512	\$ 7,963
Sewage Facilities Planning Grants .....	447	495	500	530	561	595	631
Sewage Facilities Enforcement Grants ..	1,436	1,683	1,500	1,590	1,685	1,786	1,893
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission .....	55	87	88	88	88	88	88
Millersville College Utilities .....	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayview State Hospital Utilities .....	1,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slippery Rock State College Utilities .....	.....	.....	761	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sewage Treatment Plant Operations Grants .....	.....	14,652	16,556	16,756	16,956	17,956	18,956
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$ 8,811</u></b>	<b><u>\$22,759</u></b>	<b><u>\$25,712</u></b>	<b><u>\$25,650</u></b>	<b><u>\$26,377</u></b>	<b><u>\$27,937</u></b>	<b><u>\$29,531</u></b>
<b>REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND</b>							
Sewage Treatment Plant Operations Grants .....	<b><u>\$14,000</u></b>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

**Community Environmental Management**

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the incidence of diseases associated with home and community environment.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						1985-86	1986-87
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1983-84	1985-86		
General Fund .....	\$ 8,345	\$ 9,576	\$11,898	\$12,992	\$13,622	\$14,289	\$14,996	
Federal Funds .....	2,656	6,468	15,607	15,266	15,266	15,266	15,266	
Other Funds .....	11	212	12	12	12	12	12	
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$11,012</b>	<b>\$16,256</b>	<b>\$27,517</b>	<b>\$28,270</b>	<b>\$28,900</b>	<b>\$29,567</b>	<b>\$30,274</b>	

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Population served by inadequate/unsafe solid waste disposal facilities (thousands) .....	3,000	2,600	2,200	1,800	1,200	600	600
Inspections of institutions and schools .....	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Inspections of food establishments .....	18,700	18,700	18,700	18,700	18,700	18,700	18,700
Inspections of public recreation areas .....	5,000	5,100	5,095	5,095	5,095	5,095	5,095
Capacity of licensed migrant labor camps ..	4,000	5,000	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800
Population with unsafe or inadequate water supplies (thousands) .....	3,050	3,100	3,150	3,200	3,250	3,300	3,350
Population exposed to recognized vector problems (thousands) .....	9,418	9,410	9,380	9,350	9,320	9,290	9,260
Population protected by vector control programs (thousands) .....	4,905	4,913	4,943	4,973	5,003	5,033	5,063
Communities receiving State grants for vector control .....	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Hazardous waste sites cleaned up .....			5	7	8	8	7

**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.

Passage of the 1976 Federal Resource Conservation

**Community Environmental Management: (continued)****Program Analysis: (continued)**

and Recovery Act (RCRA) by Congress provides for grants, and for the development of Federal and State 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 3,400 generators, 350 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 500 illegal municipal waste disposal sites, permitting of 250 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. In addition, 350 transporter applications have been processed as well as 714 storage, treatment, and disposal facility applications. Fifty orders have been issued and hundreds of inspections of generators, transporters, and disposal facilities have been completed. This newly developed manifest system has allowed the department to track 300,000 interstate shipments of hazardous waste. 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 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.

In order to further strengthen this program, funding is recommended in this budget to continue the initiative in last year's budget to further develop a hazardous waste program as well as for a Program Revision to enable the Commonwealth to clean up the most serious abandoned toxic waste dumps. A full explanation of this program is contained in the accompanying Program Revision Request.

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. Currently, enabling legislation is being developed to implement the programs that would be funded through the bond issue.

In addition to water suppliers, this program is also responsible for inspecting food establishments. The restaurant industry is a \$3.3 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

**Community Environmental Management (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

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 purpose of the mobile home park program is to ensure a healthful environment at the estimated 2,600 mobile home parks throughout Pennsylvania which house approximately 525,000 persons. The mobile home park program activities include: certification of mobile home parks; plan review; inspections; compliance with regulations and standards; and consultative services.

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 showing inspections of public recreation areas shows an increase in the available year over previous projections due to more effective utilization of staff and improved data reporting by field personnel.

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.

Beginning in the 1981-82 fiscal year, this program will be 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Office of Protection.....	\$ 7,845	\$ 8,586	\$ 9,898	\$10,492	\$11,122	\$11,789	\$12,496
Hazardous Waste Control Program.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Solid Waste Disposal Planning Grants ..	.....	495	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Vector Control.....	500	495	500	500	500	500	500
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL.....</b>	<u>\$ 8,345</u>	<u>\$ 9,576</u>	<u>\$11,898</u>	<u>\$12,992</u>	<u>\$13,622</u>	<u>\$14,289</u>	<u>\$14,996</u>

**Community Environmental Management  
Program Revision: Hazardous Waste Control Program**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....			\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Federal Funds .....			9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>			<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>

**Program Measures:**

Hazardous waste sites cleaned-up							
Current .....							
<b>Program Revision .....</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>

**Program Analysis:**

The discovery of potential human health hazards and severe environmental pollution at the Love Canal site in New York focused national attention on the seriousness of the problem of abandoned hazardous waste dumping sites.

As a result of this growing public concern, the Federal government implemented a hazardous waste clean up program under which they will provide 90 percent of the cost of cleaning up qualifying abandoned hazardous waste sites.

An intensive search for abandoned dumping sites in the Commonwealth produced a list of 325 such sites. Follow-up investigation narrowed the list to 17 sites, which were submitted to the Federal government for possible Federal support. From that list, 8 sites were chosen by the Federal government to be among the 114 sites comprising the first-year national list of qualifying sites. The Department estimates that an additional 12 sites will qualify for Federal funding in subsequent years under the existing program. Clean-up efforts on the many other sites identified will

have to be funded entirely with State and/or local funds or await new Federal programs.

A typical example of the type and magnitude of the problem is the abandoned Bruin Lagoon site in Butler County. The major environmental hazard at the site is an approximately three acre lagoon containing an estimated 2 to 6 million gallons of oil refinery wastes, sulfuric acid, heavy metals, pesticides and coal washing waste.

The lagoon is located adjacent to Bear Creek, a tributary of the Allegheny River. In the past, leakage from the lagoon has caused major fish kills and forces many downstream communities on the Allegheny River to close down their water supply intakes. Long term remedial measures for the removal and disposal of the waste and for site restoration are estimated to cost between \$2 and \$6.4 million, and until the advent of the cooperative Federal program were not economically feasible for either the Commonwealth or local governments.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Hazardous Waste Control Program .....			\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$5,503	\$5,894	\$6,485	\$6,873	\$7,284	\$7,721	\$8,183
Federal Funds .....	2,808	5,572	7,869	8,074	8,296	8,535	8,788
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$8,311</b>	<b>\$11,466</b>	<b>\$14,354</b>	<b>\$14,947</b>	<b>\$15,580</b>	<b>\$16,256</b>	<b>\$16,971</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Coal Mining Fatalities (Deep Mines) .....	16	12	10	10	10	10	10
Employees Trained in Mine Safety .....	12,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Acres affected by active surface mines .....	12,000	14,000	14,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Increase in property value due to subsidence control (thousands) .....	\$259,000	\$285,000	\$313,000	\$345,000	\$379,000	\$417,000	\$459,000
Value of property protected by mine subsidence insurance (thousands) .....	\$527,000	\$627,000	\$788,000	\$946,000	\$1,135,000	\$1,362,000	\$1,634,000

**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 over 50 percent of the State's miners will receive initial or refresher courses in mine safety each year. It is one of the fundamental concepts of this program that increased emphasis on safety training is the primary means to reduce fatalities in deep mining.

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's share of the costs 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 Con-

**Regulation of Mining (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

servation 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 the Commonwealth with the State then reclaiming the land.

Funding is recommended in this budget to continue the initiative begun in the 1981-82 fiscal year to assume regulation of Pennsylvania's coal mining industry under a Federally delegated, state-operated primacy program.

This program also offers subsidence insurance to property owners in mining areas so that they may protect their interests at reasonable rates. During 1982-83 it is estimated that land valued at \$788 million will be protected by mine subsidence insurance. This measure shows a signifi-

cant increase over previous projections due to increased sales of policies, and to property values increasing due to inflation. 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.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Deep Mine Safety Inspections . . . . .	\$2,547	\$2,580	\$2,804	\$2,972	\$3,150	\$3,339	\$3,539
Office of Protection . . . . .	2,896	3,304	3,671	3,891	4,124	4,372	4,634
Interstate Mining Commission . . . . .	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Emergency Mine Subsidence Relief . . . . .	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$5,503</u>	<u>\$5,894</u>	<u>\$6,485</u>	<u>\$6,873</u>	<u>\$7,284</u>	<u>\$7,721</u>	<u>\$8,183</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$5,162	\$5,062	\$5,755	\$6,100	\$6,466	\$6,854	\$7,265
Other Funds .....	517	914	824	824	824	824	824
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$5,679</b>	<b>\$5,976</b>	<b>\$6,579</b>	<b>\$6,924</b>	<b>\$7,290</b>	<b>\$7,678</b>	<b>\$8,089</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Inorganic analyses .....	371,331	390,000	420,000	450,000	450,000	420,000	420,000
Bacteriological analyses .....	51,563	42,000	45,000	48,000	51,000	52,000	52,000
Radiological samples .....	2,527	2,600	2,600	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
Organic samples .....	3,588	3,600	4,000	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400
Court appearances .....	60	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. Fragmented functional responsibilities, together with staff, were transferred to the Deputy for Administration to perform functions more efficiently provided at the Department level.

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, 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 out-flow. The measure reflecting bacteriological analyses is projected to decrease from previous estimates as the fee for the homeowner's kit has increased and the demand is expected to temporarily decline but then return to original levels in future years. In addition to these routine services, the Bureau of Laboratories will continue to provide round-the-clock analytical service during floods, nuclear events and environmental disasters.

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 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 new Pennsylvania Solid Waste Management Act will require an increased commitment to the laboratory program. Other laboratory programs such as the analytical quality assurance program, increased demand for the testimony of expert witnesses, which accounts for the increase in court appearances, a need for a laboratory certification program and a need to develop, modify and/or update an analytical methodology will have a significant impact on the laboratory.

The measures that previously reflected radiological and organic analyses have been revised to show the number of samples obtained. Since multiple analyses can be conducted on a given sample, the revised measure provides a better indication of the scope of this program. In addition, the measure for radiological samples has been adjusted beginning in the 1983-84 fiscal year to reflect the Limerick Nuclear Power Plant going on line.

Environmental Support Services (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Office of Protection.....	<u>\$5,162</u>	<u>\$5,062</u>	<u>\$5,755</u>	<u>\$6,100</u>	<u>\$6,466</u>	<u>\$6,854</u>	<u>\$7,265</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$1,006	\$ 903	\$ 988	\$1,047	\$1,110	\$1,177	\$1,248
Federal Funds .....	49	61	67	67	67	67	67
Other Funds .....	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$1,081</b>	<b>\$ 990</b>	<b>\$1,081</b>	<b>\$1,140</b>	<b>\$1,203</b>	<b>\$1,270</b>	<b>\$1,341</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Radiation user inspections performed .....	1,209	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Users brought into compliance through inspections .....	157	250	250	250	250	250	250
Nuclear plant off-site analyses .....	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000

**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 Federal 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 themoluminescent 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 accident 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 five 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.

Nuclear power may be necessary if the county is to free itself from dependence on foreign oil; and in fact the reason for the increase in the last measure, nuclear plant off-site analysis, is the anticipated start up of a new nuclear power plant at Limerich. But it is an energy alternative with potentially devastating consequences and therefore demands close monitoring. Currently this program is funded by general tax revenues and is shown as a General Fund program in this budget. However, this budget also proposes a nuclear power reactor fee to produce sufficient revenue to adequately fund the Radiation Protection Program. Revenues from this proposed fee are included in this budget as a General Fund revenue subject to general appropriation. This procedure is quite similar to the fee systems employed by other states to fund their radiation protection programs.

**Radiation Protection (continued)**

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
			1982-83	1983-84			
GENERAL FUND							
Office of Protection.....	<u>\$1,006</u>	<u>\$ 903</u>	<u>\$ 988</u>	<u>\$1,047</u>	<u>\$1,110</u>	<u>\$1,177</u>	<u>\$1,248</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$24,442	\$23,508	\$25,431	\$26,954	\$28,569	\$30,280	\$32,095
Federal Funds .....	4,597	5,253	3,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	93	3,606	3,511	3,621	3,732	3,847	3,967
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$29,132</b>	<b>\$32,367</b>	<b>\$31,942</b>	<b>\$33,575</b>	<b>\$32,301</b>	<b>\$34,127</b>	<b>\$36,062</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
State park attendance in visitor days (thousands) .....	37,721	36,737	39,349	40,149	40,948	40,849	41,000
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 .....	544	422	501	514	527	527	527
Major recreation maintenance or restoration projects .....	.....	97	100	100	100	100	100

**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 112 recreation areas encompassing nearly 267,500 acres provided recreational facilities, programs, and activities to over 37 million visitors in the 1980-81 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.

One of the largest initiatives in the 1981-82 budget was the institution of a major State Park 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 became 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 97 projects have been selected from all of the State park regions for funding in 1981-82. 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.

The last measure has been revised to reflect major maintenance or restoration projects rather than development projects, since this program envisions placing more emphasis on maintenance and restoration rather than development.

Given the problems of inflation and limited availability of operating funds, the Department has encouraged volunteer work by local civic groups, scouting organizations, and pri-

Management of Recreation Areas and Facilities (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

vate 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—Codorus, Neshaminy, Cook Forest, and Marsh Creek— were selected for this year's pilot program, and current plans are to expand this program to another five parks for the 1982-83 fiscal year.

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. Overloading on weekends strains the ability of the operational staff to accommodate this 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 week-day usage is encouraged to insure visitor safety and protect the ecological system of our parks. Continued control of facility overuse must be maintained.

Attendance in the 1981-82 fiscal year is projected to be 36.7 million visitors. This reduction from the prior fiscal year should not be viewed as a reversal of the trend toward increased visitation. Inclement weather during this year's peak holiday periods (July 4th and Labor Day) and an unusually cold August are considered the reasons for the decline in attendance.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
State Parks .....	\$23,143	\$23,417	\$25,389	\$26,912	\$28,527	\$30,238	\$32,053
Annual Fixed Charges — Flood Lands...	10	11	12	12	12	12	12
Annual Fixed Charges — Project 70 .....	6	30	30	30	30	30	30
Capital Improvements .....	1,283	50					
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$24,442</u>	<u>\$23,508</u>	<u>\$25,431</u>	<u>\$26,954</u>	<u>\$28,569</u>	<u>\$30,280</u>	<u>\$32,095</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**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission .....	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 4
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 4
<b>Fish Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$11,660	\$13,389	\$13,970
Total State Funds .....	\$11,660	\$13,389	\$13,970
Federal Funds .....	\$ 1,261	\$ 1,320	\$ 1,300
Other Funds .....	3,621	4,572	4,200
FISH FUND TOTAL .....	\$16,542	\$19,281	\$19,470
<b>Boating Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 3,213	\$ 3,985	\$ 3,628
Total State Funds .....	\$ 3,213	\$ 3,985	\$ 3,628
Federal Funds .....	\$ 55	\$ 100	\$ 100
Other Funds .....	12	25	10
BOATING FUND TOTAL .....	\$ 3,280	\$ 4,110	\$ 3,738
<b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 4
Special Funds .....	14,873	17,374	17,598
Federal Funds .....	1,316	1,420	1,400
Other Funds .....	3,633	4,597	4,210
TOTAL ALL FUNDS .....	\$19,825	\$23,395	\$23,212

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3	\$ 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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission .....	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>

**Fish Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$11,660	\$13,389	\$13,970
Federal Funds .....	1,261	1,320	1,300
Other Funds .....	3,621	4,572	4,200
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$16,542</b>	<b>\$19,281</b>	<b>\$19,470</b>

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
General Operations .....	\$11,660	\$13,389	\$13,970
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Anadromous Fish Act .....	164	190	.....
Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act .....	805	950	1,090
Commercial Fish Act .....	32	80	75
Department of the Interior — Heritage Conservation and Recreation Services .....	132	70	100
CETA — Title VI .....	35	.....	.....
CETA — Title II .....	28	.....	.....
Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Management Council .....	2	5	1
CETA — Title VIII .....	17	.....	.....
Endangered Species Act .....	12	25	4
Coastal Zone Management .....	12	.....	30
Small Operator Assistance Programs .....	20	.....	.....
Sport Fisheries Institute .....	2	.....	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Sale of Vehicles .....	29	50	25
Reimbursement for Services — Boating Fund .....	3,130	4,110	3,738
Reimbursement for Services — Land and Water Development Fund .....	462	412	437
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$16,542</b>	<b>\$19,281</b>	<b>\$19,470</b>

**Boating Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$3,213	\$3,985	\$3,628
Federal Funds .....	55	100	100
Other Funds .....	12	25	10
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$3,280</u>	<u>\$4,110</u>	<u>\$3,738</u>

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
General Operations .....	\$3,213	\$3,985	\$3,628
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Department of the Interior — Heritage Conservation and Recreation Services .....	55	100	100
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Sale of Vehicles .....	12	25	10
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$3,280</u>	<u>\$4,110</u>	<u>\$3,738</u>

## FISH COMMISSION

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Administration and Support . . . . .	\$ 2,361	\$ 2,777	\$ 2,518	\$ 2,732	\$ 2,950	\$ 3,099	\$ 3,256
Recreation . . . . .	\$12,515	\$14,601	\$15,084	\$16,443	\$17,741	\$18,662	\$19,629
Recreational Fishing and Boating . . . . .	12,515	14,601	15,084	16,443	17,741	18,662	19,629
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u><u>\$14,876</u></u>	<u><u>\$17,378</u></u>	<u><u>\$17,602</u></u>	<u><u>\$19,175</u></u>	<u><u>\$20,691</u></u>	<u><u>\$21,761</u></u>	<u><u>\$22,885</u></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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4
Special Funds .....	2,358	2,773	2,514	2,728	2,946	3,095	3,252
Federal Funds .....	32	2	1	1			
Other Funds .....	505	630	492	510	470	496	524
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$2,898</b>	<b>\$3,409</b>	<b>\$3,011</b>	<b>\$3,243</b>	<b>\$3,420</b>	<b>\$3,595</b>	<b>\$3,780</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission .....	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4
<b>FISH FUND</b>							
General Operations .....	\$1,907	\$2,209	\$2,094	\$2,283	\$2,476	\$2,599	\$2,728
<b>BOATING FUND</b>							
General Operations .....	\$ 451	\$ 564	\$ 420	\$ 445	\$ 470	\$ 496	\$ 524

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Special Funds.....	\$12,515	\$14,601	\$15,084	\$16,443	\$17,741	\$18,662	\$19,629
Federal Funds.....	1,284	1,418	1,399	956	770	770	770
Other Funds.....	3,128	3,967	3,718	3,805	3,772	3,999	4,240
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$16,927</b>	<b>\$19,986</b>	<b>\$20,201</b>	<b>\$21,204</b>	<b>\$22,283</b>	<b>\$23,431</b>	<b>\$24,639</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Fishing Licenses sold.....	1,073,000	1,089,000	1,105,000	1,122,000	1,139,000	1,156,000	1,173,000
Pounds of fish stocked in Commonwealth streams and lakes.....	2,055,000	2,055,000	2,055,000	2,055,000	2,055,000	2,055,000	2,055,000
Boats registered.....	184,000	190,000	196,000	202,000	208,000	214,000	220,000
Fatal accidents reported.....	30	20	20	20	20	20	20
Convictions for violation of Fish and Boating Laws.....	9,100	8,500	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000

**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. However, the availability of the Project 70 Land Acquisition Fund, Project 500 Land and Water Development Fund and a portion of the Liquid Fuels Tax have made an expanded program possible while at the same time allowing the Commonwealth to maintain a license and registration fee schedule within reach of most citizens.

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.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>FISH FUND</b>							
General Operations.....	\$ 9,753	\$11,180	\$11,876	\$12,938	\$14,029	\$14,728	\$15,459
<b>BOATING FUND</b>							
General Operations.....	\$ 2,762	\$ 3,421	\$ 3,208	\$ 3,505	\$ 3,712	\$ 3,934	\$ 4,170

# 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**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Game Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$23,777	\$26,567	\$29,964
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$23,777</u>	<u>\$26,567</u>	<u>\$29,964</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 4,314	\$ 5,350	\$ 4,250
Other Funds .....	103	150	130
<b>GAME FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$28,194</u>	<u>\$32,067</u>	<u>\$34,344</u>

**Game Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$23,777	\$26,567	\$29,964
Federal Funds .....	4,314	5,350	4,250
Other Funds .....	103	150	130
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$28,194</u>	<u>\$32,067</u>	<u>\$34,344</u>

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
General Operations .....	\$23,777	\$26,567	\$29,964
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service .....	694	1,558	250
Pittman-Robinson Act Reimbursements .....	3,574	3,750	4,000
Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 .....	8	.....	.....
Endangered Species Act .....	38	42	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Sale of Vehicles .....	60	150	130
Sharecrop and Agricultural Leases .....	43	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$28,194</u>	<u>\$32,067</u>	<u>\$34,344</u>

## GAME COMMISSION

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support</b> .....	\$ 3,660	\$ 4,344	\$ 4,810	\$ 5,222	\$ 5,858	\$ 6,338	\$ 6,990
<b>Recreation</b> .....	\$20,117	\$22,223	\$25,154	\$27,307	\$30,636	\$33,145	\$36,558
Wildlife Management .....	20,117	22,223	25,154	27,307	30,636	33,145	36,558
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$23,777</u>	<u>\$26,567</u>	<u>\$29,964</u>	<u>\$32,529</u>	<u>\$36,494</u>	<u>\$39,483</u>	<u>\$43,548</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Special Funds.....	<u>\$3,660</u>	<u>\$4,344</u>	<u>\$4,810</u>	<u>\$5,222</u>	<u>\$5,858</u>	<u>\$6,338</u>	<u>\$6,990</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GAME FUND							
General Operations.....	<u>\$3,660</u>	<u>\$4,344</u>	<u>\$4,810</u>	<u>\$5,222</u>	<u>\$5,858</u>	<u>\$6,338</u>	<u>\$6,990</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Special Funds .....	\$20,117	\$22,223	\$25,154	\$27,307	\$30,636	\$33,145	\$36,558
Federal Funds .....	4,314	5,350	4,250	4,250	4,500	4,750	5,000
Other Funds .....	103	150	130	183	198	213	228
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$24,534</u>	<u>\$27,723</u>	<u>\$29,534</u>	<u>\$31,740</u>	<u>\$35,334</u>	<u>\$38,108</u>	<u>\$41,786</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Hunting licenses sold .....	1,293,920	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Deer population .....	738,000	740,000	740,000	740,000	740,000	740,000	740,000
Deer taken .....	135,477	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000
Acres open to public hunting .....	8,560,157	8,550,000	8,540,000	8,530,000	8,520,000	8,510,000	8,500,000
Arrests for violation of game laws .....	10,350	10,200	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Wildlife released to supplement native population:							
Pheasant .....	273,485	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Wild Turkey .....	4,588						
Duck .....	16,415	11,800					

**Program Analysis:**

The primary thrust of this program is to insure the perpetuation of various species of wildlife. As the measures indicate, in addition to supplementing the native population of various species of fowl, 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 1,225,000 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 also reflect a gradual phasing out of the Game Commission's propagation efforts for wild turkeys and ducks. Current projections indicate that the native population is sufficient to provide ample game for hunters and, therefore, these programs cannot be financially justified.

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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GAME FUND</b>							
General Operations .....	<u>\$20,117</u>	<u>\$22,223</u>	<u>\$25,154</u>	<u>\$27,307</u>	<u>\$30,636</u>	<u>\$33,145</u>	<u>\$36,558</u>

# 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.

## DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

### Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 34,114	\$ 35,614	\$ 39,734
Contract Compliance .....		367	
Harristown Rental Charges .....	7,822	8,118	8,148
Utility Costs .....	4,884	6,978	7,765
Harristown Utility and Municipal Charges .....	3,825	4,586	4,596
Scranton State Office Building .....			488
Replacement of Fleet Vehicles .....	550	495	530
Printing and Distribution of the Pennsylvania Manual ..	198		160
Tort Claims — Administration .....	244	375	446
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 51,637</u>	<u>\$ 56,533</u>	<u>\$ 61,867</u>
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$ 47,500	\$ 46,000	\$ 47,053
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Capitol Fire Protection .....	\$ 125	\$ 124	\$ 150
Tort Claims Payments .....	1,000	1,980	4,000
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 1,125</u>	<u>\$ 2,104</u>	<u>\$ 4,150</u>
<b>Capital Improvements</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 97	\$ 160	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$100,359</u>	<u>\$104,797</u>	<u>\$113,070</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 162	\$ 395	.....
Other Funds .....	14,534	14,235	11,950
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$115,055</u>	<u>\$119,427</u>	<u>\$125,020</u>
<b>Motor License Fund</b>			
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$ 1,248	\$ 1,225	\$ 1,220
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Tort Claims Payments .....	\$ 3,626	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000
MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 4,874</u>	<u>\$ 8,225</u>	<u>\$ 8,220</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

### Summary by Fund and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 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>FISH FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 63</u>	<u>\$ 64</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	\$ 334	\$ 309
Harristown Utility and Municipal Charges.....	184	204	199
<b>STATE LOTTERY FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 517</u>	<u>\$ 538</u>	<u>\$ 508</u>
<b>Revenue Sharing Trust Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Moving and Relocation Expenses .....	.....	\$ 103	.....
<b>REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 103</u>	<u>.....</u>
<b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$100,359	\$104,797	\$113,070
Special Funds.....	5,456	8,932	8,793
Federal Funds.....	162	395	.....
Other Funds .....	14,534	14,235	11,950
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b> .....	<u>\$120,511</u>	<u>\$128,359</u>	<u>\$133,813</u>

**General Government**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$41,936	\$44,099	\$48,370
Federal Funds .....	162	395	.....
Other Funds .....	10,658	10,593	11,091
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$52,756</u>	<u>\$55,087</u>	<u>\$59,461</u>

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)		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$34,114	\$35,614	\$39,734
Contract Compliance .....	.....	367	.....
Harristown Rental Charges .....	7,822	8,037	8,148
Harristown Rental Charges-Recommended Deficiency .....	.....	81	.....
Scranton State Office Building .....	.....	.....	488
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
LEAA — Telecommunications Support .....	162	75	.....
Coal-Oil Fuel Mixture .....	.....	320	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Sales and Rental of Automotive Equipment .....	7,065	6,288	6,472
Commissions Earned — Employee Group Life Insurance Administration .....	50	50	50
Warehouse Rental .....	100	100	100
Receipt of Service Charge — Federal Surplus Property ..	478	450	450
Reimbursement for Reproduction Services .....	2,448	2,869	3,125
Rental of Sound Equipment .....	5	10	10
Employer's Liability Self-Insurance Plan .....	173	178	196
Information Center — Centrex .....	178	209	221
General State Authority Fiscal Function .....	53	55	55
Damaged and Lost Commodities Claims .....	46	.....	.....
Telecommunications — Emergency Medical Services ..	62	100	100
Newsroom Services .....	.....	12	12
Paperwork Management .....	.....	242	250
Computer Services .....	.....	30	50
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$52,756</u>	<u>\$55,087</u>	<u>\$59,461</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**GENERAL SERVICES**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Utility Costs</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 8,709	\$11,564	\$12,361

Provides for the payment of water, sewerage, electricity and heating fuel bills.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Utility Costs .....	\$ 4,884	\$ 5,318	\$ 7,765
Utility Costs-Recommended Deficiency .....		1,660	
Harristown Utility and Municipal Charges .....	3,825	4,586	4,596
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 8,709</u>	<u>\$11,564</u>	<u>\$12,361</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Replacement of Fleet Vehicles</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 550	\$ 495	\$ 530
Other Funds .....	401	232	97
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 951</u>	<u>\$ 727</u>	<u>\$ 627</u>

Provides for the purchase of replacement vehicles for the commercial and temporary fleets.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Replacement of Fleet Vehicles .....	\$ 550	\$ 495	\$ 530
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Sale of Vehicles .....	401	232	97
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 951</u>	<u>\$ 727</u>	<u>\$ 627</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**GENERAL SERVICES**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Printing and Distribution of the Pennsylvania Manual</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 198	.....	\$ 160

Provides for the biennial printing and distribution of the Pennsylvania Manual.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Printing and Distribution of the Pennsylvania Manual . . .	<u>\$ 198</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 160</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Tort Claims</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 244	\$ 375	\$ 446

Administers a program of risk management and loss prevention and also processes those tort claims which are settled either through the litigation process or through prelitigation negotiations.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Tort Claims—Administration .....	<u>\$ 244</u>	<u>\$ 375</u>	<u>\$ 446</u>

**Debt Service Requirements**

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General State Authority Rentals</b>			
State Funds .....	\$47,500	\$46,000	\$47,053
Other Funds .....	3,475	3,410	762
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$50,975</u>	<u>\$49,410</u>	<u>\$47,815</u>

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.

	1980-81	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$47,500	\$45,540	\$47,053
General State Authority Rental-Recommended Deficiency .....	.....	460	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Fees from Dormitory Rentals .....	1,388	1,627	.....
Fees from Student Union Rentals .....	2,087	1,783	762
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$50,975</u>	<u>\$49,410</u>	<u>\$47,815</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Capitol Fire Protection</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 125	\$ 124	\$ 150

Provides payment to the city of Harrisburg for fire protection rendered to the Capitol Buildings.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Capitol Fire Protection .....	<u>\$ 125</u>	<u>\$ 124</u>	<u>\$ 150</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Tort Claims</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,980	\$ 4,000

Provides for the payment of tort claims settled either through the litigation process or through prelitigation negotiations.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Tort Claims Payments .....	<u>\$ 1,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,980</u>	<u>\$ 4,000</u>

**Capital Improvements**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Capital Improvements</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 97	\$ 160	.....

For financing renovations to the south wing of the Main Capitol and upgrading elevators at the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh State Offices.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	<u>\$ 97</u>	<u>\$ 160</u>	<u>.....</u>

**Debt Service Requirements**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General State Authority Rentals</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,248	\$ 1,225	\$ 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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General State Authority Rentals .....	<u>\$ 1,248</u>	<u>\$ 1,225</u>	<u>\$ 1,220</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Tort Claims</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,626	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000

Provides for the payment of tort claims which are settled either through a litigation process or through prelitigation negotiations.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Tort Claims Payments .....	<u>\$ 3,626</u>	<u>\$ 7,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,000</u>

**Fish Fund  
Debt Service Requirements**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General State Authority Rentals .....	<u>\$ 63</u>	<u>\$ 63</u>	<u>\$ 63</u>

**Capital Improvements**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Capital Improvements</b>			
State Funds .....		\$ 1	

Provides funds for the final audit of the Pleasant Mount Hatchery project.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Capitol Improvements .....		<u>\$ 1</u>	

**Boating Fund  
Debt Service Requirements**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General State Authority Rentals .....	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>

**State Lottery Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 517	\$ 538	\$ 508

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Harristown Rental Charges .....	\$ 333	\$ 334	\$ 309
Harristown Utility and Municipal Charges .....	184	204	199
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 517</u>	<u>\$ 538</u>	<u>\$ 508</u>

**Revenue Sharing Trust Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Moving and Relocation Expenses</b>			
State Funds .....	.....	\$ 103	.....

Provides for payment of space preparation, moving costs and related expenses of various agencies in the City of Harrisburg.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amount in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Moving and Relocation Expenses .....	.....	\$ 103	.....

## DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support</b> .....	\$ 6,559	\$ 7,127	\$ 8,026	\$ 8,338	\$ 9,018	\$ 9,368	\$ 10,130
<b>Commodity Management</b> .....	\$ 4,516	\$ 4,337	\$ 4,647	\$ 4,925	\$ 5,220	\$ 5,534	\$ 5,865
Procurement and Distribution of Commodities .....	3,439	3,782	3,982	4,221	4,474	4,744	5,029
Disposition and Utilization of Surplus and Donated Commodities .....	1,077	555	665	704	746	790	836
<b>Physical Facilities Management</b> .....	\$ 41,057	\$ 45,620	\$ 49,406	\$ 52,476	\$ 55,210	\$ 58,116	\$ 61,214
Management and Operation of Facilities .....	41,057	45,620	49,406	52,476	55,210	58,116	61,214
<b>Financing Commonwealth Obligations</b> ...	\$ 48,813	\$ 47,290	\$ 48,338	\$ 47,573	\$ 46,173	\$ 44,435	\$ 42,308
Payment to General State Authority Rentals .....	48,813	47,290	48,338	47,573	46,173	44,435	42,308
<b>Management of Commonwealth Liability</b> .....	\$ 4,870	\$ 9,355	\$ 11,446	\$ 11,873	\$ 12,302	\$ 12,732	\$ 13,165
Risk Management and Tort Claims .....	4,870	9,355	11,446	11,873	12,302	12,732	13,165
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$105,815</u>	<u>\$113,729</u>	<u>\$121,863</u>	<u>\$125,185</u>	<u>\$127,923</u>	<u>\$130,185</u>	<u>\$132,682</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 6,559	\$ 7,127	\$ 8,026	\$ 8,338	\$ 9,018	\$ 9,368	\$10,130
Federal Funds .....	162	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	2,849	3,590	3,904	4,189	4,505	4,839	5,202
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 9,570</b>	<b>\$10,792</b>	<b>\$11,930</b>	<b>\$12,527</b>	<b>\$13,523</b>	<b>\$14,207</b>	<b>\$15,332</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 biennially and the administration of the Contract Compliance Unit of General Services.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 6,361	\$ 6,760	\$ 7,866	\$ 8,338	\$ 8,838	\$ 9,368	\$ 9,930
Contract Compliance .....	.....	367	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and Distribution of the Pennsylvania Manual .....	198	.....	160	.....	180	.....	200
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 6,559</b>	<b>\$ 7,127</b>	<b>\$ 8,026</b>	<b>\$ 8,338</b>	<b>\$ 9,018</b>	<b>\$ 9,368</b>	<b>\$10,130</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 3,439	\$ 3,782	\$ 3,982	\$ 4,221	\$ 4,474	\$ 4,744	\$ 5,029
Other Funds .....	7,528	6,620	6,669	7,191	7,759	8,373	9,037
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$10,967</u>	<u>\$10,402</u>	<u>\$10,651</u>	<u>\$11,412</u>	<u>\$12,233</u>	<u>\$13,117</u>	<u>\$14,066</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Value of purchases made (in thousands) . . .	\$330,301	\$345,000	\$360,000	\$375,000	\$390,000	\$405,000	\$420,000
Tests and inspections made on commodities .....	979	1,077	1,087	1,111	1,123	1,226	1,226
Specifications established, reviewed or amended .....	116	117	108	116	128	136	139
Bid evaluations and requisitions reviewed and processed .....	496	502	501	516	536	551	562

**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 1982-83 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.

Recently, a new Office for Procurement Information was established which is designed to allow vendors a pre-bid view of all contracts for goods and services that equal \$5,000 or more. The purpose of this new office is to increase minority-owned business participation in

Commonwealth purchases.

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 measures dealing with specifications established and bids evaluated have shown sizeable increases compared to those in last year's budget. This increase is due to the inclusion of the Telecommunications Management Division within the Bureau of Standards and the increased involvement of the Standards and Specifications Division.

**Procurement and Distribution of Commodities (continued)**

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$2,889	\$3,287	\$3,452	\$3,659	\$3,878	\$4,111	\$4,357
Replacement of Fleet Vehicles .....	550	495	530	562	596	633	672
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$3,439</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,782</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,982</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,221</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,474</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,744</u></u>	<u><u>\$5,029</u></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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$1,077	\$ 555	\$ 665	\$ 704	\$ 746	\$ 790	\$ 836
Other Funds .....	524	450	450	450	475	475	500
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$1,601</b>	<b>\$1,005</b>	<b>\$1,115</b>	<b>\$1,154</b>	<b>\$1,221</b>	<b>\$1,265</b>	<b>\$1,336</b>

**Program Measures**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Dollar value of Federal surplus property on hand (in thousands) .....	\$10,600	\$12,000	\$13,000	\$14,000	\$15,000	\$15,500	\$16,000
Interagency transfers of State surplus property .....	785	800	810	820	830	840	850

**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 which are 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 dollar value of Federal surplus property on hand has declined from earlier levels due to the substantial reduction in the quantity and quality of property made available to this program by the Federal Government.

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. During 1981-82, the Government Donated Foods Program was transferred to the Department of Agriculture. The two measures dealing with the program have been deleted from this subcategory and now appear in the Consumable Agricultural Products subcategory in the Department of Agriculture.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$1,077</u>	<u>\$ 555</u>	<u>\$ 665</u>	<u>\$ 704</u>	<u>\$ 746</u>	<u>\$ 790</u>	<u>\$ 836</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$40,540	\$44,978	\$48,898	\$51,952	\$54,669	\$57,556	\$60,634
Special Funds .....	517	642	508	524	541	560	580
Federal Funds .....		320					
Other Funds .....	158	165	165	170	175	180	185
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$41,215</b>	<b>\$46,105</b>	<b>\$49,571</b>	<b>\$52,646</b>	<b>\$55,385</b>	<b>\$58,296</b>	<b>\$61,399</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Work orders received .....	16,216	16,500	16,750	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Lease agreements executed .....	601	575	600	575	600	575	600
Requests for space allocation .....	201	225	240	250	260	265	270
Requests for design, survey and/or inspection work .....	620	630	635	645	650	655	660

**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, Harrisstown, and the State office buildings in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Scranton, Altoona, and the soon to be occupied building in 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 have also been provided to enable General Services to pay the Scranton rental directly rather than billing using agencies. Adjustments have been made to the affected agencies at Scranton. Likewise, adjustments were made for agencies renting private office space in Reading that will now be moving into the new State office building.

Work is performed both on a routine basis and as the result of work orders from using departments. The measures reflect a minimal increase due primarily to the Administration's policy to keep renovations and work order

changes to a minimum.

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.

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 monitored during construction to insure compliance with State laws and building codes. Additional funds have been provided to increase the public works staff of inspectors to keep up with the increase in capital construction projects.

Management and Operation of Facilities (continued)

Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$23,787	\$25,012	\$27,751	\$29,946	\$31,743	\$33,648	\$35,667
Harristown Rental Charges .....	7,822	8,118	8,148	8,145	8,144	8,142	8,148
Utility Costs .....	4,884	6,978	7,765	8,230	8,723	9,245	9,800
Harristown Utility and Municipal Charges	3,825	4,586	4,596	4,964	5,361	5,790	6,253
Capitol Fire Protection .....	125	124	150	150	150	150	150
Capital Improvements .....	97	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scranton State Office Building .....	.....	.....	488	517	548	581	616
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$40,540</b>	<b>\$44,978</b>	<b>\$48,898</b>	<b>\$51,952</b>	<b>\$54,669</b>	<b>\$57,556</b>	<b>\$60,634</b>
<b>FISH FUND</b>							
Capital Improvements — Pleasant Mount Hatchery .....	.....	\$ 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>STATE LOTTERY FUND</b>							
Harristown Rental Charges .....	\$ 333	\$ 334	\$ 309	\$ 309	\$ 309	\$ 309	\$ 309
Harristown Utility and Municipal Charges .....	184	204	199	215	232	251	271
<b>STATE LOTTERY FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 517</b>	<b>\$ 538</b>	<b>\$ 508</b>	<b>\$ 524</b>	<b>\$ 541</b>	<b>\$ 560</b>	<b>\$ 580</b>
<b>REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND</b>							
Moving and Relocation Expenses .....	.....	\$ 103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$47,500	\$46,000	\$47,053	\$46,288	\$44,888	\$43,150	\$41,023
Special Funds .....	1,313	1,290	1,285	1,285	1,285	1,285	1,285
Other Funds .....	3,475	3,410	762	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$52,288</b>	<b>\$50,700</b>	<b>\$49,100</b>	<b>\$49,623</b>	<b>\$48,223</b>	<b>\$46,485</b>	<b>\$44,358</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$47,500	\$46,000	\$47,053	\$46,288	\$44,888	\$43,150	\$41,023
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
General State Authority Rentals .....	\$ 1,248	\$ 1,225	\$ 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 1,244	\$ 2,355	\$ 4,446	4,473	\$ 4,502	\$ 4,532	\$ 4,565
Special Funds.....	3,626	7,000	7,000	7,400	7,800	8,200	8,600
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 4,870</b>	<b>\$ 9,355</b>	<b>\$11,446</b>	<b>\$11,873</b>	<b>\$12,302</b>	<b>\$12,732</b>	<b>\$13,165</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Claims filed .....	3,352	3,955	4,548	4,980	5,453	5,971	6,538
Claims settled .....	4,347	3,792	4,992	5,242	5,504	5,779	6,068
Claims pending (accumulative) .....	2,721	2,884	2,440	2,178	2,127	2,319	2,789

**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.

Presently, there is 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 3,352 claims were filed in fiscal year 1980-81, with 6,521 claims being closed since passage of Act 152 of 1978. The result is 2,721 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. An example of this is the Supreme Court's Decision filed June 2, 1980 which removed the retroactive aspects of Act 152. Since the inception date of the program, claims paid (as of 9-23-81) amount to \$8,328,180.

**Risk Management and Tort Claims (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

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 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Tort Claims Administration .....	\$ 244	\$ 375	\$ 446	\$ 473	\$ 502	\$ 532	\$ 565
Tort Claims Payments .....	1,000	1,980	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 1,244</u>	<u>\$ 2,355</u>	<u>\$ 4,446</u>	<u>\$ 4,473</u>	<u>\$ 4,502</u>	<u>\$ 4,532</u>	<u>\$ 4,565</u>
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Tort Claims Payments .....	<u>\$ 3,626</u>	<u>\$ 7,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,400</u>	<u>\$ 7,800</u>	<u>\$ 8,200</u>	<u>\$ 8,600</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 Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse.

# DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

## Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 11,907	\$ 10,178	\$ 11,047
TMI — Health Studies .....	378	316	338
Quality Assurance .....	3,317	4,008	3,883
Vital Statistics .....	3,499	3,864	3,674
State Laboratory .....	2,454	2,482	2,630
State Health Care Centers .....	11,529	12,683	13,336
Employee Health Services .....	530	.....	.....
Cancer Registry .....	.....	495	500
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 33,614</u>	<u>\$ 34,026</u>	<u>\$ 35,408</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
School Health Examinations .....	\$ 20,350	\$ 20,077	\$ 20,320
Local Health Departments .....	12,632	12,506	12,800
Local Health Departments — Environmental .....	.....	6,534	3,300
Maternal and Child Health .....	742	735	742
Disease Treatment Services .....	7,397	8,385	9,474
Emergency Health Services .....	2,458	2,343	2,412
Assistance to Drug and Alcohol Programs .....	21,100	21,546	21,764
The Institute for Cancer Research, Fox Chase, Philadelphia .....	418	414	418
The Wistar Institute — Research, Philadelphia .....	200	198	200
Lupus Disease — Research .....	75	74	80
Lankenau Hospital — Research .....	75	.....	.....
Cardiovascular Studies—University of Pennsylvania .....	60	59	.....
Cardiovascular Studies—St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh .....	60	59	.....
Central Penn Oncology Group .....	100	99	.....
Burn Foundation of Greater Delaware Valley .....	155	153	.....
Sunshine Foundation — Philadelphia .....	25	.....	.....
Neurological Diseases — Inglis House, Philadelphia .....	30	.....	.....
Cerebral Palsy — St. Christopher's Hospital, Philadelphia .....	575	569	575
Cerebral Dysfunction — Children's Hospital, Pittsburgh .....	25	.....	.....
Cleft Palate Clinic — Lancaster .....	40	40	.....
Cleft Palate Clinic — Pittsburgh .....	40	40	.....
Tay Sachs Disease — Jefferson Medical College .....	50	49	.....
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 66,607</u>	<u>\$ 73,880</u>	<u>\$ 72,085</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$100,221</u>	<u>\$107,906</u>	<u>\$107,493</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 77,078	\$ 83,459	\$ 74,973
Other Funds .....	486	527	201
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$177,785</u>	<u>\$191,892</u>	<u>\$182,667</u>
 <b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Funds .....	\$100,221	\$107,906	\$107,493
Federal Funds .....	77,078	83,459	74,973
Other Funds .....	486	527	201
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b> .....	<u>\$177,785</u>	<u>\$191,892</u>	<u>\$182,667</u>

**General Government**

General Government Operations	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
State Funds .....	\$11,907	\$10,178	\$11,047
Federal Funds .....	4,186	7,860	5,593
Other Funds .....	215	244	20
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$16,308</b>	<b>\$18,282</b>	<b>\$16,660</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 initial funding for Federal Primary Care Block Grant planning and administrative funding for the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health, Maternal and Child Health, and Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grants.

Source of Funds	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$11,907*	\$10,178**	\$11,047
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
State Health Planning and Development Agency — Title XV .....	1,397	1,680	1,286
Cooperative Health Statistics .....	381	405	299
Evaluation of Emergency Medical Services Program .....	10	.....	.....
Indochinese Refugee Program .....	70	149	175
Developmental Disabilities — Dental Services			
Monitoring .....	.....	2	.....
Developmental Disabilities — Detection and Awareness			
Developmental Disabilities — Adult Rehabilitation			
Program .....	1	100	.....
FHWA — Emergency Medical Services Program .....	174	150	77
NIDA — Drug Formula Grant for various programs .....	729	789	.....
NIAAA — Alcohol Formula Grant for various programs .....	729	1,186	.....
NIDA — State Prevention Coordinator .....	202	288	.....
FHWA — Driving Under Influence Management Grant .....	79	98	112
NIDA — State Training Systems Project .....	40	35	29
FHWA — Alcohol Highway Safety Adjudication			
Seminar .....	1	.....	.....
NIDA — National Drug Abuse Prevention Evaluation			
Resource Network Grant .....	2	.....	.....
NIDA — Statewide Treatment Services to Drug			
Abusers .....	47	543	.....
Social Security Administration (XVI) — Drug and			
Alcohol Referral and Monitoring .....	63	90	30
NIAAA — State Manpower Development .....	21	30	30
LEAA — Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime .....	240	704	408
Primary Care Block Grant — Planning .....	.....	150	.....
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant .....	.....	.....	1,471
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant .....	.....	1,014	1,321
Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant .....	.....	247	355

\*Includes \$9,202,000 of \$10,030,000 appropriated for General Government Operations. Also includes the following administrative costs actually appropriated as part of grant appropriations as follows: \$169,000 of \$2,627,000 appropriated for Emergency Health Service; \$221,000 of \$3,635,000 appropriated for Renal Disease; \$38,000 of \$649,000 appropriated for Sickle Cell Anemia; \$118,000 of \$549,000 appropriated for Coalworkers' Pneumoconiosis Services; and \$2,159,000 appropriated for Drug and Alcohol programs. Excludes \$828,000 appropriated for General Government Operations for Adult Cystic Fibrosis, Venereal Disease and Tuberculosis.

\*\*Includes \$8,530,000 of \$9,126,000 appropriated for General Government Operations. Also includes the following administrative costs actually appropriated as part of grant appropriations as follows: \$243,000 of \$2,586,000 appropriated for Emergency Health Services; \$216,000 of \$4,358,000 appropriated for Renal Disease; \$44,000 of \$644,000 appropriated for Sickle Cell Anemia; \$139,000 of \$725,000 appropriated for Coalworkers' Pneumoconiosis Services; and \$1,006,000 appropriated for Drug and Alcohol programs. Excludes \$596,000 appropriated for General Government Operations for Adult Cystic Fibrosis, Venereal Disease and Tuberculosis.

**GENERAL FUND**

**HEALTH**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds (continued)</b>			
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation — School Nurse			
Development .....	148	204	.....
Payments for Departmental Services .....	39	40	20
Drug Law Enforcement Administrator .....	28	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$16,308</b>	<b>\$18,282</b>	<b>\$16,660</b>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Three Mile Island (TMI) — Health Related Studies</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 378	\$ 316	\$ 338
Federal Funds .....	45	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	111	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 534</b>	<b>\$ 316</b>	<b>\$ 338</b>

Provides for various health related studies (population, evaluation of pregnancy outcome, congenital neonatal hypothyroidism, health related economics 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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Three Mile Island (TMI) — Health Related Studies .....	\$ 378	\$ 316	\$ 338
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Center for Disease Control — TMI Population Registry .....	45	.....	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
TMI Studies — Electric Power Research Institute .....	111	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 534</b>	<b>\$ 316</b>	<b>\$ 338</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**HEALTH**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Quality Assurance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,317	\$ 4,008	\$ 3,883
Federal Funds .....	3,487	2,700	2,619
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 6,804</u>	<u>\$ 6,708</u>	<u>\$ 6,502</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Quality Assurance .....	\$ 3,317	\$ 3,658	\$ 3,883
Quality Assurance-Recommended Additional .....	.....	350	.....
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Medicare — Health Service Agency Certification .....	1,664	850	850
Medicaid Certification .....	1,823	1,850	1,769
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 6,804</u>	<u>\$ 6,708</u>	<u>\$ 6,502</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Vital Statistics</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,499	\$ 3,864	\$ 3,674
Other Funds .....	34	33	33
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 3,533</u>	<u>\$ 3,897</u>	<u>\$ 3,707</u>

Assures the proper collection, registration and preservation of information on all births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages, divorces and annulments occurring in Pennsylvania.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Vital Statistics .....	\$ 3,499	\$ 3,550	\$ 3,674
Vital Statistics-Recommended Additional .....	.....	314	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement for Microfilming .....	34	33	33
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 3,533</u>	<u>\$ 3,897</u>	<u>\$ 3,707</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**HEALTH**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>State Laboratory</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,454	\$ 2,482	\$ 2,630
Federal Funds.....	354	215	100
Other Funds .....	30	108	98
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,838</b>	<b>\$ 2,805</b>	<b>\$ 2,828</b>

Develops and administers a comprehensive program involving the setting of clinical laboratory standards, licensing of all clinical laboratories and blood banks, 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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
State Laboratory .....	\$ 2,454	\$ 2,482	\$ 2,630
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Maternal and Child Health Services — State Laboratory	107	.....	.....
Comprehensive Public Health Services — State Laboratory .....	100	.....	.....
Medicare — Health Services Agency Certification — State Laboratory .....	127	100	100
Blood Alcohol Testing — State Laboratory .....	20	115	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Licensure of Clinical Laboratories .....	20	98	98
Legionnaires Disease Study — State Laboratory.....	10	10	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,838</b>	<b>\$ 2,805</b>	<b>\$ 2,828</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**HEALTH**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>State Health Care Centers</b>			
State Funds .....	\$11,529	\$12,683	\$13,336
Federal Funds .....	1,960	980	.....
Other Funds .....	47	92	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$13,536</u>	<u>\$13,755</u>	<u>\$13,336</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
State Health Care Centers .....	\$11,529	\$12,683	\$13,336
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Maternal and Child Health Services — State Health Centers .....	1,060	530	.....
Crippled Children's Services — State Health Centers .....	900	450	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Home Health Care .....	1	.....	.....
Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment .....	.....	40	.....
Lease Space to Department of Environmental Resources and Quality Assurance .....	46	52	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$13,536</u>	<u>\$13,755</u>	<u>\$13,336</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Employee Health Services</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 530	.....	.....

Provided Capitol area employees with health services consisting of three components: emergency response; occupational injury; and preventive health services including screening, counseling for medical problems, and immunizations for flu.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Employee Health Services .....	<u>\$ 530</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**HEALTH**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Cancer Registry</b>			
State Funds .....	.....	\$ 495	\$ 500
Provides for the establishment of a cancer registry.			

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Cancer Registry .....	.....	\$ 495	\$ 500

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>School Health Examinations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$20,350	\$20,077	\$20,320

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. The rate of reimbursement doubled in 1979-80.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
School Health Examinations .....	<u>\$20,350</u>	<u>\$20,077</u>	<u>\$20,320</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Local Health Departments</b>			
State Funds .....	\$12,632	\$19,040	\$16,100

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Local Health Departments .....	\$12,632	\$12,506	\$12,800
Local Health Departments — Environmental .....		6,534	3,300
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$12,632</u>	<u>\$19,040</u>	<u>\$16,100</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**HEALTH**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 742	\$ 735	\$ 742
Federal Funds .....	51,264	51,922	50,289
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$52,006</u>	<u>\$52,657</u>	<u>\$51,031</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 Federal Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Maternal and Child Health .....	\$ 742	\$ 735	\$ 742
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Maternal and Child Health Services .....	9,310	3,465	.....
Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) .....	35,761	32,250	34,000
Crippled Children Services .....	3,893	855	.....
Developmentally Disabled .....	46	.....	.....
Disabled Children's Services — SSI .....	837	1,301	.....
Maternal and Child Health — Improved Pregnancy Outcome .....	494	530	.....
Genetic Disease Testing and Counseling .....	272	483	.....
Crippled Children's Services — Projects .....	651	526	.....
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant .....	.....	12,512	16,289
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$52,006</u>	<u>\$52,657</u>	<u>\$51,031</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Prevention and Treatment Services</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 9,855	\$10,728	\$11,886
Federal Funds .....	4,694	7,157	5,751
Other Funds .....	49	50	50
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$14,598</b>	<b>\$17,935</b>	<b>\$17,687</b>

Provides for the prevention and treatment of diseases (hemophilia, sickle cell anemia, cooley's 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 Federal Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Disease Treatment Services .....	\$ 7,397 <sup>a</sup>	\$ 8,385 <sup>b</sup>	\$ 9,474
Emergency Health Services .....	2,458 <sup>c</sup>	2,343 <sup>d</sup>	2,412
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Black Lung Clinic Program .....	1,068	2,200	1,530
Migrant Health Services .....	239	308	300
Disease Control — Immunization Program .....	133	371	295
Surveys and Follow-up V.D. ....	548	450	477
Comprehensive Public Health Services — Health Incentive Grants .....	862	.....	.....
Tuberculosis Services .....	.....	300	.....
County Health Improvement Program — Lycoming County .....	90	87	.....
Chronic Disease — Health Education/Risk Reduction .....	256	844	.....
Hypertension Services .....	1,290	474	.....
Diabetes Control .....	35	239	302
FHWA — Emergency Medical Services Program .....	124	150	.....
Statewide Emergency Medical Services Information System .....	49	23	.....
Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant .....	.....	1,711	2,847
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Migrant Children Health Services — Shippensburg .....	29	50	50
Migrant Health Services .....	20	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$14,598</b>	<b>\$17,935</b>	<b>\$17,687</b>

<sup>a</sup>Actually appropriated as: \$276,000 for Home Ventilators; \$1,256,000 for Hemophilia Treatment; \$200,000 for Cooley's Anemia; and \$381,000 for Spina Bifida. Also includes the grant portion of the following appropriations: \$611,000 of \$649,000 appropriated for Sickle Cell Anemia; \$3,414,000 of \$3,635,000 appropriated for Renal Disease and \$431,000 of \$549,000 appropriated for Coalworker's Pneumoconiosis. Also includes grant costs in the following amounts actually appropriated in the General Government Operations appropriation: \$156,000 for Adult Cystic Fibrosis; \$409,000 for Tuberculosis and \$263,000 for Venereal Disease.

<sup>b</sup>Actually appropriated as: \$347,000 for Home Ventilators; \$1,243,000 for Hemophilia Treatment; \$198,000 for Cooley's Anemia; and \$673,000 for Spina Bifida. Also includes the grant portion of the following appropriations: \$600,000 of \$644,000 appropriated for Sickle Cell Anemia; \$4,142,000 of \$4,358,000 appropriated for Renal Disease; and \$586,000 of \$725,000 appropriated for Coalworker's Pneumoconiosis. Also includes grant costs in the following amounts actually appropriated in the General Government Operations appropriation: \$174,000 for Adult Cystic Fibrosis; \$184,000 for Tuberculosis and \$238,000 for Venereal Disease.

<sup>c</sup>Represents only the grant portion of \$2,627,000 appropriated for Emergency Health Services in 1980-81.

<sup>d</sup>Represents only the grant portion of \$2,586,000 appropriated for Emergency Health Services in 1981-82.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Assistance to Drug and Alcohol Abuse Programs</b>			
State Funds .....	\$21,100	\$21,546	\$21,764
Federal Funds .....	11,088	12,625	10,621
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$32,188</u>	<u>\$34,171</u>	<u>\$32,385</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Assistance to Drug and Alcohol Abuse Programs .....	\$21,100	\$21,546	\$21,764
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
NIAAA — Alcohol Formula Grant .....	2,417	2,019	.....
NIDA — Statewide Treatment Services Contract for Drug Abuses .....	7,227	7,316	.....
NIDA — Drug Formula Grant .....	1,285	920	.....
NIAAA — Public Inebriate Grant .....	159	153	.....
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant — Drug and Alcohol Services and Administration .....	.....	2,017	10,621
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant — Preventive Alcohol Services .....	.....	200	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$32,188</u>	<u>\$34,171</u>	<u>\$32,385</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Health Research and Support Activities</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,168	\$ 1,056	\$ 698

Provides funds for supporting research and efforts relative to special health conditions with special concentration on cancer.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
The Institute for Cancer Research, Fox Chase, Philadelphia .....	\$ 418	\$ 414	\$ 418
The Wistar Institute—Research, Philadelphia .....	200	198	200
Lupus Disease — Research .....	75	74	80
Lankenau Hospital—Research .....	75	.....	.....
Cardiovascular Studies — University of Pennsylvania .....	60	59	.....
Cardiovascular Studies — St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh .....	60	59	.....
Central Penn Oncology Group .....	100	99	.....
Burn Foundation of Greater Delaware Valley .....	155	153	.....
Sunshine Foundation — Philadelphia .....	25	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,168</b>	<b>\$ 1,056</b>	<b>\$ 698</b>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Chronic, Catastrophic and Degenerative Diseases</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 760	\$ 698	\$ 575

Provides funds for the detection and treatment of various chronic, catastrophic and degenerative diseases including cerebral dysfunction, cystic fibrosis and cleft palate.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Neurological Diseases—Inglis House, Philadelphia .....	\$ 30	.....	.....
Cerebral Palsy—St. Christopher's Hospital, Philadelphia .....	575	\$ 569	\$ 575
Cerebral Dysfunction—Children's Hospital, Pittsburgh .....	25	.....	.....
Cleft Palate Clinic—Lancaster .....	40	40	.....
Cleft Palate Clinic—Pittsburgh .....	40	40	.....
Tay Sachs Disease—Jefferson Medical College .....	50	49	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 760</b>	<b>\$ 698</b>	<b>\$ 575</b>

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 9,336	\$ 8,378	\$ 8,792	\$ 9,283	\$ 9,841	\$ 10,430	\$ 11,076
<b>Comprehensive Health Systems</b>							
<b>Development</b> . . . . .	\$ 13,233	\$ 14,177	\$ 13,934	\$ 14,728	\$ 16,439	\$ 17,493	\$ 18,608
Medical Research and Health Information . . . . .	5,366	6,037	5,706	6,006	6,325	6,663	7,020
Medical Facilities Review . . . . .	3,735	4,421	4,325	4,585	5,729	6,181	6,660
Health Services Development . . . . .	4,132	3,719	3,903	4,137	4,385	4,649	4,928
<b>Health Maintenance</b> . . . . .	\$ 43,215	\$ 48,921	\$ 46,757	\$ 47,519	\$ 48,460	\$ 49,621	\$ 50,960
Health Maintenance and Disease Prevention . . . . .	35,355	41,134	38,768	39,459	40,296	41,309	42,470
Detection and Diagnosis . . . . .	7,860	7,787	7,989	8,060	8,164	8,312	8,490
<b>Patient Care</b> . . . . .	\$ 34,437	\$ 36,430	\$ 38,010	\$ 38,951	\$ 40,383	\$ 41,441	\$ 43,004
Outpatient Treatment . . . . .	11,801	13,506	14,799	15,653	16,558	17,518	18,534
Inpatient Treatment . . . . .	255	244	100	106	112	119	126
Life Maintenance . . . . .	931	972	969	1,027	1,089	1,154	1,223
Prevention/Intervention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse . . . . .	4,728	4,410	4,687	4,710	4,820	4,846	4,961
Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Abuse . . . . .	16,722	17,298	17,455	17,455	17,804	17,804	18,160
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$100,221</u>	<u>\$107,906</u>	<u>\$107,493</u>	<u>\$110,481</u>	<u>\$115,123</u>	<u>\$118,985</u>	<u>\$123,648</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$9,336	\$ 8,378	\$ 8,792	\$ 9,283	\$ 9,841	\$10,430	\$11,076
Federal Funds.....	1,095	1,527	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031
Other Funds .....	99	102	20	20	20	20	20
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$10,530</b>	<b>\$10,007</b>	<b>\$ 9,843</b>	<b>\$10,334</b>	<b>\$10,892</b>	<b>\$11,481</b>	<b>\$12,127</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 and the Pennsylvania Statewide Health Coordinating Council.

The State Public Health Laboratory with facilities at Lionville, 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.

There are six district health offices, sixty-two state health centers, and thirteen 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).

The Federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 provides for a planning grant for future administration of the Community Health Centers under the Primary Care Block Grant.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 6,001	\$ 4,698	\$ 4,905	\$ 5,163	\$ 5,473	\$ 5,801	\$ 6,149
State Laboratory .....	50	50	53	56	60	63	67
State Health Centers .....	3,285	3,630	3,834	4,064	4,308	4,566	4,860
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 9,336</b>	<b>\$ 8,378</b>	<b>\$ 8,792</b>	<b>\$ 9,283</b>	<b>\$ 9,841</b>	<b>\$10,430</b>	<b>\$11,076</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$5,366	\$6,037	\$5,706	\$6,006	\$6,325	\$6,663	\$7,020
Federal Funds .....	197	118	133	133	133	133	133
Other Funds .....	145	33	33	33	33	33	33
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$5,708</b>	<b>\$6,188</b>	<b>\$5,872</b>	<b>\$6,172</b>	<b>\$6,491</b>	<b>\$6,829</b>	<b>\$7,186</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 information. In this capacity, the State Health Data Center provides statistical support services to meet the data needs of Federal, State, and local data users and providers in both the public and private sectors. The Center maintains statistical information on the health status of the population, and the health care delivery system and its utilization, including health services, health manpower, and health facilities.

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.

Vital Statistics includes a reporting of all births, deaths, marriages and divorces to the department's New Castle facility. In 1982-83, approximately 161,200 births, 121,500 deaths, 3,600 fetal deaths, 94,500 marriages, 36,000 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 1982-83, it is estimated that approximately 325,000 birth certificates will be issued by the department for a fee, with approximately 80,000 free birth certificates issued to veterans, and 160,000 issued free to new parents. The department anticipates issuing approximately 226,000 death certificates for a fee, and 58,000 issued free to veterans or their next of kin.

Greater efficiencies in vital statistics information gathering and processing will result from the planned elimination of the local registrar system by June 30, 1982. Additionally, such action will increase the General Fund revenues by an estimated \$1,800,000 annually.

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 initiated as a result of the Three Mile Island accident. The studies have included areas of pregnancy outcome, cancer, thyroid disease, cytogenetics, behavior, population registry, and health related economic impact.

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 implementing a statewide cancer registry.

### Medical Research and Health Information (continued)

#### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 501	\$ 459	\$ 496	\$ 526	\$ 558	\$ 591	\$ 626
Three Mile Island—Health Related Studies .....	378	316	338	358	379	402	426
Vital Statistics .....	3,499	3,864	3,674	3,894	4,128	4,376	4,638
Cancer Registry .....	.....	495	500	530	562	596	632
Institute for Cancer Research, Fox Chase, Philadelphia .....	418	414	418	418	418	418	418
The Wistar Institute—Research .....	200	198	200	200	200	200	200
Lupus Disease—Research .....	75	74	80	80	80	80	80
Lankenau Hospital—Research .....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardiovascular Studies—Philadelphia ..	60	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardiovascular Studies—St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh .....	60	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Penn Oncology Group .....	100	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$5,366</b>	<b>\$6,037</b>	<b>\$5,706</b>	<b>\$6,006</b>	<b>\$6,325</b>	<b>\$6,663</b>	<b>\$7,020</b>

## 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 3,735	\$ 4,421	\$ 4,325	\$ 4,585	\$ 5,729	\$ 6,181	\$ 6,660
Federal Funds .....	3,664	2,857	2,777	2,577	1,858	1,858	1,858
Other Funds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 7,399</b>	<b>\$ 7,278</b>	<b>\$ 7,102</b>	<b>\$ 7,162</b>	<b>\$ 7,587</b>	<b>\$ 8,039</b>	<b>\$ 8,518</b>

### Program Measures

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Hospitals certified under Medical Assistance .....	255	255	255	255	255	255	255
Hospitals surveyed annually as required for State licensure and approval .....	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
Nursing homes surveyed annually as required for Medical Assistance .....	616	622	628	633	638	643	648
Nursing homes surveyed annually for State licensure and approval .....	652	658	664	669	674	679	684
Total beds in licensed long-term nursing care facilities .....	82,519	83,319	84,119	84,819	85,519	86,219	86,919
Value of adulterated, misbranded, bankrupt or distressed drugs removed from market (in thousands) .....	\$275	\$500	\$500	\$550	\$600	\$600	\$600
Clinical laboratories surveyed annually under the State Clinical Laboratory Act .....	531	650	850	1,100	1,350	1,800	1,800
Clinical laboratories revisited to review corrections or for investigations .....	70	85	110	140	175	235	235

### 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 the upgrading the quality of care and the enforcement of compliance with regulations. Inspection teams conduct coordinated program surveys in hospitals, nursing homes, primary care centers, home health agencies, and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. These facilities are inspected periodically for compliance with standards in

sanitation, fire, 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 care facilities' administration.

In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, there are approximately 75,000 citizens residing in 658 nursing care facilities. These 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

## Medical Facilities Review (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

receive Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement. To meet State and Federal regulations, the department must inspect each nursing home annually and, in addition, monitor those institutions that have demonstrated serious deficiencies.

With the enactment of the Health Care Facilities Act (Act 136) in November 1980, additional statutory requirements for licensing three new categories of Health Care providers became effective: (1) Birth Centers which provide an alternative to the traditional hospital setting for uncomplicated obstetrical deliveries (2) Home Health Agencies, and (3) Ambulatory Surgical Centers. The department is currently developing licensure standards for the Birth Centers. Funding has been provided in 1982-83 for the implementation of additional statutory requirements for the licensing of these health care providers. Final licensure regulations are planned and surveys will be initiated by July 1982. Additionally, the department conducts the licensure and Medicare/Medicaid certifications for 255 acute care general hospitals and 29 psychiatric hospitals.

The measures "percent of skilled nursing beds licensed but not certified" and "percent of intermediate care beds licensed but not certified" to participate in Medicare/Medicaid are being deleted since almost every new facility built in the last three years requested both licensure and certification. Therefore, these measures are of minimal value for planning and/or funding.

In addition to the role presently played by the department in reviewing hospital facilities, the department is mandated to regulate and license clinical laboratories dealing with 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. Laboratories engaged in interstate commerce are also evaluated at the time of State inspection for compliance with Federal requirements. In addition to the on-site inspection, samples are sent to the individual laboratories throughout the year for testing and a summary of the results is returned to the laboratory indicating the percentage of correct and incorrect results. Individual laboratory technicians receive refresher and updated training in testing techniques if the need is indicated through either the on-site inspection or the results of proficiency testing.

Two measures reflecting the State Laboratory's responsibilities have been included in the budget for the first time.

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.

### Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 100	\$ 91	\$ 100	\$ 106	\$ 112	\$ 119	\$ 126
Quality Assurance .....	3,317	4,008	3,883	4,116	5,233	5,655	6,102
State Laboratory .....	318	322	342	363	384	407	432
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$3,735</u>	<u>\$4,421</u>	<u>\$4,325</u>	<u>\$4,585</u>	<u>\$5,729</u>	<u>\$6,181</u>	<u>\$6,660</u>

## Health Services Development

OBJECTIVE: To develop a coordinated health care delivery system.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$4,132	\$3,719	\$3,903	\$4,137	\$4,385	\$4,649	\$4,928
Federal Funds .....	574	753	464	464	464	464	464
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$4,706</b>	<b>\$4,472</b>	<b>\$4,367</b>	<b>\$4,601</b>	<b>\$4,849</b>	<b>\$5,113</b>	<b>\$5,392</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Short-term hospital beds:							
Needed .....	51,552	51,552	51,552	51,552	51,552	51,552	51,552
Available .....	55,537	54,740	53,943	53,146	52,349	51,552	51,552
Value of applications reviewed by the State Health Planning and Development Agency (in thousands) .....	\$550,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$525,000	\$550,000	\$575,000	\$600,000
Value of applications submitted to the State Health Planning and Development Agency which are: (in thousands)							
Approved .....	\$438,342	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$420,000	\$440,000	\$460,000	\$480,000
Disapproved or withdrawn .....	\$111,658	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$105,000	\$110,000	\$115,000	\$120,000
Annual resident deaths caused by ischemic heart disease .....	34,423	33,900	33,400	32,900	32,400	31,400	31,400
Deaths from ischemic heart disease per 100,000 .....	290	284	279	274	269	264	259
Counties organizing emergency health services councils .....	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Persons per year certified as emergency medical technicians for ambulances .....	6,999	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Percent of ambulance services brought into compliance with standards .....	80%	90%	95%	99%	99%	99%	99%
Average patient bed days required for hospital care of acute myocardial infarction .....	13.7	13.3	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 approach 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) establishes 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).

The nine Federally funded 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 State Medical Facilities 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. Committee 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 decrease in the measure, value of applications submitted and received by the department, is a result of a 300 percent increase in the threshold determinant (\$600,000 vs. \$150,000). The threshold determines whether or not a project is reviewable. Fewer projects will need to be reviewed.

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 approximately 20,000 emergency medical technicians and approximately 2,000 emergency medical technician — paramedics certified and active in Pennsylvania.

Last year, it was estimated that in 1980-81 14,400 persons would be certified as emergency medical technicians. Actually, only 6,999 were certified in 1980-81. The shortfall of meeting the estimated amount is explained by the drop-out and failure rate of persons who entered into training.

## Health Services Development (continued)

## Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	\$1,674	\$1,376	\$1,491	\$1,580	\$1,675	\$1,776	\$1,883
Emergency Health Services .....	2,458	2,343	2,412	2,557	2,710	2,873	3,045
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$4,132</u>	<u>\$3,719</u>	<u>\$3,903</u>	<u>\$4,137</u>	<u>\$4,385</u>	<u>\$4,649</u>	<u>\$4,928</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$35,355	\$41,134	\$38,768	\$39,459	\$40,296	\$41,309	\$42,470
Federal Funds .....	40,383	38,762	39,122	39,122	39,122	39,122	39,122
Other Funds .....	142	259	83	83	83	83	83
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$75,880</b>	<b>\$80,155</b>	<b>\$77,973</b>	<b>\$78,664</b>	<b>\$79,501</b>	<b>\$80,514</b>	<b>\$81,675</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Registered live births .....	158,670	159,500	161,200	162,900	164,600	166,300	168,000
Infants and preschool children under health supervision .....	109,226	109,226	109,226	109,226	109,226	109,226	109,266
Immature births per 1,000 live births .....	67.4	66.4	65.4	64.4	63.4	62.4	61.4
Death rate of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births .....	13.2	12.9	12.6	12.3	12.0	11.7	11.4
High risk pregnant women in maternity care programs .....	17,107	17,925	17,925	17,925	17,925	17,925	17,925
Total children immunized against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, polio and rubella .....	405,125	450,000	400,000	300,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Selected communicable disease cases investigated by the department .....	10,683	9,600	9,000	8,800	8,700	8,600	8,550
Reported incidence of primary and secondary syphilis .....	142	150	130	120	110	110	100
Reported incidence of gonorrhea* .....	13,439	12,636	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
Total incidence of communicable disease less venereal diseases and animal bites .....	14,638	14,200	14,100	13,800	13,500	13,230	13,000
Families and individuals provided nutritional counseling .....	269,011	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000
Pennsylvania migrant population:							
Adult .....	10,300	10,300	10,300	10,300	10,300	10,300	10,300
Children .....	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Patient visits by migrant workers and their dependents .....	13,000	13,300	13,600	13,900	14,400	14,900	15,400
Migrant work days saved through preventive health care and treatment .....	18,600	18,900	19,200	19,500	19,800	20,000	21,200
Persons participating in the WIC program, as monthly average .....	102,343	93,750	93,750	93,750	93,750	93,750	93,750

\*Excludes Philadelphia

## Health Maintenance and Disease Prevention

### 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 education; collection and analysis of public health statistics; public health laboratory services; and environmental health.

The Department of Health established the Environmental Health Program in 1978 for the purpose of assessing health effects of environmental pollutants and to provide medical interpretation and support to the Department of Environmental Resources. A major function of this program is to perform epidemiologic investigation of toxic substance exposure.

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 spread in order to know what control measures are necessary to prevent the occurrence of 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. The actual data for the measure, selected communicable disease cases investigated by the department, may change substantially from year to year depending on the incidence of communicable diseases in the Commonwealth.

The projected decline in communicable disease cases investigated is attributable to a change in the department's regulations. Chicken pox, infectious mononucleosis, and streptococcal infections were removed from the department's list of notifiable diseases. The number of communicable diseases investigated during 1980-81 exceeded estimates due to the development and implementation of the Epidemiology Performance System which encourages better morbidity reporting and strengthens epidemiologic practices and procedures. It is anticipated that the system will provide more effective

investigations and provide timely interventions to reduce cases of communicable disease.

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. Efforts continued, to assist the schools in assessing immunization levels and conducting clinics to bring the children up to date. More effort will have to be spent in immunizing all measles susceptibles in kindergarten through twelfth grades if the department is to help achieve the national goal of elimination of indigenous measles by October, 1982. Because of the anticipated change in school health regulations, which will require all children in school (K-12) to be immunized against the above mentioned diseases, an increase in the number of immunizations administered to children occurred during fiscal year 1980-81. After initial "catch up" during 1980-83, the department anticipates the number of children being immunized to be reduced until it reaches a maintenance level of around 200,000 immunizations administered annually.

Fluoridation of water supplies and the topical application of fluoride have shown measurable results in the reduction of dental cavities. Similarly, the purification of public water supplies and the proper handling of waste have proven effective in disease prevention.

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. Families and individuals are provided counseling in public clinics, day care facilities and elementary schools on

## Health Maintenance and Disease Prevention (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

proper nutrition in an attempt to improve the dietary practices of the population.

The measure, families and individuals provided nutritional counseling, has increased due to the inclusion of all nurse nutrition counseling services for all programs, including the WIC program.

The department has continued to receive funding to develop a genetic disease testing and counseling program which will provide those services for couples where there is a family history of genetically related disorders; such as Tay Sachs disease, Down's Syndrome, Sickle Cell Anemia, Cooley's Anemia, and others. The program also provides services to parents with newborn children afflicted with those disorders. Approximately 5,000 individuals through six specialized genetic centers are being served while another 8,000 are being screened annually in two sickle cell programs.

The department, assisted by 27 local agencies in 67 counties, 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 include 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, as a monthly average indicates that the past fluctuation is projected to stabilize in fiscal year 1981-82 and provide for 93,750 participants.

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 com-

munities 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 Improved Pregnancy Outcome program for pregnant adolescents has promoted a city-wide coalition of agencies which provide collaborative health education, maternity services, and after-delivery care to adolescent mothers and their children. This program serves the City of Harrisburg where the rate of young adolescent mothers is one of the highest in the State.

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. Federal and State funds support clinics visited by migrants as indicated by the measure, patient visits by migrant workers and their dependents.

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, oral, respiratory and bladder cancers by encouraging residents to adopt healthier lifestyles.

The State Health Centers also provide health maintenance services during visit 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. 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.

## Health Maintenance and Disease Prevention (continued)

## Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 1,625	\$ 1,467	\$ 1,590	\$ 1,685	\$ 1,786	\$ 1,893	\$ 2,007
State Laboratory .....	1,719	1,738	1,841	1,951	2,068	2,192	2,324
State Health Care Centers .....	2,437	2,694	2,845	3,016	3,197	3,389	3,592
Employe Health Services .....	530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
School Health Examinations .....	15,670	15,460	15,650	15,219	14,857	14,597	14,405
Local Health Departments .....	12,632	12,506	12,800	13,568	14,382	15,245	16,160
Local Health Departments—							
Environmental .....	.....	6,534	3,300	3,263	3,234	3,206	3,179
Maternal and Child Health .....	742	735	742	757	772	787	803
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$35,355</u>	<u>\$41,134</u>	<u>\$38,768</u>	<u>\$39,459</u>	<u>\$40,296</u>	<u>\$41,309</u>	<u>\$42,470</u>

## 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 7,860	\$ 7,787	\$ 7,989	\$ 8,060	\$ 8,164	\$ 8,312	\$ 8,490
Federal Funds .....	2,558	3,218	2,876	2,876	2,876	2,876	2,876
Other Funds .....	34	51	15	15	15	15	15
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$10,452</b>	<b>\$11,056</b>	<b>\$10,880</b>	<b>\$10,951</b>	<b>\$11,055</b>	<b>\$11,203</b>	<b>\$11,381</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1981-83	1983-84	1984-84	1985-86	1986-87
Persons screened for chronic diseases, venereal disease, tuberculosis and black lung .....	603,286	565,000	525,000	510,000	496,000	485,000	475,000
Abnormalities discovered by screening .....	74,361	65,000	53,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000
New cases diagnosed and referred for treatment .....	62,974	55,000	45,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000
New cases of tuberculosis reported .....	982	923	868	816	767	721	677
Persons screened for phenylketonuria (PKU) .....	158,670	159,500	161,200	162,900	164,600	166,300	168,500
New cases of PKU discovered by screening, diagnosed and referred for treatment .....	22	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 of more serious pathological conditions. The early detection and treatment of hypertension, for example, can prevent strokes or the development of kidney or heart diseases. Similarly, early detection of communicable diseases, such as tuberculosis and venereal disease, can limit the severity of the disease and, at the same time, provide the department with an opportunity to intervene and contain its spread. Like primary prevention, early detection and treatment results in substantial health and economic benefits. Essentially, it is more cost-effective to treat a person for hypertension than to pay for expensive hospital and rehabilitative services required to care for a stroke victim.

Because of the health and economic benefits realized from screening for specific diseases, early detection and diagnosis of disease is considered a high priority.

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.

## Detection and Diagnosis (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

The department will screen approximately 150,000 persons for hypertension in the 1982-83 fiscal year. As a result, 33 percent of those screened will be referred for proper treatment. The sharp decrease in the program measures: persons screened for chronic diseases, venereal disease, tuberculosis and black lung; abnormalities discovered by screening; and new cases diagnosed and referred for treatment, is primarily the result of fewer persons screened for tuberculosis.

Current priority activities in tuberculosis control are screening only high risk groups for tuberculosis and identifying and treating patients with tuberculosis and their contacts. The projections of persons screened reflects the implementation of priorities in screening as opposed to mass screenings and quality screenings rather than quantity screenings. These changes in screening procedures have resulted from the continued decline in availability of Federal funds for these purposes.

Screening activities to detect and diagnose pulmonary disorders and other conditions are accomplished in the various clinics of the State Health Care Centers throughout the Commonwealth. While emphasis has been on diagnostic and therapeutic services, there has been a shift towards significantly greater therapeutic and rehabilitation service provided each patient. Education, counseling and self help programs are being promoted to enable the family to perform services in the home setting.

Another type of activity is the School Health Examination program. Mandated services include: physical and dental examination, each three times during the student's school life; regularly scheduled screening tests for vision, hearing, growth and tuberculosis; and the services of a school nurse for each 1,500 students. Services for immunizations and dental hygiene are provided on a more selective basis. School districts are currently being encouraged to develop health services plans for reimbursement which will allow for flexibility in meeting the differences in health needs between regions and between the students of yesterday and today. Integration of the school nurse practitioners program with the school health program has a greater potential for providing all school children with preventive medicine.

In 1977 the department initiated a screening program for hypothyroidism with existing Federal resources. Congenital hypothyroidism is a cause of mental retardation, due to the lack of thyroid hormone, and is responsible for one to two percent of all admissions to institutions for the mentally retarded. As a result of prompt detection, diagnosis, referral and treatment, the serious mental retardation characterizing the untreated forms of these disorders could be prevented. The State Laboratory provides confirmatory testing for phenylketonuria (PKU) and hypothyroidism in newborns.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 941	\$ 826	\$ 894	\$ 948	\$1,005	\$1,065	\$1,129
State Laboratory . . . . .	367	372	394	418	443	470	498
State Health Care Centers . . . . .	1,167	1,288	1,360	1,442	1,529	1,621	1,718
School Health Examinations . . . . .	4,680	4,617	4,670	4,541	4,433	4,356	4,298
Disease Treatment Services . . . . .	625	635	671	711	754	800	847
Neurological Disease, Inglis House Philadelphia . . . . .	30						
Tay Sachs Disease—Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia . . . . .	50	49					
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$7,860</b>	<b>\$7,787</b>	<b>\$7,989</b>	<b>\$8,060</b>	<b>\$8,164</b>	<b>\$8,312</b>	<b>\$8,490</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$11,801	\$13,506	\$14,799	\$15,653	\$16,558	\$17,518	\$18,534
Federal Funds .....	14,308	18,947	15,409	15,409	15,409	15,409	15,409
Other Funds .....	66	82	50	50	50	50	50
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$26,175</b>	<b>\$32,535</b>	<b>\$30,258</b>	<b>\$31,112</b>	<b>\$32,017</b>	<b>\$32,977</b>	<b>\$33,993</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Children receiving outpatient treatment through department supported programs for:</b>							
Cardiac .....	3,700	3,735	3,775	3,825	3,875	3,900	3,940
Cleft palate .....	3,200	3,200	3,260	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
Cystic fibrosis .....	550	555	560	565	570	575	580
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
Dentofacial .....	557	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orthopedic .....	6,450	6,515	6,580	6,600	6,660	6,700	6,700
Neuromuscular .....	500	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phenylketonuria .....	122	138	154	170	186	202	218
Hypothyroidism .....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy .....	336	339	340	343	346	350	355
Renal Disease .....	77	86	95	105	114	123	133
Cooley's Anemia .....	33	33	31	30	27	24	24
Sickle Cell Anemia .....	650	650	700	800	900	1,000	1,100
<b>Adults receiving outpatient treatment and/or services through department supported programs for:</b>							
Renal disease .....	3,438	3,864	4,285	4,708	5,126	5,541	5,952
Black lung .....	11,460	14,259	14,958	12,460	12,460	12,460	12,460
Tuberculosis .....	15,886	17,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Venereal disease .....	25,858	26,000	27,000	27,500	27,500	28,000	28,000
Hemophilia .....	462	482	485	490	495	500	505
Cystic fibrosis .....	136	146	155	160	170	175	180
Cooley's Anemia .....	12	15	20	20	25	25	25
Sickle Cell Anemia .....	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,000

## Outpatient Treatment: (continued)

### Program Analysis:

Outpatient treatment is generally thought to deal 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. Even within the outpatient care area there are various levels of intensity of care from the application of a bandage to the administration of renal dialysis. The effectiveness of outpatient care can be evaluated in terms of the length of treatment required to restore health, and whether or not a treated individual is referred for outpatient care consisting of more intensive services.

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. Affected individuals have a chronic incapacity due to frequent hemorrhages, particularly into joints and muscles. 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 hemophilia program presently consists of eight specialized centers which offer comprehensive evaluation and reevaluation services and blood products for hospital outpatients or home use. Patients must be registered with the program to receive these benefits, and insurance and Medical Assistance benefits are used before State program funds are expended. Any physician may refer a patient from Pennsylvania who has hemophilia to the closest center. Diagnostic services are offered at all centers. Immediate treatment, advice and suggestions for future treatment are also available. The centers make arrangements for the referring physician to receive clinical reports and, when feasible, to participate in the routine management of the patient.

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 various 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. Training for home dialysis must be provided to both the patient and a helper in an approved maintenance dialysis center through 24 learning sessions. 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. Fifty-four facilities are currently in operation with additional centers planned. In addition, the State has approved fifteen out-of-state facilities located near Pennsylvania that meet set standards to provide dialysis treatment to Pennsylvania residents who live in rural areas near the borders of the State.

The cost of in-center dialysis, like that of home dialysis, is covered by the department's renal program, the payor of last resort. Medicare coverage of chronic renal disease, which began on July 1, 1973, does not include a number of significant items, such as, the first three months of dialysis; deductibles and coinsurance; or prescription drugs and other necessary supplies. 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 seven specialized centers, presently provides 1,250 patients with diagnostic, evaluation, medical, nursing, dental, nutritional, social, physical therapy, prosthetics, transportation and babysitting services. Clinical services are provided in one of the many free, confidential clinics or fee-for-service clinics. 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.

Generally speaking outpatient medical services are less expensive in both human and economic terms than inpatient care. Thus, it is desirable to treat individuals when possible and appropriate on an outpatient basis. The last State operated tuberculosis hospital was closed in 1973. Individuals with tuberculosis are now treated as outpatients, when possible, receiving quality care at a lower cost to the State. The tuberculosis (TB) measure indicates an increasing trend due in part to the recent influx of immigrants from Southeast Asia who experience considerably higher rates of tuberculosis.

Another type of outpatient treatment is physical therapy provided to stroke and heart attack victims and to children with handicapping conditions. Outpatient services are provided to children with cleft palate. Enrollments in the dento-facial program were eliminated in July 1980. Services are also provided to victims of chronic respiratory diseases. The coal worker's respiratory disease program, for example, provides comprehensive outpatient, diagnostic, rehabilitative and supportive care for patients having black

## Outpatient Treatment (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

lung disease. Until 1979, this program was funded solely with State funds; however, the Federal Black Lung Clinics program is providing funds to states having at least three percent of the total active/inactive mining population. With these funds, three new centers and eleven satellite treatment centers will be developed. In operation are eight full care (screening, diagnosis, treatment) facilities, thirteen treatment facilities and 10 home respiratory care programs.

The anticipated increase in the number of adults served by the black lung program during 1980-81 did not materialize because of external conditions encountered by the primary care facilities subcontracted into the program to perform functions. It is anticipated that after persons in these facilities are trained, educated and rural programs are developed, the number of patients receiving care will be increased to 14,958, then decrease thereafter as Federal funding is reduced.

These program services and others for debilitating conditions have been integrated into one appropriation, Disease Treatment Services to facilitate the administration of various treatment programs.

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, is to be 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 decrease as a result of an anticipated reduction in the Federal funds that have supported crippled children projects and maternal and child health treatment programs in previous years.

In addition to the programs cited, the department provides outpatient services 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.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 615	\$ 1,008	\$ 1,093	\$ 1,159	\$ 1,229	\$ 1,303	\$ 1,381
State Health Centers . . . . .	3,709	4,099	4,328	4,588	4,863	5,155	5,464
Disease Treatment Services . . . . .	6,772	7,750	8,803	9,331	9,891	10,485	11,114
Cerebral Palsy—St. Christopher's Hospital . . . . .	575	569	575	575	575	575	575
Cerebral Dysfunction — Children's Hospital, Pittsburgh . . . . .	25						
Cleft Palate Clinic — Lancaster . . . . .	40	40					
Cleft Palate Clinic — Pittsburgh . . . . .	40	40					
Sunshine Foundation — Philadelphia . . . . .	25						
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$11,801</b>	<b>\$13,506</b>	<b>\$14,799</b>	<b>\$15,653</b>	<b>\$16,558</b>	<b>\$17,518</b>	<b>\$18,534</b>

## 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 255	\$ 244	\$ 100	\$ 106	\$ 112	\$ 119	\$ 126
Federal Funds .....	1,172	1,315	1,141	1,141	1,141	1,141	1,141
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$1,427</b>	<b>\$1,559</b>	<b>\$1,241</b>	<b>\$1,247</b>	<b>\$1,253</b>	<b>\$1,260</b>	<b>\$1,267</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Persons receiving inpatient hospital care from department programs .....	1,079	1,085	1,088	1,092	1,095	1,102	1,070
Average length of inpatient hospital stay in days for department programs .....	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.0	11.6
Persons transferred from intensive care facilities to less intensive care facilities .	8	8	7	6	5	4	3
Persons with tuberculosis restored to community at maximum level of functioning .....	81	76	71	67	63	59	56

### 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.

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 and neonatal intensive care.

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.

One of the principal concerns of tuberculosis 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 the tuberculosis control program is to utilize outpatient treatment whenever

possible. Inpatient hospital and nursing home care is provided for only the most complex tuberculosis conditions and budgeted funds are used only when third party payments have been exhausted.

In fiscal year 1980-81, 147 tuberculosis patients received inpatient hospital care. Patients are discharged as soon as they are no longer infectious and are referred to outpatient facilities for the completion of their tuberculosis treatment.

The program measure, patients transferred from inpatient care facilities to less intensive care facilities, has shown sharp decline compared to last years' budget. These figures represent primarily tuberculosis patients transferred from hospital to nursing care facilities. As a result of improved treatment methods and financial constraints, more patients are being discharged to outpatient care. Finally, the measure persons with tuberculosis restored to the community, has reduced significantly because ambulatory care patients were incorrectly included in the projection of persons restored to community.

The Elizabethtown Hospital for Children and Youth,

## Inpatient Treatment (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

providing inpatient hospital care and services for crippled children, is to be transferred to the Pennsylvania State University, Milton S. Hershey Medical Center by July 1, 1982.

A decrease in the measures (persons receiving inpatient

hospital care from department programs, average length of inpatient hospital stay in days for department programs, and persons transferred from intensive care) reflects the exclusion of data for the Elizabethtown Hospital for Children and Youth.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 100	\$ 91	\$ 100	\$ 106	\$ 112	\$ 119	\$ 126
Burn Foundation — Greater Delaware Valley . . . . .	155	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$ 255</u>	<u>\$ 244</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>\$ 106</u>	<u>\$ 112</u>	<u>\$ 119</u>	<u>\$ 126</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 931	\$ 972	\$ 969	\$1,027	\$1,089	\$1,154	\$1,223
Federal Funds .....	307	285	322	322	322	322	322
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$1,238</b>	<b>\$1,257</b>	<b>\$1,291</b>	<b>\$1,349</b>	<b>\$1,411</b>	<b>\$1,476</b>	<b>\$1,545</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Functionally disabled persons 65 years and older .....	273,500	274,350	275,000	276,000	278,000	280,000	282,000
In-home visits to chronically ill and disabled persons .....	30,482	30,889	30,889	30,889	30,889	30,889	30,889

### 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. By 1978,

the efforts to develop voluntary agencies had succeeded to the point where services were continued only in Forest, Fayette, Greene, McKean and Elk counties. In 1980, the remaining five (5) counties certified for Medicare participation withdrew from the program, due to the fact that there were voluntary community home health agencies certified by Medicare in each of the 67 counties to provide the needed therapeutic home care service.

In order to maintain people's lives it may be necessary to put them on a heart-lung machine. On the other hand, it may only be necessary to visit the chronically ill or disabled person's home to ensure that he is fed and bathed. The State mainly concerns itself with the latter problem through the home health activities of visiting nurses.

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.

## Life Maintenance (continued)

## Program Costs by Appropriation:

	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			1985-86	1986-87
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85		
GENERAL FUND							
State Health Centers .....	<u>\$ 931</u>	<u>\$ 972</u>	<u>\$ 969</u>	<u>\$1,027</u>	<u>\$1,089</u>	<u>\$1,154</u>	<u>\$1,223</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$4,728	\$4,410	\$4,687	\$4,710	\$4,820	\$4,846	\$4,961
Federal Funds .....	3,240	4,092	2,590	2,590	2,590	2,590	2,590
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$7,968</b>	<b>\$8,502</b>	<b>\$7,277</b>	<b>\$7,300</b>	<b>\$7,410</b>	<b>\$7,436</b>	<b>\$7,551</b>

### Program Measures

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>PREVENTION:</b>							
Persons viewing films .....	34,084	36,000	38,000	40,000	40,000	44,000	46,000
General information materials Distributed — ENCORE .....	284,978	290,000	300,000	305,000	310,000	315,000	320,000
Teachers and parents trained .....	1,524	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Alternate program contacts .....	44,169	45,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000
Information contacts .....	359,190	340,000	337,000	337,000	337,000	337,000	337,000
Education contacts .....	119,279	115,000	113,000	113,000	113,000	113,000	113,000
<b>INTERVENTION:</b>							
Drop-in center contacts .....	40,634	35,000	30,000	25,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Hotline calls received .....	29,773	25,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Clients in DUI school .....	9,007	12,000	13,000	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500

### Program Analysis:

Prevention activities are defined as those services that preclude or reduce substance use that has a negative impact on individuals and the community. Research indicates that prevention programs have a significant impact in the reduction of substance abuse behavior. Prevention projects offer services and training to assist individuals, families, schools and the community at large to enhance life skills through extended educational sessions, workshops, media presentations, public information, and activity oriented experiences.

Education contacts are defined as intensive small group or consultative interactions providing activities and services aimed at the development of decision-making skills, goal setting, values awareness, communication skill building and other essential life skills. Information contacts are defined as large group or audience service delivery

settings in which factual information or general orientation to drug and alcohol abuse problems is provided. Alternative program contacts include the provision of work-oriented, recreational and other experiences to fill the physical, emotional and spiritual needs of the individual, family and community. For all of these measures, contacts are defined as the number of individual program participants. Data for three measures, alternative program contacts, information contacts, education contacts represent the first comprehensive service delivery data available from local programs. Earlier estimates were based on extrapolation of quarter data, not entire year data.

Assuring a statewide capability for the delivery of in-service education for school personnel throughout the Commonwealth continues to be a priority of the department. In order to expand the capability of the training

## Prevention/Intervention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

system to meet the expressed needs of school personnel for drug and alcohol related in-service training, the system is coordinated under a cooperative agreement with the Department of Education which began in 1979. This system, called the Addictions Prevention Network (APN), trained 1,524 teachers and parents during 1980-81. The program measure, teachers and parents trained increases because funds from the Department of Education to two school districts resulted in drug and alcohol abuse prevention teacher training activity which was coordinated through the APN system. The APN system exceeded original estimates of their capability to train school personnel as well as meet other assigned project objectives.

Public education and information services are 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. A full lending library of films and books is also available. The measure, general information materials distributed — ENCORE, reflects increased interest and demand for specialized information and audiovisuals, on substance abuse. The measure, persons viewing films, declined because the method used for collecting data has been refined, resulting in more accurate reporting than previously possible.

Intervention services are those services aimed at assisting individuals in coping with a specific crisis or substance use pattern. Intervention programs focus on assisting in decision making and supporting the client until he or she can cope with the situation independently. Referral is provided if the need for a structured treatment regimen or other service is indicated. Intervention services in Pennsylvania include a statewide network of hotlines and drop-in centers, alcohol highway safety programs (D.U.I.) and occupational alcohol programs.

The increase 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, decreased due to twenty percent fewer licensed hotline facilities delivering the services than a year before.

Of the 67 counties in Pennsylvania, 60 now have access to a Driving Under the Influence (DUI) countermeasures program and during the coming year, assistance will be given to the remaining seven counties to develop and implement programs.

A decline in the measure, clients in DUI school, is due to the decline in the statewide number of arrests for DUI offenses during fiscal year 1980-81. Future years are adjusted as a result.

The Court Reporting Network (CRN) is a statewide computer program designed to develop a standardized evaluation and provide a more efficient system of information exchange between State and local officials in 42 counties.

The department's occupational programs are designed to help identify 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. It also worked towards implementation of a State Employees Assistance Program during the past year. A regional evaluation and referral unit is to begin operations this fall and will serve as a demonstration project aiding State employees in seeking and receiving help for their problems. A State Employees Assistance Program, is to be implemented by the department this year.

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.

### Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 350	\$ 162	\$ 378	\$ 401	\$ 425	\$ 451	\$ 478
Assistance to Drug and Alcohol Abuse							
Program .....	4,378	4,248	4,309	4,309	4,395	4,395	4,483
TOTAL .....	<u>\$4,728</u>	<u>\$4,410</u>	<u>\$4,687</u>	<u>\$4,710</u>	<u>\$4,820</u>	<u>\$4,846</u>	<u>\$4,961</u>

## 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$16,722	\$17,298	\$17,455	\$17,455	\$17,804	\$17,804	\$18,160
Federal Funds .....	9,580	11,585	9,108	9,108	9,108	9,108	9,108
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$26,302</b>	<b>\$28,883</b>	<b>\$26,563</b>	<b>\$26,563</b>	<b>\$26,912</b>	<b>\$26,912</b>	<b>\$27,268</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Persons experimenting with drugs .....	1,051,000	1,045,000	1,040,000	1,035,000	1,029,000	1,020,000	1,006,000
Heavy users of drugs .....	245,000	241,000	238,000	235,000	232,000	228,000	224,000
Heavy users of alcohol .....	1,262,000	1,263,000	1,264,000	1,265,000	1,265,000	1,264,000	1,260,000
<b>Opiates</b>							
Short-term treatments:							
Treated and discharged .....	2,151	2,181	2,212	2,242	2,272	2,285	2,298
Percent completing full treatment ...	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%
Long-term treatments:							
Treated and discharged .....	3,805	3,855	3,905	3,955	4,004	4,022	4,040
Percent completing full treatment ...	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
Methadone maintenance treatments:							
Treated and discharged .....	1,925	1,956	1,987	2,018	2,049	2,062	2,075
Percent completing full treatment ...	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
Percent maintained six months or longer .....	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%
<b>Nonopiates</b>							
Short-term treatments:							
Treated and discharged .....	1,760	1,765	1,769	1,774	1,778	1,775	1,772
Percent completing full treatment ...	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%
Long-term treatments:							
Treated and discharged .....	9,185	9,079	8,973	8,867	8,761	8,636	8,511
Percent completing full treatment ...	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%
<b>Alcohol</b>							
Short-term treatments:							
Treated and discharged .....	18,577	18,759	18,940	19,121	19,303	19,495	19,687
Percent completing full treatment ...	68%	68%	68%	68%	68%	68%	68%
Long-term treatments:							
Treated and discharged .....	20,979	21,102	21,226	21,350	21,474	21,585	21,696
Percent completing full treatment ...	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%

## 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: the first sets are the estimates of substance abuse based on a statewide survey in 1976; and the second sets are estimates of treatment services based on the Statewide client data reporting system for 1980-81 with budget year and future year projections based on changes in the age/gender composition of the population projections as applied to the actual treatment data. Non-opiates and alcohol use is expected to decline slightly throughout the 1980's since teenagers and young adults comprise a large majority of this category, and the relative proportion of these younger groups is declining annually.

Demand for treatment may be expected to fluctuate due to unpredictable shifts in preference and in the supply of illegal substances.

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. A typical treatment would involve detoxification, intensive therapy in a residential setting, and re-entry into day-to-day living through outpatient treatment. 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. The completion rates for short-term treatments are substantially higher than for long-term treatments for a number of reasons. 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. The goal of rehabilitation consists of a battery of objectives, including the elimination

or reduction of substance consumption, gainful employment or education, freedom of involvement in criminal activities; as well as improved self-esteem, better developed social interaction, higher quality work performance and sober self-confidence.

Methadone maintenance is a long-term treatment that must be considered separately. Heroin addicts often are unable to live successfully in a drug-free treatment environment, and are placed on methadone—a heroin substitute. While only one in every ten methadone clients was discharged as having completed treatment in 1980-81, 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 63 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 9 percent.

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.

A study by the National Institute on Drug Abuse estimated the costs of drug and alcohol abuse to Pennsylvania will exceed one billion dollars in 1981-82 when all costs for medical treatment, law enforcement, courts, corrections, crime, unemployment, and absenteeism, are aggregated.

The Federal Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 provides 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.

Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Abuse (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Assistance to Drug and Alcohol Programs .....	<u>\$16,722</u>	<u>\$17,298</u>	<u>\$17,455</u>	<u>\$17,455</u>	<u>\$17,804</u>	<u>\$17,804</u>	<u>\$18,160</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**

**PROGRAM REVISION**

**Budgeted Amounts Include the Following Program Revision:**

Appropriation	Title	1982-83 State Funds (in thousands)
General Government Operations	Historic Property Preservation Program .....	\$200

This Program Revision will provide funds for the creation and implementation of a Historical Preservation Revolving Fund and the Property Placement Plan.

DEPARTMENT TOTAL \$200

# HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

## Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 7,517	\$ 8,290	\$ 8,775
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
State-aided Museums .....	\$ 1,735	\$ 1,520	\$ 1,510
<b>Capital Improvement</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 78	\$ 60	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 9,330</u>	<u>\$ 9,870</u>	<u>\$10,285</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 359	\$ 651	\$ 273
Other Funds .....	329	359	338
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$10,018</u>	<u>\$10,880</u>	<u>\$10,896</u>

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$7,517	\$8,290	\$8,775
Federal Funds .....	359	651	273
Other Funds .....	329	359	338
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$8,205</b>	<b>\$9,300</b>	<b>\$9,386</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$7,517*	\$8,290	\$8,775
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Division of Historic Preservation .....	240	400	273
National Archives and Records Service Bouquet Papers .....	14	6	.....
Local Records Microfilming .....	29	9	.....
Identification and Classification of Historic and Archaeological Resources .....	37	41	.....
National Endowment for the Humanities — Research Collections Program .....	39	27	.....
Division of Historic Preservation .....	.....	132	.....
Harmony Society Records .....	.....	11	.....
Historical Records Assessment and Reporting .....	.....	25	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement from Land and Water Development Fund .....	78	99	42
Hope Lodge Fund .....	18	30	30
Historic Preservation Fund .....	212	218	251
Rent from Properties .....	15	12	15
CETA-Prime Sponsor .....	6	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$8,205</b>	<b>\$9,300</b>	<b>\$9,386</b>

\*This reflects the total amount appropriated for General Government Operations. The funds were actually appropriated separately. In the actual year: Washington Crossing \$675,000, Brandywine \$123,000, Anthracite Museum Complex \$392,000, and Somerset Historical Center \$53,000, Highlands \$44,000, Pennsbury Manor \$301,000 and General Government Operations \$5,298,000.

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>State-Aided Museums</b>			
State Funds .....	\$1,735*	\$1,520*	\$1,510

Provides assistance to certain museums to carry out their cultural, scientific and educational programs.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
State-Aided Museums .....	<u>\$1,735</u>	<u>\$1,520</u>	<u>\$1,510</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 \$150,000, Carnegie Museum \$150,000, Franklin Institute \$450,000, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts \$10,000, Academy of Natural Sciences \$275,000, Museum of the Philadelphia Civic Center \$150,000, Buhl Planetarium \$150,000, Philadelphia Museum of Art \$150,000, Allentown Museum of Art \$50,000, Great Meadows Amphitheater \$200,000. In the available 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 Science of Philadelphia \$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.

**Capital Improvements**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Capital Improvements</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 78	\$ 60	.....

This provides 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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	<u>\$ 78</u>	<u>\$ 60</u>	<u>.....</u>

**RESTRICTED RECEIPTS**

**HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION**

**Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
Preservation of Historic Sites and Properties . . . . .	\$1,581	\$1,550	\$1,600
Hope Lodge . . . . .	18	35	35
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$1,599</u>	<u>\$1,585</u>	<u>\$1,635</u>

## HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support . . . . .</b>	\$ 859	\$ 925	\$ 1,013	\$ 1,074	\$ 1,138	\$ 1,206	\$ 1,278
<b>Administration of Public Records . . . . .</b>	\$ 498	\$ 536	\$ 587	\$ 622	\$ 641	\$ 660	\$ 680
Preserving Valuable Records . . . . .	498	536	587	622	641	660	680
<b>Cultural Enrichment . . . . .</b>	\$ 7,973	\$ 8,409	\$ 8,685	\$ 9,160	\$ 9,663	\$10,194	\$10,755
Development and Promotion of Pennsylvania State and Local History	393	622	463	491	520	551	584
Museum Development and Operations . .	4,555	4,555	4,746	4,985	5,238	5,504	5,784
Development and Preservation of Historic Sites and Properties . . . . .	3,025	3,232	3,476	3,684	3,905	4,139	4,387
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$ 9,330</u>	<u>\$ 9,870</u>	<u>\$10,285</u>	<u>\$10,856</u>	<u>\$11,442</u>	<u>\$12,060</u>	<u>\$12,713</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 859	\$ 925	\$1,013	\$1,074	\$1,138	\$1,206	\$1,278
Other Funds .....	14	33	10	10	10	10	10
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 873</b>	<b>\$ 958</b>	<b>\$1,023</b>	<b>\$1,084</b>	<b>\$1,148</b>	<b>\$1,216</b>	<b>\$1,288</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 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$ 859</u>	<u>\$ 925</u>	<u>\$1,013</u>	<u>\$1,074</u>	<u>\$1,138</u>	<u>\$1,206</u>	<u>\$1,278</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$498	\$536	\$587	\$622	\$641	\$660	\$680
Other Funds .....			31	34	38	44	50
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$498</b>	<b>\$536</b>	<b>\$618</b>	<b>\$656</b>	<b>\$679</b>	<b>\$704</b>	<b>\$730</b>

#### Program Measures

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Cubic feet of permanent public records processed .....	4,100	4,300	4,600	5,000	5,500	6,200	7,000
Number of reference service actions in State Archives .....	20,933	21,500	22,000	22,500	23,000	24,500	26,000
Cubic feet of archival (permanent) material made available to researchers .....	62,500	65,000	70,000	75,000	82,000	90,000	100,000
Number of reference service actions in Commonwealth's Land Office .....	23,700	23,900	24,200	24,500	24,800	25,200	25,600

#### 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 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. The functions that generated the measure cubic feet of semi-active records processed is now placed with the Bureau of Paperwork Management in the Department of General Services, so it no longer appears in this sub-category.

#### Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$498	\$536	\$587	\$622	\$641	\$660	\$680

## 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$393	\$622	\$463	\$491	\$520	\$551	\$584
Other Funds .....		14					
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$393</b>	<b>\$636</b>	<b>\$463</b>	<b>\$491</b>	<b>\$520</b>	<b>\$551</b>	<b>\$584</b>

#### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Pages of historical material published .....	2,000	2,200	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	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 .....	225,000	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000
Reference service actions .....	19,300	19,700	20,200	20,800	21,500	22,000	22,500
Historical organizations involved in commission programs .....	290	315	345	350	350	350	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 advise, 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 commissions pro-

grams 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.

Included in the 1981-82 amount are funds to support the programs of the 300th anniversary celebration of the founding of Pennsylvania. Programs include a special exhibit of the mobile museum and its statewide tour, special promotional efforts, and a series of 300th birthday minutes explaining the founding of Pennsylvania and its historical development. This program is currently being developed and should be fully operational by Charter Day March 14, 1982.

#### Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$393	\$622	\$463	\$491	\$520	\$551	\$584

# 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$4,555	\$4,555	\$4,746	\$4,985	\$5,238	\$5,504	\$5,784
Other Funds .....	128	143	176	190	215	245	270
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$4,683</b>	<b>\$4,698</b>	<b>\$4,922</b>	<b>\$5,175</b>	<b>\$5,453</b>	<b>\$5,749</b>	<b>\$6,054</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
State-owned museums:							
Museums operated .....	12	12	9	9	9	9	9
Museums Managed .....			3	3	3	3	3
Exhibits developed, updated and maintained .....	1,350	1,250	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150
Annual Visitation (All museums) .....	705,700	733,500	781,000	802,000	817,000	826,000	836,000
State-aided museums receiving financial assistance .....	10	9	9	9	9	9	9

### Program Analysis:

This program is dedicated to the development, maintenance, and operation of Pennsylvania's museum system, which includes within its frame-work 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 will institute a new program to more effectively administer underutilized facilities. Three museums will be managed by the Commission under agreement with associate organizations. These entities 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.

Success of Pennsylvania's museum system can only 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 prior years, the Commission's visitations to its museums have been measured and reported in two major categories, walk-in visitations and group visitations. Because these measures provide little distinction between the varying types of individuals visiting museums, the Commission has reverted to the single visitation measure of annual visitors. However, in line with its new direction the Commission has established a new program measure for those museums placed under management agreement. The tercentenary celebration will generate further interest in commission museums and properties. During this time there will be a wide variety of programs such as festivals, special events and dramatic productions which 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**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
William Penn Memorial Museum .....	227,000	230,000	235,000	240,000	245,000	248,000	250,000
Pennsylvania Farm Museum .....	67,700	69,000	72,000	74,000	74,000	75,000	75,000
Fort Pitt Museum .....	33,600	35,000	37,000	37,000	38,000	38,000	39,000
Pennsylvania Military Museum .....	76,100	77,000	80,000	80,000	81,000	81,000	82,000
Railroad Museum of Pennsylvania .....	125,200	127,000	132,000	135,000	136,000	138,000	140,000
Pennsylvania Lumber Museum .....	26,000	27,000	29,000	30,000	31,000	31,000	31,000
Somerset Historical Center .....	41,500	42,000	44,000	44,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Old Mill Village .....	22,600	23,000	25,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	27,000
Scranton Iron Furnace .....	24,400	26,000	28,000	30,000	30,000	32,000	32,000
Curtin Village .....	10,100	10,500	22,000	24,000	25,000	25,000	26,000
Anthracite Museum Complex:							
Anthracite Museum—Ashland .....	6,100	6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Anthracite Museum—Scranton .....	12,300	15,000	16,000	17,000	17,000	18,000	18,000
Eckley Miners' Village .....	20,800	22,000	24,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	27,000
Pennsylvania Mobile Museum .....	12,300	28,000	30,000	33,000	35,000	35,000	37,000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>705,700</b>	<b>737,500</b>	<b>781,000</b>	<b>802,000</b>	<b>817,000</b>	<b>826,000</b>	<b>836,000</b>

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			1985-86	1986-87
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85		
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$2,820	\$3,035	\$3,236	\$3,430	\$3,636	\$3,854	\$4,085
State-Aided Museums .....	1,735	1,520	1,510	1,555	1,602	1,650	1,699
<b>General Fund Total .....</b>	<b>\$4,555</b>	<b>\$4,555</b>	<b>\$4,746</b>	<b>\$4,985</b>	<b>\$5,238</b>	<b>\$5,504</b>	<b>\$5,784</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-83	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$3,025	\$3,232	\$3,476	\$3,684	\$3,905	\$4,139	\$4,387
Federal Funds .....	359	651	273	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	187	169	121	216	244	276	311
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$3,571</b>	<b>\$4,052</b>	<b>\$3,870</b>	<b>\$3,900</b>	<b>\$4,149</b>	<b>\$4,415</b>	<b>\$4,698</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Sites and properties operated .....	45	45	17	17	17	17	17
Sites and properties managed or leased. ....	.....	.....	28	28	28	28	28
Annual visitors .....	1,115,000	1,226,000	1,173,000	1,290,000	1,419,000	1,560,000	1,716,000
Sites and properties surveyed .....	20,000	30,000	35,000	50,000	40,000	35,000	20,000
Historical markers erected, refurbished, replaced and/or maintained .....	1,429	1,451	1,474	1,479	1,484	1,489	1,494
Buildings to be maintained .....	435	435	400	400	400	400	400

### 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 will initiate a new program which, through a management agreement or lease with certain covenants, will place twenty-eight sites under the administration of associate organizations or under lease on the open market.

It is evident that if the Commission is 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 will assist 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 will provide 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 proposed ideas. The decreases in sites and properties operated and buildings maintained, shown in the budget year 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. A new Program Measure, Sites and Properties Managed is provided to demonstrate this change in direction.

In 1979-80 the Commission changed its emphasis in the

## HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

### Development and Preservation of Historical Sites and Properties (continued)

#### Program Analysis: (continued)

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.

As a result of this change, the program measures will show an increase from the 450 sites and properties surveyed budgeted in 1979-80 to 20,000 budgeted for in 1980-81. Subsequent years' surveys will similarly increase

as a result of the new emphasis. Additional historical highway markers will be placed to further identify areas and their historical significance.

Also, under this program, the Commonwealth 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.

### VISITATIONS AT SELECTED STATE HISTORICAL SITES AND PROPERTIES

Property	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Washington Crossing .....	502,000	552,000	528,000	580,000	636,000	698,000	767,000
Brandywine Battlefield .....	142,000	156,000	149,000	164,000	179,000	197,000	217,000
Ephrata Cloister .....	49,000	53,000	51,000	56,000	63,000	69,000	76,000
Old Economy .....	56,000	62,000	59,000	65,000	72,000	78,000	87,000
Flagship Niagara .....	30,000	33,000	32,000	35,000	41,000	45,000	50,000
Daniel Boone .....	44,000	48,000	46,000	51,000	56,000	63,000	69,000
Pennsbury Manor .....	36,000	40,000	38,000	42,000	46,000	51,000	56,000
Drake Well Museum .....	34,000	38,000	36,000	40,000	44,000	48,000	53,000
Bushy Run Battlefield .....	35,000	37,000	35,000	39,000	43,000	47,000	52,000
Conrad Weiser Park .....	28,000	31,000	30,000	33,000	36,000	40,000	44,000
Governor Printz Park .....	51,000	56,000	51,000	56,000	62,000	68,000	75,000
All others .....	108,000	120,000	118,000	129,000	141,000	155,000	170,000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,115,000</b>	<b>1,226,000</b>	<b>1,173,000</b>	<b>1,290,000</b>	<b>1,419,000</b>	<b>1,560,000</b>	<b>1,716,000</b>

#### Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$2,947	\$3,172	\$3,476	\$3,684	\$3,905	\$4,139	\$4,387
Capital Improvements .....	78	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$3,025</b>	<b>\$3,232</b>	<b>\$3,476</b>	<b>\$3,684</b>	<b>\$3,905</b>	<b>\$4,139</b>	<b>\$4,387</b>

**HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION**

**Development and Preservation of Historical Sites and Properties  
Program Revision: Historic Property Preservation Program**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....			\$ 200	\$ 212	\$ 225	\$ 240	\$ 255

**Program Analysis:**

This program revision is composed of two segments that are designed to preserve, maintain and insure continued use and access of the diverse historic properties throughout the Commonwealth. The first segment involves the establishment of a Historic Preservation Revolving Fund to protect buildings, sites and districts primarily in the private sector. The second segment is the initiation of a Property Placement Plan for properties currently administered by the Commonwealth through the Historical and Museum Commission.

*Historic Preservation Revolving Fund*

The need for a cost effective method to protect Pennsylvania's rich heritage of historic resources without incurring ever increasing maintenance responsibilities on the part of State government is clear. At this time the historic significance of over 1,300 buildings, sites and districts in Pennsylvania has been recognized by listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Of these National Register properties, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, over the past 25 years, has been able to preserve 60 properties by acquisition and to provide through Federal matching grants from the Department of Interior assistance to 200 or so others.

A revolving fund protects historic properties through acquisition and then rapid resale of the property under a restrictive covenant to ensure its rehabilitation and maintenance. It works in conjunction with the private market and the new Federal tax incentives (Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981) to recycle historic buildings and return money to the revolving fund for purchase of the next property. Administration of the fund entails selection and evaluation of the historic significance and marketability of a property, acquisition by option, in fee or gift, and resale with suitable protective covenants tailored to the specific property and its reuse.

Pivotal historic buildings in communities across the Commonwealth are threatened by demolition, neglect and inappropriate alteration. Evaluation of a buildings preserva-

tion potential in many cases could lead to recycling a still useful property - putting the building back to work and back on the tax rolls. The positive economic impacts of such rehabilitation and reuse with minimum expenditure of taxpayers dollars has already made revolving funds a success in other states and on the local level in Pennsylvania.

*Property Placement Plan:*

Recognizing the need to develop alternative approaches to the administration of historic sites, properties and museums the Commission has introduced a plan to place approximately 30 of its field properties and museums into a program where their continued availability and use by the public is maximized with minimal cost to the Commonwealth. The proposed plan is based on administering these properties through one of two mechanisms: 1) entering into management agreements with local non-profit, culturally- or historically-oriented groups who will assume the responsibility for operating the property with a minimum reimbursement for operating costs from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission or 2) leasing the properties to groups, who will preserve the historic integrity of the property, while paying a nominal leasing fee to the Commonwealth, as well as paying for operating costs.

All income generated from leasing will revert back to that particular property to support costs of improvements or repairs.

The Commonwealth will remodel or modify the proposed historic properties in order to prepare them for leasing. This particular option will necessitate improvement to individual building units to establish and present the structure in accord with all State, Federal and local requirements. Such modifications may require the installation of emergency exits, lighting, access to public toilets, kitchen facilities, electrical upgrading and other modifications.

This program revision projects the placement of approximately 30 of the Commission's present sixty (60) field properties into a unique management concept. Plans to implement this initiative will commence during the 1981-

**HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION**

**Development and Preservation of Historical Sites and Properties  
Program Revision: Historic Property Preservation Program (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

82 fiscal year and continue through the 1982-83 fiscal year. Program, fiscal and on site monitoring will be continuously maintained in order to insure compliance for property preservation requirements. New or amended agreements and leases will also be administered on a continuing

basis. Under the present system, the Commonwealth pays for all operating costs including personnel, while the new program will not only limit the Commission's obligations by subsidizing the operation but more importantly create greater local interest through their direct involvement.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	.....	.....	\$ 200	\$ 212	\$ 225	\$ 240	\$ 255

# **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**

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$6,021	\$6,414	\$6,985
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$6,021</u>	<u>\$6,414</u>	<u>\$6,985</u>
Other Funds .....	\$ 171	\$ 200	\$ 220
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$6,192</u>	<u>\$6,614</u>	<u>\$7,205</u>

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$6,021	\$6,414	\$6,985
Other Funds .....	171	200	220
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$6,192</b>	<b>\$6,614</b>	<b>\$7,205</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$6,021	\$6,414	\$6,985
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement for Companies in Liquidation .....	60	80	100
Reimbursement — Pennsylvania Bulletin and Code Regulations .....	101	110	110
Reimbursement — Duplicating and Mailing Services .....	10	10	10
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$6,192</b>	<b>\$6,614</b>	<b>\$7,205</b>

## INSURANCE

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					1985-86	1986-87
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85		
<b>Consumer Protection</b> .....	\$6,021	\$6,414	\$6,985	\$7,410	\$7,858	\$8,333	\$8,837
Regulation of Insurance Industry .....	6,021	6,414	6,985	7,410	7,858	8,333	8,837
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$6,021</u>	<u>\$6,414</u>	<u>\$6,985</u>	<u>\$7,410</u>	<u>\$7,858</u>	<u>\$8,333</u>	<u>\$8,837</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$6,021	\$6,414	\$6,985	\$7,410	\$7,858	\$8,333	\$8,837
Other Funds .....	171	200	220	231	243	256	271
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$6,192</b>	<b>\$6,614</b>	<b>\$7,205</b>	<b>\$7,641</b>	<b>\$8,101</b>	<b>\$8,589</b>	<b>\$9,108</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Savings from departmental intervention (in thousands) .....	\$4,870	\$5,000	\$5,200	\$5,200	\$5,400	\$5,500	\$5,600
Companies audited:							
annually .....	723	640	625	600	600	600	600
quarterly .....	114	125	125	125	125	125	125
Companies in liquidation .....	16	14	14	14	14	14	14
Complaints received and processed .....	24,939	25,000	25,500	26,000	26,500	27,000	27,500
Workmen's compensation classification reviews conducted .....		50	75	100	125	150	175

**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. All mandated examinations were completed during fiscal 1980-81. 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, not currently subject to Department review; solvency of insurance companies, particularly those which provide traditional forms of life insurance that have been severely impacted by spiraling interest rates; continued development of the anti-fraud unit charged with enforcing the Unfair Insurance Practices Act; 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.

On a national level, the Department will continue its leadership role in developing anti-arson legislative and regulative initiatives through chairmanship of the National Association of Insurance Commissioner's Anti-Arson Task Force. Under Pennsylvania's guidance that body has drafted two significant pieces of model legislation, soon to be introduced in the Legislature, which address the problem of arson for profit. It is currently estimated in Pennsylvania that 25 percent of a homeowner's insurance premium goes to pay for fraudulent arson claims.

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 \$4.8 million in fiscal year 1980-81. These are lower than sav-

**Regulation of Insurance Industry (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

ings 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, high interest rates and inflation, means that the large number of policy loans and cash surrenders which are being requested by policyholders of life insurers will continue. Market values of long-term bonds remain depressed. This and other 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.

New and complicated 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.

Increasing court awards in several liability lines have increased the exposure of reinsurers, and the extremely competitive environment and market over-capacity have forced a reduction in premiums in certain commercial lines of insurance. These two trends have increased concerns about the possible insolvency of newer, less experienced professional reinsurance companies.

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 1980-81, the number of insurance companies regulated by the Department has increased from 1,184 to 1,218 and it is expected that 50 additional companies (46 new applications presently under review) will seek admission into Pennsylvania in fiscal year 1981-82.

In this past year many Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO) which are licensed by the Insurance Department have undergone financial pressures caused by current economic conditions and loss of Federal Funds. If these HMO's do not operate successfully and close, the much needed services they provide will be eliminated. An amendment to existing Statutes permitting for-profit HMO's should encourage formulation of new HMO's.

Implementation of the automated Insurance Licensure System for agents and brokers is continuing. Presently the brokers licensing and casualty agents licensing segments of the system are operational. It is anticipated that the fire, life and title agent licensing segments will be converted by mid 1982.

The Department continued its "Circuit Rider" program where Department staff traveled to various Commonwealth locations to hear consumer complaints and provide general consumer information. Public service announcements are planned regarding insurance topics of general interest to consumers, e.g., insurance to supplement Medicare, insurance fraud, and where to file a complaint. In addition, the Department has developed a specialized program in education and complaint handling for senior citizens in cooperation with the Department of Aging.

The most serious rating problem, medical surgical coverage for the 65 and over is evidenced by current non-profit rate filings requesting increases of as much as forty (40) percent. These filings which affect approximately two million senior citizens have traditionally been the subject of substantial consumer and Department concern. Federal attention on Medicare cost sharing (deductibles) have directly impacted upon these 65-Special problems.

There has been a major enforcement effort undertaken by the Department with the result that penalties imposed by Consent Order increased from \$42,024 in 1979-80 to \$115,900 in 1980-81. The Department has also initiated a Fraud Unit to provide support to field investigators and various law enforcement agencies in detecting, combating, and prosecuting arson, fraudulent personal injury and physical damage claims, and other fraudulent activities.

Act 84 of 1980, which gave the Insurance Commissioner the responsibility to review workmen's compensation rate classifications assigned to individual Pennsylvania employers by the Pennsylvania Compensation Rating Bureau, has been implemented by the Department. The Department anticipates a lower number of classification reviews may initially be requested 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$6,021</u>	<u>\$6,414</u>	<u>\$6,985</u>	<u>\$7,410</u>	<u>\$7,858</u>	<u>\$8,333</u>	<u>\$8,837</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:**

Appropriation	Title	1982-83 State Fund (in thousands)
Transfer to Office of Employment Security	Welfare Reform and Federal AFDC Conformity . . . . .	<u>\$1,100*</u>

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\*In addition \$85.4 million in savings are budgeted in the Department of Public Welfare making the total savings for the total Program Revision \$84.3 million less \$25 million reserved for employment tax credits. Details are presented in the appendix to the Income Maintenance subcategory in the Department of Public Welfare.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

### Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$12,541	\$14,022	\$13,812
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Occupational Disease Payments .....	\$11,257	\$ 9,702	\$ 9,981
Transfer to Vocational Rehabilitation Fund .....	9,675	9,900	10,000
Workmen's Compensation Payments .....	1,412	1,436	1,137
Work Incentive Program .....	.....	.....	300
Transfer to Office of Employment Security .....	.....	.....	1,100
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal .....	\$22,344	\$21,038	\$22,518
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<b>\$34,885</b>	<b>\$35,060</b>	<b>\$36,330</b>
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Federal Funds .....	\$23,010	\$33,763	\$37,519
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$57,895</b>	<b>\$68,823</b>	<b>\$73,849</b>
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**General Government**

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$12,541	\$14,022	\$13,812
Federal Funds .....	3,993	5,006	5,145
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$16,534</u>	<u>\$19,028</u>	<u>\$18,957</u>

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.

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$12,541	\$14,022	\$13,812 **
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Occupational Safety and Health Statistics .....	90	.....	.....
CETA (II-IV) Statewide Administration .....	1,621	2,102	2,235
Balance of State — CETA .....	2,181	2,702	2,772
Assistance to Occupational Coordinating Committee ..	101	202	138
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$16,534</u>	<u>\$19,028</u>	<u>\$18,957</u>

\*Funds augment a non-budgeted special fund in available and budget years.

\*\*Reflects the reduction of \$184,000 for the transfer of the Social Security collection and accounting function for public employees to the Department of Revenue.

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Occupational Disease Payments</b>			
State Funds .....	\$11,257	\$ 9,702	\$ 9,981

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Occupational Disease Payments .....	<u>\$11,257</u>	<u>\$ 9,702</u>	<u>\$ 9,981</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Transfer to Vocational Rehabilitation Fund</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 9,675	\$ 9,900	\$10,000
Federal Funds .....	19,017	28,757	32,374
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$28,692</u>	<u>\$38,657</u>	<u>\$42,374</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Transfer to Vocational Rehabilitation Fund .....	\$ 9,675	\$ 9,900	\$10,000
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Disability Determination .....	19,017	28,757	32,374
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$28,692</u>	<u>\$38,657</u>	<u>\$42,374</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**LABOR AND INDUSTRY**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Workmen's Compensation Payments</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,412	\$ 1,436	\$ 1,137

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Workmen's Compensation Payments .....	<u>\$ 1,412</u>	<u>\$ 1,436</u>	<u>\$ 1,137</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Work Incentive Program .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 300</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Transfer to Office of Employment Security</b>			
State Funds .....			\$ 1,100

Provides funds for services to employable welfare recipients.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Transfer to Office of Employment Security .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 1,100</u>

## LABOR AND INDUSTRY

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 1,748	\$ 2,140	\$ 1,918	\$ 2,024	\$ 2,145	\$ 2,274	\$ 2,410
<b>Personal Economic Development</b> . . . . .	\$24,018	\$22,895	\$24,337	\$24,376	\$24,768	\$25,198	\$25,669
Employability Development—Socially and Economically Handicapped . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,400	1,110	1,166	1,236	1,310
Employability Development—Physically and Mentally Handicapped . . . . .	9,675	9,900	10,000	10,500	11,025	11,575	12,155
Income Maintenance . . . . .	14,343	12,995	12,937	12,776	12,577	12,387	12,204
<b>Labor Management Relations</b> . . . . .	\$ 2,087	\$ 2,247	\$ 2,239	\$ 2,373	\$ 2,515	\$ 2,666	\$ 2,826
Labor Relations Stability . . . . .	2,087	2,247	2,239	2,373	2,515	2,666	2,826
<b>Community and Housing Hygiene and Safety</b> . . . . .	\$ 6,647	\$ 7,306	\$ 7,276	\$ 7,713	\$ 8,176	\$ 8,667	\$ 9,187
Accident Prevention in Multiple Dwellings . . . . .	6,647	7,306	7,276	7,713	8,176	8,667	9,187
<b>Consumer Protection</b> . . . . .	\$ 385	\$ 472	\$ 560	\$ 594	\$ 630	\$ 668	\$ 708
Regulation of Consumer Products and Promotion of Fair Business Practices	385	472	560	594	630	668	708
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$34,885</u>	<u>\$35,060</u>	<u>\$36,330</u>	<u>\$37,080</u>	<u>\$38,234</u>	<u>\$39,473</u>	<u>\$40,800</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$1,748</u>	<u>\$2,140</u>	<u>\$1,918</u>	<u>\$2,024</u>	<u>\$2,145</u>	<u>\$2,274</u>	<u>\$2,410</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$1,748</u>	<u>\$2,140</u>	<u>\$1,918</u>	<u>\$2,024</u>	<u>\$2,145</u>	<u>\$2,274</u>	<u>\$2,410</u>

**Employability Development—Socially and Economically Handicapped**

OBJECTIVE: To improve the employment capabilities of those persons in the Commonwealth who are unemployed or underemployed as a result of social and economic handicaps.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Funds .....			\$ 1,400	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,166	\$ 1,236	\$ 1,310
Federal Funds .....	\$ 3,903	\$ 5,006	5,145	5,038	5,038	5,038	5,038
Other Funds .....	12,609	14,245	13,300				
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$16,512</b>	<b>\$19,251</b>	<b>\$19,845</b>	<b>\$ 6,138</b>	<b>\$ 6,204</b>	<b>\$ 6,274</b>	<b>\$ 6,348</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Work Incentive Program:</b>							
Total registrants .....	117,000	126,000	92,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
New persons registered .....	53,473	50,200	41,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Successful completions .....	8,935	10,600	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Participants placed in employment .....	11,215	12,500	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000

**Program Analysis:**

The Federal approach to funding manpower programs in recent years has been the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). The Act places emphasis on the role of the governors in linking existing employment and training resources and services into a more comprehensive statewide delivery system and places priority on the development of methods for improving coordination and linkages between prime sponsors and related employment and training agencies who provide services to CETA participants locally.

Of particular importance to this program is Title II which provides for services, classroom training, work experience and on-the-job training to employed or underemployed disadvantaged individuals. An individual may be eligible who is a member of a family receiving public assistance or whose income falls below 70 percent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) income living standard (below \$9,670 for a family of four).

Title III includes a displaced homemaker provision making retraining projects available to women who, through divorce or death of a spouse, have found themselves without any source of financial security.

Title IV provides a broad range of coordinated employment and training programs for eligible youth.

All Titles dealing with countercyclical public service

employment programs have been terminated as of September 30, 1981.

Title VII "Private Sector Initiative Program", establishes, within the Governor's Balance-of-State program, the Private Industry Council. The purpose of this Title is to demonstrate the effectiveness of a variety of approaches to increase the involvement of the business community, including small business and minority business enterprises in employment and training activities under CETA.

There are several provisions designed to prevent fraud and abuse: an individual is limited to 30 months participation during a 5 year period; classroom training is limited to 104 weeks and work experience participants are limited to 1,000 hours in any one year period or 2,000 hours limit in a five year period.

The Department of Labor and Industry administers CETA funds not administered by the 31 local prime sponsors which deal directly with the Federal Government.

The Work Incentive Program (WIN) is a Federal program conducted by the Office of Employment Security (OES). This program has not in the past been supported by any State funds. The Office was successful in using in-kind matching services to draw down \$11,979,000 in Federal funds for Federal Fiscal 1981. Due to changes in Federal emphasis and guidelines, the Department realized a

**Employability Development—Socially and Economically Handicapped (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

decrease in in-kind contributions due to the elimination of public service employment as a WIN component and anticipated changes in guidelines concerning on-the-job-training as a component. With WIN program emphasis on job placement, participation is limited to one year, at which time the person is either a successful completion or returned to the general caseload. Those people who find employment before completion of their training program are included in the number of participants placed in employment, and are considered successful completors. Most WIN training averages six months in duration. This emphasis has reduced the Department's potential to secure in-kind matching funds to match available Federal dollars. This shortened program length will, however, increase participation. This will necessitate either increased third party match from another eligible source or result in the inability to draw down all Federal WIN monies available. Therefore, a State appropriation is recommended to provide matching funds through April of 1982. It should be noted that the Commonwealth, in response to a new program option for WIN contained in the Federal Omnibus Reconciliation Act, has received approval from the Department of Health and Human Services to change the structure of the WIN program. Among the proposed changes in WIN, the Department of Public Welfare would become the single agency responsible for administering the program and would contract with Labor and Industry for employment services.

The main objective of the program is to rehabilitate public assistance recipients from dependency to independence. While the Department of Public Welfare has responsibility for conducting the physical examination to determine client fitness for the WIN program and providing

child care facilities, social services and public assistance allowances, OES provides the necessary services to either place job-ready enrollees in employment or place nonjob-ready enrollees in a suitable training program. These services will probably continue to be provided by the Department of Labor and Industry but on a contract basis.

The ultimate measure of the impact of this program is the amount of savings to the Commonwealth when recipients become self-sufficient and no longer dependent upon the welfare system. For 1980-81, an estimated \$32.7 million was saved in either reduced payments or recipients removed from the rolls. Registration in the WIN Program is a mandatory requirement for certain Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) recipients. The continuing decline in the economy has caused AFDC recipients to increase and this results in a corresponding rise in WIN registrants in 1981-82. WIN registrants decrease after 1981-82 due to tightened Federal eligibility requirements placed into effect.

All Federal Funds shown under "Recommended Program Costs" are Federal CETA administrative funds. Federal WIN funds, not subject to appropriation by the Legislature, and third party matching funds, are shown under "Other Funds". Additional information on the fund is available in the Special Funds appendix of Volume I of this budget.

As a component of the Welfare Reform program revision a State amount of \$1,100,000 is recommended for the Office of Employment Security (OES) to provide special employment and training services to refer, train and place eligible recipients referred to OES by the Department of Public Welfare. Details are presented in the appendix to the Income Maintenance subcategory in the Department of Public Welfare.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Work Incentive Program			\$ 300				
Transfer to Office of Employment Security			1,100	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,166	\$ 1,236	\$ 1,310
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b>			<u>\$ 1,400</u>	<u>\$ 1,100</u>	<u>\$ 1,166</u>	<u>\$ 1,236</u>	<u>\$ 1,310</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 9,675	\$ 9,900	\$10,000	\$10,500	\$11,025	\$11,575	\$12,155
Federal Funds .....	19,017	28,757	32,374	34,316	36,375	38,558	40,871
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$28,692</b>	<b>\$38,657</b>	<b>\$42,374</b>	<b>\$44,816</b>	<b>\$47,400</b>	<b>\$50,133</b>	<b>\$53,026</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Handicapped persons of employable age...	512,540	523,000	538,380	554,380	570,070	585,760	600,000
Case load:							
Carry-over from previous years.....	61,971	50,971	40,971	44,971	52,971	54,971	52,471
New referrals .....	40,722	35,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	35,000	36,000
Total case load .....	102,693	85,971	80,971	84,971	92,971	89,971	88,471
Cases closed:							
Ineligible .....	21,062	18,000	13,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Rehabilitated .....	20,939	18,000	16,450	16,450	17,000	17,000	17,000
Competitive.....	12,509	13,500	13,160	13,160	13,600	13,600	13,600
Noncompetitive .....	8,430	4,500	3,290	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
Nonrehabilitated .....	8,987	9,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	6,500	6,500
Total cases closed .....	50,988	45,000	37,450	33,450	39,000	38,500	38,500
Cases carried over.....	51,705	40,971	44,171	52,971	52,971	32,471	51,971

**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 513,000 citizens of the Commonwealth having a physical or mental disability which results in a handicap to competitive or non-competitive employment. 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 this is only the second time in the history of the decennial census that the median age has been over 30 years of age. 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 except 45 to 54.

The net effect is an increase of 2 percent for 1982-83, and a slight rise each succeeding year.

Eligibility criteria requires that there be a reasonable expectation that services render the individual fit to perform some work activity whether competitive or noncompetitive. While it is certainly desirable that the rehabilitated client become self-sufficient, an important objective is to accomplish some degree of productivity. These groups are dealt with in terms of attaining a vocational objective and results are evaluated in terms of improvement in work status.

Primary emphasis, as mandated by the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, will continue to be placed on serving and rehabilitating the severely handicapped. These clients require more extensive and varied ser-

## Employability Development—Physically and Mentally Handicapped (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

vices and in general, require multiple services over an extended period of time. The majority of severely disabling conditions result from, but are not limited to: amputation, cancer, cerebral palsy, cystic fibrosis, deafness, heart disease, hemiplegia, mental illness, etc. Particular attention is placed on handicapped persons dependent on public support.

It should be noted that all 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 statistical and fiscal year, the figures nonetheless represent an entire year and are, therefore, valid for purposes of comparison.

The program measures for 1980-81 indicate the active case load was 102,693 and 50,988 were processed and closed. The caseload total is a combination of the caseload carryover from previous year and new referrals received throughout the year. In projecting the caseload carryover from previous years, a decrease is expected in 1981-82 because of fiscal constraints, emphasis on serving the most severely disabled and less referrals. It is anticipated an upward trend will occur in 1982-83 inasmuch as the department is targeting resources towards the case services area. Cases rehabilitated in 1981-82 and 1982-83 are reflective of the fact that the larger numbers of severely disabled being served take longer to move through the system.

In Federal fiscal years 1979 and 1980, \$817.5 million was appropriated nationwide under the Basic Support provision of the rehabilitation act. In 1981 this figure stood at \$845 million nationwide. Based upon the notion that Federal Funds will remain level through fiscal year 1982, the department is analyzing ways in which a maximum share of budget dollars can be committed to direct client services. Cutbacks in operating expenses have already been initiated, and plans are being formulated to assure that state services are commensurate with anticipated caseloads.

Of 50,988 cases closed for 1980-81, 21,062 were closed ineligible for services meaning that, after a thorough medical evaluation, it could not be determined that a disability existed or the disability was not a vocational handicap, or there was no reasonable expectation that the client could go to work. Projecting through 1984, it is anticipated fewer cases will be closed ineligible primarily due to the acceptance of fewer referrals. Of the remaining 29,926 closed eligible, 20,939 cases were closed rehabilitated and 8,987 closed an nonrehabilitated. Of significant importance regarding rehabilitated cases is the fact that 68 percent of these cases are severely disabled rehabilitants

compared with 55 percent the previous year. The proportion of severely disabled is estimated to increase to 80% of those cases rehabilitated.

The program measures represent the normal progression a participant would follow starting with cases accepted for services and finishing either rehabilitated or nonrehabilitated. Once accepted the client must show up as successfully rehabilitated or nonrehabilitated. Sixty-six percent of all cases closed eligible were successfully rehabilitated with 59 percent of those rehabilitated placed in competitive employment. Because of special emphasis being placed on placement and improvement techniques, it is expected that a proportionately larger number of rehabilitants will be located in competitive employment situations. Forty-one percent were employed in sheltered and protected employment and as homemakers. Statewide, 24 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, and the average earnings amount to \$148 per week.

Table 1 indicates the varying degrees of success accomplished with different categories of disability. Certain handicaps are more susceptible to 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 training and are suitably employed.

It is anticipated this program will receive approximately \$40,000,000 in total Section 110 Federal funds during 1982-83. There is an anticipated drop in Federal funds for the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program and the Social Security Disability Insurance program (SSDI). 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.

The Federal funds, which are displayed in this subcategory, are 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. The Bureau also does an initial screening of applicants for rehabilitation potential and makes referral to the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation for possible services.

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  
1980-81

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 .....	3,000	2,490	83%	1,116	45%	1,184	48%	1,301	52%	\$105.00	\$ 352.00
Hearing .....	2,521	2,208	88%	709	32%	986	45%	1,219	55%	\$ 94.00	\$ 700.00
Orthopedic Deformities .....	7,182	5,067	71%	3,434	68%	2,890	57%	2,045	40%	\$154.00	\$1,215.00
Amputee or Loss of Limb .....	1,096	905	83%	384	42%	418	46%	476	53%	\$ 89.00	\$1,266.00
Mental Disorders .....	6,849	3,760	55%	3,061	81%	2,903	77%	849	23%	\$146.00	\$ 930.00
Mental Retardation .....	1,924	1,073	56%	966	90%	739	69%	334	31%	\$119.00	\$1,489.00
Other Disabling Conditions .....	7,354	5,436	74%	2,828	52%	3,190	59%	2,228	41%	\$125.00	\$ 827.00
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>29,926</b>	<b>20,939</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>12,498</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>12,310</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>8,452</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>\$131.00</b>	<b>\$ 923.00</b>
Drug and Alcohol .....	1,265	672	53%	578	86%	595	89%	76	11%	\$158.00	\$ 706.00
Public Assistance .....	8,623	5,022	58%	3,668	73%	2,481	49%	2,539	51%	\$150.00	\$ 948.00
Severely Disabled .....	20,497	14,189	69%	7,230	51%	7,216	51%	6,895	49%	\$130.00	\$ 978.00
Social Security Disability Insurance Beneficiaries .....	3,705	2,340	53%	1,593	68%	632	27%	1,707	73%	\$173.00	\$1,298.00
SSI Program .....	2,707	1,592	59%	1,017	64%	428	27%	1,163	73%	\$136.00	\$1,716.00
Substantially Disabled .....	9,658	6,535	68%	5,125	78%	4,952	76%	1,583	24%	\$130.00	\$ 802.00

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Vocational Rehabilitation .....	\$ 9,675	\$ 9,900	\$10,000	\$10,500	\$11,025	\$11,575	\$12,155

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$14,343	\$12,995	\$12,937	\$12,776	\$12,577	\$12,387	\$12,204
Other Funds .....	8,453	9,761	10,786	11,433	12,119	12,846	13,617
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$22,796</u>	<u>\$22,756</u>	<u>\$23,723</u>	<u>\$24,209</u>	<u>\$24,696</u>	<u>\$25,233</u>	<u>\$25,821</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Minimum wage violations cited .....	868	850	845	845	845	845	845
Persons receiving subminimum rates .....	4,092	4,050	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Claims for nonpayment of wages .....	2,384	2,373	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360
Nonpayment of wage claims settled .....	1,465	1,273	1,085	1,085	1,085	1,085	1,085
Inspections made to insure prevailing rates used and paid on public works projects .....	4,153	4,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Claimants qualifying for occupational disease payments out of Commonwealth funds .....	5,136	4,150	4,910	4,760	4,585	4,385	4,160
New claimants eligible for workmen's compensation payments .....	131,253	128,322	131,250	131,250	131,250	131,250	131,250
Individuals filing for unemployment compensation .....	803,848	850,000	825,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000

**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.

Impact levels in minimum wage and collection are based on the presumption that compensation at the current minimum wage level will afford employees of the Commonwealth an acceptable standard of living. On this

basis impact is measured by the number of employees brought up to the minimum wage level by collection of underpaid and/or unpaid wages through routine and complaint investigations and wage claim investigations.

The State's minimum hourly wage increased from \$3.10 to \$3.35 on January 1, 1981. To some extent the State's role in wage enforcement has been preempted by the Federal Government placing gross sales limitations on enterprises that are to be regulated by the State. However, this limitation was increased from \$325,000 to \$362,500 on January 1, 1982.

A revitalized routine inspection and education program resulted in a thirty-two percent decrease in violations cited as a result of a forty-eight percent increase in routine inspections.

The dramatic decline in violations cited was

## Income Maintenance (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

accompanied by an increase in the number of persons receiving subminimum wage who were brought up to minimum standards through collection efforts of the Bureau of Labor Standards. The Bureau's activities have gone beyond the "mom and pop" employer to establishments employing large numbers of employees who have never been covered by the Federal Government but may do a dollar volume of gross sales up to \$362,500.

Claims for unpaid wages showed a decrease in 1980-81 which may be attributed to the unemployment situation. A leveling-out of claims is predicted on this basis. As the nature of the claim changes from straight wages to fringe benefits, the percentage which are collected decreases due to the higher complexity of the claims.

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 projects valued at \$25,000 or more which are funded by State Government and public agencies of its political subdivisions.

Workmen's compensation is a system of payments made through private insurance companies and self-insurance systems to employes who sustain injury during the course of their employment. The State provides regulation of the system and sets levels of compensation. Act 2 of 1976 shifted the responsibility for these costs from the State to assessments upon industry. Act 2 established the Workmen's Compensation Administration Fund for this purpose and provides for legislative approval of the level of expenditure and corresponding assessment for the fund each year. The \$10,786,000 recommended is shown as "Other Funds". A cash flow statement for this 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 for payment. The maximum level of compensation for new claimants has been geared under recent changes in the law to a percentage of the statewide average weekly wage, thereby introducing an automatic adjustment factor into the system. The maximum payment is 100 percent of the statewide average weekly wage. Act 263 of 1974 also provided for the State to make payments to self-insured employers and insurance carriers to raise the compensation of those employes receiving compensation for injuries prior to March 17, 1968 to the amount they would have received had their injuries occurred on or after March 17, 1968. The maximum payable is \$60 per week, and it is estimated that payments in 1982-83 will be \$1,137,000.

Occupational disease payments are made primarily to victims of silicosis and related diseases, commonly referred

to as "black lung" or "miners asthma". 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) and the new Workmen's Compensation Law which shifted responsibility to industry for claimants exposed after July 1, 1973.

Both the bi-weekly and the monthly programs reflect continual drops in claimant levels due to: assumption of costs by industry for new claimants; the Federal "reconsideration" program assuming some claimants currently on State roles; and the mortality factor. It is anticipated the Federal "reconsideration" program has leveled off due to tougher medical standards, and the application of more stringent eligibility requirements by the U.S. Department of Labor.

This program also includes public employe's retirement, disability and survivor's insurance which is concerned with the administration of the Federal Social Security Program for employes of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions which elect to extend coverage to their employes.

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 five 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 \$190 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.

The State UC 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. The Fund's debt to the Federal government as of November, 1981 rests at \$1.5 billion. As a result of Pennsylvania's outstanding debt, Pennsylvania employers were required to pay a penalty to the Federal government beginning in 1979. The penalty, in the form of employer's loss of FUTA credit was .3ffi in 1979 and later escalated to .6ffi in 1980. The penalty was scheduled to increase each year until employers entire 2.7ffi FUTA credit was eliminated.

As a first step toward correcting this problem and restoring fiscal solvency to the fund, Pennsylvania passed legislation in 1980 to increase employer taxes and tighten eligibility requirements. The second step of this two-step process was achieved in 1981 when the Congress enacted legislation to freeze the amount of employers FUTA loss of credit.

**Income Maintenance (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

The Legislation will, for at least the next several years, permit Pennsylvania employers to freeze the rate of repayment at .6% and avoid the assessment of interest on new borrowing. This Federal freeze legislation combined with Pennsylvania's 1980 UC reforms will prevent Pennsylvania employers from being unduly penalized by a continuation of the gradual loss of their FUTA credit and enable Pennsylvania to continue its efforts to restore fiscal responsibility to the State's UC system. Since repayment cannot be made through the fund, Act 108 required that employers be given a credit against their state taxes in that

amount but not to exceed 0.9 percent based on the taxable wage base.

The forecasts and projections used in calculating payback and recovery of the fund are based on the most current information available. However, it must be stressed that these projections involve the use of economic assumptions provided by the Federal Government and therefore the reliability of this data is only as good or accurate as the assumptions upon which they are based. This applies particularly with regard to projections on unemployment.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 1,674	\$ 1,857	\$ 1,819	\$ 1,928	\$ 2,044	\$ 2,167	\$ 2,297
Occupational Disease Payments . . . . .	11,257	9,702	9,981	9,830	9,637	9,444	9,250
Workmen's Compensation Payments . . . . .	1,412	1,436	1,137	1,018	896	776	657
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u><u>\$14,343</u></u>	<u><u>\$12,995</u></u>	<u><u>\$12,937</u></u>	<u><u>\$12,776</u></u>	<u><u>\$12,577</u></u>	<u><u>\$12,387</u></u>	<u><u>\$12,204</u></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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Government .....	<u>\$2,087</u>	<u>\$2,247</u>	<u>\$2,239</u>	<u>\$2,373</u>	<u>\$2,515</u>	<u>\$2,666</u>	<u>\$2,826</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Public bargaining units:</b>							
Mediation notices received .....	944	925	950	950	975	975	975
Cases mediated .....	734	725	750	750	775	775	775
Percent of cases mediated .....	78%	78%	79%	79%	79%	79%	79%
Percent of notices involving work stoppages .....	6%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
<b>Private bargaining units:</b>							
Dispute notices received .....	3,147	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250
Cases mediated and closed by Bureau ..	91	135	135	170	170	170	170
Percent of cases mediated .....	3%	6%	6%	8%	8%	8%	8%
Percent of cases mediated by Bureau involving work stoppage .....	23%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
<b>Percent of labor force organized:</b>							
Public .....	74%	75%	76%	* 77%	78%	79%	80%
Private .....	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
Unfair charges filed .....	490	510	530	551	573	596	620

**Program Analysis:**

The Labor Relations Board and the Bureau of Mediation are the department's administrative agencies involved in labor relations. The Labor Relations Board deals with certification of bargaining units within the public and private sectors, unfair labor practice adjudication and certain impasse resolution functions.

The Labor Relations Board was created in 1937 to administer the policies and provisions of the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act 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 to determine collective bargaining representatives and the power to prevent and discourage unfair labor practices. Because this act covers only employees whose employers do not engage in interstate commerce or have a relatively low volume of business, the Labor Relations Board's private sector jurisdiction is limited. However, 31 percent of the State's private sector labor

force is unionized compared to 20 percent of the labor force organized nationally.

The enactment of the Public Employees Act of 1970 granted collective bargaining rights to most of the State's public employees. The purpose of this act is to promote orderly and constructive relationship 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 practices 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.

In 1981-82 approximately 75 percent of the public sector labor force in Pennsylvania will be represented by a

**Labor Relations Stability (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

collective bargaining agent. It is projected that these employees, along with their private sector counterpart over which the Board has jurisdiction, will generate 530 charges of unfair practices before the Board. Because virtually all of these charges will be settled, 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. Figures for this measure have been updated to reflect a more realistic growth of 4%; the rate of increase experienced between 1979-80 and 1980-81.

The "percent of the private labor force organized" was previously based on a national average. Data is now reflective of Pennsylvania's activity and, therefore, even though the percentage of unionized employees is slowly dropping nationally, the Department is projecting the State's percentage will remain fairly steady over the next six years at 6 percent.

The objective of the Bureau of Mediation is to provide

mediation services to the public and private sectors. The economic conditions now existing may have substantial effect on the strike activity as periods of inflation cause increased strike activity due to monetary considerations. The Bureau feels that it should be involved in 75 percent of the activities in the public sector. Although the Labor Mediation Act calls for 100 percent coverage, it is estimated that about 25 percent of the notices received will be from parties who will settle contract negotiations without the need of the services of a mediator. The Bureau is currently involved in only 78 percent of the negotiations. This means that out of the 950 dispute notices estimated to be received in 1982-83 mediation will be provided in 750 of the cases. Under the private sector it is a bit more difficult to assess the need. Dispute notices received from the private sector are governed by the National Labor Relations Act and Pennsylvania Act 177 of 1937. Parties to a contract are not required by law to call in the services of a mediator. A level of 3,250 disputes is normal.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$2,087</u>	<u>\$2,247</u>	<u>\$2,239</u>	<u>\$2,373</u>	<u>\$2,515</u>	<u>\$2,666</u>	<u>\$2,826</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$6,647	\$7,306	\$7,276	\$7,713	\$8,176	\$8,667	\$9,187
Federal Funds .....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$6,737</b>	<b>\$7,306</b>	<b>\$7,276</b>	<b>\$7,713</b>	<b>\$8,176</b>	<b>\$8,667</b>	<b>\$9,187</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Fire and Panic Act Activities:</b>							
Building plans reviewed .....	13,600	11,450	12,900	13,600	14,300	14,300	14,300
Building plans approved .....	9,500	8,000	9,000	9,500	10,000	10,000	10,000
Inspections performed .....	59,739	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Violation orders issued .....	1,353	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Violation orders closed .....	679	700	700	700	700	700	700
Violation orders remaining open .....	674	700	700	700	700	700	700
<b>Equipment inspections under:</b>							
Boiler Law .....	10,635	11,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Liquified Petroleum Law .....	2,375	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Elevator Law .....	17,132	16,000	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500

**Program Analysis:**

The Department of Labor and Industry has the responsibility for enforcing a variety of safety regulations that apply to various types of machinery and equipment in addition to buildings. 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. Apartment buildings, hotels and schools all must be approved by the Department except those in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton. These three cities are exempt from the Fire and Panic Act and each has its own set of regulations which it is responsible for enforcing. Plans for all new construction (except private dwellings) and additions to all existing construction covering the classes of building contained in the

Fire Panic Act are examined and approved. Estimates for plan review and approvals have been revised downward based upon the decreased building activity currently being experienced.

In addition to inspecting these new buildings, existing buildings are spot-checked to insure compliance with all State regulations. Orders are issued against buildings with violations and owners are required to bring the buildings up to State standards. The number of safety inspections performed by Department inspectors for fiscal year 1980-81 increased 45 percent over 1979-80 due to administrative efforts to increase productivity. An intensive training course presented in 1979-80 removed inspectors from service for a seven week period contributing to the lower production that year.

The Department also maintains responsibility for inspection of Boarding homes. Initially, the Department of Public Welfare identifies the facilities to be inspected and inspections are made by the Department of Labor and Industry to

**Accident Prevention in Multiple Dwellings (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

insure compliance with state regulations. Most activity under this program after initial inspection is monitoring to ascertain if deficiencies have been corrected.

Boilers and liquified petroleum installations are required, under their respective laws, to be inspected annually, while elevators require inspection four times annually. In the past, approximately 10 percent of the field inspections of boilers and pressure vessels and 20 percent of elevator inspections were conducted by State inspectors. The Department projects an increase in boiler inspections for fiscal year 1981-82 based on total computerization of the Department's Boiler Division.

There has been a decrease in the number of liquified petroleum law inspection due to the exclusion of all bulk plants of 2,000 gallons or less, based upon a legal decision exempting them from "bulk plant" license procedures.

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:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$6,647</u>	<u>\$7,306</u>	<u>\$7,276</u>	<u>\$ 7,713</u>	<u>\$8,176</u>	<u>\$8,667</u>	<u>\$9,187</u>

**Regulation of Consumer Products and Promotion of Fair Business Practices**

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the availability of misrepresented to adulterated products and services.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$385</u>	<u>\$472</u>	<u>\$560</u>	<u>\$594</u>	<u>\$630</u>	<u>\$668</u>	<u>\$708</u>

**Program Measures**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Activities under the Bedding and Upholstery and the Stuffed Toy Laws:</b>							
Manufacturers, importers and dealers ..	4,983	5,000	5,000	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100
Registrations, licenses and certificates ..	7,792	7,800	7,800	7,900	7,900	8,000	8,000
Inspections .....	8,871	8,900	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Inspection orders issued for violation for misrepresented or adulterated products .....	1,146	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Percent of total .....	12.9%	13.4%	13.3%	14.4%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%
Laboratory Analyses .....	1,964	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
<b>Private employment agencies:</b>							
Agency representatives registered .....	1,280	1,150	1,058	1,005	955	907	862
Complaints resulting in refunds .....	27	25	25	25	21	21	21
Dollars refunded .....	\$23,394	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
Prosecutions initiated .....	14	10	10	10	8	8	8
Prosecutions closed .....	3	10	10	10	8	8	8

**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.

For fiscal 1980-81 all previous year projections were either met or exceeded except for the number of "Inspections" and "Inspection Orders Issued". These

figures were lower than anticipated due to temporary staffing problems.

The increase in the "Laboratory Analysis" figure is due to an increase in the number of samples submitted by field inspection staff.

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 1980-81, all program measure projections were basically achieved with the exception of the number of "Agency Representatives Registered." The total number registered fell far below the previous years projection due to an ever-increasing number of employment agencies opting for "employer fee paid" status which removes them from jurisdiction under the Employment Agency Law. The 1981-82 figure for the

**Regulation of Consumer Products and Promotion of Fair Business Practices (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

number of registered counselors represents a 10 percent decrease, 1982-83 and 8 percent decrease and 1983 through 1987 a 5 percent decrease for each year. Anticipated legislative changes would have brought these exempted agencies under Commonwealth jurisdiction again. However, these changes did not materialize. It is

anticipated that unless legislative changes are made to the Private Employment Agency Law few prosecutions will be initiated by the Department. The past trend in the number of complaints resulting in refunds and total dollar amount of those refunds has remained relatively constant in spite of a decrease in the number of agencies.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$385</u>	<u>\$472</u>	<u>\$560</u>	<u>\$594</u>	<u>\$630</u>	<u>\$668</u>	<u>\$708</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**

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
Other Funds* .....	\$210,646	\$196,556	\$215,950
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	<u>\$210,646</u>	<u>\$196,556</u>	<u>\$215,950</u>

\*All funds are other than General Fund or Special Funds.

**OTHER FUNDS****LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD****Other Funds**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Pennsylvania Liquor Stores</b>			
Other Funds .....	\$139,139	\$151,379	\$160,462

Operates the Pennsylvania Liquor Stores system. Licenses alcoholic beverage dealers. Enforces the Commonwealth's alcoholic beverage laws and regulations.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
General Operations .....	<u>\$139,139</u>	<u>\$151,379</u>	<u>\$160,462</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Transfer to the General Fund</b>			
Other Funds .....	\$ 66,688	\$ 40,000	\$ 50,000

Provides for the statutory transfer to the General Fund of surpluses in the State Stores Fund.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Transfer of State Stores Fund Surplus .....	<u>\$ 66,688</u>	<u>\$ 40,000</u>	<u>\$ 50,000</u>

**OTHER FUNDS****LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Comptroller</b>			
Other Funds .....	\$ 4,819	\$ 5,177	\$ 5,488

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
Other Funds:			
Comptroller .....	<u>\$ 4,819</u>	<u>\$ 5,177</u>	<u>\$ 5,488</u>

**LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD**

**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Consumer Protection</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquor Control* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\*All funds are other than General or Special Funds.

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Other Funds .....	\$210,646	\$196,556	\$215,950	\$229,116	\$233,329	\$238,672	\$255,235
Subtotal .....	<u>\$210,646</u>	<u>\$196,556</u>	<u>\$215,950</u>	<u>\$229,116</u>	<u>\$233,329</u>	<u>\$238,672</u>	<u>\$255,235</u>
Transfer of Sales Tax to General Fund† .....	\$ 40,727	\$ 42,786	\$ 44,925	\$ 47,171	\$ 49,530	\$ 52,006	\$ 54,607
Transfer of Emergency Tax to General Fund† .....	103,413	108,628	114,059	119,762	125,750	132,038	138,639
TOTAL .....	<u><u>\$354,786</u></u>	<u><u>\$347,970</u></u>	<u><u>\$374,934</u></u>	<u><u>\$396,049</u></u>	<u><u>\$408,609</u></u>	<u><u>\$422,716</u></u>	<u><u>\$448,481</u></u>

†Excluded from summary presentations.

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Pennsylvania State Liquor Stores .....	726	735	735	735	735	735	735
Gross sales (includes taxes) (in thousands) ..	\$719,936	\$755,933	\$793,730	\$833,417	\$875,088	\$918,842	\$964,784
Licenses and permits issued (all types) .....	57,880	59,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Enforcement investigations .....	24,469	25,000	25,500	25,750	26,000	26,250	26,500

**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 730 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 approx-

imately \$413 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 \$40.7 million in 1980-81.

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 1980-81, \$103.4 million in emergency liquor taxes was collected for transfer to the General Fund.

**Liquor Control (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

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.

Transfers from this source amounted to \$66.7 million in 1980-81. This represents the amount actually transferred and includes accumulated earnings from prior years. With lesser prior balances on which to draw the transfer will amount to \$40.0 million in 1981-82, and \$50.0 million in 1982-83 as the transfers reflect peak earnings from the September, 1980, price increase. However, 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 to \$30 million in 1986-87.

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 on a level comparable to the current system 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.

**PROGRAM REVISION**

**Budgeted Amounts Include the Following Program Revision:**

Appropriation	Title	1982-83 State Funds (in thousands)
Veterans Homes	Expansion of nursing and domiciliary care for veterans .	\$1,784

This Program Revision reflects the completion of expansion and renovation of Neal Hall and of Rush Hall at the Hollidaysburg Veterans' Home and the hiring of 144 staff members to provide nursing and domiciliary care for 273 additional veteran residents.

DEPARTMENT TOTAL \$1,784

# DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

## Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 8,289	\$ 8,570	\$ 9,423
American Battle Monuments .....	3	5	3
Armory Maintenance and Repair .....	500	495	500
Subtotal .....	\$ 8,792	\$ 9,070	\$ 9,926
<b>Institutional</b>			
Veterans Homes .....	\$ 4,744	\$ 5,073	\$ 7,361
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Education of Veterans Children .....	\$ 66	\$ 65	\$ 66
Education — National Guard .....		248	250
Veterans Assistance .....	675	668	675
Blind Veterans Pension .....	170	172	186
National Guard Pension .....	25	15	20
Subtotal .....	\$ 936	\$ 1,168	\$ 1,197
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	\$14,472	\$15,311	\$18,484
Federal Funds .....	\$ 1,127	\$ 1,321	\$ 1,492
Other Funds .....	1,132	1,133	1,799
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	\$16,731	\$17,765	\$21,775

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 8,289	\$ 8,570	\$ 9,423
Federal Funds .....	295	516	337
Other Funds .....	167	132	132
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 8,751</b>	<b>\$ 9,218</b>	<b>\$ 9,892</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 8,289	\$ 8,570	\$ 9,423
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
National Guard — Maintenance Facilities and Training Sites .....	295	295	300
CETA Title IIB — Services to Veterans .....	.....	221	37
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Rental of Armories and Other Facilities .....	149	114	114
Reimbursement Services Provided Lt. Governor's Mansion .....	18	18	18
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 8,751</b>	<b>\$ 9,218</b>	<b>\$ 9,892</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**MILITARY AFFAIRS**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>American Battle Monuments Maintenance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 3

Provides for routine maintenance and caretaking of grounds in foreign lands where American battle monuments are located.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
American Battle Monuments .....	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Armory Maintenance and Repair</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 500	\$ 495	\$ 500

Provides for maintenance and repair work within the statewide armory system.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Armory Maintenance and Repair .....	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 495</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>

**Institutional**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>State Veterans Homes</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 4,744	\$ 5,073	\$ 7,361
Federal Funds .....	832	805	1,155
Other Funds .....	965	1,001	1,667
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 6,541</b>	<b>\$ 6,879</b>	<b>\$10,183</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:

<b>Institution</b>	Projected Oct. 1982 Capacity	Population Oct. 1980	Population Oct. 1981	Projected Population Oct. 1982	Projected Percent Capacity
Soldiers and Sailors Home .....	175	156	139	169	96%
Hollidaysburg Veterans Home .....	381	108	108	338	88%

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Institution</b>			
<b>Soldiers and Sailors Home</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,605	\$ 1,819	\$ 2,169
Federal Funds .....	507	495	495
Other Funds .....	561	570	600
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,673</b>	<b>\$ 2,884</b>	<b>\$ 3,264</b>
<b>Hollidaysburg Veterans Home</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,139	\$ 3,254	\$ 5,192
Federal Funds .....	325	310	660
Other Funds .....	404	431	1,067
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,868</b>	<b>\$ 3,995</b>	<b>\$ 6,919</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**MILITARY AFFAIRS**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Veterans Homes .....	\$ 4,744*	\$ 5,073	\$ 7,361
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Domiciliary and Nursing Home Care Reimbursements ..	832	805	1,115
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Aid and Attendance Payments for Nursing Care			
Patients .....	161	169	300
Residents Fees .....	804	832	1,367
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 6,541</u>	<u>\$ 6,879</u>	<u>\$10,183</u>

\*Actually two separate appropriations in the actual year: Soldiers and Sailors Home—\$1,605,000 and Hollidaysburg Veterans Home—\$3,139,000

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Education Benefits</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 66	\$ 313	\$ 316

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Education of Veterans Children .....	\$ 66	\$ 65	\$ 66
Education National Guard .....	.....	248	250
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 66</u>	<u>\$ 313</u>	<u>\$ 316</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Veterans Compensation and Assistance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 845	\$ 840	\$ 861

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Veterans Assistance .....	\$ 675	\$ 668	\$ 675
Blind Veterans Pension .....	170	172	186
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 845</u>	<u>\$ 840</u>	<u>\$ 861</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**MILITARY AFFAIRS**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>National Guard Pension</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 25	\$ 15	\$ 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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
National Guard Pension .....	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>\$ 15</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support</b> .....	\$ 1,231	\$ 1,332	\$ 1,464	\$ 1,552	\$ 1,645	\$ 1,743	\$ 1,847
<b>Physical Health Treatment</b> .....	\$ 4,744	\$ 5,073	\$ 7,361	\$ 7,803	\$ 8,541	\$ 10,697	\$ 11,425
Domiciliary and Nursing Home Care .....	4,744	5,073	7,361	7,803	8,541	10,697	11,425
<b>Maintenance of Public Order</b> .....	\$ 7,184	\$ 7,435	\$ 8,132	\$ 8,590	\$ 9,075	\$ 9,590	\$10,135
Disaster Assistance .....	7,184	7,435	8,132	8,590	9,075	9,590	10,135
<b>Compensation</b> .....	\$ 1,313	\$ 1,471	\$ 1,527	\$ 1,547	\$ 1,570	\$ 1,592	\$ 1,618
Compensation and Assistance .....	1,313	1,471	1,527	1,547	1,570	1,592	1,618
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$14,472</u>	<u>\$15,311</u>	<u>\$18,484</u>	<u>\$19,492</u>	<u>\$20,831</u>	<u>\$23,622</u>	<u>\$25,025</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$1,231</u>	<u>\$1,332</u>	<u>\$1,464</u>	<u>\$1,552</u>	<u>\$1,645</u>	<u>\$1,743</u>	<u>\$1,847</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$1,228	\$1,327	\$1,461	\$1,549	\$1,642	\$1,740	\$1,844
American Battle Monuments .....	3	5	3	3	3	3	3
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$1,231</u>	<u>\$1,332</u>	<u>\$1,464</u>	<u>\$1,552</u>	<u>\$1,645</u>	<u>\$1,743</u>	<u>\$1,847</u>

**Domiciliary and Nursing Home Care**

OBJECTIVE: To provide skilled nursing and domiciliary care for veterans.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$4,744	\$5,073	\$7,361	\$ 7,803	\$ 8,541	\$10,697	\$11,425
Federal Funds.....	832	805	1,155	1,228	1,301	2,072	2,150
Other Funds .....	965	1,001	1,667	1,870	2,005	3,306	3,444
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$6,541</b>	<b>\$6,879</b>	<b>\$10,183</b>	<b>\$10,901</b>	<b>\$11,847</b>	<b>\$16,075</b>	<b>\$17,019</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Veterans in Pennsylvania .....	1,747,000	1,747,000	1,747,000	1,747,000	1,747,000	1,747,000	1,747,000
Capacity of Pennsylvania veterans homes:							
Soldiers and Sailors Home.....	175	175	175	175	175	175	175
Hollidaysburg Veterans Home.....	108	108	381	381	381	600	600
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>775</b>
Skilled nursing care days .....	40,551	40,551	101,835	101,835	101,835	181,776	181,776
Domiciliary care days .....	51,465	51,465	101,835	101,835	101,835	101,835	101,835

**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.

A new 75 bed nursing care wing was opened at the Erie facility in early 1980. This opening and the move towards the provision of rehabilitative services resulted in additional staffing. The old facility will retain 100 domiciliary beds, while renovations take place to upgrade it. Upon completion of renovations, additional space will be available for

the much needed therapy rooms and offices for the increased staff. The facility at Erie will continue to support 175 beds.

The facility at Hollidaysburg is now providing both domiciliary and nursing care services for 108 veterans, with the figure projected to increase to 381 veterans in 1982-83. 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. A program revision for the 1982-83 expansion in capacity at Hollidaysburg is recommended and is described further in the appendix to this subcategory.

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.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND:</b>							
Veterans Homes .....	\$4,744	\$5,073	\$7,361	\$7,803	\$8,541	\$10,697	\$11,425

**Domiciliary and Nursing Home Care  
Program Revision: Expansion of Nursing and Domiciliary Care for Veterans**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....			\$1,784	\$1,891	\$2,005	\$3,007	\$3,187
Federal Funds .....			660	733	806	1,567	1,645
Other Funds .....			1,067	1,240	1,365	2,666	2,804
<b>TOTAL .....</b>			<b>\$3,511</b>	<b>\$3,864</b>	<b>\$4,176</b>	<b>\$7,240</b>	<b>\$7,636</b>

**Program Measures:**

Capacity of Pennsylvania Veterans Homes							
Hollidaysburg Veterans Home							
Current .....	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
<b>Program Revision .....</b>			<b>381</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>
Skilled Nursing Care Days							
Current .....	40,551	40,551	40,551	40,551	40,551	40,551	40,551
<b>Program Revision .....</b>			<b>101,835</b>	<b>101,835</b>	<b>101,835</b>	<b>181,776</b>	<b>181,776</b>
Domiciliary Care							
Current .....	51,465	51,465	51,465	51,465	51,465	51,465	51,465
<b>Program Revision .....</b>			<b>101,835</b>	<b>101,835</b>	<b>101,835</b>	<b>101,835</b>	<b>101,835</b>

**Program Analysis:**

The Hollidaysburg Veterans Home is comprised of a Domiciliary Unit and a Skilled Nursing Facility providing care to those veterans who are disabled, indigent or in need of care. The Domiciliary Unit provides residential supportive care in the form of food and shelter, medical and nursing care or on an ambulatory basis, ancillary therapeutic services as well as recreational activities. The Skilled Nursing Facility provides, in addition to food and shelter, the total needs of the patients in accordance with specific directions of a licensed physician with licensed professional personnel in health care areas.

Presently the Hollidaysburg Veterans Home is operating a domiciliary unit with 70 beds and two nursing units with

38 beds. Two of the three resident/patient care buildings are undergoing expansion and/or renovations to meet the current Life Safety Code and long term health care facility standards. This Program Revision provides for: an anticipated July 1982 opening of both the domiciliary building (Neal Hall), which will increase its population by 109 to a total of 179, and of the Phase I portion of the nursing care facility (Rush Hall), which will increase its population by 65 to a total of 102. Also, on or about October 1, 1982, Phase II of Rush Hall will be completed, bringing its population to 202. At that time the total population of Hollidaysburg will be 381. The final renovation should be completed in 1985-86 allowing for a capacity of 600 veterans.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Veterans Homes .....			\$1,784	\$1,891	\$2,005	\$3,007	\$3,187

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 7,184	\$ 7,435	\$ 8,132	\$ 8,590	\$ 9,075	\$ 9,590	\$10,135
Federal Funds .....	295	295	300	300	300	300	300
Other Funds .....	167	132	132	133	133	133	133
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 7,646</b>	<b>\$ 7,862</b>	<b>\$ 8,564</b>	<b>\$ 9,023</b>	<b>\$ 9,508</b>	<b>\$10,023</b>	<b>\$10,568</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Operating facilities .....	539	540	540	540	540	540	540
Pennsylvania National Guard Personnel .....	22,296	22,577	22,577	22,577	22,577	22,577	22,577
Federally recognized units of Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard .....	234	238	238	238	238	238	238
Units maintaining satisfactory annual general inspection and training ratings .....	234	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 operations, 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 operations, maintenance and repair to provide adequate 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 for an updated communications system.

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 have not been maintained adequately over the years. The armories have deteriorated and essential maintenance and repair projects have been deferred from year to year. For many years, annual requests for funds to reduce the backlog of essential maintenance and repair went unheeded. However, over the last several years, \$500,000 was annually appropriated to reduce the

**Disaster Assistance (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

backlog of essential maintenance and repair. Therefore, continuation of efforts to reduce the backlog of needed repair is essential to the restoration of the armories so that the life of these structures can be extended and the costs of new construction avoided. Additionally, funds have been provided for emergency repairs, utility cost increases (particularly heat and electricity) and an equipment purchase program to replace antiquated armory equipment.

In view of increasing costs, Military Affairs has developed a preliminary management plan dealing with the most cost effective operation of the armories which addresses the issue of armory consolidations and/or closings. Pending analysis of this study no alteration of the present armory program is recommended.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$6,684	\$6,940	\$7,632	\$8,090	\$8,575	\$9,090	\$9,635
Armory Maintenance and Repair . . . . .	500	495	500	500	500	500	500
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$7,184</u>	<u>\$7,435</u>	<u>\$8,132</u>	<u>\$8,590</u>	<u>\$9,075</u>	<u>\$9,590</u>	<u>\$10,135</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$1,313</u>	<u>\$1,471</u>	<u>\$1,527</u>	<u>\$1,547</u>	<u>\$1,570</u>	<u>\$1,592</u>	<u>\$1,618</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Veterans in Pennsylvania .....	1,747,000	1,747,000	1,747,000	1,747,000	1,747,000	1,747,000	1,747,000
Veterans and dependents assisted .....	11,320	13,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Blind veterans .....	155	155	155	155	155	155	155
Blind veterans assisted .....	155	155	155	155	155	155	155
Students receiving financial aid .....	105	210	220	220	220	230	230
Students completing courses of instruction.	30	80	90	90	90	100	100
Pennsylvania National Guard personnel/ receiving student aid .....		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 1980-81 there were 11,320 veterans and their dependents assisted under this program. Due to the increase in living expenses brought on by inflation and the increasing addition to the roles of the Vietnam Era Veteran, it is anticipated that the current level of funding may not meet the future demands for this program.

**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 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 1980-81 there were 105 eligi-

Compensation and Assistance (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

ble veterans' children receiving the educational gratuity. It is 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.

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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 377	\$ 303	\$ 330	\$ 350	\$ 371	\$ 393	\$ 417
Education of Veterans Children . . . . .	66	65	66	66	66	66	66
Education — National Guard . . . . .		248	250	250	250	250	250
Veterans Assistance . . . . .	675	668	675	675	675	675	675
Blind Veterans Pensions . . . . .	170	172	186	186	188	188	190
Payment of National Guard Pension . . . . .	25	15	20	20	20	20	20
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$1,313</u>	<u>\$1,471</u>	<u>\$1,527</u>	<u>\$1,547</u>	<u>\$1,570</u>	<u>\$1,592</u>	<u>\$1,618</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**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Transfer to Milk Marketing Board .....	\$ 875	\$ 891	\$ 950
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 875</u>	<u>\$ 891</u>	<u>\$ 950</u>
<b>Milk Marketing Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 620	\$ 662	\$ 706
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 620</u>	<u>\$ 662</u>	<u>\$ 706</u>
Other Funds .....	.....	.....	\$ 50
MILK MARKETING FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 620</u>	<u>\$ 662</u>	<u>\$ 756</u>
<b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Funds .....	\$ 875	\$ 891	\$ 950
Special Funds .....	620	662	706
Other Funds .....	.....	.....	50
TOTAL ALL FUNDS .....	<u>\$1,495</u>	<u>\$1,553</u>	<u>\$1,706</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Transfer to Milk Marketing Board</b>			
State Funds .....	\$875	\$891	\$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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Transfer to Milk Marketing Board .....	<u>\$875</u>	<u>\$891</u>	<u>\$950</u>

**Milk Marketing Fund**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 620	\$ 662	\$ 706
Other Funds .....	875*	891*	1,000*
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$1,495</b>	<b>\$1,553</b>	<b>\$1,706</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 620	\$ 662	\$ 706
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Transfer from General Fund .....	875	891	950
Security Fund .....	.....	.....	50
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$1,495</b>	<b>\$1,553</b>	<b>\$1,706</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 accounting.

## MILK MARKETING BOARD

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					1985-86	1986-87
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85		
<b>Consumer Protection</b> .....	\$1,495	\$1,553	\$1,656	\$1,755	\$1,860	\$1,972	\$2,090
Regulation of Milk Industry .....	1,495	1,553	1,656	1,755	1,860	1,972	2,090
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$1,495</u>	<u>\$1,553</u>	<u>\$1,656</u>	<u>\$1,755</u>	<u>\$1,860</u>	<u>\$1,972</u>	<u>\$2,090</u>

**Regulation of Milk Industry**

OBJECTIVE: To maintain an adequate supply of wholesome fluid milk.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 875	\$ 891	\$ 950	\$1,050	\$1,150	\$1,250	\$1,350
Special Funds .....	620	662	706	705	710	722	740
Other Funds .....	.....	.....	50	50	50	50	50
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$1,495</b>	<b>\$1,553</b>	<b>\$1,706</b>	<b>\$1,805</b>	<b>\$1,910</b>	<b>\$2,022</b>	<b>\$2,140</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Supply of fluid milk to demand for fluid milk	126%	126%	126%	126%	126%	126%	126%
Public hearings held .....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Licenses and permits issued .....	2,920	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900
Dealer audits made to determine compliance with rules and regulations ...	1,859	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
Citations issued against license violators ...	72	80	80	80	80	80	80

**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 a 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.

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 of various classes, milk haulers, weighers and testers. The number of licenses and permits issued is declining slightly

Regulation of Milk Industry (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

due to mergers, incorporations, etc.

The Board also issues citations against license violators. The decline in the number of citations can be attributed to the informal conference held to discuss any problems and therefore avoid issuing a citation.

The Board also administers the Milk Producers' and

Cooperative Security Funds Act 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:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Transfer to Milk Marketing Fund .....	<u>\$ 875</u>	<u>\$ 891</u>	<u>\$ 950</u>	<u>\$1,050</u>	<u>\$1,150</u>	<u>\$1,250</u>	<u>\$1,350</u>
MILK MARKETING FUND							
General Operations .....	<u>\$ 620</u>	<u>\$ 662</u>	<u>\$ 706</u>	<u>\$ 705</u>	<u>\$ 710</u>	<u>\$ 722</u>	<u>\$ 740</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**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Federal Funds.....	\$ 258	\$ 306	\$ 275
Other Funds—Restricted Revenue .....	17,260	18,721	19,994
GENERAL FUND TOTAL.....	<u>\$17,518</u>	<u>\$19,027</u>	<u>\$20,269</u>

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
Federal Funds.....	\$ 258	\$ 306	\$ 275
Other Funds.....	17,260	18,721	19,994
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$17,518</u>	<u>\$19,027</u>	<u>\$20,269</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Natural Gas Pipeline Safety.....	.....	\$ 117	\$ 133
Railroad Safety.....	.....	108	142
Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act.....	\$ 258	81	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
General Government Operations.....	17,260	18,721	19,994
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$17,518</u>	<u>\$19,027</u>	<u>\$20,269</u>

**PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION**

**Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory**

**General Fund and Special Funds**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					1985-86	1986-87
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85		
<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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Federal Funds .....	\$ 258	\$ 306	\$ 275	\$ 289	\$ 303	\$ 318	\$ 334
Other Funds .....	17,260	18,721	19,994	21,194	22,466	23,814	25,220
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$17,518</u>	<u>\$19,027</u>	<u>\$20,269</u>	<u>\$21,483</u>	<u>\$22,769</u>	<u>\$24,132</u>	<u>\$25,554</u>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Utilities regulated .....	4,716	4,790	4,845	4,905	4,850	4,860	4,865
Complaints resolved .....	11,529	11,500	12,500	12,000	11,750	11,500	11,500
Audits conducted .....	133	150	199	232	247	254	261
Requests for service termination mediation .....	15,422	17,775	19,230	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500
Rail safety investigations .....	49,745	51,630	51,600	51,570	51,540	51,500	51,500
Railroad and bridge crossings upgraded on order of the Commission .....	351	380	395	410	425	440	455

### 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.

The measure for complaints resolved has been changed to reflect transportation utility complaints along with previously reported fixed utility complaints. Thus, the resultant increase from previous years' estimates.

# 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	1982-83 State Funds (in thousands)
<b>County Administration Pennsylvania Employables Program</b>	Welfare Reform and Federal AFDC Conformity . . . . .	\$ 7,300
<b>Cash Grants</b>	Welfare Reform and Federal AFDC Conformity . . . . .	4,200
<b>Medical Assistance — Outpatient</b>	Welfare Reform and Federal AFDC Conformity . . . . .	-92,120
<b>Medical Assistance — Inpatient</b>	Welfare Reform and Federal AFDC Conformity . . . . .	-8,654
<b>Long-Term Care Facilities</b>	Welfare Reform and Federal AFDC Conformity . . . . .	2,274
	Welfare Reform and Federal AFDC Conformity . . . . .	1,608

This Program Revision includes provisions to: 1) limit General Assistance to chronically needy and transitionally needy; 2) tighten the administration of the public assistance program; 3) provide employment programs; 4) provide for a grant increase; and 5) provide for Federal conformity.

PROGRAM REVISION TOTAL \$ -85,392\*

<b>Medical Assistance — Outpatient</b>	Increased Medical, Surgical and Diagnostic Fees . . . . .	\$ 2,000
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This Program Revision will provide increased fees for medical, surgical and diagnostic procedures for services provided after July 1, 1982.

<b>Medical Assistance — Inpatient</b>	Inpatient Hospital Cost Containment . . . . .	\$ -53,750
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This Program Revision includes provisions to: 1) eliminate Periodic Interim Payments; 2) implement an eight percent ceiling on interim per diem reimbursements; 3) implement a concurrent utilization review system; and 4) redefine the length of stay standards for patients in private psychiatric hospitals.

\*In addition, \$1,100,000 is budgeted in the Department of Labor and Industry making the total savings of the Program Revision \$84,292,000 less the \$25 million reserved for employment tax credits. Details are presented in the appendix of the Income Maintenance subcategory.

**PROGRAM REVISIONS**

**Budgeted Amounts Include the Following Program Revisions:  
(continued)**

Appropriation	Title	1982-83 State Funds (in thousands)
Long-Term Care Facilities	Reduction of Expenditures for Long-Term Care Facilities	\$ -29,418

This Program Revision includes provisions to: 1) revise the definition of skilled nursing care; 2) use the median to calculate nursing home ceilings; and 3) discontinue Periodic Interim Payments.

Medical Assistance — Outpatient	Long-Term Care Alternatives.....	\$ 1,259
Long-Term Care Facilities	Long-Term Care Alternatives.....	-538
Supplemental Grants — Aged, Blind and Disabled	Long-Term Care Alternatives.....	1,835

This Program Revision includes provisions for: 1) long-term care channeling; 2) community-based medical and social services; 3) pre-admission assessment; 4) residential facilities; and 5) cost containment.

PROGRAM REVISION TOTAL		<u>\$ 2,556*</u>
Adult Services Block Grant	Block Grant to Counties for Adult Social Services. ....	\$ 535

Currently adult social service funds are administered by the department through direct contracts with providers. This Program Revision will offer the counties the flexibility to select the services to be provided and the adult populations to be served. State and Federal funds will total \$7.0 million.

DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u><u>\$-163,469</u></u>
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\*In addition, \$601,000 is budgeted in the Department of Aging making the total cost of the Program Revision \$3,157,000. Details are presented in the appendix to the Long-Term Care subcategory.

# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

## Summary by Fund and Appropriation

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 17,732	\$ 18,347	\$ 19,390
Information Systems .....	8,044	12,812	15,318
County Administration .....	126,832	137,497	160,466
Program Accountability .....	5,512	5,758	6,503
Pennsylvania Employables Program .....	1,087	1,101	5,379
Boarding Homes .....	854	1,419	1,392
Services for the Visually Handicapped .....	2,305	2,516	2,668
Subtotal .....	\$ 162,366	\$ 179,450	\$ 211,116
<b>Institutional</b>			
Youth Development Institutions and Forestry Camps .....	\$ 25,812	\$ 27,608	\$ 30,198
State Restoration Centers .....	9,205	9,536	10,210
State General Hospitals .....	2,012	2,002	1,200
State Mental Hospitals .....	246,622	259,822	278,967
State Centers for the Mentally Retarded .....	137,774	138,708	132,885
Special Master — Pennhurst .....	793	35	250
Subtotal .....	\$ 422,218	\$ 437,711	\$ 453,710
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Cash Assistance .....	\$ 647,398	\$ 667,698	\$ 625,121
Medical Assistance — Outpatient .....	162,491	174,487	193,644
Medical Assistance — Inpatient .....	339,322	354,082	372,927
Long-Term Care Facilities .....	200,444	225,917	224,289
Intermediate Care Facilities — Mentally Retarded .....	15,145	20,616	24,358
Supplemental Grants — Aged, Blind and Disabled .....	58,261	57,997	57,710
Community Mental Health Services .....	76,051	82,819	88,931
Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute .....	6,204	6,138	6,200
Community Services for the Mentally Retarded .....	120,545	139,790	156,999
Training Personnel at Geriatric Homes .....	50	49	.....
Beacon Lodge Camp — Blind Services .....	30	30	.....

# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

## Summary by Fund and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Grants and Subsidies (continued)</b>			
Association for the Blind — Armstrong and Indiana Counties .....	\$ 35	.....	.....
County Child Welfare Programs .....	92,245	\$ 99,495	\$ 106,465
Day Care Services .....	15,809	15,860	16,020
Arsenal Family and Children's Center — Pittsburgh .....	100	99	100
Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh .....	500	495	500
Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia .....	940	931	940
Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic .....	5,200	5,346	5,600
Legal Services .....	2,022	1,237	1,250
Family Planning .....	347	.....	300
Adult Services .....	40	530	.....
Adult Services Block Grant .....	.....	.....	535
Domestic Violence and Rape Crisis .....	55	.....	1,000
Subtotal .....	\$1,743,234	\$1,853,616	\$1,882,889
 <b>Capital Improvement</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ 460	\$ 1,229	.....
Subtotal .....	\$ 460	\$ 1,229	.....
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	\$2,328,278	\$2,472,006	\$2,547,715
 Federal Funds .....	 \$1,777,983	 \$1,916,993	 \$1,933,967
Other Funds .....	104,258	106,715	126,343
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	\$4,210,519	\$4,495,714	\$4,608,025

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 25,776	\$ 31,159	\$ 34,708
Federal Funds.....	28,628	44,229	49,737
Other Funds .....	615	634	634
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 55,019</b>	<b>\$ 76,022</b>	<b>\$ 85,079</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 17,732	\$ 18,347	\$ 19,390
Information Systems.....	8,044	12,812	15,318
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Child Welfare Services .....	1,750	2,000	1,800
Rehabilitation Services and Facilities Administration .....	630	640	640
Medical Assistance Program — Administration .....	6,984	9,800	13,268
Maintenance Assistance — Training .....	225	240	140

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

Source of Funds (continued)	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Federal Funds:(continued)</b>			
Social Services Block Grant—General Government . . . .	\$ 4,422*	\$ 5,921	\$ 6,291
Maintenance Assistance Administration . . . . .	4,624	6,500	6,259
Food Stamp Program . . . . .	1,087	1,100	1,255
Work Incentive Program — Administration . . . . .	600	420	355
CETA — General Government . . . . .	205	105	.. . .
ESEA, Title I — Administration . . . . .	266	363	367
Child Abuse Prevention — Training . . . . .	50	.. . .	.. . .
Developmental Disabilities Basic Support . . . . .	2,751	4,200	3,723
Planning, Delivery and Advocacy of Children's Services	13	70	35
Child Nutrition Programs . . . . .	17	.. . .	.. . .
Refugees and Persons Seeking Asylum . . . . .	88	300	275
Administration for Public Services — 1115			
Demonstration Grant . . . . .	29	22	.. . .
Client Rights Education Project . . . . .	10	12	.. . .
Day Care Monitoring — 1115 Demonstration Grant . . . .	230	450	450
Children and Youth Emergency Services . . . . .	12	45	20
Long-Term Care Channeling . . . . .	.. . .	760	842
Children and Youth Information System . . . . .	.. . .	100	115
Child Welfare Technical Assistance . . . . .	.. . .	61	25
Children and Youth Conference . . . . .	.. . .	73	.. . .
Maintenance Assistance — Information Systems . . . . .	1,231	4,431	5,504
Medical Assistance — Information Systems . . . . .	2,604	4,293	6,044
Food Stamp — Information Systems . . . . .	800	1,142	1,281
Social Services Block Grant—Information Systems . . . .	.. . .	167	157
Child Support Enforcement — Information Systems . . . .	.. . .	300	177
Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services			
Block Grant . . . . .	.. . .	714	714
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement for Institutional Collections . . . . .	528	574	569
Child Development Committee . . . . .	33	.. . .	.. . .
Mailroom Services to Other Agencies . . . . .	.. . .	60	65
Comptroller Services to Other Agencies . . . . .	54	.. . .	.. . .
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>\$ 55,019</b>	<b>\$ 75,622</b>	<b>\$ 85,079</b>

\*Actually includes the Social Services (XX) - General Government appropriation of \$4,421,000 and the Social Services (XX) - Training - General Government appropriation of \$1,000.

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>County Administration</b>			
State Funds .....	\$134,285	\$145,775	\$173,740
Federal Funds .....	273,766	286,150	264,901
Other Funds .....	431	386	300
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$408,482</b>	<b>\$432,311</b>	<b>\$438,941</b>

Provides staff to determine eligibility to receive cash grants, medical assistance and food stamps. Provides the social 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)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
County Administration .....	\$126,832	\$137,497	\$160,466
Program Accountability .....	5,512	5,758	6,503
Pennsylvania Employables Program .....	1,087	1,101	5,379
Boarding Homes .....	854	1,419	1,392
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Social Services Block Grant—County Administration...	27,305*	23,329	15,033
Maintenance Assistance — County Administration .....	46,400	55,221	55,788
Public Assistance — State and Local Training .....	2,538	2,526	2,249
Medical Assistance — County Administration .....	26,847	39,378	34,658
Work Incentive Program — County Administration .....	2,975	3,258	15,056
Food Stamp Program — County Administration .....	18,743	19,570	19,584
CETA II and VI County Administration .....	397	218	.....
Emergency Energy Conservation Assistance Services — County Administration .....	4,584	.....	.....
Emergency Energy — County Administration .....	119,241	5,000	.....
Low-Income Energy Assistance Block Grant .....	.....	109,000	92,500
Food Stamp Performance Improvement Project .....	.....	200	109
Maintenance Assistance — Program Accountability .....	1,241	1,106	1,128
Child Support Enforcement — Program Accountability .....	22,412	24,919	26,828
Food Stamps — Program Accountability .....	246	1,810	1,019
Medical Assistance — Program Accountability .....	717	448	886
Social Services Block Grant—Program Accountability .....	120	67	63
Study of Court System .....	.....	100	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
County Contributions — Food Stamp Plan .....	50	40	.....
Sale of Autos and Other Vehicles .....	2	.....	.....
CETA — Prime Sponsor .....	197	46	.....
Child Support Incentive Receipts .....	182	300	300
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$408,482</b>	<b>\$432,311</b>	<b>\$438,941</b>

\*Actually includes the Social Services (XX)-County Administration appropriation of \$27,300,000 and the Social Services (XX)-Training-County Administration appropriation of \$5,000.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Services for the Visually Handicapped</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,305	\$ 2,516	\$ 2,668
Federal Funds .....	6,918	7,632	7,574
Other Funds .....	84	91	91
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 9,307</u>	<u>\$ 10,239</u>	<u>\$ 10,333</u>

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Services for the Visually Handicapped .....	\$ 2,305	\$ 2,516	\$ 2,668
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Rehabilitation Services and Facilities for the Blind—			
Basic Support .....	3,880	4,241	4,241
Vocational Rehabilitation Services for Social Security			
Disability Beneficiaries .....	368	600	600
Social Services Block Grant—Services to the Blind .....	2,386	2,386	2,328
Vocational Rehabilitation Services for Supplemental			
Security Income Recipients .....	284	405	405
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Local Contributions for Blind Services .....	84	91	91
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 9,307</u>	<u>\$ 10,239</u>	<u>\$ 10,333</u>

**Institutional**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Youth Development Institutions and Forestry Camps</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 25,812	\$ 27,608	\$ 30,198
Federal Funds .....	2,681	2,821	2,492
Other Funds .....	19	90	90
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 28,512</b>	<b>\$ 30,519</b>	<b>\$ 32,780</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. 1981	Population Oct. 1980	Population Oct. 1981	Projected Population Oct. 1982	Projected Percent of Capacity
<b>Security Program</b>					
Cornwells Heights .....	68	63	77	75	110%
Loysville .....	60	56	61	58	97%
New Castle .....	82	80	84	89	109%
Waynesburg .....	8	.....	8	8	100%
<b>Total Security Program .....</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>106%</b>
<b>Residential Program</b>					
Cornwells Heights .....	96	83	93	93	97%
Loysville .....	88	80	78	78	89%
New Castle .....	128	108	92	96	75%
Waynesburg .....	96	107	61	64	67%
Camp No. 1 .....	52	39	43	45	87%
Camp No. 2 .....	52	54	53	53	102%
Camp No. 3 .....	38	36	27	38	100%
<b>Total Residential Program .....</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>85%</b>
<b>Community Program</b>					
Allegheny Day Treatment Center .....	195	184	82	.....	.....
Camp No. 3 .....	12	12	10	12	100%
<b>Total Community Program .....</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL PROGRAMS .....</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>91%</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Total Expenditures by Institution:</b>			
<b>YDC Cornwells Heights</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 6,326	\$ 7,008	\$ 7,643
Federal Funds .....	530	533	599
Other Funds .....	3	20	20
TOTAL .....	\$ 6,859	\$ 7,561	\$ 8,262
<b>YDC Loysville</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 5,728	\$ 5,402	\$ 5,956
Federal Funds .....	404	652	747
Other Funds .....	8	18	18
TOTAL .....	\$ 6,140	\$ 6,072	\$ 6,721
<b>YDC New Castle</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 7,191	\$ 7,767	\$ 8,623
Federal Funds .....	128	476	548
Other Funds .....	4	23	23
TOTAL .....	\$ 7,323	\$ 8,266	\$ 9,194
<b>YDC Waynesburg</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,163	\$ 3,493	\$ 3,855
Federal Funds .....	158	290	175
Other Funds .....	3	12	12
TOTAL .....	\$ 3,324	\$ 3,795	\$ 4,042
<b>Allegheny Day Treatment Center</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 644	\$ 171	.....
Federal Funds .....	1,185	510	.....
Other Funds .....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL .....	\$ 1,829	\$ 681	.....

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Total Expenditures by Institution: (continued)</b>			
<b>YF Camp No. 1—Raccoon Creek</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 940	\$ 921	\$ 1,020
Federal Funds .....	29	79	98
Other Funds .....	.....	6	6
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 969</b>	<b>\$ 1,006</b>	<b>\$ 1,124</b>
<b>YF Camp No. 2—Hickory Run</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,024	\$ 1,964	\$ 2,129
Federal Funds .....	98	125	150
Other Funds .....	.....	6	6
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,122</b>	<b>\$ 2,095</b>	<b>\$ 2,285</b>
<b>YF Camp No. 3—Trough Creek</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 796	\$ 882	\$ 972
Federal Funds .....	149	156	175
Other Funds .....	1	5	5
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 946</b>	<b>\$ 1,043</b>	<b>\$ 1,152</b>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Youth Development Institutions and Forestry Camps...	\$ 25,812	\$ 27,608	\$ 30,198
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Social Services Block Grant—Youth Institutions .....	2,149*	2,073	1,982
Food Nutrition Service .....	420	510	510
CETA II and VI Juvenile Institutions .....	112	238	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Cafeteria Receipts .....	17	90	90
CETA — Prime Sponsor .....	2	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 28,512</b>	<b>\$ 30,519</b>	<b>\$ 32,780</b>

\*Actually includes the Social Services (XX)-Youth Institutions appropriation of \$1,949,000 and the Social Services (XX)-Training-Youth Institutions appropriation of \$200,000.

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>State Restoration Centers</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 9,205	\$ 9,536	\$ 10,210
Federal Funds.....	11,408	13,200	14,049
Other Funds .....	1,064	1,075	1,075
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 21,677</b>	<b>\$ 23,811</b>	<b>\$ 25,334</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 institutional populations for the prior, current and upcoming years are:

<b>State Restoration Centers</b>	Patient Capacity Oct. 1981	Population Oct. 1980	Population Oct. 1981	Projected Population Oct. 1982	Projected Percent of Oct. 1982
Western .....	99	88	98	95	96%
South Mountain.....	1,036	783	816	820	79%
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>81%</b>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Institution:</b>			
<b>Western Restoration Center</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,403	\$ 1,445	\$ 1,530
Federal Funds.....	1,781	2,194	2,228
Other Funds .....	197	200	200
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,381</b>	<b>\$ 3,839</b>	<b>\$ 3,958</b>
<b>South Mountain Restoration Center</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 7,802	\$ 8,091	\$ 8,680
Federal Funds.....	9,627	11,006	11,821
Other Funds .....	867	875	875
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 18,296</b>	<b>\$ 19,972</b>	<b>\$ 21,376</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
State Restoration Centers .....	\$ 9,205	\$ 9,536	\$ 10,210
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Medical Assistance .....	11,408	13,200	14,049
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Cafeteria Reimbursements .....	9	10	11
Institutional Collections .....	1,026	1,035	1,064
Miscellaneous .....	2	.....	.....
Sale Reclaimable Material .....	1	.....	.....
CETA -- Prime Sponsors .....	26	30	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 21,677</b>	<b>\$ 23,811</b>	<b>\$ 25,334</b>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>State General Hospitals</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,012	\$ 2,002	\$ 1,200
Federal Funds .....	39,546	46,216	49,971
Other Funds .....	27,343	28,710	31,042
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 68,901</b>	<b>\$ 76,928</b>	<b>\$ 82,213</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.

The institutional populations for the prior, current and upcoming years are:

State General Hospital	Patient Capacity Oct. 1981	Population Oct. 1980	Population Oct. 1981	Projected Population Oct. 1982	Projected Percent of Capacity Oct. 1982
Ashland .....	200	129	133	143	72%
Coaldale .....	166	113	106	117	70%
Connellsville .....	66	52	48	54	82%
Hazleton .....	151	132	136	141	93%
Locust Mountain* .....	32	33	.....	.....	.....
Nanticoke .....	100	50	63	57	57%
Philipsburg .....	132	77	90	92	70%
Scranton .....	176	120	125	130	74%
Shamokin .....	72	42	44	45	63%
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>1,095</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>73%</b>

\*Hospital was closed October 31, 1981.

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Institution:</b>			
<b>Ashland</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 112	\$ 113	\$ 282
Federal Funds .....	5,613	7,664	8,023
Other Funds .....	4,714	5,268	5,363
TOTAL .....	\$ 10,439	\$ 13,045	\$ 13,668
<b>Coaldale</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 551	\$ 532	\$ 270
Federal Funds .....	3,683	5,080	6,013
Other Funds .....	3,328	3,652	3,879
TOTAL .....	\$ 7,562	\$ 9,264	\$ 10,162
<b>Connellsville</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 701	\$ 702	\$ 260
Federal Funds .....	2,889	3,417	3,995
Other Funds .....	2,485	2,626	3,438
TOTAL .....	\$ 6,075	\$ 6,745	\$ 7,693
<b>Hazleton</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 32	\$ 33	.....
Federal Funds .....	5,574	7,373	\$ 8,005
Other Funds .....	5,637	6,067	6,287
TOTAL .....	\$ 11,243	\$ 13,473	\$ 14,292
<b>Locust Mountain*</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 151	\$ 152	.....
Federal Funds .....	2,680	874	.....
Other Funds .....	932	297	.....
TOTAL .....	\$ 3,763	\$ 1,323	.....
<b>Nanticoke</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 261	\$ 262	\$ 189
Federal Funds .....	3,158	3,659	4,314
Other Funds .....	1,779	1,887	2,118
TOTAL .....	\$ 5,198	\$ 5,808	\$ 6,621

\*Hospital was closed October 31, 1981.

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Institution: (continued)</b>			
<b>Philipsburg</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 26	\$ 27	\$ 34
Federal Funds .....	5,330	6,135	6,162
Other Funds .....	3,140	3,287	3,632
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 8,496</b>	<b>\$ 9,449</b>	<b>\$ 9,828</b>
<b>Scranton</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 102	\$ 103	\$ 82
Federal Funds .....	7,344	8,109	9,264
Other Funds .....	3,706	3,903	4,374
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 11,152</b>	<b>\$ 12,115</b>	<b>\$ 13,720</b>
<b>Shamokin</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 76	\$ 78	\$ 83
Federal Funds .....	3,275	3,905	4,195
Other Funds .....	1,622	1,723	1,951
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 4,973</b>	<b>\$ 5,706</b>	<b>\$ 6,229</b>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
State General Hospitals .....	\$ 2,012	\$ 2,002	\$ 1,200
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Medical Assistance at State General Hospitals .....	6,667	8,898	9,629
Medicare Services at State General Hospitals .....	32,710	37,278	40,342
CETA II and VI General Hospitals .....	169	40	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
<b>Cafeteria Reimbursements .....</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>
Institutional Collections .....	26,896	28,535	30,962
Tuition Fees — Schools of Nursing .....	169	100	.....
CETA — Prime Sponsors .....	10	.....	.....
Sale of Reclaimable Materials .....	44	.....	.....
Miscellaneous .....	96	.....	.....
Coal Workers Respiratory Group .....	88	75	80
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 68,901</b>	<b>\$ 76,928</b>	<b>\$ 82,213</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Mental Health Services</b>			
<b>State Mental Hospitals</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 246,622	\$ 259,822	\$ 278,967
Federal Funds .....	76,894	96,078	100,551
Other Funds .....	25,429	27,459	29,870
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 348,945</b>	<b>\$ 383,359</b>	<b>\$ 409,388</b>

The institutions for the mentally ill 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. With the development of community mental health centers and county programs, this reduction will continue.

The institutional populations for the prior, current and upcoming year are:

<b>State Mental Hospitals</b>	Patient Capacity Oct. 1981	Population Oct. 1980	Population Oct. 1981	Projected Population Oct. 1982	Projected Percent of Capacity Oct. 1982
Allentown .....	525	511	502	493	94%
Clarks Summit .....	630	576	622	624	99%
Danville .....	913	784	869	870	95%
Dixmont .....	373	339	312	310	83%
Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute .....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....
Eastern State School and Hospital .....	180	125	151	155	86%
Farview .....	225	222	216	220	98%
Harrisburg .....	487	502	487	503	103%
Haverford .....	430	435	398	390	91%
Mayview .....	1,134	1,221	1,103	1,080	95%
Norristown .....	1,305	1,244	1,259	1,230	94%
Philadelphia .....	800	903	782	770	96%
Somersset .....	364	360	349	340	93%
Torrance .....	660	662	628	620	94%
Warren .....	861	847	816	820	95%
Wernersville .....	614	543	583	570	93%
Woodville .....	780	782	749	730	94%
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>10,281</b>	<b>10,130</b>	<b>9,826</b>	<b>9,725</b>	<b>95%</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Hospital:</b>			
<b>Allentown</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 12,251	\$ 13,791	\$ 14,071
Federal Funds .....	4,501	4,455	5,400
Other Funds .....	1,228	1,381	1,490
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 17,980</b>	<b>\$ 19,627</b>	<b>\$ 20,961</b>
<b>Clarks Summit</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 12,778	\$ 15,483	\$ 16,496
Federal Funds .....	3,194	3,999	4,414
Other Funds .....	1,033	1,152	1,238
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 17,005</b>	<b>\$ 20,634</b>	<b>\$ 22,148</b>
<b>Danville</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 13,360	\$ 14,084	\$ 17,135
Federal Funds .....	7,065	10,453	9,180
Other Funds .....	2,327	2,606	2,792
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 22,752</b>	<b>\$ 27,143</b>	<b>\$ 29,107</b>
<b>Dixmont</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 7,212	\$ 8,285	\$ 8,853
Federal Funds .....	3,216	3,239	3,429
Other Funds .....	575	680	737
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 11,003</b>	<b>\$ 12,204</b>	<b>\$ 13,019</b>
<b>Eastern State School and Hospital</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 6,041	\$ 6,162	\$ 6,596
Federal Funds .....	5,299	6,102	6,435
Other Funds .....	435	518	561
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 11,775</b>	<b>\$ 12,782</b>	<b>\$ 13,592</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Hospital: (continued)</b>			
<b>Farview</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 12,879	\$ 13,566	\$ 14,631
Federal Funds .....	157	99	2
Other Funds .....	2,638	3,124	3,298
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 15,674</u>	<u>\$ 16,789</u>	<u>\$ 17,931</u>
<b>Harrisburg</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 13,166	\$ 15,342	\$ 16,753
Federal Funds .....	3,395	3,694	3,599
Other Funds .....	1,305	1,441	1,509
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 17,866</u>	<u>\$ 20,477</u>	<u>\$ 21,861</u>
<b>Haverford</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 15,398	\$ 15,471	\$ 16,438
Federal Funds .....	1,502	3,338	3,610
Other Funds .....	2,094	2,086	2,264
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 18,994</u>	<u>\$ 20,895</u>	<u>\$ 22,312</u>
<b>Mayview</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 24,137	\$ 24,534	\$ 26,965
Federal Funds .....	8,659	12,917	12,981
Other Funds .....	2,241	2,184	2,344
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 35,037</u>	<u>\$ 39,635</u>	<u>\$ 42,290</u>
<b>Norristown</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 30,253	\$ 30,340	\$ 34,217
Federal Funds .....	8,748	12,726	11,493
Other Funds .....	3,597	3,878	4,358
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 42,598</u>	<u>\$ 46,944</u>	<u>\$ 50,068</u>
<b>Philadelphia</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 28,525	\$ 26,630	\$ 27,555
Federal Funds .....	7,325	8,372	9,542
Other Funds .....	1,589	1,912	2,286
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 37,439</u>	<u>\$ 36,914</u>	<u>\$ 39,383</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Hospital: (continued)</b>			
<b>Retreat</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 4,133	.....	.....
Federal Funds .....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	459	.....	.....
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 4,592</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>
<b>Somerset</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 7,906	\$ 9,248	\$ 8,959
Federal Funds .....	2,041	2,047	3,087
Other Funds .....	533	597	645
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 10,480</u>	<u>\$ 11,892</u>	<u>\$ 12,691</u>
<b>Torrance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 14,635	\$ 16,233	\$ 16,686
Federal Funds .....	5,156	6,695	7,752
Other Funds .....	1,113	1,256	1,394
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 20,904</u>	<u>\$ 24,184</u>	<u>\$ 25,832</u>
<b>Warren</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 15,396	\$ 17,630	\$ 18,823
Federal Funds .....	5,555	6,000	6,385
Other Funds .....	1,929	1,997	2,139
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 22,880</u>	<u>\$ 25,627</u>	<u>\$ 27,347</u>
<b>Wernersville</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 10,577	\$ 12,769	\$ 13,204
Federal Funds .....	5,455	5,095	5,882
Other Funds .....	918	1,022	1,097
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 16,950</u>	<u>\$ 18,886</u>	<u>\$ 20,183</u>
<b>Woodville</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 17,975	\$ 20,254	\$ 21,585
Federal Funds .....	5,626	6,847	7,360
Other Funds .....	1,415	1,625	1,718
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 25,016</u>	<u>\$ 28,726</u>	<u>\$ 30,663</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
State Mental Hospitals .....	\$ 246,622	\$ 259,822	\$ 278,967
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
CETA II and VI .....	483	327	.....
Hospital Improvement Grants .....	130	99	.....
Medical Assistance — State Mental Hospitals .....	66,983	84,194	88,851
Medicare Services .....	9,000	11,200	11,500
Food Nutrition Services .....	219	192	200
Library Services — Title I .....	41	46	.....
Library Services — Title III .....	.....	13	.....
Medical Library Assistance Grant .....	38	7	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Cafeteria Reimbursements .....	180	174	170
Canteen Reimbursements .....	201	215	200
Sale of Reclaimable Materials .....	37	.....	.....
Institutional Collections .....	24,291	26,320	28,500
Miscellaneous Institutional Reimbursements .....	256	750	1,000
Sale of Automobiles .....	1	.....	.....
CETA — Prime Sponsor .....	463	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 348,945</b>	<b>\$ 383,359</b>	<b>\$ 409,388</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Mental Retardation Services</b>			
<b>State Centers for the Mentally Retarded</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 138,567	\$ 138,743	\$ 133,135
Federal Funds .....	113,440	142,120	156,092
Other Funds .....	12,978	10,168	11,130
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 264,985</b>	<b>\$ 291,031</b>	<b>\$ 300,357</b>

Centers for the mentally retarded assist mentally retarded persons in achieving their maximum potential self-sufficiency through programmed care, treatment and training in a residential facility.

The institutional populations for the prior, current and upcoming year are:

<b>Centers for the Mentally Retarded</b>	Resident Capacity Oct. 1981	Population Oct. 1980	Population Oct. 1981	Projected Population Oct. 1982	Projected Percent of Capacity Oct. 1982
Cresson .....	370	290	286	270	73%
Ebensburg .....	898	859	801	743	83%
Hamburg .....	771	722	680	555	72%
Laurelton .....	393	323	316	393	100%
Pennhurst .....	941	974	926	750	80%
Polk .....	1,346	1,422	1,363	1,315	98%
Selinsgrove .....	1,223	1,226	1,182	1,079	94%
Western .....	594	613	610	556	94%
White Haven .....	705	708	683	612	87%
Embreeville .....	317	257	261	313	99%
Woodhaven .....	284	274	272	272	96%
Marcy .....	128	177	159	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>7,970</b>	<b>7,845</b>	<b>7,539</b>	<b>6,858</b>	<b>89%**</b>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Center:</b>			
<b>Cresson</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 5,994	\$ 5,523	\$ 5,028
Federal Funds .....	5,669	6,785	5,185
Other Funds .....	262	182	195
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 11,925</b>	<b>\$ 12,490</b>	<b>\$ 10,408</b>
<b>Ebensburg</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 10,936	\$ 10,289	\$ 12,023
Federal Funds .....	11,806	15,004	15,627
Other Funds .....	447	257	287
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 23,189</b>	<b>\$ 25,550</b>	<b>\$ 27,937</b>

\*Excludes Harrisburg Mental Retardation Unit.

\*\*Excludes Harrisburg Mental Retardation Unit and Marcy.

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Center: (continued)</b>			
<b>Hamburg</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 7,902	\$ 8,633	\$ 9,798
Federal Funds .....	10,481	12,000	11,681
Other Funds .....	863	626	689
TOTAL .....	\$ 19,246	\$ 21,259	\$ 22,168
<b>Laurelton</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 4,915	\$ 6,543	\$ 6,768
Federal Funds .....	6,042	6,002	6,946
Other Funds .....	297	233	255
TOTAL .....	\$ 11,254	\$ 12,778	\$ 13,969
<b>Pennhurst</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 29,276	\$ 29,674	\$ 21,744
Federal Funds .....	9,120	14,450	22,889
Other Funds .....	1,224	780	864
TOTAL .....	\$ 39,620	\$ 44,904	\$ 45,497
<b>Polk</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 31,191	\$ 23,293	\$ 24,514
Federal Funds .....	12,287	23,142	27,150
Other Funds .....	5,038	4,364	4,817
TOTAL .....	\$ 48,516	\$ 50,799	\$ 56,481
<b>Selinsgrove</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 13,277	\$ 14,864	\$ 16,647
Federal Funds .....	17,609	19,767	20,047
Other Funds .....	1,932	1,735	1,872
TOTAL .....	\$ 32,818	\$ 36,366	\$ 38,566
<b>Western</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 10,335	\$ 10,004	\$ 11,097
Federal Funds .....	8,392	11,072	12,313
Other Funds .....	722	520	580
TOTAL .....	\$ 19,449	\$ 21,596	\$ 23,990
<b>White Haven</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 6,708	\$ 8,792	\$ 12,633
Federal Funds .....	12,997	13,144	12,470
Other Funds .....	1,284	912	1,012
TOTAL .....	\$ 20,989	\$ 22,848	\$ 26,115

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Total Proposed Expenditures by Center:</b>			
<b>(continued)</b>			
<b>Embreeville</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 6,803	\$ 7,227	\$ 6,103
Federal Funds .....	6,834	7,674	10,103
Other Funds .....	541	310	496
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 14,178</b>	<b>\$ 15,211</b>	<b>\$ 16,702</b>
<b>Woodhaven</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 7,442	\$ 7,377	\$ 6,780
Federal Funds .....	9,835	11,056	11,681
Other Funds .....	100	57	63
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 17,377</b>	<b>\$ 18,490</b>	<b>\$ 18,524</b>
<b>Marcy</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,788	\$ 6,524	.....
Federal Funds .....	2,368	2,024	.....
Other Funds .....	268	192	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 6,424</b>	<b>\$ 8,740</b>	.....
	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
State Centers for the Mentally Retarded .....	\$ 137,774	\$ 138,708	\$ 132,885
Pennhurst — Special Master — Hearing Master .....	793	35	250
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
CETA II and VI .....	369	266	.....
Medical Assistance .....	112,500	141,146	155,392
Library Services — Title I .....	3	6	.....
ESEA Title I .....	118	82	100
Food Nutrition Services .....	450	551	600
Hospital Improvement Grant .....	.....	69	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Cafeteria Reimbursements .....	214	215	200
Canteen Reimbursements .....	184	186	180
Sale of Reclaimable Materials .....	30	.....	.....
Institutional Collections .....	12,313	9,600	10,550
Miscellaneous Institutional Reimbursements .....	132	167	200
Sale of Automobiles .....	1	.....	.....
CETA — Prime Sponsor .....	104	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 264,985</b>	<b>\$ 291,031</b>	<b>\$ 300,357</b>

## Grants and Subsidies

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Cash Grants</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 647,398	\$ 667,698	\$ 625,121
Federal Funds .....	439,756	422,173	453,893
Other Funds .....	32,616	34,000	46,130
TOTAL .....	\$1,119,770	\$1,123,871	\$1,125,144

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.

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Cash Grants .....	\$ 647,398	\$ 647,698	\$ 625,121
Cash Grants — Recommended Deficiency .....		20,000	
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Maintenance Assistance — Cash Grants .....	439,756	422,173	453,893
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Public Assistance Payments — Restitutions and Overpayments .....	12,081	10,800	15,660
Child Support Program .....	20,535	23,200	30,470
TOTAL .....	\$1,119,770	\$1,123,871	\$1,125,144

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Medical Assistance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 717,402	\$ 775,102	\$ 815,218
Federal Funds .....	633,656	679,419	684,336
Other Funds .....	.....	1,108	5,979
TOTAL .....	<u>\$1,351,058</u>	<u>\$1,455,629</u>	<u>\$1,505,533</u>

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)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Medical Assistance — Outpatient .....	\$ 162,491	\$ 174,487	\$ 193,644
Medical Assistance — Inpatient .....	339,322	354,082	372,927
Long-Term Care Facilities .....	200,444*	225,917	224,289
Intermediate Care Facilities — Mentally Retarded .....	15,145**	20,616	24,358
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Medical Assistance — Outpatient .....	126,589	139,635	165,253
Medical Assistance — Inpatient .....	211,046	204,668	180,762
Medical Assistance — Long-Term Care .....	275,772	308,212	306,321
Medical Assistance — Intermediate Care Facilities — Mentally Retarded .....	20,249	26,904	32,000
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Medical Assistance Collections — Outpatient .....	.....	443	443
Medical Assistance Collections — Inpatient .....	.....	554	5,241
Medical Assistance Collections — Long-Term Care .....	.....	111	295
TOTAL .....	<u>\$1,351,058</u>	<u>\$1,455,629</u>	<u>\$1,505,533</u>

\*Actually includes the Private Nursing Homes appropriation of \$116,094,000 less costs of ICF/MR of \$4,024,000 and the Public Nursing Homes appropriation of \$88,374,000.

\*\*Actually includes the Intermediate Care Facilities — Mentally Retarded appropriation of \$3,100,000; \$4,024,000 from the Private Nursing Homes appropriation of \$116,094,000; and \$8,021,000 from the Community Services for the Mentally Retarded appropriation of \$128,366,000.

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Supplemental Grants—Aged, Blind and Disabled</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 58,261	\$ 57,997	\$ 57,710

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.

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Supplemental Grants—Aged, Blind and Disabled .....	\$ 58,261	\$ 57,997	\$ 57,710

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Emergency Flood Relief</b>			
Federal Funds .....	\$ 248	\$ 300	.....

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.

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Individual and Family Grants Flood Relief —			
August 1980 .....	\$ 248	.....	.....
Individual and Family Grants Flood Relief — June, 1981	.....	300	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	\$ 248	\$ 300	.....

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Community Mental Health Services</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 76,051	\$ 82,819	\$ 88,931
Federal Funds .....	9,318	17,616	20,232
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 85,369</b>	<b>\$ 100,435</b>	<b>\$ 109,163</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Community Mental Health Services .....	\$ 76,051	\$ 82,819	\$ 88,931
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Comprehensive Public Health Services — Formula Grants .....	199	.....	.....
Social Services Block Grant — Community Mental Health Services .....	9,119*	8,125	7,577
Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant .....	.....	9,491	12,655
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 85,369</b>	<b>\$ 100,435</b>	<b>\$ 109,163</b>

\*Actually includes the Social Services (XX) - Community Mental Health Services appropriation of \$8,821,000 and the Social Services (XX) - Training - Community Mental Health Services appropriation of \$298,000.

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 6,204	\$ 6,138	\$ 6,200
Federal Funds .....	754		
Other Funds .....	276	3	
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 7,234</b>	<b>\$ 6,141</b>	<b>\$ 6,200</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.

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute .....	\$ 6,204	\$ 6,138	\$ 6,200
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Medical Assistance .....	600		
Food Nutrition Services .....	2		
Mental Health Research Grant .....	6		
Indochinese Mental Health Outreach/Training Project ..	58		
Mental Health Training Grant .....	88		
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Cafeteria Reimbursements .....	13		
Institutional Collections .....	221	3	
Miscellaneous Institutional Reimbursements .....	42		
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 7,234</b>	<b>\$ 6,141</b>	<b>\$ 6,200</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Community Services for the Mentally Retarded</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 120,545	\$ 139,790	\$ 156,999
Federal Funds .....	9,095	8,170	7,620
Other Funds .....	274	41	2
( TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 129,914</u>	<u>\$ 148,001</u>	<u>\$ 164,621</u>

Provides services mandated by the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Act of 1966 to mentally retarded persons. The Act assures the continuous provision of services to persons in need at the community level.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Community Services for the Mentally Retarded .....	\$ 120,545*	\$ 139,790	\$ 156,999
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Social Services Block Grant—Community Services for the Mentally Retarded .....	9,095**	8,170	7,620
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
PASS Program — Tuition and Book Fees .....	1	2	2
Elwyn Institute — Collections .....	273	39	.....
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 129,914</u>	<u>\$ 148,001</u>	<u>\$ 164,621</u>

\*Actually includes \$120,345,000 of the Community Services for the Mentally Retarded appropriation of \$128,366,000; exclusive of \$8,021,000 for Intermediate Care Facilities for the Mentally Retarded which are included in the Intermediate Care Facilities — Mentally Retarded appropriation in the Medical Assistance program; and the Philadelphia Association for Retarded Citizens appropriation of \$200,000.

\*\*Actually includes the Social Services (XX)-Community Services for the Mentally Retarded appropriation of \$8,873,000 and the Social Services (XX)-Training-Community Services for the Mentally Retarded appropriation of \$222,000.

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Training for Geriatric Homes</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 50	\$ 49	.....
Federal Funds .....	131	150	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 181</u>	<u>\$ 199</u>	<u>.....</u>

Provides for training nursing home personnel at geriatric homes.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Training Personnel at Geriatric Homes .....	\$ 50	\$ 49	.....
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Medical Assistance — Training for Geriatric Homes .....	131	150	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 181</u>	<u>\$ 199</u>	<u>.....</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Grants for the Blind</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 65	\$ 30	.....

The Beacon Lodge Camp — Blind Services appropriation provides an opportunity for blind individuals to participate in summer recreational programs.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Beacon Lodge Camp — Blind Services .....	\$ 30	\$ 30	.....
Association for the Blind — Armstrong and Indiana Counties .....	35	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 65</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>.....</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>County Child Welfare Programs</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 92,245	\$ 99,495	\$ 106,465
Federal Funds .....	33,313	56,554	40,580
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 125,558</u>	<u>\$ 156,049</u>	<u>\$ 147,045</u>

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.

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
County Child Welfare Programs .....	\$ 92,245	\$ 99,495	\$ 106,465
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Child Welfare Services .....	\$ 1,056	\$ 8,264	\$ 3,197
Maintenance Assistance — Child Welfare .....	16,524	35,924	25,000
Social Services Block Grant — Child Welfare .....	15,033*	11,666	11,683
Refugees and Persons Seeking Asylum .....	700	700	700
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 125,558</u>	<u>\$ 156,049</u>	<u>\$ 147,045</u>

\*Actually includes the Social Services (XX)-Child Welfare appropriation of \$14,558,000 and the Social Services (XX)-Training-Child Welfare appropriation of \$475,000.

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Day Care Services</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 15,909	\$ 15,959	\$ 16,120
Federal Funds .....	52,086	49,762	43,219
Other Funds .....	731	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 68,726</u>	<u>\$ 65,721</u>	<u>\$ 59,339</u>

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.

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Day Care Services .....	\$ 15,809	\$ 15,860	\$ 16,020
Arsenal Family and Children's Center — Pittsburgh .....	100	99	100
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Social Services Block Grant—Day Care .....	51,137*	46,922	42,419
Refugees and Persons Seeking Asylum .....	149	1,247	500
Work Incentive Program .....	800	800	300
Community Services Block Grant—Head Start .....	.....	793	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Local Contributions — Day Care Services .....	731	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 68,726</u>	<u>\$ 65,721</u>	<u>\$ 59,339</u>

\*Actually includes the Social Services (XX)-Day Care appropriation of \$50,593,000 and the Social Services (XX)-Training-Day Care appropriation of \$544,000.

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Medical Facilities Chronic Disease Hospitals-State Aided</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,440	\$ 1,426	\$ 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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh .....	\$ 500	\$ 495	\$ 500
Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia .....	940	931	940
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 1,440</u>	<u>\$ 1,426</u>	<u>\$ 1,440</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Mental Health — Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 5,200	\$ 5,346	\$ 5,600

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.

	1979-80 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1980-81 Available	1981-82 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic .....	<u>\$ 5,200</u>	<u>\$ 5,346</u>	<u>\$ 5,600</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Social Services</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,464	\$ 1,767	\$ 3,085
Federal Funds .....	46,345	44,403	38,720
Other Funds .....	2,398	2,950	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 51,207</b>	<b>\$ 49,120</b>	<b>\$ 41,805</b>

Provides various social services such as legal, family planning, homemaker, home health, chore, home delivered meals and protective services.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Legal Services .....	\$ 2,022	\$ 1,237	\$ 1,250
Family Planning .....	347	.....	300
Adult Services .....	40	530	.....
Adult Services Block Grant .....	.....	.....	535
Domestic Violence and Rape Crisis .....	55 <sup>a</sup>	.....	1,000
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Social Services Block Grant — Social Services .....	9,535 <sup>b</sup>	8,028	2,874
Social Services Block Grant — Legal Services .....	7,637 <sup>c</sup>	6,873	6,462
Social Services Block Grant — Family Planning .....	4,738 <sup>d</sup>	4,597	4,597
Social Services Block Grant — Adult Services .....	.....	2,078	6,465
Social Services Block Grant — Transfer to Aging for Social Services .....	18,037 <sup>e</sup>	14,852	13,710
Social Services Block Grant — Transfer to Aging for Administration .....	962	857	955
Indochinese Refugee Programs — Social Services .....	5,436	7,000	3,500
Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant — Rape Crisis .....	.....	118	157
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Local Contributions .....	2,398	2,950	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 51,207</b>	<b>\$ 49,120</b>	<b>\$ 41,805</b>

<sup>a</sup> Actually includes the Coalition Against Domestic Violence appropriation of \$31,000 and the Coalition Against Rape appropriation of \$24,000.  
<sup>b</sup> Actually includes the Social Services (XX) Social Services appropriation of \$8,867,000 and the Social Services (XX)-Training-Social Services appropriation of \$110,000 and the Social Services (XX)-Transfer to Cheyney College for Training appropriation of \$558,000.  
<sup>c</sup> Actually includes the Social Services (XX)-Legal Services appropriation of \$7,587,000 and the Social Services (XX)-Training-Legal Services appropriation of \$50,000.  
<sup>d</sup> Actually includes the Social Services (XX)-Family Planning appropriation of \$4,454,000 and the Social Services (XX)-Training-Family Planning appropriation of \$284,000.  
<sup>e</sup> Actually includes the Social Services (XX)-Transfer to Aging for Social Services appropriation of \$16,845,000 and the Social Services (XX)-Transfer to Aging for Training appropriation of \$1,192,000.

Capital Improvements

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Public Welfare Institutions</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 460	\$ 1,229	.....

This provides for demolition and minor construction projects at the State Restoration Centers, State Centers, State Mental Hospitals, and Youth Development Centers.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	\$ <u>460</u>	\$ <u>1,229</u>	<u>.....</u>

**RESTRICTED RECEIPTS****PUBLIC WELFARE****Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
Southeastern Pennsylvania Institutional Area Service Unit .....	\$7,111	\$7,712	\$8,329
Reimbursement Costs — RIDC Land Purchase — Warrendale YDC .....	264	.....	.....
TOTAL .....	<u>\$7,375</u>	<u>\$7,712</u>	<u>\$8,329</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support</b> .....	\$ 16,268	\$ 21,287	\$ 26,228	\$ 27,801	\$ 29,469	\$ 31,238	\$ 33,113
<b>Medical Programs</b> .....	\$ 747,391	\$ 800,843	\$ 846,177	\$ 919,230	\$ 998,091	\$1,076,196	\$1,162,593
Medical Facilities Review .....	925	1,513	1,488	1,577	1,672	1,772	1,878
Health Services Support and Development .....	29,766	31,754	40,223	42,623	45,166	47,861	50,716
Prevention—Physical Health .....	617	780	873	941	1,017	1,101	1,190
Screening, Diagnosis and Referral .....	7,135	6,545	7,445	7,647	7,857	8,077	8,308
Outpatient Services—Physical Health ..	148,181	159,183	177,663	184,885	192,050	199,195	207,135
Inpatient Hospital Services .....	351,040	365,615	383,986	424,417	466,913	510,977	559,514
Long—Term Care .....	209,727	235,453	234,499	257,140	283,416	307,213	333,852
<b>Mental Health</b> .....	\$ 335,268	\$ 356,491	\$ 380,890	\$ 403,742	\$ 427,966	\$ 453,644	\$ 480,862
Mental Health Systems Support .....	16,563	20,032	20,837	22,087	23,412	24,818	26,306
Community Services .....	9,700	10,569	11,317	11,996	12,716	13,479	14,288
Acute Mental Health Services .....	46,422	49,824	53,347	56,548	59,941	63,537	67,349
Rehabilitative Services .....	13,165	15,099	16,422	17,407	18,451	19,558	20,731
Institutional Care (State Mental Hospitals) .....	249,418	260,967	278,967	295,704	313,446	332,252	352,188
<b>Social Development of Individuals</b> .....	\$ 147,933	\$ 157,347	\$ 163,157	\$ 172,757	\$ 182,445	\$ 192,068	\$ 202,189
Youth Development Services .....	25,853	27,692	30,198	32,010	33,931	35,967	38,125
Family Support Services .....	122,080	129,655	132,959	140,747	148,514	156,101	164,064
<b>Mental Retardation</b> .....	\$ 275,726	\$ 300,642	\$ 315,644	\$ 334,567	\$ 354,625	\$ 375,887	\$ 398,425
Mental Retardation Systems Support .....	10,342	11,577	11,644	12,343	13,083	13,868	14,700
Community Based Services .....	37,370	43,120	47,555	50,408	53,432	56,638	60,036
Community Residential Services .....	76,763	92,210	107,317	113,756	120,581	127,816	135,484
Private Intermediate Care Facilities — 16 or More Beds (ICF/MR) .....	12,637	14,992	15,993	16,953	17,970	19,048	20,191
State Centers .....	138,614	138,743	133,135	141,107	149,559	158,517	168,014
<b>Economic Development of the Disadvantaged and Handicapped</b> .....	\$ 805,692	\$ 835,396	\$ 815,619	\$ 783,146	\$ 786,694	\$ 777,010	\$ 760,028
Income Maintenance .....	805,692	835,396	815,619	783,146	786,694	777,010	760,028
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$2,328,278</u>	<u>\$2,472,006</u>	<u>\$2,547,715</u>	<u>\$2,641,243</u>	<u>\$2,779,290</u>	<u>\$2,906,043</u>	<u>\$3,037,210</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$16,268	\$21,287	\$26,228	\$27,801	\$29,469	\$31,238	\$33,113
Federal Funds .....	17,186	30,928	33,352	35,151	37,048	39,049	41,158
Other Funds .....	615	502	634	685	720	755	792
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$34,069</b>	<b>\$52,717</b>	<b>\$60,214</b>	<b>\$63,637</b>	<b>\$67,237</b>	<b>\$71,042</b>	<b>\$75,063</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.

Increased funding has been provided in 1982-83 to the Information Systems appropriation for the continued development and implementation of the Medical Assistance Management Information System (MAMIS) and the Client Information System (CIS). This will assist continued efforts to reduce fraud and abuse in the cash and medical assistance programs.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 8,224	\$ 8,475	\$10,910	\$11,564	\$12,258	\$12,994	\$13,774
Information Systems .....	8,044	12,812	15,318	16,237	17,211	18,244	19,339
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$16,268</b>	<b>\$21,287</b>	<b>\$26,228</b>	<b>\$27,801</b>	<b>\$29,469</b>	<b>\$31,238</b>	<b>\$33,113</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 925	\$1,513	\$1,488	\$1,577	\$1,672	\$1,772	\$1,878
Federal Funds.....	1,722	2,208	2,168	2,298	2,436	2,582	2,737
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$2,647</b>	<b>\$3,721</b>	<b>\$3,656</b>	<b>\$3,875</b>	<b>\$4,108</b>	<b>\$4,354</b>	<b>\$4,615</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 elderly and disabled adults who need supervision and assistance in performing daily activities. In April 1980, the Department of Public Welfare published final regulations for personal care boarding homes which became effective on June 19, 1980. On August 29, 1981, the final boarding home plan was published. The plan includes a description of the goals and objectives of the licensure program and a projection of the cost of the program to the department as well as an analysis of the costs to operators of personal care homes for complying with the regulations. The plan also contains recommendations for further legislative action needed to address the boarding home issue. In conjunction with the adoption of the regulations, the department established a bureau within the Office of Social Programs to enforce the regulations and to develop plans and policies pertaining to all adult residential facilities monitored and regulated by the department.

The enforcement of these regulations will protect residents of personal care boarding homes from poor environmental conditions and will ensure that they are provided with care in regard to safety, personal care, etc. As of September 30, 1981, the Department's licensing staff have visited or inspected 866 homes since the regulations became effective. For the first time in thirteen years these homes are now being identified and monitored. An ongoing task is to identify and assess those homes that have not applied for a license. The Department of Labor and Industry is also involved in the personal care boarding home program. For a discussion of their activities, refer to the subcategory Accident Prevention in Multiple Dwellings in that department.

## Medical Facilities Review (continued)

## Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
County Administration .....	\$ 71	\$ 94	\$ 96	\$ 102	\$ 108	\$ 114	\$ 121
Boarding Homes .....	854	1,419	1,392	1,475	1,564	1,658	1,757
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 925</u>	<u>\$1,513</u>	<u>\$1,488</u>	<u>\$1,577</u>	<u>\$1,672</u>	<u>\$1,772</u>	<u>\$1,878</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:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$29,766	\$31,754	\$40,223	\$42,623	\$45,166	\$47,861	\$50,716
Federal Funds .....	28,752	42,144	37,883	40,121	42,493	45,008	47,667
Other Funds .....	876	919	993	1,062	1,136	1,215	1,300
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$59,394</b>	<b>\$74,817</b>	<b>\$79,099</b>	<b>\$83,806</b>	<b>\$88,795</b>	<b>\$94,084</b>	<b>\$99,683</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Persons enrolled in health maintenance organizations or health plans .....	1,502	4,573	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Nursing school graduates from State general hospital nursing schools .....	71	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Assistance nursing care cases reviewed .....	50,000	54,000	56,500	59,000	59,000	59,000	59,000
Nursing care cases, alternate care placement recommended .....	2,200	3,078	3,390	3,540	3,813	3,968	4,123
and as a percent of all placements .....	5.3%	5.7%	6.0%	6.0%	6.5%	6.7%	7.0%
Inpatient hospital care admissions .....	305,000	306,830	308,670	311,760	314,870	318,020	321,200

**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 aim of this subcategory.

Proper utilization review of health care facilities is one responsibility of the Medical Assistance program. Through utilization review medical provider invoices are examined. 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 Federal government has been funding groups who were responsible for independent utilization review of inpatient hospital care called Professional Standards Review Organizations (PSRO). Federal funding of the PSRO's is being substantially reduced and the State will be required to assume part of this function to contain costs. It is incumbent upon the department as a purchaser of service to ensure that services are being provided only as

necessary and only in appropriate settings. One method of assuring this appropriateness is to establish a concurrent utilization review (CUR) of Medical Assistance reimbursed hospital lengths of stay to determine medical necessity. Days found to be unnecessary would not be 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 which may improve the individual's condition. Review teams consisting of professional staff visit the long-term care facilities and evaluate the level of patient care in each facility. Alternate levels of care are recommended, when needed, which requires changing patient care from the higher (skilled) to the lower (intermediate) level of care and vice versa. Reimbursement disallowances can follow if inappropriate levels of care persist.

The Department of Public Welfare has developed the Medical Assistance Management Information System (MAMIS). MAMIS is an integrated computer system which processes and pays bills for health care services provided to Medical Assistance recipients, stores and retrieves

**Health Services Support and Development (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

service and payment data for use in monitoring and analyzing program activity, and generates management reports. The Commonwealth's MAMIS began processing claims for selected providers in July of 1978 and became fully operational in early 1981. Additional funding has been recommended for continued implementation.

The department has encouraged private health care organizations to provide full medical services at a fixed annual fee. Such organizations are called Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO) and operate on the insurance principle. At a fixed fee per person enrolled in the HMO, the organization provides health services ranging from a regular medical check-up to extensive surgery. Thus, the availability of medical care at a reasonable cost is ensured and HMO's are provided with an incentive to maintain the health of their subscribers.

One of the limitations of the use of HMO's has been the Federal requirement that the HMO must be Federally certified under the Public Health Service Act. The recently

passed Federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act has eliminated this requirement. In fiscal year 1982-83 the department will be implementing several prepaid health plan projects. For these projects the department, in cooperation with the Department of Health, is planning to identify four or five primary health centers and hospitals to serve as a demonstration project. The facilities will agree to provide or secure all the inpatient and outpatient services needed by Medical Assistance recipients for a fixed premium. Recipients will have the choice of participating in the HMO or not without limiting their access to services.

The measure persons enrolled in health maintenance organizations or health plans has changed significantly from that printed last year. Increased enrollment and the addition of the Penn Group Health Plan into the program in 1981-82 is reflected in the data for 1981-82. The projection for the budget year 1982-83 and thereafter reflects the impact of the demonstration project mentioned previously.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 1,435	\$ 1,507	\$ 1,170	\$ 1,240	\$ 1,315	\$ 1,393	\$ 1,477
County Administration .....	26,679	27,610	37,029	39,251	41,605	44,102	46,748
Program Accountability .....	1,134	672	694	735	780	827	875
Medical Assistance-Outpatient .....	468	1,916	1,330	1,397	1,466	1,539	1,616
Training Personnel at Geriatric Homes ..	50	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL.....</b>	<u>\$29,766</u>	<u>\$31,754</u>	<u>\$40,223</u>	<u>\$42,623</u>	<u>\$45,166</u>	<u>\$47,861</u>	<u>\$50,716</u>

## 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 617	\$ 780	\$ 873	\$ 941	\$1,017	\$1,101	\$1,190
Federal Funds .....	3,825	4,927	5,509	5,924	6,375	6,866	7,405
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$4,442</b>	<b>\$5,707</b>	<b>\$6,382</b>	<b>\$6,865</b>	<b>\$7,392</b>	<b>\$7,967</b>	<b>\$8,595</b>

## Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...	13.2	12.9	12.6	12.3	12.0	11.7	11.4
Family planning medical services:							
Physician and clinic invoices .....	14,400	14,400	10,900	10,900	10,900	10,900	10,900
Drug prescriptions .....	212,500	221,000	228,500	233,070	237,730	242,490	247,340
Services by Family Planning Councils ...	400,600	403,000	198,400	202,370	206,410	210,540	214,750

## 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; however, educating the individual to accept and understand this responsibility is also a part of prevention.

With preventive medicine, one of the desired impacts of the system is to reduce the infant mortality rate. These data, which come from the Department of Health, have been updated from prior years. Through family planning services under the Medical Assistance program, prevention

services, such as genetic screening and counseling, are being provided. Through such screening and counseling, a couple can learn of the possibilities of occurrence of genetic disease in their offspring and can take appropriate action.

The department has developed and is implementing the Medical Assistance Management Information System (MAMIS). Throughout its continuing implementation the service and payment data have been transformed to provide greater accuracy and to better accommodate the users of the system. The data transformation has included the regrouping of service, utilization, and provider information. Because of these changes, some of the data presented last year are not comparable to MAMIS produced data. For some measures it was necessary to adjust or estimate prior year data to compare with data compiled by MAMIS. Future year projections are based on MAMIS produced figures.

## Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Medical Assistance — Outpatient .....	\$ 344	\$ 354	\$ 400	\$ 425	\$ 455	\$ 488	\$ 522
Medical Assistance — Inpatient .....	273	426	473	516	562	613	668
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 617</b>	<b>\$ 780</b>	<b>\$ 873</b>	<b>\$ 941</b>	<b>\$1,017</b>	<b>\$1,101</b>	<b>\$1,190</b>

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 7,135	\$ 6,545	\$ 7,445	\$ 7,647	\$ 7,857	\$ 8,077	\$ 8,308
Federal Funds.....	7,179	6,774	7,346	7,575	7,816	8,069	8,336
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$14,314</b>	<b>\$13,319</b>	<b>\$14,791</b>	<b>\$15,222</b>	<b>\$15,673</b>	<b>\$16,146</b>	<b>\$16,644</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Persons eligible for Medical Assistance .....	1,151,562	1,155,300	1,160,000	1,163,000	1,166,000	1,169,000	1,172,000
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 .....	548,500	548,500	548,500	548,500	548,500	548,500	548,500
Children screened .....	153,322	154,800	161,900	161,900	161,900	161,900	161,900
Diagnostic lab and radiological services.....	800,000	825,000	1,063,000	1,084,260	1,105,950	1,128,100	1,150,600

**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; lower achievement scores in school; 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 a program which periodically screens and treats all eligible children less than 21 years of age. The

program is offered on a voluntary basis to families. The intentions of this program are to: bring needed medical care to children who are not receiving it; encourage good health habits at an early age; detect disease at an early stage before irreparable harm occurs; and identify and further prevent neglect and/or child abuse.

Administratively, the strategy of the screening and treatment program is to provide relatively inexpensive tests and observations for the purpose of discovering diseases before they progress to the point of requiring costly treatment.

During 1980-81 there were approximately 548,500 children eligible for screening. Approximately 153,300 screenings were completed during 1980-81 and it is estimated that 161,900 will be screened during 1982-83.

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 department has developed and is implementing the

**Screening, Diagnosis and Referral (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

Medical Assistance Management Information System (MAMIS). Throughout its continuing implementation the service and payment data have been transformed to provide greater accuracy and to better accommodate the users of the system. The data transformation has included the regrouping of service, utilization, and provider

information. Because of these changes, some of the data presented last year are not comparable to MAMIS produced data. For some measures it was necessary to adjust or estimate prior year data to compare with data compiled by MAMIS. Future year projections are based on MAMIS produced figures.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
County Administration .....	\$ 1,910	\$ 2,042	\$ 2,086	\$ 2,211	\$ 2,344	\$ 2,484	\$ 2,634
Medical Assistance — Outpatient .....	5,225	4,503	5,359	5,436	5,513	5,593	5,674
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 7,135</u>	<u>\$ 6,545</u>	<u>\$ 7,445</u>	<u>\$ 7,647</u>	<u>\$ 7,857</u>	<u>\$ 8,077</u>	<u>\$ 8,308</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$148,181	\$159,183	\$177,663	\$184,885	\$192,050	\$199,195	\$207,135
Federal Funds .....	118,524	131,217	156,487	163,015	169,490	175,943	183,123
Other Funds .....	2,899	3,486	3,833	4,071	4,324	4,595	4,885
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$269,604</b>	<b>\$293,886</b>	<b>\$337,983</b>	<b>\$351,971</b>	<b>\$365,864</b>	<b>\$379,733</b>	<b>\$395,143</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Persons eligible for Medical Assistance .....	1,151,562	1,155,300	1,160,000	1,163,000	1,166,000	1,169,000	1,172,000
Routine outpatient clinic services provided ..	3,200,000	4,903,700	5,054,000	5,155,280	5,258,390	5,363,560	5,470,830
Outpatient physician visits .....	4,200,000	4,227,000	4,254,000	4,339,080	4,425,860	4,514,380	4,604,670
Pharmaceutical services provided .....	11,100,000	11,800,000	11,832,000	12,069,000	12,310,000	12,556,000	12,807,000
General or ambulance transportation services .....	25,000	25,100	27,600	28,150	28,720	29,290	29,880
Home health care visits .....	220,000	236,000	275,262	291,013	280,462	246,000	248,000
Post-hospitalization days of care .....	48,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State general hospitals:							
Persons receiving outpatient services ..	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000
Average visits per patient .....	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
Outpatient visits .....	207,700	207,700	207,700	207,700	207,700	207,700	207,700

### 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 system for most consumers.

Outpatient services include clinic and office care (medical, psychiatric, podiatric, chiropratic, dental, renal dialysis, 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 remain financially eligible for all but these four Medical Assistance services.

The department has developed and is implementing the Medical Assistance Management Information System (MAMIS). Throughout its continuing implementation the service and payment data have been transformed to provide greater accuracy and to better accommodate the users of the system. The data transformation has included the regrouping of service, utilization, and provider information. Because of these changes, some of the data presented last year are not comparable to MAMIS produced data. For some measures it was necessary to adjust or estimate prior year data to compare with data compiled by MAMIS. Future year projections are based on MAMIS produced figures. The data presented in the actual year for the measure post-hospitalization days of care represent nine months of data. In March, 1981, this service was, under MAMIS, included under home health care visits. The number of home health care visits is projected to increase substantially in 1982-83 and thereafter. Additional funding has been recommended as part of a program revision to increase home health care fees in connection with the Long-Term Care Channeling Demonstration Project in Philadelphia and to increase home health care visit fees in other parts of the Commonwealth. It is anticipated that additional services will be provided as a result of these increases in fees. The Channeling Project will bring its service delivery system in April, 1982 and will close intake in October, 1984 and begin phasing out and the measure reflects this activity. For further information, refer to the Program Revision Long-

Term Care Alternatives following the Long-Term Care subcategory.

The recommended budget also provides additional funding for increased fees for medical, surgical and diagnostic procedures. For further information, refer to the Program Revision Increased Medical, Surgical and Diagnostic Fees following this subcategory.

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.

Ambulatory services provided at the inner-city hospital clinics have become the principal source of health care for low income urban residents. The gradual and continued departure of local physicians, the decrease in general practitioners, and the increase in specialists have helped to dry up the availability of traditional primary health care delivery other than in a hospital emergency room. In addition, these trends have been aided by the continual rise in health care costs. This has popularized the use of the clinics and emergency rooms as primary health care delivery centers. The effect of this is to overburden a system which was originally designed for only emergency services of a crisis nature. Because of the shortage of service delivery points, and the misutilization of emergency services, low income persons have not had access to good quality primary care.

### Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Medical Assistance — Outpatient . . . . .	\$147,934	\$158,938	\$177,516	\$184,760	\$191,950	\$199,120	\$207,070
State General Hospitals . . . . .	247	245	147	125	100	75	65
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$148,181</u>	<u>\$159,183</u>	<u>\$177,663</u>	<u>\$184,885</u>	<u>\$192,050</u>	<u>\$199,195</u>	<u>\$207,135</u>

**Outpatient Services—Physical Health  
Program Revision: Increased Medical, Surgical and Diagnostic Fees**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....			\$2,000	\$2,075	\$2,153	\$2,234	\$2,317
Federal Funds .....			1,558	1,616	1,677	1,740	1,805
<b>TOTAL .....</b>			<b>\$3,558</b>	<b>\$3,691</b>	<b>\$3,830</b>	<b>\$3,974</b>	<b>\$4,122</b>

**Program Analysis:**

Outpatient care functions as a means of eliminating unnecessary and expensive inpatient care through the use of preventive screening and early intervention in the course of a disease. The objective of outpatient services is to encourage early treatment of recipients in the practitioner's office instead of in emergency rooms and hospitals. The more problems that can be resolved at this level the lower the costs of hospital emergency room and inpatient services.

For outpatient services, the Department of Public Welfare reimburses for each covered procedure according to the Medical Assistance Fee Schedule. However, the schedule has not been adjusted for several years and the covered medical, surgical, and diagnostic procedures and their fees are in many instances outdated. The schedule contains reimbursement for procedures no longer performed and excludes some of the newer procedures cur-

rently performed by medical professionals. Moreover, lack of fee increases has discouraged participation in the Medical Assistance program.

The department has been working with the medical subcommittee of the Medical Assistance Advisory Committee to revise the medical, surgical and diagnostic fee schedule for Medical Assistance reimbursement. This revision will include making the schedule consistent with other fee schedules in terms of procedure titles and codes. Moreover, the schedule will be made internally rational, recognizing that one procedure should receive more reimbursement than another. Additional funding has been recommended in 1982-83 to provide for these revisions and to make the fee schedule more in line with the practitioner's usual and customary charges beginning July 1, 1982.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Medical Assistance—Outpatient .....			\$2,000	\$2,075	\$2,153	\$2,234	\$2,317

## 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$351,040	\$365,615	\$383,986	\$424,417	\$466,913	\$510,977	\$559,514
Federal Funds .....	244,919	243,198	222,263	234,543	256,314	281,226	308,510
Other Funds .....	23,568	25,302	31,900	34,290	36,863	39,638	42,623
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$619,527</b>	<b>\$634,115</b>	<b>\$638,149</b>	<b>\$693,250</b>	<b>\$760,090</b>	<b>\$831,841</b>	<b>\$910,647</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Persons eligible for Medical Assistance .....	1,151,521	1,155,300	1,160,000	1,163,000	1,166,000	1,169,000	1,172,000
Inpatient hospital care admissions .....	305,000	306,830	308,670	311,760	314,870	318,020	321,200
Average length of stay in days:							
Statewide .....	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
Medical Assistance .....	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
State general hospitals .....	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Average cost per day per hospital stay:							
Statewide .....	\$236.95	\$295.00	\$325.00	\$356.00	\$368.00	\$403.00	\$441.00
Medical Assistance .....	\$225.00	\$281.23	\$294.23	\$320.71	\$349.57	\$381.04	\$415.33
State general hospitals .....	\$269.25	\$298.85	\$331.75	\$368.25	\$408.76	\$453.72	\$503.83
Persons receiving inpatient services:							
State general hospitals .....	31,000	30,600	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. In October, 1981, the Locust Mountain General Hospital was closed and patients were transferred to nearby hospitals where sufficient capacity existed for their care. 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 or tests which cannot be performed on an outpatient basis. Hospital care solely for beautifying purposes, as well as admission for any experimental research, is not payable through Medical Assistance.

The Department of Public Welfare pays hospitals for services rendered to Medical Assistance recipients. The hospitals are currently payed on a "reasonable cost" basis. Reasonable cost simply means that the daily cost of hospital care is determined by dividing the hospital's total allowable expenses by the total number of patient days. With the costs of hospital care rising at a far faster rate than the rate of inflation in the general economy, states and the Federal Government are beginning to take a hard look at methods of containing medical costs. Moreover, the hospital industry itself has implemented a voluntary effort

## Inpatient Hospital Services (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

to contain hospital costs.

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.

In response to the rapid rise of overall Federal Medicaid expenditures, the Reagan administration proposed capping the Federal Medicaid program at five percent above the 1981 Federal fiscal year level. While Congress did not approve this proposal, the Federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act did require that Federal payments to the states for Title XIX (Medicaid) be reduced by three percent in the 1982 Federal fiscal year, by four percent in 1983, and by four and one-half percent in 1984 from what the states are entitled under the current formula. States can offset these reductions if they meet specified criteria, but in no case can the amounts recovered by a state through these means exceed the total amount withheld. It is estimated that the Commonwealth will lose approximately \$22.4 million in 1981-82 because of this Federal action.

In response to Federal actions and to the mounting costs of this segment of Medical Assistance, the department has proposed several changes in the program. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act provides states with flexibility in determining a hospital's inpatient reimbursement rate by no longer requiring payment based on reasonable cost. As an interim measure pending the recommendations of the Medical Care Cost Containment Task Force, the department in 1982-83 will limit a hospital's per diem reimbursement for inpatient care to an eight percent increase in the hospital's interim rate in effect at the end of fiscal 1981-82. Hospitals with increases within this percentage increase will receive their full cost. Periodic Interim Payments (PIP) will also be discontinued. Another

method of containing costs is to begin utilization review in general hospitals for all Medical Assistance individuals not covered by a professional standards review organization (PSRO). Since the responsibility for spending tax dollars rests with the Department and no incentives exist within the provider community to limit utilization, it is incumbent upon the Department to establish controls. The Department will review all hospital lengths of stay through its Concurrent Utilization Review (CUR) program to determine the medical necessity. Stays found to be unnecessary will not be reimbursed. Additionally, the utilization review will be upgraded for private psychiatric hospitals using the same method as described above. Inpatient length of stay standards for the private psychiatric hospitals will be redefined to emphasize short-term, acute standards rather than long-term, chronic standards. CUR and the redefinition of length of stay standards for patients in private psychiatric hospitals is expected to reduce the Medical Assistance average length of stay as presented in the program measures beginning in 1982-83. For further discussion on these issues, refer to the Program Revision Inpatient Hospital Cost Containment 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. Additional State funding has been recommended to expand this effort and it is anticipated that the dollar amount of recoveries will increase as a result of this expansion.

The table that appeared in prior years comparing statewide and Medical Assistance inpatient hospitalization utilization characteristics has been eliminated. With the implementation of the Medical Assistance Management Information System (MAMIS) service and payment data have been regrouped and are not comparable to pre-MAMIS generated data. When a historical base exists, the comparison of data will again be presented.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

GENERAL FUND	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Medical Assistance-Inpatient . . . . .	\$339,049	\$353,656	\$372,454	\$412,882	\$455,369	\$499,420	\$547,855
Medical Assistance-Outpatient . . . . .	8,520	8,776	9,039	9,220	9,404	9,592	9,784
State General Hospitals . . . . .	1,765	1,757	1,053	875	700	525	435
Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh . . . . .	500	495	500	500	500	500	500
Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia . . . . .	940	931	940	940	940	940	940
Capital Improvements . . . . .	266						
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$351,040</b>	<b>\$365,615</b>	<b>\$383,986</b>	<b>\$424,417</b>	<b>\$466,913</b>	<b>\$510,977</b>	<b>\$559,514</b>

## Inpatient Hospital Services Program Revision: Inpatient Hospital Cost Containment

### Recommended Program Revision Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....			\$-53,750	\$-40,790	\$-44,905	\$-49,436	\$-54,425
Federal Funds .....			-29,549	-22,465	-24,732	-27,228	-29,975
<b>TOTAL .....</b>			<b>\$-83,299</b>	<b>\$-63,255</b>	<b>\$-69,637</b>	<b>\$-76,664</b>	<b>\$-84,400</b>

### Program Measures:

#### Average length of stay in days:

Medical Assistance	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Current .....	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
<b>Program Revision .....</b>			<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>

#### Average cost per day per hospital stay:

Medical Assistance	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Current .....	\$225.00	\$281.23	\$306.95	\$334.57	\$364.67	\$397.48	\$433.24
<b>Program Revision .....</b>			<b>\$284.23</b>	<b>\$320.71</b>	<b>\$349.57</b>	<b>\$381.04</b>	<b>\$415.33</b>

### Program Analysis:

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 reimbursement, interim payments to Pennsylvania's Medicaid-enrolled hospitals have increased from \$48.79 per day in the 1969-70 State fiscal year to \$215.24 per day in fiscal 1979-80, an average annual increase of slightly more than 16 percent for the ten year period. This large annual increase in per diem reimbursements, coupled with an average annual increase in admissions of 2.5 percent over the same ten year period, has resulted in a total estimated program requirement of over \$600.0 million in fiscal 1982-83. This represents approximately 46 percent of the total estimated State fund requirements for the Medical Assistance appropriations in 1982-83.

Given this explosive annual growth rate in Medical Assistance community hospital expenditures and considering recent changes contained in the Federal Omnibus Reconciliation Act relating to Federal Medicaid payments to states, it is 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 does not become so large as to endanger the program integrity of providers of other medical services. To

accomplish a deceleration in the rate of growth of hospital expenditures, the Department of Public Welfare plans to implement selected cost containment measures effective July 1, 1982. These measures include the elimination of Periodic Interim Payments (PIP), the implementation of a ceiling of 8 percent on increases in interim per diem reimbursements; the implementation of a Concurrent Utilization Review (CUR) system; and the redefinition of length of stay standards in private psychiatric hospitals.

In order to ease the transition from manual claims processing to automated claims processing under the Medical Assistance Management Information System (MAMIS), the department decided to provide anticipation payments to hospitals through Periodic Interim Payments (PIP) in 1980-81 and 1981-82 in order not to penalize hospitals for the usual start-up problems associated with the design and implementation of a computerized claims processing system. By mid 1981-82 it was apparent that the turn around time for processing submitted claims of thirty days indicated an efficient level of performance in the invoice adjudication process, and that the invoice pend rate was low enough to justify the removal of the temporary cash flow enhancement provided by PIP. The elimination of PIP will result in a one-time State funds savings of \$16.7 million in 1982-83.

As a direct cost containment strategy affecting hospital

## Inpatient Hospital Services

### Program Revision: Inpatient Hospital Cost Containment (continued)

#### Program Analysis: (continued)

payments, the department plans to limit interim per diems 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 percentage is consistent with the projected inflation rates in consumer prices as reflected by the Wharton Forecasting consumer price index-wage earners and clerical workers index total (CPI-W-Total) of 7.6 percent for the period July 1982 - June 1983, Data Resources, Inc. CPI-W-Total of 7.8 percent, and the Medical Services Component of the Consumer Price Index-Urban Consumers (CPI-U) of 7.8 percent. The promulgation of the 8 percent ceiling will result in State fund savings of \$15.8 million in 1982-83.

Beginning February 1, 1982, the department will expand its in-house concurrent utilization review (CUR) activities to cover all Medical Assistance hospital admissions not covered by Professional Standards Review Organizations (PSRO). By June 30, 1982, the department's review activities will cover all admissions. It is anticipated that this review system, by ensuring that each hospital admission conforms to length-of-stay standards congruent with Medical Assistance policy and medical necessity, will result

in State savings of \$16.8 million in 1982-83. These savings represent prospective denials of payment for approximately 86,000 patient days.

The current utilization review practice applied to private psychiatric hospitals in the Medical Assistance program is one which, in one sense, treats these hospitals as any other hospital, that is, it must have a utilization review plan and adhere to the practices specified by that plan. However, Congress also requires that all institutions for the mentally diseased be governed under the same utilization review plans and practices that apply to nursing homes. Because of the apparent applicability of two standards to this group of providers, some confusion has marked the department's efforts to enforce utilization review regulations on private psychiatric hospitals. This ambiguity will be clarified by treating private psychiatric hospitals in the same fashion as general hospitals. It is therefore expected that private psychiatric hospitals will use a short-term acute care standard, rather than the current long-term chronic care standard, for utilization review. Adoption of the short-term acute standards is expected to result in a reduction of 21,000 days of care representing \$4.4 million in State funds.

#### Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Medical Assistance—Inpatient .....			\$-53,750	\$-40,790	\$-44,905	\$-49,436	\$-54,425

## 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$209,727	\$235,453	\$234,499	\$257,140	\$283,416	\$307,213	\$333,852
Federal Funds .....	288,730	323,143	322,219	353,082	388,564	421,284	457,703
Other Funds .....	1,064	1,186	1,370	1,434	1,502	1,575	1,651
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$499,521</b>	<b>\$559,782</b>	<b>\$558,088</b>	<b>\$611,656</b>	<b>\$673,482</b>	<b>\$730,072</b>	<b>\$793,206</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Persons eligible for Medical Assistance .....	1,151,162	1,155,300	1,160,000	1,163,000	1,166,000	1,169,000	1,172,000
Average monthly number of eligible persons receiving:							
Skilled nursing care .....	31,700	32,396	19,720	11,320	11,320	11,320	11,320
Intermediate care .....	11,660	11,223	25,550	33,950	33,950	33,950	33,950
State restoration centers:							
Persons receiving skilled nursing care .....	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Average length of stay for skilled nursing patients .....	586	586	586	586	586	586	586
Persons receiving intermediate care .....	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Average length of stay for intermediate care patients .....	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064
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. The measures relating to State restoration centers have changed substantially from that printed previously. The data presented last year were incorrect and have been adjusted using a more accurate data base.

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 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. 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 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

Long—Term Care (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

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 more than likely will prevent them from returning to the community. Most of the persons in this category are 65 years of age or older.

The two major issues concerning long-term care are: sufficiency of the number of nursing beds and the appropriateness of the care provided in nursing homes. At present, the extent of long-term care bed need has not been determined. Disregarding income status and medical assistance eligibility, some projections indicate that a sufficient number of beds exist statewide. There are, however, problems arising from maldistribution of those beds throughout the state.

Demand for nursing home beds will always be in excess of the supply and may not be truly reflective of the need for such beds. Demand is often linked to the appropriateness of care issue. The issue can be summarized as follows: people in nursing care beds should require the level of care provided. Two problems involved in this issue are the misutilization of skilled nursing and intermediate care beds and the provision of this care in other than approved facilities. An improper level of care is provided to a person when skilled nursing care is provided to a person needing only intermediate care. Thus a person may be provided more intensive care than necessary, or conversely, may not be receiving the level of care necessary. The second major way skilled nursing and intermediate care beds can and are misused is by placing persons who have no nursing care needs in them. These long-term care beds are sometimes used to provide residential care for persons who have no alternative living arrangement. Hence, demand for nursing homes is inflated by providing inappropriate levels of care. Therefore, it is not fiscally responsible to plan for long-term care programs to meet the demand for nursing home beds.

Private profit and nonprofit nursing homes and facilities operated under the County Institution District Law are reimbursed through ceilings calculated for each standard

metropolitan statistical 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, 1981, and additional funding is included in 1982-83 to provide for increases in ceilings for services beginning July 1, 1982. In 1982-83, the department will use medians rather than the weighted average in computing nursing home ceilings. In addition, Periodic Interim Payments (PIP) will be discontinued.

Federal regulation requires that the State under its Medical Assistance program use the same definition as Medicare uses for skilled nursing care. Pennsylvania currently uses a definition that is slightly different than the Federal definition but is planning to take steps to come into conformity with Federal regulation. The department is proposing to change the definition of skilled care. The department's inspection of care teams will use the new criteria for skilled care in its reviews beginning April 1, 1982 and ending in March of 1983. However, the change in the reimbursement level will not take place until the beginning of the quarter following the annual visit by the inspection of care team. This means that all changes in reimbursement will take place under the 1982-83 ceilings, and that nursing homes will be converted to the new definition gradually over the course of twelve months. This conversion is reflected in the measure average monthly number of eligible persons receiving skilled nursing and intermediate care in 1982-83 and thereafter. For further discussion on the elimination of PIP, the use of medians in computing nursing home ceilings, and the redefinition of skilled nursing home care, refer to the Program Revision Reduction of Expenditures for Long-Term Care Facilities following this subcategory.

In order to control long-term costs, an inter-departmental program revision has been recommended. A number of components are included in this program revision, with the intent being to strengthen both informal and formal community supports and to attempt to decrease the current emphasis on nursing home care. For more discussion refer to the Alternatives to Long-Term Care Program Revision following this subcategory.

Program Cost by Appropriation:

	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
State Restoration Centers .....	\$ 9,205	\$ 9,536	\$ 10,210	\$ 10,823	\$ 11,472	\$ 12,160	\$ 12,890
Long-Term Care Facilities .....	200,444	225,917	224,289	246,317	271,944	295,053	320,962
Capital Improvements .....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$209,727</u>	<u>\$235,453</u>	<u>\$234,499</u>	<u>\$257,140</u>	<u>\$283,416</u>	<u>\$307,213</u>	<u>\$333,852</u>

## Long—Term Care Program Revision: Long—Term Care Alternatives

### Recommended Program Revision Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....			\$3,157	\$ 9,501	\$13,355	\$13,722	\$14,669
Federal Funds .....			51	3,042	5,153	4,078	4,164
<b>TOTAL .....</b>			<b>\$3,208</b>	<b>\$12,543</b>	<b>\$18,508</b>	<b>\$17,800</b>	<b>\$18,833</b>

### Program Measures:

#### Department of Public Welfare

##### Outpatient Services—Physical Health

##### Home health care visits

Current .....	220,000	236,000	213,300	213,300	213,300	213,300	213,300
<b>Program Revision .....</b>			<b>275,262</b>	<b>291,013</b>	<b>280,462</b>	<b>246,000</b>	<b>248,000</b>

##### Income Maintenance

##### Number of additional persons receiving State supplementation in residential facilities

Current .....							
<b>Program Revision .....</b>			<b>3,090</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>5,430</b>	<b>5,760</b>	<b>5,990</b>

#### Department of Aging

##### Personal Care Services

##### Number of persons to receive pre- admission assessment

Current .....							
<b>Program Revision .....</b>			<b>10,868</b>	<b>42,648</b>	<b>70,318</b>	<b>69,747</b>	<b>70,235</b>

### Program Analysis:

At the present time, long-term care expenditures represent a sizeable portion of the Commonwealth's budget, with most of these expenditures going for nursing home care. Moreover, public funds continue to be spent at an accelerating rate with little to indicate any changes in this trend in the future. This interdepartmental Program Revision, developed by the Interdepartmental Long-Term Care Planning Committee established by the Governor's Executive Order 1981-10, attempts to deal with this issue by proposing a number of changes to begin development of a system that will be implemented over the next five years. These changes are designed to strengthen both informal and formal community support systems and attempt to decrease the emphasis on the use of nursing home care. The proposal has been organized into five components: channeling; community-based medical and social services; pre-admission assessment; residential facilities; and cost containment.

In October, 1980, the Commonwealth was one of twelve 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, with Philadelphia being chosen as the demonstration site. The Philadelphia Corporation for Aging (PCA) is presently making plans to begin this channeling service delivery system on April 1, 1982. The Department of Public Welfare, and the other long-term care related Departments of Aging, Community Affairs and Health are interested in testing whether or not PCA can, with additional service delivery funds and greater flexibility, divert individuals from nursing homes and care for them in their own communities.

The past several years have shown an increasing need for in-home and community social services such as homemaker, chore, and home delivered meals which enable an

**Long—Term Care**

**Program Revision: Long—Term Care Alternatives (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

elderly, infirm, or physically handicapped individual to remain in his or her own home. To meet this increasing need, a number of changes are proposed. The Department of Aging will encourage its area agencies on aging to place a higher priority on the provision of in-home care services, particularly for those individuals at risk of institutionalization. The Department of Public Welfare will increase the Medical Assistance fee for home health visits from \$13.00 to \$18.00 for areas outside the Philadelphia Channeling Project as well as encourage the use of food stamps to pay for home delivered and congregate meals provided by social service agencies when appropriate. The Department of Community Affairs will attempt to secure Federal demonstration funding in order to train Aid to Families with Dependent Children recipients for employment in home health agencies. Moreover, the use of recipient fees or contributions toward the cost of care will be required and/or encouraged.

Implementation is also recommended, over the next three years, of a statewide Pre-Admission Assessment program for applicants of Medical Assistance funded nursing homes and State funded residential facilities. Whenever possible the goal is to utilize long-term care services which are available in the community to meet the individual's needs. The assessment program will be supervised at the State level by the Department of Aging. The Program Revision proposes to begin pre-admission assessment in a selected test site area agency on aging with a Domiciliary Care Placement Agency as a demonstration site in July, 1982. Beginning in January, 1983, the operational Domiciliary Care Placement Agencies would begin implementation, phasing in the population to be assessed.

A system of special state supplementation is proposed to improve and strengthen the existing network of residential facilities. Currently, the existing residential services supplement is only for residents of Domiciliary Care homes. Under this proposal the Department of Public Welfare would use the Domiciliary Care payment mechanism to supplement functionally eligible Supplemental Security Income (SSI) individuals who live in licensed personal care boarding homes and adult foster care homes as well. This increase will allow low income persons to compete with private pay individuals for a residential facility bed.

There are basically two variables that affect expenditures for nursing home care. They are supply of beds and the per diem rate. The most critical, long range factor which has led to and will continue increased expenditures for nursing home care is the ever increasing supply of beds. These beds are constructed to meet what is perceived as the need for nursing home beds. It is the feeling of the Interdepartmental Long-Term Care Planning Committee that the perceived need for nursing home beds is actually an applicant demand for beds with the real need for beds being far less. The following actions are proposed in order to limit the increase in the supply of beds. The Department of Public Welfare will attempt to limit the construction of new nursing home beds by implementing through regulation a moratorium on new construction until more information is available. Under this proposal, depreciation and interest would not be paid for new and additional beds unless they receive certificate of need approval by July 1, 1982. Replacement beds would not be affected by this proposal. The Nursing Home Loan Agency, because of high interest rates, will not accept new applications. Representatives from the Departments of Health and Public Welfare will ask that this moratorium be extended for an additional year. Moreover, to encourage proper utilization of services, the Department of Public Welfare proposes to decrease the number of reserved bed days for which it reimburses from 15 to 5 per year. The State savings from this decrease in the number of reserved bed days allowed is \$1.9 million in 1982-83. This savings has been projected into future years.

The Program Revision funding for the specific components is summarized as follows:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1982-83
Department of Public Welfare	
Medical Assistance—Outpatient .....	\$1,259
Long—Term Care Facilities .....	—538
Supplemental Grants—Aged, Blind and Disabled .....	1,835
Department of Aging	
General Government Operations .....	\$ 48
Long—Term Care/Pre-Admission Assessment .....	553

**Long—Term Care  
Program Revision: Long—Term Care Alternatives (continued)**

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Long-Term Care Facilities . . . . .			\$ -538	\$ 1,981	\$ 4,299	\$ 3,754	\$ 3,880

In addition to the amount shown above, this Program Revision also includes funding in the following subcategories in the Department of Public Welfare.

**Outpatient Services—Physical Health**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Medical Assistance—Outpatient . . . . .			1,259	1,450	1,307	852	870

**Income Maintenance**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Supplemental Grants—Aged, Blind and Disabled . . . . .			1,835	4,597	5,987	6,646	6,980

In addition to the amounts shown above, this Program Revision also includes funding in the following subcategories in the Department of Aging.

**General Administration and Support**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .			48	108	122	137	148

**Personal Support Services**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Long—Term Care/Pre-Admission Assessment . . . . .			553	1,365	1,640	2,333	2,791
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> . . . . .			<b>\$3,157</b>	<b>\$9,501</b>	<b>\$13,355</b>	<b>\$13,722</b>	<b>\$14,669</b>

## Long—Term Care

## Program Revision: Reduction of Expenditures for Long—Term Care Facilities

## Recommended Program Revision Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....			\$-29,418	\$-32,763	\$-36,012	\$-39,622	\$-43,583
Federal Funds .....			-40,259	-44,649	-49,075	-53,996	-59,392
<b>TOTAL .....</b>			<b>\$-69,677</b>	<b>\$-77,412</b>	<b>\$-85,087</b>	<b>\$-93,618</b>	<b>\$-102,975</b>

## Program Analysis:

This Program Revision will reduce 1982-83 expenditures for long-term care facilities by revising the definition of skilled nursing care, by using the median to calculate nursing home ceilings rather than the weighted average, and by discontinuing Periodic Interim Payments to long-term care facilities.

In 1977, auditors from the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare (now Health and Human Services) performed a field audit at a county-owned nursing home in Pennsylvania. The Federal auditors took exception to the level of care determinations of many skilled nursing care patients at this facility. The auditors cited Federal regulations which require states to use the Medicare definition of skilled nursing care services for reimbursement purposes under the Medical Assistance (MA) program. In response to the audit, the department repaid funds to the Federal government and agreed to take steps to have the department's definition of skilled care conform with the Medicare definition. The Federal government agreed to postpone additional audits of nursing homes on this issue if the Pennsylvania MA program moved to implement the Medicare definition on a timely basis. The standards for the redefinition of skilled care will apply to both county nursing homes and general nursing facilities.

Regulations adopting the new definition will be effective on April 1, 1982, but will be phased in during the succeeding twelve months. Facilities will start using the new definition for patients already in the facility and for new patients when the regularly scheduled annual visit of the department's Inspection of Care Team takes place during the period of April 1, 1982 to March 31, 1983. For purposes of reimbursement, the change in any individual's level of care will become effective on the first day of the calendar quarter following the date of the Inspection of Care Team's visit. The State fund savings resulting from the redefinition of skilled nursing care in 1982-83 is \$14.2 million.

The department began reimbursing long-term care facilities on a cost-related basis in 1976. Long-term care

facilities are currently reimbursed on allowable costs up to a ceiling established for facilities in the various standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA) of the state. For each SMSA, a weighted mean is calculated for all facilities in that area. The weighted mean is based upon the reported net operating costs of each facility divided by the number of patient days in that facility. The resulting figure is the facility's net operating per diem. The facility's net operating cost per diem multiplied by the total MA patient days equals the total MA cost to the facility. Within each group, the total MA cost for all facilities is divided by the total number of MA days for all facilities in that area. This weighted mean becomes the ceiling for cost reimbursement purposes for facilities in the SMSA. Only operating costs fall within this ceiling. Depreciation and interest are reimbursed outside of the ceiling up to a maximum construction cost of \$22,000 per bed.

The weighted mean is but one of several statistically valid measures of central tendency. The department proposes using the median as the measure of central tendency for ceiling computation beginning with the 1982-83 fiscal year. This change in the reimbursement method for long-term care will save \$5.6 million in State funds in 1982-83 and is being taken as a cost containment measure. The Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 permits states to develop their own reimbursement methods for nursing homes as long as the State gives the Federal government assurances that the methodology developed provides adequate payment to efficiently and economically operated long-term care facilities.

In January 1981, the department began processing invoices for long-term care facilities under its automated claims processing system, the Medical Assistance Management Information System (MAMIS). As with any new computer system, it was anticipated that during the early months of implementation there would be claims processing problems. As a result, the department developed a Periodic Interim Payment (PIP) system for long-term care facilities. Under the system, nursing homes participating in

**Long—Term Care  
Program Revision: Reduction of Expenditures for Long—Term Care Facilities (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

the Medical Assistance program receive a payment in advance of invoices processed by MAMIS. These payments are based upon anticipated expenditures for the nursing home and are processed and mailed to the facility at the beginning of the month after which services were provided. This system was intended to be temporary and to ease the problems involved in the transition from a manual claims processing system to an automated claims processing system.

Now that the department has had one year's experience

in processing invoices for long-term facilities, the transition can be considered complete. The average amount of time for the department to process and pay an invoice for long-term care facilities is only twenty-five days. The percentage of invoices pended for manual review or rejected back to the nursing home for correction is very low. Accordingly, the department proposes to discontinue the Periodic Interim Payment program for long-term care facilities. This will result in a one-time savings of \$9.6 million in State funds in 1982-83.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Long—Term Care Facilities .....			\$-29,418	\$-32,763	\$-36,012	\$-39,622	\$-43,583

## MENTAL HEALTH CATEGORY ANALYSIS

Prior to the passage of the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Act of 1966, public mental health services were traditionally provided in the State mental hospitals. With the recognition that all persons with mental health problems do not require the intensity of services provided in the mental hospitals, a wide range of services were developed at the community level. One of the advantages of this approach to service delivery is the minimized 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. 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 is assuming 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 funding will not directly result in an increase in 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$16,563	\$20,032	\$20,837	\$22,087	\$23,412	\$24,818	\$26,306
Federal Funds .....	10,610	10,220	9,975	10,095	10,220	10,352	10,491
Other Funds .....	138	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$27,311</b>	<b>\$30,255</b>	<b>\$30,812</b>	<b>\$32,182</b>	<b>\$33,632</b>	<b>\$35,170</b>	<b>\$36,797</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Persons provided mental health services in the county program .....	315,772	328,172	343,293	359,567	377,131	396,140	416,771
Total admissions to county programs .....	94,228	95,170	96,122	97,083	98,054	99,035	100,025
Cases closed in county programs .....	81,036	81,846	82,664	83,491	84,326	85,170	86,022
Population at risk .....	1,428,905	1,428,905	1,428,905	1,428,905	1,428,905	1,428,905	1,428,905
Percent at risk receiving services through the county program .....	22.1	23.0	24.0	25.2	26.4	27.7	29.2
Persons served in the county program with prior State mental hospital service .....	29,658	31,444	34,556	35,944	37,598	38,517	39,702

**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. The projections reported for the last two years in several subcategories are significantly different from previous projections. Some differences result from the utilization of a statistical regression procedure for a five year data base that met specific criteria. In two instances, projections were reduced as a result of special surveys that provided systematic

## Mental Health Systems Support (continued)

## Program Analysis: (continued)

information that is not routinely available.

As a result of the separation of mental health and mental retardation service allocations, budgets and reports, some projections have been adjusted. These increases reflect the identification and inclusion of mental retardation clients who need and receive mental health services. Finally, the two year implementation of the consolidated community reporting (CCR) system begun in June, 1980 has improved the accuracy and timely reporting of data from the county programs. As the system becomes fully operational, further refinements of data and program measures can be expected.

Due to the combination of the utilization of the new statistical projection procedures and the identification of mental health services to mental retardation clients, data for the measure, persons provided mental health services in the county program, are significantly higher than previous projections. Previous data included estimates for some counties from which data were not readily available. Persons served are projected to increase annually at an estimated rate of five percent (or by 15,121 people during fiscal year 1982-83). This increase is expected to continue as a result of efforts to improve service programming for all target populations.

Admissions to community, acute and rehabilitative programs, though relatively stable, are expected to continue to increase slowly at a rate of one percent per year.

The data for the measure, cases closed in county programs, are substantially lower than previous projections. This is due in part to the availability of actual data and also the recognition that the chronically mentally ill population will require mental health services in the community over an extended period of time. Terminations from the program are projected to increase gradually at an estimated rate of one percent per year.

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 1.4 million people are likely to suffer from some type of mental distress, ranging from mild anxiety to severe psychiatric disability. About 23 percent of these people are treated through the public mental health delivery system. The data for the percent of the population at risk receiving service have increased over previous projections due to more accurate data regarding the actual number of persons served. 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. During 1982-83, 24 percent of the population at risk is projected to be served by the public system. By 1986-87, this percentage is projected to increase to more than 29 percent.

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. Data provided in the previous budget were reported inaccurately. As a result, comparisons would be inappropriate.

## Program Cost by Appropriation:

	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 1,163	\$ 1,221	\$ 1,192	\$ 1,263	\$ 1,339	\$ 1,420	\$ 1,504
Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute . . . . .	3,436	6,138	6,200	6,572	6,966	7,384	7,827
Community Mental Health Services . . . .	6,764	7,327	7,845	8,316	8,815	9,344	9,905
Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic .	5,200	5,346	5,600	5,936	6,292	6,670	7,070
GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$16,563</u>	<u>\$20,032</u>	<u>\$20,837</u>	<u>\$22,087</u>	<u>\$23,412</u>	<u>\$24,818</u>	<u>\$26,306</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 9,700	\$10,569	\$11,317	\$11,996	\$12,716	\$13,479	\$14,288
Federal Funds .....		1,329	1,645	1,645	1,645	1,645	1,645
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 9,700</b>	<b>\$11,898</b>	<b>\$12,962</b>	<b>\$13,641</b>	<b>\$14,361</b>	<b>\$15,124</b>	<b>\$15,933</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Persons receiving emergency and crisis intervention services as a monthly average .....	7,894	8,204	8,582	8,989	9,228	9,904	10,419
Annual contacts with mental health emergency services system .....	117,150	122,076	127,700	133,756	140,289	147,372	155,035
Facilities providing crisis intervention services .....	30	33	36	39	41	43	43
County programs providing emergency services .....	43	43	43	43	43	43	43

### Program Analysis:

Persons generally enter the mental health system for two reasons: one is the occurrence of a crisis or emergency episode in a person's life and the other is the 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 others. Occasionally emergency care culminates in an involuntary commitment to an inpatient facility. 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 circumstances.

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.

Estimates for emergency and crisis intervention services for fiscal year 1982-83 show a decline from previous projections. These decreases are a result of statistical redefinition. Consolidated community reporting (CCR) of emergency and crisis intervention services includes only face-to-face contacts, whereas, in the past, phone contacts were included in reporting. This redefinition simplifies reporting.

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.

## Community Services — Mental Health (continued)

## Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Community Mental Health Services . . . .	<u>\$ 9,700</u>	<u>\$10,569</u>	<u>\$11,317</u>	<u>\$11,996</u>	<u>\$12,716</u>	<u>\$13,479</u>	<u>\$14,288</u>

**Acute Mental Health Services**

OBJECTIVE: To reduce dependence on more intensive community treatment services.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$46,422	\$49,824	\$53,347	\$56,548	\$59,941	\$63,537	\$67,349
Federal Funds .....		6,264	8,099	8,099	8,099	8,099	8,099
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$46,422</b>	<b>\$56,088</b>	<b>\$61,446</b>	<b>\$64,647</b>	<b>\$68,040</b>	<b>\$71,636</b>	<b>\$75,448</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Persons receiving services on an outpatient basis as a monthly average .....	51,767	53,682	55,615	57,562	59,519	61,442	63,359
Annual outpatient hours .....	1,118,000	1,159,500	1,201,200	1,243,300	1,285,600	1,327,100	1,368,500
Persons receiving partial hospitalization as a monthly average .....	7,618	8,289	8,951	9,613	10,286	10,955	11,612
Annual hours of partial hospitalization services .....	4,337,400	4,719,700	5,096,600	5,473,600	5,856,800	6,237,700	6,611,800
Persons receiving inpatient services as a monthly average .....	2,314	2,366	2,418	2,470	2,521	2,573	2,626
Annual days of inpatient services .....	333,216	340,704	348,192	355,680	363,024	370,512	378,144
Ratio of inpatient clients to outpatient clients .....	1:22.4	1:22.7	1:23	1:23.3	1:23.6	1:23.9	1:24.1
Ratio of inpatient clients to partial hospitalization clients .....	1:3.3	1:3.5	1:3.7	1:3.9	1:4.1	1:4.3	1:4.4

Acute mental health services provide two functions. One is treatment and the other is 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 outpatient services as a monthly average, are lower than previous projections. This probably is the result of the change to the consolidated community reporting (CCR) system, which has resulted in clarification of the different types of services so that there is a consensus in reporting among the numerous service providers in the State. Also as a result of the implementation of the CCR system, the measure, annual outpatient hours, differs from previous years. In an effort to obtain consistency, outpatient contacts have been redefined as hours. This change is reflected in the wording of the measure. The data in these measures indicate that a client receives an average of less than two contacts (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 changes in the partial hospitalization program measures are a result of the CCR system changes discussed previously in the outpatient section. The CCR system no longer records days, but hours of partial hospitalization. The measure, annual hours of partial hospitalization, reflects this change. For comparison with previous years' projections, one day represents approximately six hours. 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 continue to receive an average of twelve days of inpatient services per stay and the client growth rate is slightly less than two percent.

The ratio comparisons indicate a gradual increase in the less dependency producing services. The term "services" in the ratio program measures has been changed to "clients" to clarify that the comparisons are between persons receiving services rather than between services. This change does not affect the data presented.

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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Community Mental Health Services . . . .	<u>\$46,422</u>	<u>\$49,824</u>	<u>\$53,347</u>	<u>\$56,548</u>	<u>\$59,941</u>	<u>\$63,537</u>	<u>\$67,349</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$13,165	\$15,099	\$16,422	\$17,407	\$18,451	\$19,558	\$20,731
Federal Funds .....		1,898	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$13,165</b>	<b>\$16,997</b>	<b>\$19,333</b>	<b>\$20,318</b>	<b>\$21,362</b>	<b>\$22,469</b>	<b>\$23,642</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Former State mental hospital patients in need of rehabilitation services in the community .....	32,859	39,384	45,646	52,009	58,398	64,788	71,183
Persons receiving community residential rehabilitative services .....	2,944	3,344	3,584	3,584	3,584	3,584	3,584
Persons discharged to independent living ..	722	836	896	1,056	1,056	1,056	1,056
Community residential rehabilitative slots available .....	1,840	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240
Annual days of community residential rehabilitative service .....	427,067	694,960	694,960	694,960	694,960	694,960	694,960
Persons receiving vocational rehabilitation services as a monthly average .....	1,086	1,291	1,291	1,291	1,291	1,291	1,291
Annual days of vocational rehabilitation .....	192,222	215,597	215,597	215,597	215,597	215,597	215,597
Persons receiving social rehabilitation services as a monthly average .....	2,660	2,846	2,846	2,846	2,846	2,846	2,846
Annual days of social rehabilitation .....	159,610	170,783	170,783	170,783	170,783	170,783	170,783

**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 1981-82. 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 six-month to three-year 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 must act as landlord to the client; i.e., the provider owns or leases the residential site and subleases to the client. Several 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.

*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. Two levels of supervision are included in partial care.

*Moderate Supervision:* provides daily on-site supervision of three hrs./day or more and community living skills. Training includes self-care, homemaking, time and money management, leisure use, recreation/socialization opportunities, 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 reported. As a result, measures for persons discharged to independent living and annual days of service have been reduced. During the 1981-82 fiscal year, 3,344 persons are expected to be served in 2,240 slots at an average of 6 months per person. Approximately 25 percent of persons served in 1981-82 are expected to be discharged to independent living.

*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 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 1981-82 indicate that an average of 1,291 persons will participate in vocational rehabilitative services. Vocational rehabilitation clients receive an average of 167 days of service a year.

*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.

Projections for socialization services are significantly lower than previous years. This reduction is the result of the changeover to the CCR system discussed previously in the Outpatient section. Clients are expected to receive an average of five days of social rehabilitation service per month. In fiscal year 1981-82, a monthly average of 2,846 clients will be served.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Community Mental Health Services . . . .	\$13,165	\$15,099	\$16,422	\$17,407	\$18,451	\$19,558	\$20,731
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$249,418	\$260,967	\$278,967	\$295,704	\$313,446	\$332,252	\$352,188
Federal Funds .....	77,648	96,078	100,551	106,584	112,979	119,758	126,943
Other Funds .....	25,567	27,459	29,870	31,662	33,562	35,576	37,711
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$352,633</b>	<b>\$384,504</b>	<b>\$409,388</b>	<b>\$433,950</b>	<b>\$459,987</b>	<b>\$487,586</b>	<b>\$516,842</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Rated bed capacity in State mental hospitals .....	11,766	10,281	10,281	10,281	10,281	10,281	10,281
Institutional population at end of fiscal year .....	9,925	9,627	9,348	9,093	8,864	8,647	8,437
Average daily census of State mental hospitals .....	10,025	9,755	9,476	9,220	8,991	8,774	8,565
Admissions to State mental hospitals .....	7,213	7,199	7,186	7,175	7,164	7,153	7,150
Discharges from State mental hospitals .....	6,923	6,828	6,816	6,806	6,795	6,785	6,780
Length of stay for residents of State mental hospitals							
From: — but less than:							
0 — 6 months .....	1,693	1,642	1,594	1,550	1,511	1,474	1,439
6 months — 1 year .....	746	724	703	684	667	650	635
1 year — 3 years .....	1,207	1,171	1,137	1,105	1,078	1,051	1,026
3 years — 5 years .....	756	733	712	693	675	659	642
5 years — 10 years .....	1,066	1,034	1,004	977	952	929	906
10 years — 20 years .....	1,093	1,060	1,029	1,001	976	952	929
20 + years .....	3,364	3,263	3,169	3,083	3,005	2,932	2,860
Persons readmitted to State mental hospitals .....	3,540	3,434	3,365	3,298	3,239	3,181	3,124
Persons referred to and served by a base service unit upon discharge .....	3,592	3,786	4,112	4,388	4,654	4,919	5,185

**Program Analysis:**

The State mental hospitals provide active, long-term inpatient 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 1981-82, the State mental hospital inpatient population has declined 73 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

**Institutional Care (State Mental Hospitals) (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

be two to three percentage points 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 years, are staying for shorter periods of time. These data indicate an active State hospital system that presents treatment challenges and demands.

Effective mental health care and treatment require specialized quality resources whose amount does not automatically decrease as a function of declining census. Depending upon the type of hospital population, adequate staffing and operational costs are factors which directly influence the degree of need for financial support.

Facility operating costs include food, fuel, utilities and drugs for medication. Operating costs continue to increase as a function of inflation. The costs of facility operation do not directly decrease as hospital census decreases, unless discrete units of the hospital are closed. In the past, proportionate decreases in staff to patient population have not occurred because initial staffing levels were inadequate. Hospital staff comprise about 87 percent of total operating expenditures.

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 provided on rated bed capacity are substantially reduced from the previous year's budget. The data have been revised to reflect the capacity which can be utilized given current complement levels. This methodology provides a more realistic assessment of the ability of the State mental hospital system to provide adequate treatment services and patient care.

Actual discharges from State mental hospitals are higher than previously projected. As mentioned, persons admitted in recent years are staying in the hospital for shorter periods of time. This factor is also reflected in the length of

stay measure. Data generally indicate a decline in the longer term population and an increase in the shorter term population. Actual length of stay data show a change from projections in part due to the projection being based in a higher population than was actually present at the end of the fiscal year.

Actual data for persons readmitted to State mental hospitals show an increase from the previous year. This can be attributed in part to collection of more accurate data through the use of the patient/client information system (PCIS). 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 about seven percent annually. These increases reflect 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 defines the role of the State mental hospitals, and describes 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.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Capital Improvements . . . . .	\$ 28	\$ 1,145					
State Mental Hospitals . . . . .	246,622	259,822	\$278,967	\$295,704	\$313,446	\$332,252	\$352,188
Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute . . . . .	2,768						
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$249,418</u>	<u>\$260,967</u>	<u>\$278,967</u>	<u>\$295,704</u>	<u>\$313,446</u>	<u>\$332,252</u>	<u>\$352,188</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$25,853	\$27,692	\$30,198	\$32,010	\$33,931	\$35,967	\$38,125
Federal Funds .....	2,681	2,821	2,492	2,541	2,593	2,645	2,698
Other Funds .....	19	90	90	90	90	90	90
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$28,553</b>	<b>\$30,603</b>	<b>\$32,780</b>	<b>\$34,641</b>	<b>\$36,614</b>	<b>\$38,702</b>	<b>\$40,913</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Court adjudicated juveniles in Commonwealth.....	20,400	19,700	19,500	19,000	18,500	18,000	18,000
Court adjudicated juveniles admitted to State children and youth programs.....	1,308	1,280	1,280	1,260	1,260	1,240	1,220
Average daily census of State-operated residential, security and community programs .....	840	720	720	720	720	720	720
Rate of recidivism of institutionalized youths.....	N/A						
Youths incarcerated over six months in State children and youth programs.....	150	150	150	150	150	150	150

**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 1,280 children will be admitted to the State operated residential care facilities in 1982-83.

Currently, the Department of Public Welfare provides 218 security beds for delinquent youth at seven locations throughout the Commonwealth. An expansion of the secure care program is planned in future years.

Non-residential community based care is also provided for delinquent juveniles. This care consists primarily of group homes and foster homes. A variety of other services, including day treatment, is offered in communities across the Commonwealth.

The three tiered correctional program of secure, residential, and community care enables a youth to receive the intensity of treatment he/she requires 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

**Youth Development Services (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

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.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Youth Development Institutions and Forestry Camps .....	\$25,812	\$27,608	\$30,198	\$32,010	\$33,931	\$35,967	\$38,125
Capital Improvements .....	41	84					
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$25,853</b>	<b>\$27,692</b>	<b>\$30,198</b>	<b>\$32,010</b>	<b>\$33,931</b>	<b>\$35,967</b>	<b>\$38,125</b>

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$122,080	\$129,655	\$132,959	\$140,747	\$148,514	\$156,101	\$164,064
Federal Funds .....	170,521	186,872	151,147	153,308	154,562	156,035	157,443
Other Funds .....	3,213	3,041	91	91	91	91	91
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$295,814</b>	<b>\$319,568</b>	<b>\$284,197</b>	<b>\$294,146</b>	<b>\$303,167</b>	<b>\$312,227</b>	<b>\$321,598</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
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 .....	13,570	14,000	14,000	14,200	14,500	14,700	15,000
Confirmed .....	4,438	4,600	4,600	4,700	4,700	4,800	4,800
Children receiving child welfare services:							
Outside of home .....	12,338	11,720	11,000	10,500	10,000	10,000	9,500
Inside of home .....	39,460	40,500	41,600	42,000	42,500	42,800	43,000
Children receiving care in foster family homes: .....	9,376	8,907	8,200	8,000	7,800	7,700	7,600
Agency arranged adoptions:							
Subsidized .....	400	420	500	520	550	600	600
Total .....	797	835	850	860	880	900	920
Children receiving day care: .....	24,200	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Eligible persons receiving homemaker services .....	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500
Legal services cases .....	125,130	126,000	131,000	138,000	145,000	148,000	151,000
Clients receiving family planning services ..	87,000	110,000	114,000	118,000	125,000	130,000	135,000
Visually handicapped receiving:							
Casework services .....	10,185	9,215	8,730	8,300	8,250	8,250	8,250
Rehabilitation, teaching services .....	776	727	680	680	680	680	680

## 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 need.

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 1980, over 13,500 reports of suspected child abuse were investigated by the county children and youth social service agencies. Each day during 1980, an average of 37 children were reported as being abused in Pennsylvania. 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 increased by 10 percent over last year's data. 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 low-income 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. During 1980, family day care homes were deregulated by eliminating licensure of these homes and providing for a registration system instead. 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. Currently, service providers are required to determine which children are eligible for subsidized day care. This eligibility determination will be transferred to the county assistance offices in 1982.

Homemaker services are designed to eliminate family breakdown in the time of crises and reestablish broken homes. The services provided make it possible for the family to maintain a semblance of ordinary activities despite particularly disruptive circumstances.

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.

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.

Special services to the blind and visually impaired are provided by the Bureau of Blindness and Visual Services. The approximately 9,000 persons who receive social casework services receive rehabilitation teaching service and social services especially designed for the blind and visually impaired. These services include the use of special aids and training to develop skills in management of the major life activities in order to participate fully in most phases of community living. There exists also a vocational rehabilitation program directed primarily to the employment of the legally blind individual with approximately 700 persons being placed in gainful employment each year.

Recommended funding includes \$1.0 million for grants to local domestic violence and rape crisis centers. Implementation of the program is contingent on the enactment of legislation which would levy an additional fine on persons convicted of violent crimes or domestic abuse.

A Program Revision entitled Block Grants to Counties for Adult Social Services has been recommended and is described in the appendix to this subcategory.

**Family Support Services (continued)**

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 3,350	\$ 3,559	\$ 3,188	\$ 3,380	\$ 3,582	\$ 3,797	\$ 4,024
County Administration .....	5,702	6,302	1,433	1,519	1,610	1,707	1,809
Program Accountability .....	40	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Services for the Visually Handicapped ..	2,305	2,516	2,668	2,828	2,997	3,177	3,368
County Child Welfare Programs .....	92,245	99,495	106,465	112,852	119,058	125,010	131,260
Day Care Services .....	15,809	15,860	16,020	16,820	17,660	18,522	19,412
Legal Services .....	2,022	1,237	1,250	1,303	1,372	1,418	1,506
Family Planning .....	347	.....	300	300	320	335	350
Adult Services .....	40	530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adult Services Block Grant .....	.....	.....	535	535	535	535	535
Arsenal Family and Children's Center ...	100	99	100	100	100	100	100
Beacon Lodge Camp—Blind Services ...	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Association for the Blind—Armstrong and Indiana .....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic Violence and Rape Crisis .....	55	.....	1,000	1,110	1,280	1,500	1,700
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$122,080</b>	<b>\$129,655</b>	<b>\$132,959</b>	<b>\$140,747</b>	<b>\$148,514</b>	<b>\$156,101</b>	<b>\$164,064</b>

**Family Support Services  
Program Revision: Block Grants to Counties for Adult Social Services**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....			\$ 535	\$ 535	\$ 535	\$ 535	\$ 535
Federal Funds .....			6,465	6,465	6,465	6,465	6,465
<b>TOTAL .....</b>			<b>\$7,000</b>	<b>\$7,000</b>	<b>\$7,000</b>	<b>\$7,000</b>	<b>\$7,000</b>

**Program Measures:**

Low-income dependant adults aged 18 to 59 in Pennsylvania							
Current .....	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000
<b>Program Revision .....</b>							
Adults receiving social services							
Current .....	86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000
<b>Program Revision .....</b>			<b>87,000</b>	<b>88,000</b>	<b>88,700</b>	<b>88,900</b>	<b>89,000</b>

**Program Analysis:**

The Department of Public Welfare currently purchases adult social services through direct contracts with providers in 57 counties. These purchased services help low-income, dependent adults (18 to 59 years of age) achieve or maintain self-sufficiency. In addition, these services prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional placement by providing for community-based or in-home care. Services provided by existing contracts include, but are not limited to: homemaker- home health aide; meals on wheels; transportation for the handicapped; aid for the cerebral palsied; and sheltered workshop services.

Since many counties are the primary contractors for these services, their experience with the provision of service to dependent adults has prompted the use of a block grant mechanism to serve the Commonwealth's low-income, dependent adult population. This Program Revision proposes to offer State and Federal funds to all 67

counties for the purpose of serving this targeted age group. To receive the funds, a county will be required to submit for departmental approval a brief, specific report outlining proposed expenditures, the populations to be served and the services to be provided.

The counties will have the discretion to select the adult populations to be served and the services to be offered. Since the counties currently administer several categorical grants, the block grant will offer county commissioners the opportunity to link block grant and categorical grant funds in ways which are most responsive to local needs.

The block grant to counties for adult social services offers the opportunity to increase program efficiency by the promotion of service coordination, economies of scale, and reduction in duplication of programming, while targeting funds to those most in need.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Adult Services Block Grant .....			\$535	\$535	\$535	\$535	\$535

## MENTAL RETARDATION CATEGORY ANALYSIS

Services provided to persons who are mentally retarded are viewed on a continuum of restrictiveness. Restrictiveness is related to the degree of independence and freedom that the mentally retarded person is able and prepared to manage. For many years, the potential of mentally retarded persons to function in settings which were less restrictive than institutions was not recognized. As a result, many mentally retarded 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 mentally retarded persons 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 degrees 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 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 mentally retarded individuals to reach their greatest potential in the least restrictive setting. In order to accomplish this goal, a number of issues are being addressed by the Department of Public Welfare.

Although many former State center residents have moved to the community, additional persons can benefit from participation in community programs. In addition, participation in the Federal Medicaid (Title XIX) program requires the reduction of available beds in many of the State centers. For these reasons, the department has undertaken a major effort in the development of intermediate care facilities which will serve 4 to 8 clients in the community. These programs are funded by both the Federal and State government. The utilization of this cost sharing approach to providing residential services should reduce the fiscal impact of the Commonwealth efforts to provide services to mentally retarded persons in the least restrictive setting.

Another issue related to the previous discussion is the court suit: Halderman vs. Pennhurst State School and Hospital. The basis for this suit, which was initiated in 1974, is the right to habilitation and treatment for mentally retarded persons in the least restrictive setting. Although the Commonwealth has for years been working toward this goal, the lower court's decision was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court on the basis that it is State government's responsibility to administer the provision of services. The U.S. Supreme Court reversed a portion of the lower court decision but remanded the case to the lower court for consideration of other legal arguments. The lower court decision is expected in the spring of 1982.

In the meantime, the Department of Public Welfare has been ordered to provide community placements for 350 Pennhurst class members by June, 1982. The department plans to comply with this order with funding from the Intermediate Care Facilities — Mentally Retarded and State Centers for the Mentally Retarded appropriations.

The department has also been charged with contempt for non-payment of the Special Master's and Hearing Master's offices. The non-payment issue is a result of language in the 1981-82 appropriation act preventing funding of these offices beyond a specified limit. A \$10,000 per day fine was imposed on the department in September, 1981 and has just recently been lifted.

In conjunction with the five-year facility plan for State institutions, the department is also reviewing the continued maintenance of existing State centers. As the population of State centers decreases, the cost per client increases due to necessity of maintaining the individual facilities and certain personnel functions which are not related to the number of clients which a facility serves. In order to prevent the continued escalation of costs associated with institutional programs, while at the same time providing the resources in the community, options for consolidating facilities and services continue to be pursued.

The C. Howard Marcy State Hospital will be closed during the 1981-82 fiscal year to further this objective. Current clients will be placed in community programs. In addition, the Harrisburg Mental Retardation Unit is being closed. Further, as a result of legislation authorizing the conversion of Cresson Center to a correctional facility, the activities of the center will be phased down during the 1982-83 fiscal year.

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
State Funds .....	\$10,342	\$11,577	\$11,644	\$12,343	\$13,083	\$13,868	\$14,700
Federal Funds .....	10,676	9,859	9,904	10,020	10,140	10,265	10,397
Other Funds .....	274	41	2	2	2	2	2
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$21,292</b>	<b>\$21,477</b>	<b>\$21,550</b>	<b>\$22,365</b>	<b>\$23,225</b>	<b>\$24,135</b>	<b>\$25,099</b>

**Program Measures**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total State population .....	11,946,120	11,941,240	11,936,360	11,931,148	11,926,600	11,933,720	11,940,800
Total potential persons eligible for MR services .....	215,030	214,942	214,854	214,761	214,679	214,807	214,935
MR population requiring MR services immediately .....	58,871	59,606	60,314	61,233	62,064	63,056	63,561
Persons receiving MR services at end of fiscal year .....	44,719	45,101	45,512	46,174	46,778	47,568	47,892
Persons who are in:							
State-operated residential programs ...	7,636	6,982	6,457	6,048	5,654	5,654	5,654
State-funded residential programs .....	3,747	4,449	4,449	4,449	4,449	4,449	4,449
Private residential programs .....	2,716	3,229	3,549	3,429	3,229	3,129	3,101

**Program Analysis:**

The mental retardation service delivery system is viewed as a continuum of supportive services ranging from the most restrictive to the least restrictive. The primary emphasis is to move individuals from the most restrictive to the least restrictive settings. The operating principle of service delivery is "normalization." This principal supports providing mentally retarded persons with patterns and conditions of everyday life which are as close as possible to the norms and patterns of the mainstream of society. The mental retardation system's goal is to provide services to mentally retarded persons that will enable them to function and live in a manner as close to "normal" as possible.

The activities of systems support are designed to maintain and develop the entire mental retardation service delivery system. The mental retardation services delivery system is divided into four subcategories, in addition to Mental Retardation Systems Support. The major activities designed to reach system objectives in relation to type and

intensity of service are identified in the subcategories: Community Based Services, Community Residential Services, Private Intermediate Care Facilities, and State Centers.

A study commissioned by the Department of Public Welfare concluded that 1.8 percent of Pennsylvania's population is mentally retarded and will probably need some kind of specialized service at some time during their lives. State population estimates are provided by the Department of Education, Office of Research, Planning and Data Management. This 1.8 percent figure was used to calculate the measure, total potential persons eligible for MR services. The measure, persons requiring mental retardation services immediately, indicates persons who currently receive services in county programs, private residential facilities, State-operated residential programs, and persons who appear on waiting lists for services but are currently not served. The measure, persons receiving MR services at the end of the fiscal year, is the client

**Mental Retardation Systems Support (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

census as of June 30, 1981 for the State-operated and private residential programs and for the county programs. The data for this measure show a decline from the previous year. In the 1981-82 budget, these data were based on calculated figures for county programs. Data are now being collected from the counties through the use of the consolidated community reporting system, providing greater accuracy and timeliness.

The last three measures in the subcategory reflect persons who are in (1) State-operated residential programs composed of State centers and MR units; (2) State-funded residential programs composed of community living arrangements (CLA's); (3) private residential programs composed of private licensed facilities (PLF's) and large and small intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded (ICFs/MR). Data for State-funded and private residential programs in 1980-81 is reduced from previous projections. This reduction is due in part to the assumption that the CLA program would be operating at 100 percent capacity. The 1980-81 data in this budget presentation represent clients actually living in the program at the end of the fiscal year. In addition, fewer ICFs/MR were developed than had originally been projected.

Requisite components of an improved system of services for mentally retarded persons are planning, coordination, evaluation, administration, manpower development and research. Such activities are necessary not only for the improvement of services to persons currently in the system but also for those persons requiring but not receiving services. Systems support is provided by a data collection and reporting system that provides the means to measure the effect that the delivery system has on its clients. Data are collected and reported for systems support 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 (CLA's). The system generates management reports and produces State-operated facilities' resident profiles. CCR, which became fully operational on July 1, 1981, provides systems support for community based programs and residential services.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 1,422	\$ 1,493	\$ 1,152	\$ 1,221	\$ 1,294	\$ 1,372	\$ 1,454
Community Services for the Mentally Retarded .....	8,920	10,084	10,492	11,122	11,789	12,496	13,246
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$10,342</u>	<u>\$11,577</u>	<u>\$11,644</u>	<u>\$12,343</u>	<u>\$13,083</u>	<u>\$13,868</u>	<u>\$14,700</u>

**Community Based Services**

OBJECTIVE: To enable mentally retarded individuals to live in a community setting by providing services and/or financial support to the family and/or mentally retarded individual.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$37,370</u>	<u>\$43,120</u>	<u>\$47,555</u>	<u>\$50,408</u>	<u>\$53,432</u>	<u>\$56,638</u>	<u>\$60,036</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Persons added to the county MR system . . .	5,373	5,373	5,371	5,369	5,367	5,370	5,373
Persons terminated from county caseload . . .	4,448	4,570	4,664	4,745	4,816	4,880	4,937
Active persons in county MR caseload . . . . .	38,815	39,740	40,554	41,259	41,881	42,435	42,928
Potential preschool handicapped children in need of early intervention services . . . . .	76,990	76,990	76,100	75,300	75,100	74,800	74,052
Preschool handicapped children receiving early intervention services . . . . .	3,466	3,575	3,593	3,611	3,629	3,647	3,665
Persons living in independent and family arrangements . . . . .	200,931	200,282	200,399	200,835	201,347	201,575	201,731
MR persons and/or their families provided family resource services . . . . .	15,360	14,141	14,838	15,580	16,359	17,177	18,036
Persons on waiting lists to receive adult day services . . . . .	2,746	2,965	3,202	3,458	3,734	4,032	4,354
Persons receiving adult day services . . . . .	8,606	9,036	9,487	9,961	10,459	10,982	11,860
Service recipients who became competitively employed . . . . .	725	725	783	845	912	984	1,062

**Program Analysis:**

The initial contact with the mental retardation service system is through a broad range of services provided at the community level. The specific program services, early intervention services, family resources services, and adult day services, are made available through the county mental health and mental retardation programs by specialized and generic service agencies.

The first two measures provide data on admissions and terminations in the county program. The actual data are substantially reduced from the previous year. This is due to the implementation of the consolidated community reporting (CCR) system. Data are now provided on a more

timely basis with greater accuracy.

The data in the measure, active persons in county MR caseload, have been updated to reflect actual active cases and are lower, and the projected increases lower, than the previous budget figures. A gradual buildup, 40,554 in 1982-83 to 42,928 in 1986-87, is expected due to a greater number of admissions than terminations over the plan years. Based on the 1980-81 admission rate, projections for the measure, persons added to the county MR system, are calculated at 2.5 percent of the program measure, total potential persons eligible for MR services. Projections for the measure, persons terminated from

## Community Based Services (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

county caseload, are calculated at 11.5 percent of the active caseload, based on the 1980-81 termination rate.

#### *Early Intervention Services*

Early intervention services for preschool handicapped children are usually conducted in a day care setting and include instruction in the areas of self-help skills, fine and gross motor skills, socialization, communication and related skills. In 1981-82 these services will be made available to 3,575 preschool age children who exhibit neurological impairment or dysfunction, physical handicap, sensory handicap, special learning disability, language disability, developmental delay or behavioral/socio-personal disorder. These children are identified as having a potential for the development of a mental disability (at risk). Some of these children are known to have a medical illness, disease or trauma usually associated with a mental disorder. Mentally retarded children from birth through five years of age are evaluated, enrolled, and provided with appropriate instruction. An integral part of this program is the involvement of parents who learn skills from teachers and teacher aides so that they can replicate training techniques in the home setting, thereby, preventing regression.

Early intervention services are designed to encourage the development of retarded children and to facilitate their entry into the public school system. The majority of children served in these settings are able to advance into higher level programs in the public schools either in general or special education classes and are, thereby, prevented from entering the State institutional system.

The program measure, potential preschool handicapped children in need of early intervention services, reflects a demand for these services. The measure, preschool handicapped children receiving early intervention services, reflects the extent to which the apparent need is being met by public agencies.

#### *Family Resources Services*

Family resource services are designed to offer the family the support structure necessary to maintain their mentally retarded family member within the community and also to make support services available to retarded adults living independently in their own homes. The objectives of these services are to prevent institutionalization from taking place and to assist mentally retarded persons who are making the 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 retarded person when his family is experiencing stress, personal crisis, illness or need of a vacation; (2) family aid - the provision of sitter or companionship services to a mentally retarded family member 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 when family members are unable to manage such duties effectively; (4) in-home therapy - the provision of occupational, physical or other rehabilitative therapies to the homebound mentally retarded; (5) family education training services - the provision of programs designed to assist parents and other family members in dealing appropriately with a retarded family member; (6) recreation and socialization services - the provision of programs for mentally retarded persons which will benefit other members of the family by having periods of relief while knowing that the retarded family member is engaging in recreational or leisure time activities which enhance their physical and/or psycho-social development; (7) special innovative services - the provision of unique services which cannot be classified in other categories, such as, specialized driver's education for the mentally retarded.

Of the total mentally retarded persons living either independently or with families in the community, 14,131 persons and/or their families will be provided one or more family resource services in fiscal year 1981-82. The data for this measure have changed significantly from previous projections due to the elimination of transportation as a component of family resource services. Therefore, persons receiving transportation services and no other family resource services, are not included in this measure.

#### *Adult Day Services*

Adult day services consist of prevocational and vocational training services. The mentally retarded adult needs vocational services to achieve or approach the normal adult life style - which is to work. A range of prevocational and vocational services are provided, namely, vocational evaluation; occupational training; personal and work adjustment programs (prevocational services); sheltered employment; industry integrated rehabilitation programs; and job counseling and placement. Such programs are typically offered by community workshops and vocational rehabilitation centers. Appropriate vocational preparation and placement services follow the normalization principle and developmental

**Community Based Services (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

model, and reduce the retarded citizen's dependence on the elaborate network of special supportive services.

Although an increase in providers of adult day services is anticipated, data for the measure, persons on waiting lists to receive adult day services, are projected to increase by eight percent annually. This year's plan figure of 9,036 people receiving adult day services will increase approximately five percent in each subsequent plan year. This is

attributed in part to the counties' planning for adult day services as a high priority, in conjunction with fiscal constraints. Successful placements in competitive employment are expected to increase in 1982-83. Projections for future years are lower than previous projections and are dependent in part upon general employment and economic conditions.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Community Services for the Mentally Retarded.....	\$37,370	\$43,120	\$47,555	\$50,408	\$53,432	\$56,638	\$60,036

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 76,763	\$ 92,210	\$107,317	\$113,756	\$120,581	\$127,816	\$135,484
Federal Funds.....	4,716	7,524	10,989	11,648	12,347	13,088	13,874
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 81,479</b>	<b>\$ 99,734</b>	<b>\$118,306</b>	<b>\$125,404</b>	<b>\$132,928</b>	<b>\$140,904</b>	<b>\$149,358</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Community Living Arrangements (CLA):</b>							
Persons residing in the community for whom counties have planned new CLA's .....	113	57	305	327	278	228	187
Residents of institutions for whom counties have planned new CLA's .....	119	58	306	328	279	229	188
Persons residing in CLA settings at end of fiscal year .....	3,747	4,449	4,449	4,449	4,449	4,449	4,449
Persons provided CLA services during fiscal year .....	4,206	5,059	5,059	5,015	5,015	4,851	4,851
Persons provided specialized (behavior, medical, respite) services during fiscal year .....	1,469	1,638	1,770	1,755	1,755	1,698	1,698
CLA residents transferred to independent or family living arrangements .....	231	229	244	210	210	170	170
<b>Intermediate Care Facilities— 15 or fewer beds (ICF/MR):</b>							
Persons served in ICF/MR program during fiscal year .....	201	701	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101
Persons moving from ICFs/MR to less structured residential settings .....	10	35	55	55	55	55	55
<b>Private licensed Facilities (PLF):</b>							
State supported persons served in PLF's during fiscal year .....	1,830	1,605	1,548	1,348	1,228	1,028	928
State supported persons living in PLF's at end of fiscal year .....	1,505	1,448	1,248	1,128	928	828	800
State supported persons moving from PLF's to other community residential settings .	314	230	330	200	150	100	100

## Community Residential Services (continued)

### Program Analysis:

Following the identification, evaluation and case management planning for a mentally retarded client, 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 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, and nonprofit community groups. 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 mentally retarded individuals unable to live independently or whose families have been unable to meet the developmental needs of the disabled family member. Essentially, the CLA program offers two types of residential programs: one for adults and one for children.

In addition, for CLA residents with behavioral and/or medical problems, the counties may make application for funding of a core team of specialists. These specialists provide consultation and training to direct care staff on methods and strategies they might use to meet the special behavioral and/or medical needs of residents.

While the services available through the CLA program have changed somewhat since its inception, the ideological base - the normalization principle - remains unchanged. The CLA program provides mentally retarded persons who need residential services with the opportunity to live in culturally normative residential settings within the community. Along with meeting each resident's basic residential needs, the CLA program enables residents to receive individualized services necessary to fulfill the mentally retarded person's developmental needs. The major goals of these programs are to help the resident become as economically self-sufficient and independent as possible and encourage each resident to become an active part of the community.

The development of new CLA's is based upon the service needs as identified by the county MH/MR program plans. The measures, persons residing in the community for whom counties have planned new CLA's, and residents of institutions for whom counties have planned new CLA's,

reflect minimum service expansion requirements to meet the needs of community and institutional clients. The data for these program measures in 1980-81 and 1981-82 represent funded slots. The 1982-83 and future year projections have been reduced from previous projections to reflect changes made by county MH/MR programs in their annual plans.

The success of the program in meeting its objective is reflected in the number of CLA residents transferred to independent or family living arrangements. During the 1980-81 fiscal year, 231 CLA residents moved to independent or family living arrangements. The data for this measure are lower than previous projections. Original estimates indicated that approximately nine percent of the persons served would move to independent or family living arrangements. Actual data for 1980-81 show approximately five percent. 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 CLA's. These persons will require a longer period for habilitation than the majority of residents currently being provided service and will require specialized (behavior, medical and respite) CLA services. Projections indicate that at least 75 percent of the clients entering CLA's during fiscal year 1982-83 and in future years will require specialized services.

During the nine year history of the CLA program, 8,010 persons have participated in this residential program (2,728 of these from State institutions). At the end of the 1980-81 fiscal year, 3,747 persons were residing in CLA settings. Thus, 4,263 persons who have participated in the program have moved into some other living situation, usually independent living, or for minority-aged residents, their natural homes.

#### *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 mentally retarded persons and persons with related conditions. Facilities are small (4-8 beds), and located on noncontiguous sites in the community.

In the continuum of long-term care for this population, small ICFs/MR are similar to CLA's. However, their cost is shared with the Federal government. Entry is by referral from State centers, large private facilities, or from the client's natural home, and is coordinated by the county MH/MR program. 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.

Professional and advocacy opinion, supported by court

**Community Residential Services (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

action (Pennhurst suit), favors small home-like settings for long-term care of this population. One of the factors involved in the decision to develop this program is the need to reduce the client population of the State centers for the mentally retarded by June, 1982. This effort is required in order to maintain certification of the State centers. Fewer persons were served in this program during fiscal year 1980-81 than originally projected due to fewer beds being certified. This program will be expanded by approximately 500 beds during fiscal year 1981-82.

*Private Licensed Facilities (PLF)*

Private licensed facilities provide residential services to mentally retarded persons who have been removed from their homes and who, having been accepted, are awaiting admission to a State-operated facility. The department licenses 35 facilities with an average capacity of 90 persons.

Private licensed facilities are funded by the State, at 100 percent of the rate through grants to counties, as mandated by 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, or upon recommendation by the base service unit. Interim care services 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 PLF's have shown little change in the characteristics of the population served by these facilities over the past two years. The majority of PLF 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 to deal with secondary handicaps of a physical, medical or behavioral nature.

The program measures indicate a decrease in interim care placements to PLF's over the next five years. This reduction is due to the department's emphasis on small community based residential alternatives and on PLF conversions to ICF/MR.

In fiscal year 1980-81, the department transferred the funding for 358 State-funded residents at Elwyn Institute from the State centers program to the community services program. This change was instituted as a transitional step to having county MH/MR programs assume placement and funding responsibility for these residents. County programs assumed these responsibilities July 1, 1981, resulting in the addition of the Elwyn Institute residents to the PLF program measures.

State supported persons moving from PLF's to other community residential settings are expected to continue at a high level. Discharges to other PLF's, home/family, community living arrangements, and ICFs/MR are reflected in the program measures, with the largest number of transfers being recorded to ICFs/MR.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Community Services for the Mentally Retarded.....	\$74,255	\$86,586	\$98,952	\$104,889	\$111,182	\$117,853	\$124,924
Intermediate Care Facilities -MR.....	2,508	5,624	8,365	8,867	9,399	9,963	10,560
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$76,763</b>	<b>\$92,210</b>	<b>\$107,317</b>	<b>\$113,756</b>	<b>\$120,581</b>	<b>\$127,816</b>	<b>\$135,484</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$12,637	\$14,992	\$15,993	\$16,953	\$17,970	\$19,048	\$20,191
Federal Funds .....	15,533	19,380	21,011	22,271	23,607	25,024	26,525
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$28,170</b>	<b>\$34,372</b>	<b>\$37,004</b>	<b>\$39,224</b>	<b>\$41,577</b>	<b>\$44,072</b>	<b>\$46,716</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Persons served in private ICF/MR program during fiscal year .....	1,010	1,080	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Persons moving from private ICFs/MR to less structured residential programs .....	50	54	60	60	60	60	60

### Program Analysis:

Some mentally retarded individuals, who are not yet prepared to function in community residential settings, are provided services in private intermediate care facilities (ICF/MR). This program provides 24 hour care for eligible mentally retarded persons and persons with related conditions. Facilities are single or multiple buildings on campus-like sites accommodating more than 15 clients. Funding is provided through Medicaid (Title XIX) and matched by State resources.

In the continuum of long term care, these large facilities are equivalent to State centers, only under private auspices. Clients enter through referrals from State centers, small ICFs/MR, and the community from the county MH/MR program. Clients will move to less restrictive settings such

as small ICFs/MR, CLA's, or their natural homes, when appropriate.

During the 1980-81 fiscal year, 1,010 persons were served in the large ICF/MR program (16 or more clients per facility). The data are lower than projected in the previous budget due to fewer facilities than anticipated meeting certification requirements and existing facilities operating at an average capacity of 95 percent.

As indicated in the second program measure, a limited number of persons are expected to move to less restrictive residential settings. This is due to the nature of the population served; that is, severely and profoundly retarded persons.

### Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Intermediate Care Facilities — MR .....	\$12,637	\$14,992	\$15,993	\$16,953	\$17,970	\$19,048	\$20,191

## 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$138,614	\$138,743	\$133,135	\$141,107	\$149,559	\$158,517	\$168,014
Federal Funds .....	113,440	142,120	156,092	165,458	175,385	185,908	197,062
Other Funds .....	12,978	10,168	11,130	11,798	12,506	13,256	14,051
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$265,032</b>	<b>\$291,031</b>	<b>\$300,357</b>	<b>\$318,363</b>	<b>\$337,450</b>	<b>\$357,681</b>	<b>\$379,127</b>

### Program Measures

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
People living in State centers at end of fiscal year .....	7,161	6,498	5,903	5,494	5,100	5,100	5,100
People living in mental retardation units at end of fiscal year .....	475	484	554	554	554	554	554
People moving from State centers and mental retardation units to community residential settings .....	546	415	333	317	200	150	130

### Program Analysis:

In the continuum of mental retardation services, the most restrictive settings include the twelve State-owned centers and seven mental retardation units located on the grounds of State mental hospitals. State-operated facilities have traditionally been the primary providers of service for mentally retarded persons. The population of these facilities has shown a steady decrease since the late sixties due to changing philosophies and a variety of external and internal pressures.

The June 30, 1981 census for all State-operated mental retardation facilities was 7,636. The resident profile for June 30 indicates that approximately 9 percent of all residents are under 21 years of age, 86 percent are between the ages of 21 and 64 and approximately 5 percent are 65 and older. Eighty percent are diagnosed as severely or profoundly retarded. These figures, when compared with previous years, reflect a gradual movement toward an aging and lower functioning population. This changing population is due in part to the admission of fewer children. In addition current residents who are children are considered a high priority for movement from centers into community pro-

grams. Further, placement 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 deinstitutionalization program. During the 1970s, as the development of community alternatives to institutionalization was stressed, the role of the centers changed from that of caretaker to one of facilitator. The primary goal of the centers and MR units at this time 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 current Department of Public Welfare Five Year Plan

## State Centers (continued)

## Program Analysis: (continued)

for mental retardation facilities defines Statewide goals and objectives with specific time frames for the attainment of each objective. The plan goals address facility renovations, census reductions, improved services for clients and cost containment. Implementation efforts are progressing in these areas.

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. All facilities have achieved certification following a major renovation program; however, continued reimbursement is contingent upon compliance with Federal regulations which establish maximum resident capacities. State center capacities have been reduced from the 1981-82 Budget. Further reductions in capacity are required to comply with certification requirements by June, 1982.

Resident populations are projected to decrease during fiscal year 1981-82 and will continue to decrease throughout the five-year plan period. Admissions to Pennhurst, Hamburg, C. Howard Marcy, and Ebensburg Centers, and the MR Unit at Harrisburg State Hospital have been closed. C. Howard Marcy Center and the Harrisburg MR unit are scheduled for closure by June, 1982. As a result of legislation authorizing the conversion of Cresson Center to a correctional facility, the activities of the center will be phased down during the 1982-83 fiscal year.

Admissions to MR units at Allentown, Clarks Summit, Mayview, Somerset, Torrance and Wernersville are limited to appropriate mentally retarded clients who have no diagnosis of mental illness and who are discharged from State mental hospitals with no intervening placement. Priority admission consideration is given to appropriate clients in State hospitals where MR units are located.

Supportive services continue to be emphasized. These services are designed to maintain mentally retarded children in natural, foster or adoptive homes and significantly reduce the number of placements in centers. Residential and support services to maintain adults in the community are also high priorities. For those individuals currently residing in the centers and units, the department will strive for continued improvement in programming and quality of life through compliance with Medicaid requirements, completion of care standards, renovations and refurbishing and other appropriate measures.

The data for the measure, people moving from State centers and mental retardation units to community residential settings, are increased substantially from previous projections. This is due to the inclusion of persons moving to community living arrangements (CLA), intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded (ICFs/MR), private licensed facilities (PLF), foster homes, and the person's own home. Previous data were related only to the CLA program.

## Program Cost by Appropriation:

	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Capital Improvements.....	\$ 47						
State Centers for the Mentally Retarded.	137,774	\$138,708	\$132,885	\$140,857	\$149,309	\$158,267	\$167,764
Pennhurst—Special Master—Hearing Master.....	793	35	250	250	250	250	250
GENERAL FUND TOTAL.....	<u>\$138,614</u>	<u>\$138,743</u>	<u>\$133,135</u>	<u>\$141,107</u>	<u>\$149,559</u>	<u>\$158,517</u>	<u>\$168,014</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 805,692	\$ 835,396	\$ 815,619	\$ 783,146	\$ 786,694	\$ 777,010	\$ 760,028
Federal Funds .....	661,321	648,089	671,924	696,039	704,426	702,755	697,221
Other Funds .....	33,047	34,518	46,430	49,630	53,130	56,930	61,230
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$1,500,060</b>	<b>\$1,518,003</b>	<b>\$1,533,973</b>	<b>\$1,528,815</b>	<b>\$1,544,250</b>	<b>\$1,536,695</b>	<b>\$1,518,479</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Average monthly number of persons receiving cash grants .....	810,786	802,900 <i>134,667 in 6A</i>	751,600	747,600	747,300	730,100	704,900
Aged, blind and disabled persons receiving supplemental grants .....	164,818	159,100	156,100	155,100	154,100	153,100	152,100
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) .....	\$49,995	\$58,000	\$79,033	\$87,033	\$92,431	\$100,150	\$108,642
Cash value of food stamps issued each month (in thousands) .....	\$37,907	\$40,400	\$44,300	\$48,100	\$51,700	\$55,000	\$57,900
Persons eligible who have been referred to Work Incentive (WIN) Program .....	53,473	53,000	53,000	53,000	53,000	53,000	53,000

**Program Analysis:**

The Public Assistance person load is composed of three categories of assistance: Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), General Assistance (GA) and State Blind Pension (SPB). The latter two categories are completely State-funded, the former receives 57 percent Federal funds and 43 percent State funds. Cash assistance is distributed through 67 county boards of assistance and additional funding has been recommended in 1982-83 to support their activities. Currently, AFDC represents about 76.3 percent of the total person load with about 68 percent children, GA represents about 23.1 percent and SBP less than one percent. In addition, a number of persons receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) supplemental grants.

The Federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act required a number of changes in the AFDC program which were designed to tighten eligibility and provide benefits only to the truly needy. The Commonwealth has begun to implement these AFDC changes and it is estimated that approximately 20,340 unduplicated cases, or 61,020 persons, will lose eligibility entirely and 14,000

unduplicated cases, or 43,800 persons, will receive reduced benefits. In addition, the State legislature is currently considering legislation that would tighten administrative procedures, incorporate the Federal changes into the Public Welfare Code, and redefine General Assistance between two categories of people: those chronically needy and those transitionally needy. It is estimated that 64,000 transitionally needy people will be affected. The program measure, average monthly number of persons receiving cash grants, has been adjusted for 1982-83 and thereafter to reflect the estimated impacts of the State and Federal changes. For further discussion of these issues refer to the Welfare Reform and Federal AFDC Conformity Program Revision following this subcategory.

The Commonwealth's assistance grant level does not automatically adjust to the rise in inflation. A grant increase of approximately five percent was implemented January 1, 1980 in the cash assistance program. Since that time the rate of inflation has continued to erode the purchasing power of the cash grant recipient. Using savings generated

**Income Maintenance (continued)****Program Analysis: (continued)**

from the Welform Reform legislation, the department on July 1, 1982 will begin implementation of the Comprehensive Poverty Standard using an adjusted Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) lower budget to determine benefit levels for those dependent on public assistance. For further discussion refer to the appendix to this subcategory.

Those AFDC recipients who are found to be employable are currently required to register with the Office of Employment Security in the Work Incentive (WIN) program in order to be eligible for cash assistance. In order to seek or find employment for potential AFDC recipients prior to the authorization of cash assistance, the department has received Federal approval to conduct a Work Incentive Demonstration Program (WIN Demo) which is planned to begin in April 1982. This revision of the WIN program will ensure that employable AFDC recipients participate in a series of activities designed to find them jobs. The department will become the single state agency for WIN. State funding has been recommended in the County Administration appropriation to provide the necessary additional State matching funds for this program. The measure persons eligible who have been referred to Work Incentive (WIN) program has increased substantially from that printed last year. This has been caused by a change in the requirements of who must register for the WIN program.

The 1976 amendments to the Public Welfare Code included a provision to establish a series of demonstration projects which would have as their primary purpose the obtaining of bona fide employment for nonexempt assistance applicants and recipients, presumably in the General Assistance category. The Pennsylvania Employables Program (PEP) is currently operating in 31 counties. County assistance office staff work with, or refer, clients to private employment agencies through voucher reimbursement.

Pennsylvania's public assistance direct delivery system continues to receive national recognition as it begins its eleventh year of operation. The system began in 1972 in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and presently is in place in 21 counties in Pennsylvania and serves approximately 233,000 recipients. In 1980, a pilot program was completed in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to directly deliver food stamp authorization cards. In 1981-82, the entire city of Pittsburgh and most of Philadelphia were included in the direct delivery of food stamp authorizations. At present, approximately 130,000 individuals pick up their food stamps at banks and financial institutions at the same time they pick up their cash assistance checks. The measure cash value of food stamps issued each month has increased substantially from that printed last year. This increase is caused by the elimination of the purchase requirement in January, 1981 and the increase in the value

of food stamps issued based on increases in the Consumer Price Index.

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 1982-83 for continued development and implementation.

The CIS implementation plan consists of nine major phases and one sub-phase (II-A). Phase I was a review of the CIS requirements and was completed on June 1, 1980. During this phase, functional systems requirements for CIS were defined. In addition, project plans and controls which would be used for CIS development were established. During Phase II, which was completed in June, 1981, the core data base upon which all other systems development pieces will be built was completed. Eligibility clearance capabilities were also expanded during Phase II. In Phase II-A, county assistance offices were given the capability to enter medical eligibility information in the CIS data base directly in the county. Prior to Phase II-A, counties had to batch paper documents and forward them to Harrisburg for data entry.

In December, 1981, Phase III was completed. In this phase, the basic software was developed for the eventual issuance of benefits to include public assistance checks, food stamp authorizations to purchase (ATP's) and medical identification cards. Medical identification cards began being issued directly off the CIS data base in January, 1982.

Phase IV, the development of a combined medical assistance and cash eligibility data collection mechanism and Phase VI, on-line data entry of cash information, will be completed in March and July, 1982, respectively. The

## Income Maintenance (Continued)

## Program Analysis: (continued)

remaining phases will be completed during fiscal years 1982-83 and 1983-84.

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 \$264.70 for an individual and \$397.00 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 has been recommended to provide a State supplement to SSI recipients residing in residential facilities. For further discussion on this issue, refer to the Program Revision Long-Term Care Alternatives following the Long-Term Care subcategory.

The Federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act provided a block grant to the states for Low-Income Energy Assistance 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. The department began taking applications in November, 1981, with the first checks issued in December, 1981.

## Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 2,138	\$ 2,092	\$ 1,778	\$ 1,885	\$ 1,998	\$ 2,117	\$ 2,245
Cash Assistance .....	647,398	667,698	625,121	582,288	576,419	557,546	531,162
County Administration .....	92,470	101,449	119,822	126,939	134,483	142,480	150,957
Supplemental Grants—Aged, Blind and Disabled .....	58,261	57,997	57,710	60,126	61,172	61,489	61,483
Program Accountability .....	4,338	5,059	5,809	6,158	6,527	6,918	7,333
Pennsylvania Employables Program .....	1,087	1,101	5,379	5,750	6,095	6,460	6,848
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$805,692</b>	<b>\$835,396</b>	<b>\$815,619</b>	<b>\$783,146</b>	<b>\$786,694</b>	<b>\$777,010</b>	<b>\$760,028</b>

## Income Maintenance Program Revision: Welfare Reform and Federal AFDC Conformity

### Recommended Program Revision Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....			\$-84,292	\$-126,028	\$-118,192	\$-116,401	\$-114,477
Federal Funds .....			-14,560	2,604	10,605	11,682	12,853
Other Funds .....			10,530	10,530	10,530	10,530	10,530
<b>TOTAL .....</b>			<b>\$-88,322</b>	<b>\$-112,894</b>	<b>\$-97,057</b>	<b>\$-94,189</b>	<b>\$-91,094</b>

### Program Analysis:

The General Assistance program was established in Pennsylvania in 1937 as a result of the enactment of the Public Assistance Law which provided for a uniform system of relief administration. From 1937 to 1970, the General Assistance program grew at a relatively slow rate to a total of approximately \$88.5 million per year. Since 1970, however, the General Assistance program, including administrative costs, has grown from \$88.5 million in 1970 to a cost of over \$357.3 million in the 1980-81 fiscal year, an increase of over 300 percent in ten years.

In view of increasingly limited public resources and the need to address other pressing problems (including the provision of adequate assistance to those most in need), State legislation is currently being considered to amend the Commonwealth's cash assistance program. As currently proposed, the legislation would consist of five basic elements including: tightening of administration; limitation of assistance for the transitionally needy; Federal conformity; employment programs for cash assistance recipients; and provision for a grant increase.

Several provisions are included which will assist the Department of Public Welfare in administering the public assistance program in a cost-effective manner, in controlling abuses, and in sanctioning individuals who refuse to comply with work requirements. Specific provisions include, among others, the following: all Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and General Assistance (GA) applicants must register for work prior to receiving assistance, rather than within ten days after receiving assistance; sanctions can be imposed if a recipient fails to apply for work, as well as if the recipient quits work or refuses to accept work; and the sanction for the first violation of employment requirements will be sixty days without assistance and the sanction for subsequent violations will be 120 days without assistance.

The proposed legislation would redefine General Assistance (GA) 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 include: 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) persons over forty-five years of age; 3) persons with serious physical or mental handicaps; 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) persons suffering from drug or alcohol abuse who are undergoing treatment; 6) persons employed full-time with earnings under the grant levels; 7) victims of natural disasters; and 8) any person who has previously been employed full time for a period of five years or more and has exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits.

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 thirty days of assistance in any twelve-month period, and would remain eligible for Medical Assistance as medically needy individuals. However, a grandfathering provision is included in the pending legislation which allows those transitionally needy receiving GA on the date this legislation is enacted and who meet the employment requirements to remain on public assistance (i.e., be classified as chronically needy). This grandfathering provision would apply until January 1, 1983.

The Federal Omnibus Reconciliation Act required a number of changes in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program which were designed to tighten eligibility and provide benefits to the truly needy. This proposed legislation includes amendments to the Public Welfare Code reflecting these Federal changes. The legislation also provides for the expedited implementation of regulations governing federally subsidized programs when a delay of thirty days or less in the final adoption of regulations will result in the loss of Federal funds or when a delay of thirty days or less in adoption would require the replacement of Federal funds with State funds. In addition, the legislation provides that whenever possible, the department

## Income Maintenance Program Revision: Welfare Reform and Federal AFDC Conformity (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

shall establish rules, regulations and standards for General Assistance consistent with those established for the AFDC program. In no instance shall rules, regulations and standards established for General Assistance provide for benefits greater than those benefits provided for AFDC.

The legislation authorizes the establishment of the Community Work Program in which any individual who has not received a bona fide offer of training or employment, who is age 45 or under and who is not exempt from work registration requirements would be required to work in community work projects. Individuals would be required to work that number of hours which when multiplied by the applicable minimum wage equals the amount of cash assistance such person receives. Failure or refusal by a person to accept assignment to and participate in a community work project without good cause will result in sanctions. The Department of Public Welfare is required to propose initial rules and regulations for the administration of this program prior to its effective date. Neither initial rules and regulations nor any promulgated thereafter with regard to this program shall take effect without the approval of the State legislature. In addition, the department is required to conduct annual performance audits of the Community Work Program and report the results to the General Assembly.

A number of provisions have been proposed dealing with employment programs to assist General Assistance recipients to obtain jobs. These efforts fall into four areas: 1) Employment Incentive Program; 2) Expansion of the Pennsylvania Employables Program (PEP); 3) Priority Employment Services Program; and 4) Employment Opportunities Incentive Grant Program.

Under the Employment Incentive Program, a State tax credit would be granted to employers who hire a GA recipient for at least one year. The State tax credit will be in addition to all available Federal tax credits. 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 employ-

ment, and ten percent of the first \$6,000 in wages in the third year of employment. Tax credits could be carried over for three years, and would apply to employees hired before January 1, 1986. No more than \$25 million in tax credits could be allowed in any fiscal year. If an employee quits before working for a year, the employer would be eligible for a partial credit.

Under the proposal, the Pennsylvania Employables Program would be expanded to a statewide program.

Under the priority Employment Services Program, special priority services for GA recipients would be established in Office of Employment Security (OES) offices to provide job counselling, job testing, and job readiness services beyond the level currently available. An employer outreach program would be developed to encourage employers to hire GA recipients and to inform employers about tax credits available for hiring GA recipients. These services and programs would be State-funded.

Under the Employment Opportunities Incentive Grant Program, the Department of Labor and Industry (L&I) would be authorized to make grants to vocational schools, institutions of higher learning, and commercial and nonprofit enterprises to plan and carry out projects which provide employment training and opportunities for welfare recipients.

The proposed legislation also directs the Department of Public Welfare to raise General Assistance and Aid to Families with Dependent Children allowances by an average of at least five percent. However, if the Department is prevented by court order from implementing any or all provisions of the act, the grant increase is not mandated, but may be granted only if the Governor can certify to the General Assembly that the funds are available and that the increase will not cause a deficiency.

In order to highlight the total State impact of this proposed legislation, all fiscal adjustments regardless of agency are reflected in this Program Revision. These adjustments are incorporated into the recommended budget amounts in the affected appropriations.

**Income Maintenance**

**Program Revision: Welfare Reform and Federal AFDC Conformity (continued)**

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Cash Grants .....			\$-92,120	\$-139,156	\$-133,988	\$-133,988	\$-133,988
Pennsylvania Employables Program .....			4,200	4,500	4,770	5,056	5,359
County Administration .....			7,300	8,200	8,692	9,214	9,767

In addition to the amounts shown above, this Program Revision also includes funding in the following subcategories in the Department of Public Welfare.

**Outpatient Services — Physical Health**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Medical Assistance — Outpatient .....			\$-8,654	\$-7,737	\$-7,326	\$-7,228	\$-7,126

**Inpatient Hospital Services**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Medical Assistance — Inpatient .....			\$ 2,274	\$ 4,139	\$ 4,976	\$ 5,474	\$ 6,021

**Long-Term Care**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Long-Term Care Facilities .....			\$ 1,608	\$ 2,926	\$ 3,518	\$ 3,835	\$ 4,180

In addition to the amounts shown above, this Program Revision also includes funding in the following subcategory in the Department of Labor and Industry.

**Employability Development — Socially and Economically Handicapped**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Transfer to Office of Employment Security .....			\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,166	\$ 1,236	\$ 1,310
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>			<b>\$-84,292</b>	<b>\$-126,028</b>	<b>\$-118,192</b>	<b>\$-116,401</b>	<b>\$-114,477</b>

# 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.

**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 58,383	\$ 60,122	\$ 63,993
Commissions — Inheritance and Realty Transfer Tax Collections .....	1,600	1,600	1,696
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 59,983</u>	<u>\$ 61,722</u>	<u>\$ 65,689</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Distribution of Public Utility Realty Tax .....	\$ 46,565	\$ 54,215	\$ 61,500
<b>Total State Funds—General Fund</b> .....	<u>\$106,548</u>	<u>\$115,937</u>	<u>\$127,189</u>
Other Funds .....	3,506	3,382	3,438
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$110,054</u>	<u>\$119,319</u>	<u>\$130,627</u>
<b>Motor License Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Collection—Liquid Fuels Tax .....	\$ 3,731	\$ 3,903	\$ 4,137
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,731</u>	<u>\$ 3,903</u>	<u>\$ 4,137</u>
<b>State Harness Racing Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Administration of Collections—Harness Racing .....	\$ 113	\$ 187	\$ 182
<b>STATE HARNESS RACING FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 113</u>	<u>\$ 187</u>	<u>\$ 182</u>
<b>State Horse Racing Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Administration of Collections—Horse Racing .....	\$ 135	\$ 190	\$ 188
<b>STATE HORSE RACING FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 135</u>	<u>\$ 190</u>	<u>\$ 188</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>State Lottery Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 23,999	\$ 27,361	\$ 33,122
Payment of Prize Money .....	18,698	30,000	54,000
Payment of Commissions .....	554	700	200
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 43,251</u>	<u>\$ 58,061</u>	<u>\$ 87,322</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Property Tax and Rent Assistance for the Elderly .....	\$101,494	\$106,500	\$121,027
Senior Citizens Inflation Dividend .....	26,035	68,700	42,153
Subtotal .....	<u>\$127,529</u>	<u>\$175,200</u>	<u>\$163,180</u>
<b>Total State Funds—State Lottery Fund</b> .....	<u>\$170,780</u>	<u>\$233,261</u>	<u>\$250,502</u>
Other Funds .....	\$ 438	\$ 510	\$ 548
STATE LOTTERY FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$171,218</u>	<u>\$233,771</u>	<u>\$251,050</u>
<b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$106,548	\$115,937	\$127,189
Special Funds .....	174,759	237,541	255,009
Other Funds .....	3,944	3,892	3,986
TOTAL ALL FUNDS .....	<u>\$285,251</u>	<u>\$357,370</u>	<u>\$386,184</u>

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 59,983	\$ 61,722	\$ 65,689
Other Funds .....	3,506	3,382	3,438
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 63,489</b>	<b>\$ 65,104</b>	<b>\$ 69,127</b>

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 58,383	\$ 60,122	\$ 63,993*
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Commissions — Inheritance and Realty Transfer Tax Collections .....	1,600	1,600	1,696
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Audit of State Authorities .....	4	4	4
Cigarette Fines and Penalties .....	57	60	60
Reimbursement For Graphic Arts Services .....	6	7	7
Reimbursement For Cost of Services Provided to Special Funds .....	179	200	212
Reimbursement For Cost of Escheat Sales .....	160	200	225
Reimbursement For EDP and Staff Support .....	3,008	2,881	2,900
Reimbursement For Providing Tax Information .....	26	30	30
Reimbursement For Governor's Tax Commission .....	66		
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 63,489</b>	<b>\$ 65,104</b>	<b>\$ 69,127</b>

\*Includes \$184,000 to assume the duties of the Bureau of Social Security for Public Employees which will be transferred from the Department of Labor and Industry.

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Distribution of Public Utility Realty Tax</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 46,565	\$ 54,215	\$ 61,500

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Distribution of Public Utility Realty Tax.....	\$ 46,565	\$ 49,500	\$ 61,500
Distribution of Public Utility Realty Tax— Recommended Deficiency .....	.....	4,715	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 46,565</u>	<u>\$ 54,215</u>	<u>\$ 61,500</u>

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Collection—Liquid Fuels Tax</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,731	\$ 3,903	\$ 4,137

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Collection—Liquid Fuels Tax .....	<u>\$ 3,731</u>	<u>\$ 3,903</u>	<u>\$ 4,137</u>

**State Harness Racing Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Administration of Collections—Harness Racing</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 113	\$ 187	\$ 182

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Administration of Collections—Harness Racing .....	<u>\$ 113</u>	<u>\$ 187</u>	<u>\$ 182</u>

**State Horse Racing Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Administration of Collections—Horse Racing</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 135	\$ 190	\$ 188

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Administration of Collections—Horse Racing .....	<u>\$ 135</u>	<u>\$ 190</u>	<u>\$ 188</u>

**OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS**

**REVENUE**

**State Lottery Fund  
General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 23,999	\$ 27,361	\$ 33,122
Other Funds .....	438	510	548
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 24,437</u>	<u>\$ 27,871</u>	<u>\$ 33,670</u>

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
General Operations .....	\$ 23,999	\$ 27,361	\$ 33,122
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
License Fees .....	69	60	54
Reimbursement for Telephone Lines .....	361	450	494
Sale of Automobiles and Other Vehicles .....	8		
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 24,437</u>	<u>\$ 27,871</u>	<u>\$ 33,670</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Payment of Prize Money</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 18,698	\$ 30,000	\$ 54,000

Provides funds to pay the winners of the Commonwealth lottery.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Payment of Prize Money .....	<u>\$ 18,698</u>	<u>\$ 30,000</u>	<u>\$ 54,000</u>

**OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS**

**REVENUE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Payment of Commissions</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 554	\$ 700	\$ 200

Provides for commissions on sales of lottery tickets.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Payment of Commissions .....	<u>\$ 554</u>	<u>\$ 700</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Property Tax and Rent Assistance for the Elderly</b>			
State Funds .....	\$127,529	\$175,200	\$163,180

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorizations:</b>			
Property Tax and Rent Assistance for the Elderly .....	\$101,494	\$106,500	\$121,027
Senior Citizens Inflation Dividend .....	26,035	68,700	42,153
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$127,529</u>	<u>\$175,200</u>	<u>\$163,180</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 12,844	\$ 13,443	\$ 15,882	\$ 16,835	\$ 17,845	\$ 18,916	\$ 20,051
<b>Fiscal Management</b> . . . . .	\$135,810	\$158,867	\$196,616	\$206,026	\$216,058	\$226,765	\$238,188
Revenue Collection and Administration . . . . .	89,245	104,652	135,116	140,221	145,647	151,425	157,574
Public Utility Realty Payments . . . . .	46,565	54,215	61,500	65,805	70,411	75,340	80,614
<b>Support and Care of the Aged</b> . . . . .	\$132,653	\$181,168	\$169,700	\$170,306	\$170,874	\$171,487	\$172,150
Property Tax and Rent Assistance . . . . .	132,653	181,168	169,700	170,306	170,874	171,487	172,150
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$281,307</u>	<u>\$353,478</u>	<u>\$382,198</u>	<u>\$393,167</u>	<u>\$404,777</u>	<u>\$417,168</u>	<u>\$430,389</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$12,844	\$13,443	\$15,882	\$16,835	\$17,845	\$18,916	\$20,051
Federal Funds .....							
Other Funds .....	3,261	3,088	3,142	3,142	3,142	3,142	3,142
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$16,105</b>	<b>\$16,531</b>	<b>\$19,024</b>	<b>\$19,977</b>	<b>\$20,987</b>	<b>\$22,058</b>	<b>\$23,193</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 Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$12,844	\$13,443	\$15,882	\$16,835	\$17,845	\$18,916	\$20,051

## 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 47,139	\$ 48,279	\$ 49,807	\$ 52,698	\$ 55,758	\$ 59,001	\$ 62,439
Special Funds .....	42,106	56,373	85,309	87,523	89,889	92,424	95,135
Other Funds .....	683	804	844	840	840	840	840
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 89,928</b>	<b>\$105,456</b>	<b>\$135,960</b>	<b>\$141,061</b>	<b>\$146,487</b>	<b>\$152,265</b>	<b>\$158,414</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total revenue collected (in thousands) .....	\$6,714,928	\$7,083,335	\$7,599,065	\$8,036,900	\$8,513,400	\$9,078,200	\$9,717,000
Personal income tax returns processed .....	5,161,313	5,200,000	5,280,000	5,360,000	5,440,000	5,520,000	5,600,000
Sales and use tax returns processed .....	1,215,982	1,220,000	1,225,000	1,230,000	1,235,000	1,240,000	1,245,000
Corporation tax accounts .....	166,148	167,000	167,500	167,700	167,700	168,100	168,300

### 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 Motor Vehicle Sales Tax Collection Program has been transferred to the Department of Transportation. Thus program measures will no longer be shown in the Department of Revenue.

The Revenue Collection and Administration program has

completed a reorganization which was started in 1975. Generally, the structure has been 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 fiscal years, funds have been included in the Department of Revenue's budget to improve revenue collections through efforts to reduce cigarette tax evasion and increase auditing and investigation of all taxes. Since 1980-81, \$900,000 has been provided to finance the conversion to heat fusion cigarette tax stamps. The heat fusion stamps will reduce or eliminate counterfeiting of cigarette tax stamps thus improving revenue collections.

Funds have been provided in the past two fiscal years to build the Department of Revenue's audit capabilities and increase audit coverage. In order to provide thorough training, the auditors were hired in small groups at two month intervals. It is estimated that after a one year training period, the new auditors will increase audits of General Fund Taxes by 17 percent over 1980-81.

## Revenue Collection and Administration (continued)

## Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$45,539	\$46,679	\$48,111	\$50,998	\$54,058	\$57,301	\$60,739
Commissions — Inheritance and Realty Transfer Tax Collections .....	1,600	1,600	1,696	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$47,139</b>	<b>\$48,279</b>	<b>\$49,807</b>	<b>\$52,698</b>	<b>\$55,758</b>	<b>\$59,001</b>	<b>\$62,439</b>
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Collections—Liquid Fuels Tax .....	\$ 3,731	\$ 3,903	\$ 4,137	\$ 4,385	\$ 4,648	\$ 4,927	\$ 5,223
<b>STATE HARNESS RACING FUND</b>							
Administration of Collections .....	\$ 113	\$ 187	\$ 182	\$ 193	\$ 204	\$ 217	\$ 230
<b>STATE HORSE RACING FUND</b>							
Administration of Collections .....	\$ 135	\$ 190	\$ 188	\$ 199	\$ 211	\$ 224	\$ 237
<b>STATE LOTTERY FUND</b>							
General Operations .....	\$18,875	\$21,393	\$26,602	\$28,546	\$30,626	\$32,856	\$35,245
Payment of Prize Money .....	18,698	30,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000
Payment of Commissions .....	554	700	200	200	200	200	200
<b>STATE LOTTERY FUND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>\$38,127</b>	<b>\$52,093</b>	<b>\$80,802</b>	<b>\$82,746</b>	<b>\$84,826</b>	<b>\$87,056</b>	<b>\$89,445</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$46,565</u>	<u>\$54,215</u>	<u>\$61,500</u>	<u>\$65,805</u>	<u>\$70,411</u>	<u>\$75,340</u>	<u>\$80,614</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Taxing authorities receiving funds. ....	3,057	3,030	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 significant increase in funds required for this program for the 1981-82 fiscal year is due primarily to the new nuclear facility being constructed in the Berwick area. It is estimated that the assessed value of the Berwick facility will increase by \$30 million between 1981-82 and 1982-83.

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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Distribution of Public Utility Realty Tax. .	<u>\$46,565</u>	<u>\$54,215</u>	<u>\$61,500</u>	<u>\$65,805</u>	<u>\$70,411</u>	<u>\$75,340</u>	<u>\$80,614</u>

**Property Tax and Rent Assistance**

OBJECTIVE: To provide financial assistance through property tax and rent assistance to eligible individuals.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Special Funds.....	<u>\$132,653</u>	<u>\$181,168</u>	<u>\$169,700</u>	<u>\$170,306</u>	<u>\$170,874</u>	<u>\$171,487</u>	<u>\$172,150</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Applications for property tax or rent assistance .....	472,821	428,454	482,000	482,000	482,000	482,000	482,000
People provided property tax or rent assistance .....	463,170	423,000	475,000	475,000	476,000	476,000	476,000

**Program Analysis:**

This program aids Pennsylvania's elderly, widows, widowers and permanently disabled citizens by providing property tax and rent assistance to those who meet certain age and income requirements. These rebates, up to a maximum of \$500, allow those people to lead fuller lives by restoring part of their limited income which has already been severely eroded by continuing inflation. Maintaining them in their own homes, or in rented homes through rent assistance, adds to their personal dignity and emotional security as well as being of financial benefit.

The program consists of two components, Property Tax and Rent Assistance for the Elderly which 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 proposed changes to both components of the program which will be made possible by higher than expected available funds in the Lottery Fund. The Property Tax and Rent Assistance for the Elderly program is proposed to be 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 if approved by the Legislature will be effective in the 1982-83 fiscal year. It is estimated that the increase in the maximum eligible

income along with the increased rebates will increase participants in the program by over 12 percent from the 1981-82 fiscal year. The changes in the program parameters will therefore halt 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.

The Senior Citizen Inflation Dividend is proposed to be changed in two ways. First a one time \$100 bonus would be given in 1981-82 to each recipient of a property tax or rent rebate. Beginning with 1982-83 the dividend schedule would be permanently 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 would also be 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 remain constant 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 elevates an individual's income will remove individuals for eligibility for the program at a corresponding rate.

Property Tax and Rent Assistance (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
STATE LOTTERY FUND							
General Operations .....	\$ 5,124	\$ 5,968	\$ 6,520	\$ 7,126	\$ 7,694	\$ 8,307	\$ 8,970
Property Tax and Rent Assistance for the Elderly .....	101,494	106,500	121,027	121,027	121,027	121,027	121,027
Senior Citizens Inflation Dividend .....	26,035	68,700	42,153	42,153	42,153	42,153	42,153
STATE LOTTERY FUND TOTAL ...	<u>\$132,653</u>	<u>\$181,168</u>	<u>\$169,700</u>	<u>\$170,306</u>	<u>\$170,874</u>	<u>\$171,487</u>	<u>\$172,150</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

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$1,222	\$1,357	\$1,602
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$1,222</u>	<u>\$1,357</u>	<u>\$1,602</u>

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$1,222	\$1,357	\$1,602

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$1,222</u>	<u>\$1,357</u>	<u>\$1,602</u>

## SECURITIES COMMISSION

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Consumer Protection</b> .....	\$1,222	\$1,357	\$1,602	\$1,698	\$1,800	\$1,908	\$2,022
Regulation of Securities Industry .....	1,222	1,357	1,602	1,698	1,800	1,908	2,022
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$1,222</u>	<u>\$1,357</u>	<u>\$1,602</u>	<u>\$1,698</u>	<u>\$1,800</u>	<u>\$1,908</u>	<u>\$2,022</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$1,222</u>	<u>\$1,357</u>	<u>\$1,602</u>	<u>\$1,698</u>	<u>\$1,800</u>	<u>\$1,908</u>	<u>\$2,022</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Dollar amount of securities applications received (in billions) .....	\$59	\$64	\$69	\$74	\$79	\$84	\$89
Dollar amount of securities cleared for sale (in billions) .....	\$60	\$65	\$70	\$75	\$80	\$85	\$90
Securities filings received .....	3,490	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500
Securities filings cleared .....	2,941	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000
Broker-dealers registered .....	583	620	660	700	740	780	820
Agents registered .....	14,743	16,000	17,200	18,400	19,600	20,800	22,000
Investment Advisers registered .....	140	150	160	170	180	190	200

**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 — such companies not being 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 the following:

- (a) that monies are used in a manner consistent with the intent originally stated in the disclosure materials when the securities were sold to Pennsylvania residents;

Regulation of Securities Industry

Program Analysis: (continued)

- (b) that the companies are providing Pennsylvania investors with a consistent method of accurately reporting the activities of the companies;
- (c) that Pennsylvania investors are provided with complete and proper financial information reflecting the financial condition of the companies; and
- (d) that the companies had not and were not about to commit violations of the Securities Act.

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 them. 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 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.

Additionally, fee legislation has been approved revising certain existing fees and instituting ten new fees. The effect of the fee legislation passed as Act 48 to 1981 will conservatively increase fee revenues by over \$1,000,000.

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. The recommendation for the securities Commission reflects this additional effort.

There is a significant increase in all measures based on actual 1980-81 figures which reflect increased activity. The money market funds had a disparate effect on the 1978-79 amounts which made it difficult to project subsequent years accurately.

Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$1,222</u>	<u>\$1,357</u>	<u>\$1,602</u>	<u>\$1,698</u>	<u>\$1,800</u>	<u>\$1,908</u>	<u>\$2,022</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 22 professional and occupational licensing boards.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 3,063	\$ 3,315	\$ 3,511
Publishing Constitutional Amendments .....	89	58	59
Electoral College Expenses .....	4	.....	.....
Reapportionment Expenses .....	.....	495	.....
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 3,156</u>	<u>\$ 3,868</u>	<u>\$ 3,570</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Voting of Citizens in Military Service .....	\$ 17	\$ 8	\$ 12
Voter Registration by Mail .....	367	347	350
County Election Expenses .....	100	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 484</u>	<u>\$ 355</u>	<u>\$ 362</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 3,640</u>	<u>\$ 4,223</u>	<u>\$ 3,932</u>
Other Funds .....	\$ 6,610	\$ 7,018	\$ 7,796
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$10,250</u>	<u>\$11,241</u>	<u>\$11,728</u>

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 3,063	\$ 3,315	\$ 3,511
Other Funds .....	6,610	7,018	7,796
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 9,673</b>	<b>\$10,333</b>	<b>\$11,307</b>

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 3,063	\$ 3,315	\$ 3,511
<b>Other Funds</b>			
Fees—Registration of Charitable Organizations .....	148	130	140
Auctioneers Licenses .....	59	87	90
Medical, Osteopathic and Podiatry Fees .....	980	1,122	1,225
Boxing and Wrestling Fees .....	116	150	150
Professional Licensure Augmentation Account .....	5,307	5,529	6,191
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 9,673</b>	<b>\$10,333</b>	<b>\$11,307</b>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Publishing Constitutional Amendments</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 89	\$ 58	\$ 59

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Publishing Constitutional Amendments .....	\$ 89	\$ 58	\$ 59

**GENERAL FUND**

**STATE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Electoral College Expenses</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 4	.....	.....

Provided for the expenses of the members of the electoral college.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Electoral College Expenses .....	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Reapportionment Expenses</b>			
State Funds .....	.....	\$ 495	.....

Provides for the expenses incurred by the reapportionment project, required every ten years by the Constitution. These include specialized services, printing and publishing.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Reapportionment Expenses .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 495</u>	<u>.....</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Voting of Citizens in Military Services</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 17	\$ 8	\$ 12

Reimburses county boards of election at the rate of \$.40 per ballot for each military absentee ballot cast during an election.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Voting of Citizens in Military Services .....	\$ 10	\$ 8	\$ 12
Voting of Citizens in Military Services — Recommended Deficiency .....	7	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 17</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Voter Registration by Mail</b>			
State Fund .....	\$ 367	\$ 347	\$ 350

Reimburses county boards of election and the United States Post Office for all mailing costs incurred in registering voters by mail.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Voter Registration by Mail .....	<u>\$ 367</u>	<u>\$ 347</u>	<u>\$ 350</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**STATE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Special Election Expenses</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 100	.....	.....

Provided payment to county boards of election for expenses incurred in the special election of March, 1981.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
County Election Expenses .....	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support . . . . .</b>	\$1,066	\$1,281	\$1,357	\$1,438	\$1,524	\$1,615	\$1,712
<b>Consumer Protection . . . . .</b>	\$1,226	\$1,412	\$1,495	\$1,585	\$1,680	\$1,780	\$1,887
Regulation of Consumer Products and Promotion of Fair Business Practices	1,226	1,412	1,495	1,585	1,680	1,780	1,887
Maintenance of Professional and Occupational Standards*	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
<b>Electoral Process . . . . .</b>	\$1,348	\$1,530	\$1,080	\$1,118	\$1,166	\$1,204	\$1,253
Maintenance of Electoral Process . . . . .	1,348	1,530	1,080	1,118	1,166	1,204	1,253
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$3,640</u>	<u>\$4,223</u>	<u>\$3,932</u>	<u>\$4,141</u>	<u>\$4,370</u>	<u>\$4,599</u>	<u>\$4,852</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$1,066</u>	<u>\$1,281</u>	<u>\$1,357</u>	<u>\$1,438</u>	<u>\$1,524</u>	<u>\$1,615</u>	<u>\$1,712</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.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$1,066</u>	<u>\$1,281</u>	<u>\$1,357</u>	<u>\$1,438</u>	<u>\$1,524</u>	<u>\$1,615</u>	<u>\$1,712</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$1,226	\$1,412	\$1,495	\$1,585	\$1,680	\$1,780	\$1,887
Other Funds .....	265	280	290	295	300	305	310
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$1,491</b>	<b>\$1,692</b>	<b>\$1,785</b>	<b>\$1,880</b>	<b>\$1,980</b>	<b>\$2,085</b>	<b>\$2,197</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Application reviews of fictitious names, businesses, corporations, trademarks, etc. ....	58,600	58,800	59,000	59,200	59,400	59,600	59,800
Corporation name reservations and information requests issued. ....	87,000	87,500	88,000	88,500	89,000	89,500	90,000
Estimate of currently soliciting groups requiring licensing. ....	11,900	12,000	12,100	12,200	12,300	12,400	12,500
Currently soliciting groups complying with regulations. ....	8,430	8,800	9,000	9,300	9,600	9,900	10,200
Investigations of Charities Act violations. ....	550	575	600	625	650	675	700
Cease and desist letters issued. ....	142	132	125	120	115	110	105
Boxing and wrestling events requiring regulation. ....	280	290	300	310	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 1,026,000 fictitious names, businesses and corporations on file. Because the file has never been purged, the numbers shown in the measures last year include an undetermined number of inactive and no longer existent organizations. Several program changes are currently in progress 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. Several other procedural changes are under review with the intent of reducing clerical processing and costs. New measures for the Corporation Bureau were added to better reflect the work of the Bureau.

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, failure to respond to Cease and Desist Letters and consumer complaints. Inquiries and investigations of suspected violations will be emphasized in the coming year and will be forwarded to the Attorney General's Office for prosecution.

The State Athletic Commission is charged with the regulation of boxing and wrestling events. The number of events is now projected to level off at about 320 per year, corresponding to a leveling off in public interest and support.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	\$1,226	\$1,412	\$1,495	\$1,585	\$1,680	\$1,780	\$1,887

## 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Other Funds .....	<u>\$6,345</u>	<u>\$6,738</u>	<u>\$7,506</u>	<u>\$7,958</u>	<u>\$8,440</u>	<u>\$8,944</u>	<u>\$9,481</u>

### Program Measures

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Licenses and renewals issued .....	187,761	494,710	203,000	520,000	219,000	527,000	238,000
Applicants passing examination .....	21,473	22,000	22,500	23,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
Applicants failing examinations for license ..	19,936	20,000	20,500	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Investigations .....	2,323	2,500	3,000	3,400	3,700	4,000	4,300
Routine inspections .....	21,025	23,000	23,500	24,000	24,500	25,000	25,500
Establishments prosecuted for violations. ...	120	140	160	175	190	200	210
Punitive actions taken by boards .....	199	310	340	355	370	380	390

### 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-two boards 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.

The use of the legal and investigatory machinery of the Bureau has also been a major means of monitoring the vast numbers of licensees.

During the 1982-83 fiscal year, at the request of the Licensing Boards, the Bureau plans to re-emphasize the activity in the area of routine inspections. This will be accomplished without reducing the main emphasis on investigations of more serious violations. It is hoped that this combination of enforcement activities will not only catch violators, but serve as an impetus for establishments to come into compliance 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.

## 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$1,348</u>	<u>\$1,530</u>	<u>\$1,080</u>	<u>\$1,118</u>	<u>\$1,166</u>	<u>\$1,204</u>	<u>\$1,253</u>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Voting age population (in thousands) .....	8,652	8,695	8,738	8,781	8,824	8,868	8,912
Percent of voting age population actually voting .....	48%	44%	47%	49%	48%	44%	47%
Voter registration by mail .....	553,971	524,400	532,000	553,800	577,200	560,000	560,000
Total voter registration transactions .....	732,436	690,000	700,000	710,000	740,000	700,000	700,000
Persons filing for vacant offices .....	212	2,100	220	2,800	225	2,200	230
Gubernatorial commissions issued .....	421	460	500	550	600	500	550
Notary public commissions issued .....	15,592	17,000	15,000	15,200	15,400	17,200	15,600
Campaign expense audits .....	73	34	26	38	30	35	28

### Program Analysis:

Public policy is formulated by citizens through electoral participation. Because the electoral process is our 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 have been changed to reflect the entire voting age population rather than just those who have registered. It is felt that this change 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 include: often burdensome registration and voting procedures; the lack of easily obtainable published information concerning the State's electoral process; instances of unfair and unjust adminis-

tration of election processes; and a pervading lack of consistency in activities at all levels of election administration.

A number of programs have been developed towards improving the electoral system. 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, 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.

Since its initiation in 1976, there has been no program measure for the voter registration by mail program. New measures are being introduced 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 732,436 transactions reported to the election bureau for fiscal 1980-81, 553,971 or 76 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.

### Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	\$ 771	\$ 622	\$ 659	\$ 699	\$ 741	\$ 785	\$ 832
Publishing Constitutional Amendments . . . . .	89	58	59	59	59	59	59
Electoral College Expenses . . . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Reapportionment Expenses . . . . .	.....	495	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Voting of Citizens in Military Service . . . . .	17	8	12	10	10	10	12
Voter Registration by Mail . . . . .	367	347	350	350	350	350	350
County Election Expenses . . . . .	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$1,348</b>	<b>\$1,530</b>	<b>\$1,080</b>	<b>\$1,118</b>	<b>\$1,166</b>	<b>\$1,204</b>	<b>\$1,253</b>

# 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 EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

## Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Annuitants Medical — Hospital Insurance .....	\$21,086	\$ 2,392	.....
National Guard — Employer Contribution.....	1,157	1,157	\$ 1,157
Prior Obligations on Employers Retirement Payments ..	.....	408	.....
 GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	 \$22,243	 \$ 3,957	 \$ 1,157

**Grants and Subsidies**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Annuitants Benefits</b>			
State Funds .....	\$21,086	\$ 2,392	.....

Provides for State subsidization of the medical — hospital insurance costs for Commonwealth annuitants who have elected such coverage. The Commonwealth provides fully State paid coverage for most annuitants with such coverage. For the 1981-82 fiscal year Federal and Special funds were responsible for their share of this cost; General fund agencies were assessed for the program but received funds reallocated from this appropriation and now shown as available agency funds for this purpose. For the budget year and thereafter the benefit calculations of all agencies will include their proportionate share of the cost of this coverage.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Annuitants Medical — Hospital Insurance .....	\$21,086	\$ 2,392**	.....
State Share — Annuitants Increase Benefit .....	.	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$21,086</b>	<b>\$ 2,392</b>	.....

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>National Guard — Employer Contribution</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,157	\$ 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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
National Guard — Employer Contribution .....	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,146	\$ 1,157
Recommended Deficiency — National Guard Employer Contribution .....	.....	11	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 1,157</b>	<b>\$ 1,157</b>	.....

\*An additional appropriation of \$6,963,000 was made in 1980-81 to provide for the State share of benefit increases for annuitants provided through Act 130 of 1979. Those funds were allocated to the various agencies of State government and are now shown as actual funds in those agencies.

\*\*An additional 1981-82 appropriation of \$16,587,000 has been distributed to General Fund agencies for their cost of the benefit.

**GENERAL FUND**

**STATE EMPLOYES RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Prior Obligations on Employer's Retirement Payment. . . . .		\$ 404	
Recommended Deficiency—Prior Obligations. . . . .		4	
TOTAL .....		<u>\$ 408</u>	

## STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support . . . . .</b>	\$22,243	\$ 3,957	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157
General Administration and Support . . . . .	22,243	3,957	1,157	1,157	1,157	1,157	1,157
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<u>\$22,243</u>	<u>\$ 3,957</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$22,243	\$ 3,957	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157
Other Funds .....	2,879	3,801	4,679	5,147	5,662	6,228	6,851
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$25,122</u>	<u>\$ 7,758</u>	<u>\$ 5,836</u>	<u>\$ 6,304</u>	<u>\$ 6,819</u>	<u>\$ 7,385</u>	<u>\$ 8,008</u>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Member accounts .....	121,973	121,700	120,700	120,700	120,700	120,700	120,700
Annuitants .....	48,783	52,763	56,984	61,542	66,466	71,783	77,526
Trust Fund Assets (in thousands) .....	\$3,038,000	\$3,278,000	\$3,606,000	\$3,967,000	\$4,363,000	\$4,800,000	\$5,280,000

### 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 \$39,754,000 for the 1982-83 fiscal year. In 1980 the Commonwealth contracted with a consultant to maximize the amount of Federal money obtained by the Commonwealth. The annuitants medical-hospital program was identified as a cost which the Federal Government would support so long as the apportionment of the costs to the Federal programs is equitable and comparable to the apportionment to other State funding sources. Accordingly all Federal and special funds became responsible for their proportionate share of the annuitants medical benefit program beginning July 1, 1981.

In 1981-82 an appropriation of \$16,587,000 was made to the State Employees Retirement Board on behalf of General Fund agencies; the appropriation was then redistributed to the various departments and became part of their available appropriations. All agencies were then assessed their proportionate share of the cost of this benefit. For 1982-83 and thereafter the benefit calculation used in preparing the budget for each Federal, special, and General Fund agency will include a factor to provide for the agency's share of this program.

The 1982-83 employer retirement contribution to the system has been set at 16.03 percent, a 1.62 percent increase over the current rate. The increase in the rate will maintain actuarial soundness within anticipated retirement and salary levels. At the suggestion of the actuary, the rate assumes passage of legislation to correct the actuarial cost methods so that accrued liabilities are funded over thirty years rather than over progressively shorter periods of time as is now the case.

Administration of the system is funded by interest earnings 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 \$500,000 incentive to provide for the addition of new investment advisors who will be required on passage of

**General Administration and Support (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

on passage of legislation now pending. 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.

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 1982-83 contribution rate for retirement is now 16.03 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 .3 percent. The funding of that deficit over the next eighteen years will fulfill our commitment to both former and current employees affected by the deficit.

The State Employees' Retirement System processes applications for membership and refunds of contributions

on account of terminations. These two functions alone currently amount to approximately 1,500 transactions a month. Once an employee 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 122,000 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 400 retirement applications each month. Each new retiree is put on the monthly payroll, which now numbers over 52,000 checks totaling over seventeen million dollars. The SERS also processes about 220 death benefits each month, for both deceased retirees and employes who die in service.

The Retirement System oversees a portfolio of investments valued at more than 3.2 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Annuitants Medical—Hospital Insurance	\$21,086	\$ 2,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Guard—Employer Contribution	1,157	1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157
Prior Obligations on Employer's Retirement Payment .....	.....	408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$22,243</u>	<u>\$ 3,957</u>	<u>\$ 1,157</u>				

# 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 1982-83 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

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 45,133	\$ 49,432	\$ 53,286
Municipal Police Training .....	1,225	2,445	1,607
In-Service Training .....	.....	.....	113
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 46,358</u>	<u>\$ 51,877</u>	<u>\$ 55,006</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 1,795	\$ 3,327	\$ 128
Other Funds .....	8,221	8,247	8,444
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 56,374</u>	<u>\$ 63,451</u>	<u>\$ 63,578</u>
<b>Motor License Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Transfer to General Fund — General Government Operations .....	\$ 98,679	\$107,606	\$118,604
Transfer to General Fund — Municipal Police Training ..	1,250	2,470	1,607
Transfer to General Fund — In-Service Training .....	.....	.....	113
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 99,929</u>	<u>\$110,076</u>	<u>\$120,324</u>
<b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$ 46,358	\$ 51,877	\$ 55,006
Special Funds .....	99,929	110,076	120,324
Federal Funds .....	1,795	3,327	128
Other Funds .....	8,221	8,247	8,444
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b> .....	<u>\$156,303</u>	<u>\$173,527</u>	<u>\$183,902</u>

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 46,358	\$ 51,877	\$ 55,006
Federal Funds .....	1,795	3,327	128
Other Funds* .....	108,150	118,323	128,768
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$156,303</b>	<b>\$173,527</b>	<b>\$183,902</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 45,133	\$ 49,432	\$ 53,286
Municipal Police Training .....	1,225	2,445	1,607
In-Service Training .....			113
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
FHWA — Northwestern University Traffic Institute Training .....	31	30	30
FHWA — Highway Traffic Safety Educational Training Program .....	59	63	25
FHWA — Automated Driver License Testing .....	162	378	
FHWA — Summer Slowdown — 55 .....		320	
FHWA — Aircraft Communications System .....		100	
FHWA — Breathalyzer Instructor Training .....	11		
FHWA — Highway Traffic Safety Films .....	26	28	
FHWA — Upgrading of Breath Testing Equipment .....	48	195	
FHWA — Upgrading Vehicular Mounted Radar .....	179	287	
FHWA — Operation C.A.R.E. ....	173	258	
FHWA — Purchase of Patrol Emergency Kits .....	68	68	
FHWA — Type A Breath Testing Equipment Training .....			58
LEAA — Criminal History Record Information .....		60	
FHWA — School Bus Driver Licensing Seminar .....		11	
FHWA — Selective Speed Enforcement .....	6		
FHWA — Unconventional Enforcement Vehicles .....		300	
FHWA — Fixed Wing Aircraft .....		200	
FHWA — Program Management .....	11	15	15
LEAA — Mass Spectrometer Arson Analysis .....	168	9	
LEAA — Fraud Investigative Intelligence .....	178	172	
Emergency Flood Relief — July 1977 .....	52		
FHWA — Evaluation Project Grant .....	13	28	
FHWA — Hazardous Substance Training .....	48	38	
Police Patrol at Indiantown Gap .....	162		
FHWA — Motorcycle Examiner Seminars and Workshops .....	23	16	
FHWA — Radar Traffic Data Systems .....	149	149	
LEAA — Aid to Local Law Enforcement .....	108	63	
FHWA — Truck Driver Licensing Seminars .....		10	
FHWA — Vascar Plus .....	120	124	
FHWA — Vison Testing Equipment .....		90	
LEAA — Computerized Criminal Record System .....		315	

**GENERAL FUND**

**STATE POLICE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds (continued)</b>			
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
From Turnpike Commission for Traffic Control .....	\$ 7,334	\$ 7,249	\$ 7,487
Transfer From Motor License Fund—General			
Government Operations* .....	98,679	107,606	118,604
Transfer From Motor License Fund—Municipal Police			
Training* .....	1,250	2,470	1,607
Transfer to General Fund—In-Service Training* .....			113
Reimbursement for Tuition of Municipal Police .....	440	515	551
Sale of Automobiles .....	312	300	210
Reimbursement for Electronic Surveillance Training .....	55	55	59
Criminal History Record Information Fee .....	56	72	77
Photo License Centers Billings .....		27	29
Training School Fees .....	24	29	31
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$156,303</u></b>	<b><u>\$173,527</u></b>	<b><u>\$183,902</u></b>

\* Other Funds include the transfers from the Motor License Fund which are not carried for to the Summary by Fund and Appropriation to avoid double counting.

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Highway Activities</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 99,929	\$110,076	\$120,324

Provides reimbursement to the General Fund for State Police relating to highway safety, traffic patrol and municipal police training.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Transfer to General Fund—General Government			
Operations .....	\$ 98,679	\$107,606	\$118,604
Transfer to General Fund—Municipal Police Training ...	1,250	2,470	1,607
Transfer to General Fund—In-Service Training .....	.....	.....	113
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 99,929</u>	<u>\$110,076</u>	<u>\$120,324</u>

## STATE POLICE

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 18,051	\$ 19,753	\$ 21,992	\$ 23,514	\$ 25,178	\$ 26,941	\$ 28,809
<b>Traffic Safety and Supervision</b> . . . . .	\$ 88,208	\$ 97,404	\$105,855	\$111,955	\$118,422	\$125,269	\$132,528
Operator Qualifications . . . . .	4,020	4,424	4,916	5,213	5,527	5,855	6,202
Vehicle Standards Control . . . . .	1,979	2,217	2,407	2,540	2,692	2,852	3,022
Traffic Supervision . . . . .	82,209	90,763	98,532	104,202	110,203	116,562	123,304
<b>Control and Reduction of Crime</b> . . . . .	\$ 39,395	\$ 43,934	\$ 46,570	\$ 49,376	\$ 52,339	\$ 55,480	\$ 58,810
Crime Prevention . . . . .	566	577	623	673	713	756	802
Criminal Law Enforcement . . . . .	38,829	43,357	45,947	48,703	51,626	54,724	58,008
<b>Maintenance of Public Order</b> . . . . .	\$ 222	\$ 410	\$ 434	\$ 461	\$ 488	\$ 518	\$ 549
Prevention and Control of Civil Disorders . . . . .	133	289	306	325	344	365	387
Disaster Assistance . . . . .	89	121	128	136	144	153	162
<b>Community Safety</b> . . . . .	\$ 411	\$ 452	\$ 479	\$ 508	\$ 538	\$ 571	\$ 605
Fire Prevention . . . . .	411	452	479	508	538	571	605
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$146,287</u>	<u>\$161,953</u>	<u>\$175,330</u>	<u>\$185,814</u>	<u>\$196,965</u>	<u>\$208,779</u>	<u>\$221,301</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 6,330	\$ 6,103	\$ 6,484	\$ 6,857	\$ 7,269	\$ 7,705	\$ 8,167
Special Funds .....	11,721	13,650	15,508	16,657	17,909	19,236	20,642
Federal Funds .....	66	73	45	45	45	45	45
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$18,117</b>	<b>\$19,826</b>	<b>\$22,307</b>	<b>\$23,559</b>	<b>\$25,223</b>	<b>\$26,986</b>	<b>\$28,854</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.

Funds have been provided in the budget year to continue the third year of a three year program to train 200 State Police cadets per year to help maintain a sufficient level of enlisted personnel.

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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$ 6,330	\$ 6,103	\$ 6,484	\$ 6,857	\$ 7,269	\$ 7,705	\$ 8,167
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Transfer to General Fund—General Government Operations .....	\$11,721	\$13,650	\$15,508	\$16,657	\$17,909	\$19,236	\$20,642

## 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Funds .....		\$ 49	\$ 55	\$ 60	\$ 65	\$ 65	\$ 65
Special Funds .....	\$4,020	4,375	4,861	5,153	5,462	5,790	6,137
Federal Funds .....	211	820					
Other Funds .....		27	29	30	32	34	36
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$4,231</b>	<b>\$5,271</b>	<b>\$4,945</b>	<b>\$5,243</b>	<b>\$5,559</b>	<b>\$5,889</b>	<b>\$6,238</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Traffic accidents:</b>							
Individual fatalities .....	2,107	2,110	2,115	2,144	2,180	2,215	2,230
Individual injuries .....	130,170	130,815	131,400	132,315	132,320	131,240	129,500
Accidents involving injuries .....	89,560	91,000	92,000	93,000	94,000	95,000	96,000
<b>Total accidents .....</b>	<b>140,800</b>	<b>140,300</b>	<b>140,600</b>	<b>140,600</b>	<b>139,200</b>	<b>137,600</b>	<b>135,200</b>
<b>Accidents investigated by State Police</b> <b>attributable to unqualified drivers:</b>							
Fatalities .....	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
Injuries .....	11,629	13,500	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
<b>Total Accidents .....</b>	<b>18,287</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>
Licensed operators .....	7,226,681	7,209,100	7,191,500	7,174,000	7,156,000	7,156,000	7,156,000
<b>Operators:</b>							
Examined .....	710,636	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000
Reexamined .....	81,876	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Vehicle miles driven (in billions) .....	71.3	73.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0

### 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

## Operator Qualifications Control (continued)

## Program Analysis: (continued)

drivers who have accumulated excessive points under the Commonwealth's point system for driver control.

The State Police operate 42 off-street and 34 on-street examination sites throughout the State, thereby providing convenient accessibility to all citizens of the Commonwealth. Fifty enlisted and eighty-one 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. Eight additional driver testing units were acquired in 1980 with another ten units expected during fiscal year 1981-82. Once these are received, the State Police will 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 provided to the 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 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. While their activity has decreased somewhat, the State Police 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."

The program measures reflect revised licensed operator, fatality, injury and accident data compiled by the Department of Transportation. These revisions reflect newly emerging trends, and are discussed in Transportation Highway Safety Projects and Safety Administration and Licensing subcategories. Changes in these measures including only accidents investigated by the State Police can also be impacted by the investigating officer's determination of causal factor.

Additional funds have been provided in this budget to implement the third year of a three 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....		\$ 49	\$ 55	\$ 60	\$ 65	\$ 65	\$ 65
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Transfer to General Fund .....	\$4,020	\$4,375	\$4,861	\$5,153	\$5,462	\$5,790	\$6,137

## Vehicle Standards Control

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the number of traffic accidents attributable to vehicle mechanical defects.

### Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....		\$ 24	\$ 25	\$ 26	\$ 27	\$ 27	\$ 28
Special Funds .....	\$1,979	2,193	2,372	2,514	2,665	2,825	2,994
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$1,979</b>	<b>\$2,217</b>	<b>\$2,397</b>	<b>\$2,540</b>	<b>\$2,692</b>	<b>\$2,852</b>	<b>\$3,022</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
State motor vehicle registrations .....	7,261,924	7,350,000	7,438,000	7,526,000	7,526,000	7,526,000	7,526,000
Traffic accidents:							
Individual fatalities .....	2,107	2,110	2,115	2,144	2,180	2,215	2,230
Individual injuries .....	130,700	130,815	131,400	132,315	132,320	131,240	129,500
Accidents involving injuries .....	89,560	91,000	92,000	93,000	94,000	95,000	96,000
Total accidents .....	140,000	140,300	140,600	140,600	139,200	137,600	135,200
Accidents investigated by State Police attributable to unqualified drivers:							
Fatalities .....	350	400	400	400	400	400	400
Injuries .....	36,631	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000
Total accidents .....	55,356	59,000	59,000	59,000	59,000	59,000	59,000
Inspection stations .....	19,448	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Inspection station visitations .....	17,245	17,500	17,500	17,500	18,000	18,000	18,000

### 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 enlisted members are currently assigned as Inspection Station Supervisors.

State Police Inspection Station Supervisors visit each inspection station once each year, unannounced, at which time 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. Additionally, the Inspection Station Supervisors are responsible for examining mechanics desiring to be

certified to perform vehicle inspections, investigating applicants for car dealer licenses, inspecting reconstructed vehicles, and personally supervising the inspection of all school buses each year. Other duties involve the examination of vehicles involved in fatal accidents for which vehicle failure was listed as the primary cause, and the investigation of complaints about improper inspection and fraudulent repairs.

The State Police, also perform certain other mandated functions relating to vehicle safety including the annual safety inspection of school buses, the supervision of vehicle inspection programs for all mass transit vehicles in the Commonwealth and the supervision of taxicab inspections for new holders of certificates of public convenience in cities of the first class.

School bus safety inspections are performed prior to the opening of 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

**Vehicle Standards Control (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

resulting in unsafe conditions for the children riding these buses. The State Police also has one member assigned full-time to the South East Pennsylvania Transit Authority (SEPTA) to oversee their vehicle inspection program while other mass transit systems throughout the Commonwealth are overseen on an as needed basis. The supervised inspection of taxicabs is performed only in Philadelphia on an as needed basis.

Additional funds have been provided in this budget to implement the third of a three 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	<u>      </u>	<u>\$ 24</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>\$ 26</u>	<u>\$ 27</u>	<u>\$ 27</u>	<u>\$ 28</u>
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Transfer to General Fund .....	<u>\$1,979</u>	<u>\$2,193</u>	<u>\$2,372</u>	<u>\$2,514</u>	<u>\$2,665</u>	<u>\$2,825</u>	<u>\$2,994</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....		\$ 905	\$ 959	\$ 1,017	\$ 1,078	\$ 1,142	\$ 1,211
Special Funds .....	\$ 82,209	89,858	97,583	103,185	109,125	115,420	122,093
Federal Funds .....	849	2,130	83	83	83	83	83
Other Funds .....	7,794	7,741	7,925	8,321	8,737	9,175	9,633
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 90,852</b>	<b>\$100,634</b>	<b>\$106,550</b>	<b>\$112,606</b>	<b>\$119,023</b>	<b>\$125,820</b>	<b>\$133,020</b>

### Program Measures

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Traffic accidents:</b>							
Individual fatalities .....	2,107	2,110	2,115	2,144	2,180	2,215	2,230
Individual injuries .....	130,170	130,815	131,400	132,315	132,320	131,240	129,500
Accidents involving injuries .....	89,560	91,000	92,000	93,000	94,000	95,000	96,000
Total accidents .....	140,800	140,300	140,600	140,600	139,200	137,600	135,200
<b>Accidents investigated by State Police attributable to actions of the motor vehicle operator:</b>							
Fatalities .....	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
Injuries .....	11,629	13,500	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Total accidents .....	18,287	21,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
State Police arrests for hazardous moving violations .....	254,126	275,000	295,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000
Local police trained in basic course .....	952	950	950	950	950	950	950
Responses by State Police for assistance in traffic cases .....	45,062	46,000	47,000	47,500	48,000	48,500	49,000
State Police arrests for intoxication .....	1,758	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Incidents of motorist assistance .....	159,473	165,000	170,000	175,000	180,000	185,000	190,000

### Program Analysis:

Enforcing the Commonwealth's traffic laws is a major responsibility empowered to the Pennsylvania State Police, with the primary emphasis being 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.

## Traffic Supervision (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

Specifically, the Aerial Speed Enforcement Program and the use of unconventional patrol vehicles has 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 State Police helicopters statewide on designated highways identified by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation as having a high incidence of speeding or speed-related accidents. The State Police have also acquired a fixed wing aircraft through Federal funds, specifically for 55 miles-per-hour enforcement, which will augment their operation of this program. Two additional fixed wing aircraft, funded through Highway Traffic Safety Funds, are on order and are expected during the 1981-82 fiscal year. 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 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. 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, helicopter patrol, breath testing services, and, in some situations, communications. Additionally, the State Police provide basic police training for municipal police officers, and offers 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, Collegetown, Greensburg and Meadville.

The program measures show revised fatality, injury and accident data compiled by the Department of Transportation. These revisions reflect newly emerging trends, and are discussed in Transportation's Highway Safety Projects subcategory. Changes in those measures involving only accidents investigated by the State Police can also be impacted by the investigating officer's determination of causal factor. 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 third year of a three 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. Funds have also been provided to initiate a program of in-service training for municipal police officers.

## Traffic Supervision

## Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 905</u>	<u>\$ 959</u>	<u>\$ 1,017</u>	<u>\$ 1,078</u>	<u>\$ 1,142</u>	<u>\$ 1,211</u>
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Transfer to General Fund—General Government Operations .....	\$ 80,959	\$ 87,388	\$ 95,863	\$101,362	\$107,192	\$113,371	\$119,921
Transfer to General Fund—Municipal Police Training .....	1,250	2,470	1,607	1,703	1,806	1,914	2,029
Transfer to General Fund — In-Service Training .....	.....	.....	113	120	127	135	143
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 82,209</u>	<u>\$ 89,858</u>	<u>\$ 97,583</u>	<u>\$103,185</u>	<u>\$109,125</u>	<u>\$115,420</u>	<u>\$122,093</u>

## 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$566</u>	<u>\$577</u>	<u>\$623</u>	<u>\$673</u>	<u>\$713</u>	<u>\$756</u>	<u>\$802</u>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Student population (11 -17 year olds) .....	1,337,677	1,315,000	1,273,000	1,231,000	1,189,000	1,147,000	1,105,000
Juveniles arrested by State Police .....	11,251	12,000	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
Juveniles receiving State Police preventive contacts .....	1,988	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Juvenile offenders handled informally .....	5,515	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,500	6,500	6,500
Liaison visits to courts, schools, police departments etc. ....	5,077	4,500	4,500	4,500	5,000	5,000	5,000
Attendance at youth aid programs .....	9,757	11,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Attendance at crime prevention programs ..	194,107	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000

### 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 3.7 percent in 1980, and initial statistics for 1981 indicates that this trend will continue. In order to restrain these increases and have any chance of providing a downward trend, a vast majority of law abiding persons of all ages, sex, and socioeconomic backgrounds must be made aware of, and become involved in, crime prevention. In this regard, the State Police provide a number of public awareness services as a means of controlling the incidence of crime such as the Crime Prevention Education Programs which have been developed to define measures an individual may take to reduce the chances of becoming the victim of crime, and to increase the odds of police solving the crime in the event he/she does become the victim of crime.

Many crimes are preventable therefore 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

**Crime Prevention (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

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 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 State Police priorities for specific activities within the program. As can be seen, the crime prevention program increased considerably over what was projected for the fiscal year 1980-81 in most areas of activity. Violent crime has reached such levels that the citizenry has become acutely aware of the need for their security and the protection of their home and businesses. This has led to a large amount of requests for the presentation of crime prevention programs by the State Police's Community Relations Officers'; thus the large

increase in attendance at crime prevention programs the past year. It is anticipated that this number will decrease somewhat from the 1980-81 fiscal year figure and that those activities involving youth aid will increase slightly.

The State Police feel that successful implementation of crime prevention programs by the public would have far greater affect at deterring crime than police could attain through normal patrol and enforcement activities. Therefore, this budget provides funds to hire ten civilian coordinators to organize and actively solicit community participation in crime prevention programs tailored to the respective needs of the individual community. However, until the public realizes the problem and begins a concerned effort at deterring crime, the current increase in the level of crime can be expected to continue.

Additional funds have been provided in this budget to implement the third year of a three 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$566</u>	<u>\$577</u>	<u>\$623</u>	<u>\$673</u>	<u>\$713</u>	<u>\$756</u>	<u>\$802</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$38,829	\$43,357	\$45,947	\$48,703	\$51,626	\$54,724	\$58,008
Federal Funds .....	454	304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	427	479	490	516	542	568	596
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$39,710</b>	<b>\$44,140</b>	<b>\$46,437</b>	<b>\$49,219</b>	<b>\$52,168</b>	<b>\$55,292</b>	<b>\$58,604</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Statewide crimes against persons .....	42,700	47,000	50,000	52,000	52,500	53,000	53,500
Statewide crimes against property .....	400,335	410,000	420,000	425,000	425,000	430,000	430,000
Crimes against persons investigated by State Police:							
Clearances .....	57%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%
Convictions .....	56%	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%
Crimes against property investigated by State Police:							
Clearances .....	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Convictions .....	74%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%
Initial criminal investigations regarding arson .....	4,189	5,000	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500

### 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. These are 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 other crimes 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

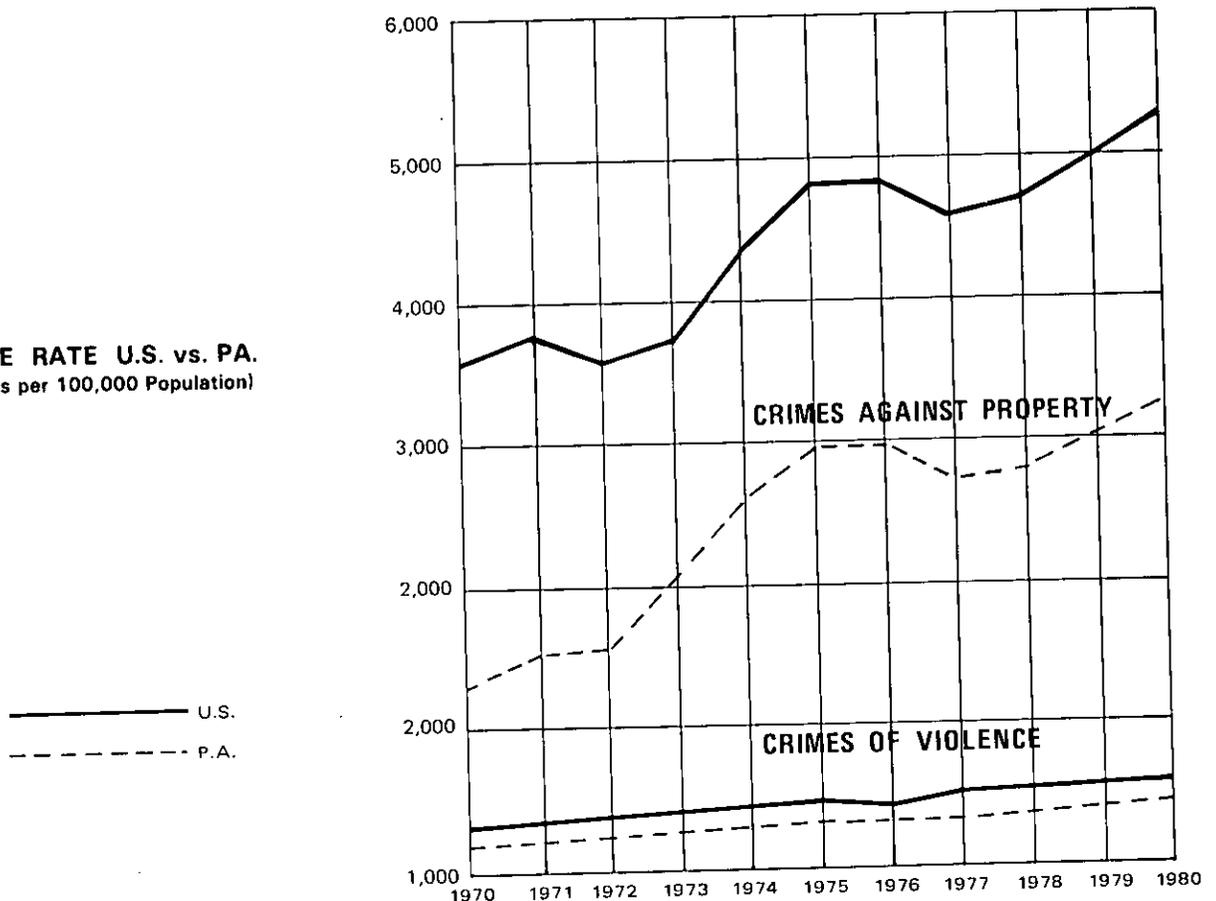
**Criminal Law Enforcement (continued)**

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 is also becoming 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 47 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.

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.

**CRIME RATE U.S. vs. PA.**  
(Crimes per 100,000 Population)



## Criminal Law Enforcement (continued)

## Program Analysis: (continued)

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. This budget provides \$330,000 for the State Police to assume operation of the Delaware County Crime Laboratory in order to maintain technical and scientific capability for analyzing, detecting and identifying criminal evidence for municipalities, State Criminal Justice Agencies and the State Police.

In addition, the State Police provide routine criminal investigative services including background investigations for police applicants as well as for agencies of State Government; expert witness testimony in court; investigative assistance in the area of missing persons; the correlation of investigative information; and investigative services for out-of-state and Federal law enforcement agencies.

The number of crimes continued to increase in 1980 over 1979, and reported crimes through the first six months of 1981 indicate this increase will continue. Overall, crime in Pennsylvania increased by 3.7 percent from 1979 to 1980, according to the Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Report. Part I Offenses, generally those of violence which are more serious, increased by 7.9 percent while Part II Offenses, usually lesser non-violent offenses, increased by only .2 percent. This large increase in Part I Offenses is drawing increased calls from the citizenry for increased police protection and the apprehension of criminals. This has sharply increased demands on the time and efforts of State Police Criminal Investigation Units.

To meet these increasing demands, additional funds have been provided in this budget to implement the third year of a three 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. Funds have also been provided to initiate a program of in-service training for municipal police officers.

## Program Costs by Appropriation:

	1980-81	1981-82	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	
GENERAL FUND								
General Government Operations .....	\$37,604	\$40,912	\$44,227	\$46,880	\$49,693	\$52,675	\$55,836	
Municipal Police Training .....	1,225	2,445	1,607	1,703	1,806	1,914	2,029	
In-service Training .....			113	120	127	135	143	
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$38,829</u>	<u>\$43,357</u>	<u>\$45,947</u>	<u>\$48,703</u>	<u>\$51,626</u>	<u>\$54,724</u>	<u>\$58,008</u>	

## 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$133	\$289	\$306	\$325	\$344	\$365	\$387
Federal Funds .....	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$296</b>	<b>\$289</b>	<b>\$306</b>	<b>\$325</b>	<b>\$344</b>	<b>\$365</b>	<b>\$387</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Civil disorders requiring State Police response .....	78	200	200	200	200	200	200
Arrests by State Police stemming from disorders .....	38	40	50	50	50	50	50
Intelligence man-hours spent on disorders ..	4,041	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total man-hours spent on disorders .....	9,498	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000

### Program Analysis:

The State Police efforts in this program involve: 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, which 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 considerably vary 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 the mid-1970's, due largely 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 strike and independent truckers strike, would increase this activity considerably in comparison to fiscal year 1980-81, where only a few sporadic labor strikes and various demonstrations required State Police involvement. Continuation of the Cadet Training Program into its third year will have a positive affect on enforcement capabilities during time of disorders.

As indicated in previous budgets, requirements for this program cannot be accurately projected for either the budget or future years as individual civil disorders tend to occur over particular actions or inactions on the part of individuals or groups. Certain events can be anticipated

**Prevention and Control of Civil Disorders (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

somewhat in advance, such as impending strikes which can develop into civil disorders, and appropriate action may be taken to try and avoid any disturbances. Other instances are spontaneous and cannot initially be eliminated through preventive contacts. Additionally, individual circumstances determine the definitions of what constitutes a civil disorder. Therefore, actual determination of whether a civil disturbance exists is left up to the discretion of the officer on the scene. Thus many minor

incidents involving only a few individuals may be classified as civil disorders, thereby distorting the program measures shown above.

Additional funds have been provided in this budget to implement the third year of a three 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$133</u>	<u>\$289</u>	<u>\$306</u>	<u>\$325</u>	<u>\$344</u>	<u>\$365</u>	<u>\$387</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 89	\$121	\$128	\$136	\$144	\$153	\$162
Federal Funds .....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$141</b>	<b>\$121</b>	<b>\$128</b>	<b>\$136</b>	<b>\$144</b>	<b>\$153</b>	<b>\$162</b>

### 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 its equipment, training and planning for use when disasters occur. In the past year a mobile van, acquired from the Department of Education, was converted into a mobile command post and a second mobile van has recently been acquired and is currently also being converted into a mobile command post. These mobile command posts will contain increased communications over what is being utilized currently in the field, and will provide greater mobility in responding to disasters. Additionally, a Federal Highway Traffic Safety grant has enabled all patrol personnel to be trained in the

handling of hazardous substances. This training was provided 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 Department's contingency plans for various types of disasters. This has been especially important since the Three Mile Island 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 in delineating responsibilities for each involved agency. State Police responsibilities include directing and controlling the orderly movement of evacuees in restricted areas. Additionally, the State Police will be receiving some radiological equipment, supplies and medicine from the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency, Department of Environmental Resources and Department of Health to assist in their readiness and protection capability should a nuclear disaster occur.

Disasters normally require that manpower be called in from State Police locations outside the affected area, which diminishes or eliminates that location's manpower and coverage. Increasing the State Police complement through completion of the three year Cadet Training Program will have a positive effect on the ability to cope with disasters in both affected and non-affected areas.

Additional funds have been provided in this budget to implement the third year of a three 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 (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations . . . . .	<u>\$ 89</u>	<u>\$121</u>	<u>\$128</u>	<u>\$136</u>	<u>\$144</u>	<u>\$153</u>	<u>\$162</u>

**Fire Prevention**

OBJECTIVE: To minimize fire hazards endangering persons or property.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$411</u>	<u>\$452</u>	<u>\$479</u>	<u>\$508</u>	<u>\$538</u>	<u>\$571</u>	<u>\$605</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Approvals of flammable liquid tank installations .....	1,383	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Corrections formally ordered and made .....	10	15	20	20	20	25	25
Criminal investigations involving arson .....	4,189	5,000	5,000	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
Arrests involving arson .....	326	350	350	375	375	400	400
Accidental fires reported to State Police .....	661	670	675	675	675	675	675

**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 1,861 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 function noted are provided in addition to the most 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.

Additional funds have been provided in this budget to implement the third year of a three 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 Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$411</u>	<u>\$452</u>	<u>\$479</u>	<u>\$508</u>	<u>\$538</u>	<u>\$571</u>	<u>\$605</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**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
General Government			
General Government Operations .....	\$861	\$863	\$925
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$861</u>	<u>\$863</u>	<u>\$925</u>

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$861	\$863	\$925

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$861</u>	<u>\$863</u>	<u>\$925</u>

## TAX EQUALIZATION BOARD

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$861	\$863	\$925	\$981	\$1,040	\$1,102	\$1,168
General Administration and Support . . . . .	861	863	925	981	1,040	1,102	1,168
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$861</u>	<u>\$863</u>	<u>\$925</u>	<u>\$981</u>	<u>\$1,040</u>	<u>\$1,102</u>	<u>\$1,168</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	<u>\$ 861</u>	<u>\$ 863</u>	<u>\$ 925</u>	<u>\$ 981</u>	<u>\$1,040</u>	<u>\$1,102</u>	<u>\$1,168</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations .....	<u>\$ 861</u>	<u>\$ 863</u>	<u>\$ 925</u>	<u>\$ 981</u>	<u>\$1,040</u>	<u>\$1,102</u>	<u>\$1,168</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.

**PROGRAM REVISIONS**

**Budgeted Amounts Include the Following Program Revisions:**

Appropriation	Title	1982-83 State Funds (in thousands)
<b>General Fund</b>		
<b>Mass Transportation Assistance</b>	Mass Transit Funding Revisions.....	\$ 13,492
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">This Program Revision would limit annual mass transportation grant increases to a percentage equal to the statewide transit cost increase. Amount shown is the increase over current level equal to the percentage change in the transit index. This amount is \$30.5 million less in 1982-83 than indicated under current law.</p>		
GENERAL FUND TOTAL.....		\$ 13,492
<b>Lottery Fund</b>		
<b>Free Transit for the Elderly</b>	Increase Free Elderly Transit Grants .....	\$ 3,398
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">This Program Revision would remove the limiting factor currently utilized in calculating Senior Citizen grants, which would insure transit operators the full 75 percent fare reimbursement for participating in the Free Elderly Transit Program.</p>		
LOTTERY FUND TOTAL.....		\$ 3,398
TOTAL ALL FUNDS.....		\$ 16,890

# DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## Summary by Fund and Appropriation

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Mass Transportation Operations .....	\$ 1,020	\$ 1,072	\$ 1,158
Geodetic Surveys .....	.....	.....	300
Transfer to Motor License Fund — Vehicle Sales Tax Collection .....	.....	1,300	1,377
Rail Passenger Intercity Commuter .....	.....	850	.....
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 1,020</u>	<u>\$ 3,222</u>	<u>\$ 2,835</u>
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Mass Transportation Assistance .....	\$ 112,800	\$ 137,958	\$ 151,450
Rural and Intercity Rail and Bus Transportation .....	4,209	8,066	8,647
Civil Air Patrol .....	75	99	100
Westall Rail Transportation Authority — Westmoreland County .....	13	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	<u>\$ 117,097</u>	<u>\$ 146,123</u>	<u>\$ 160,197</u>
<b>Capital Improvements</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	.....	\$ 32	.....
Subtotal .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 32</u>	<u>.....</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	<u>\$ 118,117</u>	<u>\$ 149,377</u>	<u>\$ 163,032</u>
Federal Funds .....	\$ 7,590	\$ 34,028	\$ 5,430
Other Funds .....	569	1,510	1,098
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 126,276</u>	<u>\$ 184,915</u>	<u>\$ 169,560</u>

# DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## Summary by Fund and Appropriation

(continued)

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Motor License Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 17,500	\$ 19,077	\$ 20,369
Refunding Monies Collected Through the Department of Transportation .....	974	975	1,025
Highway and Safety Improvement .....	65,084	94,368	98,545
Highway Maintenance .....	385,200	513,447	500,250
Secondary Roads — Maintenance and Resurfacing .....	54,220	51,600	50,866
Safety Administration and Licensing .....	34,400	36,118	38,219
Subtotal .....	\$ 557,378	\$ 715,585	\$ 709,274
<b>Debt Service Requirements</b>			
State Highway and Bridge Authority Rentals .....	\$ 32,487	\$ 29,700	\$ 29,500
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments ..	\$ 86,293	\$ 141,600	\$ 141,535
Supplemental Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments .....	5,000	5,000	5,000
Philadelphia Payment — Franchise Tax .....	.....	4,456	3,159
Subtotal .....	\$ 91,293	\$ 151,056	\$ 149,694
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	\$ 681,158	\$ 896,341	\$ 888,468
Federal Funds .....	\$ 381,354	\$ 483,018	\$ 504,605
Other Funds .....	15,261	19,780	19,360
Other Funds — Restricted Revenue .....	6,585	8,348	8,171
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$1,084,358</b>	<b>\$1,407,487</b>	<b>\$1,420,604</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**  
**Summary by Fund and Appropriation**  
**(continued)**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>State Lottery Fund</b>			
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Free Transit for the Elderly .....	\$ 21,486	\$ 27,188	\$ 35,998
Free Transit for the Elderly — County Grants.....	9,080	4,540	.....
	<u>\$ 30,566</u>	<u>\$ 31,728</u>	<u>\$ 35,998</u>
Subtotal .....			
 <b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$ 118,117	\$ 149,377	\$ 163,032
Special Funds.....	711,724	928,069	924,466
Federal Funds.....	388,944	517,046	510,035
Other Funds .....	15,830	21,290	20,458
Other Funds — Restricted Revenue.....	6,585	8,348	8,171
	<u>\$1,241,200</u>	<u>\$1,624,130</u>	<u>\$1,626,162</u>
TOTAL ALL FUNDS.....			

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Mass Transportation Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,020	\$ 1,072	\$ 1,138
Federal Funds .....	928	13,748	1,056
Other Funds .....	104	153	157
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,052</b>	<b>\$ 14,973</b>	<b>\$ 2,351</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Mass Transportation Operations .....	\$ 1,020	\$ 1,072	\$ 1,138
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Urban Mass Transportation Technical Studies Grants ..	260	350	110
Title IV Rail Assistance—Program Operations and Planning .....	392	800	300
Capital Assistance Elderly and Handicapped Programs—Administration .....	22	22	20
Rural Public Transportation Demonstration Program — Administration .....	7	.....	.....
Surface Transportation Assistance — Program Operations and Planning .....	201	494	576
Ride Sharing — Operation and Planning .....	46	62	35
Bus Pool Purchase — Administration .....	.....	20	15
Urban Mass Transportation Capital Assistance .....	.....	12,000	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursements from Aviation Restricted Revenues ..	15	16	38
Reimbursement from PTAA .....	78	85	81
Lease Recovery Costs — Ridesharing .....	11	27	.....
MLF Reimbursement — Parkway East Project .....	.....	25	.....
MLF Reimbursement — General Government Operations .....	.....	.....	38
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,052</b>	<b>\$ 14,973</b>	<b>\$ 2,351</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**TRANSPORTATION**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
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**Geodetic Surveys**

State Funds .....	.....	.....	\$ 300
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Provides for the assumption in 1982-83 of geodetic surveys responsibility from the Department of Community Affairs. This function involves the placing of survey markers at various locations throughout the State for the purpose of developing maps

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Geodetic Surveys .....	.....	.....	\$ 300

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Vehicle Sales Tax Collection</b>			
State Funds .....	.....	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,377

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Transfer to Motor License Fund — Vehicle Sales			
Tax Collection .....	.....	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,377

**GENERAL FUND**

**TRANSPORTATION**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Rail Passenger Intercity Commuter</b>			
State Funds .....	.....	\$ 850	.....

Provides 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

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Rail Passenger Intercity Commuter .....	.....	\$ 850	.....

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Mass Transportation Assistance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$112,800	\$137,958	\$151,450

Assists in developing improved, coordinated, and efficient mass transportation systems in the Commonwealth's urban areas through subsidization of public carriers' operating losses.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Mass Transportation Assistance .....	<u>\$112,800</u>	<u>\$137,958</u>	<u>\$151,450</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Rural and Intercity Rail and Bus Transportation</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 4,209	\$ 8,066	\$ 8,647
Federal Funds .....	6,662	19,394	4,374
Other Funds .....	465	1,357	941
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 11,336</u>	<u>\$ 28,817</u>	<u>\$ 13,962</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. Bond funds required to finance construction of a rail spur for the New Stanton Volkswagen plant are shown below under "Other Funds."

**GENERAL FUND**

**TRANSPORTATION**

Source of Funds	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Rural and Intercity Rail and Bus Transportation .....	\$ 4,209	\$ 8,066	\$ 8,647
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Title IV Rail Assistance—Operating Subsidy .....	3,395	2,000	406
Title IV Rail Assistance—Capital (Bond Projects) .....	.....	11,500	.....
Surface Transportation Assistance — Operating Subsidy .....	2,265	2,894	2,968
Surface Transportation Assistance — Capital (Bond Projects) .....	1,002	3,000	1,000
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Local Reimbursements—Intercity Transportation Projects .....	354	1,357	941
Reimbursement From Capital Facilities Fund—Rail Project .....	111	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$11,336</u>	<u>\$28,817</u>	<u>\$13,962</u>

Civil Air Patrol	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
State Funds .....	\$ 75	\$ 99	\$ 100

Pays for instructional aids and other equipment used in local civil air patrol programs.

Source of Funds	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Civil Air Patrol .....	<u>\$ 75</u>	<u>\$ 99</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**TRANSPORTATION**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Westall Rail Transportation Authority— Westmoreland County</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 13	.....	.....

Provides funding for operations of the Westall Rail Transportation Authority of Westmoreland County.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Westall Rail Transportation Authority—Westmoreland County .....	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

**Capital Improvements**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Capital Improvements</b>			
State Funds .....	.....	\$ 32	.....
Federal Funds .....	.....	886	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	.....	<u>\$ 918</u>	.....

Provides for acquisition, rehabilitation and replacement of minor rail lines to be abandoned by the Consolidated Rail Corporation (ConRail).

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Capital Improvements .....	.....	\$ 32	.....
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Title IV Rail Assistance—Capital (Current Revenue Projects) .....	.....	886	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	.....	<u>\$ 918</u>	.....

**General Government**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Government Operations</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 18,474	\$ 20,052	\$ 21,394
Federal Funds .....	327	322	302
Other Funds .....	1,316	1,066	1,174
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 20,117</b>	<b>\$ 21,440</b>	<b>\$ 22,870</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)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
General Government Operations .....	\$ 17,500	\$ 19,077	\$ 20,369
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Refunding Monies Collected Through Department of Transportation .....	974	975	1,025
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Highway Research, Planning and Construction .....	327	322	302
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursements from Aviation Restricted Revenues .....	47	31	44
Reimbursements from General Fund — Mass Transportation .....	27	30	40
Reimbursements for Commonwealth Duplicating Services .....	1,060	815	760
Reimbursements for Commonwealth Photographic Services .....	132	120	150
Reimbursements for Sale of Equipment .....	10	50	60
Reimbursements — CETA .....	40	20	20
Sale of Maps, Plans, Publications .....	.....	.....	100
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 20,117</b>	<b>\$ 21,440</b>	<b>\$ 22,870</b>

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND**

**TRANSPORTATION**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Highway and Safety Improvement</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 65,084	\$ 94,368	\$ 98,545
Federal Funds .....	208,983	297,321	336,924
Other Funds .....	5,025	4,449	4,300
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$279,092</b>	<b>\$396,138</b>	<b>\$439,769</b>

Provides for the improvement of highways that contribute to the economic growth of the Commonwealth and the mobility of our 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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Highway and Safety Improvement .....	\$ 65,084	\$ 94,368	\$ 98,545
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Highway Research, Planning and Construction .....	180,421	246,338	263,324
Appalachia Development Highway System .....	27,333	48,900	71,700
Forest Highways .....	.....	263	80
Appalachia Local Access Roads .....	.....	720	720
Public Works Capital Development and Investment Act .....	107	.....	.....
Highway Safety Program .....	1,122	1,100	1,100
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Highway Construction Contributions .....	4,123	3,400	3,400
Reimbursements from Aviation Restricted Revenues .....	57	64	70
Reimbursements from General Fund — Mass Transportation .....	724	725	790
Reimbursement from Revenue Sharing Trust Fund .....	95	260	40
Reimbursement from CETA .....	26	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$279,092</b>	<b>\$396,138</b>	<b>\$439,769</b>

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND**

**TRANSPORTATION**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Highway Maintenance</b>			
State Funds .....	\$439,420	\$565,047	\$551,116
Federal Funds .....	170,282	183,323	164,352
Other Funds .....	5,394	8,213	7,785
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$615,096</b>	<b>\$756,583</b>	<b>\$723,253</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 removal 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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Highway Maintenance .....	\$385,200	\$513,447	\$500,250
<b>Executive Authorization:</b>			
Secondary Roads — Maintenance and Resurfacing .....	54,220	51,600	50,866
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Highway Research, Planning and Construction .....	161,043	174,250	160,200
State and Community Highway Safety .....	391	400	400
Highway Emergency Relief .....	6,587	5,593	.....
Federal Emergency Management Agency .....	2,261	3,080	3,752
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
CETA — Title VI .....	2,067	844	800
Highway Maintenance Contributions .....	1,131	1,389	1,400
Reimbursements from Other State Agencies—			
Equipment Rental .....	4	5	5
Sale of Automobiles .....	127	150	150
Sale of Equipment .....	305	350	350
Vendor Surcharge—Breach of Contract .....	.....	50	50
Reimbursements for Heavy Hauling-Bonded Roads .....	546	980	900
Reimbursements-Manufacture and Sale of Signs .....	56	46	50
Reimbursements-Accident Damage Claims .....	1,151	2,999	3,000
Reimbursements-Aviation Restricted Revenue .....	6	5	5
Fees for Signs-Other State Agencies .....	.....	25	25
Fees for Signs-Non State Agencies .....	1	30	30
Reimbursement-Rental Photo ID Program .....	.....	.....	20
Sale of Excess Inventory .....	.....	1,340	1,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$615,096</b>	<b>\$756,583</b>	<b>\$723,253</b>

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND**

**TRANSPORTATION**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Safety Administration and Licensing</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 34,400	\$ 36,118	\$ 38,219
Federal Funds .....	1,428	1,948	1,768
Other Funds .....	1,785	3,560	3,340
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 37,613</b>	<b>\$ 41,626</b>	<b>\$ 43,327</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Safety Administration and Licensing .....	\$ 34,400	\$ 36,118	\$ 38,219
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
State and Community Highway Safety .....	1,313	1,828	1,768
EPA—Vehicle Emission Inspection .....	115	120	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement from Other State Agencies —			
Computer Support .....	176	200	200
Reimbursements — Photo ID Program .....	1,585	3,320	3,120
Reimbursement — CETA .....	14	20	20
Reimbursement — Emission Mechanic Training Course .....	10	20	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 37,613</b>	<b>\$ 41,626</b>	<b>\$ 43,327</b>

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND**

**TRANSPORTATION**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Aviation Operations</b>			
Federal Funds.....	\$ 334	\$ 104	\$ 1,259
Other Funds.....	1,741	2,492	2,761
Other Funds — Restricted Revenue*	5,120	5,848	6,171
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 7,195</u>	<u>\$ 8,444</u>	<u>\$ 10,191</u>

Maintains and operates the Bureau of Aviation within the Department of Transportation, and all State-owned airports—the 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."

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
Airport Development Aid Program.....	\$ 261	\$ . . . .	\$ 1,192
Airport Planning Grant Program.....	73	104	67
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Aviation Operations*.....	5,120	5,848	6,171
Reimbursements for Cost of Utility Services — HIA....	1,534	2,227	2,281
Reimbursements for Cost of Utility Services — Other...	8	15	10
Reimbursements — Flight Operations.....	199	250	470
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 7,195</u>	<u>\$ 8,444</u>	<u>\$ 10,191</u>

\* Appropriation from restricted revenue account.

**Debt Service Requirements**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>State Highway and Bridge Authority Rentals</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 32,487	\$ 29,700	\$ 29,500

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
State Highway and Bridge Authority Rentals .....	<u>\$ 32,487</u>	<u>\$ 29,700</u>	<u>\$ 29,500</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 91,293	\$151,056	\$149,694

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 amount that is distributed from 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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments ...	\$ 86,293	\$141,600	\$141,535
Supplemental Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments .....	5,000	5,000	5,000
Philadelphia Payment — Franchise Tax .....	.....	4,456	3,159
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 91,293</u>	<u>\$151,056</u>	<u>\$149,694</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Airport Development</b>			
Other Funds — Restricted Revenue* .....	\$ 1,465	\$ 2,500	\$ 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."

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Airport Development* .....	<u>\$ 1,465</u>	<u>\$ 2,500</u>	<u>\$ 2,000</u>

\*Appropriation from restricted revenue account.

**State Lottery Fund**

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Free Transit for the Elderly</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 30,566	\$ 31,728	\$ 35,998

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Executive Authorizations:</b>			
Free Transit for the Elderly .....	\$ 21,486	\$ 27,188	\$ 35,998
Free Transit for the Elderly — County Grants .....	9,080	4,540	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 30,566</u>	<u>\$ 31,728</u>	<u>\$ 35,998</u>

**RESTRICTED RECEIPTS**

**TRANSPORTATION**

**Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
Federal Grants — Capital Assistance Elderly and Handicapped Programs .....	\$ 612	\$ 600	\$ 750
Federal Grants — Railroad Freight Rehabilitation .....	1,226	2,000	2,000
Federal Grants — Ridesharing Program .....	298	500	400
Local Share — Railroad Freight Rehabilitation .....	667	250	250
Reimbursements from Grantees — Ridesharing Program .....	7	50	50
User Fees — Ridesharing — State Employees .....	7	50	50
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$ 2,817</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 3,450</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 3,500</u></b>
<b>Motor License Fund</b>			
Federal Reimbursements to Political Subdivisions — Highway Safety Program .....	\$ 4,422	\$ 4,600	\$ 4,000
Federal Reimbursements to Political Subdivisions — TOPICS .....	3,981	2,500	2,500
Federal Grants — Airport Development Aid Program .....	1,011	500	750
Federal Reimbursements for Roads off the State System Costs .....	6,419	2,000	3,000
Federal Urban System Funds .....	18,346	20,000	18,000
Reimbursements to Municipalities — Vehicle Code Fines and Penalties .....	8,299	9,000	9,540
Federal Reimbursements for Flood Rehabilitation Costs .....	37	800	1,000
Federal Reimbursements for Car Pool Service Costs .....	4	80	.....
Reimbursement for Right-Of-Way Costs .....	6	.....	.....
Federal Advances for Transportation Studies .....	5,882	.....	.....
Federal Reimbursements — Flood Related Costs .....	.....	.....	.....
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$ 48,407</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 39,480</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 38,790</u></b>
<b>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$ 51,224</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 42,930</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 42,290</u></b>

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>General Administration and Support</b> . . . . .	\$ 21,331	\$ 22,494	\$ 23,809	\$ 24,418	\$ 25,102	\$ 25,796	\$ 26,487
<b>Transportation Systems and Services</b> . . . . .	\$ 736,049	\$ 981,684	\$ 983,796	\$1,013,791	\$1,040,510	\$1,070,966	\$1,091,671
State Highway Improvement . . . . .	89,633	119,299	123,365	125,546	127,143	127,056	125,570
State Highway Maintenance . . . . .	437,154	563,401	549,540	555,961	560,755	569,457	570,202
Local Highway Assistance . . . . .	91,293	151,056	149,694	156,247	160,335	164,423	166,467
Urban Mass Transportation . . . . .	113,260	138,479	152,023	166,318	181,981	199,122	217,876
Rural and Intercity Rail and Bus Transportation . . . . .	4,634	9,350	9,074	9,619	10,196	10,808	11,456
Air Transportation . . . . .	75	99	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Highway Safety</b> . . . . .	\$ 41,835	\$ 41,464	\$ 43,814	\$ 45,215	\$ 46,581	\$ 47,872	\$ 49,205
Highway Safety Projects . . . . .	7,762	4,585	4,788	4,931	5,091	5,091	5,091
Safety Administration and Licensing . . . . .	34,073	36,879	39,026	40,284	41,490	42,781	44,114
<b>Free Elderly Transit</b> . . . . .	\$ 30,626	\$ 31,804	\$ 36,079	\$ 38,234	\$ 42,689	\$ 45,468	\$ 49,403
Free Elderly Transit . . . . .	30,626	31,804	36,079	38,234	42,689	45,468	49,403
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 829,841</u>	<u>\$1,077,446</u>	<u>\$1,087,498</u>	<u>\$1,121,658</u>	<u>\$1,154,882</u>	<u>\$1,190,102</u>	<u>\$1,216,766</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 88	\$ 73	\$ 77	\$ 82	\$ 87	\$ 92	\$ 97
Special Funds .....	21,243	22,421	23,732	24,336	25,015	25,704	26,390
Federal Funds .....	327	322	302	320	340	360	380
Other Funds .....	1,332	1,082	1,191	1,237	1,293	1,349	1,405
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$22,990</b>	<b>\$23,898</b>	<b>\$25,302</b>	<b>\$25,975</b>	<b>\$26,735</b>	<b>\$27,505</b>	<b>\$28,272</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Mass Transportation Operations .....	\$ 88	\$ 73	\$ 77	\$ 82	\$ 87	\$ 92	\$ 97
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
General Government Operations .....	\$17,500	\$19,077	\$20,369	\$20,980	\$21,609	\$22,257	\$22,925
Highway and Safety Improvement .....	176	184	192	198	199	199	199
Highway Maintenance .....	2,266	1,646	1,576	1,591	1,577	1,600	1,600
Safety Administration and Licensing .....	327	539	570	542	605	623	641
Refunding Monies Collected through the Department of Transportation .....	974	975	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$21,243</b>	<b>\$22,421</b>	<b>\$23,732</b>	<b>\$24,336</b>	<b>\$25,015</b>	<b>\$25,704</b>	<b>\$26,390</b>

# TRANSPORTATION

## 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....			\$ 300	\$ 175	\$ 187	\$ 200	\$ 214
Special Funds .....	89,633	\$119,299	123,065	125,371	126,956	126,856	125,356
Federal Funds .....	176,008	258,579	295,325	294,441	312,108	330,836	350,688
Other Funds .....	9,899	10,060	8,733	8,150	8,199	8,252	7,571
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$275,540</b>	<b>\$387,938</b>	<b>\$427,423</b>	<b>\$428,137</b>	<b>\$447,450</b>	<b>\$466,144</b>	<b>\$483,829</b>

### Program Measures:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
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 .....	43.1	43.3	43.6	43.8	44.1	44.4	44.6
Cargo .....	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5
Vehicle miles of travel on substandard highways (billions):*							
Passenger .....	25.4	25.5	25.7	25.9	26.3	27.1	27.7
Cargo .....	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.1
Miles of highways:*							
Total .....	45,060	44,860	44,660	44,460	43,960	42,960	41,960
Substandard .....	26,590	26,508	26,423	26,347	26,269	26,189	26,109
Brought up to standard .....	58	60	62	64	66	68	70
Bridges over eight feet:							
Total .....	27,488	27,526	27,564	27,602	27,640	27,678	27,716
Substandard .....	4,248	4,102	3,880	3,671	3,475	3,290	3,114
Brought up to standard .....	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
Highway share of passenger trips:							
Percent of urban trips** .....	95.3%	95.3%	95.2%	95.1%	95.1%	95.0%	95.0%
Percent of urban work trips** .....	92.3%	92.0%	91.8%	91.6%	91.6%	91.4%	91.2%
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:**

With the passage of both a stable funding source and a Highway Capital bill in 1981, the Department of Transportation has embarked on an intensive effort to restore the Commonwealth's existing highway and bridge system. This program is viewed as a major impetus towards achieving the Commonwealth's goal of economic development and community conservation.

A major portion of Transportation's program is the replacement and rehabilitation of a deteriorated bridge system. Efforts will be concentrated on opening closed bridges and on repairing bridges in order to remove posted weight restrictions. Within the next four years there are 350 bridges scheduled for some type of replacement and/or rehabilitation. Some of the major bridges programmed for work include the Liberty Bridge in Pittsburgh, the Beaver Falls-New Brighton Bridge in Beaver County, the Towanda Bridge in Bradford County, the Platt Bridge in Philadelphia, the Minsi Trail Bridge in Bethlehem, and the Westport Bridge in Clinton County.

Coupled with the need to improve the Commonwealth's extensive bridge system is the need to expand the program of interstate completion and reconstruction. These routes are essential for the movement of goods to serve the Commonwealth's private sector as well as to encourage economic development. The Department's near-term interstate completion program includes I-78 in Lehigh-Northampton Counties, I-79 in Erie, I-95 in Philadelphia, I-676 (Vine Street) in Philadelphia, the I-279/579 complex in

Pittsburgh and 1-476 (Blue Route) in Delaware County. Major interstate reconstruction efforts are underway on I-70, I-78, I-80, I-81, I-83, I-90 and I-95.

Another important factor in the economic revitalization of the Commonwealth is the completion of a number of non-interstate "missing links." The past failure to enact a stable funding source for the Motor License Fund has forced delays in these projects and in turn acted as a deterrent to economic development. The department's 1982-83 "missing link" construction activities include the Allegheny Valley Expressway in the Tarenton area, the Cross Valley Expressway in Wilkes-Barre, the Pottstown Expressway, and the Route 22-220 complex in Blair-Cambria Counties. In order to spur economic development and the creation of job opportunities, the department's Twelve Year Program includes additional Appalachian Development Highway projects.

The gradual decline in the total number of State highways reflects Transportation's movement on a modified local road turnback program.

The lower figures shown for passenger travel on substandard highways (versus last year's budget document) reflect a reassessment of trends in light of stabilized highway funding.

This budget proposes that Transportation assume responsibility for the non-highway Geodetic Survey program from the Department of Community Affairs in 1982-83.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Geodetic Surveys .....			\$ 300	\$ 175	\$ 187	\$ 200	\$ 214
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Highway and Safety Improvement .....	\$ 57,146	\$ 89,599	\$ 93,565	\$ 96,371	\$ 99,256	\$ 99,256	\$ 99,256
State Highway and Bridge Authority							
Rentals .....	32,487	29,700	29,500	29,000	27,700	27,600	26,100
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL</b> ...	<b>\$ 89,633</b>	<b>\$119,299</b>	<b>\$123,065</b>	<b>\$125,371</b>	<b>\$126,956</b>	<b>\$126,856</b>	<b>\$125,356</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Special Funds.....	\$437,154	\$563,401	\$549,540	\$555,961	\$560,755	\$569,457	\$570,202
Federal Funds.....	170,282	183,323	164,352	174,213	184,666	195,746	207,491
Other Funds.....	11,282	8,213	7,785	8,250	8,745	9,270	9,826
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$618,718</b>	<b>\$754,937</b>	<b>\$721,677</b>	<b>\$738,424</b>	<b>\$754,166</b>	<b>\$774,473</b>	<b>\$787,519</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Miles of State-administered highways:							
Total maintained.....	45,060	44,860	44,660	44,460	43,960	42,960	41,960
Requiring improvement.....	10,600	11,545	11,345	11,250	11,550	11,850	12,150
Improved.....	4,891	5,905	6,000	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
Required resurfacing.....	4,600	4,895	5,095	5,400	5,700	6,000	6,300
Resurfaced.....	542	505	600	500	500	500	500
Requiring surface treatment.....	6,000	6,650	6,250	5,850	5,850	5,850	5,850
Surface treated.....	4,349	5,400	5,400	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Bridges improved.....	290	347	350	350	350	350	350

**Program Analysis:**

Pennsylvania, with the fourth largest State administered highway system in the nation, faces ever increasing highway maintenance demands. The passage of a stable funding source in 1981 will be of great assistance to the Department of Transportation, which has the responsibility of maintaining more than 45,000 miles of roadway. Recognizing however that future escalations in manpower and material costs will still make achievement of a well maintained roadway system difficult, Transportation is actively pursuing a local road turnback program. The Department's plan regarding this program is to repair selected roads to the point where the local municipality is willing to assume ownership and take responsibility for any future maintenance. Projects of this type will benefit the Department as well as the participating local municipalities. Transportation will be able to use future highway maintenance funding on fewer miles of roadway, while local governments will be in a better position to maintain a

targeted number of the roads that have little statewide use.

The 1981-82 budget for highway maintenance is \$565 million. This budget level will allow the Department to fund an estimated 6,000 miles in surface improvements, representing an increase of more than 1,000 miles over the 1980-81 program level. The 6,000 mile program is comprised of 600 miles of resurfacing (widening, overlays, widen/overlays) and 5,400 miles of surface treatment.

The 1982-83 recommended budget for Highway Maintenance is \$551 million. While this represents a slight decrease over the available year, program efficiencies will make possible a level program effort. In addition, this leveling in maintenance requirements will allow the Department to initiate construction of a number of critical "missing link" and major bridge projects.

The Department recognizes that future budgets may not cover increases in inflation. To offset this trend, Transportation will continue to stress efficiency in its operations.

**State Highway Maintenance (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

Greater productivity, without increasing the number of personnel, should tend to lessen the burden of inflation. To assure this commitment of greater productivity, the Department will continue the policy of upgrading county maintenance personnel.

Transportation in analyzing its program needs has re-examined/redefined the basis for establishing programmatic needs for surface improvements. Higher standards and advancements in technology require that these program measures reflect a move away from high-cost, extensive resurfacing towards less expensive, simple surface treatment occasioned by the much higher resurfacing standards now required by both Pennsylvania's Department of Transportation and U.S. Department of Transportation. Surface treatment now, in fact, often approaches previous resurfacing standards. It is estimated that nearly one-third of the resurfacing deficiency reported in 1980-81 could be corrected with surface treatment which meets upgraded standards including leveling course and shoulder and drainage repairs prior to placing the surface treatment. Advancements in the liquid bituminous surface treatment technology, including pre-coated aggregates, permit Transportation to use this economical process effectively

on higher volume roads that previously required resurfacing. Also, under past standards, 70 percent of all mileage treated with hot plant mix was considered to have been resurfaced. All plant mix treated mileage is now included under surface treatment. It should also be noted that since resurfacing can only be carried out from late May through mid-October, resurfacing completions generally occur in the year after the funds used to pay for the work are appropriated; therefore, there is a one-year time lag between appropriation increases or decreases and the corresponding increase or decrease in the measure "miles of State-administered highway resurfaced". Surface treatments, on the other hand, generally fall in the same year as the funds are appropriated.

Not included in the program measures is the Department's concrete patching and rehabilitation activity on rigid-base pavements; for example, through the first six months of fiscal year 1981-82 the Department has rehabilitated 74 miles of concrete pavement.

The bridge measure reflects a reinstated painting program, bridge replacements, structural rehabilitation and bridge overlays.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
Highway Maintenance .....	\$382,934	\$511,801	\$498,674	\$503,659	\$507,173	\$514,520	\$514,520
Secondary Roads — Maintenance and Resurfacing .....	54,220	51,600	50,866	52,302	53,582	54,937	55,682
MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL ....	<u>\$437,154</u>	<u>\$563,401</u>	<u>\$549,540</u>	<u>\$555,961</u>	<u>\$560,755</u>	<u>\$569,457</u>	<u>\$570,202</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Special Funds.....	\$ 91,293	\$151,056	\$149,694	\$156,247	\$160,335	\$164,423	\$166,487
Other Funds.....	58,522	59,390	59,958	62,402	64,817	67,313	69,509
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$149,815</b>	<b>\$210,446</b>	<b>\$209,652</b>	<b>\$218,649</b>	<b>\$225,152</b>	<b>\$231,736</b>	<b>\$235,976</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Miles of locally administered highways:							
Total.....	66,160	66,530	66,980	67,430	68,180	69,430	70,680
Percent of all highways in the Commonwealth.....	59.5%	59.7%	60.0%	60.3%	60.8%	61.8%	62.7%
Miles of local highway improved.....	1,897	2,150	2,100	2,050	2,000	1,950	1,900
Travel on locally administered highways:							
Billions of vehicle miles.....	17.7	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.2	18.2	18.4
Percent of vehicle miles.....	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%

**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 are 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 the 2,571 municipalities in the Commonwealth. 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.

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 of selected roads to local governments. 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. Under this program, the Department pays for the initial fix-up of the road, with the municipality then responsible for the annual maintenance.

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 highways improved shown for 1981-82 and future years represents an estimate of program outputs based on 1980-81 program levels. The increase in the estimated road improvements for 1981-82 is because of the increased availability of funding due to the impact of the passage of the Oil Franchise Tax (Act 35), as well as the

**Local Highway Assistance (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

fact that all municipalities are receiving a greater share of liquid fuels tax returns. 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 the planned turnback program reflected in the State Highway Improvement Subcategory.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments .....	\$ 86,293	\$141,600	\$141,535	\$148,000	\$152,000	\$156,000	\$158,000
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	3,159	3,247	3,335	3,423	3,467
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 91,293</b>	<b>\$151,056</b>	<b>\$149,694</b>	<b>\$156,247</b>	<b>\$160,335</b>	<b>\$164,423</b>	<b>\$166,467</b>

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$113,260	\$138,479	\$152,023	\$166,318	\$181,981	\$199,122	\$217,876
Federal Funds .....	306	12,432	160	212	274	336	398
Other Funds .....	1,012	1,337	1,390	1,463	1,535	1,606	1,677
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$114,578</b>	<b>\$152,248</b>	<b>\$153,573</b>	<b>\$167,993</b>	<b>\$183,790</b>	<b>\$201,064</b>	<b>\$219,951</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Urban mass transit person-trips:</b>							
Millions annually .....	383.2	394.7	394.7	394.7	394.7	394.7	394.7
Percent of urban trips* .....	4.7%	4.7%	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%
Percent of urban work trips* .....	7.7%	8.0%	8.1%	8.0%	7.8%	7.9%	7.9%
Percent of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh work trips* .....	16.0%	16.2%	16.2%	15.9%	15.5%	15.4%	15.3%
<b>Urban passengers carried by State-assisted operators:</b>							
Millions annually .....	367.2	378.7	378.7	378.7	378.7	378.7	378.7
Percent of all transit trips .....	95.8%	95.9%	95.9%	95.9%	95.9%	95.9%	95.9%
<b>Cost of average urban mass transit trips:**</b>							
To user (fare) .....	64.4¢	66.4¢	71.1¢	77.1¢	84.0¢	92.2¢	\$1.01
To Commonwealth (subsidy-including Lottery Fund) .....	36.3¢	43.1¢	47.7¢	52.0¢	57.2¢	62.3¢	67.2¢
To Federal Government (subsidy) .....	20.0¢	19.7¢	14.7¢	6.8¢	0.2¢	.....	.....
To local governments (subsidy/other funding options) .....	17.1¢	15.2¢	24.4¢	34.3¢	44.2¢	48.4¢	52.9¢
<b>Total Cost</b> .....	<b>\$1.38</b>	<b>\$1.44</b>	<b>\$1.58</b>	<b>\$1.70</b>	<b>\$1.86</b>	<b>\$2.03</b>	<b>\$2.21</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.

Additionally, costs under Act 101 were limited to an increase each year equal to not more than 115% of the increase in the Statewide transit cost index - that is, if that index increased by 10 percent annually then each operator's costs were allowed to increase by 11.5 percent annually. This has not proven to be a strong incentive to cut

**Urban Mass Transportation (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

costs. Fares, meanwhile, had to cover a specified percentage of costs - a valid concept except that the percentage appears to have been set so low (44 percent in 1982-83) as to be a disincentive to raising fares.

Even with these weaknesses "predictable funding", with some minor formula modification, seemed workable until the Federal government decided to gradually pull out of its urban transit subsidy program. Federal operating assistance to Pennsylvania transit operators will fall from \$75

million in 1981-82 to \$57 million in 1982-83, and will terminate entirely by 1985. This will serve to increase the fare-box loss substantially.

The burgeoning requirements dictated by Act 101, compounded by the Federal decision to put out of this program, has forced the Commonwealth to reassess its role in the area of urban transit subsidies. The accompanying Program Revision Request summarizes the results of that reassessment.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Mass Transportation Operations.....	\$ 460	\$ 521	\$ 573	\$ 586	\$ 621	\$ 659	\$ 698
Mass Transportation Assistance.....	112,800	137,958	151,450	165,732	181,360	198,463	217,178
GENERAL FUND TOTAL.....	<u>\$113,260</u>	<u>\$138,479</u>	<u>\$152,023</u>	<u>\$166,318</u>	<u>\$181,981</u>	<u>\$199,122</u>	<u>\$217,876</u>

**Urban Mass Transportation  
Program Revision: Mass Transit Funding Revisions**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....			\$13,492	\$14,282	\$15,628	\$17,103	\$18,715
<b>Program Measures:</b>							
Cost of average urban mass transit trip to user (fare)							
Current .....			68.4¢	71.6¢	74.7¢	78.9¢	84.1¢
<b>Program Revision</b> .....			<b>71.1¢</b>	<b>77.1¢</b>	<b>84.0¢</b>	<b>92.2¢</b>	<b>\$1.01</b>
To Commonwealth (subsidy including Lottery Fund)							
Current .....			54.9¢	70.7¢	85.1¢	95.2¢	\$1.05
<b>Program Revision</b> .....			<b>47.7¢</b>	<b>52.0¢</b>	<b>57.2¢</b>	<b>62.3¢</b>	<b>67.2¢</b>
To Federal Government (subsidy)							
Current .....			14.5¢	6.8¢	0.2¢		
<b>Program Revision</b> .....			<b>14.5¢</b>	<b>6.8¢</b>	<b>0.2¢</b>		
To local governments (subsidy/other funding options)							
Current .....			19.9¢	21.1¢	25.6¢	28.8¢	31.7¢
<b>Program Revision</b> .....			<b>24.4¢</b>	<b>34.3¢</b>	<b>44.2¢</b>	<b>48.4¢</b>	<b>52.9¢</b>
Total Cost .....			\$1.58	\$1.70	\$1.86	\$2.03	\$2.21
<b>Program Revision</b> .....			<b>\$1.58</b>	<b>\$1.70</b>	<b>\$1.86</b>	<b>\$2.03</b>	<b>\$2.21</b>

**Program Analysis:**

Spurred by the Federal government's decision to gradually eliminate all urban mass transit operating subsidies, the Commonwealth has been forced to reassess its role in this program. The predictable funding formula incorporated in Act 101 of 1980 would require, after taking into account the immediate cutback and eventual elimination by 1985 of all Federal transit subsidies, an increase of 32 percent in State operating subsidies in 1982-83. More significantly, present projections of Act 101 requirements indicate State funding requirements would reach \$350 million by the mid 1980's compared to the \$137 million furnished in 1981-82.

Since these funding levels would be well in excess of General Fund capabilities, this budget 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 General Fund transit subsidy increase of approximately 10 percent per year; 1982-83 requirements would be \$151 million, a 9.8 percent increase over 1981-82 levels with future requirements projected to increase to approximately \$220 million by 1986-87. 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 predominantly State-dominated program.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Mass Transportation Assistance .....			\$13,492	\$14,282	\$15,628	\$17,103	\$18,715

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 4,634	\$ 9,350	\$ 9,074	\$ 9,619	\$10,196	\$10,808	\$11,456
Federal Funds .....	7,284	21,596	5,270	5,659	2,245	2,150	2,075
Other Funds .....	2,358	3,607	3,191	3,285	3,388	3,501	3,626
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$14,276</b>	<b>\$34,553</b>	<b>\$17,535</b>	<b>\$18,563</b>	<b>\$15,829</b>	<b>\$16,459</b>	<b>\$17,157</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Rural and small urban area public transportation:							
Passengers carried by State-assisted operators .....	4,300,000	5,400,000	6,500,000	6,630,000	6,763,000	6,898,000	7,036,000
Intercity bus transportation:							
Passengers carried by State-assisted operators .....	323,000	300,000	300,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000
Route miles assisted .....	856	820	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300
Rail freight program:							
Miles of rail lines assisted .....	504	371	371	371	371	371	371
Miles of rail lines rehabilitated .....	36	53	50	50	50	50	50
Miles of railroad owned .....	62	62	198	198	198	198	198
Miles of railroad leased .....	219	146					

**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.

Faced with the same rising costs of energy and having transportation needs somewhat similar to urbanites, rural and town families requested a fair share of the State and Federal public transportation allotments. Thus, in 1976, the Commonwealth passed Act 10 to assist small urban area, rural and intercity public transportation programs. Later, in 1978, Congress amended the Urban Mass Transportation Act by creating Section 18 to enable the financing of rural public transportation programs.

Through 1980-81, a total of \$4.2 million in Federal Section 18 funds has been obligated in the Commonwealth for rural transit operating assistance. A total of 4.3 million public transit passengers and 19 rural public transit projects serving 24 counties were beneficiaries of this aid in 1980-81. However, Federal aid for rural public transportation operating assistance will terminate on September 30, 1982. Through the usage of prior year carry over Federal monies, it is projected that Section 18 funds can maintain the current level of rural public transportation operating assistance in 1982-83 and possibly in 1983-84.

Currently there are twenty-one rural public transportation projects statewide serving 5.4 million passengers. This figure represents an increase of about 25 percent as compared to fiscal year 1980-81. Notably, all but three of these current year projects utilize the services of existing, privately owned transit operations. In line with State policy, this approach stimulates private enterprise and employs local resources to a maximum extent.

## Rural and Intercity Rail and Bus Transportation (continued)

### Program Analysis: (continued)

Four additional projects — the Borough of Charleroi, Venango County, Borough of Hanover and Forest County — became eligible for Act 10 - Section 18 funding during 1981-82 as a result of successful demonstration projects and transit planning studies. Before the 1981-82 fiscal year has expired, approximately 25 active public transportation systems should render service in 32 counties to about 6.6 million passengers.

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 program measures. During the current year, almost \$700,000 in project assistance should be awarded to at least nine carriers in support of well over 800 route miles of intercity bus service benefitting small communities and rural areas. As these less profitable services are curtailed and operating levels are stabilized, program growth is expected to resume.

The approaching deregulation of the intercity bus industry is certain to result in additional requests for financial assistance in support of continued services benefitting rural and small urban areas. Without Commonwealth financial support, many deregulated intercity carriers would exit public transportation in rural Pennsylvania, and concentrate their services exclusively in the lucrative metropolitan intercity markets.

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, service frequency or scheduling on some Amtrak routes is insufficient to meet Pennsylvania's needs, and in other cases, communities on routes not on the Amtrak system have asked that service be established. To meet such needs, Federal law directs the Corporation to cooperate with a state requesting additional service or establishment of a new route, and limited funds are included in Amtrak's budget to equip and operate such service, within certain limitations and available funding, as long as matching State funding is available.

During the current year, the Commonwealth continues to provide financial assistance to Amtrak for operation of certain trains. These include the established and popular Harrisburg - Philadelphia "Keystone" service. During 1981 trains operating on this route, formerly known as "Silverliners" were re-named "Keystone Service" when all trains were re-equipped in October and they once again carried approximately a million passengers. The daytime "Pennsylvanian" which began operating in both directions

daily on April 27, 1980 between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, provides service to eleven intermediate communities including Harrisburg and Altoona. The "Pennsylvanian" has continued to receive encouraging public response with revenues covering about 40 percent of expenses. Over 80,000 passengers were carried on it in 1981 and service to and from New York City is to be tested starting in 1982 in an effort to further increase ridership and revenues. On April 26, 1981 additional State-sponsored daily service known as the "Fort Pitt" was inaugurated over the western third of this route between Altoona and Pittsburgh, serving four intermediate communities. 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". This train, which has been very successful, gives direct service to the people in Chester, Pennsylvania who otherwise would have no such service, and it provides an additional morning train to Baltimore and Washington that Philadelphia needed, but Amtrak was unwilling to provide. During 1981, 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). Lines that were excluded from the Conrail system would have ceased to be eligible for Federal funding effective September 30, 1981. As a result of recent Federal budget cuts, however, these funds were terminated as of March 31, 1981. At that time service was curtailed on 13 branch lines because there were insufficient State and local funds to continue all the lines in the program. Subsequently, three more lines have dropped out of the program due to the lack of continued shipper participation. To prevent other such curtailments a combination of Act 10 and local funds have been utilized. Nonetheless, as depicted in the rail freight program measures, withdrawal of Federal support has resulted in significant reductions in both actual and planned mileage of rail freight lines assisted, rehabilitated and acquired.

Among the key services still being maintained are the Delaware and Hudson Railway freight services to a number of communities in northeastern Pennsylvania, including providing a through-route to New England which has the potential of being an important route for Pennsylvania coal. In all, twenty-six branch lines are still receiving some sort of assistance for acquisition, rehabilitation and/or operating

**Rural and Intercity Rail and Bus Transportation (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

subsidies. Twenty-two lines are being actively used to provide service to 73 shippers and to carry approximately 17,200 carloads annually.

As the result of the Northeast Rail Service Act of 1981, Conrail has been granted an expedited abandonment procedure through which any line can be abandoned within 90 days and must be sold within the following 120 day period.

Conrail is scheduling abandonments in Pennsylvania in excess of 800 miles by the end of February, although lines can still be purchased through June. Over half of the lines involved are already out-of-service; the Commonwealth is actively exploring possible actions to retain service where warranted on in-service lines.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Mass Transportation Operations .....	\$ 412	\$ 402	\$ 427	\$ 453	\$ 480	\$ 509	\$ 539
Rural and Intercity Rail and Bus Transportation .....	4,209	8,066	8,647	9,166	9,716	10,299	10,917
Capital Improvements .....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westall Rail Transportation Authority — Westmoreland County .....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rail Passenger Intercity Commuter .....	.....	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<u>\$ 4,634</u>	<u>\$ 9,350</u>	<u>\$ 9,074</u>	<u>\$ 9,619</u>	<u>\$10,196</u>	<u>\$10,808</u>	<u>\$11,456</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 75	\$ 99	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
Federal Funds .....	334	104	1,259	192	180	168	152
Other Funds .....	9,337	11,340	11,682	11,762	12,054	12,363	12,688
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$9,746</b>	<b>\$11,543</b>	<b>\$13,041</b>	<b>\$12,054</b>	<b>\$12,334</b>	<b>\$12,631</b>	<b>\$12,940</b>

**Program Measures:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Airports in Pennsylvania:</b>							
Total .....	534	534	534	534	534	534	534
Substandard .....	82	80	78	76	74	72	70
Brought up to standard .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Person-trips on scheduled airlines							
(millions) .....	25.0	26.3	27.6	28.9	30.4	31.9	33.4
General aviation person trips (millions) ..	13.3	13.8	14.3	14.8	15.3	15.8	16.3
Total flights handled—public airports							
(millions) .....	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7
Tons of cargo .....	186,000	195,000	205,000	215,000	226,000	236,000	247,000
<b>State-owned airports:</b>							
Passengers handled .....	773,240	773,240	773,240	811,902	852,497	895,122	939,878
Flights handled .....	212,642	212,640	212,640	223,272	234,436	246,157	258,465
Tons of cargo handled .....	3,965	4,000	4,000	4,200	4,410	4,630	4,862

**Program Analysis:**

Aviation continues to be a key component of the Commonwealth's transportation network. With 534 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-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. Six additional public airports provide scheduled passenger service with trunks and local airlines; 10 other public airports are served with commuter airlines. The other 146 public use airports in the State are general aviation fields, and the approximately 370 remaining airports in Pennsylvania are privately-owned and operated for corporate, agricultural, recreational or experimental use. In addition, 240 heliports and 14 seaplane bases provide for a total of 788 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. Recently the Pennsylvania Economy League completed a study recommending that a regional airport authority (consisting of the surrounding counties) assume responsibility for Harrisburg International Airport.

**Air Transportation (continued)**

**Program Analysis: (continued)**

The pattern of air passenger service today continues to involve a heavy concentration of scheduled service for major cities, particularly Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, with lesser 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.

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.

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, both the current downward swing of the economy and the air traffic controllers walkout have had a deleterious effect on the restricted revenue account that provides funds for these programs. These programs will have to be monitored closely in the coming months. The pessimistic funding forecast would be eased with the assumption of the H.I.A.'s operation by a local government authority.

The data shown on the program measures for general aviation person trips and total flights handled at public airports are based on industry estimates, and are shown mainly to reflect anticipated trends. The figures shown for passengers, flights, and tons of cargo handled at state owned airports reflect a reassessment of the effects of the air traffic controllers walkout and the economy on state flights.

Appropriations from aviation restricted revenues are shown only as part of "Other Funds—Restricted Revenue" in the Recommended Program Costs.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Civil Air Patrol .....	<u>\$ 75</u>	<u>\$ 99</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>				

**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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Special Funds .....	\$ 7,762	\$ 4,585	\$ 4,788	\$ 4,931	\$ 5,091	\$ 5,091	\$ 5,091
Federal Funds .....	32,975	38,742	41,599	44,095	46,741	49,545	52,518
Other Funds .....	4,422	4,600	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$45,159</u>	<u>\$47,927</u>	<u>\$50,387</u>	<u>\$53,026</u>	<u>\$55,832</u>	<u>\$58,636</u>	<u>\$61,609</u>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Traffic fatalities:</b>							
Total .....	2,107	2,110	2,115	2,144	2,180	2,215	2,230
Rate per 100 million vehicle miles .....	2.94	2.93	2.91	2.93	2.96	2.99	2.99
Attributable to roadway factors .....	112	112	113	114	116	118	119
<b>Traffic injuries:</b>							
Total .....	130,712	130,815	131,400	132,315	132,320	131,240	129,500
Rate per 100 million vehicle miles .....	183	182	181	181	180	177	174
Attributable to roadway factors .....	19,600	19,600	19,700	19,850	19,850	19,700	19,400
<b>All traffic accidents:</b>							
Total .....	140,800	140,300	140,600	140,600	139,200	137,600	135,200
Rate per 100 million vehicle miles .....	197	195	194	192	189	186	181
Attributable to roadway factors .....	15,500	15,400	15,500	15,500	15,300	15,100	14,900
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 .....	78	50	40	40	40	40	40
Energy Conservation and Congestion Reduction (Econ) .....	35	25	25	25	25	25	25
Traffic signs installed .....	155,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Traffic signals installed or revised .....	575	550	525	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 a part of larger "betterment" projects in the Highway Maintenance appropriation. While these safety related costs of betterment projects are not reflected in this subcategory the overall transportation budget does continue the Administration's commitment of expanding the scope of highway safety activities within the Commonwealth.

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 increasing energy problems, lessening of highway congestion, required stricter enforcement of the 55 mph speed limit and reduced funding of highway safety projects.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
Highway and Safety Improvement . . . . .	<u>\$ 7,762</u>	<u>\$ 4,585</u>	<u>\$ 4,788</u>	<u>\$ 4,931</u>	<u>\$ 5,091</u>	<u>\$ 5,091</u>	<u>\$ 5,091</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....		\$ 1,300	\$ 1,377	\$ 1,460	\$ 1,548	\$ 1,641	\$ 1,739
Special Funds .....	34,073	35,579	37,649	38,824	39,942	41,140	42,375
Federal Funds .....	1,428	1,948	1,768	1,800	1,830	1,850	1,880
Other Funds .....	1,785	3,560	3,340	3,268	3,293	3,319	3,344
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$37,286</b>	<b>\$42,387</b>	<b>\$44,134</b>	<b>\$45,352</b>	<b>\$46,613</b>	<b>\$47,950</b>	<b>\$49,338</b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
State motor vehicle registrations .....	7,261,924	7,350,000	7,438,000	7,526,000	7,526,000	7,526,000	7,526,000
Vehicles repaired through inspection system .....	2,756,950	2,839,000	2,950,000	3,012,000	3,012,000	3,196,000	3,292,000
Operator licenses in effect .....	7,226,681	7,209,100	7,191,500	7,174,000	7,156,500	7,156,500	7,156,000
Operator licenses revoked, suspended, re-examined or restricted .....	491,374	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
Motor Vehicle Sales Tax Returns Processed	1,927,241	1,925,000	1,923,000	1,920,500	1,918,300	1,918,300	1,918,300

**Program Analysis:**

The major activities within this program area, operator and vehicular licensing, are important revenue producing functions that generate more than one-third of all Motor License Fund receipts. The testing, inspection and revocation aspects of the licensing program do, however, also 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.

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 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 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 2.8 million vehicles will be repaired during the current fiscal year as a result of the inspection system.

Vehicle registration renewals now occur every month. The implementation of the staggered renewal program in 1979-80 initially redistributed all passenger vehicle

Safety Administration and Licensing (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

registration renewals among ten months (the truck registration renewal months of May and October were not included). The renewal of the redistributed registrations began in 1980-81. The four year photographic driver's license program begun in 1979-80 will continue. By the end of 1982-83 approximately 6 million licensed Pennsylvania drivers will have been issued a four-year photographic driver's license.

Other steps being taken by Transportation to improve the safety administration and licensing area include: 1) the execution of bilateral commercial vehicle registration reciprocity agreements with a number of other states; 2) the implementation of a dual vehicle sales tax—title processing system; and 3) an initiative contained in this budget involving installation of a toll-free number for motorists with vehicle or operator license related problems.

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 changes shown in the vehicle registration measure versus the levels shown in last year's budget reflect Transportation's move to purge the files of registrations that are no longer in effect. 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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Collections — Vehicle Sales Taxes . . . . .	<u>          </u>	<u>\$ 1,300</u>	<u>\$ 1,377</u>	<u>\$ 1,460</u>	<u>\$ 1,548</u>	<u>\$ 1,641</u>	<u>\$ 1,739</u>
<b>MOTOR LICENSE FUND</b>							
Safety Administration and Licensing . . . . .	<u>\$34,073</u>	<u>\$35,579</u>	<u>\$37,649</u>	<u>\$38,824</u>	<u>\$39,942</u>	<u>\$41,140</u>	<u>\$42,375</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$ 60	\$ 76	\$ 81	\$ 86	\$ 91	\$ 96	\$ 102
Special Funds .....	30,566	31,728	35,998	38,148	42,598	45,372	49,301
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$30,626</u></b>	<b><u>\$31,804</u></b>	<b><u>\$36,079</u></b>	<b><u>\$38,234</u></b>	<b><u>\$42,689</u></b>	<b><u>\$45,468</u></b>	<b><u>\$49,403</u></b>

**Program Measures:**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Persons over 65 .....	1,499,000	1,529,000	1,556,000	1,584,000	1,612,000	1,641,000	1,670,000
Free transit trips by elderly during nonrush hours .....	62,948,000	62,530,000	62,778,000	62,247,000	62,161,000	62,188,000	62,222,000
Demand responsive reduced fare trips .....	6,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Percentage of regular fare for each free ride subsidized from Lottery Fund .....	75%	70%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%

**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 commuter rail service and reduced fare non-fixed route service to benefit the many persons in rural areas where there is no transportation service participating in this program. This amendment will also benefit 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 5.2 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 63 million free rides, and is expected to remain fairly constant in future years.

**Free Elderly Transit (continued)**

Guidelines for the Section 406 county entitlement, shared-ride demand responsive reduced fare program were distributed to county commissioners in March, 1981. To date expenditures have been minimal. Since only a few counties have submitted planning activities, it is difficult to estimate an expenditure pattern and ridership ratio for this developing program.

To ensure that participating transit operators receive the full 75 percent of regular fare reimbursement for each free trip they provide, as originally envisioned for the program, a Program Revision Request to remove the "cap" now limiting such reimbursement is proposed. This PRR is discussed more fully in the appendix to this subcategory.

**Program Cost by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>							
Mass Transportation Operations .....	\$ 60	\$ 76	\$ 81	\$ 86	\$ 91	\$ 96	\$ 102
<b>STATE LOTTERY FUND</b>							
Free Transit for the Elderly .....	\$21,486	\$27,188	\$35,998	\$38,148	\$42,598	\$45,372	\$49,301
Free Transit for the Elderly — County Grants .....	9,080	4,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>LOTTERY FUND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$30,566</b>	<b>\$31,728</b>	<b>\$35,998</b>	<b>\$38,148</b>	<b>\$42,598</b>	<b>\$45,372</b>	<b>\$49,301</b>

**Free Elderly Transit  
Program Revision: Increase Free Elderly Transit Grants**

**Recommended Program Revision Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Special Fund.....	<u>          </u>	<u>\$1,700</u>	<u>\$3,398</u>	<u>\$2,450</u>	<u>\$3,509</u>	<u>\$2,765</u>	<u>\$2,859</u>

**Program Measures:**

Percentage of regular fare for each free ride subsidized from Lottery Fund							
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Current.....	75%	66%	67%	69%	68%	70%	70%
Program Revision.....	75%	70%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%

**Program Analysis:**

This Program Revision incorporates legislation proposed to become effective during the 1981-82 Fiscal Year. The Commonwealth's Free Elderly Transit program would be amended to remove the "cap" on Lottery Fund subsidies to transit operators participating in the program.

Currently these subsidies cannot increase by an annual rate greater than the increase in the statewide transit cost index. This has resulted in transit operators being reim-

bursed for less than 75 percent of the revenue they lose by providing free rides to elderly during off-peak hours and on weekends and holidays, thereby increasing their overall fare-box loss.

Removing this cap would make possible full 75 percent reimbursement for all free rides, thereby ensuring that the original intent of the program is retained.

**Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
LOTTERY FUND							
Free Transit for the Elderly.....	<u>          </u>	<u>\$1,700</u>	<u>\$3,398</u>	<u>\$2,450</u>	<u>\$3,509</u>	<u>\$2,765</u>	<u>\$2,859</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

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Senate.....	\$16,116	\$15,953	\$16,849
House of Representatives.....	29,829	33,222	35,315
Legislative Reference Bureau.....	2,597	2,763	3,065
Legislative Budget and Finance Committee.....	365	371	1,100
Legislative Data Processing.....	1,000	990	1,200
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions.....	2,679	2,177	2,415
	<u>\$52,586</u>	<u>\$55,476</u>	<u>\$59,944</u>
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....			
Other Funds.....	\$ 4	\$ 1	\$ 5
	<u>\$52,590</u>	<u>\$55,477</u>	<u>\$59,949</u>
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....			

**General Government**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Senate</b>			
State Funds .....	\$16,116	\$15,953	\$16,849

Performs the duties and functions required of the Senate by Articles II and III of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
<b>Salaries</b>			
Fifty Senators .....	\$ 1,610	\$ 1,801	\$ 1,800
Employees of Senate President .....	85	85	85
Employees of Chief Clerk .....	980	1,197	1,520
Salaried Officers and Employees .....	3,400	1,847	1,850
<b>Mileage</b>			
Senators, Officers and Employees .....	100		
<b>Postage</b>			
Chief Clerk and Legislative Journal .....	80	79	50
Librarian .....	9		
<b>Contingent Expenses</b>			
Secretary .....	85		
Librarian .....	18		
President .....	29	29	29
President Pro Tempore .....	20	20	20
Chief Clerk .....	40		
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	10	10
Chairman—Rules Committee (R) .....			10

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 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 .....	240	239	240
Committee on Appropriations (D) .....	420	451	450
Committee on Appropriations (R) .....	420	449	450
Expenses—Senators .....	375	584	605
Legislative Printing and Expenses .....	1,859	1,337	1,000
Attending Meetings of the Council of State			
Governments—Expenses .....	6		
Special Leadership Account (D) .....	875	1,651	2,100
Special Leadership Account (R) .....	875	1,650	2,100
Legislative Management Committee (D) .....	2,240	2,237	2,240
Legislative Management Committee (R) .....	2,240	2,237	2,240
Commonwealth Emergency Medical System .....	50		
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$16,116</u>	<u>\$15,953</u>	<u>\$16,849</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>House of Representatives</b>			
State Funds .....	\$29,829	\$33,222	\$35,315

Performs the duties and functions required of the House of Representatives by Articles II and III of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
<b>Salaries</b>			
Members' Salaries, Speaker's Extra Compensation .....	\$ 6,858	\$ 6,866	\$ 6,866
House Employes (R) .....	2,200	2,489	2,635
House Employes (D) .....	2,200	2,491	2,635
Speakers Office .....	300	298	300
Bi-Partisan Committee, Chief Clerk, Comptroller .....	2,781	3,137	3,331

**GENERAL FUND**

**LEGISLATURE**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds (continued)</b>			
<b>Mileage</b>			
Representatives, Officers and Employees .....	\$ 392	\$ 465	\$ 498
<b>Postage</b>			
Chief Clerk and Legislative Journal .....	343	340	343
<b>Contingent Expenses</b>			
Speaker .....	20	20	20
Chief Clerk .....	290	287	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 .....	91	150	159
School for New Members .....	10	10	10
Incidental Expenses .....	1,680	1,663	1,680
Committee on Appropriations (D) .....	420	451	477
Committee on Appropriations (R) .....	420	449	477
Expenses—Representatives .....	1,563	2,008	2,030
Legislative Printing and Expenses .....	3,000	3,960	4,467
National Legislative Conference—Expenses .....	82	81	82
Special Leadership Account (D) .....	1,139	1,285	1,455
Special Leadership Account (R) .....	1,139	1,281	1,455
Legislative Management Committee (D) .....	2,403	2,696	3,000
Legislative Management Committee (R) .....	2,403	2,690	3,000
Commonwealth Emergency Medical System .....	25	25	25
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$29,829</b>	<b>\$33,222</b>	<b>\$35,315</b>

**GENERAL FUND**

**LEGISLATURE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Legislative Reference Bureau</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,597	\$ 2,763	\$ 3,065

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Salaries and Expenses .....	\$ 1,657	\$ 1,897	\$ 2,192
Contingent Expenses .....	10	10	10
Printing of Pamphlet Laws .....	155	165	165
Printing of Pennsylvania Bulletin and Pennsylvania Code .....	775	691	698
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<u><u>\$ 2,597</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,763</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,065</u></u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Legislative Budget and Finance Committee</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 365	\$ 371	\$ 1,100

Performs duties and functions relating to the study of the revenues, expenditures and fiscal operations of the agencies, boards and commissions of the Commonwealth.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Legislative Budget and Finance Committee .....	<u><u>\$ 365</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 371</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,100</u></u>

**GENERAL FUND**

**LEGISLATURE**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Legislative Data Processing Center</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,000	\$ 990	\$ 1,200
Other Funds .....	4	1	5
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,004</b>	<b>\$ 991</b>	<b>\$ 1,205</b>

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Legislative Data Processing Committee .....	\$ 1,000	\$ 990	\$ 1,200
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Reimbursement for Data Processing Services .....	4	1	5
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,004</b>	<b>\$ 991</b>	<b>\$ 1,205</b>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,679	\$ 2,177	\$ 2,415

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.

**GENERAL FUND****LEGISLATURE**

	1980-81	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82	1982-83
	Actual	Available	Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Joint State Government Commission.....	\$ 1,185	\$ 1,173	\$ 1,269
Local Government Commission.....	192	190	232
Local Government Codes.....	18	18	45
Joint Legislative Air and Water Pollution Control Committee.....	162	155	181
Purchase of Pennsylvania, National and Bicentennial Flags for State Residents.....	40	40	40
Legislative Audit Advisory Commission.....	343	241	258
Ethics Commission.....	359	360	390
Legislative Reapportionment Commission.....	380	.....	.....
TOTAL.....	<u>\$ 2,679</u>	<u>\$ 2,177</u>	<u>\$ 2,415</u>

## LEGISLATURE

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Legislative Process</b> .....	\$52,586	\$55,476	\$59,944	\$63,583	\$67,397	\$71,441	\$75,727
Legislature .....	52,586	55,476	59,944	63,583	67,397	71,441	75,727
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$52,586</u>	<u>\$55,476</u>	<u>\$59,944</u>	<u>\$63,583</u>	<u>\$67,397</u>	<u>\$71,441</u>	<u>\$75,727</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)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$52,586	\$55,476	\$59,944	\$63,583	\$67,397	\$71,441	\$75,727
Other Funds .....	4	1	5	5	5	5	5
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$52,590</u>	<u>\$55,477</u>	<u>\$59,949</u>	<u>\$63,588</u>	<u>\$67,402</u>	<u>\$71,446</u>	<u>\$75,732</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.

**Program Costs by Appropriation:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND TOTAL .....	<u>\$52,586</u>	<u>\$55,476</u>	<u>\$59,944</u>	<u>\$63,583</u>	<u>\$67,397</u>	<u>\$71,441</u>	<u>\$75,727</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

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>General Fund</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
Supreme Court .....	\$ 3,310	\$ 4,261	\$ 4,889
Court Administrator .....	1,700	2,245	2,770
District Justice Education .....	258	291	307
Commission on Sentencing .....	193	191	197
Superior Court .....	4,700	6,099	6,512
Commonwealth Court .....	2,708	3,188	3,562
Courts of Common Pleas .....	19,807	21,232	22,555
Community Courts—District Justices of the Peace .....	15,534	16,567	18,093
Philadelphia Traffic Court .....	184	197	202
Philadelphia Municipal Court .....	1,336	1,424	1,435
Law Clerks .....	133	132	.....
Subtotal .....	\$ 49,863	\$ 55,827	\$ 60,522
<b>Grants and Subsidies</b>			
Reimbursement of County Court Expenses .....	\$ 24,000	\$ 27,423	\$ 26,500
Juror Cost Reimbursement .....	.....	1,584	1,650
Subtotal .....	\$ 24,000	\$ 29,007	\$ 28,150
<b>Total State Funds</b> .....	\$ 73,863	\$ 84,834	\$ 88,672
Federal Funds .....	\$ 1,023	\$ 808	.....
Other Funds .....	469	491	488
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> .....	\$ 75,355	\$ 86,133	\$ 89,160
<b>Department Total — All Funds</b>			
General Fund .....	\$ 73,863	\$ 84,834	\$ 88,672
Federal Funds .....	1,023	808	.....
Other Funds .....	469	491	488
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b> .....	\$ 75,355	\$ 86,133	\$ 89,160

General Government

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Supreme Court</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 5,461	\$ 6,988	\$ 8,163
Federal Funds .....	1,023	808	.....
Other Funds .....	359	371	368
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 6,843</b>	<b>\$ 8,167</b>	<b>\$ 8,531</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Supreme Court .....	\$ 3,310	\$ 4,261	\$ 4,889
Court Administrator .....	1,700	2,245	2,770
District Justice Education .....	258	291	307
Commission on Sentencing .....	193	191	197
<b>Federal Funds:</b>			
LEAA — Judicial Information System — Design and Development .....	108	.....	.....
LEAA — Judicial Information System — Implementation .....	150	90	.....
LEAA — Docket Transcript .....	138	57	.....
FHWA — Traffic Court Specialty Course — National Judicial College .....	5	.....	.....
LEAA — Judicial Inspection of Detention Facilities .....	6	.....	.....
LEAA — Court Facilities Study .....	100	.....	.....
LEAA — Training Subgrant — Number 4 .....	147	78	.....
LEAA — Constable Training Program .....	70	.....	.....
LEAA — Judicial Planning Committee .....	45	.....	.....
FHWA — Project Update Office Procedures Manual .....	.....	53	.....

**GENERAL FUND**

**JUDICIARY**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds (continued)</b>			
<b>Federal Funds (continued)</b>			
LEAA — District Justice Orientation .....	\$ 27	.....	.....
LEAA — Appellate Case Processing .....	.....	\$ 175	.....
LEAA — Appellate Court Facilities Study .....	20	150	.....
LEAA — Post Adjudication Procedures Study .....	.....	172	.....
LEAA — Appellate Court Word Processing .....	207	33	.....
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Law Student Fees to State Board of Law Examiners .....	278	300	\$ 300
Filing Fees .....	60	50	50
Registration Fees — District Justice Education .....	21	21	18
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 6,843</u>	<u>\$ 8,167</u>	<u>\$ 8,531</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Superior Court</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 4,700	\$ 6,099	\$ 6,512
Other Funds .....	60	60	60
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 4,760</u>	<u>\$ 6,159</u>	<u>\$ 6,572</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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Superior Court .....	\$ 4,700*	\$ 6,099	\$ 6,512
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Filing Fees .....	60	60	60
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$ 4,760</u>	<u>\$ 6,159</u>	<u>\$ 6,572</u>

\*These funds were appropriated as follows: \$4,100,000 for the Supreme Court and \$600,000 for the Panelization of Judges.

**GENERAL FUND**

**JUDICIARY**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Commonwealth Court</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 2,708	\$ 3,188	\$ 3,562
Other Funds .....	50	60	60
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,758</b>	<b>\$ 3,248</b>	<b>\$ 3,622</b>

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Commonwealth Court .....	\$ 2,708	\$ 3,188	\$ 3,562
<b>Other Funds:</b>			
Filing Fees .....	50	60	60
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,758</b>	<b>\$ 3,248</b>	<b>\$ 3,622</b>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Courts of Common Pleas</b>			
State Funds .....	\$19,807	\$21,232	\$22,555

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Courts of Common Pleas .....	\$19,807	\$21,232	\$22,555

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Community Courts—District Justices of the Peace</b>			
State Funds .....	\$15,534	\$16,567	\$18,093

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.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Community Courts—District Justices of the Peace .....	<u>\$15,534</u>	<u>\$16,567</u>	<u>\$18,093</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Philadelphia Traffic Court and Philadelphia Municipal Court</b>			
State Funds .....	\$ 1,653	\$ 1,753	\$ 1,637

These courts exist so long as a community court is not established. The number of judges is provided by law, for a term of six years.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriation:</b>			
Philadelphia Traffic Court .....	\$ 184	\$ 197	\$ 202
Philadelphia Municipal Court .....	1,336	1,424	1,435
Law Clerks .....	133	132	.....
TOTAL .....	<u>\$ 1,653</u>	<u>\$ 1,753</u>	<u>\$ 1,637</u>

**Grants and Subsidies**

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Reimbursement of County Court Costs</b>			
State Funds .....	\$24,000	\$27,423	\$26,500

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.

	1979-80 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1980-81 Available	1981-82 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Reimbursement of County Court Costs .....	<u>\$24,000</u>	<u>\$27,423</u>	<u>\$26,500</u>

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Juror Cost Reimbursement</b>			
State Funds .....		\$ 1,584	\$ 1,650

In accordance with Act 78 of 1980, provides for reimbursement of costs incurred by counties in relationship to juror payments and related mileage expenses.

	1980-81 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1981-82 Available	1982-83 Budget
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
Reimbursement of County Court Costs .....	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$ 1,584</u>	<u>\$ 1,650</u>

## JUDICIARY

### Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

#### General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)							
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	
<b>Adjudication of Defendents</b> .....	\$73,863	\$84,834	\$88,672	\$92,403	\$96,356	\$100,547	\$104,991	
State Judicial System .....	73,863	84,834	88,672	92,403	96,356	100,547	104,991	
<b>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</b> .....	<u>\$73,863</u>	<u>\$84,834</u>	<u>\$88,672</u>	<u>\$92,403</u>	<u>\$96,356</u>	<u>\$100,547</u>	<u>\$104,991</u>	

**State Judicial System**

OBJECTIVE: To provide Pennsylvania citizens with prompt and equitable justice under the law.

**Recommended Program Costs:**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Fund .....	\$73,863	\$84,834	\$88,672	\$92,403	\$96,356	\$100,547	\$104,991
Federal Funds .....	1,023	808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds .....	469	491	488	490	488	490	488
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$75,355</b>	<b>\$86,133</b>	<b>\$89,160</b>	<b>\$92,893</b>	<b>\$96,844</b>	<b>\$101,037</b>	<b>\$105,479</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 Commonwealth 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 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

State Judicial System (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

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 also been provided to maintain the County Court Reimbursement Program at its present operational level.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
GENERAL FUND							
Judiciary (All Judiciary Appropriations)	<u>\$73,863</u>	<u>\$84,834</u>	<u>\$88,672</u>	<u>\$92,403</u>	<u>\$96,356</u>	<u>\$100,547</u>	<u>\$104,991</u>

*The section dividers depict mosaic floor tiles in the Main Capitol Building made by Henry C. Mercer at Doylestown. The tiles represent various facets of early Pennsylvania life.*

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The Office of Budget and Administration has distributed copies of this document to various libraries throughout Pennsylvania for the review of interested citizens. A condensed "Budget in Brief" in limited copies is available by request to the Office of Budget and Administration, Deputy Secretary for Budget, P.O. Box 1323, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105.

