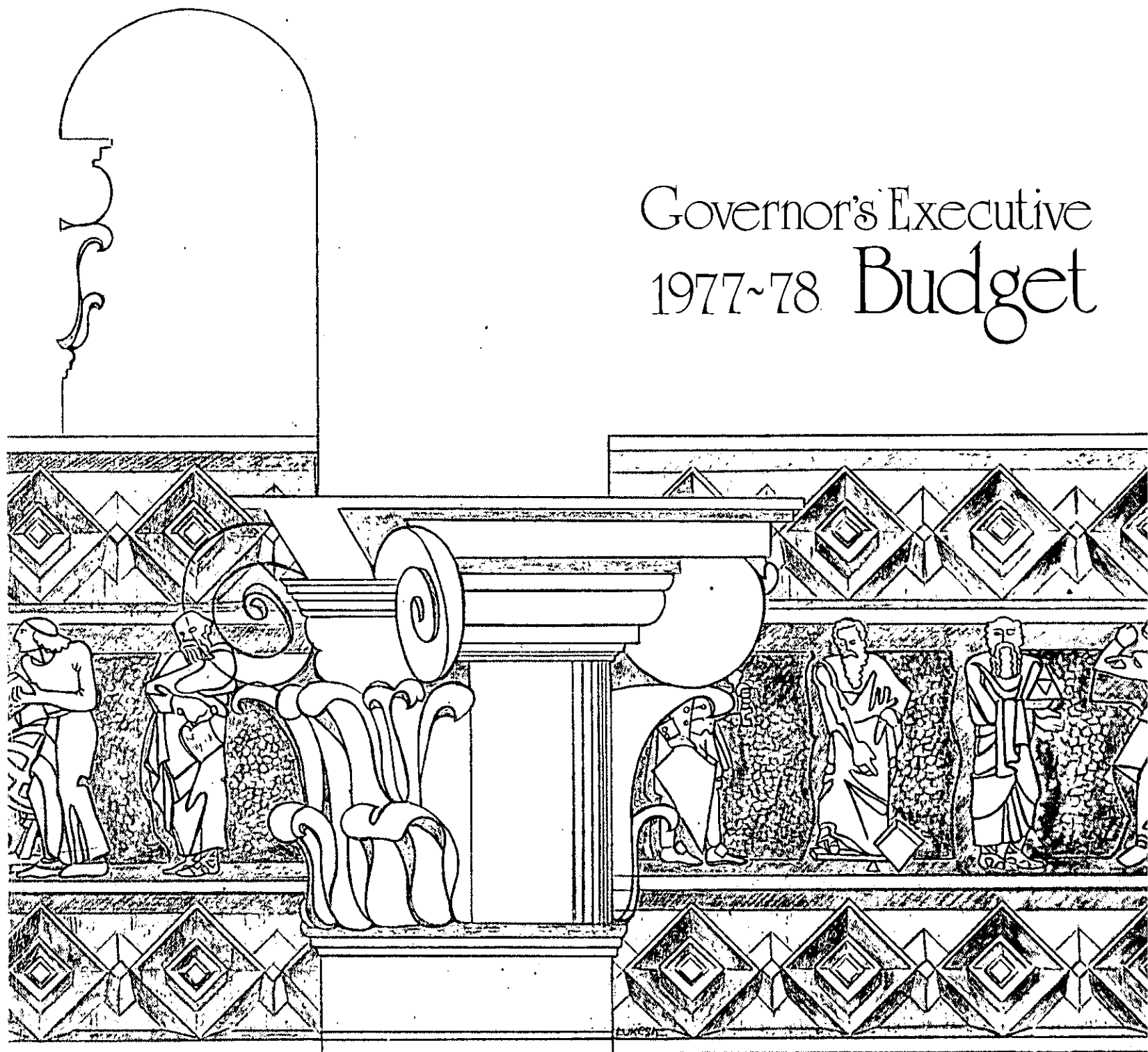


Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Governor's Executive
1977-78 Budget



Milton J. Shapp, Governor

FOREWORD

The Commonwealth's Budget, for the fiscal year July 1, 1977, to June 30, 1978, again is presented in two volumes and is similar in most ways to last year's presentation. The significant features of this budget include:

- 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. In short, program—subcategory materials, comments and measures are given by individual department rather than by Commonwealth Program, and thus do not cross departmental lines. However, there is a summary presentation by Commonwealth Program which does cross departmental lines in this summary volume.
- During 1975-76, the General Assembly appropriated the employer's share of retirement contributions directly to the State Employees Retirement System. In 1976-77 and 1977-78, all retirement costs are included in the recommended departmental appropriations. For ease of comparison, 1975-76 costs have also been shown in the departmental amounts.
- 1977-78 departmental recommendations include funds for all anticipated employee salary and benefit increases.
- During 1976-77, the General Assembly specifically appropriated Federal funds by Federal source. These appropriations are shown under "Federal Funds" in the source of funds section of each agency presentation. The amounts shown include appropriations to date as well as proposed amendments because of increases or decreases in the amount of funds to be received. This change in the handling of Federal funds did not necessitate a change in budget format so that these monies can be treated as specific appropriations during 1977-78 or as augmentations as was previously the case.
- Because of the manner in which Federal funds were appropriated, they are now deposited as General Fund revenues rather than augmentations. They have not, however, been included in the revenue sections of the budget.
- In recent years, appropriations to several departments have been made at lower program levels than was previously the custom. The budget reflects appropriations at the level of program detail which is being recommended by the Administration. This level is generally, but not always, consistent with actual appropriations. Where differences in level occur, all columns in the budget presentation are shown consistent with the Administration recommendation in the budget year for ease of comparison. Actual amounts and levels of appropriations are reflected as footnotes in the source of funds sections.

The budget continues to be based upon the eight broad Commonwealth Programs outlined in Volume I. 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 made on the basis of the program subcategories. Recommendations for major program changes in 1977-78 are identified as Program Revisions which provide detailed justification.

Beyond 1977-78, the projections of financial data, as well as impacts, show the future implications of the 1977-78 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 1977-78 level of commitment.

Table of Contents

STATEMENTS

Five Year Financial Statement—General Fund	3
Five Year Financial Statements—Special Funds	4
Pie Chart by Program—General and Special Funds	8
Five Year Commonwealth Program Summary—General and Special Funds	9
Pie Chart by Program—General Fund	10
Five Year Commonwealth Program Summary—General Fund	11
Five Year Summary by Department and Fund	12
Five Year Summary of Commonwealth Programs—Operating and Capital	16
Pie Chart by Character of Expenditure—General Fund	19
Pie Charts—General Fund, Income and Outgo	20
Program Summary—General Fund	21
Program Revisions	22
Public Works Employment Act	23
Program Evaluation Reports	24

PROGRAM BUDGET SUMMARY

Commonwealth Program Budget	29
Five Year Summary by Commonwealth Programs	30
Direction and Supportive Services	32
Protection of Persons and Property	33
Health—Physical and Mental Well—Being	36
Intellectual Development and Education	38
Social Development	40
Economic Development and Income Maintenance	42
Transportation and Communication	44
Recreation and Cultural Enrichment	46

FUND PRESENTATIONS

General Fund

Financial Statement	51
Notes on Financial Statement	52
Summary by Department—State Funds	53
Summary by Department—Federal Funds	54
Governor's Office	55
Executive Offices	55
Lieutenant Governor	56
Auditor General	56
Treasury Department	57
Agriculture, Department of	58
Civil Defense, Council of	58
Civil Service Commission	59
Commerce, Department of	59
Community Affairs, Department of	60
Drug and Alcohol Abuse, Council on	60

General Fund (continued)

Education, Department of	61
Environmental Resources, Department of	65
Fish Commission	66
General Services, Department of	66
Health, Department of	67
Historical and Museum Commission	68
Insurance Department	68
Justice, Department of	69
Labor and Industry, Department of	69
Military Affairs, Department of	70
Milk Marketing Board Board	70
Probation and Parole, Board of	71
Public Utility Commission	71
Public Welfare, Department of	71
Revenue, Department of	73
Securities Commission	73
State, Department of	73
State Employes Retirement System	74
State Police	74
Tax Equalization Board	74
Transportation, Department of	74
Legislature	75
Judiciary	75
General Fund Total—All Funds	75
General Fund Revenue Summary	76
Adjustments to Revenue Estimate	77
Revenues	78
Motor License Fund	109
Financial Statement	110
Summary by Department	111
Revenues	113
Game Fund	121
Financial Statement	122
Summary by Department	123
Revenues	124
Fish Fund	127
Financial Statement	128
Summary by Department	129
Revenues	130
Boating Fund	133
Financial Statement	134
Summary by Department	135
Revenues	136
Banking Department Fund	139
Financial Statement	140
Summary by Department	141
Revenues	142

Milk Marketing Fund	145
Financial Statement	146
Summary by Department	147
Revenues	148
State Farm Products Show Fund	151
Financial Statement	152
Summary by Department	153
Revenues	154
State Harness Racing Fund	157
Financial Statement	158
Summary by Department	159
Revenues	160
State Horse Racing Fund	163
Financial Statement	164
Summary by Department	165
Revenues	166
State Lottery Fund	169
Financial Statement	170
Summary by Department	171
Revenues	172
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund	175
Financial Statement	176
Summary by Department	177
Revenues	178
CAPITAL BUDGET	179
Forecast of Debt Limit and Outstanding Debt	182
Forecast of Outstanding Debt by Category of Project	183
Forecast of Bond Issues	184
Financial Statement	185
Summary of Estimated Capital Project Expenditures—State Funds	186
Forecast of Debt Service Requirements	187
Forecast of New Project Authorizations	188
Recommended 1976-77 New Project Authorizations	189
Education, Department of	191
Environmental Resources, Department of	195
Fish Commission	197
Game Commission	201
General Services, Department of	203
Health, Department of	205
Historical and Museum Commission	207
Justice, Department of	211
Labor and Industry, Department of	215
Military Affairs, Department of	217

Capital Budget (continued)	
Public Welfare, Department of	219
Transportation, Department of	223
Summary of Future New Project Authorizations—State Funds	269
Forecast of Future Projects—Departments	270
Summary of Estimated Capital Project Expenditures	273
Estimate of Capital Project Expenditures—Departments	274
Appendix, Prior Budget Recommendations Still Pending Legislative Approval	281

SINKING FUNDS AND PUBLIC DEBT	287
Bonds Issued and Net Indebtedness	289
Outstanding Indebtedness of Pennsylvania Agencies and Authorities	290
Terms of Bonds Outstanding	292
Annual Debt Service on Outstanding Bonds and Authority Rentals	294
Principal and Interest Requirements	296

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania



Governor's Office
HARRISBURG

February 15, 1977

To the Members of the General Assembly, and the People of Pennsylvania:

This year, for the first time since 1971, I am recommending to the General Assembly a major General Fund tax increase.

I have come to this decision only after long and painstaking analysis of the operations of virtually every agency and department in State Government. The conclusion of this review was inescapable—we cannot avoid increasing taxes without seriously damaging a wide variety of government programs the continuation of which is essential to the welfare of our people.

It has been my philosophy, throughout my six years as Governor, to develop innovative programs that meet the real needs of the people and, at the same time, to apply hard, businesslike management standards to eliminate duplication, waste and the needless growth of useless government bureaucracy.

Because of this approach, we were able to reduce taxes by approximately \$300 million in 1974. And, through effective management and cost-cutting measures like those recommended by the two Governor's Management Review teams, we have realized savings in government operations of more than \$200 million.

This year, however, we have faced a unique set of circumstances which has made it impossible to submit a balanced budget to the General Assembly without proposing new tax revenues.

First, the Pennsylvania economy has not recovered as quickly as we would have liked from several years of serious worldwide recession which was coupled with unacceptably high levels of inflation and unemployment. This situation has caught state government in a vise between rapidly rising costs and lower-than-anticipated revenues.

Second, we are continuing to experience a rapid increase in the number of persons qualifying for Cash Assistance grants in all parts of the State. Moreover, runaway hospital costs are pushing Medical Assistance payments far beyond previous levels.

Third, while the number of State employes under my jurisdiction has increased by only 5.2 percent during my years as Governor, the cost of negotiated salary increases and fringe benefits has grown substantially.

Fourth, the economic stimulus we expected from our nation's Bicentennial celebration in 1976 fell far short of predictions.

The impacts of the severe winter weather and shortage of natural gas which we are now experiencing has added a new dimension to our budget.

Revenue could fall short of our estimates, the demand for government services could increase still further and the State's economy could be forced into a new economic downturn.

When it became apparent in late 1976 that a tax increase for the coming fiscal year would be mandatory, my Administration set forth specific objectives for preparing the budget that I am recommending to the General Assembly.

Foremost among these objectives was the conviction that we should not place the political appeal of a "no new tax" budget ahead of the need to provide vital support to the citizens of Pennsylvania. We also rejected the option of massive lay-offs of State employes at a time when Congress and President Carter are proposing initiatives to combat unemployment through increased public sector jobs programs.

In addition, we determined that any new tax recommendation should neither hamper our efforts to attract new industry nor arrest the recovery of Pennsylvania's economy.

In order to meet these objectives, I am asking the General Assembly to increase the Sales Tax from 6 percent to 7 percent. Furthermore, I am recommending that the General Assembly change the 90 percent prepayment provisions of the Corporate Net Income Tax and the Corporation Income Tax over the next six years to a quarterly payment basis.

My General Fund budget for fiscal 1977-1978 recommends expenditures of \$5.4 billion, an increase of 7.1 percent over actual anticipated expenditures in the current fiscal year. In order to fund these expenditures, which include anticipated deficiencies, we will need approximately \$250 million in new tax revenues.

If the General Assembly acts on these tax recommendations by June 1, 1977, the net impact of one cent increase in the State Sales Tax will provide sufficient revenues to meet our needs through fiscal year 1977-1978. And, with moderate economic growth, this increase should alleviate the need for any new taxes in the foreseeable future.

I must warn, however, that this projection does not provide for any upward revisions of subsidy formulas nor for salary increases beyond those already negotiated.

The budget I am proposing includes substantial additional funds for school and public assistance subsidies. But, because of the seriousness of the State's economic situation, I am not asking for additional taxes to fund increases in the current formulas governing such assistance.

However, I believe there is a need for substantial immediate assistance for a few school districts around the State experiencing real financial crisis. In the past we met such need by granting a school subsidy increase for all districts—everyone gained because of the adversity of a few.

We can no longer afford such beneficence. We can only pay for those who, in fact, cannot help themselves.

Therefore, I intend to work with the General Assembly to develop a short-term plan to provide immediate aid to those districts in crisis as well as a long-range solution that will create new tax resources for all school districts; will help relieve the burdens presently created by property taxpayers; and will encourage belt-tightening in many school districts around the State whose financial needs are not severe.

It is imperative that any plan we develop should not encourage excessive inflationary wage settlements for school employes.

In addition to the two tax proposals relating to the General Fund budget of the Commonwealth, I also am recommending to the General Assembly that it increase the present Motor Fuels Tax by two cents per gallon effective January 1, 1978 and, at the same time, convert this tax from a cents-per-gallon basis to a percent-of-selling-price basis.

This action will allow us to invest more than \$420 million next year to maintain the more than 44,000 miles of Commonwealth roads—an increase of 65 percent over last year's maintenance level.

I also plan to recommend to the General Assembly a constitutional amendment to merge the Motor License Fund into the General Fund. I believe such a change is mandatory if we are to maintain an adequate program of maintenance and necessary construction in the future.

The budget I am recommending to the General Assembly poses difficult questions.

During the budget review process, I eliminated more than \$425 million from the budget requests submitted by the members of my Cabinet. The vast majority of these requests had considerable merit, but had to be denied because of our tight fiscal condition.

Specifically, we reduced the amounts requested for basic and higher education and cash, medical and supplemental assistance grants by nearly \$250 million.

Nonetheless, despite the harsh fiscal realities of our current situation, we remain sensitive and compassionate to the real needs of our people. We are, for instance, providing for more than \$200 million in increases in programs for child welfare, mental health, education and assistance to the poor and the needy. It is not enough, but it is as much as we responsibly can afford.

While the budget I am proposing calls for spending \$5.4 billion in the coming year, more than 95 cents out of every dollar will go directly back to the people. In assistance to our neediest families, in aid to our schools and colleges, in protection for our citizens, in public parks and facilities to be used and enjoyed by everyone.

I think this is an impressive fact that underscores the efficiency we have brought to State government.

This budget will preserve our fiscal stability. It recognizes the need to improve the economic health of the Commonwealth. And it provides for the essential needs of our people.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Milton J. Shapp". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "M".

Milton J. Shapp
GOVERNOR



Statements

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

GENERAL FUND

Five Year Financial Statement

The projections beyond the 1977-78 fiscal year show future implications of the present budgetary recommendations only. Revenue estimates are based upon current revenue rate projections as well as the tax changes recommended by the Governor for 1977-78. It is most important to keep in mind that the projections do not include decisions in the future affecting either programs or revenues.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Beginning Balance	\$ 256,959	\$ 106,607	\$ -90,009				
Receipts — Current Legislation	4,643,169	4,817,900	5,264,030	\$5,680,230	\$6,055,030	\$6,442,930	\$6,884,630
Sales Tax		21,400	272,000	307,400	328,900	352,600	377,200
Prepayment Adjustment			+2,200	-57,700	-55,600	-63,800	-95,000
Funds Available	<u>\$4,900,128</u>	<u>\$4,945,907</u>	<u>\$5,448,221</u>	<u>\$5,929,930</u>	<u>\$6,328,330</u>	<u>\$6,731,730</u>	<u>\$7,166,830</u>
Expenditures	<u>-4,793,521</u>	<u>-5,035,916</u>	<u>-5,445,327</u>	<u>-5,849,673</u>	<u>-6,210,516</u>	<u>-6,604,303</u>	<u>-7,017,223</u>
Ending Balance	<u>\$ 106,607</u>	<u>\$ -90,009</u>	<u>\$ 2,894*</u>	<u>\$ 80,257</u>	<u>\$ 117,814</u>	<u>\$ 127,427</u>	<u>\$ 149,607</u>

*Ending balance not carried forward after 1977-78.

FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Motor License Fund*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80***	1980-81***	1981-82***
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$ 404	\$ 79,370	\$ 33,151	\$ 1,850	\$ 1,392	. . . . .	. . . . .
Receipts	773,092	844,440	876,700	881,750	896,780	\$ 919,060	\$ 942,050
Recommended Revenue Increases . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	52,568	117,381	120,235	123,141	126,094
Funds Available	<u>\$ 773,496</u>	<u>\$ 923,810</u>	<u>\$ 962,419</u>	<u>\$1,000,981</u>	<u>\$1,018,407</u>	<u>\$1,042,201</u>	<u>\$1,068,144</u>
Less Expenditures	-694,126	-890,659	-960,569	-999,589	-1,045,132	-1,089,487	-1,131,943
Ending Balance	<u><u>\$ 79,370</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 33,151</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,850</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,392</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -26,725**</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -47,286</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -63,799</u></u>

Game Fund

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$14,088	\$16,426	\$17,216	\$15,677	\$13,984	\$11,503	\$ 8,096
Receipts	20,811	21,011	20,900	21,414	21,947	22,495	23,053
Funds Available	<u>\$34,899</u>	<u>\$37,437</u>	<u>\$38,116</u>	<u>\$37,091</u>	<u>\$35,931</u>	<u>\$33,998</u>	<u>\$31,149</u>
Less Expenditures	-18,473	-20,221	-22,439	-23,107	-24,428	-25,902	-27,485
Ending Balance	<u><u>\$16,426</u></u>	<u><u>\$17,216</u></u>	<u><u>\$15,677</u></u>	<u><u>\$13,984</u></u>	<u><u>\$11,503</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 8,096</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,664</u></u>

Fish Fund

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$ 4,822	\$ 5,330	\$ 5,143	\$ 4,446	\$ 3,516	\$ 2,328	\$ 683
Receipts	10,647	11,487	11,818	11,934	12,133	12,182	12,253
Funds Available	<u>\$15,469</u>	<u>\$16,817</u>	<u>\$16,961</u>	<u>\$16,380</u>	<u>\$15,649</u>	<u>\$14,510</u>	<u>\$12,936</u>
Less Expenditures	-10,139	-11,674	-12,515	-12,864	-13,321	-13,827	-14,376
Ending Balance	<u><u>\$ 5,330</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5,143</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,446</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,516</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,328</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 683</u></u>	<u><u>\$-1,440</u></u>

*Includes restricted revenue.

**Ending deficits are not carried forward.

***Although not reflected in this statement, this Budget recommends merging the Motor License Fund into the General Fund beginning with the 1979-80 Fiscal Year.

FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

Boating Fund*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$2,848	\$3,502	\$3,461	\$3,262	\$3,087	\$2,631	\$2,179
Receipts	2,471	2,244	2,418	2,469	2,333	2,408	2,461
Funds Available	<u>\$5,319</u>	<u>\$5,746</u>	<u>\$5,879</u>	<u>\$5,731</u>	<u>\$5,420</u>	<u>\$5,039</u>	<u>\$4,640</u>
Less Expenditures	-1,817	-2,285	-2,617	-2,644	-2,789	-2,860	-3,015
Ending Balance	<u><u>\$3,502</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,461</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,262</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,087</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,631</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,179</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,625</u></u>

Banking Department Fund

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$ -133	\$ -329	\$ 41	\$ 105	\$ 275	\$ 294	\$ 319
Receipts	3,753	4,762	4,807	5,149	5,246	5,515	5,765
Funds Available	<u>\$3,620</u>	<u>\$4,433</u>	<u>\$4,848</u>	<u>\$5,254</u>	<u>\$5,521</u>	<u>\$5,809</u>	<u>\$6,084</u>
Less Expenditures	-3,949	-4,392	-4,743	-4,979	-5,227	-5,490	-5,765
Ending Balance	<u><u>\$ -329</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 41</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 105</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 275</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 294</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 319</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 319</u></u>

Milk Marketing Fund

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$ 358	\$ 107	\$ 1	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
Receipts	1,042	1,271	1,699	1,680	1,764	1,870	1,982
Funds Available	<u>\$1,400</u>	<u>\$1,378</u>	<u>\$1,700</u>	<u>\$1,780</u>	<u>\$1,864</u>	<u>\$1,970</u>	<u>\$2,082</u>
Less Expenditures	-1,293	-1,377	-1,600	-1,680	-1,764	-1,870	-1,982
Ending Balance	<u><u>\$ 107</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 100</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 100</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 100</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 100</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 100</u></u>

*Includes restricted revenue.

**FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)**

State Farm Products Show Fund

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$ -25	\$ 40	. . . .	\$ 9	\$ 32	\$ 20	\$ 16
Receipts	1,473	1,510	\$1,689	1,820	1,911	2,054	2,208
Funds Available	<u>\$1,448</u>	<u>\$1,550</u>	<u>\$1,689</u>	<u>\$1,829</u>	<u>\$1,943</u>	<u>\$2,074</u>	<u>\$2,224</u>
Less Expenditures	-1,408	-1,550	-1,680	-1,797	-1,923	-2,058	-2,202
Ending Balance	<u>\$ 40</u>	<u>. . . .</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ 32</u>	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$ 16</u>	<u>\$ 22</u>

State Harness Racing Fund

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$ 3,065	\$ 3,330	\$ 3,389	\$ 3,448	\$ 3,506	\$ 3,565	\$ 3,625
Receipts	6,721	6,433	6,692	6,827	6,963	7,102	7,245
Funds Available	<u>\$ 9,786</u>	<u>\$ 9,763</u>	<u>\$10,081</u>	<u>\$10,275</u>	<u>\$10,469</u>	<u>\$10,667</u>	<u>\$10,870</u>
Less Expenditures	-6,456	-6,374	-6,633	-6,769	-6,904	-7,042	-7,184
Ending Balance	<u>\$ 3,330</u>	<u>\$ 3,389</u>	<u>\$ 3,448</u>	<u>\$ 3,506</u>	<u>\$ 3,565</u>	<u>\$ 3,625</u>	<u>\$ 3,686</u>

State Horse Racing Fund

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$ 7,835	\$ 6,849	\$ 6,977	\$ 7,116	\$ 7,258	\$ 7,404	\$ 7,552
Receipts	17,409	17,667	18,585	19,323	20,102	20,900	21,742
Funds Available	<u>\$25,244</u>	<u>\$24,516</u>	<u>\$25,562</u>	<u>\$26,439</u>	<u>\$27,360</u>	<u>\$28,304</u>	<u>\$29,294</u>
Less Expenditures	-18,395	-17,539	-18,446	-19,181	-19,956	-20,752	-21,591
Ending Balance	<u>\$ 6,849</u>	<u>\$ 6,977</u>	<u>\$ 7,116</u>	<u>\$ 7,258</u>	<u>\$ 7,404</u>	<u>\$ 7,552</u>	<u>\$ 7,703</u>

**FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)**

State Lottery Fund

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$ 27,831	\$ 10,601	\$ 871	\$ 13,582	\$ 24,550	\$ 33,651	\$ 40,758
Receipts	<u>106,174</u>	<u>111,397</u>	<u>144,740</u>	<u>144,740</u>	<u>144,740</u>	<u>144,740</u>	<u>144,740</u>
Funds Available	\$134,005	\$121,998	\$145,611	\$158,322	\$169,290	\$178,391	\$185,498
Less Expenditures	-123,404	-121,127	-132,029	-133,772	-135,639	-137,633	-139,771
Ending Balance	<u><u>\$ 10,601</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 871</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 13,582</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 24,550</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 33,651</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 40,758</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 45,727</u></u>

Revenue Sharing Trust Fund

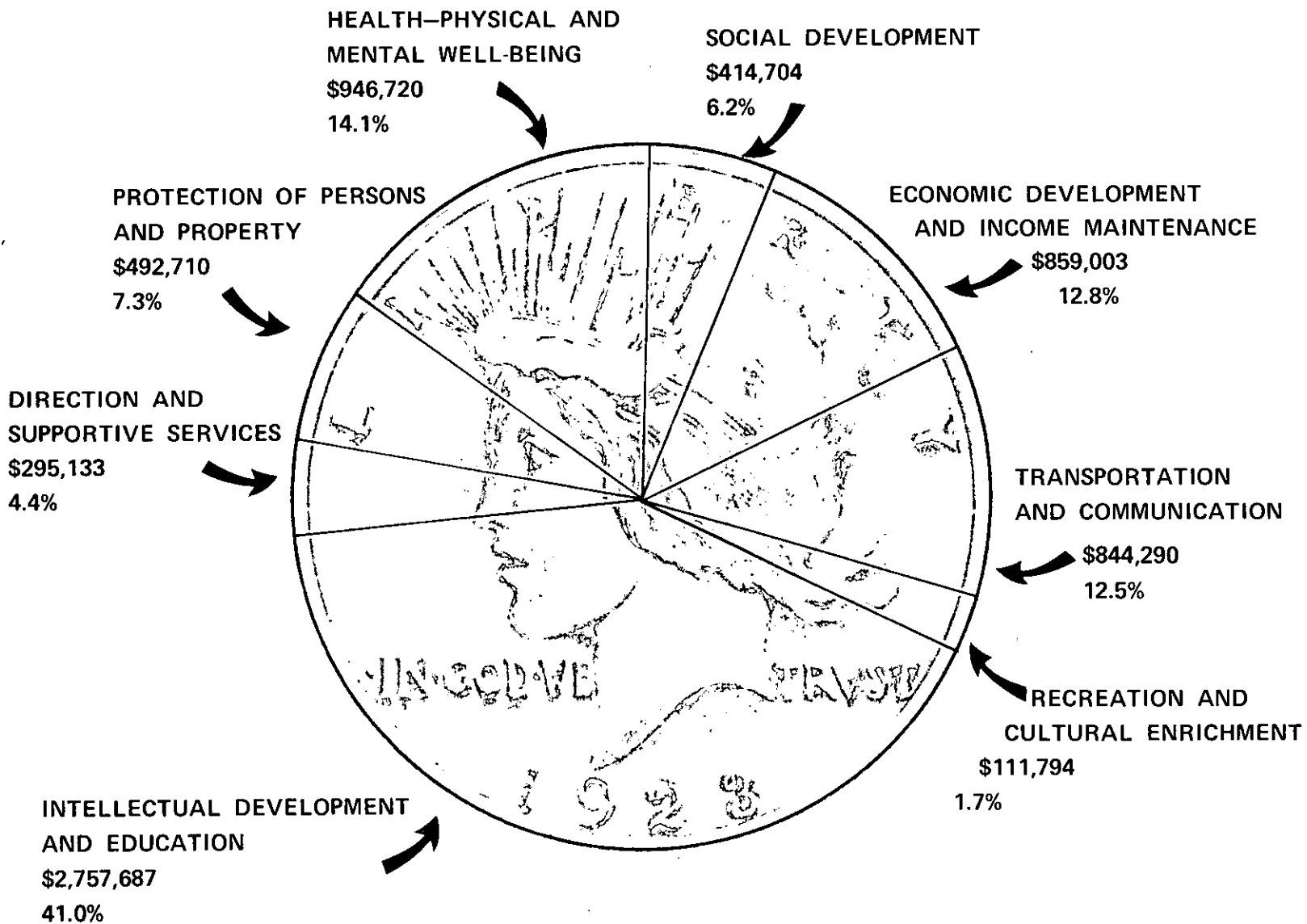
	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$ 17,945	\$ 28	\$ 17	\$ 96	\$ 88	\$ 69	\$ 36
Receipts	<u>112,971</u>	<u>116,889</u>	<u>119,200</u>	<u>121,000</u>	<u>121,000</u>	<u>121,000</u>	<u>121,000</u>
Funds Available	\$130,916	\$116,917	\$119,217	\$121,096	\$121,088	\$121,069	\$121,036
Less Expenditures	-130,888	-116,900	-119,121	-121,008	-121,019	-121,033	-120,952
Ending Balance	<u><u>\$ 28</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 17</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 96</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 88</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 69</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 36</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 84</u></u>

Distribution of the Commonwealth Dollar

(GENERAL FUND AND SPECIAL FUNDS)

1977-78 Fiscal Year

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)



TOTAL \$6,722,041

GENERAL FUND AND SPECIAL FUNDS

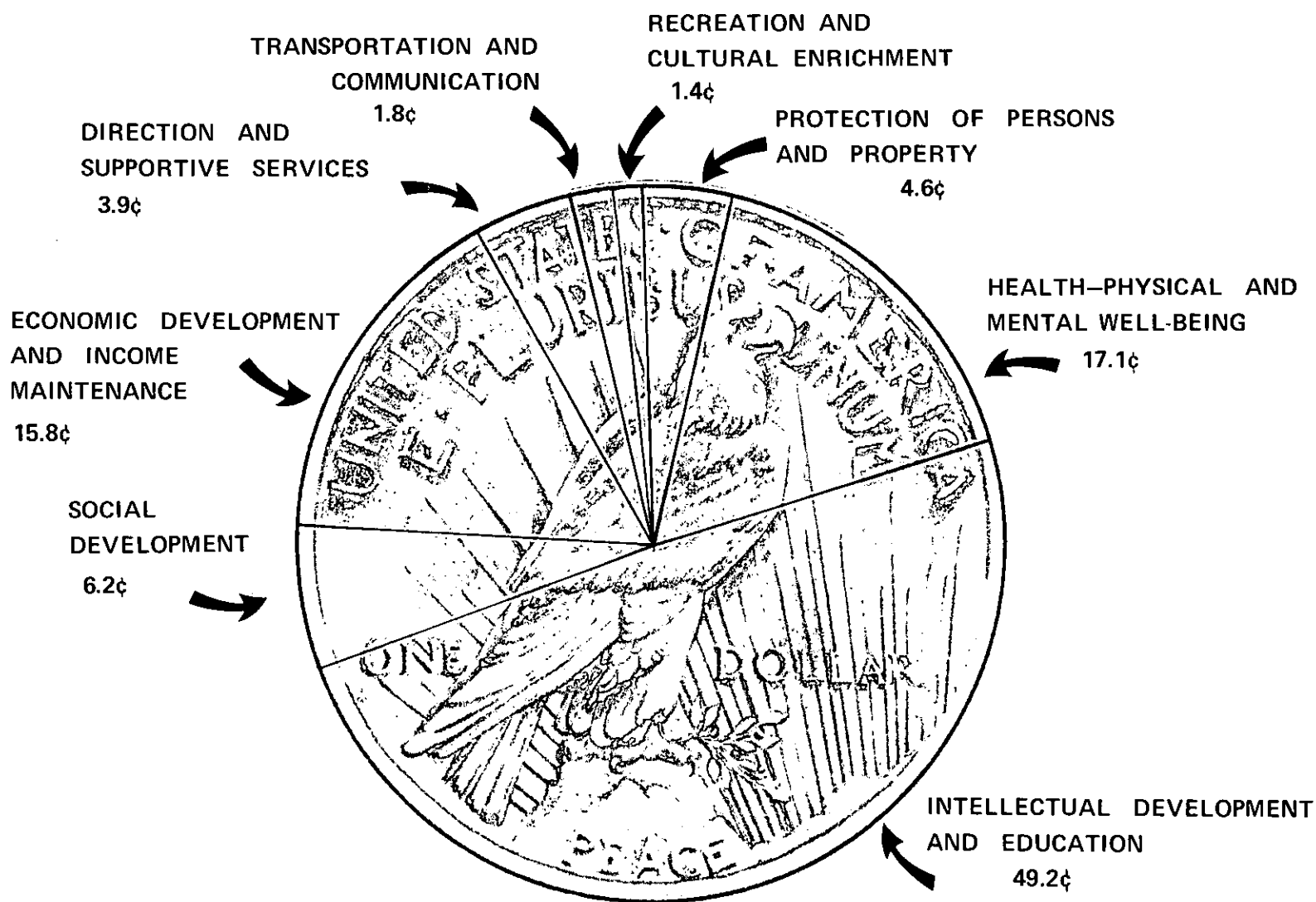
Five-Year Commonwealth Program Summary

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated		1981-82 Estimated
Direction and Supportive Services	\$ 220,998	\$ 244,847	\$ 295,133	\$ 320,225	\$ 343,971	\$ 369,991	\$ 397,787
Protection of Persons and Property	393,444	435,967	492,710	523,786	552,873	583,856	616,408
Health—Physical and Mental Well-Being	766,774	861,604	946,720	1,090,902	1,223,175	1,362,490	1,518,693
Intellectual Development and Education	2,583,721	2,641,760	2,757,687	2,847,605	2,943,677	3,049,987	3,151,392
Social Development	351,324	365,747	414,704	459,093	493,406	530,757	571,414
Economic Development and Income Maintenance	774,496	832,016	859,003	917,767	957,164	1,007,076	1,059,312
Transportation and Communication	619,028	799,837	844,290	893,103	942,324	989,410	1,033,344
Recreation and Cultural Enrichment	88,158	100,995	111,794	118,863	126,252	132,667	138,816
GENERAL FUND AND SPECIAL FUNDS TOTAL	<u>\$5,797,943</u>	<u>\$6,282,773</u>	<u>\$6,722,041</u>	<u>\$7,171,344</u>	<u>\$7,582,842</u>	<u>\$8,026,234</u>	<u>\$8,487,166</u>

Distribution of the Commonwealth Dollar

GENERAL FUND

1977-78 Fiscal Year



\$1.00

GENERAL FUND

Five-Year Commonwealth Program Summary

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
Commonwealth Program							
Direction and Supportive Services	\$ 150,470	\$ 172,243	\$ 211,624	\$ 234,439	\$ 256,036	\$ 279,924	\$ 305,468
Protection of Persons and Property	211,865	219,506	253,184	272,070	290,044	309,175	329,768
Health—Physical and Mental Well-Being	755,369	846,204	931,299	1,074,994	1,206,956	1,345,957	1,501,841
Intellectual Development and Education	2,499,221	2,564,260	2,677,987	2,766,505	2,862,877	2,969,487	3,071,292
Social Development	276,842	289,644	337,046	380,776	414,394	451,015	490,901
Economic Development and Income Maintenance	748,574	831,063	858,061	916,803	956,126	1,006,006	1,058,210
Transportation and Communication	89,884	89,766	98,000	119,951	134,550	148,781	161,834
Recreation and Cultural Enrichment	61,296	70,230	78,126	84,135	89,533	93,958	97,909
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$4,793,521</u>	<u>\$5,082,916</u>	<u>\$5,445,327</u>	<u>\$5,849,673</u>	<u>\$6,210,516</u>	<u>\$6,604,303</u>	<u>\$7,017,223</u>

FIVE-YEAR DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY BY FUND

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
Governor's Office							
General Fund	\$ 2,126	\$ 1,983	\$ 2,467	\$ 2,680	\$ 2,845	\$ 3,010	\$ 3,275
Executive Offices							
General Fund	\$ 11,738	\$ 12,562	\$ 14,806	\$ 16,101	\$ 17,516	\$ 19,056	\$ 20,731
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
TOTAL	<u>\$ 11,739</u>	<u>\$ 12,562</u>	<u>\$ 14,806</u>	<u>\$ 16,101</u>	<u>\$ 17,516</u>	<u>\$ 19,056</u>	<u>\$ 20,731</u>
Lieutenant Governor's Office							
General Fund	\$ 232	\$ 250	\$ 262	\$ 285	\$ 301	\$ 310	\$ 330
Auditor General							
General Fund	\$ 11,269	\$ 11,527	\$ 13,644	\$ 14,182	\$ 14,755	\$ 15,336	\$ 15,945
Treasury							
General Fund	\$ 115,471	\$ 155,720	\$ 183,685	\$ 213,065	\$ 231,447	\$ 247,567	\$ 261,961
Motor License Fund	116,260	159,791	180,866	198,290	210,618	219,903	228,432
Game Fund	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fish Fund	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Boating Fund	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Banking Department Fund	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Milk Marketing Fund	2	3	4	4	4	4	4
State Farm Products Show Fund	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
State Harness Racing Fund	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
State Horse Racing Fund	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
State Lottery Fund	3	11	11	11	11	11	11
TOTAL	<u>\$ 231,744</u>	<u>\$ 315,533</u>	<u>\$ 364,574</u>	<u>\$ 411,378</u>	<u>\$ 442,088</u>	<u>\$ 467,493</u>	<u>\$ 490,416</u>
Agriculture							
General Fund	\$ 13,501	\$ 15,219	\$ 16,482	\$ 17,473	\$ 18,476	\$ 19,587	\$ 20,767
State Farm Products Show Fund	847	849	829	844	909	932	955
State Harness Racing Fund	6,295	6,208	6,458	6,578	6,697	6,816	6,937
TOTAL	<u>\$ 20,643</u>	<u>\$ 22,276</u>	<u>\$ 23,769</u>	<u>\$ 24,895</u>	<u>\$ 26,082</u>	<u>\$ 27,335</u>	<u>\$ 28,659</u>
Banking							
Banking Department Fund	\$ 3,948	\$ 4,391	\$ 4,742	\$ 4,978	\$ 5,226	\$ 5,489	\$ 5,764
Civil Defense							
General Fund	\$ 450	\$ 556	\$ 567	\$ 587	\$ 620	\$ 655	\$ 691
Civil Service							
General Fund	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1

FIVE-YEAR DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY BY FUND
(Continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
Commerce							
General Fund	\$ 32,979	\$ 27,092	\$ 19,703	\$ 20,063	\$ 12,446	\$ 12,851	\$ 13,281
Community Affairs							
General Fund	\$ 42,253	\$ 25,457	\$ 25,292	\$ 26,133	\$ 26,614	\$ 27,091	\$ 27,625
Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse							
General Fund	\$ 19,637	\$ 21,921	\$ 21,993	\$ 23,305	\$ 24,551	\$ 25,832	\$ 27,338
Education							
General Fund	\$2,442,787	\$2,493,587	\$2,594,979	\$2,670,281	\$2,756,939	\$2,853,176	\$2,944,661
Motor License Fund	4,362	4,441	4,408	4,395	4,361	4,229	4,122
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund	84,500	77,500	79,700	81,100	80,800	80,500	80,100
TOTAL	\$2,531,649	\$2,575,528	\$2,679,087	\$2,755,776	\$2,842,100	\$2,937,905	\$3,028,883
Environmental Resources							
General Fund	\$ 72,177	\$ 75,314	\$ 84,807	\$ 89,063	\$ 94,396	\$ 100,437	\$ 106,754
Game Fund	3	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fish Fund	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund	11,405	11,800	12,000	12,200	12,400	12,600	12,800
TOTAL	\$ 83,585	\$ 87,121	\$ 96,814	\$ 101,270	\$ 106,803	\$ 113,044	\$ 119,561
Fish Commission							
General Fund	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3
Fish Fund	7,932	8,878	9,481	9,897	10,290	10,811	11,348
Boating Fund	1,315	1,979	2,107	2,122	2,446	2,491	2,617
TOTAL	\$ 9,250	\$ 10,860	\$ 11,591	\$ 12,022	\$ 12,739	\$ 13,305	\$ 13,968
Game Commission							
Game Fund	\$ 17,548	\$ 19,824	\$ 21,996	\$ 22,625	\$ 23,899	\$ 25,323	\$ 26,858
General Services							
General Fund	\$ 81,671	\$ 82,218	\$ 90,638	\$ 95,313	\$ 100,222	\$ 105,729	\$ 111,305
Motor License Fund	1,358	1,543	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450
Fish Fund	62	75	75	75	75	75	75
Boating Fund	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	\$ 83,093	\$ 83,838	\$ 92,165	\$ 96,840	\$ 101,749	\$ 107,256	\$ 112,832
Health							
General Fund	\$ 57,960	\$ 72,703	\$ 71,676	\$ 76,740	\$ 80,674	\$ 84,341	\$ 87,705
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund	3,600	3,600	3,421	3,708	3,819	3,933	4,052
TOTAL	\$ 57,960	\$ 76,303	\$ 75,097	\$ 80,448	\$ 84,493	\$ 88,274	\$ 91,757

FIVE-YEAR DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY BY FUND
(Continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
Historical and Museum Commission							
General Fund	\$ 7,586	\$ 8,125	\$ 8,473	\$ 8,540	\$ 8,992	\$ 9,456	\$ 9,955
Horse Racing Commission							
State Horse Racing Fund	\$ 18,279	\$ 17,380	\$ 18,267	\$ 18,992	\$ 19,744	\$ 20,527	\$ 21,340
Insurance							
General Fund	\$ 4,740	\$ 4,930	\$ 5,664	\$ 5,950	\$ 6,350	\$ 6,733	\$ 7,147
Justice							
General Fund	\$ 76,664	\$ 82,654	\$ 96,949	\$ 103,055	\$ 109,745	\$ 116,846	\$ 124,367
Labor and Industry							
General Fund	\$ 20,491	\$ 49,794	\$ 51,304	\$ 51,714	\$ 53,804	\$ 56,090	\$ 58,589
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund	24,982	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
TOTAL	\$ 45,473	\$ 49,794	\$ 51,304	\$ 51,714	\$ 53,804	\$ 56,090	\$ 58,589
Military Affairs							
General Fund	\$ 9,193	\$ 9,393	\$ 12,228	\$ 13,014	\$ 13,386	\$ 14,223	\$ 15,253
Milk Marketing Board							
General Fund	\$ 660	\$ 717	\$ 1,068	\$ 1,049	\$ 1,133	\$ 1,239	\$ 1,351
Milk Marketing Fund	629	657	529	628	628	628	628
TOTAL	\$ 1,289	\$ 1,374	\$ 1,597	\$ 1,677	\$ 1,761	\$ 1,867	\$ 1,979
Probation and Parole							
General Fund	\$ 8,865	\$ 10,694	\$ 13,464	\$ 16,520	\$ 18,073	\$ 19,789	\$ 21,632
Public Welfare							
General Fund	\$1,498,474	\$1,644,118	\$1,796,020	\$2,020,896	\$2,216,679	\$2,426,097	\$2,658,380
Revenue							
General Fund	\$ 66,086	\$ 78,986	\$ 92,939	\$ 103,644	\$ 114,869	\$ 126,659	\$ 139,066
Motor License Fund	2,512	3,276	3,466	3,777	4,117	4,488	4,892
Boating Fund	207	258	283	305	330	356	385
State Harness Racing Fund	159	165	174	189	206	225	245
State Horse Racing Fund	109	158	173	188	205	224	244
State Lottery Fund	109,196	107,700	116,939	118,383	119,945	121,629	123,450
TOTAL	\$ 178,269	\$ 190,543	\$ 213,974	\$ 226,486	\$ 239,672	\$ 253,581	\$ 268,282

FIVE-YEAR DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY BY FUND
(Continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
Securities Commission							
General Fund	\$ 695	\$ 861	\$ 986	\$ 1,045	\$ 1,107	\$ 1,173	\$ 1,221
State							
General Fund	\$ 4,799	\$ 6,714	\$ 6,790	\$ 7,254	\$ 7,746	\$ 8,270	\$ 8,819
State Employees' Retirement System							
General Fund	\$ 2,100	\$ 4,300	\$ 11,140	\$ 13,400	\$ 16,080	\$ 19,296	\$ 23,155
State Police							
General Fund	\$ 26,706	\$ 28,519	\$ 35,202	\$ 37,259	\$ 39,334	\$ 41,545	\$ 44,141
Motor License Fund	75,618	84,884	94,994	101,253	107,034	113,071	119,169
TOTAL	\$ 102,324	\$ 113,403	\$ 130,196	\$ 138,512	\$ 146,368	\$ 154,616	\$ 163,310
Tax Equalization Board							
General Fund	\$ 751	\$ 789	\$ 865	\$ 917	\$ 972	\$ 1,030	\$ 1,092
Transportation							
General Fund	\$ 80,604	\$ 77,715	\$ 83,406	\$ 102,935	\$ 115,836	\$ 128,205	\$ 139,431
Motor License Fund	494,016	646,824	675,385	690,424	717,552	746,346	773,878
Boating Fund	81	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Lottery Fund	12,783	13,576	14,939	15,238	15,543	15,853	16,170
TOTAL	\$ 587,484	\$ 738,184	\$ 773,730	\$ 808,597	\$ 848,931	\$ 890,404	\$ 929,479
Legislature							
General Fund	\$ 36,942	\$ 41,122	\$ 46,327	\$ 52,488	\$ 56,517	\$ 60,960	\$ 65,578
Judiciary							
General Fund	\$ 43,910	\$ 37,372	\$ 41,497	\$ 44,718	\$ 48,087	\$ 51,710	\$ 55,723
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund	10,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
TOTAL	\$ 53,910	\$ 61,372	\$ 65,497	\$ 68,718	\$ 72,087	\$ 75,710	\$ 79,723
Commonwealth Total							
General Fund	\$4,793,521	\$5,082,916	\$5,445,327	\$5,849,673	\$6,210,516	\$6,604,303	\$7,017,223
Motor License Fund	694,126	900,759	960,569	999,589	1,045,132	1,089,487	1,131,943
Game Fund	17,553	19,831	22,003	22,632	23,906	25,330	26,865
Fish Fund	7,995	8,956	9,559	9,975	10,368	10,889	11,426
Boating Fund	1,606	2,309	2,393	2,430	2,779	2,850	3,005
Banking Department Fund	3,949	4,392	4,743	4,979	5,227	5,490	5,765
Milk Marketing Fund	631	660	533	632	632	632	632
State Farm Products Show Fund	848	850	830	845	910	933	956
State Harness Racing Fund	6,455	6,374	6,633	6,768	6,904	7,042	7,183
State Horse Racing Fund	18,389	17,539	18,441	19,181	19,950	20,752	21,585
State Lottery Fund	121,982	121,287	131,889	133,632	135,499	137,493	139,631
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund	130,888	116,900	119,121	121,008	121,019	121,033	120,952
GRAND TOTAL	\$5,797,943	\$6,282,773	\$6,722,041	\$7,171,344	\$7,582,842	\$8,026,234	\$8,487,166

OPERATING AND CAPITAL

Five Year Summary of Commonwealth Programs

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
DIRECTION AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES							
General Fund	\$ 150,470	\$ 172,243	\$ 211,624	\$ 234,439	\$ 256,036	\$ 279,924	\$ 305,468
Special Funds	70,528	72,604	83,509	85,786	87,935	90,067	92,319
Federal Funds	4,703	9,442	8,375	8,780	8,425	7,725	7,825
Other Funds	33,561	41,873	42,878	43,904	44,923	46,011	47,236
Total—Operating	<u>\$ 259,262</u>	<u>\$ 296,162</u>	<u>\$ 346,386</u>	<u>\$ 372,909</u>	<u>\$ 397,319</u>	<u>\$ 423,727</u>	<u>\$ 452,848</u>
Capital Bond Authorizations . . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 1,550†	\$ 833	\$ 2,475	\$ 3,625	. . . . .	. . . . .
PROGRAM TOTAL	<u>\$ 259,262</u>	<u>\$ 297,712</u>	<u>\$ 347,219</u>	<u>\$ 375,384</u>	<u>\$ 400,944</u>	<u>\$ 423,727</u>	<u>\$ 452,848</u>
PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY							
General Fund	\$ 211,865	\$ 219,506	\$ 253,184	\$ 272,070	\$ 290,044	\$ 309,175	\$ 329,768
Special Funds	181,579	216,461	239,526	251,716	262,829	274,681	286,640
Federal Funds	58,216	74,053	80,375	80,205	83,010	82,496	86,459
Other Funds	22,807	27,760	31,321	30,330	31,566	32,878	34,307
Total—Operating	<u>\$ 474,467</u>	<u>\$ 537,780</u>	<u>\$ 604,406</u>	<u>\$ 634,321</u>	<u>\$ 667,449</u>	<u>\$ 699,230</u>	<u>\$ 737,174</u>
Capital Bond Authorizations . . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 18,411†	\$ 16,502	\$ 16,125	\$ 12,600	\$ 18,725	\$ 19,800
PROGRAM TOTAL	<u>\$ 474,467</u>	<u>\$ 556,191</u>	<u>\$ 620,908</u>	<u>\$ 650,446</u>	<u>\$ 680,049</u>	<u>\$ 717,955</u>	<u>\$ 756,974</u>
HEALTH—PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING							
General Fund	\$ 755,369	\$ 846,204	\$ 931,299	\$1,074,994	\$1,206,956	\$1,345,957	\$1,501,841
Special Funds	11,405	15,400	15,421	15,908	16,219	16,533	16,852
Federal Funds	430,059	512,157	560,472	611,189	676,709	759,713	855,132
Other Funds	38,111	51,682	58,630	43,669	47,100	50,728	54,465
Total—Operating	<u>\$1,234,944</u>	<u>\$1,425,443</u>	<u>\$1,565,822</u>	<u>\$1,745,760</u>	<u>\$1,946,984</u>	<u>\$2,172,931</u>	<u>\$2,428,290</u>
Capital Bond Authorizations	\$ 900	\$ 26,785†	\$ 6,248	\$ 21,750	\$ 14,775	\$ 18,850	\$ 17,750
PROGRAM TOTAL	<u>\$1,235,844</u>	<u>\$1,452,228</u>	<u>\$1,572,070</u>	<u>\$1,767,510</u>	<u>\$1,961,759</u>	<u>\$2,191,781</u>	<u>\$2,446,040</u>
INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION							
General Fund	\$2,499,221	\$2,564,260	\$2,677,987	\$2,776,505	\$2,862,877	\$2,969,487	\$3,071,292
Special Funds	84,500	77,500	79,700	81,100	80,800	80,500	80,100
Federal Funds	14,397	37,050	32,507	34,180	35,716	37,435	38,194
Other Funds	323,790	333,945	369,909	380,528	395,801	412,191	427,863
Total—Operating	<u>\$2,921,908</u>	<u>\$3,012,755</u>	<u>\$3,160,103</u>	<u>\$3,262,313</u>	<u>\$3,375,194</u>	<u>\$3,499,613</u>	<u>\$3,617,449</u>
Capital Bond Authorizations	\$ 3,030	\$ 54,210†	\$ 21,809	\$ 20,325	\$ 28,425	\$ 36,650	\$ 40,725
PROGRAM TOTAL	<u>\$2,924,938</u>	<u>\$3,066,965</u>	<u>\$3,181,912</u>	<u>\$3,282,638</u>	<u>\$3,403,619</u>	<u>\$3,536,263</u>	<u>\$3,658,174</u>

† Includes Pending Capital Authorizations.

OPERATING AND CAPITAL

Five Year Summary of Commonwealth Programs (Continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT							
General Fund	\$ 276,842	\$ 289,644	\$ 337,046	\$ 380,776	\$ 414,394	\$ 451,015	\$ 490,901
Special Funds	74,482	76,103	77,658	78,317	79,012	79,742	80,513
Federal Funds	190,193	237,119	274,326	283,765	302,157	321,529	342,718
Other Funds	7,220	12,993	18,857	19,840	20,643	21,662	22,484
PROGRAM TOTAL	\$ 548,737	\$ 615,859	\$ 707,927	\$ 762,698	\$ 816,206	\$ 873,948	\$ 936,616
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INCOME MAINTENANCE							
General Fund	\$ 784,574	\$ 831,063	\$ 858,061	\$ 916,803	\$ 956,126	\$1,006,006	\$1,058,210
Special Funds	25,922	953	942	964	1,038	1,070	1,102
Federal Funds	464,420	537,936	536,695	567,695	600,806	636,445	674,476
Other Funds	55,072	67,067	69,799	61,525	65,452	67,450	69,412
Total—Operating	\$1,293,988	\$1,437,019	\$1,465,497	\$1,546,551	\$1,623,422	\$1,710,971	\$1,803,200
Capital Bond Authorizations . . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 32,398 †	\$ 1,939	\$ 1,900	\$ 1,575	\$ 3,525	\$ 2,025
PROGRAM TOTAL	\$1,293,988	\$1,469,417	\$1,467,436	\$1,548,451	\$1,624,997	\$1,714,496	\$1,805,225
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION							
General Fund	\$ 89,884	\$ 89,766	\$ 98,000	\$ 119,951	\$ 134,550	\$ 148,781	\$ 161,834
Special Funds	529,144	710,071	746,290	773,152	807,774	840,629	871,510
Federal Funds	307,546	314,563	284,044	240,137	248,820	240,356	264,901
Other Funds	96,178	92,859	87,752	75,866	73,762	76,260	80,832
Total—Operating	\$1,022,752	\$1,207,259	\$1,216,086	\$1,209,106	\$1,264,906	\$1,306,026	\$1,379,077
Capital Bond Authorizations	\$ 1,646	\$ 76,594 †	\$ 139,706	\$ 130,100	\$ 131,000	\$ 133,500	\$ 155,700
PROGRAM TOTAL	\$1,024,398	\$1,283,853	\$1,355,792	\$1,339,206	\$1,395,906	\$1,439,526	\$1,534,777
RECREATION AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT							
General Fund	\$ 61,296	\$ 70,230	\$ 78,126	\$ 84,135	\$ 89,533	\$ 93,958	\$ 97,909
Special Funds	26,862	30,765	33,668	34,728	36,719	38,709	40,907
Federal Funds	3,520	5,297	4,111	4,253	4,193	4,277	4,410
Other Funds	3,600	4,306	4,323	4,281	4,437	4,515	3,767
Total—Operating	\$ 95,278	\$ 110,598	\$ 120,228	\$ 127,397	\$ 134,882	\$ 141,459	\$ 146,993
Capital Bond Authorizations	\$ 57	\$ 10,074 †	\$ 6,600	\$ 7,325	\$ 8,000	\$ 13,750	\$ 14,000
PROGRAM TOTAL	\$ 95,335	\$ 120,672	\$ 126,828	\$ 134,722	\$ 142,882	\$ 155,209	\$ 160,993

† Includes Pending Capital Authorizations.

OPERATING AND CAPITAL

Five Year Summary of Commonwealth Programs (Continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
COMMONWEALTH TOTAL							
General Fund	\$4,793,521	\$5,082,916	\$5,445,327	\$5,849,673	\$6,210,516	\$6,604,303	\$7,017,223
Special Funds	1,004,422	1,199,857	1,276,714	1,321,671	1,372,326	1,421,931	1,469,943
Federal Funds	1,473,054	1,727,617	1,780,905	1,829,768	1,959,836	2,089,976	2,274,115
Other Funds	580,339	632,485	683,509	659,943	683,684	711,695	740,366
Total—Operating	\$7,851,336	\$8,642,875	\$9,186,455	\$9,661,055	\$10,226,362	\$10,827,905	\$11,501,647
Capital Bond Authorizations	\$ 5,633	\$ 220,022 †	\$ 193,637	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 225,000	\$ 250,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$7,856,969	\$8,862,897	\$9,380,092	\$9,861,055	\$10,426,362	\$11,052,905	\$11,751,647

† Includes Pending Capital Authorizations.

Donley, David

From: Masch, Michael
Sent: Friday, October 28, 2005 12:12 PM
To: Soderberg, Mary; Donley, David
Subject: PA Spending Trends

The advocates are using the following:

In 2003 Pennsylvania ranked 26th in spending per capita, slightly below the average for all 50 states. Over the past 30 years PA state spending has averaged less than 3% annual growth.

Can you please fact check this. If it's accurate, I'd like to use it. Probably comes from Keystone, so rather than reproducing what they did from scratch, perhaps we can just review it and make sure it's accurate.

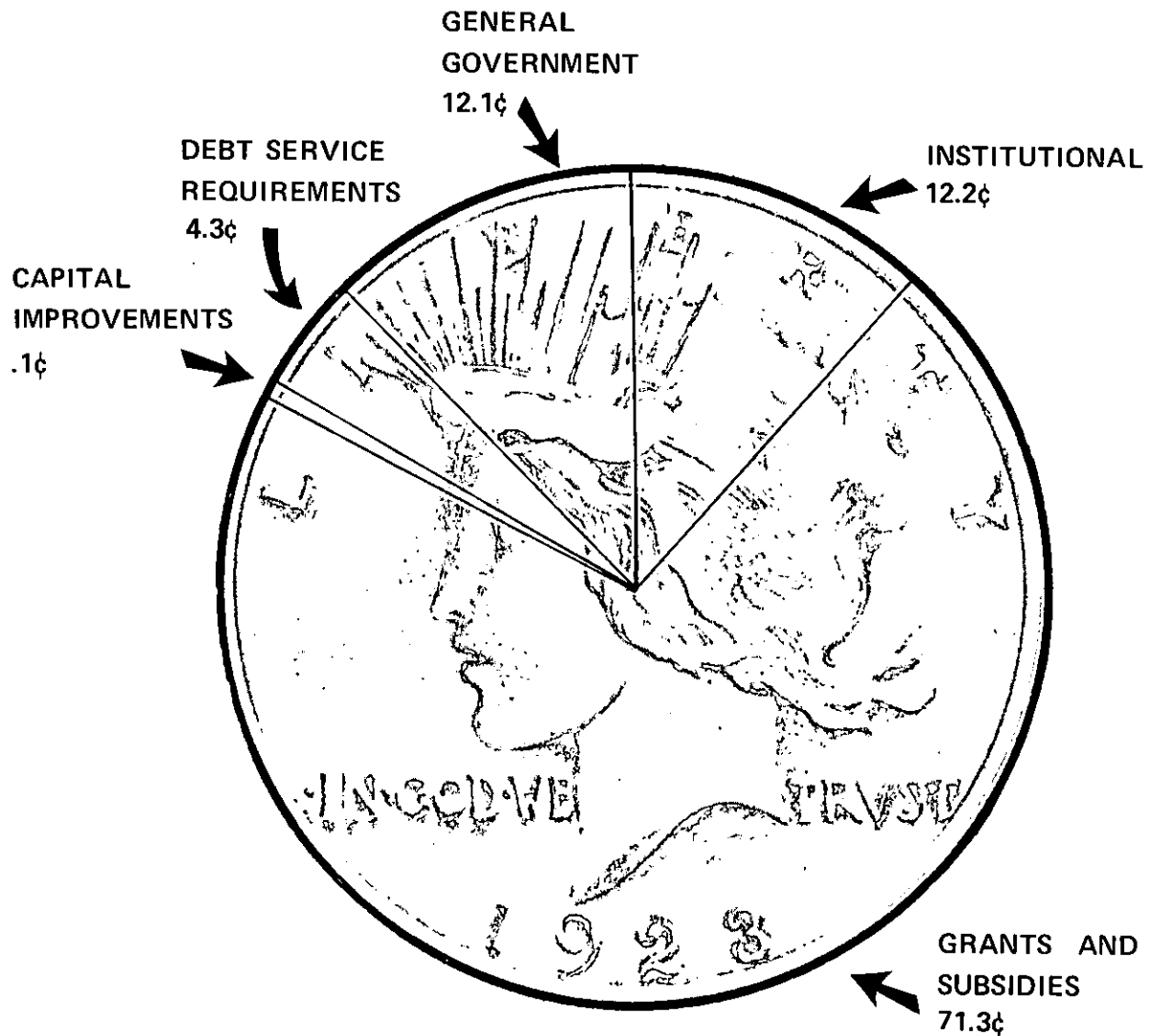
Thanks.

Get back to me ASAP.

Michael Masch
Secretary of the Budget
Office of the Governor
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
238 Main Capitol
Harrisburg PA 17102
717.787.4472
mmasch@state.pa.us

USE OF THE GENERAL FUND DOLLAR

1977-78 FISCAL YEAR

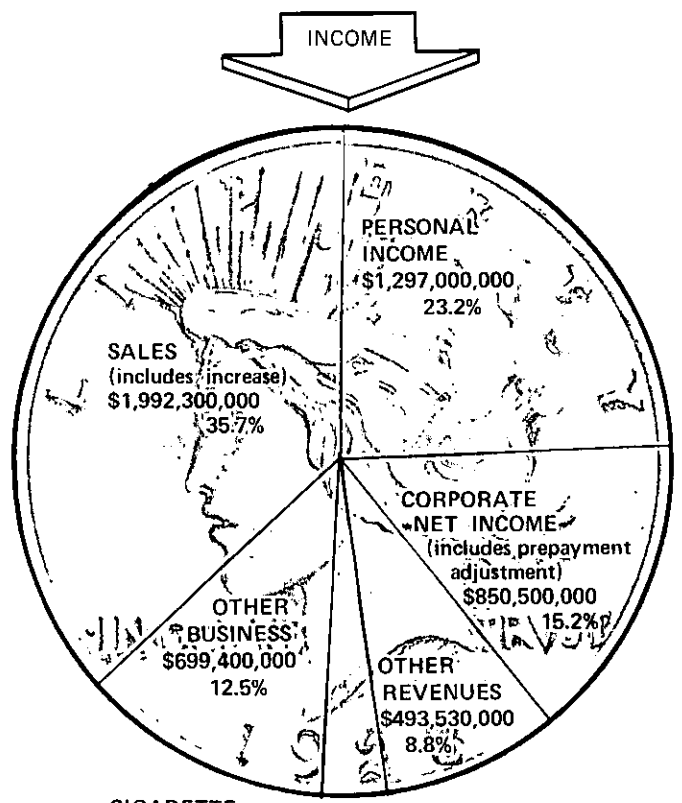


\$1.00

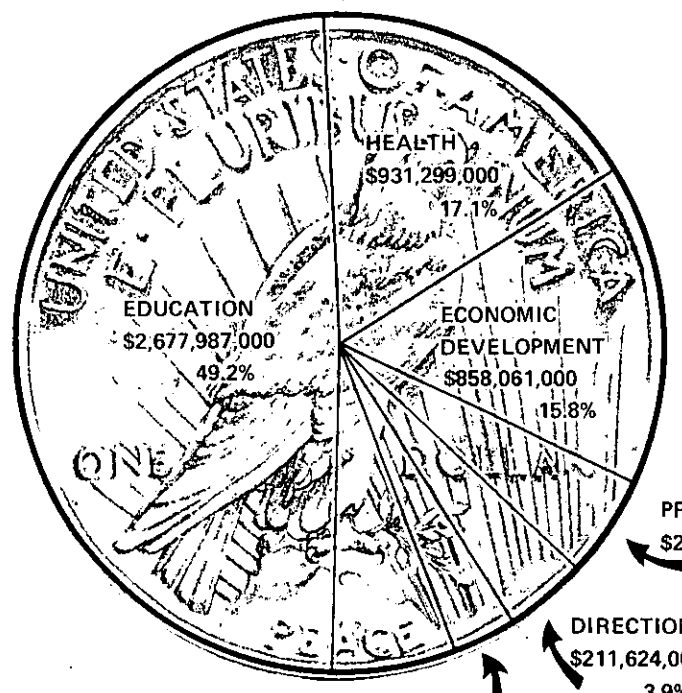
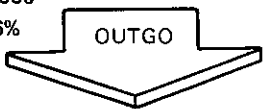
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

1977-78 Fiscal Year

GENERAL FUND



CIGARETTE
\$255,300,000
4.6%



SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
\$337,046,000
6.2%

OTHER PROGRAMS
\$176,126,000
3.2%

TOTAL INCOME	\$5,588,030,000
LESS REFUNDS	-49,800,000
BEGINNING BALANCE	-90,009,000
TOTAL	\$5,448,221,000

TOTAL OUTGO	\$5,445,327,000
PLUS ENDING SURPLUS	2,894,000
TOTAL	\$5,448,221,000

GENERAL FUND

Program Summary

	1976-77		1977-78	
Direction and Supportive Services	\$ 172,243	3.39%	\$ 211,624	3.89%
Protection of Persons and Property	219,506	4.32%	253,184	4.65%
Health—Physical and Mental Well-Being	846,204	16.65%	931,299	17.10%
Intellectual Development and Education	2,564,260	50.45%	2,677,987	49.18%
Social Development	289,644	5.70%	337,046	6.19%
Economic Development and Income Maintenance	831,063	16.35%	858,061	15.76%
Transportation and Communications	89,766	1.76%	98,000	1.80%
Recreation and Cultural Enrichment	70,230	1.38%	78,126	1.43%
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$5,082,916	100.00%	\$5,445,327	100.00%

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REVISIONS

The 1977-78 Commonwealth Budget is basically a present program budget because of the critical fiscal situation. For this reason, only two program revisions are being requested.

The Program Revisions listed below are described in detail in Volume II on the pages indicated.

General Fund

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Department/Appropriation	Program Revision Title	Page in Volume II	1977-78 State Funds
Public Welfare			
General Government Operations	Expansion of Forensic Psychiatric Services . .	623	\$ 33
Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services	Expansion of Forensic Psychiatric Services . .	623	3,319
Community Services for the Mentally Ill and Mentally Retarded	Expansion of Forensic Psychiatric Services . .	623	1,388
	Program Revision Total		<u>\$ 4,740</u>
Community Services for the Mentally Ill and Mentally Retarded	Expansion of Community Living Arrangements for the Mentally Retarded	645	\$ 506
Community Living Arrangements	Expansion of Community Living Arrangements for the Mentally Retarded	645	4,995
	Program Revision Total		<u>\$ 5,501</u>
	DEPARTMENT TOTAL		<u><u>\$10,241</u></u>
	GENERAL FUND TOTAL		<u><u>\$10,241</u></u>

PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYMENT ACT

On July 22, 1976 Congress enacted the Public Works Employment Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-369) under which all state and local governments receive Antirecession Financial Assistance to maintain ongoing levels of programs. Under Title II of this act, the Commonwealth expects to receive \$23 million during the current year (of which \$16,060,000 has already been appropriated) and \$6 million during 1977-78.

The allocation of these funds is as follows:

Department/Appropriation	1976-77 (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)
Governor's Office	
Human Relations Commission	\$ 120
Pennsylvania Commission for Women	20
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	\$ 140
Education	
School Building Authority	\$ 1,200
General Services	
General Government Operations	\$ 1,000
Insurance	
General Government Operations	\$ 70
Justice	
Consumer Protection	\$ 300
Correctional Institutions	1,050*
Community Service Centers	800
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	\$ 2,150
Public Welfare	
MH/MR Institutions	\$ 2,300
Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute	1,800
State Restoration Centers	250
State General Hospitals	250
Youth Development Centers	1,600**
Cash Assistance	5,040**
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	\$11,240
Revenue	
General Government Operations	\$ 250
Transportation	
Transfer to Motor License Fund – Maintenance and Snow Removal	\$ 6,450
State Police	
General Government Operations	\$ 500
TOTAL	\$23,000
	1977-78 (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)
Public Welfare	
Cash Assistance	\$ 6,000

*\$750,000 already appropriated; \$300,000 recommended to be appropriated.

**Recommended to be appropriated.

PROGRAM EVALUATION REPORTS

Program evaluation has become and will continue to be an important part of the ongoing budgetary process. It is the purpose of program evaluation to supplement the budget decision making process with objective information which can be used to assess programs.

Summaries of the evaluations completed within the last year by the Office of the Budget are provided below.

Community Services Center Recidivism Evaluation

The purpose of evaluation is to assess the relative effectiveness of the Bureau of Correction's Service Center Prerelease Program by comparing recidivism rates of those released through this program to those released directly from a correctional institution. The finding was that community service centers were effective in terms of overall reduction in recidivism and were most effective with younger offenders. The centers, however, did not show a significant impact on the perpetration of crimes for which recidivism has been historically high.

Housing Assistance Program

The purpose of this study is to determine the level of production and the cost of housing created through this program. The conclusions of the study included the fact that the program was heavily invested in housing projects which had not produced housing at that time. Much of this problem was due to the unexpected termination of Federal housing programs upon which the State's program was heavily dependent.

An Assessment of the Elementary and Secondary Subsidy in Pennsylvania

The purpose of this study is to provide an assessment of the methods of school subsidization and the resulting variations in the subsidies received by school districts. The subsidy was compared with generally recognized educational subsidy criteria, and found to meet favorably to some degree a number of these criteria. However, some noteworthy weaknesses were found. First, the equity of the distribution of financial resources through the basic instruction subsidy is deteriorating over time. Second, the current method for distributing special education funds departs from the excess cost mechanism and does not recognize actual special education needs. Finally, the vocational education subsidy does not have a significant influence on local vocational education programs.

Profiles of Veterinarian Distribution and Supply

The purpose of this study is to determine whether the current supply of veterinarians is sufficient to meet the needs of the companion animal (pets) and livestock populations. Veterinary need was calculated by developing two sets of standards based on human population and livestock ratios. It was established that there is a sufficient number of veterinarians, overall, practicing in the State. If, however, the supply is calculated on a county basis a shortage of large and small animal practitioners does exist in some counties.

An Evaluation of the Traffic Supervision Program

The purpose of this study is to determine if traffic accidents are sensitive to State Police patrol operations. The vast majority of traffic accident variation across the State is accounted for by environmental factors such as traffic volume, highway type, location of patrol zones and season of the year.

The analysis found that a 1 percent increase in traffic volume resulted in a .99 percent increase in traffic accidents. A 1 percent increase in traffic arrests, given a constant traffic volume, resulted in a .176 percent decrease in traffic accidents. The relationships between specific types of accidents and specific police patrol activities are presented in the study.

Juvenile Corrections Recidivism Evaluation

The purpose of this study is to determine the relative effectiveness of the various components of the juvenile justice system by means of their respective rates.

It could not be demonstrated that any component of juvenile corrections was any more or less effective at reducing recidivism among male juvenile offenders. The juvenile justice components studied were: (a) Youth Development Centers, (b) Youth Development Day Treatment Center (Philadelphia), (c) Youth Forestry Camps, (d) Maximum Security Prison (Camp Hill), (e) Private Institutions and (f) Probation. The Philadelphia Day Treatment Center did show a high degree of effectiveness but this is discounted by the fact that the center screens out high risk offenders and includes non-adjudicated youths in its program.

An Assessment of Special Education Program in Pennsylvania

The purpose of this study of the Special Education program in Pennsylvania is to provide information on several problems and issues concerning the education of exceptional children. Among the major findings of the study is that no variable or combination of variables examined explained the cost differentials among the intermediate unit programs for the same exceptionalities. Intermediate unit special education directors were asked to estimate the improvement in the functioning of exceptional children in special education classes in comparison to use of regular classes. Special education

professionals estimated that special education would produce marginal but not necessarily insignificant improvements in academic and life skills. It was found that while the use of mainstreaming (the return of exceptional children to regular classroom settings with any needed support services) and regular classroom placements of exceptional children are purported to be major goals of the special education program, these goals were not being achieved in terms of actual use of mainstreaming and regular classroom placement. Another major finding is that placement of exceptional students in private facilities seems to be a function of geographic proximity rather than educational appropriateness.

Office of the Budget evaluation studies, until now, have concentrated on effectiveness that is, defining and assessing program accomplishments, and where possible in relation to cost. For the 1977-78 year the Office of the Budget also expects to complete productivity evaluations on three Commonwealth program operations. These studies, which are summarized below, will compare program cost against level of service. The emphasis is upon the organization of resources to carry out programs and activities at minimal cost. The studies are expected to provide information on improving the level or quality of services for approximately the same cost or producing the same level of services at a lower cost. Equally important is the identification of program operations which currently employ high standards of efficiency. The three program areas which will be assessed are:

State Highway Maintenance Operation

Since there is no hard and fast absolute standard for maintenance productivity, the productivity levels across counties will be compared. Acknowledging the fact that the circumstances contributing to the maintenance problem (traffic volume, weather conditions, etc.) may differ among the counties, statistical controls will be employed to account for these differences. The remaining variation in productivity should therefore be the result of factors within the operation of the maintenance programs themselves. It is at this point where adjustments in the factors of production can result in productivity increase.

Pennsylvania Liquor Control System

A diminishing returns situation has been developing for some time with respect to revenue yields from the State Store Operations. The cost of sales is becoming an increasingly large proportion of sales. Aside from purely efficiency questions, there are broader issues involving sales volume and tax rates that will be addressed. For example, have the various

marketing restrictions served to keep actual consumption of alcoholic beverages low in Pennsylvania, or have they resulted in displacing the resident demand from the State Store system to adjoining jurisdictions. The size of this displacement, if it occurs, can be an important factor in deciding upon future marketing techniques. In addition, since taxes are always reflected in retail stores, this study will provide estimates of consumer response to price changes among the products sold in the State. This will help to provide basic fiscal impact information for any future changes in pricing and tax policy.

State Subsidized Day Care Operation

This study will define the cost per unit of service among the various types of day care programs under State contract along with this a service cost comparison with other public nonprofit centers, private nonprofit and private profit operations will be made in an effort to determine just where the State contracted operations stand relative to others providing the same services. This information will be essential to the definition and monitoring of future day care contracts.



Program Budget Summary

Commonwealth Program Budget

This section summarizes the 1977-78 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 (sub-divisions 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)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
DIRECTION AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES							
General Fund	\$ 150,470	\$ 172,243	\$ 211,624	\$ 234,439	\$ 256,036	\$ 279,924	\$ 305,468
Special Funds	70,528	72,604	83,509	85,786	87,935	90,067	92,319
Federal Funds	4,703	9,442	8,375	8,780	8,425	7,725	7,825
Other Funds	33,561	41,873	42,878	43,904	44,923	46,011	47,236
Total—Operating	\$ 259,262	\$ 296,162	\$ 346,386	\$ 372,909	\$ 397,319	\$ 423,727	\$ 452,848
PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY							
General Fund	\$ 211,865	\$ 219,506	\$ 253,184	\$ 272,070	\$ 290,044	\$ 309,175	\$ 329,768
Special Funds	181,579	216,461	239,526	251,716	262,829	274,681	286,640
Federal Funds	58,216	74,053	80,375	80,205	83,010	82,496	86,459
Other Funds	22,807	27,760	31,321	30,330	31,566	32,878	34,307
Total—Operating	\$ 474,467	\$ 537,780	\$ 604,406	\$ 634,321	\$ 667,449	\$ 699,230	\$ 737,174
HEALTH—PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING							
General Fund	\$ 755,369	\$ 846,204	\$ 931,299	\$1,074,994	\$1,206,956	\$1,345,957	\$1,501,841
Special Funds	11,405	15,400	15,421	15,908	16,219	16,533	16,852
Federal Funds	430,059	512,157	560,472	611,189	676,709	759,713	855,132
Other Funds	38,111	51,682	58,630	43,669	47,100	50,728	54,465
Total—Operating	\$1,234,944	\$1,425,443	\$1,565,822	\$1,745,760	\$1,946,984	\$2,172,931	\$2,428,290
INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION							
General Fund	\$2,499,221	\$2,564,260	\$2,677,987	\$2,776,505	\$2,862,877	\$2,969,487	\$3,071,292
Special Funds	84,500	77,500	79,700	81,100	80,800	80,500	80,100
Federal Funds	14,397	37,050	32,507	34,180	35,716	37,435	38,194
Other Funds	323,790	333,945	369,909	380,528	395,801	412,191	427,863
Total—Operating	\$2,921,908	\$3,012,755	\$3,160,103	\$3,262,313	\$3,375,194	\$3,499,613	\$3,617,449
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT							
General Fund	\$ 276,842	\$ 289,644	\$ 337,046	\$ 380,776	\$ 414,394	\$ 451,015	\$ 490,901
Special Funds	74,482	76,103	77,658	78,317	79,012	79,742	80,513
Federal Funds	190,193	237,119	274,326	283,765	302,157	321,529	342,718
Other Funds	7,220	12,993	18,857	19,840	20,643	21,662	22,484
Total—Operating	\$ 548,737	\$ 615,859	\$ 707,927	\$ 762,698	\$ 816,206	\$ 873,948	\$ 936,616
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INCOME MAINTENANCE							
General Fund	\$ 784,574	\$ 831,063	\$ 858,061	\$ 916,803	\$ 956,126	\$1,006,006	\$1,058,210
Special Funds	25,922	953	942	964	1,038	1,070	1,102
Federal Funds	464,420	537,936	536,695	567,695	600,806	636,445	674,476
Other Funds	55,072	67,067	69,799	61,525	65,452	67,450	69,412
Total—Operating	\$1,293,988	\$1,437,019	\$1,465,497	\$1,546,551	\$1,623,422	\$1,710,971	\$1,803,200

FIVE YEAR SUMMARY OF COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS
(continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	Actual	Available	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION							
General Fund	\$ 89,884	\$ 89,766	\$ 98,000	\$ 119,951	\$ 134,550	\$ 148,781	\$ 161,834
Special Funds	529,144	710,071	746,290	773,152	807,774	840,629	871,510
Federal Funds	307,546	314,563	284,044	240,137	248,820	240,356	264,901
Other Funds	96,178	92,859	87,752	75,866	73,762	76,260	80,832
Total—Operating	\$1,022,752	\$1,207,259	\$1,216,086	\$1,209,106	\$ 1,264,906	\$ 1,306,026	\$ 1,379,077
RECREATION AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT							
General Fund	\$ 61,296	\$ 70,230	\$ 78,126	\$ 84,135	\$ 89,533	\$ 93,958	\$ 97,909
Special Funds	26,862	30,765	33,668	34,728	36,719	38,709	40,907
Federal Funds	3,520	5,297	4,111	4,253	4,193	4,277	4,410
Other Funds	3,600	4,306	4,323	4,281	4,437	4,515	3,767
Total—Operating	\$ 95,278	\$ 110,598	\$ 120,228	\$ 127,397	\$ 134,882	\$ 141,459	\$ 146,993
COMMONWEALTH TOTAL							
General Fund	\$4,793,521	\$5,082,916	\$5,445,327	\$5,849,673	\$ 6,210,516	\$ 6,604,303	\$ 7,017,223
Special Funds	1,004,422	1,199,857	1,276,714	1,321,671	1,372,326	1,421,931	1,469,943
Federal Funds	1,473,054	1,727,617	1,780,905	1,829,768	1,959,836	2,089,976	2,274,115
Other Funds	580,339	632,485	683,509	659,943	683,684	711,695	740,366
Total—Operating	\$7,851,336	\$8,642,875	\$9,186,455	\$9,661,055	\$10,226,362	\$10,827,905	\$11,501,647

DIRECTION AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
General Fund	\$150,470	\$172,243	\$211,624	\$234,439	\$256,036	\$279,924	\$305,468
Special Funds	70,528	72,604	83,509	85,786	87,935	90,067	92,319
Federal Funds	4,703	9,442	8,375	8,780	8,425	7,725	7,825
Other Funds	33,561	41,873	42,878	43,904	44,923	46,011	47,236
TOTAL	<u>\$259,262</u>	<u>\$296,162</u>	<u>\$346,386</u>	<u>\$372,909</u>	<u>\$397,319</u>	<u>\$423,727</u>	<u>\$452,848</u>

This program is responsible for providing the administrative and overhead services necessary to support the substantive programs of the Commonwealth. Examples of such services are providing a centralized automatic data processing system, a Commonwealth wide system of personnel management and classification and a uniform centralized accounting system.

Another involvement of this program is the management of the Commonwealth's entire revenue system. Activities include

the collection of taxes, management and investment of Commonwealth monies, and the audit of expenditures totaling several billions of dollars each year.

Support for the Commonwealth's central purchasing function, construction activities and required maintenance services for Commonwealth owned land and building also is provided for within this program.

Contributions by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support . . .	\$ 31,889	\$ 38,896	\$ 51,394	\$ 58,064	\$ 64,296	\$ 71,489	\$ 79,196
Fiscal Management	\$131,294	\$142,288	\$167,542	\$174,678	\$182,580	\$191,142	\$200,433
Revenue Collection and Administration	88,315	94,811	114,314	120,830	127,935	135,669	144,093
Disbursement	34,037	38,344	42,047	42,203	42,503	42,828	43,167
Auditing	8,942	9,133	11,181	11,645	12,142	12,645	13,173
Commodity Management	\$ 3,955	\$ 4,884	\$ 5,966	\$ 6,419	\$ 6,987	\$ 7,584	\$ 8,213
Procurement, Storage and Distribution of Commodities	3,955	4,884	5,966	6,419	6,987	7,584	8,213
Physical Facilities Management	\$ 16,918	\$ 17,657	\$ 23,904	\$ 28,576	\$ 33,591	\$ 38,816	\$ 44,367
Provision and Operation of Facilities	16,918	17,657	23,904	28,576	33,591	38,816	44,367
Legislative Processes	\$ 36,942	\$ 41,122	\$ 46,327	\$ 52,488	\$ 56,517	\$ 60,960	\$ 65,578
Legislature	36,942	41,122	46,327	52,488	56,517	60,960	65,578
Program Total	<u>\$220,998</u>	<u>\$244,847</u>	<u>\$295,133</u>	<u>\$320,225</u>	<u>\$343,971</u>	<u>\$369,991</u>	<u>\$397,787</u>

PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
General Fund	\$211,865	\$219,506	\$253,184	\$272,070	\$290,044	\$309,175	\$329,768
Special Funds	181,579	216,461	239,526	251,716	262,829	274,681	286,640
Federal Funds	58,216	74,053	80,375	80,205	83,010	82,496	86,459
Other Funds	22,807	27,760	31,321	30,330	31,566	32,878	34,307
TOTAL	<u>\$474,467</u>	<u>\$537,780</u>	<u>\$604,406</u>	<u>\$634,321</u>	<u>\$667,449</u>	<u>\$699,230</u>	<u>\$737,174</u>

This program is concerned with regulatory agencies, law enforcement, criminal rehabilitation and emergency preparedness.

Continuing increases in the crime rate have placed considerable strains on law enforcement and rehabilitative resources. The past three years have seen a reversal of the long-term trend of declining population in State correctional institutions. Despite the development of a prerelease program, institutional populations have increased dramatically. This budget provides the funding necessary to increase security and institutional services, sufficient to keep pace with the increase in inmate populations.

State probation and parole services have also been forced to absorb a drastic case load increase. Although the rate of case load increase is expected to level off in future years, an increase in funding is required merely to maintain present levels of supervision.

A new program was initiated in 1976-77. Through the Crime Victims Compensation Board financial assistance will be provided to crime victims who have suffered financial loss as a direct result of being injured during the commission of a crime.

Responsibility for criminal law enforcement and apprehension of violators lies mainly with local police agencies. In 1977-78, the State Police will expand the Commonwealth's Law Enforcement Assistance Network (a computerized information system) to meet the increasing demand from local police agencies for technical assistance.

Considerable public attention has been focused on the rising cost of utilities and the Public Utility Commission's role in approving rate increases. Increased funding will enable the Commission to more thoroughly analyze rate requests. It will also enable the Commission to carefully examine the utilities' calculations of the controversial fuel adjustment factor. Act 216, enacted December 7, 1976, created two new bureaus

within the Commission: the Bureau of Conservation, Economics and Energy Planning (CEEP) and the Bureau of Consumer Services. It also established the Office of Administrative Law Judge, which replaced the attorney examiners. CEEP's function includes long-range forecasting of energy needs, new methods of energy production, and the development of an effective program of energy conservation. Another of its duties is review of plant expansion plans of gas and electric utilities with a view toward determining the impact of plant expansion on rates.

Two programs began during 1976-77 are designed to assist consumers. 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. The second program enables a person who has 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 his claim through a medical malpractice arbitration panel. 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 this program.

Although additional programs have not been added to the State Council of Civil Defense, the Council can be expected to cope with the current energy crisis much in the same way that it has dealt with past natural disasters. Past experiences with Hurricane Agnes and Tropical Storm Eloise have given the Commonwealth valuable experience in dealing with disasters of all types. This experience is being utilized in meeting the current crisis and in the planning for the floods expected in the spring of 1977.

Contributions by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support . . .	\$ 41,071	\$ 44,966	\$ 52,482	\$ 54,619	\$ 57,666	\$ 60,894	\$ 64,325

PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY

Contributions by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Traffic Safety and Supervision	\$133,902	\$152,666	\$173,967	\$184,669	\$194,070	\$204,129	\$214,210
Operator Qualifications Control	16,840	20,198	22,445	23,714	24,936	26,512	28,115
Vehicle Standards Control	16,508	20,028	22,480	23,655	24,704	26,173	27,727
Traffic Supervision	64,696	71,228	80,578	86,352	91,492	96,820	102,038
Highway Safety Projects	29,937	34,876	41,921	44,307	46,232	47,909	49,573
Highway Safety Education	5,921	6,336	6,543	6,641	6,706	6,715	6,757
 Control and Reducation of Crime	 \$ 91,141	 \$ 99,066	 \$114,552	 \$124,281	 \$132,421	 \$141,146	 \$150,639
Juvenile Crime Prevention	483	536	555	592	622	653	686
Criminal Law Enforcement	28,097	30,967	36,421	38,864	41,032	43,330	46,010
Reintegration of Juvenile Delinquents	1,640	1,777	1,931	2,081	2,241	2,409	2,555
Reintegration of Offenders	60,921	65,786	75,645	82,744	88,526	94,754	101,388
 Adjudication of Defendents	 \$ 53,910	 \$ 61,372	 \$ 65,497	 \$ 68,718	 \$ 72,087	 \$ 75,710	 \$ 79,723
State Judicial System	53,910	61,372	65,497	68,718	72,087	75,710	79,723
 Maintenance of Public Order	 \$ 7,405	 \$ 7,899	 \$ 8,955	 \$ 9,792	 \$ 10,500	 \$ 11,133	 \$ 11,687
Prevention and Control of Civil Disorders	1,213	1,349	1,452	1,573	1,663	1,760	1,853
Emergency Disaster Assistance	6,192	6,550	7,503	8,219	8,837	9,373	9,830
 Consumer Protection	 \$ 44,905	 \$ 46,694	 \$ 51,216	 \$ 53,617	 \$ 56,229	 \$ 58,967	 \$ 61,855
Regulation of Consumer Products and Promotion of Fair Business Practices	7,098	8,673	10,211	10,871	11,563	12,303	13,091
Maintenance of Professional and Occupational Standards	2,757	3,111	3,546	3,796	4,070	4,368	4,707
Regulation of Financial Institutions	3,948	4,391	4,742	4,978	5,226	5,489	5,764
Regulation of Securities Industry	695	861	986	1,045	1,107	1,173	1,221
Regulation of Insurance Industry	4,740	4,930	5,664	5,950	6,350	6,733	7,147
Regulation of Horse Racing	24,378	23,354	24,470	25,300	26,152	27,034	27,946
Regulation of Milk Industry	1,289	1,374	1,597	1,677	1,761	1,867	1,979
 Protection from Natural Hazards and Disasters	 \$ 12,069	 \$ 12,014	 \$ 13,484	 \$ 14,236	 \$ 15,002	 \$ 15,843	 \$ 16,736
Flood Control	1,829	2,010	2,214	2,372	2,479	2,597	2,713
Prevention, Control and Extinction of Forest Fires	3,375	2,975	3,784	3,962	4,270	4,562	4,874
Plant Health	2,206	1,864	2,066	2,194	2,240	2,347	2,469
Animal Health	4,659	5,165	5,420	5,708	6,013	6,337	6,680

PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY

Contributions by Category and Subcategory

**General Fund and Special Funds
(continued)**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Community Housing Hygiene and Safety	\$ 5,046	\$ 5,875	\$ 7,100	\$ 7,954	\$ 8,498	\$ 9,085	\$ 9,718
Accident Prevention	4,572	5,034	6,034	6,517	7,038	7,601	8,209
Fire Prevention	474	841	1,066	1,437	1,460	1,484	1,509
Electoral Process	\$ 328	\$ 1,613	\$ 993	\$ 1,016	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,097	\$ 1,110
Maintenance of Electoral Process . . .	328	1,613	993	1,016	1,053	1,097	1,110
Prevention and Elimination of Discriminatory Practices	\$ 3,667	\$ 3,802	\$ 4,464	\$ 4,884	\$ 5,347	\$ 5,852	\$ 6,405
Reduction of Discriminatory Practices	3,667	3,802	4,464	4,884	5,347	5,852	6,405
Program Total	<u>\$393,444</u>	<u>\$435,967</u>	<u>\$492,710</u>	<u>\$523,786</u>	<u>\$552,873</u>	<u>\$583,856</u>	<u>\$616,408</u>

HEALTH—PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
General Fund	\$ 755,369	\$ 846,204	\$ 931,299	\$1,074,994	\$1,206,956	\$1,345,957	\$1,501,841
Special Funds	11,405	15,400	15,421	15,908	16,219	16,533	16,852
Federal Funds	430,059	512,157	560,472	611,189	676,709	759,713	855,132
Other Funds	38,111	51,682	58,630	43,669	47,100	50,728	54,465
TOTAL.....	\$1,234,944	\$1,425,443	\$1,565,822	\$1,745,760	\$1,946,984	\$2,172,931	\$2,428,290

The Commonwealth is responsible for providing overall planning and supervision of the physical and mental health care system. It also provides services through purchase of service arrangements and, to a limited extent, the direct delivery of services.

The Federal Comprehensive Health Planning Act, Hill Burton Program and Medical Facilities Review (P.L. 92-603 Sec. 1122) have all been replaced with The Health Planning and Resources Development Act (P.L. 93-641). The Act requires that health system agencies be established, that they interface between supply and demand, and that they prepare or revise health plans at least once a year. The Commonwealth reviews and coordinates the plans of all health system agencies in the State. This authority enables the Commonwealth to eliminate unnecessary facilities and duplication of effort with the effect of lower health care costs.

The Commonwealth is also responsible for the licensing and inspection of general, special and psychiatric hospitals. This is a key part of overall health system management and certification is a prerequisite for Federal Medicare and Medicaid eligibility.

Planning for the provision of health services is also a responsibility of the Commonwealth. One specific health problem requiring priority attention is cancer. No comprehensive data collection system exists to carefully define the extent of the problem. In the 1976-77 Governor's recommended budget a half million dollar program revision request was included for the expansion of the Commonwealth's cancer research program. However, these funds were not appropriated and the program could not be initiated.

In the area of health care delivery programs this budget recommends \$2.4 million for the continued expansion of emergency health care, \$600,000 for maternal infant care centers, and \$400,000 for primary health centers.

The Commonwealth through its Medical Assistance program is one of the largest purchasers of health care services in the State. It is expected that Medical Assistance programs will require an additional \$43.1 million in State funds during the budget year, primarily to meet the escalating cost of health

care. Beginning July 1, 1976, a defined, cost-related reimbursement system for private skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities participating in the Medical Assistance program was implemented. Through these increased reimbursement rates and funds disbursed through the \$100 million Nursing Home Loan Fund, a greater number of nursing home beds is expected to become available to Medical Assistance patients requiring nursing home care, thereby reducing any undue hardship for those persons.

The Commonwealth provides for the care and rehabilitation of the mentally ill through operation of institutions and grants to community programs. The recommended budget will provide for the expansion of forensic psychiatric services to mentally ill persons who are judged to be incompetent and unfit to proceed in the face of serious criminal charges and for mentally ill offenders currently undergoing prison sentences. Existing regional forensic units will be expanded and two new forensic units will be established. In addition, mental health services will be extended to inmates at State correctional facilities and to inmates in prisons in the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Farview State Hospital will be systematically phased down to 150 beds and quality clinical care will be provided at this facility through a contractual arrangement with various medical schools in Pennsylvania.

Finally, the Commonwealth provides environmental protection activities aimed at controlling situations which contribute to the incidence of injuries and diseases. Although priorities may change due to pressures of the energy and economic situations, the proposed budget for these protection activities anticipates no change in the level of funding.

In the 1976-77 fiscal year, \$3.6 million dollars is available for environmental health services. Funds are recommended to continue this program through 1977-78. These funds are to be granted to local health departments at seventy-five cents per capita resident to be used to control air and noise pollution, to inspect restaurant and wholesale food establishments, to control rodents and vectors and to provide other similar services. These funds cannot be granted until the amendment to the Local Health Administration Law is passed.

HEALTH—PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING

Contributions by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$ 18,189	\$ 21,278	\$ 24,546	\$ 26,910	\$ 28,473	\$ 30,164	\$ 31,956
Physical Health Treatment	\$434,577	\$503,095	\$547,888	\$ 653,824	\$ 746,569	\$ 844,493	\$ 956,271
Medical Research and Health							
Information	5,500	4,899	4,929	5,231	5,570	5,818	6,079
Medical Facilities Review	3,545	3,077	3,711	4,449	4,889	5,352	5,834
Health Services Development	23,461	23,479	26,695	28,983	31,320	33,842	36,522
Disease Prevention	21,351	33,772	31,072	32,867	33,865	34,556	34,748
Detection and Diagnosis	13,922	14,776	15,083	16,558	18,134	19,979	22,127
Outpatient Treatment	110,704	114,077	123,478	141,354	161,650	184,847	211,400
Inpatient Treatment	177,804	209,328	232,849	273,969	314,161	360,332	413,380
Life Maintenance	58,653	77,766	88,078	127,108	152,429	173,935	198,843
Control and Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Abuse	19,637	21,921	21,993	23,305	24,551	25,832	27,338
Mental Health	\$274,677	\$290,687	\$322,205	\$ 353,462	\$ 387,401	\$ 424,745	\$ 465,672
Mental Health Systems Support	13,160	13,199	14,500	15,479	16,537	17,693	18,969
Primary Prevention—Mental Health	1,303	1,578	1,730	1,900	2,090	2,300	2,530
Early Intervention and Evaluation	8,454	10,240	11,223	12,345	13,580	14,940	16,435
Outpatient Services—Mental Health	22,690	27,482	31,132	34,245	37,670	41,440	45,585
Partial Hospitalization	3,395	4,112	4,507	4,960	5,450	5,995	6,595
Short-Term Inpatient Services (Community)	5,133	6,217	7,188	7,910	8,700	9,570	10,530
Inpatient Services (State Mental Hospitals)	220,542	227,859	251,925	276,623	303,374	332,807	365,028
Protection from Health Hazards	\$ 39,331	\$ 46,544	\$ 52,081	\$ 56,706	\$ 60,732	\$ 63,088	\$ 64,794
Air Pollution Control	3,254	3,874	4,893	5,431	5,812	6,120	6,384
Water Quality Management	22,679	29,464	33,480	36,743	39,612	40,859	41,459
Community Environmental Management	10,496	9,881	9,916	10,430	10,992	11,569	12,166
Occupational Health and Safety	2,366	2,744	3,026	3,290	3,455	3,628	3,809
Radiological Health	536	581	766	812	861	912	976
Program Total	<u>\$766,774</u>	<u>\$861,604</u>	<u>\$946,720</u>	<u>\$1,090,902</u>	<u>\$1,223,175</u>	<u>\$1,362,490</u>	<u>\$1,518,693</u>

INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
General Fund	\$2,499,221	\$2,564,260	\$2,677,987	\$2,766,505	\$2,862,877	\$2,969,487	\$3,071,292
Special Funds	84,500	77,500	79,700	81,100	80,800	80,500	80,100
Federal Funds	14,397	37,050	32,507	34,180	35,716	37,435	38,194
Other Funds	323,790	333,945	369,909	380,528	395,801	412,191	427,863
TOTAL	<u><u>\$2,921,908</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,012,755</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,160,103</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,262,313</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,375,194</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,499,613</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,617,449</u></u>

Basic education in Pennsylvania faces a continuing decline in the number of school-age children. The total school population is expected to be about eighteen percent smaller in the 1981-82 school year than at present. Birth rates are expected to stabilize in the latter part of the 1970s and early 1980s at about 145,000 births annually, with relatively small year-to-year fluctuations. This is in marked contrast to the first half of the 1970s, which saw sharp yearly increases and decreases that were as much as eleven percent. The yearly variation in births from this period will be felt in the schools through most of the 1980s.

Despite the decrease in the number of pupils to be served, basic education still is confronted by annual cost increases that can be expected to cause increasing concern among taxpayers. Motivated at least in part by this concern, efforts are underway 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 being undertaken to insure that elementary and secondary pupils learn fundamental skills.

The problem of educational finance has been approached by the Department of Education, which has proposed a more equitable means of distributing State aid than the present formula. The proposal deals with general aid, aid for special education, and vocational education funding, and is described in the appropriate subcategory analyses (the special education provision appears in the Special Education Category analysis).

In special education, 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 special education subcategory analyses.

Compensatory programs continue to show encouraging

results of special instruction for disadvantaged pupils. In addition, the scattered evidence that is available for correctional institution education (both for juveniles and adults) indicates that inmates show substantial progress while in the programs.

Vocational education is moving toward its stated goal of enrolling the 50 percent of high school students who are not planning to attend college. At present, about three-quarters of such students are enrolled, and by 1979-80 the entire group of non-college-bound high school students is expected to be in vocational programs.

In the area of higher education there are problems of enrollment stabilization as well as overproduction of graduates in certain fields.

The Department of Education projects the percent of high school graduates going on to a college or university will decline at a very slow rate. They have also projected an absolute decline in the number of high school graduates after 1975. The interaction of these two factors is expected to cause a reduction in high school graduates seeking admission to our colleges and universities.

Overproduction of teachers, a poor job market for most graduates except in selected fields such as engineering and the health professions places an increased burden on colleges attempting to maintain enrollments and programs in affected academic disciplines for which there is less demand.

State support should not be used to subsidize programs that are consistently producing graduates for jobs that do not exist. 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support . . .	\$ 7,331	\$ 8,062	\$ 9,257	\$ 9,387	\$ 9,722	\$ 10,200	\$ 10,987
General Instruction	\$1,101,288	\$1,134,703	\$1,126,183	\$1,107,722	\$1,084,365	\$1,093,860	\$1,094,244
General Preschool Education	68,357	69,951	67,659	68,536	70,604	72,977	78,779
General Elementary and Secondary Education	1,032,931	1,064,752	1,058,524	1,039,186	1,013,761	1,020,883	1,015,465
Special Education	\$ 319,473	\$ 344,364	\$ 384,762	\$ 413,434	\$ 442,580	\$ 475,341	\$ 512,600
Mentally Handicapped Education	138,076	146,916	167,612	177,217	187,720	203,042	217,105
Physically Handicapped Education . . .	159,851	173,145	188,154	203,998	217,850	231,948	251,922
Gifted and Talented Education	21,546	24,303	28,996	32,219	37,010	40,351	43,573
Compensatory Programs	\$ 174,669	\$ 180,663	\$ 199,840	\$ 211,065	\$ 224,701	\$ 239,320	\$ 253,570
Compensatory Preschool Education . . .	9,256	9,731	9,996	10,284	12,341	12,661	12,934
Compensatory Elementary and Secondary Education	165,413	170,932	189,844	200,781	212,360	226,659	240,636
Vocational Education	\$ 375,887	\$ 328,830	\$ 363,601	\$ 399,929	\$ 443,195	\$ 458,572	\$ 472,849
Vocational Secondary Education	351,934	302,913	335,417	370,011	411,352	424,757	436,943
Postsecondary Vocational Education . .	21,909	23,726	25,254	26,818	28,553	30,333	32,211
Community Education	2,044	2,191	2,930	3,100	3,290	3,482	3,695
Higher Education	\$ 605,073	\$ 645,138	\$ 674,044	\$ 706,068	\$ 739,114	\$ 772,694	\$ 807,142
Agriculture and Natural Resources	3,968	4,232	4,388	4,503	4,615	4,733	4,854
Arts, Humanities and Letters	26,642	28,387	29,989	31,281	32,594	33,981	35,407
Business Management, Commerce and Data Processing	19,663	21,308	22,408	23,562	24,770	25,945	27,186
Education	45,284	46,943	48,234	49,963	52,105	54,563	57,133
Engineering and Architecture	14,505	16,041	17,263	18,326	19,484	20,521	21,366
Health Sciences, Health Professions, and Biological Sciences	64,074	71,558	72,984	77,781	82,440	86,995	91,727
Human Services and Public Affairs	13,595	14,559	15,111	15,865	16,662	17,296	17,957
Physical Sciences, Earth Sciences, Mathematics and Military Science	15,399	16,588	17,608	18,433	19,192	19,999	20,831
Social Sciences and Area Studies	23,283	25,385	26,644	27,909	29,441	30,650	32,134
Interdisciplinary Studies	23,637	27,634	30,903	34,021	36,528	39,232	41,685
Research	14,790	15,381	15,519	16,032	16,540	17,066	17,608
Public and Community Service	10,624	11,409	11,617	12,011	12,399	12,801	13,218
Institutional Support Services	237,148	253,110	268,910	283,507	299,046	315,171	331,729
Professional Support Services	2,576	2,795	2,888	3,005	3,123	3,241	3,461
Financial Assistance to Students	89,885	89,808	89,578	89,869	90,175	90,500	90,846
Program Total	<u>\$2,583,721</u>	<u>\$2,641,760</u>	<u>\$2,757,687</u>	<u>\$2,847,605</u>	<u>\$2,943,677</u>	<u>\$3,049,987</u>	<u>\$3,151,392</u>

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
General Fund	\$276,842	\$289,644	\$337,046	\$380,776	\$414,394	\$451,015	\$490,901
Special Funds	74,482	76,103	77,658	78,317	79,012	79,742	80,513
Federal Funds	190,193	237,119	274,326	283,765	302,157	321,529	342,718
Other Funds	7,220	12,993	18,897	19,840	20,643	21,662	22,484
TOTAL	<u><u>\$548,737</u></u>	<u><u>\$615,859</u></u>	<u><u>\$707,927</u></u>	<u><u>\$762,698</u></u>	<u><u>\$816,206</u></u>	<u><u>\$873,948</u></u>	<u><u>\$936,616</u></u>

This program provides social services to persons unable to rely on the traditional family structure or unable to sustain themselves because of age, education, or social condition. A frequently used alternative in the past was institutional placement for those unable to care for themselves. During the fiscal year 1977-78 continued emphasis will be on community alternatives to institutional care.

A recommended increase of \$11.8 million in total funds will continue development and expansion of the statewide community-based services program for the elderly. Services will be rendered through 47 county offices for aging.

A similar program is being continued for juvenile crime prevention. Grants will be provided to several test communities, for the development of viable alternatives to institutional care within each respective community; thus reducing recidivism and juvenile crime rates. One community project has been selected by the Federal Government as one of ten national demonstration models.

For those juvenile offenders, presently incarcerated in large juvenile and adult correctional institutions, the concentrated effort for de-institutionalization initiated during 1975-76 will continue to be expanded during 1977-78. This program seeks to develop and implement viable alternatives to institutional care, which are more effective and less expensive types of

rehabilitation and treatment services, often involving community based programs consistent with the public's safety.

Protective services for children are of major importance again this year. The objective of these programs is early detection and prevention, by providing treatment to the child's parent or guardian, with emphasis on rehabilitating the adults involved.

An increase of \$5.5 million in total funds is recommended for day care services. The provision of day care services includes services not only to welfare eligible families, but also to families identified as the "working poor". This is accomplished by establishing a fee schedule, based on gross monthly income and adjusted for family size.

The Social Development program also includes services provided to the mentally retarded. These services cover a range of intensity, from preventative and early case finding efforts to long-term State institutional care. The recommended budget includes over \$5.0 million for the expansion of community living arrangements for the mentally retarded. This will increase the capability of the program to provide services to an additional 2,118 persons. Also, funds are recommended to provide day programs for approximately 562 adult residents entering the program.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Contributions by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$ 1,686	\$ 1,908	\$ 2,053	\$ 2,360	\$ 2,472	\$ 2,597	\$ 2,726
Social Development of Individuals	\$ 98,797	\$ 92,376	\$128,010	\$145,719	\$156,126	\$167,302	\$179,289
Youth Development Services	20,824	23,363	25,787	27,798	29,942	32,236	34,687
Services to the Community	3,804	3,532	5,371	3,894	4,031	4,178	4,337
Family Support Services	74,169	65,481	96,852	114,027	122,153	130,888	140,265
Support of the Aged	\$ 79,757	\$ 84,457	\$ 86,710	\$ 89,934	\$ 93,425	\$ 97,199	\$101,282
Support and Care of the Aged	79,757	84,457	86,710	89,934	93,425	97,199	101,282
Mental Retardation	\$171,084	\$187,006	\$197,931	\$221,080	\$241,383	\$263,659	\$288,117
Mental Retardation Systems							
Support	4,383	4,707	5,110	5,610	6,149	6,740	7,388
Prevention--Mental Retardation	1,303	1,578	1,730	1,905	2,095	2,300	2,530
Early Identification, Diagnosis and							
Case Management	2,218	2,687	2,944	3,240	3,565	3,920	4,310
Independent and Family Living							
Arrangements	15,819	16,338	17,838	19,620	21,580	23,740	26,115
Community Living Arrangements	11,734	15,000	23,581	30,599	32,856	35,275	37,873
Institutional Living Arrangements							
(Private Licensed Facilities)	10,800	12,850	13,750	15,125	16,640	18,305	20,135
State Centers	124,827	133,846	132,978	144,981	158,498	173,379	189,766
Program Total	<u>\$351,324</u>	<u>\$365,747</u>	<u>\$414,704</u>	<u>\$459,093</u>	<u>\$493,406</u>	<u>\$530,757</u>	<u>\$571,414</u>

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INCOME MAINTENANCE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
General Fund	\$ 748,574	\$ 831,063	\$ 858,061	\$ 916,803	\$ 956,126	\$1,006,006	\$1,058,210
Special Funds	25,922	953	942	964	1,038	1,070	1,102
Federal Funds	464,420	537,936	536,695	567,259	600,806	636,445	674,476
Other Funds	55,072	67,067	69,799	61,525	65,452	67,450	69,412
TOTAL	<u>\$1,293,988</u>	<u>\$1,437,019</u>	<u>\$1,465,497</u>	<u>\$1,546,551</u>	<u>\$1,623,422</u>	<u>\$1,710,971</u>	<u>\$1,803,200</u>

Just as the indicators have begun to show signs of economic recovery for the nation and the Commonwealth, severe weather and energy problems are threatening to curtail or even reverse the trend. In 1976, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate averaged 8.1 percent for the State and 7.7 percent for the nation. Comparing these rates to the latter part of 1975 when Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted average was nine percent and above shows that some improvement has occurred.

At this point it is only possible to estimate the initial impact of our latest energy problems on the economy. Preliminary data indicates that at the end of January when all schools were closed about 350,000 persons, including all school employees, were unemployed as a result of energy problems.

Conservation is a major tool to combat both short and long range effects of fuel shortages. One significant conservation effort undertaken by the Department of Community Affairs is the weatherization program. Funds provided through a number of Federal grants have been packaged with some State monies to provide insulation, storm windows and doors and rehabilitation to reduce heat loss in residences. An estimated 6,300 homes have received these benefits at a cost of \$225 per home. The improvements have resulted in savings of about 250 gallons of fuel oil annually per dwelling, and fuel bills of home owners have been reduced by as much as thirty-five percent. It is estimated that an additional \$5,000,000 of Federal funds will be available for weatherization in 1977-78.

As the unemployment rate is once more exacerbated by energy problems the impact is felt by the State's income maintenance programs. The already strained Unemployment Compensation Fund has borrowed from the Federal Government as of December 20, 1976 \$553,000,000 and anticipates the need to borrow \$350,000,000 in calendar year 1977 in order to maintain solvency. These funds will have to be paid back. Legislation is being proposed to use a gradual increase in employer's unemployment tax rate as a means to generate repayment funds.

The second major area impacted by the economic problems is cash assistance. With the fewest resources to cope with the combined effects of inflation and persistent lack of employment opportunities, those at the bottom of the economic ladder must turn to cash assistance. It is estimated that the average monthly person load will increase by 14,000 from the 1976-77 monthly average of 788,700 to a monthly average of 802,700 in 1977-78. This will require an expenditure of \$547.1 million in State funds.

In the public sector, improvements in the economy have been accompanied by improvements in the municipal bond market. But the need for improved financial management at the local level has not changed. This budget includes funds for the Department of Community Affairs to strengthen its technical assistance efforts to assist municipalities in adequate financial management.

This budget also reflects the recovery of the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency (PHFA) from its problems of a year ago. PHFA has now repaid all but \$3,450,000 of the \$61,600,000 appropriated to the agency as evidence of the Commonwealth's willingness to back its moral obligations to PHFA bond holders.

While income maintenance is essential to meet the immediate needs of those who suffer the consequences of economic problems, economic development programs are necessary to maximize employment opportunities in the future. Most of the economic development programs instituted to deal with the recession of the 1950's are still available to develop new job opportunities. The primary component, the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority (PIDA), continues to promote the expansion of employment by offering low interest loans to companies expanding or locating in Pennsylvania. This program has proven its significance as part of the package which attracted Volkswagen to the Commonwealth. Location of that company in the State will provide an estimated 4,000 new jobs and the possibility of numerous additional jobs from related industries.

PIDA has undergone a significant transition from total dependency on General Fund financing to a program supported by a combination of loan repayments, bond issues, and appropriations. Because of Internal Revenue Service restrictions, loans financed from bond funds are limited to one million dollars. In order to attract industries requiring larger loans and sustain the industrial development momentum begun by the attraction of Volkswagen, an appropriation of eight million dollars is included in this budget to supplement PIDA's bond and repayment funds.

Funds are provided in this budget to continue at current levels other programs for the improvement of the economic and physical environment of the Commonwealth including \$15,650,000 to continue housing and redevelopment assistance.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INCOME MAINTENANCE

Contributions by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support . . .	\$ 13,747	\$ 15,184	\$ 16,549	\$ 18,284	\$ 19,360	\$ 20,537	\$ 21,787
Commonwealth Economic Development . .	\$ 34,389	\$ 28,740	\$ 21,485	\$ 21,942	\$ 14,427	\$ 14,940	\$ 15,486
Tourism and Travel Development . . .	22,378	6,662	1,799	1,862	1,929	2,000	2,075
Industrial Development	8,224	17,749	15,123	15,302	7,494	7,696	7,911
Scientific and Technological Development	1,086	1,256	1,265	1,275	1,286	1,297	1,309
International Trade	404	516	550	583	618	655	694
Agribusiness Development	2,297	2,557	2,748	2,920	3,100	3,292	3,497
Economic Development of the Disadvantaged and Handicapped	\$649,259	\$721,168	\$750,780	\$800,521	\$842,049	\$ 886,015	\$ 932,400
Income Maintenance	634,863	704,152	733,653	782,240	822,605	865,289	910,289
Achieving Economic Independence— Socially and Economically Disadvantaged	4,619	5,441	5,449	5,657	5,777	5,903	6,027
Achieving Economic Independence— Physically and Mentally Handicapped	8,130	9,815	9,823	10,735	11,738	12,844	14,061
Community Action Assistance	1,647	1,760	1,855	1,889	1,929	1,979	2,023
Community Physical Development	\$ 38,592	\$ 23,861	\$ 22,475	\$ 25,224	\$ 25,585	\$ 25,570	\$ 25,562
Housing and Redevelopment	38,592	23,861	22,475	25,224	25,585	25,570	25,562
Improvement of Local Government Operations and Institutions	\$ 11,854	\$ 14,788	\$ 15,419	\$ 18,002	\$ 20,281	\$ 22,551	\$ 24,835
Area-Wide Services	75	75	100	100	100	100	100
Municipal Administrative Support Capability	10,978	13,873	14,369	16,858	19,095	21,321	23,558
Community Development Planning . .	801	840	950	1,044	1,086	1,130	1,177
Natural Resource Development and Management	\$ 18,787	\$ 20,875	\$ 24,300	\$ 25,516	\$ 26,972	\$ 28,703	\$ 30,242
Management of Land Resources	5,895	7,136	7,817	8,378	9,031	9,842	10,602
Regulation of Mineral Resources	2,914	3,311	3,397	3,527	3,716	3,932	4,145
Technical Support and Planning Services	9,978	10,428	13,086	13,611	14,225	14,929	15,495
Labor-Management Relations	\$ 1,796	\$ 2,045	\$ 2,255	\$ 2,435	\$ 2,629	\$ 2,839	\$ 3,065
Industrial Relations Stability	1,796	2,045	2,255	2,435	2,629	2,839	3,065
Veterans' Compensation	\$ 6,072	\$ 5,355	\$ 5,740	\$ 5,843	\$ 5,861	\$ 5,921	\$ 5,935
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation . . .	6,072	5,355	5,740	5,843	5,861	5,921	5,935
Program Total	<u>\$774,496</u>	<u>\$832,016</u>	<u>\$859,003</u>	<u>\$917,767</u>	<u>\$957,164</u>	<u>\$1,007,076</u>	<u>\$1,059,312</u>

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
General Fund	\$ 89,884	\$ 89,766	\$ 98,000	\$ 119,951	\$ 134,550	\$ 148,781	\$ 161,834
Special Funds	529,144	710,071	746,290	773,152	807,774	840,629	871,510
Federal Funds	307,546	314,563	284,044	240,137	248,820	240,356	264,901
Other Funds	96,178	92,859	87,752	75,866	73,762	76,260	80,832
TOTAL	<u>\$1,022,752</u>	<u>\$1,207,259</u>	<u>\$1,216,086</u>	<u>\$1,209,106</u>	<u>\$1,264,906</u>	<u>\$1,306,026</u>	<u>\$1,379,077</u>

This budget reflects the marked reordering of priorities that has taken place over the past few years, not only among the various transportation modes but also within the highway program itself.

Maintenance of the massive investment that our roadway network represents has now assumed unquestioned first priority among highway programs. This budget recommends that \$423 million be spent next year on maintaining the more than 44,000 miles of Commonwealth roads; this represents a 65 percent increase over last year's maintenance expenditure level. Approximately \$52 million of this maintenance funding is contingent upon passage of a two-cents per gallon fuels tax increase effective January 1, 1978 — with the fuels tax also to be converted from a cents-per-gallon to a percent-of-selling price basis. This tax increase is also estimated to provide over \$114 million for maintenance in 1978-79, and is combined with a recommendation to merge the Motor License Fund into the General Fund.

The increased tax on a percentage basis is a necessity if maintenance funding is to be continued on a higher and more adequate basis. A maintenance program of lesser proportions would allow further roadway deterioration to the point of either requiring a prohibitively expensive reconstruction effort or creating a largely useless road system in the not too distant future.

The merging of the Motor License Fund into the General Fund, which requires a Constitutional Amendment, would provide a more firm financial basis for the Motor License Fund. Debt service requirements, for example, will consume an ever increasing percentage of the Motor License Fund in the near future. Combined with the General Fund debt requirements, the overall percentage will be more favorable for the Commonwealth and will provide the possibility of a more adequate program in the future for maintenance and necessary construction.

This budget, based on the Transportation Commission's recently adopted twelve-year plan, reduces the emphasis that had been placed on new construction in past years. Thus, bond borrowings for new construction are scheduled to fall from a peak of nearly \$320 million in 1974-75 to \$100 million by 1979-80. The \$120 million highway Capital Budget for 1977-78 emphasizes bridge and safety projects, along with

projects targeted as an economic stimulus to the Commonwealth's Appalachia corridors and projects on the 90 percent Federally-financed Interstate system.

This budget also continues the emphasis placed in recent years on urban mass transportation. State subsidies to urban mass transit operators are proposed to rise to \$94 million in General and Lottery funds, a ten-fold increase over the Commonwealth's contributions as recently as the late 1960's and early 1970's. This \$94 million recommendation is based on enactment of the long discussed SEPTA fare increase, and will raise State, Federal and local government transit operating subsidies to approximately \$190 million in 1977-78.

In addition, a \$95 million mass transit capital budget which includes \$16.5 million in State funds is proposed to continue the upgrading of our long-neglected transit systems. After years in which our highway system was the primary beneficiary of governmental transportation expenditures, urban transit facilities must be made sufficiently attractive to offer commuters a meaningful choice between automobile and mass transit travel.

Increased priority also is given in this budget toward achieving a more balanced transportation system outside of the Commonwealth's urban areas, as rural and intercity rail and bus programs receive their greatest attention and funding ever. The diminished intercity rail service afforded the Commonwealth by Amtrak passenger operations and the Consolidated Rail Corporation (ConRail) freight operations has necessitated a greatly expanded State-assisted intercity and rural mass transportation and rail freight program in both operating and capital areas. This budget provides nearly \$2 million in State operating funds, supplemented by an estimated \$10 million in direct Federal and local grants as well as approximately \$5 million in additional Federal monies appropriated directly to Amtrak by Congress. The program proposed for 1977-78 will include: continuation of passenger and freight service on certain rail lines not included in the Amtrak or ConRail systems; expanded intercity bus service; and demand-type bus service designed to make local employment, health care, shopping and other services more accessible to the Commonwealth's rural residents.

In addition to these funding increases for operating programs, this year's Capital Budget for the first time recommends the acquisition and rehabilitation of rail branch

lines that would otherwise be abandoned by ConRail. The affected 354 miles of track will require expenditures of \$11 million, including nearly \$1 million in State funds. These rail lines constitute the major portion of a program that will eventually involve 416 miles of track that, if abandoned, would eliminate rail freight service to 285 businesses shipping approximately 26,000 carloads of freight annually. Thus, various governmental units will contribute an estimated \$28 million to transportation modes in the Commonwealth that as

recently as two or three years ago had virtually no government support.

This budget also provides continuing grants of \$1 million to the Port of Philadelphia and \$250,000 to the Port of Erie to stimulate port development; nearly \$6 million in State funds for the operation, maintenance and development of publicly owned airports in the Commonwealth; and over \$87 million to municipalities for maintenance and construction of locally-administered roads.

Contributions by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$ 23,629	\$ 26,776	\$ 26,036	\$ 27,755	\$ 29,345	\$ 31,031	\$ 32,771
Transportation Systems and Services	\$595,399	\$773,061	\$818,254	\$865,348	\$912,979	\$958,379	\$1,000,573
State Highway Construction	156,728	182,533	207,349	220,231	230,956	238,811	243,562
State Highway Maintenance	251,772	410,437	422,814	433,786	453,972	475,121	497,279
Local Highway Assistance	94,127	86,674	87,676	89,334	91,554	93,791	96,070
Urban Mass Transportation	85,252	83,334	90,122	110,874	124,713	136,362	148,803
Intercity Rail and Rural Bus Transportation	384	1,471	2,287	2,905	3,255	5,387	5,556
Air Transportation	5,775	7,284	6,754	6,966	7,277	7,655	8,051
Water Transportation	1,361	1,328	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252
Program Total	<u>\$619,028</u>	<u>\$799,837</u>	<u>\$844,290</u>	<u>\$893,103</u>	<u>\$942,324</u>	<u>\$989,410</u>	<u>\$1,033,344</u>

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
General Fund	\$61,296	\$ 70,230	\$ 78,126	\$ 84,135	\$ 89,533	\$ 93,958	\$ 97,909
Special Funds	26,862	30,765	33,668	34,728	36,719	38,709	40,907
Federal Funds	3,520	5,297	4,111	4,253	4,193	4,277	4,410
Other Funds	3,600	4,306	4,323	4,281	4,437	4,515	3,767
TOTAL	\$95,278	\$110,598	\$120,228	\$127,397	\$134,882	\$141,459	\$146,993

Recreational and cultural opportunities for our citizens are provided by all levels of government as well as the private sector. State efforts range from actual operation of facilities to offering technical assistance and grants to local governments and public institutions.

Although affected greatly by socioeconomic conditions, the total demand for leisure time activities continues to spiral upward. A strong economy expands the private input since people have sufficient discretionary funds to spend on more sophisticated profit oriented activities. A poor economy puts the emphasis on public activities which are usually more basic and require less expense by the user.

The Land and Water Development Fund continues to be the mainstay of available recreation funds for development of State facilities and grants to local governments. General Fund and other special fund contributions for operating expenses and payments to school districts for recreation services maintain their minimum levels.

Excepting State activities relating to the Commonwealth's heritage, the Commonwealth encourages cultural development through grants to museums, libraries and public television stations which are recommended in amounts designed to allow maintenance of current efforts.

Contributions by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$ 3,135	\$ 3,089	\$ 3,381	\$ 3,617	\$ 3,876	\$ 4,150	\$ 4,438
Recreation	\$ 57,545	\$ 68,653	\$ 76,924	\$ 82,014	\$ 87,011	\$ 90,926	\$ 94,438
Development, Operation and Maintenance of Recreation Areas and Facilities ...	24,682	29,059	32,825	35,386	37,517	39,322	41,040
Recreational Hunting	18,439	21,332	23,853	24,818	26,311	27,796	29,319
Recreational Fishing and Boating	10,131	12,266	13,294	14,004	14,900	15,520	16,179
Local Recreation Areas and Facilities	4,293	5,996	6,952	7,806	8,283	8,288	7,900
Cultural Enrichment	\$27,478	\$ 29,253	\$ 31,489	\$ 33,232	\$ 35,365	\$ 37,591	\$ 39,940
Development and Promotion of Pennsylvania State and Local History	222	273	294	310	325	340	360
Museum Development and Operation ..	4,391	4,569	4,929	5,003	5,192	5,391	5,609
Development and Preservation of Historic Sites and Properties	4,900	5,265	4,711	4,916	5,284	5,602	5,903
State Library Services	10,401	11,240	12,604	13,652	14,786	16,024	17,347
Development of Artists and Audiences	1,707	1,889	1,941	2,115	2,306	2,513	2,739
Public Television Services	5,857	6,017	7,010	7,236	7,472	7,721	7,982
Program Total	\$88,158	\$100,995	\$111,794	\$118,863	\$126,252	\$132,667	\$138,816



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 Education Sales Tax) other taxes (including the Personal Income Tax) and non-tax revenues.

GENERAL FUND

Financial Statement

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1976-77	1977-78
Beginning Balance	\$ 107,041	\$ -90,009
Plus Adjustment to Reserves	445*	. . . .
Less Appropriations Enacted after June 30, 1976 (Acts No. 52-A and 167).	-879	. . . .
Adjusted Balance	<u>\$ 106,607</u>	<u>\$ -90,009</u>
Revenue:		
Official Estimate	\$4,940,300	\$5,297,630
Adjustment to Official Estimate	-133,300	. . . .
Less Refunds	-40,300	-49,800
Accrued Revenue Unrealized	174,800	191,000
Less Revenues Accrued Previously	-165,600	-174,800
Tax Increase	<u>21,400</u>	<u>274,200</u>
Total Revenue	<u>\$4,797,300</u>	<u>\$5,538,230</u>
Prior Year Lapses	42,000	. . . .
Funds Available	<u>\$4,945,907</u>	<u>\$5,448,221</u>
Expenditures:		
Appropriations	\$5,030,856	\$5,445,327
Deficiency and Pending Appropriations	52,060	. . . .
Less Current Year Lapses	<u>-47,000</u>	. . . .
Estimated Expenditures	<u>-5,035,916</u>	<u>-5,445,327</u>
Ending Balance	<u><u>\$ -90,009</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,894</u></u>

The General Fund financial statement reflects the continuation of the accrual of the Sales and Use Tax which was first accrued on June 30, 1970, and the accrual of the Personal Income Tax which was first accrued on June 30, 1976. It also reflects a recommended increase in the Sales Tax from 6% to 7% effective June 1, 1977 and reduction of prepayment requirements of the Corporate Net Income Tax and the Corporate Income Tax to a quarterly payment status over a period of six years.

* Reflects the reduction of a reserve for Community Colleges in the Department of Education from \$2,045,000 to \$1,600,000.

NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Revenue Refunds

	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Estimated
Treasury Department		
Corporate Taxes	\$ 8,000	\$17,700
Other Monies	3,600	3,600
Revenue Department		
Education Tax	1,500	1,800
Personal Income Tax	27,200	26,700
Total Revenue Refunds	<u>\$40,300</u>	<u>\$49,800</u>

Deficiency and Pending Appropriations

Agriculture	
Capital Improvements	<u>\$ 46</u>
Commerce	
General Government Operations	<u>\$ 550</u>
Education	
Capital Improvements	<u>\$ 168</u>
Environmental Resources	
General Government Operations	\$ 590
Sewage Facilities Enforcement Grants	400
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 990</u>
Historical and Museum Commission	
Capital Improvements	<u>\$ 43</u>
Justice	
Capital Improvements	\$ 152
Consumer Advocate	125
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 277</u>
Military Affairs	
Capital Improvements	<u>\$ 69</u>
Public Welfare	
Capital Improvements	\$ 375
Public Assistance	29,837
Medical Assistance	19,610
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$49,822</u>
Judiciary	
Philadelphia Municipal Court	\$ 95
TOTAL DEFICIENCY AND PENDING APPROPRIATIONS	<u><u>\$52,060</u></u>

**Summary by Department
State Funds Only**

The following is a summary, by department, of 1975-76 actual expenditures, of 1976-77 amounts available, and of 1977-78 amounts budgeted from the General Fund as presented in the budget. Because certain appropriations may have been funded from the General Fund in one or more of these years and from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund in other years, the General Fund amounts shown below may not be comparable over the three years.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Governor's Office	\$ 2,126	\$ 1,983	\$ 2,467
Executive Offices	11,738	12,562	14,806
Lieutenant Governor's Office	232	250	262
Department of the Auditor General	11,269	11,527	13,644
Treasury Department	115,471	155,720	183,685
Department of Agriculture	13,501	15,219	16,482
State Council of Civil Defense	450	556	567
State Civil Service Commission	1	1	1
Department of Commerce	32,979	27,092	19,703
Department of Community Affairs	42,253	25,457	25,292
Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse	19,637	21,921	21,993
Department of Education	2,442,787	2,493,587	2,594,979
Department of Environmental Resources	72,177	75,314	84,807
Fish Commission	3	3	3
Department of General Services	81,671	82,218	90,638
Department of Health	57,960	72,703	71,676
Historical and Museum Commission	7,586	8,125	8,473
Insurance Department	4,740	4,930	5,664
Department of Justice	76,664	82,654	96,949
Department of Labor and Industry	20,491	49,794	51,304
Department of Military Affairs	9,193	9,393	12,228
Milk Marketing Board	660	717	1,068
Board of Probation and Parole	8,865	10,694	13,464
Department of Public Welfare	1,498,474	1,644,118	1,796,020
Department of Revenue	66,086	78,986	92,939
Securities Commission	695	861	986
Department of State	4,799	6,714	6,790
State Employees' Retirement System	2,100	4,300	11,140
State Police	26,706	28,519	35,202
Tax Equalization Board	751	789	865
Department of Transportation	80,604	77,715	83,406
Legislature	36,942	41,122	46,327
Judiciary	43,910	37,372	41,497
TOTAL	\$4,793,521	\$5,082,916	\$5,445,327

GENERAL FUND

FEDERAL FUNDS BY DEPARTMENT

The following is a summary of Federal Funds, by department of 1975-76 expenditures, the 1976-77 amounts available and the 1977-78 amounts budgeted as presented in the General Fund budget. Excluded are revenue sharing monies which are shown in the special fund—Revenue Sharing Trust Fund. During 1976-77, the General Assembly specifically appropriated Federal Funds by Federal source.

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Federal Funds by Department:			
Executive Offices	\$ 5,233	\$ 9,387	\$ 9,420
Lieutenant Governor's Office	104	.....	.....
Department of Agriculture	1,440	1,796	693
State Council of Civil Defense	429	564	560
State Civil Service Commission	105	56	2
Department of Commerce	1,037	968	657
Department of Community Affairs	3,866	10,305	7,482
Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse	9,341	14,149	11,105
Department of Education	16,757	40,828	35,573
Department of Environmental Resources	8,200	11,816	7,377
Department of General Services .....	.....	1,160	162
Department of Health	28,642	39,739	39,215
Historical and Museum Commission	101	109	125
Insurance Department .....	.....	70	.....
Department of Justice	7,578	10,804	6,103
Department of Labor and Industry	1,081	1,077	928
Department of Military Affairs	367	512	675
Board of Probation and Parole	6,382	6,131	3,598
Department of Public Welfare	991,707	1,160,297	1,253,298
Department of Revenue .....	.....	250	.....
State Police	396	717	123
Department of Transportation	683	8,707	18,944
Judiciary	261	718	609
TOTAL	<u>\$1,083,710</u>	<u>\$1,320,160</u>	<u>\$1,396,649</u>

GENERAL FUND

Summary by Department and Appropriation

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Governor's Office			
General Government			
Governor's Office	\$ 1,876	\$ 1,958	\$ 2,400
Bicentennial Year--National Governors' Conference	250	. . . . .	. . . . .
Commonwealth Compensation Commission . . . . .	. . . . .	25	30
Coalition of Northeastern Governors . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	37
	<u>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</u>	<u>\$ 1,983</u>	<u>\$ 2,467</u>
Executive Offices			
General Government			
Office for Human Resources	\$ 144	\$ 151	\$ 395
Office of Administration	3,557	3,821	4,602
Office of State Planning and Development	962	1,063	1,239
Office of the Budget	1,321	1,470	1,690
Bicentennial Year--National Budget Conference	25	. . . . .	. . . . .
Human Relations Commission	3,544	3,672	4,272
Council on the Arts	1,707	1,889	1,941
Pennsylvania Commission for Women	123	130	192
Governor's Energy Council	280	291	400
Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission	75	75	75
	<u>Total State Funds</u>	<u>\$12,562</u>	<u>\$14,806</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 5,233	\$ 9,387	\$ 9,420
Other Funds	8,786	9,253	9,824
	<u>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</u>	<u>\$31,202</u>	<u>\$34,050</u>

GENERAL FUND

Summary by Department and Appropriation (continued)

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Office of the Lieutenant Governor			
General Government			
Lieutenant Governor's Office	\$ 231	\$ 250	\$ 262
Portrait of Lieutenant Governor	1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 232</u>	<u>\$ 250</u>	<u>\$ 262</u>
Federal Funds	<u>\$ 104</u>	. . . . .	. . . . .
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 336</u>	<u>\$ 250</u>	<u>\$ 262</u>
Department of the Auditor General			
General Government			
Auditor General's Office	\$ 8,722	\$ 8,903	\$10,815
Public Assistance Audits	2,327	2,394	2,463
Board of Arbitration of Claims	220	230	366
Total State Funds	<u>\$11,269</u>	<u>\$11,527</u>	<u>\$13,644</u>
Other Funds	<u>\$ 2,270</u>	<u>\$ 2,578</u>	<u>\$ 2,850</u>
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$13,539</u>	<u>\$14,105</u>	<u>\$16,494</u>

GENERAL FUND

Summary by Department and Appropriation (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Treasury Department			
General Government			
State Treasurer's Office	\$ 3,745	\$ 4,400	\$ 4,764
Public Assistance Disbursements	2,120	2,302	2,611
Board of Finance and Revenue	340	500	544
Commission on Interstate Cooperation	30	30	30
Council on State Government	127	74	74
Great Lakes Commission	15	16	20
Replacement Checks	70	70	70
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 6,447</u>	<u>\$ 7,392</u>	<u>\$ 8,113</u>
Debt Service Requirements			
Interest Obligations—Penn State University	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15
Publishing Monthly Statements	17	17	17
Loan and Transfer Agent	70	80	90
Tax Note Expenses	80	100	100
Interest-Tax Notes	14,442	16,367	19,000
Sinking Funds:			
Public Buildings	2,041	1,619	. . . . .
Project 70	4,986	5,586	6,134
Land and Water Development	10,847	22,343	28,558
Capital Debt	65,296	86,776	106,288
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation	4,662	4,261	4,644
Disaster Relief	4,343	8,006	6,586
Nursing Home Loan	2,125	1,718	3,000
Volunteer Fire and Rescue Loan . . . . .	. . . . .	340	540
Sub-Total	<u>\$108,924</u>	<u>\$147,228</u>	<u>\$174,972</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Capitol Fire Protection	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
Law Enforcement Officer's Death Benefits . . . . .	. . . . .	500	500
Crime Victim's Compensation Board . . . . .	. . . . .	500	. . . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>\$ 1,100</u>	<u>\$ 600</u>
Total State Funds	<u>\$115,471</u>	<u>\$155,720</u>	<u>\$183,685</u>
Other Funds	\$ 472	\$ 389	\$ 544
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$115,943</u>	<u>\$156,109</u>	<u>\$184,229</u>

GENERAL FUND

Summary by Department and Appropriation (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Department of Agriculture			
General Government			
General Government Operations	<u>\$12,121</u>	<u>\$13,658</u>	<u>\$14,817</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Animal Indemnities	\$ 610	\$ 570	\$ 570
Reimbursement for Kennel Construction	50	50	50
Control of Stem Rust	20	20	20
Transfer to State Farm Products Show Fund	525	700	850
Livestock Show	60	60	60
Open Dairy Show	60	60	60
Junior Dairy Show	25	25	25
4-H Club Shows	30	30	30
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 1,380</u>	<u>\$ 1,515</u>	<u>\$ 1,665</u>
Capital Improvements			
Capital Improvements . . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 46	. . . . .
Sub-Total . . . . .	. . . . .	<u>\$ 46</u>	. . . . .
Total State Funds	<u>\$13,501</u>	<u>\$15,219</u>	<u>\$16,482</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 1,440	\$ 1,796	\$ 693
Other Funds	602	400	536
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$15,543</u>	<u>\$17,415</u>	<u>\$17,711</u>
 Council of Civil Defense			
General Government			
General Government Operations	<u>\$ 409</u>	<u>\$ 456</u>	<u>\$ 567</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Emergency Flood Relief - 1975	\$ 41	. . . . .	. . . . .
Emergency Flood Relief - 1976 . . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 100	. . . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 41</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>	. . . . .
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 450</u>	<u>\$ 556</u>	<u>\$ 567</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 429	\$ 564	\$ 560
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 879</u>	<u>\$ 1,120</u>	<u>\$ 1,127</u>

GENERAL FUND

Summary by Department and Appropriation (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Civil Service Commission			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 105	\$ 56	\$ 2
Other Funds	4,118	4,763	5,089
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 4,224</u>	<u>\$ 4,820</u>	<u>\$ 5,092</u>
Department of Commerce			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 4,569	\$ 5,309	\$ 5,853
Navigation Commission for the Delaware River . . . . .	. . . . .	58	84
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 4,569</u>	<u>\$ 5,367</u>	<u>\$ 5,937</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Industrial Development Assistance	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500
Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority . . . . .	. . . . .	10,000	8,000
Site Development	1,000	1,000	1,000
Local Development District Grants	100	100	100
Appalachian Regional Commission	362	373	313
Minority Business Development Authority	2,000	2,000	2,000
Tourist Promotion Assistance	1,500	1,500	750
Pennsylvania Bicentennial Commission	10,006	1,250	. . . . .
Distinguished Daughters	2	2	3
Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation	950	950	950
Technical Assistance . . . . .	. . . . .	150	150
Community Facilities	1,990	1,000	. . . . .
Bicentennial Municipal Grants	10,000	2,700	. . . . .
Mummers Museum . . . . .	. . . . .	200	. . . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$28,410</u>	<u>\$21,725</u>	<u>\$13,766</u>
Total State Funds	<u>\$32,979</u>	<u>\$27,092</u>	<u>\$19,703</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 1,037	\$ 968	\$ 657
Other Funds	2,497	1,053	810
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$36,513</u>	<u>\$29,113</u>	<u>\$21,170</u>

GENERAL FUND

Summary by Department and Appropriation (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Department of Community Affairs			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 4,821	\$ 5,782	\$ 6,141
Volunteer Company Loan Fund—Administration . . . . .	. . . . .	100	128
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 4,821</u>	<u>\$ 5,882</u>	<u>\$ 6,269</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Employment Assistance	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,773
Economic Opportunity Assistance	1,300	1,300	1,300
Redevelopment Assistance	15,650	15,650	15,650
Transfer to Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency	18,457	. . . . .	. . . . .
Regional Councils	75	75	100
Planning Assistance	200	200	200
Transfer to Volunteer Company Loan Fund . . . . .	. . . . .	500	. . . . .
Bicentennial Community Park—Allentown . . . . .	. . . . .	25	. . . . .
Penn Hills Water Supply Project . . . . .	. . . . .	75	. . . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$37,432</u>	<u>\$19,575</u>	<u>\$19,023</u>
Total State Funds	<u><u>\$42,253</u></u>	<u><u>\$25,457</u></u>	<u><u>\$25,292</u></u>
Federal Funds	\$ 3,866	\$10,305	\$ 7,482
Other Funds	2,115	1,481	1,486
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u><u>\$48,234</u></u>	<u><u>\$37,243</u></u>	<u><u>\$34,260</u></u>
 Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse			
General Government			
Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse	\$ 2,453	\$ 2,369	\$ 2,701
Grants and Subsidies			
Assistance to Drug and Alcohol Programs	\$17,184	\$19,552	\$19,292
Total State Funds	<u><u>\$19,637</u></u>	<u><u>\$21,921</u></u>	<u><u>\$21,993</u></u>
Federal Funds	\$ 9,341	\$14,149	\$11,105
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u><u>\$28,978</u></u>	<u><u>\$36,070</u></u>	<u><u>\$33,098</u></u>

GENERAL FUND

Summary by Department and Appropriation (continued)

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Department of Education			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 12,489	\$ 12,890	\$ 15,118
State Library	1,373	1,486	1,915
Pennsylvania Public Television			
Network—Operations	4,157	4,317	4,510
Pennsylvania Public Television			
Network—Program Services	1,700	1,700	2,500
Oversight of Special Education . . . . .	. . . . .	100	163
Total—General Government	<u>\$ 19,719</u>	<u>\$ 20,493</u>	<u>\$ 24,206</u>
Debt Service Requirements			
General State Authority Rentals—State-Aided			
Institutions	\$ 4,178	\$ 4,204	\$ 4,300
Institutional			
State Colleges and University	\$ 159,214	\$ 169,026	\$ 178,348
Pennsylvania State Oral School	1,570	1,695	1,843
Scotland School for Veterans' Children	3,696	3,834	4,168
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School	1,744	1,748	1,835
Total—Institutional	<u>\$ 166,224</u>	<u>\$ 176,303</u>	<u>\$ 186,194</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Support of Public Schools			
Basic Instruction Subsidy and Vocational			
Education	\$1,295,666	\$1,263,475	\$1,268,822
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund			
Requirements	137,877	142,000	154,600
Pupil Transportation	58,638	66,712	78,928
Special Education	78,000	88,250	99,528
Homebound Instruction	485	500	500
Tuition for Orphans and Children Placed			
in Private Homes	7,150	8,250	8,250
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	33	40	40
Education of Migrant Laborers' Children	36	72	108
Education of the Disadvantaged	1,000	1,000	1,000
Special Education—Approved Private			
Schools	23,700	27,815	30,240
Higher Education of Blind or Deaf			
Students	35	35	100
Intermediate Units	6,917	7,193	7,697
School Food Services	5,760	6,240	9,663
School Employees' Social Security	51,600	64,000	70,000
School Employees' Retirement Fund:			
Contingent Reserve and Supplemental			
Accounts	143,356	152,000	167,760
Former Teachers' Account	6	10	6
Youth Development Centers—Education	3,207	3,095	3,349
State Schools and Hospitals—Education	6,933	7,350	16,225
Freedom Area School District	100	. . . . .	. . . . .
Sub-Total—Support of Public Schools	<u>\$1,820,499</u>	<u>\$1,838,037</u>	<u>\$1,916,816</u>

GENERAL FUND

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Department of Education (continued)			
Grants and Subsidies (continued)			
Other Grants and Subsidies			
Services to Nonpublic Schools	\$ 16,799	\$ 19,272	\$ 18,918
Textbooks for Nonpublic Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	8,565	8,408
Equipment and Material Grants for Nonpublic Schools	8,057	. . . . .	. . . . .
Student Supplies for Nonpublic Schools	2,172	2,141	2,102
Improvement of Library Services	8,222	8,896	9,791
Library Services for Blind and Handicapped	806	858	898
Educational Radio and Television Grants	771	780	780
Regional Educational Broadcasting Councils	175	175	175
Correctional Institutions—Education	1,938	2,090	2,378
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating	38,600	44,892	47,651
Higher Education of the Disadvantaged	3,165	3,350	3,895
Fifth Pathway . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	200
Ethnic Heritage Studies	50	50	500
Transfers to Higher Education Assistance Agency: Scholarships	68,440	68,440	68,440
Reserve for Losses on Guaranteed Loans	3,200	3,200	2,500
Student Aid Funds—Matching	1,500	1,500	1,800
Administration—Loans and Scholarships	3,650	3,916	4,033
Institutional Assistance Grants	12,000	12,000	12,000
Sub-Total—Other Grants and Subsidies	<u>\$ 169,545</u>	<u>\$ 180,125</u>	<u>\$ 184,469</u>
State-Related Universities			
Pennsylvania State University— Educational and General	\$ 71,593	\$ 74,457	\$ 82,359
Pennsylvania State University Student Aid	1,760	1,760	1,760
Pennsylvania State University Research	17,064	17,747	7,559
Pennsylvania State University Extension and Public Services	9,626	10,011	. . . . .
Agricultural Research and Extension . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	15,299
Pennsylvania State University— Medical Programs	2,665	2,784	2,784
Sub-Total Penn State University	<u>\$ 102,708</u>	<u>\$ 106,759</u>	<u>\$ 109,761</u>

GENERAL FUND

Summary by Department and Appropriation (continued)

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Department of Education (continued)			
Grants and Subsidies (continued)			
University of Pittsburgh—Educational and General	\$ 50,825	\$ 52,858	\$ 54,444
University of Pittsburgh—Student Aid	2,960	2,960	2,960
University of Pittsburgh—Medical Programs	3,986	4,068	4,031
University of Pittsburgh—Dental Clinics	500	600	500
Sub-Total University of Pittsburgh	\$ 58,271	\$ 60,486	\$ 61,935
Temple University—Educational and General	\$ 54,795	\$ 56,987	\$ 58,680
Temple University—Student Aid	3,018	3,018	3,018
Temple University—Medical Programs	5,375	5,412	5,412
Temple University—Dental Clinics	500	600	500
Sub-Total Temple University	\$ 63,688	\$ 66,017	\$ 67,610
Lincoln University—Educational and General	\$ 2,428	\$ 2,525	\$ 3,428
Lincoln University—Student Aid . . . . .	. . . . .	150	150
Lincoln University—Advanced Institution Development	250	250	. . . . .
Lincoln University—Accreditation Improvement	100	250	. . . . .
Sub-Total Lincoln University	\$ 2,778	\$ 3,175	\$ 3,578
Non-State-Related Universities and Colleges			
Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture	\$ 185	\$ 185	\$ 191
Dickinson Law School	99	99	102
Drexel University	3,018	3,018	3,109
Hahnemann Medical College—Medical Programs	2,983	3,067	3,212
Hahnemann Medical College—Allied Health Programs	433	209	215
Thomas Jefferson University—Medical Programs	3,938	3,969	3,978
Thomas Jefferson University—Allied Health Programs	750	1,500	773
The Medical College of Pennsylvania	1,658	1,795	1,892
University of Pennsylvania—Instruction	7,063	7,063	7,275
University of Pennsylvania—Dental Clinics	500	600	500
University of Pennsylvania Medical Programs	2,882	2,882	2,882
University of Pennsylvania—School of Veterinary Medicine	2,072	3,772	2,134

GENERAL FUND

Summary by Department and Appropriation (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Department of Education (continued)			
Grants and Subsidies (continued)			
University of Pennsylvania—Student Aid	\$ 3,374	\$ 3,374	\$ 3,374
Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine	660	660	680
Pennsylvania College of Optometry	220	220	227
Philadelphia College of Art—Instruction	252	352	363
Philadelphia College of Art—Student Aid	100	. . . . .	. . . . .
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine	3,511	3,626	3,560
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science	250	250	258
Philadelphia Musical Academy	75	75	75
 Sub-Total Non-State-Related Universities and Colleges	 <u>\$ 34,023</u>	 <u>\$ 36,716</u>	 <u>\$ 34,800</u>
 Non-State-Related Institutions			
Berean Training and Industrial School	\$ 434	\$ 434	\$ 447
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	544	544	560
Johnson School of Technology	74	74	76
Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades	52	52	54
 Sub-Total Non-State-Related Institutions	 <u>\$ 1,104</u>	 <u>\$ 1,104</u>	 <u>\$ 1,137</u>
 Total—Grants and Subsidies	 <u><u>\$2,252,616</u></u>	 <u><u>\$2,292,419</u></u>	 <u><u>\$2,380,106</u></u>
 Capital Improvements			
Capital Improvements	\$ 50	\$ 168	\$ 173
 Total State Funds	 <u><u>\$2,442,787</u></u>	 <u><u>\$2,493,587</u></u>	 <u><u>\$2,594,979</u></u>
 Federal Funds	\$ 16,757	\$ 40,828	\$ 35,573
Other Funds	101,291	103,737	109,807
 DEPARTMENT TOTAL	 <u><u>\$2,560,835</u></u>	 <u><u>\$2,638,152</u></u>	 <u><u>\$2,740,359</u></u>

GENERAL FUND

Summary by Department and Appropriation (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Department of Environmental Resources			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$17,682	\$16,614	\$ 20,469
Stream Improvement Projects . . . . .	. . . . .	450	. . . . .
Soil Survey Work	106	200	100
Deep Mine Safety Inspection	1,844	2,144	2,320
Occupational Health	522	600	706
Surface Mine Reclamation	1,867	2,000	2,180
Land Protection	2,398	2,409	2,882
Water Quality Management	4,937	5,884	6,271
Air Quality and Noise Control	2,820	2,980	3,751
Community Environmental Control	5,121	5,354	6,468
Radiological Health	536	581	766
State Forestry Operations	9,495	10,222	11,376
Gypsy Moth Laboratory	384	400	438
Insect Spraying Operations	350	. . . . .	350
State Parks	15,959	18,458	21,413
Control of Forest Fires	100	100	175
Emergency Flood Relief — 1975	137	. . . . .	. . . . .
Emergency Flood Relief — 1976 . . . . .	. . . . .	200	. . . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$64,258</u>	<u>\$68,596</u>	<u>\$ 79,665</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Flood Control Projects	\$ 975	\$ 745	\$ 892
Sewage Facilities Planning Grants	250	250	300
Sewage Facilities Enforcement Grants	600	1,000	800
Solid Waste Disposal Planning Grants	150	150	150
Solid Waste — Demonstration Grants	2,500	1,500	. . . . .
Great Lakes Basin Commission	13	15	15
Delaware River Master	22	36	29
Ohio River Basin Commission	27	30	30
Susquehanna River Basin Commission	150	150	200
Potomac River Basin Advisory Committee	8	8	8
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	16	16	16
Delaware River Basin Commission	408	391	378
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission	55	55	55
Small Watershed Projects	75	75	100
Local Soil and Water District Assistance	100	100	125
Interstate Mining Commission	10	10	10
Annual Fixed Charges—Flood Lands	7	9	9
Annual Fixed Charges—Project 70	225	275	250
Annual Fixed Charges—Forest Lands	396	399	399
Lincoln Utilities	384	. . . . .	. . . . .
Mayview Utilities	475	. . . . .	. . . . .
Mansfield Utilities . . . . .	. . . . .	154	. . . . .
Pymatuning Utilities . . . . .	. . . . .	400	. . . . .
Scotland School Utilities . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	205
Shippensburg College Utilities . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	250
Caledonia State Park Utilities . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	221
Kooser State Park Utilities . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	200
Vector Control	500	500	500
McKeever Environmental Learning Center	165	. . . . .	. . . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 7,511</u>	<u>\$ 6,268</u>	<u>\$ 5,142</u>

GENERAL FUND

Summary by Department and Appropriation (continued)

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Department of Environmental Resources (continued)			
Capital Improvements			
Capital Improvements	\$ 167	. . . . .	. . . . .
Presque Isle State Park—Storm Damage			
Repair	241	. . . . .	. . . . .
Hillman State Park—Improvements . . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 200	. . . . .
Appalachian Trail . . . . .	. . . . .	250	. . . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 408</u>	<u>\$ 450</u>	. . . . .
Total State Funds:	<u>\$72,177</u>	<u>\$75,314</u>	<u>\$ 84,807</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 8,200	\$11,816	\$ 7,377
Other Funds	486	1,253	387
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$80,863</u>	<u>\$88,383</u>	<u>\$92,571</u>
Fish Commission			
General Government			
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>
Department of General Services			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 21,707	\$ 22,677	\$ 29,527
Utility Costs	3,300	3,600	4,200
Replacement of Fleet Vehicles	448	1,296	1,711
Printing and Distribution of the			
Pennsylvania Manual . . . . .	. . . . .	145	. . . . .
Louis I. Kahn Papers	450	. . . . .	. . . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 25,905</u>	<u>\$ 27,718</u>	<u>\$ 35,438</u>
Debt Service Requirements			
General State Authority Rentals	\$ 55,766	\$ 54,500	\$ 55,200
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 81,671</u>	<u>\$ 82,218</u>	<u>\$ 90,638</u>
Federal Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 1,160	\$ 162
Other Funds	\$ 16,586	25,464	23,535
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 98,257</u>	<u>\$108,842</u>	<u>\$114,335</u>

GENERAL FUND

Summary by Department and Appropriation (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Department of Health			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 12,513	\$ 16,350	\$ 17,144
Bureau of Vital Statistics	2,708	2,950	3,274
State Laboratory	1,626	1,870	2,250
State Laboratory Movable Equipment . . . . .	. . . . .	1,700	. . . . .
State Health Centers	7,859	8,546	9,658
Emergency Health Services	1,200	2,200	2,403
Maternal and Child Health	550	550	607
Emergency Flood Relief — 1975	20	. . . . .	. . . . .
Hemophilia Treatment	1,057	1,190	1,256
Sickle Cell Anemia	190	543	550
Cooley's Anemia	88	120	120
Renal Disease	2,985	2,662	3,633
Renal Disease Youth Treatment . . . . .	. . . . .	75	75
Legionnaire's Disease . . . . .	. . . . .	250	. . . . .
Coal Workers Pneumoconiosis Services . . . . .	. . . . .	907	907
Swine Flu Prevention Program . . . . .	. . . . .	1,390	. . . . .
Hearing Aid Sales Registration . . . . .	. . . . .	28	. . . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 30,796</u>	<u>\$ 41,331</u>	<u>\$ 41,877</u>
 Institutional			
Health Rehabilitation Services	<u>\$ 5,036</u>	<u>\$ 4,267</u>	<u>\$ 4,561</u>
 Grants and Subsidies			
School Health Examinations	\$ 12,570	\$ 11,460	\$ 11,810
Local Health Departments	6,812	14,292	12,325
Local Health Departments — Environmental	1,693	. . . . .	. . . . .
The Institute for Cancer Research	418	418	418
The Wistar Institute—Research	200	200	200
Lankenau Hospital—Research	75	75	75
Cardio-Vascular Studies—Philadelphia			
General Hospital	60	60	60
Cardio-Vascular Studies—St. Francis Hospital,			
Pittsburgh	60	60	60
Neurological Diseases—Inglis House,			
Philadelphia	30	30	30
Cerebral Palsy—St. Christopher's Hospital,			
Philadelphia	75	75	75
Cerebral Dysfunction—Children's Hospital,			
Pittsburgh	25	25	25
Cleft Palate Clinic—Lancaster	30	30	30
Cleft Palate Clinic—Pittsburgh	30	30	30
Tay Sachs Disease—Jefferson Hospital,			
Philadelphia	50	. . . . .	. . . . .
Emergency Care Research Institute . . . . .	. . . . .	350	. . . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 22,128</u>	<u>\$ 27,105</u>	<u>\$ 25,138</u>
 Capital Improvements			
Capital Improvements . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 100
 Total State Funds	<u>\$ 57,960</u>	<u>\$ 72,703</u>	<u>\$ 71,676</u>
 Federal Funds	\$ 28,642	\$ 39,739	\$ 39,215
Other Funds	1,319	873	898
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 87,921</u>	<u>\$113,315</u>	<u>\$111,789</u>

GENERAL FUND

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

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	Actual	1976-77	1977-78
		Available	Budget
Historical and Museum Commission			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$4,979	\$5,477	\$6,241
Valley Forge State Park	588	703	250
Washington Crossing State Park	469	542	597
Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission	90	112	137
Valley Forge Bicentennial	250	. . . .	. . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$6,376</u>	<u>\$6,834</u>	<u>\$7,225</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
University of Pennsylvania Museum	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
Carnegie Museum	100	100	100
The Franklin Institute	300	400	400
Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts	3	3	3
Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia	225	225	225
Museum of the Philadelphia Civic Center	150	150	150
Buhl Planetarium and Institute of Popular Science	100	100	100
Philadelphia Museum of Art	100	100	100
Liberty Bell Shrine, Allentown . . . . .	. . . .	20	. . . .
Allentown Museum of Art . . . . .	. . . .	50	. . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$1,078</u>	<u>\$1,248</u>	<u>\$1,178</u>
Capital Improvements			
Capital Improvements	\$ 132	\$ 43	\$ 70
Total State Funds	\$7,586	\$8,125	\$8,473
Federal Funds	\$ 101	\$ 109	\$ 125
Other Funds	102	82	79
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$7,789</u>	<u>\$8,316</u>	<u>\$8,677</u>
Insurance Department			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$4,740	\$4,930	\$5,664
Total State Funds	<u>\$4,740</u>	<u>\$4,930</u>	<u>\$5,664</u>
Federal Funds . . . . .	. . . .	\$ 70	. . . .
Other Funds	\$ 65	95	\$ 97
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$4,805</u>	<u>\$5,095</u>	<u>\$5,761</u>

GENERAL FUND

Summary by Department and Appropriation (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Department of Justice			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 6,882	\$ 7,667	\$ 10,170
Office of Drug Law Enforcement	3,127	3,226	3,725
Pennsylvania Crime Commission	245	249	433
Juvenile Court Judges Commission	188	209	269
Crime Victims Compensation Board . . . . .	. . . .	200	285
Office of Consumer Advocate . . . . .	. . . .	375	804
Sub-Total	<u>\$10,442</u>	<u>\$11,926</u>	<u>\$ 15,686</u>
Institutional			
State Correctional Institutions	<u>\$63,479</u>	<u>\$67,898</u>	<u>\$ 77,510</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Improvement of County Juvenile			
Probation Services	\$ 1,452	\$ 1,568	\$ 1,662
Aid to Local Law Enforcement	1,110	1,110	1,091
Compensation to Crime Victims . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1,000
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 2,562</u>	<u>\$ 2,678</u>	<u>\$ 3,753</u>
Capital Improvements			
Capital Improvements	\$ 181	\$ 152	. . . .
Total State Funds	<u>\$76,664</u>	<u>\$82,654</u>	<u>\$ 96,949</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 7,578	\$10,804	\$ 6,103
Other Funds	1,563	2,362	2,101
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$85,805</u>	<u>\$95,820</u>	<u>\$105,153</u>
Department of Labor and Industry			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$10,209	\$11,589	\$ 13,389
Grants and Subsidies			
Occupational Disease Payments . . . . .	. . . .	\$26,500	\$ 26,500
Work Incentive . . . . .	. . . .	125	125
Transfer to Vocational Rehabilitation Fund	\$ 7,531	9,230	9,230
Workmen's Compensation Payments	2,751	2,350	2,060
Sub-Total	<u>\$10,282</u>	<u>\$38,205</u>	<u>\$ 37,915</u>
Total State Funds	<u>\$20,491</u>	<u>\$49,794</u>	<u>\$ 51,304</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 1,081	\$ 1,077	\$ 928
Other Funds . . . . .	. . . .	457	. . . .
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$21,572</u>	<u>\$51,328</u>	<u>\$ 52,232</u>

GENERAL FUND

Summary by Department and Appropriation (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Department of Military Affairs			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 7,246	\$ 7,368	\$ 8,563
Emergency Flood Relief, 1975	425	. . . .	. . . .
Helicopter Liability Insurance . . . . .	. . . .	300	200
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 7,671</u>	<u>\$ 7,668</u>	<u>\$ 8,763</u>
Institutional			
Soldiers and Sailors Home	\$ 724	\$ 851	\$ 738
Hollidaysburg Veterans Home . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1,917
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 724</u>	<u>\$ 851</u>	<u>\$ 2,655</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Education of Veterans Children	\$ 65	\$ 65	\$ 70
Veterans Assistance	650	650	650
Blind Veterans Pension	76	80	80
National Guard Pension	7	10	10
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 798</u>	<u>\$ 805</u>	<u>\$ 810</u>
Capital Improvements			
Capital Improvements . . . . .	. . . .	\$ 69	. . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 9,193</u>	<u>\$ 9,393</u>	<u>\$ 12,228</u>
Total State Funds			
Federal Funds	\$ 367	\$ 512	\$ 675
Other Funds	213	225	475
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 9,773</u>	<u>\$ 10,130</u>	<u>\$ 13,378</u>
Milk Marketing Board			
Grants and Subsidies			
Transfer to Milk Marketing Board	\$ 660	\$ 717	\$ 1,068
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 660</u>	<u>\$ 717</u>	<u>\$ 1,068</u>

GENERAL FUND

Summary by Department and Appropriation (continued)

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Board of Probation and Parole			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 7,339	\$ 9,015	\$ 11,449
Grants and Subsidies			
Improvement of Adult Probation Services	\$ 1,526	\$ 1,679	\$ 2,015
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 8,865</u>	<u>\$ 10,694</u>	<u>\$ 13,464</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 6,382	\$ 6,131	\$ 3,598
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 15,247</u>	<u>\$ 16,825</u>	<u>\$ 17,062</u>
Public Utility Commission			
(Restricted Revenue Account)			
General Government			
Executive Authorization			
General Government Operations	\$ 8,493*	\$ 11,066*	\$ 15,403*
Department of Public Welfare			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 16,834	\$ 20,204	\$ 22,144
Internal Audit and Investigation Unit	450	450	795
County Administration	84,730	93,573	107,719
Office of Information Systems	2,088	3,216	4,351
Claims Settlement	2,072	3,173	3,628
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 105,724</u>	<u>\$ 120,616</u>	<u>\$ 138,637</u>
Institutional			
Youth Development Centers and Forestry			
Camps	\$ 20,729	\$ 23,237	\$ 25,633
State Restoration Centers	5,826	5,657	7,572
State General Hospitals	7,243	7,243	2,956
Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services	325,987	339,371	361,667
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 359,785</u>	<u>\$ 375,508</u>	<u>\$ 397,828</u>

* Executive Authorization from restricted revenue account which is not included in General Fund totals.

GENERAL FUND

Summary by Department and Appropriation (continued)

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1977-78 Available	1978-79 Budget
Department of Public Welfare (continued)			
Grants and Subsidies			
Cash Assistance	\$ 485,925	\$ 532,437	\$ 547,061
Medical Assistance	279,617	306,426	344,287
Supplemental Grants--Aged, Blind and Disabled	47,765	63,380	64,259
Second Class County Homes	5,200	. . . . .	. . . . .
Public Nursing Homes . . . . .	. . . . .	10,000	23,174
Private Nursing Homes	44,435	59,045	51,163
Community Services for the Mentally III and Mentally Retarded	78,419	91,261	101,456
Community Living Arrangements	11,734	15,000	23,075
Aging Programs	5,094	8,058	8,702
Training Personnel at Geriatric Homes	50	50	50
Blind Programs	840	840	940
Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Pittsburgh	25	25	. . . . .
Center for the Blind, Philadelphia	25	25	. . . . .
Beacon Lodge Camp	25	25	. . . . .
Center for Blind, Delaware	25	25	. . . . .
County Child Welfare Programs	49,639	32,689	64,870
Day Care Services	14,100	18,500	18,500
Juvenile Delinquency Programs	1,750	1,500	3,000
Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh	375	400	400
Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia	750	800	800
Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic	4,000	4,500	4,500
Social Services	2,944	2,533	2,762
Arsenal Family and Children's Center	100	100	. . . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$1,032,837</u>	<u>\$1,147,619</u>	<u>\$1,258,999</u>
Capital Improvements			
Capital Improvements	\$ 128	\$ 375	\$ 556
Total State Funds	<u>\$1,498,474</u>	<u>\$1,644,118</u>	<u>\$1,796,020</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 991,707	\$1,160,297	\$1,253,298
Other Funds	65,860	93,380	108,338
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$2,556,041</u>	<u>\$2,897,795</u>	<u>\$3,157,656</u>

GENERAL FUND

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Department of Revenue			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 43,399	\$ 47,310	\$ 55,280
Compensation of Informers and Escheators . . . . .	. . . . .	5	5
Inheritance Tax . . . . .	. . . . .	4,655	7,654
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 43,399</u>	<u>\$ 51,970</u>	<u>\$ 62,939</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Distribution of Public Utility Realty Tax	\$ 22,687	\$ 27,016	\$ 30,000
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 66,086</u>	<u>\$ 78,986</u>	<u>\$ 92,939</u>
Federal Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 250	. . . . .
Other Funds	\$ 1,754	2,061	\$ 2,194
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 67,840</u>	<u>\$ 81,297</u>	<u>\$ 95,133</u>
Securities Commission			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 695	\$ 861	\$ 986
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 695</u>	<u>\$ 861</u>	<u>\$ 986</u>
Department of State			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 4,785	\$ 5,439	\$ 6,165
Publishing Constitutional Amendments	9	40	80
Electoral College Expenses . . . . .	. . . . .	5	. . . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 4,794</u>	<u>\$ 5,484</u>	<u>\$ 6,245</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Voting of Citizens in Military Service	\$ 5	\$ 30	\$ 20
Voter Registration by Mail . . . . .	. . . . .	1,200	525
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 1,230</u>	<u>\$ 545</u>
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 4,799</u>	<u>\$ 6,714</u>	<u>\$ 6,790</u>
Other Funds	\$ 338	\$ 546	\$ 560
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 5,137</u>	<u>\$ 7,260</u>	<u>\$ 7,350</u>

GENERAL FUND

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
State Employees Retirement System			
General Government			
Annuitants Medical — Hospital Insurance	\$ 2,100	\$ 4,300	\$ 11,140
Employer's Retirement Contribution . . . . .	*	. . . .	. . . .
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,100</u>	<u>\$ 4,300</u>	<u>\$ 11,140</u>
State Police			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 26,244	\$ 27,439	\$ 33,769
Municipal Police Training	412	1,000	1,353
Emergency Flood Relief	50	. . . .	. . . .
Nonservice Disability and Death Benefits . . . . .	. . . .	80	80
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 26,706</u>	<u>\$ 28,519</u>	<u>\$ 35,202</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 396	\$ 717	\$ 123
Other Funds	5,784	6,703	7,520
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 32,886</u>	<u>\$ 35,939</u>	<u>\$ 42,845</u>
Tax Equalization Board			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 751	\$ 789	\$ 865
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 751</u>	<u>\$ 789</u>	<u>\$ 865</u>
Department of Transportation			
General Government			
Mass Transportation Operations	\$ 1,055	\$ 1,040	\$ 1,154
Bicentennial Mass Transportation Projects	4,087	. . . .	. . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 5,142</u>	<u>\$ 1,040</u>	<u>\$ 1,154</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Mass Transportation Assistance	\$ 74,188	\$ 74,200	\$ 79,000
Intercity Rail and Rural Bus Transportation . . . . .	. . . .	1,200	1,910
Port of Philadelphia	1,000	1,000	1,000
Port of Erie	250	250	250
Civil Air Patrol	24	25	25
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 75,462</u>	<u>\$ 76,675</u>	<u>\$ 82,185</u>
Capital Improvements			
Capital Improvements . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	\$ 67
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 80,604</u>	<u>\$ 77,715</u>	<u>\$ 83,406</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 683	\$ 8,707	\$ 18,944
Other Funds . . . . .	. . . .	178	1,025
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 81,287</u>	<u>\$ 86,600</u>	<u>\$ 103,375</u>

*This represents the employer's share of the retirement contributions which was appropriated directly to the State Employees' Retirement System but subsequently was distributed to various agencies. To avoid double counting the funds are not shown here. Details may be found on page 72 of Volume 1, of the 1976-77 Budget.

GENERAL FUND

Summary by Department and Appropriation (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Legislature			
General Government			
Senate	\$ 13,225	\$ 14,685	\$ 15,724
House of Representatives	19,771	21,887	25,686
Legislative Reference Bureau	1,646	1,851	1,968
Legislative Budget and Finance Committee	270	292	317
Legislative Data Processing Center	750	850	925
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions	1,280	1,557	1,707
	<u>\$ 36,942</u>	<u>\$ 41,122</u>	<u>\$ 46,327</u>
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 36,942</u>	<u>\$ 41,122</u>	<u>\$ 46,327</u>
Other Funds	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 36,952</u>	<u>\$ 41,132</u>	<u>\$ 46,337</u>
Judiciary			
General Government			
Supreme Court	\$ 2,202	\$ 2,595	\$ 3,122
Court Administrator	878	1,198	1,899
National Conference — Expenses	100	. . . . .	. . . . .
Superior Court	1,360	1,516	1,683
Commonwealth Court	1,500	1,911	2,124
Courts of Common Pleas	13,690	16,705	17,912
Community Courts—District Justices of the Peace	9,028	12,174	13,340
Philadelphia Traffic Court	140	179	170
Philadelphia Municipal Court	888	964	1,092
Law Clerks	124	130	155
	<u>\$ 29,910</u>	<u>\$ 37,372</u>	<u>\$ 41,497</u>
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 29,910</u>	<u>\$ 37,372</u>	<u>\$ 41,497</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Reimbursement of County Court Expenses	\$ 14,000	. . . . .	. . . . .
	<u>\$ 43,910</u>	<u>\$ 37,372</u>	<u>\$ 41,497</u>
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 43,910</u>	<u>\$ 37,372</u>	<u>\$ 41,497</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 261	\$ 718	\$ 609
Other Funds	243	250	250
	<u>\$ 44,414</u>	<u>\$ 38,340</u>	<u>\$ 42,356</u>
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 44,414</u>	<u>\$ 38,340</u>	<u>\$ 42,356</u>
General Fund Total — All Funds			
State Funds	\$4,793,521	\$5,082,916	\$5,445,327
Federal Funds	1,083,710	1,320,160	1,396,649
Other Funds	216,474	257,593	278,415
	<u>\$6,093,705</u>	<u>\$6,660,669</u>	<u>\$7,120,391</u>
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$6,093,705</u>	<u>\$6,660,669</u>	<u>\$7,120,391</u>

GENERAL FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

Five Year Revenue Projections*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
TAX REVENUE							
Corporation Taxes							
Corporate Net Income	\$ 606,261	\$ 691,200	\$ 848,300	\$ 947,300	\$1,028,500	\$1,090,900	\$1,186,400
Capital Stock & Franchise	193,235	203,400	207,100	225,000	235,900	247,400	259,500
Selective Business							
Utility Gross Receipts	245,684	272,600	302,800	331,300	358,300	391,300	431,100
Utility Property	55,290	53,900	56,600	59,300	62,200	65,300	68,500
Insurance Premiums	65,482	66,700	70,700	74,700	78,800	83,100	87,700
Financial Institutions	54,499	46,600	49,300	52,000	54,500	57,100	59,800
Other	16,838	11,600	12,900	14,500	15,700	16,800	18,300
Total—Corporation Taxes	\$1,237,289	\$1,346,000	\$1,547,700	\$1,704,100	\$1,833,900	\$1,951,900	\$2,111,300
Consumption Taxes							
Sales and Use	\$1,395,485	\$1,548,900	\$1,709,700	\$1,838,300	\$1,966,700	\$2,108,500	\$2,255,300
Cigarette	245,099	249,800	255,300	261,200	267,100	273,300	279,500
Malt Beverage	25,048	25,800	26,500	27,200	28,800	30,300	31,100
Liquor	79,434	84,200	84,600	88,000	91,600	95,400	99,200
Total—Consumption Taxes	\$1,745,066	\$1,908,700	\$2,076,100	\$2,214,700	\$2,354,200	\$2,507,500	\$2,665,100
Other Taxes							
Personal Income Tax	\$1,090,570	\$1,192,100	\$1,291,400	\$1,397,600	\$1,487,000	\$1,580,400	\$1,678,600
Realty Transfer	54,510	66,400	79,500	89,400	96,900	107,600	120,000
Inheritance	139,344	152,900	172,200	177,200	183,100	192,600	202,200
Minor and Repealed	578	600	600	600	600	600	600
Total—Other Taxes	\$1,285,002	\$1,412,000	\$1,543,700	\$1,664,800	\$1,767,600	\$1,881,200	\$2,001,400
TOTAL TAX REVENUE	\$4,267,357	\$4,666,700	\$5,167,500	\$5,583,600	\$5,955,700	\$6,340,600	\$6,777,800
NON-TAX REVENUE							
Liquor Store Profits	\$ 63,000	\$ 32,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous							
Licenses and Fees	15,838	15,700	17,200	17,100	18,700	18,500	20,300
Miscellaneous	215,220	84,600	76,900	78,800	80,700	82,700	84,700
Fines, Penalties and Interest							
On Taxes	5,790	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800
Other	5,718	2,200	230	230	230	230	230
TOTAL NON-TAX REVENUES	\$ 305,566	\$ 140,300	\$ 130,130	\$ 121,930	\$ 125,430	\$ 127,230	\$ 131,030
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$4,572,923	\$4,807,000	\$5,297,630	\$5,705,530	\$6,081,130	\$6,467,830	\$6,908,830

*The estimates do not reflect the effect of the revenue proposals contained in this budget.

ADJUSTMENTS TO REVENUE ESTIMATE

On August 30, 1976 the Secretary of Revenue Submitted an official estimate for the 1976-77 fiscal year of \$4,940,300,000.

Since this estimate was submitted, various current conditions have made it apparent that the estimate should be revised. The adjustments are detailed below.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1976-77 Official Estimate	Adjustments	1976-77 Revised Estimate
TAX REVENUE			
Corporation Taxes			
Corporate Net Income	\$ 724,800	\$ -33,600	\$ 691,200
Capital Stock and Franchise	209,900	-6,500	203,400
Selective Business			
Gross Receipts	283,300	-10,700	272,600
Utility Property	60,300	-6,400	53,900
Insurance Premiums	66,700	. . . .	66,700
Financial Institutions	46,400	200	46,600
Other	12,100	-500	11,600
Total—Corporation Taxes	\$1,403,500	\$ -57,500	\$1,346,000
Consumption Taxes			
Sales and Use	\$1,586,600	\$ -37,700	\$1,548,900
Cigarette	258,100	-8,300	249,800
Malt Beverage	24,900	900	25,800
Liquor	84,200	. . . .	84,200
Total—Consumption Taxes	\$1,953,800	\$ -45,100	\$1,908,700
Other Taxes			
Personal Income Tax	\$1,249,300	\$ -57,200	\$1,192,100
Realty Transfer	58,100	8,300	66,400
Inheritance	142,000	10,900	152,900
Minor and Repealed	600	. . . .	600
Total—Other Taxes	\$1,450,000	\$ -38,000	\$1,412,000
TOTAL TAX REVENUE	\$4,807,300	\$ -140,000	\$4,666,700
NON-TAX REVENUE			
Liquor Store Profits	\$ 44,000	\$ -12,000	\$ 32,000
Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous			
Licenses and Fees	15,900	-200	15,700
Miscellaneous	60,600	24,000	84,600
Fines, Penalties and Interest			
On Taxes	5,700	100	5,800
Other	6,800	-4,600	2,200
TOTAL NON-TAX REVENUES	\$ 133,000	\$ 7,300	\$ 140,300
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$4,940,300	\$ -133,300	\$4,807,000

Corporate Net Income Tax

Actual	Estimated*
1970-71 \$426,890,680	1976-77 \$ 691,200,000
1971-72 475,743,911	1977-78 848,300,000
1972-73 490,231,003	1978-79 947,300,000
1973-74 533,583,217	1979-80 1,028,500,000
1974-75 592,799,883	1980-81 1,090,900,000
1975-76 606,261,455	1981-82 1,186,400,000

The Corporate Net Income Tax is paid by all domestic and foreign corporations having capital stock, by joint-stock associations and by limited partnerships for the privilege of doing business in Pennsylvania and is levied on the taxable income as returned to and ascertained by the Federal Government. When the entire business of any corporation is not transacted within this Commonwealth, the taxable income in Pennsylvania is determined by an allocation formula. The present rate of this tax is nine and one-half percent.

The tax was first enacted in 1935 as an emergency tax and was re-enacted every two years at various rates until it was made a permanent tax in 1961 at a rate of six percent. The rate was increased from six to seven percent for taxable years 1967 and 1968, and from seven to seven and one-half percent for the taxable year 1969. Subsequently, the rate for the taxable year 1969 and thereafter was increased from seven and one-half to twelve percent. The Tax Reform Code of 1971 reduced the rate of the tax from twelve to eleven percent effective July 1, 1972. A later amendment further reduced the rate to nine and one-half percent effective January 1, 1974 and for each year thereafter.

Prepayment of 50 percent of the current and subsequent year's corporate net income tax was required by a 1951 act. An additional 30 percent prepayment was enacted in 1961, and an additional 10 percent prepayment was enacted in 1970 increasing the prepayment requirement to 90 percent. In addition, the 1970 amendment eliminated the options previously allowed to determine the base for prepayment. Thus, all corporations affected are required to transmit tentative reports annually together with the prepayment on the current year's tax computed by applying the current rate of tax to 90 percent of the tax base for the immediately prior year. These tentative reports and tax payments are due four months after the beginning of the current tax year. The remaining portion of the tax due is to be reported and paid within 105 days after the close of the calendar or fiscal year. Act 142 of the 1971 session provided 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 calendar or fiscal year, annualized.

Significant changes to the law as a result of the Tax Reform Code of 1971 (Act No. 2, March 4, 1971) provided that all insurance companies were exempted from the tax, the deduction of the Pennsylvania Corporate Net Income Tax in the tax base was no longer allowed and must be included in Pennsylvania taxable income, "depletion" was eliminated as a tax preference item and tax preference items as defined in Section 57 of the Internal Revenue Code were to be added to net taxable income. In addition new allocation and apportionment provisions which essentially adopt the Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act were enacted. These new provisions were effective for the taxable years beginning in 1971.

Act No. 357, approved December 30, 1974, which amended the Act of August 7, 1963, (P.L. 549), provides for corporate tax exemption for student loans guaranteed by the Act of 1963, their transfer, and the income therefrom (including any profit made on the sale thereof) which income shall be excluded from the numerator and the denominator of the sales factor of the allocation fraction.

Act No. 174, approved July 9, 1976 and effective sixty days thereafter, expands the Neighborhood Assistance Act by allowing a tax credit of up to 70 percent (formerly 50 percent) of the amount invested in programs where activities fall within the scope of special program priorities as defined with approval of the Governor in regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Department of Community Affairs. Also, the amount of allowable tax credit is increased to \$250,000 (formerly \$175,000) annually for any taxpayer with a limit of \$8,750,000 in any one fiscal year for all taxpayers.

The estimated revenue from the Corporate Net Income Tax is \$691.2 million for fiscal 1976-77 and \$848.3 for fiscal 1977-78.

*The estimates do not reflect the proposal contained in this budget to change the prepayment of this tax.

Capital Stock and Franchise Tax

Actual		Estimated	
1970-71	\$189,347,879	1976-77	\$203,400,000
1971-72	209,410,745	1977-78	207,100,000
1972-73	189,587,574	1978-79	225,000,000
1973-74	190,502,431	1979-80	235,900,000
1974-75	184,907,163	1980-81	247,400,000
1975-76	193,234,630	1981-82	259,500,000

The Capital Stock and Franchise Taxes are levied on the actual value of capital stock allocable to Pennsylvania corporations, joint-stock associations, and limited partnerships. The current rate of the tax is ten mills.

The rate for both taxes was increased from five to six mills effective January 1, 1967. Beginning with taxable year 1969 the rate for the two 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. Distilling companies were previously taxed at a ten mill rate on the value of their capital stock employed within the State, but beginning in 1970 distilling companies became subject to the same rate as other corporations.

An 80 percent prepayment requirement for both taxes was enacted in 1956. An additional 10 percent prepayment was enacted in 1970 increasing the prepayment requirement to 90 percent for both taxes. In addition, the 1970 amendment eliminated the options previously allowed to determine the base for prepayment. Thus, all firms subject to the taxes are required to transmit tentative reports annually together with their prepayment computed by applying the current rate of tax to 90 percent of the tax base for the immediate prior year. These tentative reports and tax payments are due four months 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 142 of the 1971 session restored the alternative method of computing the tentative payment at the 90 percent rate.

The significant changes resulting from the Tax Reform Code of 1971 (Act No. 2, March 4, 1971) were the exemption of all insurance companies from these taxes, repeal of the statutory provisions relating to the manufacturing, processing, and research and development exemptions, an increase in the rate of tax from seven to ten mills and the application of the allocation and apportionment provisions of the Corporate Net Income Tax for the computation of the Capital Stock and Franchise Taxes. These new provisions were effective for the taxable year 1971 and thereafter. The optional allocation formula for capital stock taxes is still in effect. An exemption was provided for pollution control devices effective for taxable years beginning in 1971.

An additional change effected by an amendment to the Tax Reform Code of 1971 restored the manufacturing, processing, and research and development exemptions. The effective date for these allowable exemptions began with the last six months of calendar year 1972 for calendar year filing companies, and for the second six months of their fiscal years for companies whose fiscal year filing periods began in calendar year 1972 and ended in calendar year 1973, and for each year thereafter.

Act No. 357; approved December 30, 1974, which amended the Act of August 7, 1963, (P. L. 549), provides for corporate tax exemption for student loans guaranteed by the Act of 1963, their transfer and the income therefrom (including any profit made on the sale thereof) which in the case of the single exempt assets fraction the value of such loans shall be excluded from the numerator but included in the denominator. Where the three factor formula is utilized, such income shall be excluded from the numerator but included in the denominator of the sales factor of the allocation fraction.

The estimated revenue from the Capital Stock and Franchise Taxes is \$203.4 million for fiscal 1976-77 and \$207.1 million for fiscal 1977-78.

Utility Gross Receipts Tax

Actual	Estimated
1970-71 \$ 98,713,375	1976-77 \$272,600,000
1971-72 171,987,372	1977-78 302,800,000
1972-73 162,330,230	1978-79 331,300,000
1973-74 171,045,051	1979-80 358,300,000
1974-75 226,749,316	1980-81 391,300,000
1975-76 245,683,685	1981-82 431,100,000

The Utility 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. The tax rate is 45 mills for all utilities except motor transportation companies which are taxed at the rate of eight mills.

The permanent tax rate on non-motor transportation companies was increased from 14 to 20 mills, effective July 1, 1967. A temporary rate rise from 20 to 45 mills was enacted for the period January 1, 1970 to September 1, 1971. Sales of gas by municipally owned or operated utilities from business done inside the limits of the municipality are exempted.

All firms except municipally owned or operated public utilities and motor transportation companies, are required to transmit tentative reports annually together with prepayment of the current year's tax. The reports and prepayments must be submitted by April 30 of each year while the remaining amount due must be paid by April 15 of the following year.

The significant changes resulting from the Tax Reform Code of 1971 (Act No. 2, March 4, 1971) are that the temporary rate of 45 mills was made permanent for the tax year 1971 and thereafter, and the prepayment requirement for this tax was changed to 90 percent on the previous year's tax base. Prior to that change companies were allowed to compute their tax prepayment by applying a rate of 29-1/3 mills to the previous year's tax base or by applying a rate of 117-1/3 mills to their taxable gross receipts for the first three months of the current calendar year. These provisions were effective for the taxable year 1971. The tentative rate was then increased to 90 percent on any business conducted in the calendar year 1972 and each year thereafter. Act 142 of the 1971 session restored the alternative method of computing the tentative payment at the 90 percent rate.

The estimated revenue from the Gross Receipts Tax is \$272.6 million for fiscal 1976-77 and \$302.8 million for fiscal 1977-78.

Utility Property Tax

Actual		Estimated	
1970-71	\$30,840,343	1976-77	\$53,900,000
1971-72	32,307,253	1977-78	56,600,000
1972-73	36,317,419	1978-79	59,300,000
1973-74	42,425,655	1979-80	62,200,000
1974-75	43,731,012	1980-81	65,300,000
1975-76	55,290,145	1981-82	68,500,000

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 Utility Property Tax any public utility furnishing utility sewage services.

A 1971 amendment extended the exemption to any municipality or municipal authority furnishing any public utility service.

The estimated revenue from the Utility Property Tax is \$53.9 million for fiscal 1976-77 and \$56.6 million for fiscal 1977-78.

Insurance Premiums Tax

Actual	Estimated
1970-71 \$40,986,729	1976-77 \$66,700,000
1971-72 49,702,517	1977-78 70,700,000
1972-73 52,755,335	1978-79 74,700,000
1973-74 55,899,848	1979-80 78,800,000
1974-75 57,513,678	1980-81 83,100,000
1975-76 65,481,628	1981-82 87,700,000

The Insurance Premiums Tax is levied at the rate of two percent of the gross premiums (subject to retaliatory provisions) on all business of domestic and foreign insurance companies, done within the Commonwealth during each calendar year.

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 prepayment requirement for life and limited life insurance companies, both foreign and domestic, was enacted in 1961. An additional 10 percent prepayment was enacted in 1970 increasing the prepayment requirement to 90 percent for such companies. In addition, the 1970 amendment eliminated the option of using taxable gross premiums for the first three months of the current calendar year to determine the base for prepayment. Thus, companies are required to transmit tentative reports annually together with prepayment 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. The reports and prepayments must be submitted by April 30 of each year while the remaining amount due must be paid by April 15 of the following year. Act 142 of the 1971 session restored the alternative method of computing the tentative payment at the 90 percent rate.

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. However, those companies not subject to the tax prior to 1971 paid at the rate of one percent on taxable gross premiums for the year 1971 and at the rate of two percent for each year thereafter.

Act No. 174, approved July 9, 1976 and effective sixty days thereafter, expands the Neighborhood Assistance Act by allowing a tax credit of up to 70 percent (formerly 50 percent) of the amount invested in programs where activities fall within the scope of special program priorities as defined with approval of the Governor in regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Department of Community Affairs. Also, the amount of allowable tax credit is increased to \$250,000 (formerly \$175,000) annually for any taxpayer with a limit of \$8,750,000 in any one fiscal year for all taxpayers.

The estimated revenue from the Insurance Premiums Tax is \$66.7 million for fiscal 1976-77 and \$70.7 million for fiscal 1977-78.

Financial Institutions Taxes

Actual	Estimated
1970-71 \$44,212,506	1976-77 \$46,600,000
1971-72 56,520,000	1977-78 49,300,000
1972-73 60,677,691	1978-79 52,000,000
1973-74 62,955,827	1979-80 54,500,000
1974-75 52,138,409	1980-81 57,100,000
1975-76 54,498,523	1981-82 59,800,000

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. Effective for calendar year 1969, the rate was increased from ten to thirteen mills. The Tax Reform Code of 1971 (Act No. 2, March 4, 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 prepayment requirement. An 80 percent prepayment 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.

Act No. 357, approved December 30, 1974, which amended the Act of August 7, 1963 (P.L. 549), provides for corporate tax exemptions for student loans guaranteed by the Act of 1963, their transfer, and the income therefrom (including any profit made on the sale thereof) which income shall be deducted from the taxable value of shares but no deduction from undivided profit shall be made for net income derived from such loans in the case of the bank shares tax.

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 prepayment requirement enacted in 1964. An additional 10 percent prepayment was enacted in 1970 increasing the prepayment requirement to 90 percent for such institutions. In addition, the 1970 amendment changed the method for determining the base for prepayment. Thus, such institutions were annually required to transmit tentative reports, together with prepayment 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. Tentative reports are due and tax prepayments are payable by April 30 of the current calendar year, with the remaining amount due payable by April 15 of the next year. Act 142, of the 1971 session restored the alternative method of computing the tentative payment at the 90 percent rate.

Act No. 357, approved December 30, 1974, which amended the Act of August 7, 1963 (P.L. 549), provides for corporate tax exemption for student loans guaranteed by the Act of 1963, their transfer, and the income therefrom (including any profit made on the sale thereof) which income shall be directly deducted from net earnings for mutual thrift institutions.

Act No. 174, approved July 9, 1976 and effective sixty days thereafter, expands the Neighborhood Assistance Act by allowing a tax credit of up to 70 percent (formerly 50 percent) of the amount invested in programs where activities fall within the scope of special program priorities as defined with approval of the Governor in regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Department of Community Affairs. Also, the amount of allowable tax credit is increased to \$250,000 (formerly \$175,000) annually for any taxpayer with a limit of \$8,750,000 in any one fiscal year for all taxpayers.

The estimated revenues from Financial Institutions Taxes are \$46.6 million for fiscal 1976-77 and \$49.3 million for fiscal 1977-78.

Other Selective Business Taxes

Actual	Estimated
1970-71 \$11,953,022	1976-77 \$11,600,000
1971-72 13,900,517	1977-78 12,900,000
1972-73 12,321,090	1978-79 14,500,000
1973-74 11,511,363	1979-80 15,700,000
1974-75 14,148,262	1980-81 16,800,000
1975-76 16,837,833	1981-82 18,300,000

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 and eliminated from the estimated revenues); 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 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.

Of the taxes in this category, one of the most productive sources of revenue is the Corporation Income Tax. It is levied on corporations which own property or carry on business activities in Pennsylvania and are not subject to the Corporate Net Income Tax. The tax rate was increased from six to seven percent for the taxable years 1967 and 1968 and from seven to seven and one-half percent for taxable year 1969. However, the rate for taxable year 1969 and subsequent taxable years was raised from seven and one-half to twelve percent by legislative amendment approved December 31, 1969. The tax is based on net income allocable to Pennsylvania and, like other business taxes, requires an 80 percent prepayment. An additional 10 percent prepayment enacted in 1970, increased the prepayment requirement to 90 percent. The Tax Reform Code of 1971 (Act No. 2, March 4, 1971) reduced the Corporation Income Tax rate from twelve percent to eleven percent effective for the last six months of calendar year 1972 for calendar year filing companies and for the second six months of the fiscal year filing companies whose fiscal year filing periods began in calendar year 1972 and ended in calendar year 1973 and each year thereafter. The Tax Reform Code of 1971 has been further amended reducing the rate to nine and one-half percent effective January 1, 1974 and for each year thereafter.

Act No. 357, approved December 30, 1974, which amended the Act of August 7, 1963, P.L. 549, provides for corporate tax exemption for student loans guaranteed by the Act of 1963, their transfer, and the income therefrom (including any profit made on the sale thereof) which income shall be excluded from the numerator and the denominator of the sales factor in the case of 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, which became effective September 10, 1972.

The estimated revenues from Other Selective Business Taxes are \$11.6 million for fiscal 1976-77 and \$12.9 million for fiscal 1977-78.

GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

Sales and Use Tax

Actual	Estimated*
1970-71 \$1,015,198,236	1976-77 \$1,548,900,000
1971-72 987,144,316	1977-78 1,709,700,000
1972-73 1,109,119,955	1978-79 1,838,300,000
1973-74 1,190,553,021	1979-80 1,966,700,000
1974-75 1,271,014,664	1980-81 2,108,500,000
1975-76 1,395,485,501	1981-82 2,255,300,000

The Sales and Use Tax is levied on the sale, use, storage, rental or consumption of personal property and certain services and upon the occupancy of hotel rooms. Take-home food and ordinary clothing are exempted. The present tax rate of six percent based on a bracket system became effective January 1, 1968, and at the same time, the fifty-cent restaurant meal exemption was reduced to ten cents.

As a result of the Tax Reform Code of 1971 items formerly taxable, but exempt beginning July 1, 1971, are repair, alteration, dry cleaning, etc. of wearing apparel, including shoes, residential use of steam, gas, fuel oil, electricity and intrastate telephone and telegraph services, household supplies purchased at retail stores, and non-prescription medicines, drugs or medical supplies. In addition, various sales, services and incidents of use which previously were exempt became taxable effective March 4, 1971. Among these were the printing and imprinting of mail order catalogs and direct mail advertising materials, and rail transportation equipment for movement of personal property. A further amendment restored the exemption to the sale at retail or use of, motion picture film and mail order catalogs and direct mail advertising literature or materials.

In the 1974 Legislative Session, several bills were enacted concerning exemptions from the Sales and Use Tax. They were: (1) Act No. 75, effective May 2, 1974, exempting gratuities in connection with food, beverages or hotel and motel accommodations from taxation; (2) Act No. 18, effective retroactively to March 4, 1971, exempting from taxation certain therapeutic, prosthetic and artificial devices; and (3) Act No. 192, effective retroactively to March 4, 1971, exempting from taxation motor vehicles which are used solely for driver education.

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.

The estimated revenue from the Sales and Use Tax is \$1,548.9 million for fiscal 1976-77 and \$1,709.7 million for fiscal 1977-78.

*The estimates do not reflect the proposed increase of the tax rate to 7 percent effective June 1, 1977.

GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

Cigarette Tax

	Actual		Estimated
1970-71	\$187,980,617	1976-77	\$249,800,000
1971-72	176,015,358	1977-78	255,300,000
1972-73	205,412,941	1978-79	261,200,000
1973-74	213,941,476	1979-80	267,100,000
1974-75	215,350,564	1980-81	273,300,000
1975-76	245,099,548	1981-82	279,500,000

The Cigarette Tax is imposed and assessed on the sale or possession of cigarettes within this 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.

On October 16, 1967, Act No. 202 was approved increasing the permanent tax rate from seven to thirteen cents per package of 20 cigarettes. At the same time, the one cent per package previous levied to finance the bonds issued for the Korean veteran's bonus was deleted. Effective January 15, 1970, Act No. 1 increased the rate per package of 20 cigarettes from thirteen to eighteen cents.

It should be noted that revenues in 1970-71 represent the amount deposited in the General Fund after the transfer of 14 percent of cigarette tax collections to the Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Education Fund as authorized by Act No. 86, approved March 25, 1970.

On August 27, 1971, Act No. 92, effective retroactively to July 1, 1971 allocated 23 percent of cigarette tax collections to the Parent Reimbursement Fund. The revenue for 1971-72 has 23 percent of the first eleven months collections transferred to that fund. That percentage was later reduced to ten percent by Act No. 204, approved September 22, 1972, effective retroactively to July 1, 1972. Revenues in the 1972-73, 1973-74, and 1974-75 fiscal periods represent 90 percent of collections.

Act No. 18, enacted June 28, 1975, provided that: (1) revenue deposited in the Parent Reimbursement Fund prior to enactment of this Act would be transferred to the General Fund; (2) 100 percent of Cigarette Tax revenues would be deposited in the General Fund for the 1975-76 fiscal period; and (3) after July 1, 1976, ten percent of Cigarette Tax collections would be deposited in the Parent Reimbursement Fund.

Act No. 97, enacted June 23, 1976 provided that all cigarette tax revenues hereinafter collected shall be paid into the General Fund. This Act disallows any transfer to the Parent Reimbursement Fund.

The estimated revenue from the Cigarette Tax is \$249.8 million for fiscal 1976-77 and \$255.3 million for fiscal 1977-78.

Malt Beverage Tax

Actual	Estimated
1970-71 \$23,414,740	1976-77 \$25,800,000
1971-72 24,397,332	1977-78 26,500,000
1972-73 24,416,781	1978-79 27,200,000
1973-74 25,178,651	1979-80 28,800,000
1974-75 23,815,902	1980-81 30,300,000
1975-76 25,048,191	1981-82 31,100,000

The Malt Beverage Tax is levied on all malt or brewed beverages sold in Pennsylvania.

The tax rate is two-thirds cent per half-pint, one cent per pint and \$2.48 per barrel. The tax is paid monthly by the various manufacturers 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 is effective for the period January 1, 1974 to December 31, 1976.

Act No. 198, enacted July 9, 1976 extended the provisions of Act No. 82 until December 31, 1978.

The estimated revenue from the Malt Beverage Tax for fiscal 1976-77 is \$25.8 million and \$26.5 million for fiscal 1977-78.

Liquor Tax Revenue

Actual		Estimated	
1970-71	\$68,229,148	1976-77	\$84,200,000
1971-72	71,433,122	1977-78	84,600,000
1972-73	73,925,623	1978-79	88,000,000
1973-74	75,153,919	1979-80	91,600,000
1974-75	78,090,063	1980-81	95,400,000
1975-76	79,434,325	1981-82	99,200,000

The Liquor Tax is levied at the rate of eighteen percent of the net purchase price on all liquors sold by the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board. The tax rate was increased from fifteen to eighteen percent effective January 1, 1968.

The six percent sales tax is also imposed on all liquors sold in Pennsylvania.

The estimated revenue from the Liquor Tax is \$84.2 million for fiscal year 1976-77 and \$84.6 million for fiscal 1977-78.

Personal Income Tax

Actual	Estimated
(No collections prior to 1971)	
1971-72 \$ 890,662,496	1976-77 \$1,192,100,000
1972-73 1,022,723,022	1977-78 1,291,400,000
1973-74 1,124,649,675	1978-79 1,397,600,000
1974-75 1,033,507,942	1979-80 1,487,000,000
1975-76 1,090,569,596	1980-81 1,580,400,000
	1981-82 1,678,600,000

The Tax Reform Act of 1971 enacted a Personal Income Tax effective for tax years ending after December 31, 1970. The Personal Income Tax was paid on taxable income by all residents and resident trusts and estates and on "income derived from Pennsylvania" by nonresidents and nonresident trusts and estates. The tax was levied at a 3.5 percent rate on "taxable income" as defined by the Internal Revenue Code. The actual withholding rate in 1971 was accelerated to 5.2 percent in order to collect twelve months' revenue in an eight month period. Two special credit allowances were available: (1) a credit equal to 30 percent of so-called local "nuisance" taxes and (2) a "vanishing" tax credit, graduated for taxpayers who "by reason of poverty, age, disability or infirmity were in need of special tax relief."

On June 24, 1971, the original Personal Income Tax law was declared unconstitutional by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and collections were halted.

On August 31, 1971, a revised Personal Income Tax was signed into law as Act No. 93, imposing a flat rate of tax, at 2.3 percent, effective June 1, 1971, upon the gross income of all resident individuals, estates and trusts and nonresident individuals, estates and trusts having income derived from Pennsylvania. Credits for prepaid or withheld taxes and income taxes paid to other states by Pennsylvania residents are standard. Payments made under the previous law were also allowed as a credit. For those individuals with taxable incomes over \$1,000, other than wages subject to withholding, a declaration and partial 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 provisions provided for farm income.

Withholding became effective October 1, 1971 with provisions for remittance to the State by employers on a quarterly, monthly, and semi-monthly basis. The size of collections remitted determines the frequency.

On March 13, 1974, Act No. 32 was signed into law effective retroactively to January 1974 with provisions providing that: (1) the rate of tax was reduced from 2.3 percent to 2.0 percent; (2) the withholding rate would be 1.85 percent for the period May 1, 1974 to December 31, 1974; (3) a 2.0 percent withholding rate would be effective January 1, 1975; (4) for 1974 and following years full or partial exemptions (or refunds of tax paid) would be allowed for taxpayers eligible under the Act's standards of poverty. 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 additional \$100 of total income. Effective January 1, 1975, employers are not required to withhold tax from employees who can certify a 100 percent exemption for the year. The Act also provides that: (5) income from the U. S. Government for active duty performed outside the Commonwealth while a member of the Armed Forces is exempt and (6) a tax payment will be considered timely if the letter transmitting payment is postmarked on or before the due date.

Act No. 105, approved June 17, 1974, effective retroactively to June 1, 1971, adjusts the acquisition date of property acquired prior to June 1, 1971, to that date for capital gains purposes. For property acquired thereafter, the actual date of acquisition is to be used.

Personal Income Tax receipts of \$890,662,496 for fiscal 1971-72 are the total of all collections under the old tax declared unconstitutional and collections under the revised tax. A total amount of \$147,709,474 was collected under the unconstitutional tax in fiscal 1970-71 and all but \$12,642,166 had been transmitted to the State Treasury in that fiscal year. Thus, the indicated amounts in the budget for fiscal years 1970-71 and 1971-72 reflect adjustments to the actual revenue collections of those two years which were necessary to show the amounts against which appropriations could lawfully be made.

The estimated revenue from the Personal Income Tax is \$1,192.1 for the 1976-77 fiscal year and \$1,291.4 for 1977-78.

GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

Realty Transfer Tax

Actual		Estimated	
1970-71	\$32,691,297	1976-77	\$66,400,000
1971-72	40,502,147	1977-78	79,500,000
1972-73	49,646,922	1978-79	89,400,000
1973-74	49,717,130	1979-80	96,900,000
1974-75	44,930,458	1980-81	107,600,000
1975-76	54,510,021	1981-82	120,000,000

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 estimated revenue from the Realty Transfer Tax is \$66.4 million for fiscal 1976-77 and \$79.5 million for fiscal 1977-78.

GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

Inheritance Tax

Actual		Estimated	
1970-71	\$110,810,834	1976-77	\$152,900,000
1971-72	127,259,239	1977-78	172,200,000
1972-73	134,767,165	1978-79	177,200,000
1973-74	132,059,291	1979-80	183,100,000
1974-75	126,327,999	1980-81	192,600,000
1975-76	139,344,368	1981-82	202,200,000

The Inheritance Tax is a transfer tax levied on the clear value of property to heirs of a deceased person. The rate is six percent of the value, after a personal exemption if passing to 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 December 29, 1967, for estates and transfers of persons dying on or after that date. Charities and other listed organizations are exempt.

Taxes are required to be collected for the State by counties within nine months after the death of a person whose property is being transferred. The time limit for filing returns was reduced from fifteen to nine months by Act No. 15, effective June 17, 1971.

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.

The estimated revenue from the Inheritance Tax is \$152.9 million for fiscal 1976-77 and \$172.2 million for fiscal 1977-78.

GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

Minor and Repealed Taxes

Actual		Estimated	
1970-71	\$509,531	1976-77	\$600,000
1971-72	574,588	1977-78	600,000
1972-73	616,430	1978-79	600,000
1973-74	597,429	1979-80	600,000
1974-75	570,348	1980-81	600,000
1975-76	577,842	1981-82	600,000

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 (Sp. Sess.) and December 22, 1933, P.L. 91 (Sp. Sess.)

Repealed taxes are those which are no longer in effect but for which revenues 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.

Receipts from Minor and Repealed Taxes are relatively small and vary only slightly from year to year. For fiscal 1976-77 the estimated revenue is \$600,000.

GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

Liquor Store Profits

Actual		Estimated	
1970-71	\$50,000,000	1976-77	\$32,000,000
1971-72	52,000,000	1977-78	30,000,000
1972-73	52,000,000	1978-79	20,000,000
1973-74	48,000,000	1979-80	20,000,000
1974-75	44,000,000	1980-81	20,000,000
1975-76	63,000,000	1981-82	20,000,000

Liquor Store Profits represent the amount of profit from the operation of State Liquor Stores less deductions for reserve and inventory. This amount is transferred to the General Fund from the State Stores Fund to be used for general appropriation purposes.

Liquor Store Profits are estimated by the Liquor Control Board at \$32.0 million for fiscal 1976-77 and at \$30.0 million in fiscal 1977-78.

Institutional Reimbursements

Actual	Estimated
1970-71	1976-77
1971-72 \$14,220,852	1977-78
1972-73 13,196,060	1978-79
1973-74 10,337,721	1979-80
1974-75 6,966,870	1980-81
1975-76 69	1981-82

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

During 1970-71 all institutional reimbursements were treated as augmentations to the institutions where they were earned.

Institutional reimbursements continue to be treated as augmentations with the exception of those from correctional institutions, youth development centers and forestry camps which will be 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. Only negligible amounts are expected to be collected in 1976-77 and thereafter.

GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous Revenue

Actual		Estimated	
1970-71	\$ 45,997,710	1976-77	\$100,300,000
1971-72	78,284,067	1977-78	94,100,000
1972-73	90,188,131	1978-79	95,900,000
1973-74	99,596,498	1979-80	99,400,000
1974-75	98,908,045	1980-81	101,200,000
1975-76	231,058,293	1981-82	105,000,000

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. Those which provide the largest amounts of revenue to the General Fund are dog licenses, public utility assessment fees, insurance licenses and fees, vital statistics fees, professional license fees, and cigarette license fees.

The miscellaneous category 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. Included in miscellaneous income are monies from such sources as escheats, sale of forest products, sale or rent of Commonwealth property, and interest on securities and deposits. Also included are transfers from special funds.

Collections from Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous are estimated at \$100.3 million in fiscal 1976-77. Special fund transfers included are: Harness Racing, \$5.5 million; Horse Racing, \$14.6 million; and World War II Compensation Sinking Fund, \$1.3 million.

Collections in the 1977-78 fiscal year will be approximately \$94.1 million. Estimated special fund transfers are: Harness Racing \$4.9 million and Horse Racing, \$15.3 million.

GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

Fines, Penalties and Interest

Actual		Estimated
1970-71	\$ 6,361,605	1976-77 \$8,000,000
1971-72	6,457,494	1977-78 6,030,000
1972-73	8,375,499	1978-79 6,030,000
1973-74	9,816,985	1979-80 6,030,000
1974-75	11,282,966	1980-81 6,030,000
1975-76	11,507,703	1981-82 6,030,000

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. The largest segment of the amounts received are fines for violations of the Vehicle Code.

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

Act No. 204, enacted July 15, 1976, the "Magisterial District Reform Act", provides that costs and expenses incident to district offices shall be paid by the county where located. Costs are to be collected by district judges and paid to the Commonwealth monthly to be deposited in the General 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 appropriation. Because of the manner in which Federal funds were appropriated, they are now deposited as General Fund revenues rather than augmentations. They have not, however, been included in the revenue detail.

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Estimated
TAX REVENUE			
Corporate Net Income Tax	\$ 606,261,455	\$ 691,200,000	\$ 848,300,000
Capital Stock and Franchise Taxes			
Capital Stock Taxes—Domestic	\$ 117,903,899	\$ 124,100,000	\$ 126,400,000
Franchise Taxes—Foreign	75,330,731	79,300,000	80,700,000
Total	\$ 193,234,630	\$ 203,400,000	\$ 207,100,000
Utility Gross Receipts			
Telephone and Telegraph	\$ 52,806,071	\$ 58,590,000	\$ 65,090,000
Electric Hydroelectric and Water Power	148,147,750	164,370,000	182,600,000
Motor Transportation	3,702,497	4,110,000	4,560,000
Transportation	537,291	610,000	650,000
Gas	40,490,076	44,920,000	49,900,000
Total	\$ 245,683,685	\$ 272,600,000	\$ 302,800,000
Utility Property Tax	\$ 55,290,145	\$ 53,900,000	\$ 56,600,000
Insurance Premiums Tax			
Domestic Casualty	\$ 8,859,267	\$ 9,020,000	\$ 9,560,000
Domestic Marine	4,991	5,000	5,000
Domestic Fire	4,972,581	5,060,000	5,370,000
Domestic Life and Previously Exempted Lines	4,452,745	4,540,000	4,810,000
Unauthorized Insurance	22,768	30,000	30,000
Foreign Life	43,785,108	44,600,000	47,270,000
Foreign Excess Casualty	1,671,528	1,700,000	1,800,000
Foreign Marine	1,834	5,000	5,000
Foreign Excess Fire	656,135	670,000	710,000
Excess Insurance Brokers	881,557	900,000	950,000
Title Insurance	173,114	170,000	190,000
Total	\$ 65,481,628	\$ 66,700,000	\$ 70,700,000
Financial Institutions Taxes			
Trust Companies	\$ 3,351,051	\$ 2,870,000	\$ 3,030,000
State Banks	12,208,875	10,440,000	11,040,000
National Banks	28,120,938	24,040,000	25,440,000
State Mutual Thrift Institutions	6,696,755	5,730,000	6,060,000
Federal Mutual Thrift Institutions	4,120,904	3,520,000	3,730,000
Total	\$ 54,498,523	\$ 46,600,000	\$ 49,300,000
Other Selective Business Taxes			
Excise—Domestic	\$ -66,508	. . . . .	. . . . .
Excise—Foreign	5,211,520	. . . . .	. . . . .
Corporate Loans—Domestic	4,494,719	\$ 4,805,000	\$ 5,270,000
Corporate Loans—Foreign	269,179	290,000	315,000
Tax on Electric Cooperative Corporations	18,816	20,000	25,000
Corporate Net Income Tax on Agricultural Cooperative Association	60,417	65,000	70,000
Corporation Income	6,831,188	6,400,000	7,200,000
Gross Receipts—Private Bankers	18,502	20,000	20,000
Total	\$ 16,837,833	\$ 11,600,000	\$ 12,900,000

GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Estimated
Sales and Use Tax	\$1,395,485,501	\$1,548,900,000	\$1,709,700,000
Cigarette Tax	\$ 245,099,548	\$ 249,800,000	\$ 255,300,000
Malt Beverage Tax	\$ 25,048,191	\$ 25,800,000	\$ 26,500,000
Liquor Tax	\$ 79,434,325	\$ 84,200,000	\$ 84,600,000
Personal Income Tax	\$1,090,569,596	\$1,192,100,000	\$1,291,400,000
Realty Transfer Tax	\$ 54,510,021	\$ 66,400,000	\$ 79,500,000
Inheritance Tax			
Resident Transfer Inheritance and Estate Tax	\$ 143,317,908	\$ 157,300,000	\$ 177,000,000
Non-Resident Transfer Inheritance and Estate Tax	756,925	800,000	900,000
Expense Deduction from Resident Transfer, Direct Collateral Inheritance and Estate Tax	-4,730,465	-5,200,000	-5,700,000
Total	\$ 139,344,368	\$ 152,900,000	\$ 172,200,000
Minor and Repealed Taxes			
Tax on Writs, Wills and Deeds	\$ 565,951	\$ 587,700	\$ 587,700
Distilled Spirits	2,790	2,900	2,900
Rectified Spirits	1,392	1,400	1,400
Wines	7,709	8,000	8,000
Total	\$ 577,842	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000
TOTAL TAX REVENUE	<u>\$4,267,357,291</u>	<u>\$4,666,700,000</u>	<u>\$5,167,500,000</u>
 NON-TAX REVENUES			
Liquor Store Profits	\$ 63,000,000	\$ 32,000,000	\$ 30,000,000
Institutional Reimbursements			
Department of Justice	\$ 69		
Total Institutional Reimbursement	\$ 69		
Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous			
Auditor General			
LICENSES AND FEES			
Miscellaneous Licenses	\$ 2,364	\$ 2,058	\$ 2,764
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Refunds of Expenditures not Credited to Appropriations	1,164	50	
Subtotal	\$ 3,528	\$ 2,108	\$ 2,764

GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Estimated
Treasury Department			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Interest on Securities	\$ 30,611,539	\$ 28,000,000	\$ 34,000,000
Interest on Deposits	1,410,990	15,000,000	1,500,000
Allocation of Treasury Cost	263,386	187,500	170,000
Premium on Discount on Tax Notes Sold	4,980	. . . . .	. . . . .
Interest on Securities-Liquor License Fund	120,613	125,000	150,000
Re-Deposit of Checks	889,046	590,000	290,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations	6,630	4,700	6,000
Miscellaneous	303	. . . . .	. . . . .
Subtotal	\$ 33,307,487	\$ 43,907,200	\$ 36,116,000
 Department of Agriculture			
LICENSES AND FEES			
Carbonated Beverage Licenses	\$ 34,150	\$ 34,000	\$ 34,000
Egg Certification Fees	19,580	20,000	20,000
Cold Storage Warehouse Licenses	3,675	5,700	6,400
Egg Opening Licenses	200	400	300
Seed Testing and Certification Fees	20,719	22,000	22,000
Bakery Licenses	33,248	34,100	34,750
Frozen Dessert Licenses	36,270	38,500	40,000
Livestock Dealers Licenses	4,550	4,800	5,000
Farm Products Dealer's Licenses	475	750	7,500
Abattoir Licenses	663	12,500	12,500
Rendering Plant Licenses	350	410	410
Horse Slaughtering License	125	150	150
Approved Inspector's Certificate and			
Registration Fees	10,495	4,000	3,500
Garbage Feeders Licenses	650	1,300	1,300
Poultry Technician Licenses	105	120	130
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	9,301	14,000	14,000
Farm Product Inspection Fees	6,012	8,000	8,000
Coggins Test	85,835	100,000	100,000
Public Weighmaster's Liquid Fuels Licenses	4,038	5,000	5,000
Public Weighmaster's Solid Fuels Licenses	3,935	4,000	4,000
Livestock Branding Fees	120	200	200
 MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Sale of Surplus Products	73,476	46,000	76,000
Miscellaneous	2,370	1,500	1,500
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations	5,556	. . . . .	1,000
Subtotal	\$ 355,898	\$ 357,430	\$ 397,640
 Department of Community Affairs			
LICENSES AND FEES			
Municipal Indebtedness Fees	\$ 6,630	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Land Office Fees	6,185	5,000	5,000
 MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Miscellaneous	383,668	142,000	. . . . .
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations	63,251	74,000	. . . . .
Subtotal	\$ 459,734	\$ 271,000	\$ 55,000

GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Estimated
Department of Commerce			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Miscellaneous	\$ 316	. . . . .	. . . . .
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations	26,147	\$ 20,000	. . . . .
Nursing Home Loans — Repayments	118,032	114,000	. . . . .
Subtotal	<u>\$ 144,495</u>	<u>\$ 134,000</u>	. . . . .
 Department of Education			
LICENSES AND FEES			
Secondary Education Evaluation Fees	\$ 33,739	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
Private Trade Schools License Fees	28,990	25,925	28,400
Business School License Fees	7,600	5,750	6,525
Correspondence School License Fees	4,595	3,675	3,900
Private Academic School License Fees	18,570	25,905	25,805
Private Driver Training School Fees	5,700	6,500	7,350
Teachers Certification Fees	250,875	242,500	242,500
 MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Miscellaneous	2,711	6,000	6,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations	73,748	24,000	. . . . .
Subtotal	<u>\$ 426,528</u>	<u>\$ 375,255</u>	<u>\$ 355,480</u>
 Probation and Parole			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations	\$ 9,511	\$ 3,400	. . . . .
Subtotal	<u>\$ 9,511</u>	<u>\$ 3,400</u>	. . . . .
 Department of Environmental Resources			
LICENSES AND FEES			
Bathing Place	\$ 1,780	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,800
Sewage and Industrial Waste Permit Fees	46,325	47,500	47,250
Restaurant Licenses	17,978	17,500	17,500
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	271,226	260,000	278,000
Registration Fees for Organized Camps	9,037	10,400	10,400
Explosive Storage Permit Fees	61,505	55,000	55,000
Blasters' Examination and Licensing Fees	21,587	21,280	21,400
Examination and Certificate Fees	5,201	6,000	6,500
Bituminous Miners' Examination and			
Certificate Fees	2,872	3,000	3,500
Bituminous Shot Firers and Machine Runners			
Examination and Certificates	2,031	2,750	3,000
Anthracite Miners' Examination and			
Certificate Fees	1,341	1,000	1,200
Water Power and Supply Permit Fees	68,759	. . . . .	. . . . .
Dams and Encroachment Fees	125	250	250
Miscellaneous Fees	138,624	150,000	160,000
Coal Refuse Disposal Areas-Permit Fees	3,265	5,000	5,000
Water Bacteria Logical Examinations	19,642	20,000	20,000
Sewage Enforcement Examination Fees	4,430	3,000	2,500
Sewage Enforcement-Certificate Renewal . . . . .	. . . . .	4,500	500
Sewage Enforcement-Certificate Copy Fees . . . . .	. . . . .	50	50

GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Estimated
Department of Environmental Resources (continued)			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Stumpage	\$1,569,459	\$1,250,000	\$1,500,000
Minerals Sales	77,050	75,000	75,000
Camp Leases	1,028,641	1,074,500	1,101,000
Water Leases	4,531	5,000	5,000
Rights of Way	102,914	110,000	110,000
Recovered Damages	9,786	7,000	8,000
Housing Rents	340,038	357,000	381,500
Ground Rents	101,979	114,900	139,900
Royalties for Recovery of Materials-			
Schuylkill River	15,286	16,000	18,000
Costs of Extinguishing Forest Fires	19,283	15,000	15,000
Sale of Seedlings	58,743	55,000	55,000
Concession Revenues	346,050	350,000	375,000
Miscellaneous	30,222	34,220	39,270
Surface Subsident Assistance Loans	4,918	5,000	4,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	58,761	. . . . .	. . . . .
Subtotal	<u>\$4,443,389</u>	<u>\$4,077,650</u>	<u>\$4,460,520</u>
Department of General Services			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Sale of State Property	\$ 21,016	\$ 10,000	\$ 20,000
Sale of Publications	67,222	56,000	65,000
Sale of Unserviceable Property	220,740	100,000	185,000
Rental of State Property	12,498	10,500	12,000
Recovery on Insurance and Surety Bonds	284	300	300
Mileage of State Automobiles	260,010	400,000	400,000
Contract Forfeitures and Damages	3,626	2,000	3,000
Allocation of Property Costs	3,796,723	4,888,740	5,378,000
Real Estate Services	70,427	90,000	90,000
Miscellaneous	1,765,743	7,000	130,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	49,891	110,000	75,000
Subtotal	<u>\$6,268,180</u>	<u>\$5,674,540</u>	<u>\$6,358,300</u>
Governor's Office			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Miscellaneous	\$ 89,146	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	22,089	. . . . .	. . . . .
Subtotal	<u>\$ 111,235</u>	<u>\$ 100,000</u>	<u>\$ 100,000</u>
Lieutenant Governor's Office			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	\$ 545	\$ 80	. . . . .
Subtotal	<u>\$ 545</u>	<u>\$ 80</u>	. . . . .

GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Estimated
Department of Health			
LICENSES AND FEES			
Vital Statistics Fees	\$1,280,853	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000
Registration Fees-Drugs Devices and Cosmetics Act	204,061	200,000	200,000
Application Fees-Analytical, Biochemist, Biological Laboratory Act	29,175	30,000	30,000
Profit Making Hospital Licenses	2,200	3,000	3,000
Nursing Home Licenses s.	10,649	18,000	18,000
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Miscellaneous	111,540	100,000	100,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	4,205	1,000	1,000
Subtotal	<u>\$1,642,683</u>	<u>\$1,652,000</u>	<u>\$1,652,000</u>
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Miscellaneous	\$ 4,902	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,600
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	1,393	500	. . . .
Subtotal	<u>\$ 6,295</u>	<u>\$ 2,100</u>	<u>\$ 1,600</u>
Pennsylvania Securities Commission			
LICENSES AND FEES			
Securities Registration	\$ 256,981	\$ 300,000	\$ 350,000
Securities Dealers' Application Fees	83,049	100,000	120,000
Securities Salesmen Application Fees	352,910	400,000	430,000
Investment Advisors' Application Fees	1,680	30,000	2,000
Exemption Certificates Fees	130,417	135,000	150,000
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Miscellaneous	4,049	5,000	8,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	1,634	. . . .	. . . .
Subtotal	<u>\$ 830,720</u>	<u>\$ 970,000</u>	<u>\$1,060,000</u>
Insurance Department			
LICENSES AND FEES			
Agents' Licenses	\$1,493,384	\$1,600,000	\$1,500,000
Brokers' Licenses	331,679	297,000	350,000
Examination Fees and Expenses	543,702	650,000	670,000
Valuation of Policies Fees	486,410	525,000	539,000
Examination Fees for Brokers and Agents Applications	139,230	152,000	150,000
Miscellaneous Fees	214,943	235,000	225,000
Miscellaneous Licenses	58,531	70,000	60,000
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Miscellaneous . . . . .	. . . .	100	. . . .
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	1,309	. . . .	. . . .
Subtotal	<u>\$3,269,188</u>	<u>\$3,529,100</u>	<u>\$3,494,000</u>

GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Estimated
Department of Justice			
LICENSES AND FEES			
Boards of Pardons Fees	\$ 8,414	\$ 8,200	\$ 8,200
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Anti-Trust Case Payments	31,435	30,000	30,000
Assessed Civil Penalties Payments	12,950	20,000	20,000
Miscellaneous	24,960	207,000	. . . .
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	141,932	6,000	. . . .
Subtotal	<u>\$ 219,691</u>	<u>\$ 271,200</u>	<u>\$ 58,200</u>
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	\$ 9,342	\$ 9,080	\$ 9,080
Subtotal	<u>\$ 9,342</u>	<u>\$ 9,080</u>	<u>\$ 9,080</u>
State Senate			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	\$ 43,335	\$ 43,330	\$ 43,330
Subtotal	<u>\$ 43,335</u>	<u>\$ 43,330</u>	<u>\$ 43,330</u>
State Civil Service Commission			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	\$ 42	. . . .	. . . .
Subtotal	<u>\$ 42</u>	. . . .	. . . .
Department of Labor and Industry			
LICENSES AND FEES			
Bedding and Upholstery Fees	\$ 215,518	\$ 225,000	\$ 225,000
Boiler Inspection Fees	446,608	450,000	450,000
Elevator Inspection Fees	483,273	475,000	500,000
Employment Agents' Licenses	78,450	100,000	80,000
Projectionists' Examination and License Fees	13,500	15,000	15,000
Approval of Elevator Plan Fees	33,100	35,000	35,000
Industrial Homework Permit Fees	3,900	4,000	4,000
Workmen's Compensation Exemption Fees	33,900	35,000	35,000
Employment Agents' Registration Fees	21,580	25,000	23,000
Liquified Petroleum Gas Registration Fees	96,288	100,000	100,000
Stuffed Toys Manufacturers Registration Fees	8,575	8,000	10,000
Approval of Building Plan Fees	589,383	575,000	600,000
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Miscellaneous	13,871	15,000	15,000
Funds Received for Administration Services Rendered to Federal Funded Organization . . . . .	. . . .	200,000	. . . .
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	161,729	. . . .	170,000
Subtotal	<u>\$2,199,675</u>	<u>\$2,262,000</u>	<u>\$2,262,000</u>

GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Estimated
Public Utility Commission			
LICENSES AND FEES			
General Assessment Fees		\$ 100	\$ 100
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations		100	100
Subtotal		<u>\$ 200</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>
Department of Public Welfare			
LICENSES AND FEES			
Private Home and Hospital Licenses	\$ 2,676	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,000
Private Mental Hospital Licenses	1,625	2,000	2,000
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Miscellaneous	326	500	10,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	78,372	200,000	100,000
Subtotal	<u>\$ 82,999</u>	<u>\$ 207,500</u>	<u>\$ 116,000</u>
State Council of Civil Defense			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	\$ 75	\$ 160	
Subtotal	<u>\$ 75</u>	<u>\$ 160</u>	
State Equalization Board			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	\$ 173		
Subtotal	<u>\$ 173</u>		
Milk Marketing Board			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Miscellaneous	\$ 439	\$ 5,200	\$ 5,200
Subtotal	<u>\$ 439</u>	<u>\$ 5,200</u>	<u>\$ 5,200</u>
Department of Military Affairs			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Miscellaneous	\$ 1,152	\$ 21,000	
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	10,882	15,000	
Subtotal	<u>\$ 12,034</u>	<u>\$ 36,000</u>	
Department of Revenue			
LICENSES AND FEES			
Cigarette Permit Fees	\$ 195,600	\$ 195,000	\$ 195,000
Certificate and Copy Fees	7,953	8,000	8,000
Dog Licenses	1,206,790	1,182,297	1,182,064

GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Estimated
Department of Revenue (continued)			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Abandoned Property Revenue	\$2,781,707	\$2,821,590	\$2,764,550
Reimbursement of Tax Liens	507	1,000	500
Waterway Obstruction Rents	46	50	50
Miscellaneous	17,606	20,000	20,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	15,840	15,000	15,000
District Justice Cost . . . . .	. . . . .	5,700,000	6,800,000
Subtotal	<u>\$4,226,049</u>	<u>\$9,942,937</u>	<u>\$10,985,164</u>
Department of State			
LICENSES AND FEES			
Commission and Filing — Corporation Bureau	\$2,698,474	\$2,565,000	\$2,720,000
Recorder of Deeds Fees	25,465	22,000	25,000
Notary Public Commission Fees	288,201	285,000	290,000
State Board of Medical Education and License Fees	163,177	. . . . .	. . . . .
State Board of Pharmacy Fees	64,987	19,890	122,217
State Dental Council and Examining Board Fees	82,801	39,151	41,110
State Board of Optometrical Examiners' Fees	7,537	28,221	. . . . .
State Board of Osteopathic Examiners' Fees	6,168	. . . . .	. . . . .
State Board of Examiners' for Registration of Nurses' Fees	184,800	750,842	937,184
State Board of Podiatry License Fees	2,205	. . . . .	. . . . .
State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners' Fees	9,225	25,158	10,725
State Board of Public Accountant Fees	228,237	192,531	245,236
State Board of Examiners of Architects' Fees	31,005	60,116	61,280
State Board of Funeral Directors Fees	108,022	28,192	113,425
State Board of Professional Engineers Fees	85,969	338,566	90,265
State Real Estate Commissions License Fees	346,741	152,717	364,078
State Board of Barber Examiners Fees	150,058	23,649	157,587
State Board of Cosmetology Fees	598,484	76,002	628,407
State Board of Psychologist Examiners Fees	32,152	11,145	34,228
State Board of Chiropractic Examiners Fees	5,560	12,767	5,840
State Board of Landscape Architects	9,330	9,395	8,920
State Board of Motor Vehicle Salesman	293,622	199,079	338,825
State Board of Nursing Home Administrator Fees	26,021	23,409	27,325
Commissions and Filing Fees — Bureau of Elections . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	32,000
State Board of Physical Therapist Examiners	7,167	23,300	12,750
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Miscellaneous	136	. . . . .	. . . . .
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	1,032	570	. . . . .
Subtotal	<u>\$5,456,576</u>	<u>\$4,886,700</u>	<u>\$6,266,402</u>
Pennsylvania State Police			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Miscellaneous	\$ 204,240	\$ 150,000	\$ 100,000
Reimbursement for Lost Property	878	. . . . .	. . . . .
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	66,222	. . . . .	. . . . .
Subtotal	<u>\$ 271,340</u>	<u>\$ 150,000</u>	<u>\$ 100,000</u>

GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Estimated
Pennsylvania Public Television			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations	\$ 5	\$ 710	. . . .
Subtotal	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 710</u>	. . . .
Pennsylvania Department of Transportation			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Miscellaneous	\$ 470	. . . .	. . . .
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	200,766	\$ 28,000	. . . .
Subtotal	<u>\$ 201,236</u>	<u>\$ 28,000</u>	. . . .
Other			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Conscience Money	\$ 1,568	\$ 1,120	\$ 1,120
Transfer from Harness Racing Fund	4,403,186	5,500,000	4,900,000
Transfer from Horse Racing Fund	15,261,036	14,600,000	15,300,000
Transfer From World War II Veterans' Compensation Sinking Fund . . . . .	. . . .	1,300,000	. . . .
Transfer from Parent Reimbursement Fund	142,225,535	. . . .	. . . .
Transfer from Korean Conflict Veterans' Compensation Sinking Fund	5,092,746	. . . .	. . . .
Transfer from Pennsylvania Fair Fund	71,795	. . . .	. . . .
Subtotal	<u>\$167,055,866</u>	<u>\$ 21,401,120</u>	<u>\$ 20,201,120</u>
Total Licenses, Fees and Miscellaneous	<u>\$231,058,293</u>	<u>\$100,300,000</u>	<u>\$ 94,100,000</u>
Fines, Penalties and Interest on Taxes			
Penalties on Excise Taxes—Corporations	\$ 433,471	\$ 434,300	\$ 434,300
Interest on Excise Taxes—Corporation (Department of Revenue)	1,626,668	1,629,600	1,629,600
Corporation Net Income Tax	3,719,247	3,726,000	3,726,000
Realty Transfer Tax	10,064	10,100	10,100
Personal Income Tax . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .

GENERAL FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Estimated
Other Fines and Penalties			
Department of Agriculture			
General Food Fines	\$ 16,219	\$ 22,000	\$ 22,000
Egg Fines	1,125	1,500	1,500
Marketing Law Fines	1,660	2,500	2,500
Miscellaneous	25,370	5,000	3,000
Department of Environmental Resources			
Migrant Labor Camps	50	300	300
Blasters Fines	50	. . . .	. . . .
Miscellaneous Fines	3,105	6,500	7,000
Solid Waste Management	5,002	5,000	5,000
Department of General Services			
Traffic Violations	20,037	23,000	23,000
Department of Insurance			
Miscellaneous Fines	26,119	38,000	40,000
Department of Labor and Industry			
Miscellaneous Fines	1,234	1,000	1,000
Minor Labor Law Fines	450	1,000	500
Fire Alarm and Panic Fines	325	. . . .	400
Boiler Inspection Fines	100	200	100
Bedding and Upholstery Fees	50	. . . .	50
Elevator Inspection Fines	25	50	25
Department of Military Affairs			
Court Martial Fines	460	500	500
Public Utility Commission			
Violation of Order Fines	89,926	90,000	100,000
Department of Revenue			
Malt Liquor Fines and Penalties	796	800	2,500
Spirituos and Vinous Liquor Fines and Penalties	375	400	1,000
Motor Law Fines	5,512,112	1,984,275	. . . .
Fire Prevention Fines	300	50	380
Sabbath Breaking Fines	1,009	1,000	2,000
Department of State			
Professional Licensing Fines	12,355	16,425	17,245
Boxing and Wrestling Fines . . . . .	. . . .	500	. . . .
Total Fines Penalties and Interest	\$ 11,507,704	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 6,030,000
TOTAL NON-TAX REVENUE	\$ 305,566,066	\$ 140,300,000	\$ 130,130,000
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUES	\$4,572,923,357	\$4,807,000,000	\$5,297,630,000

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 construction, and other miscellaneous highway revenues.

The Fund provides for highway construction, 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.

This budget recommends the abolishment of the Motor License Fund as a separate fund, and its merger into the General Fund. A constitutional amendment is required to implement this change, and legislation will be submitted to the General Assembly. Because any proposed constitutional amendment must be approved by two separate sessions of the General Assembly and then ratified in a statewide referendum, the earliest this proposal could be enacted is effective with the 1979-80 fiscal year; thus the fiscal year 1977-78 Budget is not affected by this recommended change.

Financial Statement*

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1976-77	1977-78
Surplus, Beginning of Year	\$ 79,370	\$ 33,151
Receipts:		
Revenue Estimate	836,140	876,700
Recommended Revenue Increase . . . . .	. . . . .	52,568
Prior Year Lapses	8,300	. . . . .
Funds Available	<u>\$923,810</u>	<u>\$962,419</u>
Expenditures:		
Appropriated	\$899,002	\$960,569
Deficiency and Pending Appropriations	1,757	. . . . .
Less Current Year Lapses	<u>—10,100</u>	. . . . .
Estimated Expenditures	<u>— 890,659</u>	<u>— 960,569</u>
Ending Surplus:	<u><u>\$33,151</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,850</u></u>

*Includes restricted revenue

Summary by Department

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Department of Transportation			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 20,516	\$ 22,668	\$ 21,220
Refunding Monies Collected Through The			
Department of Transportation	425	650	585
Highway and Safety Construction	55,890	46,119	58,348
Appalachia Local Access Roads	1,172	. . . . .	. . . . .
Highway Maintenance	200,875	355,411	366,658
Secondary Roads—Maintenance and Resurfacing	51,777	55,956	57,139
Safety Administration and Licensing	31,041	37,942	42,742
Aviation Operations	3,773	3,958	4,407
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 365,469</u>	<u>\$ 522,704</u>	<u>\$ 551,099</u>
Debt Service Requirements			
State Highway and Bridge Authority Rentals	\$ 34,788	\$ 35,320	\$ 35,500
Grants and Subsidies			
Local Road Maintenance and Construction			
Payments	\$ 92,600	\$ 86,300	\$ 87,275
Airport Development	1,159	2,500	1,511
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 93,759</u>	<u>\$ 88,800</u>	<u>\$ 88,786</u>
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 494,016</u>	<u>\$ 646,824</u>	<u>\$ 675,385</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 347,120	\$ 357,565	\$ 331,336
Other Funds	47,806	40,675	32,526
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 888,942</u>	<u>\$1,045,064</u>	<u>\$1,039,247</u>
Treasury Department			
General Government			
Replacement Checks	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50
Refunding Monies Collected Through Department of Transportation	120	. . . . .	. . . . .
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Agricultural Use	4,300	5,500	5,500
Administration of Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Agricultural Use	121	102	72
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—State Share	5,000	5,000	5,500
Refunding Emergency Fuel Tax	1	1	1
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Political Subdivision Use	1,000	800	1,000
Administration of Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Political Subdivision Use	62	55	52
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—Volunteer Fire Companies, Ambulance Services, and Rescue Squads	300	400	300
Administration of Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax— Volunteer Fire Companies, Ambulance Services and Rescue Squads	38	45	29
Refunding Marine Liquid Fuel Tax—Boating Fund	1,200	1,400	1,500
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 12,192</u>	<u>\$ 13,353</u>	<u>\$ 14,004</u>

Summary by Department
(continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Treasury Department (continued)			
Debt Service Requirements			
Capital Debt—Transportation Projects	\$ 100,854	\$ 142,839	\$ 163,262
Capital Debt—General State Authority			
Projects	161	179	180
Loan and Transfer Agent	75	100	100
Interest—Tax Anticipation Notes	2,958	3,300	3,300
Expenses—Issuing Tax Anticipation Notes	20	20	20
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 104,068</u>	<u>\$ 146,438</u>	<u>\$ 166,862</u>
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 116,260</u>	<u>\$ 159,791</u>	<u>\$ 180,866</u>
Department of Education			
General Government			
Highway Safety Education	\$ 33	. . . . .	. . . . .
Driver Education Curriculum Development	106	. . . . .	. . . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 139</u>	. . . . .	. . . . .
Grants and Subsidies			
Safe Driving Course	\$ 4,223	\$ 4,441	\$ 4,408
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 4,362</u>	<u>\$ 4,441</u>	<u>\$ 4,408</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 7	\$ 30	\$ 30
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 4,369</u>	<u>\$ 4,471</u>	<u>\$ 4,438</u>
Department of General Services			
Debt Service Requirements			
General State Authority Rentals	\$ 1,358	\$ 1,543	\$ 1,450
Department of Revenue			
General Government			
Collection—Liquid Fuels Tax	\$ 2,512	\$ 3,276	\$ 3,466
Pennsylvania State Police			
General Government			
Transfer to General Fund	\$ 75,206	\$ 83,484	\$ 93,641
Transfer to General Fund—Municipal Police			
Training	412	1,400	1,353
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 75,618</u>	<u>\$ 84,884</u>	<u>\$ 94,994</u>
Fund Summary			
State Funds—Transportation	\$ 494,016	\$ 646,824	\$ 675,385
State Funds—Other Departments	200,110	253,935	285,184
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 694,126</u>	<u>\$ 900,759</u>	<u>\$ 960,569</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 347,127	\$ 357,595	\$ 331,366
Other Funds	47,806	40,675	32,526
FUND TOTAL	<u>\$1,089,059</u>	<u>\$1,299,029</u>	<u>\$1,324,461</u>

MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

Five Year Revenue Projections

Handwritten notes:
 P.S. → compare between
 9.7 → current
 11 → proposed

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	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80* Estimated	1980-81* Estimated	1981-82* Estimated
Liquid Fuels Taxes**	\$469,681	\$477,860	\$486,830	\$498,870	\$511,000	\$523,350	\$535,900
Motor Licenses and Fees	271,672	314,840	344,510	335,420	336,160	343,770	351,760
Aviation Revenues	4,992	5,080	5,160	5,240	5,330	5,420	5,510
Other Motor Receipts	19,449	38,360	40,200	42,220	44,290	46,520	48,880
TOTAL	<u>\$765,794</u>	<u>\$836,140</u>	<u>\$876,700</u>	<u>\$881,750</u>	<u>\$896,780</u>	<u>\$919,060</u>	<u>\$942,050</u>

* Although not reflected in this summary, this budget recommends merging the Motor License Fund into the General Fund beginning with the 1979-80 fiscal year.

** Liquid Fuels Taxes are on an accrual bookkeeping basis; the estimates for 1977-78 and beyond do not reflect the proposed two cent per gallon equivalent tax increase and conversion to a percentage of selling price effective January 1, 1978.

ADJUSTMENTS TO REVENUE ESTIMATE

On June 30, 1976, the Acting Secretary of Revenue submitted an official estimate for the 1976-77 fiscal year of \$838,685,000.

Since this estimate was submitted, various conditons have made it apparent that the estimate should be revised. The adjustments are detailed below.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1976-77 Official Estimate	Adjustments	1976-77 Revised Estimate
Liquid Fuels Taxes	\$475,625	\$+2,235	\$477,860
Motor Licenses and Fees	323,560	-8,720	314,840
Aviation Revenues	*	+5,080	5,080
Other Motor Receipts	39,500	-1,140	38,360
 TOTAL	<u>\$838,685</u>	<u>\$-2,545</u>	<u>\$836,140</u>

* Aviation Revenues are not included in Official Estimate.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUE SOURCES

LIQUID FUELS TAXES

Actual	Estimated
1970-71 \$355,155,237	1976-77 \$477,860,000
1971-72 372,381,204	1977-78 486,830,000**
1972-73 418,162,967	1978-79 498,870,000
1973-74 400,533,990	1979-80 511,000,000
1974-75 486,329,227*	1980-81 523,350,000
1975-76 469,681,414	1981-82 535,900,000

The revenues are derived from four separate sources: Liquid Fuel Taxes; Fuel Use Taxes; Motor Carriers Road Taxes; and Interstate Bus Compact Fuels Taxes.

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 and nonprofit schools, and those 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 is nine cents per gallon.

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 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 and nonprofit, private schools, and fuels used for certain agricultural purposes. The present rate of the Fuel Use Tax is nine cents per gallon.

The Motor Carriers Road Tax Act levies a tax on motor carriers operating commercial motor vehicles with more than two axles and truck tractors. The tax rate is nine cents per gallon computed on the basis of the number of gallons of fuel used within the State. In addition, the Act requires identification markers for each vehicle not registered in Pennsylvania to be issued annually upon payment of a \$2.00 fee per 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 nine cents per gallon. The nine cent rate became effective September 1, 1974.

* Liquid Fuels Taxes for 1974-75 reflect the shift from a cash to accrual bookkeeping basis. All later years are on an accrual basis. The cash to accrual basis includes deposits for July plus the deposits in the first five deposit days of August.
 ** The estimates for 1977-78 and beyond do not reflect the proposed two cent per gallon equivalent tax increase and conversion to a percentage of selling price effective January 1, 1978.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUE SOURCES

MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES

Actual		Estimated	
1970-71	\$177,813,908	1976-77	\$314,840,000
1971-72	169,723,542	1977-78	344,510,000
1972-73	177,684,577	1978-79	335,420,000
1973-74	184,891,563	1979-80	336,160,000
1974-75	199,020,766	1980-81	343,770,000
1975-76	271,671,855	1981-82	351,760,000

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.

AVIATION REVENUES

Actual		Estimated	
1970-71	\$4,329,344	1976-77	\$5,080,000
1971-72	4,028,037	1977-78	5,160,000
1972-73	4,242,808	1978-79	5,240,000
1973-74	4,426,990	1979-80	5,330,000
1974-75	5,032,231	1980-81	5,420,000
1975-76	4,991,705	1981-82	5,510,000

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. (Airport income was accounted for as an augmentation prior to 1971-72, but is included in the above historic figures for purposes of comparison. Effective during the 1973-74 fiscal year, utility refunds became augmentations and are not included in the estimates nor in the history for comparison.)

MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUE SOURCES

OTHER MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES

Actual	Estimated
1970-71 \$11,292,157	1976-77 \$38,360,000
1971-72 12,030,162	1977-78 40,200,000
1972-73 13,564,084	1978-79 42,220,000
1973-74 11,914,450	1979-80 44,290,000
1974-75 12,715,275	1980-81 46,520,000
1975-76 19,448,724	1981-82 48,880,000

Other Motor License Fund revenues are derived from three sources:

Fines — This category consists of aeronautics fines collected under the Fuel Use Tax Act and certain vehicle code fines. The estimates 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 deposited Motor Fund monies; investments and securities; from the sale of unserviceable properties, maps, plans, and inspection stickers; and from the rental of State properties. The 1972-73 total includes a one-time transfer of funds remaining in the Abandoned Vehicle Fund upon its abolishment.

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.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUE DETAIL

The following is a detailed list of all revenues available for Motor License Fund appropriations.

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Budget
LIQUID FUELS TAXES*			
Liquid Fuels Tax			
Liquid Fuels Tax	\$412,765,164	\$418,345,000	\$425,045,000
Liquid Fuels Tax Penalties	24,705	25,000	25,000
Liquid Fuels Tax Interest	29,118	30,000	30,000
Liquid Fuels Tax Discount Forfeited	111	.....	.....
Total	<u>\$412,819,098</u>	<u>\$418,400,000</u>	<u>\$425,100,000</u>
Fuel Use Tax			
Fuel Use Tax	\$ 51,872,897	\$ 54,250,000	\$ 56,340,000
Fuel Use Tax Penalties	180,027	190,000	200,000
Fuel Use Tax Interest	149,738	160,000	160,000
Total	<u>\$ 52,202,662</u>	<u>\$ 54,600,000</u>	<u>\$ 56,700,000</u>
Motor Carriers Road Tax			
Motor Carriers Road—Fuels Tax	\$ 3,456,986	\$ 3,640,000	\$ 3,780,000
Motor Carriers Road Tax Penalties	108,872	110,000	119,000
Motor Carriers Road Tax Interest	9,698	10,000	10,000
Motor Carriers Road Tax Registration Fees and Special Permit Fees	549,361	580,000	601,000
Total	<u>\$ 4,124,917</u>	<u>\$ 4,340,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,510,000</u>
Interstate Bus Compact Fuels Tax			
Interstate Bus Compact Fuels Tax	\$ 532,504	\$ 517,000	\$ 517,000
Interstate Bus Compact Tax Penalties	535	1,000	1,000
Interstate Bus Compact Fuels Tax Interest	1,698	2,000	2,000
Total	<u>\$ 534,737</u>	<u>\$ 520,000</u>	<u>\$ 520,000</u>
TOTAL LIQUID FUELS TAXES	<u><u>\$469,681,414</u></u>	<u><u>\$477,860,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$486,830,000</u></u>
MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES			
Passenger Motor Vehicles Licenses	\$128,147,075	\$139,520,000	\$141,100,000
Commercial Motor Vehicle and Truck Tractor Licenses	77,095,776	92,720,000	91,790,000
Motor Bus and Omnibus Licenses	723,182	770,000	820,000
Tractor Licenses	265,946	290,000	290,000
Trailer and Semi-Trailer Licenses	5,060,613	5,160,000	5,450,000
Motorcycle and Motor Bicycle Licenses	2,553,882	3,120,000	3,400,000
Manufacturers' Jobbers' and Dealers Licenses	2,220,356	2,520,000	2,520,000

* Liquid Fuel Taxes are on an accrual bookkeeping basis; the estimates for 1977-78 and beyond do not reflect the proposed two cent per gallon equivalent tax increase effective January 1, 1978.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Budget
MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES (continued)			
Suburban Licenses	\$ 1,942,211	. . . . .	. . . . .
Special License Plates	47,963	\$ 950,000	\$ 70,000
Temporary Registration Plates	1,123,140	1,250,000	1,300,000
Operators' Licenses	27,646,435	37,800,000	64,900,000
Certificates of Title Fees	13,316,468	16,000,000	17,500,000
Transferring Registration Fees	3,347,064	4,140,000	4,220,000
Duplicating Registration Card Fees	1,070,512	1,110,000	1,150,000
Certified Copies of Records Fees	125,624	130,000	130,000
Uncollectible Check Fees	165,168	200,000	200,000
Motor Homes Licenses	586,783	1,200,000	1,240,000
Farm Trucks Licenses	3,650	150,000	150,000
Ambulance, Taxis and Hearses Licenses	12,969	50,000	50,000
Antique and Classic Licenses	27,020	140,000	150,000
Returned Checks Collected	989,676	1,050,000	1,110,000
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	1,715,821	1,970,000	2,040,000
Deduct Returned Checks	-1,127,918	-1,300,000	-1,300,000
Sale of Registration Lists	56,812	75,000	80,000
Special Hauling Permit Fees	4,496,737	5,515,000	5,840,000
Clearing Account and Adjustments	204,934	310,000	310,000
June 1975 Clearing Account	-146,044	. . . . .	. . . . .
TOTAL MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES	<u>\$271,671,855</u>	<u>\$314,840,000</u>	<u>\$344,510,000</u>
 AVIATION REVENUES			
Aviation Liquid Fuels Tax	\$ 3,225,651	\$ 3,310,000	\$ 3,390,000
Harrisburg Internation Airport Operations	1,598,787	1,600,000	1,600,000
State Airport Operations	167,267	170,000	170,000
TOTAL AVIATION REVENUES	<u>\$ 4,991,705</u>	<u>\$ 5,080,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,160,000</u>
 OTHER MOTOR FUND REVENUES			
Gross Receipts Tax			
Gross Receipts Tax	\$ 111,191	\$ 120,000	\$ 120,000
Gross Receipts Penalties	175	. . . . .	. . . . .
Gross Receipts Interest	50	. . . . .	. . . . .
Total	<u>\$ 111,416</u>	<u>\$ 120,000</u>	<u>\$ 120,000</u>
 Fines and Penalties			
Department of Revenue			
Aeronautic Fines	\$ 250	. . . . .	. . . . .
Department of Transportation			
Vehicle Code Fines	1,757,266	\$ 20,700,000	\$ 21,400,000
Total	<u>\$ 1,757,516</u>	<u>\$ 20,700,000</u>	<u>\$ 21,400,000</u>
 Miscellaneous Revenue			
Treasury Department			
Interest on Securities	\$ 3,897,559	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 3,800,000
Interest on Securities Liquid Fuels Tax Fund	450,862	500,000	500,000
Redeposit of Checks	65,349	40,000	70,000
Premium on Tax Anticipation Notes Sold	1,020	. . . . .	. . . . .

MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUE DETAIL

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Budget
OTHER MOTOR FUND REVENUE (continued)			
Miscellaneous Revenue (continued)			
Department of General Services			
Sale of Unserviceable Property	\$ 127,647	\$ 125,000	\$ 130,000
Rent of State Property	222	. . . .	. . . .
Sale of Real Estate	79,250	15,000	15,000
Department of Transportation			
Highway Encroachment Permits	\$ 665,828	\$ 681,000	\$ 697,000
Highway Bridges Income	56,094	64,000	70,000
Sale of Structures	92,737	100,000	100,000
Rentals of State Property	483,969	485,000	480,000
Sale of Maps and Plans	277,081	240,000	265,000
Sale of Gas, Oil and Anti-Freeze	1,722,312	1,700,000	1,750,000
Recovered Damages	2,548,793	2,800,000	3,000,000
Contract Deposit Forfeitures	2,737	3,000	3,000
Testing Fees	19,925	. . . .	. . . .
Sale of Inspection Stickers	3,648,063	3,869,000	4,125,000
Insurance Information and Certified			
Copy Fees	2,559,173	2,792,000	3,047,000
Miscellaneous Revenues	779,713	608,000	610,000
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to			
Appropriations or Allocations	83,959	. . . .	. . . .
Fees for Reclaiming Abandoned Vehicles	14,085	15,000	15,000
Sale of Abandoned Vehicles	2,893	3,000	3,000
Department of Revenue			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited			
to Appropriations	\$ 493	. . . .	. . . .
Miscellaneous Revenue	28	. . . .	. . . .
Total Miscellaneous	<u>\$ 17,579,792</u>	<u>\$ 17,540,000</u>	<u>\$ 18,680,000</u>
TOTAL OTHER MOTOR FUND REVENUES . . .	\$ 19,448,724	\$ 38,360,000	\$ 40,200,000
TOTAL MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES . .	<u>\$765,793,698</u>	<u>\$836,140,000</u>	<u>\$876,700,000</u>

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)

	1976-77	1977-78
Surplus, Beginning of Year	\$16,426	\$17,216
Receipts:		
Revenue Estimate	20,511	20,900
Prior Year Lapses	500	.....
Funds Available	<u>\$37,437</u>	<u>\$38,116</u>
Expenditures:		
Appropriated	\$20,721	\$22,439
Less Current Year Lapses	<u>-500</u>	<u>.....</u>
Estimated Expenditures	-20,221	-22,439
Ending Surplus:	<u><u>\$17,216</u></u>	<u><u>\$15,677</u></u>

Summary by Department

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Game Commission			
General Government			
General Operations	\$17,548	\$19,824	\$21,996
Treasury Department			
General Government			
Replacement Checks	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2
Department of Environmental Resources			
Grants and Subsidies			
Annual Fixed Charges—Project 70	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 5
Total State Funds	<u>\$17,553</u>	<u>\$19,831</u>	<u>\$22,003</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 500	\$ 500	.....
Other Funds	420	390	\$ 436
FUND TOTAL	<u>\$18,473</u>	<u>\$20,721</u>	<u>\$22,439</u>

GAME FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	Actual	Estimated	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
Licenses and Fees	\$14,480	\$14,040	\$14,794	\$15,149	\$15,512	\$15,884	\$16,266
Fines and Penalties	498	450	500	500	500	500	500
Miscellaneous Revenues	4,470	5,131	5,170	5,290	5,413	5,539	5,667
Total Game Fund Revenues	<u>\$19,448</u>	<u>\$19,621</u>	<u>\$20,464</u>	<u>\$20,939</u>	<u>\$21,425</u>	<u>\$21,923</u>	<u>\$22,433</u>
Augmentations	\$ 920	\$ 890	\$ 436	\$ 475	\$ 522	\$ 572	\$ 620
TOTAL GAME FUND RECEIPTS	<u>\$20,368</u>	<u>\$20,511</u>	<u>\$20,900</u>	<u>\$21,414</u>	<u>\$21,947</u>	<u>\$22,495</u>	<u>\$23,053</u>

GAME FUND REVENUE SOURCES

Licenses and Fees

Actual	Estimated
1970-71 \$ 8,405,395	1976-77 \$14,039,750
1971-72 8,325,079	1977-78 14,793,500
1972-73 9,980,720	1978-79 15,149,000
1973-74 12,580,328	1979-80 15,512,000
1974-75 13,892,847	1980-81 15,884,000
1975-76 14,480,131	1981-82 16,266,000

The Game Commission issues resident hunting and trapping licenses for wild birds and animals upon payment by Pennsylvania residents of \$8.25 fee for persons 17 to 64 years of age and a \$5.25 fee for persons ages 12 to 16 and 65 and above. Nonresident hunter's licenses are issued following proper application and payment of a \$40.35 fee. Trapping licenses are also available to non-Pennsylvania residents upon payment of \$40.00 fee. In addition, nonresident hunters may obtain a special three-day license for a fee of \$3.15, which allows hunting on regulated shooting grounds. In years when the Commission declares an open season, licenses for hunting antlerless deer are issued to residents and nonresidents for \$3.15 fee. 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
1970-71 \$268,705	1976-77 \$450,000
1971-72 307,155	1977-78 500,000
1972-73 312,270	1978-79 500,000
1973-74 341,793	1979-80 500,000
1974-75 390,592	1980-81 500,000
1975-76 497,624	1981-82 500,000

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

Miscellaneous Revenue

Actual	Estimated
1970-71 \$2,548,575	1976-77 \$5,131,000
1971-72 3,197,685	1977-78 5,170,400
1972-73 2,623,885	1978-79 5,290,000
1973-74 5,080,446	1979-80 5,413,000
1974-75 5,426,468	1980-81 5,539,000
1975-76 4,469,520	1981-82 5,667,000

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 rental of State property; gas and oil ground rentals and royalties; Federal Government contributions and other miscellaneous revenues.

GAME FUND REVENUE DETAIL

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

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Budget
Licenses and Fees			
Resident Hunting Licenses	\$ 7,723,975	\$ 7,600,000	\$ 7,800,000
Resident Junior Hunting Licenses	843,395	820,000	850,000
Nonresident Hunting Licenses	3,725,707	3,500,000	3,900,000
Special Game Permits	40,609	37,000	41,000
Special Antlerless Deer Licenses	1,268,770	1,200,000	1,300,000
Special Archery Licenses	432,641	400,000	450,000
Nonresident Trapping Licenses	560	1,000	1,000
Special Three-day Nonresident Regulated Shooting Ground Licenses	4,289	5,000	4,500
Roadside Menagerie Permit Fees	282,201	750	. . . . .
Resident Senior Hunting Licenses	10,732	270,000	285,000
Muzzle-loading Hunting Licenses	147,252	6,000	12,000
Right of Way Licenses . . . . .	. . . . .	200,000	150,000
TOTAL	<u>\$14,480,131</u>	<u>\$14,039,750</u>	<u>\$14,793,500</u>
Fines and Penalties			
Game Law Fines	\$ 497,624	\$ 450,000	\$ 500,000
TOTAL	<u>\$ 497,624</u>	<u>\$ 450,000</u>	<u>\$ 500,000</u>
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Condemnation Awards . . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 12,000	. . . . .
Sale of Coal	\$ 49,377	30,000	\$ 60,000
Sale of Wood Products	863,445	600,000	700,000
Interest on Deposits	27,380	30,000	30,000
Sale of Publications	45,482	45,000	46,000
Sale of Unserviceable Property	15,011	2,000	5,000
Sale of Skins and Guns	26,725	20,000	28,000
Rental of State Property	1,400	8,000	. . . . .
Contributions by Federal Government	1,801,687	2,500,000	2,500,000
Miscellaneous Revenue	27,844	100,000	30,000
Interest on Securities	1,058,074	1,000,000	1,200,000
Gas and Oil Ground Rentals and Royalties	103,037	300,000	105,000
Refund of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	34,432	100,000	35,000
Sale of Nonusable Property	2,054	12,000	17,000
Miscellaneous Revenue License Division	825	. . . . .	1,000
Redeposit of Checks	1,331	2,000	1,400
Sale of Game News	379,603	325,000	380,000
Sale of Miscellaneous Mineral Permits	1,135	10,000	2,000
Sale of Stone, Sand, Gravel and Limestone	5,543	20,000	5,000
Sale of Grain and Hay	25,135	15,000	25,000
TOTAL	<u>\$ 4,469,520</u>	<u>\$ 5,131,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,170,400</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>\$19,447,275</u>	<u>\$19,620,750</u>	<u>\$20,463,900</u>
Augmentations			
Sale of Automobiles and Other Vehicles	\$ 172,775	\$ 130,000	\$ 150,000
Reimbursement for Comptroller Services	247,318	260,000	286,000
Bureau of Outdoors Recreation Reimbursements	417,408	500,000	. . . . .
Reimbursement for Flood Related Costs	82,805	. . . . .	. . . . .
TOTAL	<u>\$ 920,306</u>	<u>\$ 890,000</u>	<u>\$ 436,000</u>
TOTAL RECEIPTS	<u>\$20,367,581</u>	<u>\$20,510,750</u>	<u>\$20,889,900</u>

Fish Fund

The Fish Fund is a special revenue fund composed of monies from fishing license fees, fines, penalties 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)

	1976-77	1977-78
Surplus, Beginning of Year	\$ 5,330	\$ 5,143
Receipts:		
Revenue Estimate	11,457	11,818
Prior Year Lapses	30	.....
Funds Available	<u>\$16,817</u>	<u>\$16,961</u>
Expenditures:		
Appropriated	\$11,874	\$12,515
Less Current Year Lapses	<u>-200</u>	<u>.....</u>
Estimated Expenditures	-11,674	-12,515
Ending Surplus:	<u>\$ 5,143</u>	<u>\$ 4,446</u>

Summary by Department

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Fish Commission			
General Government			
General Operations	\$ 7,932	\$ 8,878	\$ 9,481
Treasury Department			
General Government			
Replacement Checks	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Department of Environmental Resources			
Grants and Subsidies			
Annual Fixed Charges—Project 70 .....	.....	\$ 2	\$ 2
Department of General Services			
Debt Service Requirements			
General State Authority Rentals	\$ 62	\$ 75	\$ 75
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 7,995</u>	<u>\$ 8,956</u>	<u>\$ 9,559</u>
Other Funds	\$ 2,144	\$ 2,918	\$ 2,956
FUND TOTAL	<u>\$10,139</u>	<u>\$11,874</u>	<u>\$12,515</u>

FISH FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
Licenses and Fees	\$ 7,053	\$ 7,180	\$ 7,267	\$ 7,352	\$ 7,432	\$ 7,507	\$ 7,572
Fines and Penalties	155	155	165	170	175	185	190
Miscellaneous	1,225	1,204	1,430	1,523	1,573	1,552	1,541
Total Fish Fund Revenues	<u>\$ 8,433</u>	<u>\$ 8,539</u>	<u>\$ 8,862</u>	<u>\$ 9,045</u>	<u>\$ 9,180</u>	<u>\$ 9,244</u>	<u>\$ 9,303</u>
Augmentations	\$ 2,144	\$ 2,918	\$ 2,956	\$ 2,889	\$ 2,953	\$ 2,938	\$ 2,950
TOTAL FISH FUND RECEIPTS	<u><u>\$10,577</u></u>	<u><u>\$11,457</u></u>	<u><u>\$11,818</u></u>	<u><u>\$11,934</u></u>	<u><u>\$12,133</u></u>	<u><u>\$12,182</u></u>	<u><u>\$12,253</u></u>

FISH FUND REVENUE SOURCES

Licenses and Fees

Actual	Estimated
1970-71 \$4,149,307	1976-77 \$7,180,200
1971-72 4,288,435	1977-78 7,266,500
1972-73 4,786,140	1978-79 7,352,000
1973-74 5,811,419	1979-80 7,432,000
1974-75 7,422,752	1980-81 7,507,000
1975-76 7,053,443	1981-82 7,572,000

The Commonwealth issues resident fishing licenses to persons between the ages of 16 and 64 inclusive and to persons 65 years and over for a \$7.75 and \$2.25 fee respectively, if the applicant can prove he has been a resident of the Commonwealth for 60 days. Nonresident licenses are issued to all persons 16 years of age or older upon payment of a \$12.75 fee. Tourist licenses valid for a period of five consecutive days are issued for \$7.75. Other sources of revenue include special eel licenses, Lake Erie commercial fishing licenses and commercial hatchery licenses.

Fishing license fees include issuing agents' commissions but the revenue figures do not reflect the commissions.

Fines and Penalties

Actual	Estimated
1970-71 \$103,093	1976-77 \$155,000
1971-72 113,866	1977-78 165,000
1972-73 139,331	1978-79 170,000
1973-74 128,428	1979-80 175,000
1974-75 158,914	1980-81 185,000
1975-76 155,145	1981-82 190,000

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
1970-71 \$ 748,005	1976-77 \$1,204,000
1971-72 1,411,158	1977-78 1,430,200
1972-73 924,940	1978-79 1,523,400
1973-74 1,187,679	1979-80 1,572,500
1974-75 1,653,975	1980-81 1,551,600
1975-76 1,224,606	1981-82 1,541,100

The Commonwealth receives contributions from the Federal Government for approved land and water acquisition and development for fishing purposes, and for approved research and fish management projects. Contributions for restocking of streams are received 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

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

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Estimated
Licenses and Fees			
Resident Fishing Licenses	\$ 6,257,092	\$ 6,358,000	\$ 6,400,000
Resident Senior Fishing Licenses	157,709	161,000	165,000
Nonresident Fishing Licenses	490,163	505,000	535,000
Tourist Fishing Licenses	123,175	130,000	140,000
Lake Erie Licenses	2,102	2,000	2,000
Commercial Hatchery Licenses	5,845	6,000	6,000
Fee Fishing Lake Licenses	8,510	9,000	9,000
Miscellaneous Permits and Fees	6,140	6,200	6,500
Technical Service Fees—Non-Government Organizations	472	500	500
Scientific Collector's Permits	2,235	2,500	2,500
TOTAL	<u>\$ 7,053,443</u>	<u>\$ 7,180,200</u>	<u>\$ 7,266,500</u>
Fines and Penalties			
Fish Law Fines	\$ 155,145	\$ 155,000	\$ 165,000
TOTAL	<u>\$ 155,145</u>	<u>\$ 155,000</u>	<u>\$ 165,000</u>
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Interest on Deposits	\$ 7,303	\$ 7,500	\$ 8,000
Sale of Publications	10,457	12,000	15,000
Sale of Unserviceable Property	25	2,000	1,000
Contributions for Restocking Streams	44,218	45,000	50,000
Contributions from Federal Government for Acquisition, Constructions and Research	408,675	407,000	566,000
Miscellaneous Revenue	32,938	75,000	80,000
Refund of Expenditures not Credited to Appropriations	50,500	. . . . .	. . . . .
Interest on Securities	261,166	250,000	300,000
Rental of Fish Commission Property	57,082	60,000	65,000
Income from Sand and Gravel Dredging	189,177	180,000	175,000
In Lieu Payments for Fishways	75,000	75,000	75,000
Redeposit of Checks	139	500	200
Sale of Pennsylvania Angler	87,926	90,000	95,000
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,224,606</u>	<u>\$ 1,204,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,430,200</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>\$ 8,433,194</u>	<u>\$ 8,539,200</u>	<u>\$ 8,861,700</u>
Augmentations			
Sale of Automobiles and Other Vehicles	\$ 44,350	\$ 45,000	\$ 35,000
Reimbursement for Services—Boating Fund	1,525,789	2,205,000	2,331,000
Reimbursement for Services—Land and Water Development Fund	573,654	668,000	590,000
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,143,793</u>	<u>\$ 2,918,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,956,000</u>
TOTAL RECEIPTS	<u>\$10,576,987</u>	<u>\$11,457,200</u>	<u>\$11,817,700</u>

Boating Fund

The Boating Fund is a special revenue fund composed of monies from license fees, fines, penalties 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)	
	1976-77	1977-78
Surplus, Beginning of Year	\$3,502	\$3,461
Receipts:		
Revenue Estimate	2,244	2,418
Prior Year Lapses .....	.....	.....
Funds Available	\$5,746	\$5,879
Expenditures:		
Appropriated	\$2,535	\$2,617
Less Current Year Lapses	<u>-250</u>	<u>.....</u>
Estimated Expenditures	<u>-2,285</u>	<u>-2,617</u>
Ending Surplus	<u>\$3,461</u>	<u>\$3,262</u>

Summary by Department

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Fish Commission			
General Government			
General Operations	\$1,315	\$1,979	\$2,107
Department of General Services			
Debt Service Requirements			
General State Authority Rentals	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2
Treasury Department			
General Government			
Replacement Checks	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Department of Revenue			
General Government			
Collecting Motorboat Registration Fees	\$ 207	\$ 258	\$ 283
Department of Transportation			
General Government			
Navigation Office for the Delaware River	\$ 81	\$ 69	.....
Total State Funds	<u>\$1,606</u>	<u>\$2,309</u>	<u>\$2,393</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 205	\$ 204	\$ 204
Other Funds	6	22	20
FUND TOTAL	<u>\$1,817</u>	<u>\$2,535</u>	<u>\$2,617</u>

BOATING FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated		1981-82 Estimated
Licenses and Fees	\$ 708	\$ 725	\$ 843	\$ 894	\$ 947	\$ 999	\$1,055
Fines and Penalties	31	26	30	35	40	43	45
Miscellaneous	1,444	1,194	1,321	1,326	1,336	1,356	1,351
Restricted Revenue	72	73	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Total Boating Fund Revenue	<u>\$2,255</u>	<u>\$2,018</u>	<u>\$2,194</u>	<u>\$2,255</u>	<u>\$2,323</u>	<u>\$2,398</u>	<u>\$2,451</u>
Augmentations	\$ 211	\$ 226	\$ 224	\$ 214	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10
TOTAL BOATING FUND RECEIPTS	<u><u>\$2,466</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,244</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,418</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,469</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,333</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,408</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,461</u></u>

BOATING FUND REVENUE SOURCES

Licenses and Fees

Actual		Estimated	
1970-71	\$496,067	1976-77	\$ 725,000
1971-72	521,308	1977-78	843,000
1972-73	578,509	1978-79	894,000
1973-74	600,181	1979-80	947,000
1974-75	648,493	1980-81	999,000
1975-76	708,444	1981-82	1,055,000

The Commonwealth receives revenue from fees for registering motor boats. The annual registration fee is four dollars for boats less than 16 feet in length and six dollars for boats 16 feet in length or longer.

Fines and Penalties

Actual		Estimated	
1970-71	\$14,875	1976-77	\$26,000
1971-72	18,899	1977-78	30,300
1972-73	17,550	1978-79	35,000
1973-74	17,485	1979-80	40,000
1974-75	21,177	1980-81	43,000
1975-76	31,031	1981-82	45,000

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

Miscellaneous Revenue

Actual		Estimated	
1970-71	\$ 293,400	1976-77	\$1,194,200
1971-72	998,435	1977-78	1,320,350
1972-73	855,796	1978-79	1,326,000
1973-74	1,307,792	1979-80	1,336,000
1974-75	1,095,604	1980-81	1,356,000
1975-76	1,443,556	1981-82	1,351,000

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. This is a result of a change in law beginning in 1970-71. In addition, a small amount of revenue 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 executives authorizations.

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Estimated
Licenses and Fees			
Motor Boat Registration Fees	\$ 708,444	\$ 725,000	\$ 843,000
TOTAL	\$ 708,444	\$ 725,000	\$ 843,000
Fines and Penalties			
Motor Boat Fines	\$ 31,031	\$ 26,000	\$ 30,300
TOTAL	\$ 31,031	\$ 26,000	\$ 30,300
Miscellaneous			
Liquid Fuels Tax	\$ 978,663	\$1,025,000	\$1,100,000
Miscellaneous	255,758	19,000	20,250
Interest on Securities	158,820	150,000	200,000
Federal Programs, Reimbursement	50,298	. . . . .	. . . . .
Redeposit of Checks	17	200	100
TOTAL	\$1,443,556	\$1,194,200	\$1,320,350
Restricted Revenue			
Motor Boat Registration Fees	\$ 71,685	\$ 72,000	. . . . .
Motor Boat Fines	170	200	. . . . .
Miscellaneous	269	1,000	. . . . .
TOTAL	\$ 72,124	\$ 73,200	. . . . .
TOTAL REVENUES	\$2,255,155	\$2,018,400	\$2,193,650
Augmentations			
Sale of Automobiles	\$ 6,450	\$ 22,000	\$ 20,000
U. S. Coast Guard Grant for Safety	204,655	204,000	204,000
TOTAL	\$ 211,105	\$ 226,000	\$ 224,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$2,466,260	\$2,244,400	\$2,417,650

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.

Financial Statement

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1976-77	1977-78
Surplus, Beginning of Year	\$-329	\$ 41
Receipts:		
Revenue Estimate	4,748	\$4,807
Prior Year Lapses	14	.....
Funds Available	<u>\$4,433</u>	<u>\$4,848</u>
Expenditures:		
Appropriated	\$4,392	\$4,743
Estimated Expenditures	<u>— 4,392</u>	<u>— 4,743</u>
Ending Surplus:	<u><u>\$ 41</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 105</u></u>

BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND

Summary by Department

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	1977-78
	Actual	1976-77 Available	Budget
Banking Department			
General Operations	\$3,948	\$4,391	\$4,742
Treasury Department			
Replacement Checks	1	1	1
FUND TOTAL	<u>\$3,949</u>	<u>\$4,392</u>	<u>\$4,743</u>

BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	Actual	Estimated	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
Licenses and Fees	\$3,700	\$4,725	\$4,784	\$5,126	\$5,223	\$5,492	\$5,742
Miscellaneous Revenues	18	23	23	23	23	23	23
TOTAL BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND REVENUES	<u><u>\$3,718</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,748</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,807</u></u>	<u><u>\$5,149</u></u>	<u><u>\$5,246</u></u>	<u><u>\$5,515</u></u>	<u><u>\$5,765</u></u>

BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND REVENUE SOURCES

Licenses and Fees

Actual	Estimated
1970-71 \$2,344,054	1976-77 \$4,725,000
1971-72 2,530,045	1977-78 4,784,000
1972-73 2,812,867	1978-79 5,126,000
1973-74 3,064,037	1979-80 5,223,000
1974-75 3,380,964	1980-81 5,492,000
1975-76 3,699,515	1981-82 5,742,000

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
(No collections prior to 1971-72)	1976-77
1971-72 \$850	1977-78
1972-73 490	1978-79
1973-74	1979-80
1974-75	1980-81
1975-76 100	1981-82

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

Miscellaneous Revenue

Actual	Estimated
1970-71 \$17,814	1976-77 \$ 23,350
1971-72 16,420	1977-78 23,150
1972-73 13,243	1978-79 23,150
1973-74 10,817	1979-80 23,150
1974-75 27,884	1980-81 23,150
1975-76 18,405	1981-82 23,150

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.

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Estimated
Licenses and Fees			
Examination Fees	\$2,105,327	\$2,907,000	\$2,947,000
Overhead Assessment Fees	1,115,379	1,315,000	1,325,000
Money Lenders Licenses	1,100	.....	.....
Liquidation Fees .....	.....	1,000	1,200
Miscellaneous Fees	35,129	45,000	51,000
Pawnbrokers Fees	3,500	3,000	3,300
Consumer Discount Company Licenses	260,200	267,000	268,000
Installment Sellers License Fees	53,880	56,000	52,000
Sales Finance Companies License Fees	113,800	120,000	125,000
Collector-Repossessor License Fees	5,200	5,000	5,500
Money Transmitters License Fees	6,000	6,000	6,000
TOTAL	\$3,699,515	\$4,725,000	\$4,784,000
Fines and Penalties			
Fines and Penalties	\$ 100	.....	.....
TOTAL	\$ 100	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Revenues			
Interest on Securities	\$ 18,019	\$ 20,000	\$ 23,000
Interest on Deposits .....	.....	3,200	.....
Miscellaneous	32	.....	.....
Sale of Unserviceable Property	321	50	50
Redeposit of Checks	33	100	100
TOTAL	\$ 18,405	\$ 23,350	\$ 23,150
TOTAL	\$3,718,020	\$4,748,350	\$4,807,150

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.

Financial Statement

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1976-77	1977-78
Surplus, Beginning of Year	\$ 107	\$ 1
Receipts:		
Revenue Estimate	\$ 517	\$ 631
Appropriation from General Fund	<u>717</u>	<u>1,068</u>
Total Receipts	1,234	1,699
Prior Year Lapses	37	.....
Funds Available	<u>\$1,378</u>	<u>\$1,700</u>
Expenditures:		
Appropriated	\$1,377	\$1,600
Less Current Year Lapses .....	.....	.....
Estimated Expenditures	<u>1,377</u>	<u>1,600</u>
Ending Surplus:	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>

MILK MARKETING FUND

Summary by Department

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Milk Marketing Board			
General Government	\$ 629	\$ 657	\$ 529
Treasury Department			
Replacement Checks	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Refund Milk Marketing License and Fees	1	2	2
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 3
Total State Funds	\$ 631	\$ 660	\$ 532
Other Funds	\$ 662	\$ 717	\$1,068
FUND TOTAL	\$1,293	\$1,377	\$1,600

MILK MARKETING FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	Actual	Estimated	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
Licenses and Fees	\$ 313	\$ 481	\$ 595	\$ 595	\$ 595	\$ 595	\$ 595
Fines and Penalties	2	5	5	5	5	5	5
Miscellaneous Revenue	29	31	31	31	31	31	31
Total Milk Marketing Fund Revenues	<u>\$ 344</u>	<u>\$ 517</u>	<u>\$ 631</u>	<u>\$ 631</u>	<u>\$ 631</u>	<u>\$ 631</u>	<u>\$ 631</u>
Augmentations	\$ 662	\$ 717	\$1,068	\$1,049	\$1,131	\$1,239	\$1,351
TOTAL MILK MARKETING FUND RECEIPTS	<u><u>\$1,006</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,234</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,699</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,680</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,762</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,870</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,982</u></u>

MILK MARKETING FUND REVENUE SOURCES

Licenses and Fees

Actual	Estimated
1970-71 \$403,970	1976-77 \$480,802
1971-72 227,280	1977-78 594,902
1972-73 386,698	1978-79 595,000
1973-74 616,206	1979-80 595,000
1974-75 443,500	1980-81 595,000
1975-76 313,195	1981-82 595,000

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
1970-71 \$ 4,250	1976-77 \$5,000
1971-72 1,150	1977-78 5,000
1972-73 56,370	1978-79 5,000
1973-74 14,700	1979-80 5,000
1974-75 7,550	1980-81 5,000
1975-76 2,050	1981-82 5,000

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 Revenue

Actual	Estimated
1970-71 \$ 3,706	1976-77 \$30,700
1971-72 848	1977-78 30,600
1972-73 3,151	1978-79 30,600
1973-74 17,273	1979-80 30,600
1974-75 41,268	1980-81 30,600
1975-76 29,182	1981-82 30,600

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 revenue available for Milk Marketing Fund appropriations and executive authorizations.

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Estimated
Licenses and Fees			
Milk Dealers Licenses	\$ 289,628	\$ 456,000	\$ 570,000
Milk Dealers Licenses Transfer Fees	2	2	2
Weighing or Measuring Permit Fees	3,755	4,000	4,100
Milk Testers Certificate Fees	3,005	3,200	3,200
Milk Weighers Certificate Fees	8,470	8,500	8,500
Milk Testers and Weighers Examination Fees	1,095	1,200	1,200
Milk Haulers License Fees	7,240	7,900	7,900
TOTAL	\$ 313,195	\$ 480,802	\$ 594,902
 Fines and Penalties			
Milk Marketing Act Fines	\$ 2,050	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
TOTAL	\$ 2,050	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
 Miscellaneous Revenue			
Refunds of Expenditures Not Credited to Appropriations	\$ 1,217	. . . . .	. . . . .
Interest on Securities	27,800	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
Other	165	500	500
Redeposit on Checks . . . . .	. . . . .	200	100
TOTAL	\$ 29,182	\$ 30,700	\$ 30,600
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 344,427	\$ 516,502	\$ 630,502
 Augmentations			
Appropriation from General Fund	\$ 660,000	\$ 717,000	\$1,068,000
Sale of Motor Vehicles	1,740	. . . . .	. . . . .
TOTAL	\$ 661,740	\$ 717,000	\$1,068,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$1,006,167	\$1,233,502	\$1,698,502

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.

Financial Statement

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1976-77	1977-78
Surplus, Beginning of Year	\$ 40	. . . .
Receipts:		
Revenue Estimate	\$ 810	\$ 839
Transfer from General Fund	<u>700</u>	<u>850</u>
Total Receipts	\$1,510	\$1,689
Prior Year Lapses .....	. . . .	. . . .
Funds Available	<u>\$1,550</u>	<u>\$1,689</u>
Expenditures:		
Appropriated	\$1,550	\$1,680
Less Current Year Lapses .....	. . . .	. . . .
Estimated Expenditures	<u>-1,550</u>	<u>-1,680</u>
Ending Surplus:	. . . .	<u><u>\$ 9</u></u>

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND

Summary by Department

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Department of Agriculture			
General Operations	\$ 847	\$ 849	\$ 829
Treasury Department			
Replacement Checks	1	1	1
Total State Funds	\$ 848	\$ 850	\$ 830
Federal Funds .....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds	\$ 560	\$ 700	\$ 850
FUND TOTAL	<u><u>\$1,408</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,550</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,680</u></u>

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	Actual	Estimated	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
Fees	\$ 154	\$ 140	\$ 153	\$ 153	\$ 153	\$ 153	\$ 153
Miscellaneous	757	670	686	715	745	776	809
Total State Farm Products Show Fund Revenues	<u>\$ 911</u>	<u>\$ 810</u>	<u>\$ 839</u>	<u>\$ 868</u>	<u>\$ 898</u>	<u>\$ 929</u>	<u>\$ 962</u>
Augmentations	\$ 560	\$ 700	\$ 850	\$ 952	\$1,013	\$1,125	\$1,246
TOTAL STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND RECEIPTS	<u><u>\$1,471</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,510</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,689</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,820</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,911</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,054</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,208</u></u>

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND REVENUE SOURCES

Licenses and Fees

Actual		Estimated	
1970-71	\$110,295	1976-77	\$140,450
1971-72	108,139	1977-78	153,000
1972-73	120,328	1978-79	153,000
1973-74	120,224	1979-80	153,000
1974-75	120,157	1980-81	153,000
1975-76	154,179	1981-82	153,000

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	
1970-71	\$320,744	1976-77	\$669,650
1971-72	352,211	1977-78	685,600
1972-73	438,411	1978-79	715,000
1973-74	469,731	1979-80	745,000
1974-75	579,350	1980-81	776,000
1975-76	756,647	1981-82	809,000

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.

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Estimated
Fees			
Exhibit Fees — Competitive	\$ 6,324	\$ 7,000	\$ 6,000
Exhibit Fees — Commercial	144,136	130,000	144,000
Exhibit Fees — State Agencies	3,719	3,450	3,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 154,179</u>	<u>\$ 140,450</u>	<u>\$ 153,000</u>
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Concession Revenue	\$ 153,532	\$ 165,000	\$ 150,000
Service Charges	80,453	75,000	80,000
Rentals	343,945	275,000	300,000
Sale of Exhibits — Net Proceeds	4,003	150	500
Sale of Exhibits — Commission . . . . .	. . . . .	3,500	3,500
Miscellaneous Revenue	5,983	5,000	5,000
Refund of Expenditures Not Credited			
to Appropriations	408	1,000	1,000
Interest on Securities	14,373	15,000	15,000
Parking Fees	153,380	125,000	130,000
Redeposit of Checks	570	5,000	600
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 756,647</u>	<u>\$ 669,650</u>	<u>\$ 685,600</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>\$ 910,826</u>	<u>\$ 810,100</u>	<u>\$ 838,600</u>
Augmentations			
Transfer from General Fund	\$ 525,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 850,000
Transfer from General Fund— Emergency and Disaster Relief	35,000	. . . . .	. . . . .
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 560,000</u>	<u>\$ 700,000</u>	<u>\$ 850,000</u>
TOTAL RECEIPTS	<u>\$1,470,826</u>	<u>\$1,510,100</u>	<u>\$1,688,600</u>

State Harness Racing Fund

The State Harness Racing Fund is a special fund composed of monies received from taxes, license fees and penalties 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. The balance is transferred to the Pennsylvania Fair Fund and to the General Fund.

Financial Statement

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>
Surplus, Beginning of Year	\$3,330	\$3,389
Receipts:		
Revenue Estimate	\$6,433	\$6,692
Prior Year Lapses .....	.....	.....
Funds Available	<u>\$9,763</u>	<u>\$10,081</u>
Expenditures:		
Appropriated	\$6,374	\$6,633
Less Current Year Lapses .....	.....	.....
Estimated Expenditures	<u>—6,374</u>	<u>—6,633</u>
Ending Surplus:	<u><u>\$3,389</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,448</u></u>

STATE HARNESS RACING FUND

Summary by Department

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Department of Agriculture			
State Harness Racing Commission	\$1,038	\$1,299	\$1,915
Pennsylvania Fair Fund Administration	196	234	255
Transfer to Pennsylvania Fair Fund	658	608	557
Transfer to General Fund	4,403	4,067	3,731
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	\$6,295	\$6,206	\$6,458
 Department of Revenue			
Administration of Collections—Harness			
Racing	\$ 159	\$ 165	\$ 174
 Treasury Department			
Replacement Checks	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Total State Funds	\$6,455	\$6,374	\$6,633
Other Funds	1	. . . .	. . . .
FUND TOTAL	\$6,456	\$6,374	\$6,633

STATE HARNESS RACING FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
Tax Revenue	\$6,014	\$5,614	\$5,841	\$5,958	\$6,077	\$6,198	\$6,322
Licenses and Fees	184	298	312	318	325	332	339
Miscellaneous	478	521	539	550	561	572	583
Total State Harness Racing Fund Receipts	<u>\$6,676</u>	<u>\$6,433</u>	<u>\$6,692</u>	<u>\$6,826</u>	<u>\$6,963</u>	<u>\$7,102</u>	<u>\$7,244</u>
Augmentations	\$ 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 1
TOTAL STATE HARNESS RACING FUND RECEIPTS	<u><u>\$6,677</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,433</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,692</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,827</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,963</u></u>	<u><u>\$7,102</u></u>	<u><u>\$7,245</u></u>

STATE HARNESS RACING FUND REVENUE SOURCES

Tax Revenue

Actual	Estimated
1970-71 \$8,847,555	1976-77 \$5,613,506
1971-72 8,338,657	1977-78 5,841,102
1972-73 7,618,638	1978-79 5,958,000
1973-74 9,122,980	1979-80 6,077,000
1974-75 7,874,872	1980-81 6,198,000
1975-76 6,013,932	1981-82 6,322,000

A State Admission Tax is levied at the rate of five percent of the admission price. In addition a tax of one and one-half percent is imposed on the amount wagered each day at races held within school districts of the first class. An additional tax of four percent of the amount wagered each day is paid directly to the first class school district. For races held in school districts of other than the first class, a tax of five and one-half percent of the amount wagered each day is levied. Of this tax 36-1/3 percent is restricted for the use of local municipal authorities. The wagering tax shown for this fund does not reflect the monies set aside for the use of either the first class school district nor the local municipal authorities. The wagering tax reported in this fund from races held prior to December 30, 1974 was at a five percent rate.

License and Fees

Actual	Estimated
1970-71 \$ 32,434	1976-77 \$298,206
1971-72 31,232	1977-78 312,000
1972-73 31,131	1978-79 318,000
1973-74 52,282	1979-80 325,000
1974-75 143,788	1980-81 332,000
1975-76 184,275	1981-82 339,000

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.

Miscellaneous Revenue

Actual	Estimated
1970-71 \$386,292	1976-77 \$521,199
1971-72 219,449	1977-78 539,000
1972-73 302,315	1978-79 550,000
1973-74 500,430	1979-80 561,000
1974-75 480,949	1980-81 572,000
1975-76 477,816	1981-82 583,000

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.

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Estimated
Tax Revenue			
State Admission Tax	\$ 141,748	\$ 149,806	\$ 157,202
Wagering Tax	5,872,184	5,463,700	5,683,900
TOTAL	\$6,013,932	\$5,613,506	\$5,841,102
 Licenses and Fees			
Occupational License Fees	\$ 40,305	\$ 44,730	\$ 46,800
Pre and Post Racing Testing Laboratory Service Fees	143,970	253,476	265,200
TOTAL	\$ 184,275	\$ 298,206	\$ 312,000
 Miscellaneous			
Uncashed Tickets	\$ 174,056	\$ 165,000	\$ 170,000
Interest on Securities	286,705	335,966	348,000
Miscellaneous	17,029	20,233	21,000
Redeposit of Checks	26	.....	.....
TOTAL	\$ 477,816	\$ 521,199	\$ 539,000
TOTAL REVENUE	\$6,676,023	\$6,432,911	\$6,692,102
 Augmentations			
Sale of Motor Vehicles	\$ 700	.....	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$6,676,723	\$6,432,911	\$6,692,102

State Horse Racing Fund

The State Horse Racing Fund is a special revenue fund composed of monies received from taxes, license fees and penalties collected by the State Horse Racing Commission in the regulation of thoroughbred racing in the State. It provides for the operation of the State Horse Racing Commission. The balance is transferred to the General Fund and the Pennsylvania Fair Fund.

Financial Statement

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1976-77	1977-78
Surplus, Beginning of Year	\$ 6,849	\$ 6,977
Receipts:		
Revenue Estimate	\$17,667	\$18,585
Prior Year Lapses .....	.....	.....
Funds Available	<u>\$24,516</u>	<u>\$25,562</u>
Expenditures:		
Appropriated	\$17,539	\$18,446
Less Current Year Lapses .....	.....	.....
Estimated Expenditures	<u>-17,539</u>	<u>-18,466</u>
Ending Surplus:	<u><u>\$ 6,977</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,116</u></u>

STATE HORSE RACING FUND

Summary by Department

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
State Horse Racing Commission			
General Operations	\$ 738	\$ 947	\$ 941
Transfer to General Fund	15,261	14,297	15,074
Transfer to Fair Fund	2,280	2,136	2,252
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	\$18,279	\$17,380	\$18,267
Department of Revenue			
Administration of Collections—Horse Racing	\$ 109	\$ 158	\$ 173
Department of Treasury			
Replacement Checks	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Total State Funds	\$18,389	\$17,539	\$18,441
Other Funds	\$ 6	. . . . .	\$ 5
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	\$18,395	\$17,539	\$18,446

STATE HORSE RACING FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

Five Year Revenue Projections

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	Actual	Estimated	Budget	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
Tax Revenues	\$16,376	\$16,668	\$17,502	\$18,202	\$18,930	\$19,687	\$20,475
Licenses and Fees	118	131	137	142	148	154	160
Miscellaneous	773	868	941	979	1,018	1,059	1,101
Total State Horse Racing Fund Revenues	<u>\$17,267</u>	<u>\$17,667</u>	<u>\$18,580</u>	<u>\$19,323</u>	<u>\$20,096</u>	<u>\$20,900</u>	<u>\$21,736</u>
Augmentation	\$ 6	. . . . .	\$ 5	. . . . .	\$ 6	. . . . .	\$ 6
TOTAL STATE HORSE RACING FUND RECEIPTS	<u><u>\$17,273</u></u>	<u><u>\$17,667</u></u>	<u><u>\$18,585</u></u>	<u><u>\$19,323</u></u>	<u><u>\$20,102</u></u>	<u><u>\$20,900</u></u>	<u><u>\$21,742</u></u>

STATE HORSE RACING FUND REVENUE SOURCES

Tax Revenues

Actual		Estimated	
1970-71	\$ 9,223,268	1976-77	\$16,667,787
1971-72	11,167,085	1977-78	17,502,216
1972-73	15,403,819	1978-79	18,202,000
1973-74	15,545,034	1979-80	18,930,000
1974-75	17,071,124	1980-81	19,687,000
1975-76	16,376,135	1981-82	20,475,000

Tax revenues consist of an admission tax levied at the rate of 15 percent of the admission price and a tax of four and three-quarter percent of the amount wagered each day at the track. Also a breakage tax is collected at the rate of 50 percent of the odd cents retained after redistribution of all pari-mutuel contributions exceeding a sum equal to the next lowest multiple of ten cents. The rate of the wagering tax prior to December 30, 1974 was five percent.

Licenses and Fees

Actual		Estimated	
1970-71	\$ 46,581	1976-77	\$130,687
1971-72	72,000	1977-78	136,800
1972-73	128,112	1978-79	142,000
1973-74	110,760	1979-80	148,000
1974-75	104,794	1980-81	154,000
1975-76	117,937	1981-82	160,000

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.

Miscellaneous Revenue

Actual		Estimated	
1970-71	\$325,744	1976-77	\$ 868,487
1971-72	352,389	1977-78	941,300
1972-73	461,646	1978-79	979,000
1973-74	699,064	1979-80	1,018,000
1974-75	855,116	1980-81	1,059,000
1975-76	773,015	1981-82	1,101,000

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.

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Estimated
Tax Revenue			
State Admission Tax	\$ 532,013	\$ 621,242	\$ 648,266
Wagering Tax	14,709,486	14,954,526	15,704,250
Breakage Tax	1,134,636	1,092,019	1,149,700
TOTAL	\$16,376,135	\$16,667,787	\$17,502,216
 Licenses and Fees			
License Fees	\$ 117,937	\$ 130,687	\$ 136,800
TOTAL	\$ 117,937	\$ 130,687	\$ 136,800
 Miscellaneous			
Uncashed Tickets	\$ 291,601	\$ 330,000	\$ 346,500
Interest on Securities	459,135	512,000	567,000
Miscellaneous	22,096	26,287	27,600
Redeposit of Checks	183	200	200
TOTAL	\$ 773,015	\$ 868,487	\$ 941,300
TOTAL REVENUES	\$17,267,087	\$17,666,961	\$18,580,316
 Augmentations			
Sale of Automobiles	\$ 6,400	. . . . .	\$ 5,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$17,273,487	\$17,666,961	\$18,585,316

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 and for mass transit fare subsidies for the elderly.

Financial Statement

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1976-77	1977-78
Surplus, Beginning of Year	\$ 11,862	\$ 871
Less Transfer to General Fund	1,261	. . . . .
Adjusted Balance	\$ 10,601	\$ 871
Receipts:		
Revenue Estimate	110,995	144,740
Prior Year Lapses	402	. . . . .
Funds Available	\$121,998	\$145,611
Expenditures:		
Appropriated	\$121,427	\$132,029
Less Current Year Lapses	<u>-300</u>	. . . . .
Estimated Expenditures	<u>-121,127</u>	<u>-132,029</u>
Ending Surplus	<u>\$ 871</u>	<u>\$ 13,582</u>

STATE LOTTERY FUND

Summary by Department

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Department of Revenue			
General Government			
General Operations	\$ 14,435	\$ 16,000	\$ 18,039
Payment of Prize Money	36,068	32,800	40,000
Payment of Commissions	700	700	700
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 51,203</u>	<u>\$ 49,500</u>	<u>\$ 58,739</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Property Tax and Rent Assistance for the Elderly	\$ 57,993	\$ 58,200	\$ 58,200
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$109,196</u>	<u>\$107,700</u>	<u>\$116,939</u>
Treasury Department			
General Government			
Refunding State Lottery Monies	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Replacement Checks	2	10	10
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>
Department of Transportation			
Grants and Subsidies			
Free Transit for the Elderly	\$ 12,783	\$ 13,576	\$ 14,939
Total State Funds	<u>\$121,982</u>	<u>\$121,287</u>	<u>\$131,889</u>
Other Funds	\$ 161	\$ 140	\$ 140
FUND TOTAL	<u>\$122,143</u>	<u>\$121,427</u>	<u>\$132,029</u>

STATE LOTTERY FUND REVENUE SUMMARY
Five Year Revenue Projections

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
Collections	\$101,260	\$110,161	\$143,960	\$143,960	\$143,960	\$143,960	\$143,960
Miscellaneous Revenue	778	694	640	640	640	640	640
Total Lottery Fund Revenue	<u>\$102,038</u>	<u>\$110,855</u>	<u>\$144,600</u>	<u>\$144,600</u>	<u>\$144,600</u>	<u>\$144,600</u>	<u>\$144,600</u>
Augmentations	\$ 161	\$ 140	\$ 140	\$ 140	\$ 140	\$ 140	\$ 140
TOTAL LOTTERY FUND RECEIPTS	<u>\$102,199</u>	<u>\$110,995</u>	<u>\$144,740</u>	<u>\$144,740</u>	<u>\$144,740</u>	<u>\$144,740</u>	<u>\$144,740</u>

STATE LOTTERY FUND REVENUE SOURCES

Collections

Actual		Estimated	
(No collections prior to 1971-72)		1976-77	\$110,160,879
1971-72	\$ 50,093,524	1977-78	143,960,000
1972-73	117,015,902	1978-79	143,960,000
1973-74	121,399,971	1979-80	143,960,000
1974-75	102,004,576	1980-81	143,960,000
1975-76	101,259,893	1981-82	143,960,000

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 will be introduced during the 1976-77 fiscal year in which collections will be made from machines that issue tickets.

Miscellaneous Revenue

Actual		Estimated	
(No Collections prior to 1971-72)		1976-77	\$694,000
1971-72	\$1,205,289	1977-78	640,000
1972-73	1,663,722	1978-79	640,000
1973-74	4,359,299	1979-80	640,000
1974-75	2,818,389	1980-81	640,000
1975-76	778,610	1981-82	640,000

Miscellaneous revenue includes fines, interest earned on securities, interest on deposits, premiums on sale of securities, and refund of expenditures. The 1971-72 amount also includes a \$1,000,000 temporary loan from the General Fund to provide initial working capital.

STATE LOTTERY FUND REVENUE DETAIL

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

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Estimated	1977-78 Budget
Collections	\$101,259,893	\$110,160,879	\$143,960,000
Miscellaneous	778,610	694,000	640,000
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>\$102,038,503</u>	<u>\$110,854,879</u>	<u>\$144,600,000</u>
Augmentations			
Licenses and Fees	\$ 124,670	\$ 123,000	\$ 123,000
Legal Service to State Employees			
Retirement Board	10,562	9,000	9,000
Legal Services to School Employees			
Retirement Board	9,837	8,000	8,000
Sale of Automobiles	15,900	.....	.....
Total	<u>\$ 160,969</u>	<u>\$ 140,000</u>	<u>\$ 140,000</u>
TOTAL RECEIPTS	<u>\$102,199,472</u>	<u>\$110,994,879</u>	<u>\$144,740,000</u>

Revenue Sharing Trust Fund

The Revenue Sharing Trust Fund is composed of monies received under the provisions of the Federal State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 and interest earned on that money.

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

Pennsylvania will use its revenue sharing funds for assistance to local governments and school districts, to continue programs which would terminate because of revisions in Federal statutes and regulations, and for improvement to educational programs.

REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND

Financial Statement

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1976-77	1977-78
Surplus, Beginning of Year	\$ 28	\$ 17
Receipts:		
Revenue Estimate	\$116,889	119,200
Funds Available	<u>\$116,917</u>	<u>119,217</u>
Expenditures:		
Appropriated	\$ 87,800	\$119,121
Deficiency and Pending Appropriations	29,100	.....
Less Current Year Lapses	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>
Estimated Expenditures	-116,900	-119,121
Ending Surplus:	<u><u>\$ 17</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 96</u></u>

REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND

Summary by Department

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Executive Offices			
General Government			
Office of the Budget	\$ 1	.....	.....
Department of Education			
Grants and Subsidies			
Pupil Transportation	\$ 26,000	\$ 19,000	\$ 23,600
Pupil Transportation—Recommended			
Additional .....	.....	4,600	.....
Special Education	56,000	37,600	53,600
Special Education—Recommended			
Additional .....	.....	13,800	.....
Special Education—Approved Private Schools	2,500	1,800	2,500
Special Education—Approved Private Schools— Recommended Additional .....	.....	700	.....
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 84,500</u>	<u>\$ 77,500</u>	<u>\$ 79,700</u>
Department of Environmental Resources			
Grants and Subsidies			
Sewage Treatment Plant Operations Grants	\$ 11,405	\$ 9,100	\$ 12,000
Sewage Treatment Plant Operations Grants— Recommended Additional .....	.....	2,700	.....
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 11,405</u>	<u>\$ 11,800</u>	<u>\$ 12,000</u>
Department of Labor and Industry			
Grants and Subsidies			
Occupational Disease Payments	\$ 24,982	.....	.....
Department of Health			
Grants and Subsidies			
Local Health Departments — Environmental .....	.....	\$ 2,700	\$ 3,421
Local Health Departments — Environmental— Recommended Additional .....	.....	\$ 900	.....
DEPARTMENT TOTAL .....	.....	<u>\$ 3,600</u>	<u>\$ 3,421</u>
Judiciary			
Grants and Subsidies			
Reimbursement of County Court Costs	\$ 10,000	\$ 17,600	\$ 24,000
Reimbursement of County Court Costs— Recommended Additional .....	.....	6,400	.....
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ 24,000</u>	<u>\$ 24,000</u>
FUND TOTAL	<u>\$130,888</u>	<u>\$116,900</u>	<u>\$119,121</u>

REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

Five Year Revenue Projection

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	Actual	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
Miscellaneous Revenues	<u>\$130,916</u>	<u>\$116,917</u>	<u>\$119,217</u>	<u>\$121,096</u>	<u>\$121,088</u>	<u>\$121,069</u>	<u>\$121,036</u>

The Commonwealth receives funds from the Federal Government under the provisions of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1976 commonly referred to as the Revenue Sharing Act and interest on deposits and securities.

The State and Local Fiscal Assistance Amendments authorize payment of revenue sharing funds to state and local government for the period January 1, 1977, through September 31, 1980. It is our assumption that Congress will extend the Revenue Sharing legislation when the current Act terminates, therefore, projections are being made beyond the current 1980 termination date.



Capital Budget

Capital Budget

This section contains the 1977-78 Capital Budget and Five Year Capital Program. The bonded indebtedness required to support the construction program is projected and, along with currently outstanding debt, is compared to the Constitutional debt limit.

The projects shown will be financed by general obligation bonds, with the exception of a few minor projects which will be financed from current revenues. These projects are grouped into the following categories:

Public Improvement Projects — These include 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 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 as authorized in Act 10 of 1976. The projects are implemented by the Pennsylvania Transportation Assistance Authority.

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 and the State Highway and Bridge Authority.

The Capital Budget section consists of the following subsections:

1977-78 New Project Authorizations — This section itemizes and describes the new capital projects recommended for authorization in 1977-78, and their proposed source of funding. The projects are listed by department and program.

Forecast of Future Projects — This section contains a forecast of new capital projects to be initiated during each of the fiscal years 1978-79 through 1981-82. The projections are grouped by department and capital project category.

Estimate of Capital Expenditures — This section provides an estimate of expenditures for capital projects during each of the next five fiscal years. Since design, acquisition and construction of a project is not generally completed during the fiscal year in which the project is initiated, payment of costs incurred usually occurs over several fiscal years. The estimated expenditures determine the amount of bonds which must be issued each fiscal year. The projections are listed by capital project category and subdivided by projects currently authorized, projects requested for 1972-73 through 1976-77 (legislation pending), new projects proposed for 1977-78, and future projects (1979-82).

**FORECAST OF DEBT LIMIT AND OUTSTANDING DEBT
1976-77 Through 1981-82**

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Average Tax Revenues Previous Five Years . . .	\$4,809,318	\$5,209,112	\$5,582,771	\$5,975,949	\$6,418,380	\$6,870,393
Debt Limit (a)	8,416,306	9,115,946	9,769,849	10,457,911	11,232,165	12,023,188
Outstanding debt—Beginning of fiscal year . . .	3,976,816	4,265,006	4,450,433	4,580,390	4,666,950	4,743,240
Bonds to be issued	412,000	332,000	287,000	260,000	264,000	264,000
Bonds to be retired	-123,810	-146,573	-157,043	-173,440	-187,710	-201,023
Outstanding debt—End of fiscal year	<u>\$4,265,006</u>	<u>\$4,450,433</u>	<u>\$4,580,390</u>	<u>\$4,666,950</u>	<u>\$4,743,240</u>	<u>\$4,806,217</u>
% of debt to debt limit	50.7%	48.8%	46.9%	44.6%	42.2%	40.0%

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

**FORECAST OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY CATEGORY OF PROJECT
1976-77 Through 1981-82**

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Public Improvement Projects						
Outstanding Debt — Beginning	\$1,693,126	\$1,767,206	\$1,816,834	\$1,863,311	\$1,903,601	\$1,939,426
Bonds to be issued	133,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000
Bonds to be retired	-58,920	-65,372	-68,523	-74,710	-79,175	-85,118
Outstanding Debt — End	<u>\$1,767,206</u>	<u>\$1,816,834</u>	<u>\$1,863,311</u>	<u>\$1,903,601</u>	<u>\$1,939,426</u>	<u>\$1,969,308</u>
Highway Projects						
Outstanding Debt — Beginning	\$2,170,095	\$2,350,940	\$2,451,285	\$2,507,215	\$2,524,215	\$2,533,565
Bonds to be issued	237,000	170,000	130,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Bonds to be retired	-56,155	-69,655	-74,070	-83,000	-90,650	-95,445
Outstanding Debt — End	<u>\$2,350,940</u>	<u>\$2,451,285</u>	<u>\$2,507,215</u>	<u>\$2,524,215</u>	<u>\$2,533,565</u>	<u>\$2,538,120</u>
Transportation Assistance Projects						
Outstanding Debt — Beginning	\$ 46,575	\$ 74,205	\$ 110,050	\$ 138,930	\$ 170,600	\$ 204,945
Bonds to be issued	30,000	40,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	45,000
Bonds to be retired	-2,370	-4,155	-6,120	-8,330	-10,655	-13,360
Outstanding Debt — End	<u>\$ 74,205</u>	<u>\$ 110,050</u>	<u>\$ 138,930</u>	<u>\$ 170,600</u>	<u>\$ 204,945</u>	<u>\$ 236,585</u>
Community College Projects						
Outstanding Debt — Beginning	\$ 33,500	\$ 32,805	\$ 32,075	\$ 31,300	\$ 30,480	\$ 29,615
Bonds to be issued . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonds to be retired	-695	-730	-775	-820	-865	-925
Outstanding Debt — End	<u>\$ 32,805</u>	<u>\$ 32,075</u>	<u>\$ 31,300</u>	<u>\$ 30,480</u>	<u>\$ 29,615</u>	<u>\$ 28,690</u>
Furniture and Equipment Projects						
Outstanding Debt — Beginning	\$ 33,520	\$ 39,850	\$ 40,189	\$ 39,634	\$ 38,054	\$ 35,689
Bonds to be issued	12,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	4,000	4,000
Bonds to be retired	-5,670	-6,661	-7,555	-6,580	-6,365	-6,175
Outstanding Debt — End	<u>\$ 39,850</u>	<u>\$ 40,189</u>	<u>\$ 39,634</u>	<u>\$ 38,054</u>	<u>\$ 35,689</u>	<u>\$ 33,514</u>
Total Projects						
Outstanding Debt — Beginning	\$3,976,816	\$4,265,006	\$4,450,433	\$4,580,390	\$4,666,950	\$4,743,240
Bonds to be issued	412,000	332,000	287,000	260,000	264,000	264,000
Bonds to be retired	-123,810	-146,573	-157,043	-173,440	-187,710	-201,023
Outstanding Debt — End	<u>\$4,265,006</u>	<u>\$4,450,433</u>	<u>\$4,580,390</u>	<u>\$4,666,950</u>	<u>\$4,743,240</u>	<u>\$4,806,217</u>

**FORECAST OF BOND ISSUES
1976-77 Through 1981-82**

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Public Improvement Projects	\$133,000	\$115,000	\$115,000	\$115,000	\$115,000	\$115,000
Furnishings and Equipment	12,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	4,000	4,000
Highway Projects	237,000	170,000	130,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Transportation Assistance Projects	30,000	40,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	45,000
TOTAL	<u>\$412,000</u>	<u>\$332,000</u>	<u>\$287,000</u>	<u>\$260,000</u>	<u>\$264,000</u>	<u>\$264,000</u>

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT(a)
1977-78 Through 1981-82**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				Total
	Public Improvement Projects	Highway Projects	Transportation Assistance Projects	Furnishings and Equipment	
Balance, July 1, 1977	\$ 20,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 8,500	\$ 84,500
Revenue: Bond Issues	115,000	170,000	40,000	7,000	332,000
Estimated Expenditures	<u>-115,000</u>	<u>-166,000</u>	<u>-34,400</u>	<u>-6,728</u>	<u>-322,128</u>
Balance, July 1, 1978	\$ 20,000	\$ 44,000	\$ 21,600	\$ 8,772	\$ 94,372
Revenue: Bond Issues	115,000	130,000	35,000	7,000	287,000
Estimated Expenditures	<u>-115,000</u>	<u>-135,000</u>	<u>-37,550</u>	<u>-6,806</u>	<u>-294,356</u>
Balance, July 1, 1979	\$ 20,000	\$ 39,000	\$ 19,050	\$ 8,966	\$ 87,016
Revenue: Bond Issues	115,000	100,000	40,000	5,000	260,000
Estimated Expenditures	<u>-115,000</u>	<u>-100,000</u>	<u>-40,200</u>	<u>-4,628</u>	<u>-259,828</u>
Balance, July 1, 1980	\$ 20,000	\$ 39,000	\$ 18,850	\$ 9,338	\$ 87,188
Revenue: Bond Issues	115,000	100,000	45,000	4,000	264,000
Estimated Expenditures	<u>-115,000</u>	<u>-100,000</u>	<u>-45,200</u>	<u>-3,760</u>	<u>-263,960</u>
Balance, July 1, 1981	\$ 20,000	\$ 39,000	\$ 18,650	\$ 9,578	\$ 87,228
Revenue: Bond Issues	115,000	100,000	45,000	4,000	264,000
Estimated Expenditures	<u>-115,000</u>	<u>-105,000</u>	<u>-45,200</u>	<u>-4,750</u>	<u>-269,950</u>
Balance, July 1, 1982	<u>\$ 20,000</u>	<u>\$ 34,000</u>	<u>\$ 18,450</u>	<u>\$ 8,828</u>	<u>\$ 81,278</u>

ESTIMATED CAPITAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES
State Funds
1977-78 through 1981-82

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
FROM GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS					
Public Improvement Projects—Buildings and Structures	\$115,000	\$115,000	\$115,000	\$115,000	\$115,000
Public Improvement Projects—Furnishings and Equipment	6,728	6,806	4,628	3,760	4,750
Highway Projects	166,000	135,000	100,000	100,000	105,000
Transportation Assistance Projects	34,400	37,550	40,200	45,200	45,200
Total—Bond Funds	<u>\$322,128</u>	<u>\$294,356</u>	<u>\$259,828</u>	<u>\$263,960</u>	<u>\$269,950</u>
FROM CURRENT REVENUES					
Public Improvement Projects—General Fund	\$ 1,357	\$ 182	.....	.....	.....
Public Improvement Projects—Game Fund	1,250	1,200	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Public Improvement Projects—Fish Fund	286	443	463	458	447
Public Improvement Projects—Boating Fund	371	434	476	473	484
Public Improvement Projects—Motor License Fund	287	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation Assistance Projects—General Fund	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Current Revenues	<u>\$ 3,618</u>	<u>\$ 2,259</u>	<u>\$ 2,039</u>	<u>\$ 1,931</u>	<u>\$ 1,931</u>
TOTAL—ALL STATE FUNDS	<u><u>\$325,746</u></u>	<u><u>\$296,615</u></u>	<u><u>\$261,867</u></u>	<u><u>\$265,891</u></u>	<u><u>\$271,881</u></u>

FORECAST OF DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
1977-78 THROUGH 1981-82

This table includes debt service on debt issued under Article 7, 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 on anticipated issues is included.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND					
Department of General Services					
General State Authority Rentals	\$ 57,062	\$ 56,022	\$ 53,886	\$ 52,955	\$ 51,270
Department of Education					
General State Authority Rentals	4,650	4,650	4,650	4,650	4,650
Treasury Department					
Capital Debt Fund					
—Public Improvement Projects (including GSA)	85,745	99,567	109,966	120,270	130,560
—Transportation Assistance Projects	9,269	13,653	17,851	22,012	26,715
—Community College Projects(a)	2,044	2,048	2,034	2,021	2,029
—Original Capital Equipment and Furniture	9,230	10,139	9,120	9,432	8,748
TOTAL—GENERAL FUND	<u>\$168,000</u>	<u>\$186,079</u>	<u>\$197,507</u>	<u>\$211,340</u>	<u>\$223,972</u>
MOTOR LICENSE FUND					
Department of General Services					
General State Authority Rentals	\$ 1,310	\$ 1,310	\$ 1,310	\$ 1,310	\$ 1,310
Department of Transportation					
Highway and Bridge Authority Rentals	36,685	34,307	34,489	34,267	31,290
Treasury Department					
Capital Debt Fund					
—Highway Projects (including S.H.B.A.)	163,262	180,527	192,495	201,470	209,868
—Public Improvement Projects	180	330	680	980	1,100
TOTAL—MOTOR LICENSE FUND	<u>\$201,437</u>	<u>\$216,474</u>	<u>\$228,974</u>	<u>\$238,027</u>	<u>\$243,568</u>
FISH FUND					
Department of General Services					
General State Authority Rentals	\$ 63	\$ 63	\$ 63	\$ 63	\$ 63
TOTAL—FISH FUND	<u>\$ 63</u>	<u>\$ 63</u>	<u>\$ 63</u>	<u>\$ 63</u>	<u>\$ 63</u>
BOATING FUND					
Department of General Services					
General State Authority Rentals	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2
TOTAL—BOATING FUND	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY(b)					
Community Colleges	\$ 558	\$ 562	\$ 560	\$ 562	\$ 558
TOTAL—PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY	<u>\$ 558</u>	<u>\$ 562</u>	<u>\$ 560</u>	<u>\$ 562</u>	<u>\$ 558</u>
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE—ALL FUNDS	<u>\$370,060</u>	<u>\$403,180</u>	<u>\$427,106</u>	<u>\$449,994</u>	<u>\$468,163</u>

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

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

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					Total
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	
Department of Agriculture		\$ 450	\$ 450	\$ 500	\$ 600	\$ 2,000
Department of Education	\$ 21,982	20,325	28,425	36,650	40,725	148,107
Department of Environmental Resources	6,918	9,675	11,475	19,700	18,600	66,368
Fish Commission	675	945	937	929	932	4,418
Game Commission	1,250	1,200	1,100	1,000	1,000	5,550
Department of General Services	833	2,475	3,625	. . . . .	. . . . .	6,933
Department of Health	100	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	100
Historical and Museum Commission	1,712	2,475	2,250	3,900	4,700	15,037
Department of Justice	14,141	10,500	6,450	8,450	9,850	49,391
Department of Labor and Industry	1,939	1,450	1,125	3,025	1,425	8,964
Department of Military Affairs	844	800	425	425	650	3,144
Department of Public Welfare	6,361	21,750	14,775	18,850	17,750	79,486
Department of Transportation	140,060	130,100	131,000	133,500	155,700	690,360
TOTAL	<u>\$196,815</u>	<u>\$202,145</u>	<u>\$202,037</u>	<u>\$226,929</u>	<u>\$251,932</u>	<u>\$1,079,858</u>

RECOMMENDED 1977-78 NEW PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS
STATE FUNDS
Summary by Department

	Bond Funds				Current Revenues		Total All Funds
	Public Improvement Projects	Original Furniture & Equipment	Transportation Assistance Projects	Highway Projects	Public Improvement Projects	Transportation Assistance Projects	
Department of Education	\$ 21,425	\$ 384	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 173	. . . . .	\$ 21,982
Department of Environmental Resources	6,913	5	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6,918
Fish Commission . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	675	. . . . .	675
Game Commission . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,250	. . . . .	1,250
Department of General Services	833	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	833
Department of Health . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	100	. . . . .	100
Historical and Museum Commission	1,310	332	. . . . .	. . . . .	70	. . . . .	1,712
Department of Justice	14,141	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	14,141
Department of Labor and Industry	1,939	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,939
Department of Military Affairs	401	443	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	844
Department of Public Welfare	5,616	189	. . . . .	. . . . .	556	. . . . .	6,361
Department of Transportation	2,081	. . . . .	\$ 17,366	\$120,259	287	\$ 67	140,060
TOTAL	<u>\$ 54,659</u>	<u>\$ 1,353</u>	<u>\$ 17,366</u>	<u>\$120,259</u>	<u>\$ 3,111</u>	<u>\$ 67</u>	<u>\$196,815</u>

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
1977-78 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS				
Higher Education				
State-Owned Colleges and University	\$ 6,239	. . . . .	\$1,473	\$ 7,712
State-Related Universities	11,872	. . . . .	2,374	14,246
Community Training Services				
Fireman's Training School	24	. . . . .	. . . . .	24
TOTAL PROJECTS	<u>\$18,135</u>	. . . . .	<u>\$3,847</u>	<u>\$21,982</u>
SOURCE OF FUNDS				
General Obligation Bond Issues				
Capital Facilities Fund – Buildings and Structures	\$17,614	. . . . .	\$3,811	\$21,425
Capital Facilities Fund – Furniture and Equipment	377	. . . . .	7	384
Sub-Total	<u>\$17,991</u>	. . . . .	<u>\$3,818</u>	<u>\$21,809</u>
Current Revenues				
General Fund	\$ 144	. . . . .	\$ 29	\$ 173
TOTAL	<u>\$18,135</u>	. . . . .	<u>\$3,847</u>	<u>\$21,982</u>

Department of Education 1977-78 Projects

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM BOND FUNDS				
Program: Higher Education — State-Owned Colleges and University				
<i>Bloomsburg State College</i>				
RENOVATION OF ELECTRICAL UTILITIES: This project will provide for the replacement of deteriorated cable, and additional 12 KV circuit breaker to be added to the lower campus substation, and the replacement of old 4.2 KV transformers with new 12 KV transformers at four buildings.	\$ 472	. . . . .	\$ 118	\$ 590
CONVERSION OF SUTLIFF HALL: This project will provide for general renovation and conversion of Sutliff Hall, originally constructed as a physical science laboratory and classroom building, to classroom space for the School of Business.	455	. . . . .	114	569
<i>Clarion State College</i>				
RENOVATION OF STEVENS CLASSROOM BUILDING: This project will provide for the replacement of the entire electrical system, installation of air conditioning and new lighting and sound equipment.	450	. . . . .	113	563
<i>East Stroudsburg State College</i>				
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR DGS 405-31: This project will provide funds for original furniture and equipment for the new fine arts building.	353	. . . . .	7	360
<i>Edinboro State College</i>				
AIR CONDITIONING OF CLASSROOM BUILDING: This project will provide for the air conditioning at Hendricks Hall, which is utilized throughout the year for classroom and office purposes.	200	. . . . .	50	250
WHEELCHAIR CAMPUS MODIFICATIONS: This project will provide funds to install additional ramps, elevators, lavatory facility modifications and other improvements to provide increased accessibility for wheel chair students. Edinboro State College has been designated as one of the campuses to accommodate wheel chair students.	390	. . . . .	98	488

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Education 1977-78 Projects

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM BOND FUNDS				
Program: Higher Education – State-Owned Colleges and University (continued)				
<i>Indiana University of Pennsylvania</i>				
BOILER PLANT IMPROVEMENTS—PHASE II. This project will provide for miscellaneous improvements in the boiler plant and heating system. It includes such items as new condensate return, emergency generator, additional softener capacity, new pressure reducing station, centrifugal pumps, blowdown valves, revision of all ash handling, installation of covered coal storage area, etc.	\$ 611	. . . . .	\$ 153	\$ 764
<i>Kutztown State College</i>				
REPLACE STEAM CONDENSATE LINES: This project will provide funds to replace approximately 9,500 linear feet of steam condensate lines on the campus that can no longer be repaired.	433	. . . . .	108	541
<i>Lock Haven State College</i>				
RENOVATION OF THOMAS FIELD HOUSE: This project will provide for a major renovation of this facility. It will renovate activity and locker room areas, heating and lighting systems, replace doors, windows and construct new entrances and install new roofing. Provision of this project will eliminate the need for a new field house at Lock Haven State College.	2,731	. . . . .	683	3,414
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS	<u>\$ 6,095</u>	. . . . .	<u>\$1,444</u>	<u>\$ 7,539</u>
Program: Higher Education – State-Related Universities				
<i>Temple University</i>				
CONSTRUCTION FUNDS FOR DGS 1104-32 – PHASE II, DENTAL FACILITY: This project will provide construction funds to expand the present dental school facilities by approximately 128,000 sq. ft. for teaching, research and public services, including clinical units, laboratories, classrooms and offices.	\$11,872	. . . . .	\$2,374	\$14,246
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS	<u>\$11,872</u>	. . . . .	<u>\$2,374</u>	<u>\$14,246</u>

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Education 1977-78 Projects

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM BOND FUNDS				
Program: Community Training Services				
<i>Fireman's Training School</i>				
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR DGS 418-3: This project will provide funds for original furniture and equipment for the school's new administration building.	\$ 24	.....	.....	\$ 24
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS	\$ 24	.....	.....	\$ 24
FROM CURRENT REVENUES				
Program: Higher Education — State-Owned Colleges and University				
<i>Kutztown State College</i>				
ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS: This project will provide funds to modify six buildings by improving heating, cooling and utility systems to reduce energy consumption.	\$ 95	.....	\$ 19	\$ 114
<i>Shippensburg State College</i>				
FIRE AND PANIC IMPROVEMENTS—MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM: This project will provide funds to install automatic sprinkler systems, new water supply lines and roof ventilators in Memorial Auditorium to comply with the Commonwealth Fire and Panic Law.	49	.....	10	59
PROGRAM TOTAL—CURRENT REVENUES	\$ 144	.....	\$ 29	\$ 173

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
1977-78 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS				
Flood Control	\$1,568	.....	\$ 392	\$1,960
Recreation	4,667	.....	991	5,658
	<u>\$6,235</u>	.....	<u>\$1,383</u>	<u>\$7,618</u>
TOTAL PROJECTS				
SOURCE OF FUNDS				
General Obligation Bond Issues				
Capital Facilities Fund – Buildings and Structures	\$5,530	.....	\$1,383	\$6,913
Capital Facilities Fund – Furniture and Equipment	5	.....	.....	5
	<u>\$5,535</u>	.....	<u>\$1,383</u>	<u>\$6,918</u>
Sub-Total				
Federal Funds	\$ 700	.....	.....	\$ 700
	<u>\$6,235</u>	.....	<u>\$1,383</u>	<u>\$7,618</u>
TOTAL				

Department of Environmental Resources 1977-78 Projects

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM BOND FUNDS				
Program: Flood Control				
<i>Danville Borough</i>				
PUMPING STATION: This project will consist of a 200,000 gallons per minute pumping station near the mouth of Sechler Run at Route 54. This will prevent overtopping of the Sechler Run protection system when the flood gates are closed.	\$1,568	. . . . .	\$ 392	\$1,960
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS	<u>\$1,568</u>	. . . . .	<u>\$ 392</u>	<u>\$1,960</u>
Program: Recreation				
<i>Benjamin Rush State Park</i>				
DAY USE DEVELOPMENT: This will provide for the first phase of day use development including picnic areas, trail development with nature interpretation, children's play areas and the reconstruction of the Benjamin Rush House.	\$2,160	. . . . .	\$ 540	\$2,700
<i>Neshaming State Park</i>				
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR DGS 194-48: This will provide original equipment for the marina center expansion project estimated to be completed in 1978.	5	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
<i>Presque Isle State Park</i>				
BEACH EROSION CONTROL: This will consist of the continuation of measures to replenish and protect the broad sand beaches on Lake Erie.	300	. . . . .	75	375
	700	. . . . .	. . . . .	700
			Bond	
			Federal	
BOAT AND BICYCLE FACILITIES: This will provide for replacement of the east and west boat liveries and development of bicycle rental facilities with parking area and trails.	832	. . . . .	208	1,040
MARINA EXPANSION: This project will consist of approximately 100 boat slips with related facilities to include a boat sanitary dumping station and marina comfort station.	670	. . . . .	168	838
PROGRAM TOTAL	<u>\$4,667</u>	. . . . .	<u>\$ 991</u>	<u>\$5,658</u>

FISH COMMISSION

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
1977-78 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS				
Recreation	\$537	\$ 76	\$ 62	\$675
TOTAL PROJECTS	<u>\$537</u>	<u>\$ 76</u>	<u>\$ 62</u>	<u>\$675</u>
SOURCE OF FUNDS				
Current Revenues				
Fish Fund	\$264	\$ 38	\$ 32	\$334
Boating Fund	273	38	30	341
TOTAL	<u>\$537</u>	<u>\$ 76</u>	<u>\$ 62</u>	<u>\$675</u>

Fish Commission 1977-78 Projects

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM CURRENT REVENUES					
Program: Recreation					
<i>Allegheny County</i>					
DEVELOPMENT: This project will consist of development of the Springdale access area as a boat launching facility on the Allegheny River.	Boating	\$ 97	. . . .	\$ 8	\$105
<i>Beaver County</i>					
DEVELOPMENT: This will provide for a boat launching facility at the mouth of Little Beaver Creek on the Ohio River.	Boating	96	. . . .	10	106
<i>Dauphin County</i>					
DEVELOPMENT: This will provide for development of an access area to the Susquehanna River at Fort Hunter.	Fish	36	. . . .	4	40
	Boating	36	. . . .	4	40
LAND ACQUISITION: This will consist of the purchase of approximately 12 acres near Halifax for future development of an access area to the Susquehanna River.	Fish	. . . .	\$ 18	2	20
	Boating	. . . .	18	2	20
<i>Fulton County</i>					
IMPROVEMENTS: This will provide for resurfacing, drainage correction, etc. to the access road and parking area at Meadowgrounds Lake.	Fish	28	. . . .	3	31
<i>Lawrence County</i>					
DEVELOPMENT: This will consist of a boat launching ramp, sanitary facilities, parking area and access road at Bessemer Quarry.	Fish	56	. . . .	6	62
<i>Mifflin County</i>					
LAND ACQUISITION: This will provide for acquisition of approximately 20 acres for future development of an access to the Susquehanna River.	Fish	. . . .	20	2	22
	Boating	. . . .	20	2	22

Fish Commission 1977-78 Projects

					(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
					Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM CURRENT REVENUES								
Program: Recreation (continued)								
<i>Potter County</i>								
CONSTRUCTION: This will consist of construction of a new storage building at the Oswago Hatchery.								
	Fish		\$ 35	. . . . .		\$ 4		\$ 39
<i>Snyder County</i>								
DEVELOPMENT: This project will provide for development of the Mahantango Access to the Susquehanna River.								
	Fish		44	. . . . .		4		48
	Boating		44	. . . . .		4		48
<i>Warren County</i>								
DEVELOPMENT: This will consist of a fishing access to the Allegheny River at Tidioute.								
	Fish		65	. . . . .		7		72
Total—Fish Fund			\$264		\$ 38		\$ 32	\$334
Total—Boating Fund			\$273		\$ 38		\$ 30	\$341
PROGRAM TOTAL—CURRENT REVENUES			<u>\$537</u>		<u>\$ 76</u>		<u>\$ 62</u>	<u>\$675</u>

GAME COMMISSION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
1977-78 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS				
Recreation	\$1,500	.....	\$1,500
TOTAL PROJECTS	<u>\$1,500</u>	.....	<u>\$1,500</u>
 SOURCE OF FUNDS				
Current Revenues				
Game Fund	\$1,250	.....	\$1,250
 Federal Funds	<u>\$ 250</u>	.....	<u>\$ 250</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$1,500</u>	.....	<u>\$1,500</u>

CAPITAL BUDGET

Game Commission 1977-78 Projects

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM CURRENT REVENUES					
Program: Recreation					
<i>State Game Lands</i>					
LAND ACQUISITION: This will provide for acquisition of additional State game lands at sites to be determined as land becomes available. Tracts to be purchased are those contiguous to existing holdings or interior holdings.					
	Current	. . . .	\$1,250	. . . .	\$1,250
	Federal	. . . .	250	. . . .	250
	PROGRAM TOTAL	. . . .	<u>\$1,500</u>	. . . .	<u>\$1,500</u>

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
1977-78 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS				
Management and Operation of Facilities	\$666	. . . .	\$167	\$833
TOTAL PROJECTS	<u>\$666</u>	. . . .	<u>\$167</u>	<u>\$833</u>
SOURCE OF FUNDS				
General Obligation Bond Issues				
Capital Facilities Fund — Buildings and Structures	\$666	. . . .	\$167	\$833
TOTAL	<u>\$666</u>	. . . .	<u>\$167</u>	<u>\$833</u>

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of General Services 1977-78 Projects

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM BOND FUNDS				
Program: Management and Operation of Facilities				
<i>Capitol Complex</i>				
RENOVATION OF ARMORY BUILDING: This project will consist of miscellaneous renovations to the 18th and Herr Streets Armory building which are necessary to better utilize space and to meet Department of Labor and Industry fire and panic requirements.	\$111	. . . . .	\$ 28	\$139
RENOVATION OF STATE GARAGE BUILDING: This project will involve updating the heating, ventilating, air conditioning and lighting systems as well as resurfacing the garage floor.	555	. . . . .	139	694
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS	\$666	. . . . .	\$167	\$833

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
1977-78 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS				
Rehabilitation Services	\$ 84	. . . . .	\$ 16	\$100
TOTAL PROJECTS	<u>\$ 84</u>	. . . . .	<u>\$ 16</u>	<u>\$100</u>
SOURCE OF FUNDS				
Current Revenues				
General Fund	\$ 84	. . . . .	\$ 16	\$100
TOTAL	<u>\$ 84</u>	. . . . .	<u>\$ 16</u>	<u>\$100</u>

Department of Health 1977-78 Projects

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
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FROM CURRENT REVENUES

Program: Rehabilitation Services

Elizabethtown Hospital

EMERGENCY CONTROLS ON ELEVATORS: This project provides for the installation of firemen's emergency controllis on the nine elevators in the hospital's main building.

\$ 84	\$ 16	\$100
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PROGRAM TOTAL—CURRENT REVENUES

<u>\$ 84</u>	<u>\$ 16</u>	<u>\$100</u>
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HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
1977-78 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS				
Museums	\$1,264	. . . .	\$242	\$1,506
Sites and Properties	167	. . . .	39	206
	<u>\$1,431</u>	. . . .	<u>\$281</u>	<u>\$1,712</u>
TOTAL PROJECTS				
SOURCE OF FUNDS				
General Obligation Bond Issues				
Capital Facilities Fund – Buildings and Structures	\$1,048	. . . .	\$262	\$1,310
Capital Facilities Fund – Furniture and Equipment	325	. . . .	7	332
	<u>\$1,373</u>	. . . .	<u>\$269</u>	<u>\$1,642</u>
Sub-Total				
Current Revenues				
General Fund	\$ 58	. . . .	\$ 12	\$ 70
	<u>\$1,431</u>	. . . .	<u>\$281</u>	<u>\$1,712</u>
TOTAL				

Historical and Museum Commission 1977-78 Projects

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM BOND FUNDS				
Program: Museums				
<i>Port of History Museum</i>				
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR DGS 993-2: This project will provide original furniture and equipment for the Port of History orientation building in Philadelphia.	\$ 325	.....	\$ 7	\$ 332
<i>William Penn Memorial Museum</i>				
PENNSYLVANIA TRICENTENARY EXHIBIT: This project will provide for the design and construction of permanent exhibits for the Hall of History to commemorate the Tercentenary of the founding of Pennsylvania.	550	.....	138	688
<i>Anthracite Museum of Eckley</i>				
INSTALLATION OF SECURITY SYSTEM: This project will provide for design and installation of an electronic and mechanical security system to protect exhibit buildings in the Village of Eckley. The system will include intrusion and fire detection systems with central monitoring.	389	.....	97	486
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS	<u>\$1,264</u>	.....	<u>\$242</u>	<u>\$1,506</u>
Program: Sites and Properties				
<i>Cashier's House — Old Custom House</i>				
INSTALLATION OF SECURITY SYSTEM: This project will provide for the design and installation of electronic and mechanical security systems to protect the Cashier's House — Custom House and their contents, which are located in Erie. It will include television monitoring of two major exhibit halls as well as intrusion and fire detection systems.	\$ 109	.....	\$ 27	\$ 136
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS	<u>\$ 109</u>	.....	<u>\$ 27</u>	<u>\$ 136</u>

Historical and Museum Commission 1977-78 Projects

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM CURRENT REVENUES				
Program: Sites and Properties				
<i>Washington Crossing State Park</i>				
REHABILITATION OF BOWMAN'S HILL TOWER: This project will provide for the rehabilitation of the visitor's observation tower to comply with Department of Labor and Industry safety standards. Includes such items as installation of handrails, emergency lighting, window bars, lighting rods, etc.	\$ 58	. . . .	\$ 12	\$ 70
	<u>58</u>	. . . .	<u>12</u>	<u>70</u>
PROGRAM TOTAL—CURRENT REVENUES	<u>58</u>	. . . .	<u>12</u>	<u>70</u>

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
1977-78 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS				
State Correctional Institutions	\$11,311	. . . . .	\$2,830	\$14,141
TOTAL PROJECTS	<u>\$11,311</u>	. . . . .	<u>\$2,830</u>	<u>\$14,141</u>
SOURCE OF FUNDS				
General Obligation Bond Issues				
Capital Facilities Fund — Buildings And Structures	\$11,311	. . . . .	\$2,830	\$14,141
TOTAL	<u>\$11,311</u>	. . . . .	<u>\$2,830</u>	<u>\$14,141</u>

Department of Justice 1977-78 Projects

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM BOND FUNDS				
Program: State Correctional Institutions				
<i>State Correctional Institution – Camp Hill</i>				
RENOVATE HOSPITAL BUILDING: This project is for the modification and improvement of the wards, treatment rooms, dental office, isolation examination rooms and various storage areas for drugs and miscellaneous hospital supplies. Included in the renovations are changes to the visiting room, reception area for new commitments and modification of several large areas to accommodate treatment and social programs.	\$ 278	. . . . .	\$ 70	\$ 348
<i>State Correctional Institution – Dallas</i>				
UPDATE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT: The present sewage treatment plant does not meet Department of Environmental Resources – Environmental Protection Agency standards for effluent. To bring the plant in line with these standards, it is necessary to add storage tanks, an exchange tank, chlorine contact tank, flow meters, aeration tanks, sand and charcoal filters, and pumps to move the effluent between the various components.	611	. . . . .	153	764
<i>State Correctional Institution – Huntingdon</i>				
RENOVATE REFRIGERATION AND BUTCHER SHOP: This project provides for expansion and general renovation of the institution's food storage facilities. The existing obsolete refrigeration equipment will be replaced with prefabricated boxes to provide, a frozen food storage area, a meat cooler area, and a perishable food storage area in the refrigeration area. The project also includes refrigeration of the butcher shop, which is presently not refrigerated.	167	. . . . .	42	209
<i>State Correctional Institution – Pittsburgh</i>				
ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR PROJECT 570-13, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING: This project provides for the demolition of a building and the construction of an institution administration building in the same area. The proposed building will be approximately 20,000 gross sq. ft. The building will house the superintendents offices, business office, staff conference room, institutional arsenal, staff training room and library, reception area, officer locker room and shower and officer day room.	349	. . . . .	87	436

Department of Justice 1977-78 Projects

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
FROM BOND FUNDS	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
<i>State Correctional Institution – Pittsburgh (continued)</i>				
ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR PROJECT 570-12, INSTITUTIONAL STORES BUILDING: This project provides for the construction of a 27,000 sq. ft. building. The building will contain freezer and cooling rooms, and space to store clothing, maintenance supplies and raw material for Correctional Industries. The facility will be on institutional land, but outside the security area.	\$ 726	. . . .	\$ 182	\$ 908
ADDITIONAL FUNDS, FOR PROJECT 570-17, RENOVATION OF SECURITY BLOCK: The proposed project will increase the width of the second tier catwalk and install a bar grill at both the first and second tier levels to form separate guard and inmate corridors. Also, the proposed project provides for the installation of mechanically operated cell door locks and control cabinets.	210	. . . .	53	263
ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR EXPANSION OF PROJECT 570-16, REMODEL MAIN CELL BLOCKS, TO INCLUDE MAJOR RENOVATION OF CELL BLOCKS AND ROTUNDA: This project will provide for the subdivision of both cell blocks, both horizontally and vertically, by means of concrete and masonry. Day room type of recreation, as well as counseling areas will also be provided. The project will also provide for new sliding type doors with modern locking devices, as well as major renovation to windows, and heating system. Also included in the renovation, are major alterations to the rotunda to provide visiting areas, office space and a secure storage area.	6,931	. . . .	1,733	8,664
EXPANSION OF ELECTRICAL SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM: This project will replace the existing low voltage distribution system with a modern higher voltage system, including conductors, step down transformers, switchgear and controls to adequately meet the load demands of the new and remodeled buildings involved in the master plan for the institution. This project will also remove the steam engine driven generators in the power plant and provide for an adequate power supply from the utilization, including substation and distribution switchgear. The existing diesel engine generator will have to be replaced with a larger unit to handle the load and continue to supply emergency power and be incorporated into the electrical system.	458	. . . .	114	572

Department of Justice 1977-78 Projects

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM BOND FUNDS				
<i>State Correctional Institution – Pittsburgh (continued)</i>				
SEPARATE STORM AND SANITARY SEWERS: This project will provide new sewers within the compound, using any of the existing lines where practical, to provide separate storm and sanitary systems. The sanitary system will tie to the present pumping station, and the storm sewer will discharge into the river.	\$ 210	. . . . .	\$ 53	\$ 263
<i>State Correctional Institution – Rockview</i>				
RENOVATION OF MAIN CELL BLOCKS AND ROTUNDA: This project is for the resurfacing the concrete exterior surface of the outside walls. Also, the project will replace the existing steel window sashes with modern steel or aluminum windows.	555	. . . . .	139	694
PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING: This project will provide a 20,000 sq. ft. indoor recreation facility. The building will include a gymnasium, weight room, two locker rooms with shower facilities, and other small rooms for storage and individual activities.	555	. . . . .	139	694
REPLACE AND EXTEND SEWER LINES: This project provides for a closing of the institutional treatment plant and tie into the municipal treatment system. Included in the project is the replacement and rerouting of the lines on the institutions grounds and extension of the line to the municipal pick up point.	261	. . . . .	65	326
PROGRAM TOTAL--BOND FUNDS	<u>\$11,311</u>	. . . . .	<u>\$2,830</u>	<u>\$14,141</u>

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
1977-78 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS				
Bureau of Employment Security	\$1,165	\$420	\$354	\$1,939
TOTAL PROJECTS	<u>\$1,165</u>	<u>\$420</u>	<u>\$354</u>	<u>\$1,939</u>
 SOURCE OF FUNDS				
General Obligations Bond Issues				
Capital Facilities Fund—Buildings and Structures	\$1,165	\$420	\$354	\$1,939
TOTAL	<u>\$1,165</u>	<u>\$420</u>	<u>\$354</u>	<u>\$1,939</u>

Department of Labor and Industry 1977-78 Projects

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM BOND FUNDS				
Program: Bureau of Employment Security				
<i>Monroe County</i>				
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICE BUILDING: This will provide a 9,000 gross square foot office building for a Bureau of Employment Security Office in Stroudsburg. Site acquisition of 18,000 square feet and parking are included.	\$ 501	\$ 180	\$ 152	\$ 833
<i>Westmoreland County</i>				
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICE BUILDING: This will provide a 12,000 gross square foot office facility for a Bureau of Employment Security Office in New Kensington. Site acquisition of 24,000 square feet is also included.	664	240	202	1,106
PROGRAM TOTAL-BOND FUNDS	<u>\$1,165</u>	<u>\$ 420</u>	<u>\$ 354</u>	<u>\$1,939</u>

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
1977-78 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS				
Disaster Assistance	\$1,026	.....	\$117	\$1,143
Long-Term Domiciliary and Nursing Home Maintenance and Care	434	.....	9	443
TOTAL PROJECTS	<u>\$1,460</u>	.....	<u>\$126</u>	<u>\$1,586</u>
SOURCE OF FUNDS				
General Obligation Bond Issues				
Capital Facilities Fund – Buildings and Structures	\$ 321	.....	\$ 80	\$ 401
Capital Facilities Fund – Furniture and Equipment	434	.....	9	443
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 755</u>	.....	<u>\$ 89</u>	<u>\$ 844</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 705	.....	\$ 37	\$ 742
TOTAL	<u>\$1,460</u>	.....	<u>\$126</u>	<u>\$1,586</u>

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Military Affairs 1977-78 Projects

					(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
					Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost		
FROM BOND FUNDS										
Program: Disaster Assistance										
<i>National Guard Armory – Connellsville</i>										
NEW NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY: This project will replace the current armory, which was built in 1908. The new armory will consist of approximately 20,000 sq. ft. and support about 100 troops. It will house: a drill hall, rifle range, classrooms, administrative offices, dining facilities and storage.										
	Bond	\$ 321	. . . .	\$ 80	\$ 401					
	Fed.	705	. . . .	37	742					
PROGRAM TOTAL					<u>\$1,026</u>	. . . .	<u>\$117</u>	<u>\$1,143</u>		
 Program: Long-Term Domiciliary and Nursing Home Maintenance and Care										
<i>Hollidaysburg Veterans Home</i>										
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR PROJECT DGS 969-1: This project will provide original furnishings for Rush Hall, a 200 bed nursing care facility.										
		\$ 240	. . . .	\$ 5	\$ 245					
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR PROJECT DGS 969-2: This project will provide original furnishings for Neal Hall, a 150 bed domiciliary facility.										
		99	. . . .	2	101					
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR PROJECT DGS 969-3: This project will provide original furnishings for Sommer Hall, a 150 bed domiciliary facility.										
		95	. . . .	2	97					
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS					<u>\$ 434</u>	. . . .	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ 443</u>		

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
1977-78 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS				
State General Hospitals	\$1,273	. . . .	\$ 276	\$1,549
State Restoration Centers	30	. . . .	3	33
Institutions for the Mentally Ill	735	\$1,500	375	2,610
Institutions for the Mentally Retarded	1,764	. . . .	405	2,169
TOTAL PROJECTS	<u>\$3,802</u>	<u>\$1,500</u>	<u>\$1,059</u>	<u>\$6,361</u>
SOURCE OF FUNDS				
General Obligation Bond Issues				
Capital Facilities Fund – Buildings and Structures	\$3,112	\$1,500	\$1,004	\$5,616
Capital Facilities Fund – Furniture and Equipment	185	. . . .	4	189
Sub-Total	<u>\$3,297</u>	<u>\$1,500</u>	<u>\$1,008</u>	<u>\$5,805</u>
Current Revenues				
General Fund	\$ 505	. . . .	\$ 51	\$ 556
TOTAL	<u>\$3,802</u>	<u>\$1,500</u>	<u>\$1,059</u>	<u>\$6,361</u>

Department of Public Welfare 1977-78 Projects

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM BOND FUNDS				
Program: State General Hospitals				
<i>Ashland State General Hospital</i>				
RELOCATE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT: This project consists of the relocation of the intensive and coronary care unit to the fifth floor. This unit will have four cardiac cubicles and five intensive bed areas.	\$ 167	. . . . .	\$ 42	\$ 209
<i>Connellsville State General Hospital</i>				
INTENSIVE CARE UNIT: This project will provide for conversion of a portion of the existing hospital to an intensive care unit with seven beds.	228	. . . . .	57	285
<i>Philipsburg State General Hospital</i>				
RELOCATE AND EXPAND INTENSIVE CARE UNIT: This project will provide the relocation and expansion of the intensive care unit. The unit will be expanded from the present five beds to a nine bed unit.	529	. . . . .	132	661
ESTABLISH NEW PHARMACY: This project will provide for a pharmacy suite in the rehabilitation annex which will contain; (a) administrative functions, (b) quality control area, (c) lock storage for drugs and narcotics, (d) dispensing area, (e) hand washing facilities, (f) drug information area, and (g) sterile products areas.	164	. . . . .	41	205
<i>Scranton State General Hospital</i>				
ORIGINAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR PROJECT 538-12, RENOVATION OF HOSPITAL: This project provides for additional furnishings needed to equip the expansion and/or changes in space due to the renovation of two floors with 88 beds, laboratory, xray and physical therapy areas.	185	. . . . .	4	189
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS	<u>\$1,273</u>	. . . . .	<u>\$ 276</u>	<u>\$1,549</u>

Department of Public Welfare 1977-78 Projects

FROM BOND FUNDS

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
Program: Institutions for the Mentally III				
<i>Philadelphia State Hospital</i>				
ACQUISITION OF ANNEX: This project will provide an annex to Philadelphia State Hospital to be leased to the Philadelphia Psychiatric Center. Through the annex, residents of Catchment Area 4 would receive outpatient services, partial hospitalization, after care services, and specialized services for children and the aged. . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,500	\$ 225	\$1,725
RENOVATE MAIN SUB-STATION: This project will replace and expand the main high voltage transformers and the medium voltage switchgears.	\$ 278	. . . . .	70	348
<i>Woodville State Hospital</i>				
IMPROVE COLD STORAGE FACILITIES: This project will replace the existing ammonia refrigeration system in the dietary building and in the storeroom area of the male building, with a direct expansion system.	222	. . . . .	56	278
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$1,500</u>	<u>\$ 351</u>	<u>\$2,351</u>

Program: Institutions for the Mentally Retarded

Pennhurst Center

RENOVATE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT: This project will provide for general refurbishing of the existing system including the installation of a comminuter to replace the bar screen, rebuilding the above ground digester, installing new dome on the digester, and installing gas fired boilers to burn off the methane gas.	\$ 192	\$ 48	\$ 240
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Polk Center

RENOVATION OF RESTROOM AND BATHING AREAS: This project is required to eliminate the gang type toilets and bathing areas in seven patient buildings. The project will provide a toilet count in keeping with the reduced population and applicable care standards. The project will also replace the deteriorated 19th century fixtures in many of the buildings.	1,332	333	1,665
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS	<u>\$1,524</u>	. . . . .	<u>\$ 381</u>	<u>\$1,905</u>

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Public Welfare 1977-78 Projects

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM CURRENT REVENUES				
Program: State Restoration Centers				
<i>Western Restoration Center</i>				
DEMOLITION OF CHAPEL: This provides for the razing of the old chapel building.	\$ 30	. . . . .	\$ 3	\$ 33
PROGRAM TOTAL—CURRENT REVENUES	\$ 30	. . . . .	\$ 3	\$ 33
 Program: Institutions for the Mentally III				
<i>Somerset State Hospital</i>				
DEOMOLITION OF NORTH WING — MALE BUILDING: This project will provide for the demolition of the North Wing — Male Building.	\$ 40	. . . . .	\$ 4	\$ 44
<i>Woodville State Hospital</i>				
DEMOLITION OF CIRCLE VIEW III, AUDITORIUM AND APARTMENT: This project will provide for the demolition of wards G, H, I, K in Circle View III building and auditorium and apartment.	195	. . . . .	20	215
PROGRAM TOTAL—CURRENT REVENUES	\$ 235	. . . . .	\$ 24	\$ 259
 Program: Institutions for the Mentally Retarded				
<i>Cresson Center</i>				
DEMOLITION OF EAST AND WEST WINGS AND CORRIDORS: This provides for the razing of the east and west wings and corridors of the Cresson Center building. . . .	\$ 180	. . . . .	\$ 18	\$ 198
<i>Pennhurst Center</i>				
DEMOLISH "V" BUILDING: This provides for the razing of the "V" building at Pennhurst.	60	. . . . .	6	66
PROGRAM TOTAL—CURRENT REVENUES	\$ 240	. . . . .	\$ 24	\$ 264

Department of Transportation

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
1977-78 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS				
Air Transportation	\$ 230	. . . .	\$ 12	\$ 242
Highway Administration and Support	1,844	. . . .	453	2,297
Sub-Total Public Improvement Projects	<u>\$ 2,074</u>	. . . .	<u>\$ 465</u>	<u>\$ 2,539</u>
1977-78 TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROJECTS				
Mass Transit	\$ 92,769	\$ 400	\$ 2,160	\$ 95,329
Rail Branch Lines	876	9,914	113	10,903
Sub-Total Transportation Assistance Projects	<u>\$ 93,645</u>	<u>\$ 10,314</u>	<u>\$ 2,273</u>	<u>\$106,232</u>
1977-78 HIGHWAY PROJECTS				
State Highway Construction	\$455,675	\$100,151	\$74,425	\$630,251
TOTAL PROJECTS	<u>\$551,394</u>	<u>\$110,465</u>	<u>\$77,163</u>	<u>\$739,022</u>
SOURCE OF FUNDS				
General Obligation Bond Issues				
Capital Facilities Fund—Buildings and Structures	\$ 1,664	. . . .	\$ 417	\$ 2,081
Capital Facilities Fund—Transportation Assistance	14,420	\$ 681	2,265	17,366
Capital Facilities Fund—Highways	80,941	22,225	17,093	120,259
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 97,025</u>	<u>\$ 22,906</u>	<u>\$19,775</u>	<u>\$139,706</u>
Current Revenues				
General Fund	\$ 4	\$ 55	\$ 8	\$ 67
Motor License Fund	239	. . . .	48	287
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 243</u>	<u>\$ 55</u>	<u>\$ 56</u>	<u>\$ 354</u>
Federal Funds	\$440,473	\$ 87,069	\$57,332	\$584,874
Other Funds	\$ 13,653	\$ 435	. . . .	\$ 14,088
TOTAL	<u>\$551,394</u>	<u>\$110,465</u>	<u>\$77,163</u>	<u>\$739,022</u>

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM BOND FUNDS				
Program: Highway Administration and Support				
<i>Northampton County</i>				
MAINTENANCE BUILDING – LOWER NAZERETH TOWNSHIP: This project provides for construction of a 29,330, gross square foot one story brick and block building with a small mezzanine which would include office, shop, storage and toilet facilities for approximately 155 employees.	\$1,250	. . . . .	\$ 313	\$1,563
<i>York County</i>				
SATTELITE MAINTENANCE BUILDING – SHREWSBURG TOWNSHIP: This project provides for construction of a 10,400 gross square foot one-story, block building with brick facing which would contain office, storage, shop and toilet facilities for approximately 20 employees.	414	. . . . .	104	518
PROGRAM TOTAL—BOND FUNDS	<u>\$1,664</u>	. . . . .	<u>\$ 417</u>	<u>\$2,081</u>

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
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FROM BOND FUNDS

Program: Mass Transit

Cambria County Transit Authority

PURCHASE OF BUSES AND EQUIPMENT: This project consists of the purchase of eight 45 passenger buses; one base and 35 two-way radio units; 40 passenger shelters; 1,200 bus stop markers; a transit center; and spare equipment.

Bond	\$ 94	. . . .	\$ 14	\$ 108
Fed.	747	. . . .	. . . .	747
Other	94	. . . .	. . . .	94

City of Philadelphia

PURCHASE OF RAPID-TRANSIT CARS AND SHOP MODIFICATIONS: This project consists of the purchase of 125 high-performance rapid-transit cars which will be operated on the Broad Street Line and Broad-Ridge Spur; modifications to existing maintenance facilities; and purchase of shop equipment.

Bond	12,677	. . . .	1,902	14,579
Fed.	60,812	. . . .	. . . .	60,812
Other	2,575	. . . .	. . . .	2,575

AIR-CONDITIONING OF SUBWAY CARS: This project consists of the purchase and installation of a complete air-conditioning system in each of the 266 Market-Frankford Subway Elevated Cars.

Bond	651	. . . .	98	749
Fed.	5,204	. . . .	. . . .	5,204
Other	651	. . . .	. . . .	651

FRANKFORD ELEVATED RECONSTRUCTION: This project provides for the first stage of a three stage reconstruction of the rail rapid transit line. This first stage consists of engineering and the purchase of track and switch mechanisms required for the construction work proposed in the second stage (Replacement of the "EL" superstructure) and the third stage (modernization of several stations and parking facilities, and major improvements to the Bridge Street Terminal).

Bond	746	. . . .	112	858
Fed.	5,964	. . . .	. . . .	5,964
Other	746	. . . .	. . . .	746

Red Rose Transit Authority - Lancaster

GARAGE - OFFICE FACILITY: This project provides for site acquisition and construction of an administrative and maintenance facility for the Authority.

Bond	160	\$ 40	30	230
Fed.	1,280	320	. . . .	1,600
Other	160	40	. . . .	200

PURCHASE OF BUSES AND EQUIPMENT: This provides for the purchase of three transit buses; five fare boxes; and eight two-way radios and related equipment.

Bond	11	. . . .	2	13
Fed.	76	. . . .	. . . .	76
Other	11	. . . .	. . . .	11

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

					(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
					Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost	
FROM BOND FUNDS									
<i>Luzerne County Transportation Authority</i>									
RENOVATION OF MAINTENANCE – ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES AND PURCHASE OF MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS: This project provides for renovation and improvements to the existing maintenance and administrative facilities; and the purchase of one service vehicle, nine passenger shelters, 150 bus stop signs and miscellaneous shop, garage, and office equipment.					Bond	\$ 11	. . . . .	\$ 2	\$ 13
					Fed.	88	. . . . .	. . . . .	88
					Other	11	. . . . .	. . . . .	11
<i>Total—Bond Funds</i>					Bond	\$14,350	\$ 40	\$ 2,160	\$16,550
<i>Total—Federal Funds</i>					Fed.	74,171	320	. . . . .	74,491
<i>Total—Other Funds</i>					Other	4,248	40	. . . . .	4,288
PROGRAM TOTAL						<u>\$92,769</u>	<u>\$ 400</u>	<u>\$ 2,160</u>	<u>\$95,329</u>

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM BOND FUNDS					
Program: Rail Branch Lines					
ADAMS COUNTY, USRA No. 912, Mile Posts 7.8--31.2: Part in Cumberland County, From Gettysburg to Mt. Holly Springs: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 23.4 Miles.	Bond	.....	\$ 47	\$ 7	\$ 54
	Fed.	.....	632	.....	632
	Other	.....	23	.....	23
ADAMS COUNTY, USRA No. 198, Mile Posts 33.0--41.0: Part in York County, From Hanover to Maryland State Line: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 8.0 Miles.	Bond	.....	16	2	18
	Fed.	.....	216	.....	216
	Other	.....	8	.....	8
BERKS COUNTY, USRA No. 910, Mile Posts 0.0--4.4: From Topton to Kutztown: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 4.4 Miles.	Bond	.....	9	1	10
	Fed.	.....	119	.....	119
	Other	.....	4	.....	4
BERKS COUNTY, USRA No. 197b, Mile Posts 60.4--76.9: From Reading to Hamburg: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 16.5 Miles.	Bond	.....	33	5	38
	Fed.	.....	446	.....	446
	Other	.....	16	.....	16
CHESTER COUNTY, USRA No. 177, Mile Posts 0.0--3.7: From Pomeroy to Buck Run: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 3.7 Miles.	Bond	.....	7	1	8
	Fed.	.....	100	.....	100
	Other	.....	4	.....	4
CHESTER COUNTY, USRA No's. 907 and 939, Mile Posts 12.7--30.2: From Modena to Delaware State Line: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 17.5 Miles.	Bond	.....	35	5	40
	Fed.	.....	473	.....	473
	Other	.....	17	.....	17
CRAWFORD COUNTY, USRA No. 250, Mile Posts 95.0--102.5: From Corry to Spartansburg: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 7.5 Miles.	Bond	.....	15	2	17
	Fed.	.....	203	.....	203
	Other	.....	7	.....	7
CRAWFORD COUNTY, USRA No. 360, Mile Posts 90.5--97.6: Part in Mercer County, From Jamestown to Westford: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 7.1 Miles.	Bond	.....	14	2	16
	Fed.	.....	192	.....	192
	Other	.....	7	.....	7
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, USRA No. 203, Mile Posts 8.9--16.4: From Mechanicsburg to Dillsburg: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 7.5 Miles. ...	Bond	.....	15	2	17
	Fed.	.....	203	.....	203
	Other	.....	7	.....	7

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM BOND FUNDS					
DAUPHIN COUNTY, USRA No. 184, Mile Posts 0.0-9.9:					
From Millersburg to Elizabethville: Acquisition of Rail Line	Bond	.....	\$ 20	\$ 3	\$ 23
to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 9.9 Miles.	Fed.	.....	267	.....	267
	Other	.....	10	.....	10
FRANKLIN COUNTY, USRA No. 206, Mile Posts 59.1-72.7:					
From Marion to Mercersburg: Acquisition of Rail Line	Bond	.....	27	4	31
to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 13.6 Miles.	Fed.	.....	367	.....	367
	Other	.....	14	.....	14
JEFFERSON COUNTY, USRA No. 651, Mile Posts					
22.5-27.3: From Falls Creek to Minns: Acquisition of Rail	Bond	.....	9	1	10
Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 4.8 Miles.	Fed.	.....	130	.....	130
	Other	.....	5	.....	5
LAWRENCE COUNTY, USRA No. 357, Mile Posts 0.0-2.9:					
From New Wilmington to Wilmington Junction: Acquisition	Bond	\$ 2	6	1	9
and Rehabilitation of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail:	Fed.	21	78	.....	99
Length 2.9 Miles.	Other	1	3	.....	4
LAWRENCE COUNTY, USRA No. 356, Mile Posts					
49.9-72.5: Part in Mercer County, From New Castle to	Bond	18	45	9	72
Mercer: Acquisition and Rehabilitation of Rail Line to be	Fed.	234	610	.....	844
Abandoned by ConRail: Length 22.6 Miles.	Other	9	23	.....	32
LEBANON COUNTY, USRA No. 915, Mile Posts 0.0-9.0:					
Part in Schuylkill County, From Lebanon to Suedburg:	Bond	.....	18	3	21
Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length	Fed.	.....	243	.....	243
9.0 Miles.	Other	.....	9	.....	9
LEHIGH COUNTY, USRA No. 906, Mile Posts 22.6-38.6:					
Part in Montgomery County, From Emmaus Junction to	Bond	.....	32	5	37
Pennsburg: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by	Fed.	.....	432	.....	432
ConRail: Length 16.0 Miles.	Other	.....	16	.....	16
LUZERNE COUNTY, USRA No. 1228, Mile Posts					
170.0-177.0: Part in Columbia County, From Berwick to	Bond	.....	16	2	18
Hicks Ferry: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by	Fed.	.....	216	.....	216
ConRail: Length 7.0 Miles.	Other	.....	8	.....	8
MERCER COUNTY, USRA No. 1256, Mile Posts 4.4-12.0:					
Part in Lawrence County, From Wheatland to Pulaski:	Bond	.....	15	2	17
Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length	Fed.	.....	205	.....	205
7.6 Miles.	Other	.....	8	.....	8

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM BOND FUNDS					
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, USRA No. 906a, Mile Posts 1.5-6.0: From Oaks to Collegeville: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 4.5 Miles.	Bond	....	\$ 9	\$ 1	\$ 10
	Fed.	....	122	....	122
	Other	....	4	....	4
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, USRA No. 909, Mile Posts 0.0-9.0: Part in Berks County, From Pottstown to Boyertown: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 9.0 Miles	Bond	....	18	3	21
	Fed.	....	243	....	243
	Other	....	9	....	9
PIKE COUNTY, USRA No. 1238, Mile Posts 109.3-135.0: Part in Wayne County, From Lackawaxon to Honnesdale: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 25.7 Miles.	Bond	....	51	8	59
	Fed.	....	694	....	694
	Other	....	26	....	26
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, USRA No. 921, Mile Posts 0.0-2.9 and 8.7-9.0: From Bear Run Junction to Frackville: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 3.2 Miles.	Bond	....	8	1	9
	Fed.	....	111	....	111
	Other	....	4	....	4
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, USRA No. 923, Mile Posts 103.6-123.5: From East Mahanoy Junction to Ringtown: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 19.9 Miles.	Bond	....	40	6	46
	Fed.	....	537	....	537
	Other	....	20	....	20
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, USRA No. 925, Mile Posts 23.0-29.6: From Tremont to Pine Grove: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 6.6 Miles.	Bond	....	13	2	15
	Fed.	....	178	....	178
	Other	....	7	....	7
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, USRA No. 1008, Mile Posts 158.4-165.5: From Delano to Shenandoah: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 7.1 Miles. ...	Bond	....	14	2	16
	Fed.	....	192	....	192
	Other	....	7	....	7
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, USRA No's. 948 and 1030: Part in Carbon County, From Silverbrook Junction to Audenried: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 9.0 Miles.	Bond	....	26	4	30
	Fed.	....	239	....	239
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, USRA No. 1005, Mile Posts 207.3-234.2: Part in Wyoming County, From Montrose to Tunkhannock: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 26.9 Miles.	Bond	....	54	8	62
	Fed.	....	726	....	726
	Other	....	27	....	27

CAPITAL PROJECT

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM BOND FUNDS					
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, USRA No. 1229, Mile Posts 152.1-157.8: Part in Wyoming County, From Foster to Nicholson: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 5.7 Miles.					
Bond	. . . .	\$ 11		\$ 2	\$ 13
Fed.	. . . .	154		. . . .	154
Other	. . . .	6		. . . .	6
WARREN COUNTY, USRA No. 252, Mile Posts 66.5-92.5: Part in McKean County, From Warren to Kane: Rehabilitation of Rail Line: Length 26.0 Miles.					
Bond	\$ 50			8	58
Fed.	450			. . . .	450
WESTMORELAND COUNTY, USRA No. 331, Mile Posts 0.0-8.9: Hempfield Industrial Track: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 8.9 Miles.					
Bond	. . . .	18		3	21
Fed.	. . . .	240		. . . .	240
Other	. . . .	9		. . . .	9
<i>Total—Bond Funds</i>	. . . . .	\$ 70	\$ 641	\$ 105	\$ 816
<i>Total—Federal Funds</i>	. . . . .	705	8,568	. . . .	9,273
<i>Total—Other Funds</i>	. . . . .	10	308	. . . .	318
PROGRAM TOTAL	. . . . .	<u>\$ 785</u>	<u>\$ 9,517</u>	<u>\$ 105</u>	<u>\$10,407</u>

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM BOND FUNDS					
Program: State Highway Construction					
ADAMS COUNTY, L.R.'s 342A(7S), 01004, T.R. 94: Carlisle Pike, Vicinity of Cross Keys, North of Hanover: Construct Left Turn Lanes: Length 0.3 Miles, Program No. 4.	Bond Fed.	\$ 34 78	\$ 11 25	\$ 3 8	\$ 48 111
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R.'s 70, 70 Par(42), T.R. 28: East Ohio Street, Millvale to Sharpsburg: Widening, Median and Guard Rail: Length 1.9 miles. Program No. 35	Bond Fed.	274 637	..... .....	26 60	300 697
*ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R. 76(A34), T.R. 51: Coraopolis Boulevard and 5th Avenue, Feree Street to Thorne Street, Boro of Coraopolis: Reconstruct to 34 ft.: Length 1.3 Miles. Program No. 42.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	21 48	..... .....	21 48
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R.'s 187(E26), 02105, T.R.'s I-376, 22, 48: Monroeville Parking Lot, Turnpike and Parkway, Monroeville: Fringe Parking Lot: Program No. 50.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	15 136	15 136
*ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R.'s 228(E49), 395, T.R. 380: Frankstown and Rodi Roads, Penn Hills: Reconstruct Intersection: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 55.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	253 591	81 190	334 781
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R. 257(D31), T.R. 60: Steubenville Pike, Bridge over Chartiers Creek, Thornburg to Pittsburgh: Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 58.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	15 35	..... .....	15 35
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R. 652(A), T.R. 65: Ohio River Boulevard, Bridge over Freemont Street, Boro of Bellevue: Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 62.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	8 19	32 74	40 93
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R. 652(A), T.R. 65: Ohio River Boulevard, Boros of Avalon, Bellevue and Ben Avon and City of Pittsburgh: 3 Bridge Rehabilitations: Length 0.4 Miles. Program No. 61.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	30 70	..... .....	30 70
*ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R.'s 736(00T), 02265, T.R. 837: East Carson Street and Smithfield Street Bridge, City of Pittsburgh: Signalization, Channelization and Widening: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 67.	Bond Fed.	303 707	6 15	28 67	337 789

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R. 736 Sp. 2(A02): Clairton-Glassport Bridge over Monongahela River: Bridge Rehabilitation (P.U.C. C-18596): Length 0.5 Miles. Program No. 64.	Bond	\$ 4,798	\$ 34	.....	\$ 4,832
*ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R.'s 763(18), 766(18), T.R.'s I-376, I-279: Fort Pitt and Squirrel Hill Tunnels, City of Pittsburgh: Emergency Power System: Length 1.4 Miles. Program No. 72.	Bond	53	.....	.....	53
	Fed.	477	.....	.....	477
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R.'s 763(L16), 120, T.R.'s I-376, 30: Ardmore Parking Lot, Parkway East and Lincoln Highway, Wilkesburg: Fringe Parking Lot: Program No. 68.	Bond	.....	.....	\$ 18	18
	Fed.	.....	.....	162	162
*ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R. 763(14), T.R.'s I-376: Penn-Lincoln Parkway, Bates Street in Pittsburgh to Greensburg Pike in Churchill: Safety Features and Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 6.0 Miles. Program No's. 69, 70 and 71.	Bond	4,949	.....	.....	4,949
	Fed.	33,789	.....	.....	33,789
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R.'s 1016(F14), 652, T.R.'s I-79, 65: Glenfield Parking Lot, Interstate 79 and Ohio River Boulevard, Glenfield Boro: Fringe Parking Lot: Program No. 78.	Bond	.....	.....	16	16
	Fed.	.....	.....	141	141
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R. 1016, T.R. I-79: Interstate 79, Washington County Line to Butler County Line: 27 Bridge Deck Overlays: Length 34.0 Miles. Program No. 80.	Bond	476	.....	45	521
	Fed.	4,288	.....	404	4,692
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R.'s 1016(G15), 765, T.R.'s I-79, 279: Rosslyn- Carnegie Lot, Parkway West and Interstate 79, Carnegie: Fringe Parking Lot: Program No. 79.	Bond	.....	.....	53	53
	Fed.	.....	.....	475	475
*ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R. 1021(5), T.R. I-279: North Hills Expressway, Jacks Run Road to Union Avenue, Ross Township: 6 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 1.7 Miles. Program No. 88.	Bond	.....	388	.....	388
	Fed.	.....	3,495	.....	3,495
*ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R. 1021(3A), T.R. I-279: East Street Valley Expressway, Murrat Way to McKnight Road, City of Pittsburgh: Service Road (Sections 3T, 3A and 3B): Length 2.8 Miles. Program No. 86.	Bond	3,434	1,200	.....	4,634
	Fed.	30,910	10,800	.....	41,710
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R. 108(F12): Washington Avenue, Millers Run to Presley Street, Boro of Bridgeville: Widening, Signalization and Channelization: Length 0.5 Miles. Program No. 44.	Bond	297	.....	.....	297
	Fed.	692	.....	.....	692

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
*ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R.'s 1021(1B), 1039 Sp. F, T.R. I-279: Northside Expressway, Cremo Street to Anderson Street, City of Pittsburgh: 8 Lane Divided Relocation and Bridge Substructure: Length 0.6 Miles. Program No. 92.	Bond	.....	\$ 821	.....	\$ 821
	Fed.	.....	7,392	.....	7,392
*ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R. 1021(6), T.R. I-279: North Hills Expressway, Union Avenue in Pittsburgh to Erie Expressway in Ohio Township: 4 and 6 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 4.9 Miles. Program No. 89.	Bond	.....	442	\$ 430	872
	Fed.	.....	3,979	3,870	7,849
*ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R. 1037(4)(5A), T.R. 28: Allegheny Valley Expressway, Harwick to Tarentum: 4 Lane Divided Relocation and Signing (Sec. 1, 2, 3) (P.U.C. A-94963): Length 2.9 Miles.	Bond	.....	363	.....	363
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R. 02266(2D): Brady Street Bridge Connector to 5th Avenue, City of Pittsburgh: Intersection Connector (P.U.C. A-94963): Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 110.	Bond	.....	650	.....	650
*ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R. 02280(A03): Wildwood Road, Bridge over B & O Railroad, Hampton Township: Bridge Replacement (P.U.C. C-18586): Length 0.4 Miles. Program No. 113.	Bond	\$ 714	39	.....	753
	Fed.	1,668	92	.....	1,760
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, L.R.'s 02292(4), 02207: Lebanon Church and Delwar Road, West Mifflin Boro: Widen Shoulders, Left Turn Lanes, Improve Radii and Signalization: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 115.	Bond	71	9	7	87
	Fed.	165	21	15	201
ARMSTRONG COUNTY, L.R.'s 251(14S), 03107, 71 Par., T.R. 268: Parker City and Butler Roads, North of West Kittanning: Reconstruct Intersection: Length 0.3 Miles. Program No. 7.	Bond	79	6	7	92
	Fed.	186	14	18	218
*ARMSTRONG COUNTY, L.R.'s 1037(A14B), 203, T.R.'s 28, 422, 66: Allegheny Valley Expressway, Kittanning Shore Exit: 4 Lane Divided Relocation, Paving, Signing and Seeding: Length 1.9 Miles. Program No. 12.	Bond	3,085	120	.....	3,205
	Fed.	7,197	280	.....	7,477
*BEAVER COUNTY, L.R.'s 76(48T), 04019(5T), T.R. 51: Broadhead Road, Sheffield Road to Brocktown Road, Aliquippa: Signalization and Turning Lanes: Length 0.5 Miles. Program No. 1.	Bond	169	6	16	191
	Fed.	395	15	38	448
	Other	12	15	.....	27

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
BEAVER COUNTY, L.R. 77(C26), T.R. 18: Beaver River Bridge, Beaver Falls to New Brighton: Bridge Replacement (Construct 4 Lane Bridge): Length 1.8 Miles. Program No. 7.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	\$ 457 1,068	..... .....	\$ 457 1,068
BEAVER COUNTY, L.R. 243(B17), T.R. 68: Barclay Hill Bridge over Penn Central Railroad, Boro of Industry: Bridge Replacement (P.U.C. ID 196): Length 0.3 Miles. Program No. 14.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	60 141	..... .....	60 141
BEAVER COUNTY, L.R. 445(B10), T.R. 151: Gringo and Kane Roads, Hopewell Township: Relocate Intersection: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 17.	Bond Fed.	\$ 94 221	14 34	\$ 9 21	117 276
*BEAVER COUNTY, L.R. 641(A27), T.R. 65: Freedom Bypass, Constitution Way to 16th Street, Boro of Freedom: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 1.4 Miles.	Bond	.....	500	.....	500
BEDFORD COUNTY, L.R. 222, T.R. 56: Pleasantville Curve Relocation, Northwest of Pleasantville: 2 Lane Relocation and Climbing Lane: Length 2.8 Miles. Program No. 7.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	104 243	104 243
BEDFORD COUNTY, L.R. 267, T.R. I-70: Interstate 70, Fulton County Line to Breezewood: 2 Bridge Rehabilitations: Length 0.9 Miles. Program No. 8.	Bond Fed.	16 139	..... .....	2 14	18 153
BEDFORD COUNTY, L.R. 356(11S), T.R. 96: Pennsylvania Avenue, Center Street in Hyndman to Tiger Run in Wills Creek: 2 Lane Relocation and Grade Separation: Length 1.4 Miles. Program No. 9.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	68 160	68 160
*BERKS COUNTY, L.R. 148(10T): Lancaster Avenue, Museum Road to Philadelphia Avenue, Shillington: Upgrade and Interconnect Signals, and Signing: Length 0.4 Miles. Program No. 2.	Bond Fed. Other	30 71 6	2 4	3 7	35 82 6
*BERKS COUNTY, L.R. 160(A21), T.R. 61: Pottsville Pike, Bellevue Avenue to Outer Loop, Near Tuckerton: Replace Railroad Overpass (P.U.C. A-95823): Length 1.8 Miles. Program No. 6.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	210 490	..... .....	210 490
*BERKS COUNTY, L.R.'s 793 Sp.(10T), 146 Sp. E: Neversink Road Ramp, West Shore Bypass, Exter Township: Ramp Widening and Flashing Beacon: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 12.	Bond Fed. Other	25 61 1	3 8	2 6	30 75 1

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
*BERKS COUNTY, L.R.'s 06038(10T), 06039: State Hill and Van Reed Roads, Spring Township: Upgrade Signals, Widening and Reconstruction: Length 0.4 Miles. Program No. 14.	Bond	\$ 126	\$ 28	\$ 12	\$ 166
	Fed.	295	67	28	390
*BERKS COUNTY, L.R.'s 06039(10T), 06079, 518, T.R. 's 724, 422: TOPICS Projects at 3 Intersections in Kenhorst and Sinking Springs: Upgrade Signals, Minor Widening and Channelization: Length 0.7 Miles. Program No. 15.	Bond	115	30	11	156
	Federal	267	71	25	363
	Other	4	.....	.....	4
*BERKS COUNTY, L.R.'s 06233(10T), 06232: Central Business District, Loop Streets, City of Reading: Upgrade Signals, Minor Widening and Signing: Length 1.7 Miles. Program No. 23.	Bond	.....	20	16	36
	Fed.	.....	47	37	84
*BLAIR COUNTY, L.R. 1061(B01), T.R. 220: Appalachian Thruway, Bedford County Line to Claysburg, Greenfield Township: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 2.9 Miles. Program No. 7.	Bond	.....	79	.....	79
	Fed.	.....	185	.....	185
*BLAIR COUNTY, L.R. 1061(B02), T.R. 220: Appalachian Thruway, Claysburg to East Freedom: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 4.7 Miles. Program No. 8.	Bond	.....	328	380	708
	Fed.	.....	765	888	1,653
*BLAIR COUNTY, L.R. 1061(D05), T.R. 220: Appalachian Thruway, Cross Keys to Goods Lane, Altoona: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 1.6 Miles. Program No. 12.	Bond	.....	620	.....	620
	Fed.	.....	1,446	.....	1,446
*BLAIR COUNTY, L.R. 1061(C4A), T.R. 220: Appalachian Thruway, Hamills Hill to Route 22, Duncansville: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 0.9 Miles. Program No. 10.	Bond	1,081	.....	.....	1,081
	Fed.	2,523	.....	.....	2,523
*BLAIR COUNTY, L.R. 1061(B03), T.R. 220: Appalachian Thruway, East Freedom to Hamills Hill, South of Duncansville: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 4.3 Miles. Program No. 9.	Bond	.....	848	.....	848
	Fed.	.....	1,979	.....	1,979
*BLAIR COUNTY, L.R. 1101(H01), T.R. 22: William Penn Highway Relocation, Cambria County Line to Sugar Run Road, West of Altoona: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 2.7 Miles. Program No. 18.	Bond	.....	123	.....	123
	Fed.	.....	288	.....	288
*BLAIR COUNTY, L.R. 1101(K02), T.R. 22: William Penn Highway Relocation, Sugar Run Road to Carsonvale, Southwest of Altoona: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 3.3 Miles. Program No. 19.	Bond	.....	160	.....	160
	Fed.	.....	372	.....	372

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
*BLAIR COUNTY, L.R. 07076(A): 17th Street, 5th Avenue to Thruway, City of Altoona: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 1.2 Miles. Program No. 21.	Bond Fed.	. . . . . . . .	\$ 1,286 3,000	. . . . . . . .	\$ 1,286 3,000
*BRADFORD COUNTY, L.R. 08009(A): Wyalusing Road, Bridges over Sugar Run Creek, West of New Era: 3 Bridge Replacements: Length 0.7 Miles. Program No's. 6 and 7.	Bond Fed.	\$ 122 303	. . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . .	122 303
BRADFORD COUNTY, L.R. 08077: Narrows Road Bridge, Northwest of Susquehanna, North of Towanda: Correct Slide Condition: Length 1.3 Miles. Program No. 12.	Bond Fed.	. . . . . . . .	16 37	\$ 48 111	64 148
BUCKS COUNTY, L.R. 1000(G4D), T.R. I-95: Delaware Expressway, Route 413 Interchange: Construct Ramp DC: Length 0.8 Miles. Program No. 24.	Bond Fed.	. . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . .	25 225	25 225
BUCKS COUNTY, L.R. 1000, T.R. I-95: Delaware Expressway, Bridges over Maple Avenue and Neshaminy Creek: 2 Bridge Rehabilitations: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 23.	Bond Fed.	123 1,102	. . . . . . . .	12 104	135 1,206
BUCKS COUNTY, L.R. 1020, T.R. I-95: Scudders Falls Bridge over Delaware River, North of Yardley: Laytex Overlay and Median Barrier: Length 1.0 Miles. Program No. 26.	Bond Fed.	60 545	. . . . . . . .	6 51	66 596
*BUCKS COUNTY, L.R. 09033(3B): County Line Road, Buck Road to Turnpike, Upper Southampton Township: Reconstruct to 4 Lanes: Length 1.6 Miles. Program No. 28.	Bond Fed.	. . . . . . . .	91 212	. . . . . . . .	91 212
*BUCKS COUNTY, L.R.'s 09106(A03), 09106 Sp.(A): Lawn Avenue, Maple Street to Bypass, Sellersville: Reconstruct to 28 Ft.: Length 0.8 Miles. Program No. 41.	Bond Fed.	277 644	42 98	. . . . . . . .	319 742
BUTLER COUNTY, L.R.'s 73, 10051, 10062, T.R.'s 8, 173: Stone House Intersection, South of Slippery Rock: Reconstruct Intersection: Length 0.4 Miles. Program No. 3.	Bond Fed.	89 208	. . . . . . . .	8 20	97 228
BUTLER COUNTY, L.R. 1021, T.R. I-79: Interstate 79, Exit 78 to Exit 87, Southwest of Evans City: 4 Bridge Rehabilitations: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 6	Bond Fed.	284 2,557	. . . . . . . .	27 241	311 2,798
BUTLER COUNTY, L.R. 1021, T.R. I-79: Interstate 79, Route 422 to Lawrence County Line, Vicinity of Moraine State Park: 3 Bridge Rehabilitations: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No.7.	Bond Fed.	144 1,300	. . . . . . . .	14 122	158 1,422

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
*CAMBRIA COUNTY, L.R.'s 52, 222, 525: TOPICS Projects, Early Action Plan, City of Johnstown: Central Business District Signalization: Program No. 2.	Bond Fed.	\$ 176 410	..... .....	..... .....	\$ 176 410
CAMBRIA COUNTY, L.R.'s 525 Par, 11011 Sp., T.R.'s 56, 271: Kernville Viaduct, City of Johnstown: Provide New Southbound Off-Ramp to Menoher Boulevard: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 12.	Bond Fed.	145 338	\$ 38 89	\$ 14 32	197 459
*CAMBRIA COUNTY, L.R. 1101(8), T.R. 22: William Penn Highway, Candlelight Intersection to Lake Rowena, South of Ebensburg: Convert to Limited Access: Length 1.0 Miles. Program No. 23.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	87 203	87 203
*CAMBRIA COUNTY, L.R. 1101(7), T.R. 22: William Penn Highway, Route 160 to Candlelight Intersection, Ebensburg: Convert to Limited Access: Length 0.8 Miles. Program No. 22.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	11 27	11 27
*CAMBRIA COUNTY, L.R. 1101(F09), T.R. 22: William Penn Highway, Lake Rowena to Munster, East of Ebensburg: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 2.4 Miles. Program No. 24.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	791 1,846	284 664	1,075 2,510
*CAMBRIA COUNTY, L.R. 1101(5), T.R. 22: William Penn Highway, Airport to New Germany Road, West of Ebensburg: Interchange Safety Update: Length 0.6 Miles. Program No. 20.	Bond Fed.	320 746	37 87	30 71	387 904
*CAMBRIA COUNTY, L.R. 1101(6), T.R. 22: William Penn Highway, New Germany Road to Route 160, West of Ebensburg: Convert to Limited Access: Length 1.1 Miles. Program No. 21.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	156 363	156 363
CAMBRIA COUNTY, L.R. 1101(E02), T.R. 22: William Penn Highway Relocation, Chickory to Mundys Corner: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 3.2 Miles. Program No. 17.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	467 1,090	467 1,090
CAMBRIA COUNTY, L.R. 1101(E01), T.R. 22: William Penn Highway Relocation, Indiana County Line to Chickory: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 2.8 Miles. Program No. 16.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	254 592	254 592
CAMBRIA COUNTY, L.R. 1101(4), T.R. 22: William Penn Highway, Stewarts Run to Airport, West of Ebensburg: Convert to Limited Access: Length 2.2 Miles. Program No. 19.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	142 332	142 332

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
*CAMBRIA COUNTY, L.R. 1101(F10), T.R. 22: William Penn Highway Relocation, Munster to Cresson: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 3.3 Miles. Program No. 25.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	\$ 467 1,089	\$ 225 524	\$ 692 1,613
CAMBRIA COUNTY, L.R. 1101(3), T.R. 22: William Penn Highway, Mundys Corners to Stewarts Run, West of Ebensburg: Convert to Limited Access: Length 2.7 Miles. Program No. 18.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	52 122	52 122
*CAMBRIA COUNTY, L.R. 1101(G11), T.R. 22: William Penn Highway Relocation, Cresson to Blair County Line: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 3.4 Miles. Program No. 26.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	321 749	593 1,383	914 2,132
*CAMBRIA COUNTY, L.R. 11050(A03): Prince Gallitzin State Park Access Road, Patton to Nagles Crossroad: 2 Lane Relocation: Length 3.3 Miles. Program No. 29.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	290 676	..... .....	290 676
*CAMBRIA COUNTY, L.R. 11117(A01): Truman Boulevard, Soloman Bypass to Frankstown Road, East of Johnstown: Reconstruct to 2 Lanes: Length 1.7 Miles. Program No. 30.	Bond Fed.	\$ 411 960	..... .....	..... .....	411 960
CARBON COUNTY, L.R. 1009, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Bridge over Lehigh River, Vicinity of East Side; Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 7.	Bond Fed.	131 1,179	..... .....	12 112	143 1,291
CARBON COUNTY, L.R. 1009, T.R. I-80: Interstate Bridge at Pocono Interchange Ramps: Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 8.	Bond Fed.	18 162	..... .....	2 15	20 177
CARBON COUNTY, L.R. 1009, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Bridge over Turnpike, East of Lake Harmony: Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 9.	Bond Fed.	20 182	..... .....	2 17	22 199
CARBON COUNTY, L.R. 13001, T.R. 895: Lehigh Street Bridge over Lehigh River, Bowmanstown: Bridge Replacement: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 10.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	27 63	28 67	55 130
CARBON COUNTY, L.R. 13008(01S), T.R. 902: Mahoning Street, Heintzleman Curve to 14th Street, West of Lehighon: Reconstruct to 24 Ft.: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 11.	Bond Fed.	59 139	11 25	6 13	76 177

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
CENTRE COUNTY, L.R. 219, T.R. 144: Route 144, Bridge over Penn Central Railroad, Village of Gillentown: Bridge Replacement: Length 0.6 Miles. Program No. 3.	Bond	.....	.....	\$ 21	\$ 21
	Fed.	.....	.....	48	48
*CENTRE COUNTY, L.R.'s 1050(2), 14016(5), 14016 Sp. F, 14016 Sp. E: Park Avenue Extension, Atherton Street to Bypass: 2 Lane Relocation: Length 2.6 Miles. Program No. 9.	Bond	.....	.....	91	91
	Fed.	.....	.....	212	212
*CHESTER COUNTY, L.R. 328(5): Green Street, Pennsylvania Avenue to West Lancaster Avenue, Downingtown (Urban Redevelopment Authority Project): Reconstruct to 4 Lanes: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 12.	Bond	\$ 125	.....	.....	125
	Fed.	292	.....	.....	292
	Other	60	.....	.....	60
*CHESTER COUNTY, L.R.'s 15029(10S), 131, T.R.'s 1, 896: Newark Road and Old Route 1, Northeast of Oxford: Reconstruct Intersection: Length 0.4 Miles. Program No. 13.	Bond	57	\$ 17	.....	74
	Fed.	135	39	.....	174
CHESTER COUNTY, L.R. 15108(D): Valley Road, Bridge over Penn Central Railroad, Paoli: Bridge Deck Replacement (P.U.C. C-37484): Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 19.	Bond	101	4	10	115
	Fed.	236	8	22	266
CLARION COUNTY, L.R. 64, T.R. 322: Clarion Eastern Bypass, Route 68 to 28th Division Highway, Boro of Clarion: 2 Lane Relocation: Length 2.2 Miles. Program No. 1.	Bond	.....	.....	54	54
	Fed.	.....	.....	125	125
CLARION COUNTY, L.R. 214, T.R. 68: Route 68, Rimersburg to Sligo, North of Rimersburg: Widen to 24 Ft: Length 3.6 Miles. Program No. 5.	Bond	.....	.....	70	70
	Fed.	.....	.....	164	164
CLARION COUNTY, L.R. 554: Toby Bridge over Clarion River, North of Clarion Boro: Bridge Replacement: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No's. 7 and 8.	Bond	.....	.....	45	45
	Fed.	.....	.....	122	122
CLARION COUNTY, L.R. 1009, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Exit 9 to Exit 11, South of Strattanville: 3 Bridge Rehabilitations: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 14.	Bond	121	.....	11	132
	Fed.	1,084	.....	103	1,187
CLARION COUNTY, L.R. 1009, T.R. I-80: Allegheny River to Exit 7, West of Clarion: 3 Bridge Rehabilitations: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 9.	Bond	89	.....	8	97
	Fed.	804	.....	76	880

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
CLARION COUNTY, L.R. 1009, T.R. I-80: Bridge over Clarion River, East of Piney Dam: Bridge Deck Replacement: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 13.	Bond Fed.	\$ 333 2,991	..... .....	\$ 31 283	\$ 364 3,274
CLARION COUNTY, L.R. 1009, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Bridge over Deer Creek, South of Shippenville: Bridge Deck Replacement: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 11.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	20 181	20 181
CLARION COUNTY, L.R. 1009, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Vicinity of Exit 7, Knox Interchange: 3 Bridge Rehabilitations: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 10.	Bond Fed.	267 2,400	..... .....	25 227	292 2,627
CLEARFIELD COUNTY, L.R. 59 Par, T.R. 219: Jared and Brady Streets, City of DuBois: Reconstruct to One-Way system: Length 2.5 Miles. Program No. 3.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	43 100	43 100
*CLEARFIELD COUNTY, L.R.'s 17058 Sp. F, 57, T.R. 322: Presque Isle Street and Front Street, Bridges over Moshannon Creek, Chester Hill to Philipsburg: 2 Bridge Replacements: Length 0.3 Miles. Program No. 16.	Bond Fed.	272 637	..... .....	..... .....	272 637
*CLINTON COUNTY, L.R. 58 Sp. G(1A): Jay Street, Church Street to Bypass, City of Lock Haven: 2 and 4 Lane Relocation: Length 0.4 Miles. Program No's 1 and 2.	Bond Fed.	2,301 5,370	..... .....	..... .....	2,301 5,370
CLINTON COUNTY, L.R. 105(F20), T.R. 120: Westport Bridge over Kettle Creek, West of Renovo: Bridge Replacement: Length 0.5 Miles. Program No. 3.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	\$ 35 82	31 74	66 156
CLINTON COUNTY, L.R.'s 18032(A10), A7081: McElhattan Road, Bypass to Susquehanna River, East of Lock Haven: 2 Lane Relocation (Appalachian Access Funding): Length 0.8 Miles. Program No. 9.	Bond Other	250 487	..... .....	..... .....	250 487
*COLUMBIA COUNTY, L.R. 184(B02), T.R. 93: Main Street, Bridge over North Branch of Susquehanna River, Southeast of Berwick: Bridge Replacement and Approaches: Length 0.6 Miles. Program No's. 6 and 7.	Bond Fed.	2,227 6,254	114 267	..... .....	2,341 6,521

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
COLUMBIA COUNTY, L.R. 1009, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Montour County Line to Luzerne County Line: 23 Bridge Rehabilitations: Length 19.0 Miles. Program No. 11.	Bond	\$ 468	.....	\$ 44	\$ 512
	Fed.	4,218	.....	398	4,616
CRAWFORD COUNTY, L.R. 89(10S), T.R. 27: Wayland Hill, Village of Wayland Corners, East of Meadville: Reconstruct to 2 Lanes: Length 0.7 Miles. Program No. 2.	Bond	.....	.....	22	22
	Fed.	.....	.....	50	50
CRAWFORD COUNTY, L.R. 200(A), T.R. 77: Route 77, Bridge over Oil Creek, Village of Riceville: Bridge Replacement: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 4.	Bond	127	.....	.....	127
	Fed.	296	.....	.....	296
CRAWFORD COUNTY, L.R. 200(C), T.R. 77: Route 77, Bridge over Britton Run, Village of Britton Run: Bridge Replacement: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 6	Bond	91	.....	.....	91
	Fed.	214	.....	.....	214
CRAWFORD COUNTY, L.R. 200(B), T.R. 77: Route 77, Bridge over Bloomfield Run, Village of Riceville: Bridge Replacement: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 5.	Bond	127	.....	.....	127
	Fed.	296	.....	.....	296
*CUMBERLAND COUNTY, L.R.'s 123(14), 21100, 21025, T.R. 15: Gettysburg Pike, Route 114 to Turnpike, Southwest of Camp Hill: Convert to Limited Access: Length 1.4 Miles. Program No. 4.	Bond	.....	\$ 60	.....	60
	Fed.	.....	141	.....	141
*CUMBERLAND COUNTY, L.R. 21069(A06): Sheeley Lane and Wesley Drive, Trindle Road to Wilson Road, East of Mechanicsburg: Reconstruct to 24 Ft.: Length 0.7 Miles. Program No. 11.	Bond	171	40	16	227
	Fed.	397	94	38	529
*DAUPHIN COUNTY, L.R.'s 139(14T), 140(28T): Central Business District, Interconnect Signalization System, City of Harrisburg: Upgrade Signals and Overhead Signs: Program No. 4.	Bond	268	.....	30	298
	Fed.	627	1	71	699
	Other	172	.....	.....	172
*DAUPHIN COUNTY, L.R.'s 618(B08), 22018, T.R. 441: Harrisburg Street, Paxton Street to 40th Street, East of Harrisburg: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 2.1 Miles. Program No. 14.	Bond	.....	141	102	243
	Fed.	.....	328	239	567

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
*DAUPHIN COUNTY, L.R. 767(A18), T.R. 1-83: 13th, 17th and 19th Streets, City of Harrisburg: Reconstruct Interchanges (Contract No. 2): Length 0.6 Miles. Program No. 17.	Bond	\$ 827	.....	.....	\$ 827
	Fed.	7,438	.....	.....	7,438
*DAUPHIN COUNTY, L.R. 1089(B05), T.R. 22: Clarks Ferry Bridge over Susquehanna River, North of Dauphin: 4 Lane Bridge Replacement and Approaches: Length 1.9 Miles. Program No. 19.	Bond	.....	.....	\$ 1,145	1,145
	Fed.	.....	.....	2,671	2,671
*DAUPHIN COUNTY, L.R. 22007(A11): Park Avenue, Bridge over Tributary of Spring Creek, Hershey: Bridge Rehabilitation and Approaches: Length 0.6 Miles. Program No. 25.	Bond	112	\$ 49	.....	161
	Fed.	263	115	.....	378
*DELAWARE COUNTY, L.R. 225(C17), T.R. 320: Providence Road, East 13th Street to East 22nd Street, City of Chester (Right-of-Way by City): Widen to 44 Ft.: Length 0.6 Miles. Program No. 15.	Bond	530	.....	.....	530
	Fed.	1,237	.....	.....	1,237
DELAWARE COUNTY, L.R. 726: Orange Street, Bridge over Penn Central Railroad, Media: Bridge Replacement (P.U.C. ID 158): Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 29.	Bond	52	4	5	61
	Fed.	120	11	11	142
DELAWARE COUNTY, L.R. 1018(B05): 12th Street Overpass over Barry Bridge Ramps, Chester City Line: Construct Overpass Over Ramps H,F,E and G: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 58.	Bond	1,590	25	150	1,765
DELAWARE COUNTY, L.R. 23065: Springfield Road, Penn Avenue to Baltimore Pike, Clifton Heights Boro: Drainage and Repaving: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 52.	Bond	.....	.....	26	26
	Fed.	.....	.....	60	60
*DELAWARE COUNTY, L.R.'s 23093(A01), 726, 131: Orange Street, Front Street to Baltimore Pike, Media: Widen to 48 Ft.: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 56.	Bond	100	28	.....	128
	Fed.	232	67	.....	299
ERIE COUNTY, L.R. 85, T.R. 6N: Route 6N, ConRail Railroad Bridge at Albion Station: Bridge Removal (P.U.C. ID-224): Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 1.	Bond	38	3	4	45
	Fed.	88	7	8	103

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
*ERIE COUNTY, L.R. 88(B01), T.R.'s 8, 89: Main Street Bridge over West Branch of French Creek, Wattsburg: Bridge Replacement: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 9.	Bond Fed.	\$ 275 639	..... .....	..... .....	\$ 275 639
*ERIE COUNTY, L.R.'s 495, 761, 25064, 25065, T.R.'s 5, 955: TOPICS Project No. 2, Outside City, Erie Urban Area: Upgrade Signals, Minor Widening and Channelization: Program No. 16.	Bond Fed. Other	94 222 5	\$ 3 7	\$ 9 21	106 250 5
*ERIE COUNTY, L.R.'s 495,25140, 84, 87,88: TOPICS Project No. 1, Within City of Erie: Upgrade Signals, Minor Widening and Channelization: Length 0.9 Miles. Program No. 15.	Bond Fed. Other	194 454 82	9 21	21 48	224 523 82
ERIE COUNTY, L.R. 496(A00), T.R. 5: ConRail Railroad Road Bridge at Girard Junction, West of Lake City: Bridge Replacement (P.U.C. C-19430): Length 0.3 Miles. Program No. 18.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	22 50	44 103	66 153
*ERIE COUNTY, L.R. 797(B30), T.R. I-90: Interstate 90, Exit 35 to New York State Line, East of Erie: Safety Provisions (P.U.C.): Length 10.6 Miles. Program No. 22.	Bond Fed.	1,638 14,735	..... .....	..... .....	1,638 14,735
*ERIE COUNTY, L.R.'s 1003(B05), 25029, T.R. I-79: Interstate 79, West 16th Street to West 12th Street, City of Erie: 6 Lane Divided Relocation and Construction of 12th Street Interchange: Length 1.5 Miles. Program No. 23.	Bond Fed.	1,055 9,492	..... .....	..... .....	1,055 9,492
*ERIE COUNTY, L.R. 1003(B03), T.R. I-79: Interstate 79, West 26th Street to West 21st Street, City of Erie: 6 Lane Divided Relocation, Ramps and Structure over West 23rd Street: Length 0.5 Miles. Program No. 23.	Bond Fed.	164 1,483	..... .....	..... .....	164 1,483
*ERIE COUNTY, L.R. 1003(B04), T.R. I-79: Interstate 79, West 21st Street to West 16th Street, City of Erie: 6 Lane Divided Relocation and Bridge over ConRail Railroad: Length 0.3 Miles. Program No. 23.	Bond Fed.	764 6,882	..... .....	..... .....	764 6,882
*ERIE COUNTY, L.R.'s 25027(1), 25133: Zuck Road, Zimmerly Road to West 38th Street, West of Erie: Reconstruct to 24 Ft.: Length 1.3 Miles. Program No. 28.	Bond Fed.	493 1,149	..... .....	..... .....	493 1,149
*ERIE COUNTY, L.R.'s 25028, 25029, 272, T.R. 832: Peninsula Drive, West 26th Street to West 12th Street, Millcreek Township: Upgrade Signals, Bridge Replacement and Channelization: Length 1.0 Miles. Program No. 29.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	113 263	113 263

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FOREST COUNTY, L.R. 511, T.R.'s 62, 36: Tionesta Bridge over Allegheny River, Tionesta Station: Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 3.	Bond Fed.	\$ 46 106	..... .....	\$ 4 10	\$ 50 116
*FRANKLIN COUNTY, L.R.'s 43(10), 799, T.R. 1-81, 30: Lincoln Way Interchange, East of Chambersburg: Reconstruct Interchange: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 2.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	89 209	89 209
FRANKLIN COUNTY, L.R. 400(2): Warm Springs Road, Bridge over Back Creek, North of Williamson: Bridge Replacement: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 6.	Bond	227	\$ 13	21	261
FULTON COUNTY, L.R.'s 38, 267, T.R. 1-70: Interstate 70, Warfordsburg to Bedford County Line: 9 Bridge Rehabilitations: Length 17.1 Miles. Program No. 2.	Bond Fed.	109 984	..... .....	10 93	119 1,077
GREENE COUNTY, L.R. 268, T.R. 188: Jefferson Road, Bridge over South Fork of Ten Mile Creek, East of Waynesburg: Bridge Replacement: Length 0.4 Miles. Program No. 2.	Bond Fed.	128 298	14 34	40	182 332
GREENE COUNTY, L.R. 1132(A02), T.R. 21: Waynesburg Bypass, South of Waynesburg: 2 Lane Relocation, 4 Lane Right-of-Way: Length 3.0 Miles. Program No. 3.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	161 375	161 375
HUNTINGDON COUNTY, L.R. 31037(A03): Seven Points Access Road, Route 26 to the Administration Building, Raystown Recreation Area: 2 Lane Relocation: Length 3.0 Miles. Program No. 29.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	41 95	41 95
INDIANA COUNTY, L.R. 68, T.R.'s 119, 22: Deans Diner Intersection, Dixon Street and Route 119, North of Blairsville: Construct Left Turn Lane: Length 0.6 Miles. Program No. 4.	Bond Fed.	49 112	3 8	4 11	56 131
INDIANA COUNTY, L.R. 302(03), T.R. 56: Seward Bridge over Conemaugh River, Village of Seward: Bridge Deck Replacement: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 9.	Bond Fed.	118 275	..... .....	11 26	129 301
INDIANA COUNTY, L.R. 337, T.R. 56: Buenavista Bridge over Blacklick Creek, North of Armagh: Bridge Deck Replacement: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 10.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	19 45	19 45
INDIANA COUNTY, L.R. 1101(4), T.R. 22: Route 22 Relocated, Conemaugh River to Route 119, Boro of Blairsville: Convert to Limited Access: Length 2.4 Miles. Program No. 13.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	133 311	133 311

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
INDIANA COUNTY, L.R. 1101(1), T.R. 22: Route 22 Relocated, Route 119 to Penn View, East of Blairsville: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 4.7 Miles. Program No. 15.	Bond	.....	.....	\$ 522	\$ 522
	Fed.	.....	.....	1,218	1,218
INDIANA COUNTY, L.R. 1101(3), T.R. 22: Route 22 Relocated, Armagh to Cambria County Line: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 3.6 Miles. Program No. 14.	Bond	.....	.....	278	278
	Fed.	.....	.....	649	649
INDIANA COUNTY, L.R. 1101(2), T.R. 22: Route 22 Relocated, Penn View to Armagh: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 4.5 Miles. Program No. 16.	Bond	.....	.....	464	464
	Fed.	.....	.....	1,083	1,083
*INDIANA COUNTY, L.R. 32055(3), T.R. 553: Alverda Bridge over Cambria and Indiana Railroad, Village of Alverda: Bridge Replacement (P.U.C. C-18059): Length 0.3 Miles. Program No. 21.	Bond	\$ 182	.....	.....	182
	Fed.	425	.....	.....	425
	Other	56	.....	.....	56
JEFFERSON COUNTY, L.R. 63(15S), T.R.'s 119, 63: Routes 119 and 36, Indiana County Line to Oliveburg, Vicinity of Punxsutawney: Pave Shoulders and Remove Fixed Objects: Length 7.8 Miles. Program No. 2.	Bond	171	\$ 4	16	191
	Fed.	399	9	38	446
JEFFERSON COUNTY, L.R. 1009, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Vicinity of Brookville: 4 Bridge Rehabilitations: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 7.	Bond	144	.....	14	158
	Fed.	1,293	.....	122	1,415
JEFFERSON COUNTY, L.R. 1009, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Vicinity of Exit 15, Reynoldsville: 3 Bridge Rehabilitations: Length 0.6 Miles. Program No. 8.	Bond	61	.....	6	67
	Fed.	558	.....	52	610
*JEFFERSON COUNTY, L.R. 1009(L22), T.R. I-80: Interstate 80 Rest Areas, Exit 15 to Horntown, East of Emerickville: Completion of Rest Areas: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 9.	Bond	198	2	19	219
	Fed.	1,780	20	168	1,968
JEFFERSON COUNTY, L.R. 1009, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Vicinity of Falls Creek: 3 Bridge Rehabilitations: Length 0.9 Miles. Program No. 10.	Bond	153	.....	14	167
	Fed.	1,369	.....	130	1,499
*JUNIATA COUNTY, L.R.'s 1033(D07), 34014, T.R.'s 22, 322: Appalachian Thruway, Mifflin County Line to Macedonia: Eastbound Lanes of 4 Lane Relocation, South of Juniata River: Length 1.5 Miles. Program No. 5.	Bond	.....	46	.....	46
	Fed.	.....	106	.....	106

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
*JUNIATA COUNTY, L.R. 1033(D06), T.R.'s 22, 322:	Bond	.....	\$ 137	.....	\$ 137
Appalachian Thruway, Mifflin County Line to Macedonia: 4	Fed.	.....	319	.....	319
Lane Relocation, North of Juniata River: Length 2.9 Miles. Program No. 4.					
*JUNIATA COUNTY, L.R. 1033(D09), T.R.'s 22, 322:	Bond	.....	18	.....	18
Appalachian Thruway, Mifflin County Line to Macedonia:	Fed.	.....	41	.....	41
Westbound Lanes of 4 Lane Relocation, North of Juniata River: Length 0.4 Miles. Program No. 3.					
JUNIATA COUNTY, L.R. 34008(A04): Cuban Mills Road,	Bond	.....	.....	\$ 113	113
North of Mifflintown: Reconstruct to 24 Ft.: Length 1.5 Miles. Program No. 8.					
LACKAWANNA COUNTY, L.R. 6, T.R. 6: Roosevelt	Bond	.....	.....	47	47
Highway, Interstate 81 to K-Mart, Dickson City: Widening	Fed.	.....	.....	111	111
and Channelization: Length 0.8 Miles. Program No. 2.					
*LACKAWANNA COUNTY, L.R.'s 1002(A15), 1012(A17),	Bond	\$ 48	.....	.....	48
T.R.'s I-380, I-84: Interstates 380 and 84, through	Fed.	433	.....	.....	433
Lackawanna County: Signing: Length 26.0 Miles. Program No. 8.					
*LACKAWANNA COUNTY, L.R. 35013(A09): Keyser	Bond	.....	.....	48	48
Avenue, Morgan Highway to Expressway, City of Scranton:	Fed.	.....	.....	111	111
Reconstruction: Length 0.6 Miles. Program No. 17.					
LACKAWANNA COUNTY, L.R.'s 35013, 671, 952, 5: Keyser	Bond	66	6	6	78
and Cedar Avenues, City of Scranton: Signs, Signalization,	Fed.	152	15	15	182
Channelization and Pavement Markings: Length 1.0 Miles. Program No. 15.					
*LACKAWANNA COUNTY, L.R. 35046(9); Brooklyn Street,	Bond	197	48	.....	245
Hickory Street to Mill Street, City of Carbondale: 2 Lane	Fed.	477	113	.....	590
Relocation and Bridge Replacement: Length 0.8 Miles. Program No's. 18 and 19.					
*LACKAWANNA COUNTY, L.R.'s 35072, 35072 Sp. E,	Bond	146	2	14	162
35073, 35098, 35100, 5, 1013: Central Business District, City	Fed.	342	4	32	378
of Scranton: Signs, Signalization, Channelization and Pavement Markings: Length 0.7 Miles. Program No. 20.					

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
*LACKAWANNA COUNTY, L.R. 35072 Sp. E: Jefferson Avenue, Spruce Street to Mulberry Street, City of Scranton: Signs, Signalization, Minor Widening and Markings: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 21.	Bond	\$ 47	\$ 7	\$ 4	\$ 58
	Fed.	110	16	11	137
*LACKAWANNA COUNTY, L.R.'s 35073, 35098: Spruce Street and Linden Street, City of Scranton: Signs, Signalization, Markings, and One-way Reversals: Length 0.8 Miles. Program No. 22.	Bond	161	.....	15	176
	Fed.	377	.....	36	413
*LACKAWANNA COUNTY, L.R. 35098(A10): Linden Street, North Main to Lackawanna River, Scranton (Urban Redevelopment Authority Project): 4 Lane Relocation and 4 Lane Bridge: Length 0.5 Miles. Program No.'s. 24 and 25.	Bond	478	.....	.....	478
	Fed.	1,190	.....	.....	1,190
LANCASTER COUNTY, L.R. 344(06S), T.R. 372: Buck Road, Buck to Quarryville: Spot Improvements: Length 1.2 Miles. Program No. 7.	Bond	.....	40	20	60
	Fed.	.....	94	47	141
LANCASTER COUNTY, L.R.'s 442 Sp. E, 36182, 36183, T.R. 30: Route 30 Bypass, Fruitville Pike to Route 222, Vicinity of Lancaster: Widening and Reconstruction: Length 1.0 Miles. Program No. 10.	Bond	.....	19	65	84
	Fed.	.....	44	152	196
LANCASTER COUNTY, L.R.'s 36184(6), 129(24): Harrisburg Pike, Park City to Prince Street, Lancaster: Widen to 48 Ft.: Length 2.4 Miles. Program No. 17.	Bond	.....	.....	86	86
	Fed.	.....	.....	200	200
*LAWRENCE COUNTY, L.R.'s 77, 37015, 79, 37026, 37058, 80: TOPICS Project, Three Intersections, City of New Castle: Upgrade Signals, Minor Widening and Channelization: Length 0.3 Miles. Program No. 2.	Bond	118	22	13	153
	Fed.	276	50	30	356
	Other	61	58	.....	119
LAWRENCE COUNTY, L.R. 37042, T.R. 956: South Market Street, Bridge over McLures Run, New Wilmington: Bridge Replacement: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 9.	Bond	48	14	4	66
	Fed.	110	34	11	155
LAWRENCE COUNTY, L.R. 37089: Cherry Street Bridge, Liberty Street to Route 168, City of New Castle: 2 Lane Bridge Replacement (P.U.C.): Length 0.7 Miles. Program No. 14.	Bond	.....	.....	53	53
	Fed.	.....	.....	124	124

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
*LAWRENCE COUNTY, L.R. A1623(A01), T.R. 317: West Poland Avenue, Elm Street to Main Street, Boro of Bessemer: 2 Lane Relocation: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 15.	Bond	\$ 87	\$ 11	.....	\$ 98
	Fed.	204	25	.....	229
	Other	7	3	.....	10
LEBANON COUNTY, L.R. 280(A06), T.R. 241: Colebrook Road, Daffodil Drive to Quentin Road, City of Lebanon: Reconstruct to 36 Ft.: Length 0.4 Miles. Program No. 4.	Bond	158	.....	.....	158
	Fed.	369	.....	.....	369
*LEBANON COUNTY, L.R. 38001(9), T.R. 117: Forge Road, Campbelltown to Palmyra: Reconstruct to 24 Ft.: Length 1.3 Miles. Program No. 5.	Bond	251	54	\$ 24	329
	Fed.	586	127	55	768
*LEBANON COUNTY, L.R. A6893(A01), T.R. 501: Schaefferstown Bypass, Moonstown to Main Street, West of Schaefferstown: 2 Lane Relocation: Length 1.2 Miles. Program No. 12.	Bond	226	36	21	283
	Fed.	527	84	50	661
LEHIGH COUNTY, L.R. 157(36): Tilghman Street, Bridge over Jordan Creek, City of Allentown: 2 Lane Bridge Replacement: Length 0.3 Miles. Program No's. 12 and 13.	Bond	.....	.....	82	82
	Fed.	.....	.....	213	213
*LEHIGH COUNTY, L.R. 158(10T): Allentown TOPICS, Lehigh Street, Auburn Street to Oxford Drive: Upgrade Signals, Minor Widening and Channelization: Length 2.9 Miles. Program No. 14.	Bond	.....	.....	22	22
	Fed.	.....	.....	50	50
*LEHIGH COUNTY, L.R. 771(C13), T.R. 22: Lehigh Valley Thruway, 15th Street Interchange, North of Allentown: Add 2 Additional Ramps and Relocate Existing Ramps: Length 0.6 Miles. Program No. 22.	Bond	1,449	30	.....	1,479
	Fed.	3,382	70	.....	3,452
*LEHIGH COUNTY, L.R. 1007(20T), T.R. 378: Catasauqua Road Ramp from Bethlehem Spur Route, City of Bethlehem: Construct Additional Ramps: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 26.	Bond	.....	25	15	40
	Fed.	.....	57	35	92
*LEHIGH COUNTY, L.R. 1045(H20), T.R. I-78: Interstate 78, Macungie to Vera Cruz, West of Allentown: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 4.4 Miles. Program No. 29.	Bond	.....	.....	271	271
	Fed.	.....	.....	2,435	2,435

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
*LEHIGH COUNTY, L.R. 1045(H30), T.R. I-78: Interstate 78, Vera Cruz to Lanark, South of Allentown: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 3.9 Miles. Program No. 30.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	\$ 148 1,334	\$ 148 1,334
*LEHIGH COUNTY, L.R. 1045(H10), T.R. I-78: Interstate 78, Haafsville to Macungie, West of Allentown: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 6.6 Miles. Program No. 28.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	290 2,614	290 2,614
*LEHIGH COUNTY, L.R. 1045(H40), T.R. I-78: Interstate 78, Lanark to Northampton County Line, South of Allentown: 6 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 3.0 Miles. Program No. 27.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	174 1,563	174 1,563
LUZERNE COUNTY, L.R.'s 5(E10), 5 Sp.: River Street, North Street to Cross Valley Expressway, City of Wilkes-Barre: Reconstruct to 4 Lanes: Length 1.3 Miles. Program No. 2.	Bond Fed.	\$ 1,144 2,670	..... .....	..... .....	1,144 2,670
LUZERNE COUNTY, L.R.'s 786(5), 40174: Middle Road and South Cross Valley Expressway, Southwest of Wilkes-Barre (Appalachia Access Funding): Construct Interchange: Length 1.0 Miles. Program No. 10.	Bond Fed. Other	153 358 991	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	153 358 991
*LUZERNE COUNTY, L.R. 1052(1), T.R. 309: Cross Valley Expressway, Courtdale Boro Line to Rutter Avenue in Kingston: 4 Lane Divided Relocation (P.U.C. A-95105): Length 2.1 Miles. Program No. 14.	Bond	.....	\$ 1,000	.....	1,000
*LUZERNE COUNTY, L.R. 1052(3), T.R. 309: Cross Valley Expressway, River Street to Downtown Distributor, City of Wilkes-Barre: 2 Lane Relocation, 4 Lane Right-of-Way (P.U.C. A-96426): Length 1.0 Miles. Program No. 15.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	225 525	318 742	543 1,267
*LUZERNE COUNTY, L.R. 40005: Diamond Avenue, Broad Street to Seybert Street, City of Hazleton: Signs, Signalization, Channelization and Pavement Markings: Length 0.4 Miles. Program No. 17.	Bond Fed. Other	76 177 53	..... ..... .....	9 20	85 197 53
*LYCOMING COUNTY, L.R. 18 Sp.(10T): Various Intersections, City of Williamsport: Update Signals: Program No. 7.	Bond Fed.	227 531	27 64	22 50	276 645
*LYCOMING COUNTY, L.R. 1036(A30), T.R. 15: Appalachian Thruway, South of Powys to Trout Run, North of Williamsport: 2 Lane Relocation, 4 Lane Right-of-Way: Length 4.5 Miles. Program No. 28.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	300 700	300 700

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
*LYCOMING COUNTY, L.R. 1036(A20), T.R. 15:	Bond	.....	.....	\$ 321	\$ 321
Appalachian Thruway, Oaklynn to South of Powys, North of Williamsport: 2 Lane Relocation, 4 Lane Right-of-Way: Length 2.8 Miles. Program No. 27.	Fed.	.....	.....	750	750
*LYCOMING COUNTY, L.R. 1036(A10), T.R. 15:	Bond	.....	.....	300	300
Appalachian Thruway, Foy Avenue to Oaklynn, North of Williamsport: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 3.3 Miles. Program No. 26.	Fed.	.....	.....	700	700
LYCOMING COUNTY, L.R. 1073(17A): Appalachian Thruway, Adjacent to Loyalsock Creek, Northwest of Montoursville: Reconstruct Creek Bank: Length 0.6 Miles. Program No. 30.	Bond	\$ 202	\$ 6	19	227
	Fed.	472	15	45	532
*LYCOMING COUNTY, L.R. 1073(B16), T.R. 220:	Bond	.....	957	.....	957
Susquehanna Beltway, River Avenue to Warrensville Road, West of Montoursville: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 2.3 Miles. Program No. 32.	Fed.	.....	2,233	.....	2,233
*LYCOMING COUNTY, L.R.'s 1073(A15), 18 Sp., T.R. 220:	Bond	.....	1,725	.....	1,725
Susquehanna Beltway, Mulberry Street to River Avenue, City of Williamsport: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 1.1 Miles. Program No. 31.	Fed.	.....	4,026	.....	4,026
MCKEAN COUNTY, L.R. 1022, T.R. 219: Bradford Bypass: Laytex Concrete Overlay of 4 Bridge Decks: Length 0.8 Miles. Program No. 6.	Bond	118	.....	11	129
	Fed.	275	.....	26	301
*MERCER COUNTY, L.R. 208(10S), T.R. 62: Mercer-Jackson Center Road, Junction Road to Oakland Road, Northeast of Mercer: 2 Lane Relocation (P.U.C. A-98277): Length 0.6 Miles. Program No. 3.	Bond	320	.....	.....	320
	Fed.	747	.....	.....	747
*MERCER COUNTY, L.R. 43084(A01): Coal Hill Road, Bridge over Big Run, Southwest of Greenville: Bridge Replacement: Length 0.3 Miles. Program No. 15.	Bond	143	.....	.....	143
	Fed.	334	.....	.....	334
*MIFFLIN COUNTY, L.R.'s 1033(A08), 32, T.R.'s 22, 322:	Bond	.....	37	.....	37
Appalachian Thruway, South of Lewistown: Westbound Lanes of 4 Lane Relocation, North of Juniata River: Length 2.8 Miles. Program No. 7.	Fed.	.....	86	.....	86

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
*MIFFLIN COUNTY, L.R. 1033(A09), T.R.'s 22, 322:	Bond	.....	\$ 103	.....	\$ 103
Appalachian Thruway, Lewistown to Juniata County Line:	Fed.	.....	239	.....	239
Westbound Lanes of 4 Lane Relocation, North of Juniata River: Length 2.2 Miles. Program No. 9.					
*MIFFLIN COUNTY, L.R.'s 1033(A07), 44036, T.R.'s 22, 322: Appalachian Thruway, Lewistown to Juniata County	Bond	.....	122	.....	122
Line: Eastbound Lanes of 4 Lane Relocation, South of Juniata River: Length 3.1 Miles. Program No. 8.	Fed.	.....	284	.....	284
MIFFLIN COUNTY, L.R. A4262(A01): Freedom Avenue, Logan Boulevard to Maple Street, Burnham: Reconstruct to 48 Ft. (P.U.C. A-99057): Length 0.4 Miles. Program No. 12.	Bond	\$ 443	.....	.....	443
	Fed.	1,035	.....	.....	1,035
MONROE COUNTY, L.R. 164, T.R. 209: Route 209 Safety Update, Sciota to Broadheadsville, West of Stroudsburg: Safety Improvements: Length 3.8 Miles. Program No. 2.	Bond	.....	.....	\$ 19	19
	Fed.	.....	.....	45	45
MONROE COUNTY, L.R.'s 167, 461, T.R. 209: Route 209, Marshalls Creek to Pike County Line: Safety Update Including Partial Relocation and Reconstruction: Length 8.0 Miles. Program No. 4.	Bond	.....	.....	49	49
	Fed.	.....	.....	116	116
MONROE COUNTY, L.R. 461W, T.R. 209: Route 209 Safety Update, Interstate 80 to Marshalls Creek: Safety Improvements: Length 5.0 Miles. Program No. 7.	Bond	.....	.....	22	22
	Fed.	.....	.....	51	51
MONROE COUNTY, L.R. 794, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Bridge over Broadhead Creek, East of East Stroudsburg: Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 10.	Bond	62	.....	6	68
	Fed.	563	.....	53	616
MONROE COUNTY, L.R. 794, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Bridges over Broadhead Creek and Railroad, East Stroudsburg: 2 Bridge Rehabilitations: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 11.	Bond	67	.....	6	73
	Fed.	597	.....	57	654
MONROE COUNTY, L.R. 794, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Bridge over McMichael Creek, Stroudsburg: Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 12.	Bond	41	.....	4	45
	Fed.	376	.....	35	411
MONROE COUNTY, L.R. 794, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Bridge over Dreher Avenue, Stroudsburg: Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 13.	Bond	11	.....	1	12
	Fed.	91	.....	9	100

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
MONROE COUNTY, L.R. 794, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Bridge over Main Street, Stroudsburg: Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 14.	Bond	\$ 36	.....	\$ 3	\$ 39
	Fed.	321	.....	31	352
MONROE COUNTY, L.R. 794, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Bridge over Bridge Street, West of Stroudsburg: Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 15.	Bond	36	.....	3	39
	Fed.	323	.....	31	354
MONROE COUNTY, L.R. 1002, T.R. I-80 Ramp: Interstate 80 Ramp Bridge over Southbound Lanes at Pocono Manor Interchange: Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 17.	Bond	12	.....	1	13
	Fed.	107	.....	10	117
MONROE COUNTY, L.R. 1002, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, South of Tannersville: Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 19.	Bond	22	.....	2	24
	Fed.	203	.....	19	222
MONROE COUNTY, L.R. 1002, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Bridge over Sullivan Trail, South of Scotrun: Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 21.	Bond	11	.....	1	12
	Fed.	91	.....	9	100
MONROE COUNTY, L.R. 1002, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Bridges over Reeder's Road, West of Tannersville: 2 Bridge Rehabilitations: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 20.	Bond	30	.....	3	33
	Fed.	263	.....	25	288
MONROE COUNTY, L.R. 1002, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Bridges over Pocono Creek, North of Bartonsville: 2 Bridge Rehabilitations: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 18.	Bond	78	.....	7	85
	Fed.	709	.....	67	776
MONROE COUNTY, L.R. 1002, T.R. I-380: Interstate 380, Bridge over Sullivan Trail, Southwest of Pocono Manor: Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 25.	Bond	31	.....	3	34
	Fed.	272	.....	26	298
MONROE COUNTY, L.R. 1002, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Bridge over Sullivan Trail West of Scotrun: Reconstruct 2 Decks and Repair 2 Substructures: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 24.	Bond	22	.....	2	24
	Fed.	204	.....	19	223
MONROE COUNTY, L.R. 1002, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Exit 44 Ramp Bridge, West of Scotrun: Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 23.	Bond	16	.....	2	18
	Fed.	141	.....	14	155

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
MONROE COUNTY, L.R. 1002, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Exit 45 Ramp Bridges, South of Scotrun: 2 Bridge Rehabilitations: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 22.	Bond	\$ 37	.....	\$ 4	\$ 41
	Fed.	333	.....	32	365
MONROE COUNTY, L.R. 1009, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Ramp Bridge at Interstate 380 Interchange, South of Pocono Manor: Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 26.	Bond	11	.....	1	12
	Fed.	91	.....	9	100
MONROE COUNTY, L.R. 45037, T.R. 423: Bridge over Tunkhanna Creek, North of Pocono Pines: Bridge Replacement: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 30.	Bond	84	\$ 7	8	99
	Fed.	194	18	18	230
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, L.R. 373: Limekiln Pike, Mount Carmel Avenue to Edgemoor Road, West of Jenkintown: Widening, Channelization, Signalization and Lighting: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 9.	Bond	53	2	5	60
	Fed.	124	4	12	140
*MONTGOMERY COUNTY, L.R. 1010(D4)(D5), T.R. I-476: Mid-County Expressway, Toll Connector to Pennsylvania Turnpike, Plymouth Meeting: Multi-Lane Expressway: Length 1.0 Miles. Program No. 13.	Bond	.....	.....	55	55
	Fed.	.....	.....	491	491
*MONTGOMERY COUNTY, L.R. 1010(D3), T.R. I-476: Mid-County Expressway, Chemical Road to Germantown Park, North of Conshohocken: 6 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 1.4 Miles. Program No. 15.	Bond	.....	.....	123	123
	Fed.	.....	.....	1,103	1,103
*MONTGOMERY COUNTY, L.R. 1010(D2B): Mid-County Expressway, Toll Connector to Chemical Road, Plymouth Meeting: Multi-Lane Expressway: Length 0.6 Miles. Program No. 14.	Bond	.....	.....	30	30
	Fed.	.....	.....	270	270
*MONTGOMERY COUNTY, L.R. 46107(C07): Elm Street, Ash Street to Apple Street, Conshohocken Boro: Widen to 30 Ft.: Length 0.3 Miles. Program No. 27.	Bond	111	60	.....	171
	Fed.	259	140	.....	399
*MONTGOMERY COUNTY, L.R.'s 46107(C07), 46103(C04), 46140(C08): Fayette and Elm Streets, Boro of Conshohocken (Conshohocken Urban Redevelopment Authority Project): Widen to 4 Lanes: Length 0.5 Miles. Program No. 26.	Bond	212	.....	.....	212
	Fed.	496	.....	.....	496

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, L.R. 46120: Greenwood Avenue, Glenside Avenue to Township Line Road, Cheltenham Township: Widening, Channelization, Signalization and Lighting: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 29.	Bond Fed.	\$ 89 208	\$ 2 4	\$ 8 20	\$ 99 232
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, L.R. A5463: Jenkintown Road, Tyson Avenue Intersection, Ardsley: Widening, Channelization, Signalization and Lighting: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 30.	Bond Fed.	54 127	11 25	5 12	70 164
MONTOUR COUNTY, L.R. 1009, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Northumberland County Line to Columbia County Line: 14 Bridge Rehabilitations: Length 12.0 Miles. Program No. 5.	Bond Fed.	245 2,199	..... .....	23 208	268 2,407
*NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, L.R. 156, T.R. 611: 3rd Street Bridge over Lehigh River, City of Easton: Widen Bridge to 6 Lanes; Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 5.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	18 41	..... .....	18 41
*NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, L.R. 159(10T): Easton TOPICS, 13th Street, Northampton Street to Butler Street: Update Signals and Signing: Length 0.3 Miles. Program No. 6.	Bond Fed. Other	24 57 13	1 3	3 6	28 66 13
*NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, L.R.'s 175(20T), 48019, T.R. 248: Easton TOPICS, Northampton Steet, 5th Street to 12th Street: Upgrade Signals and Signing: Length 0.7 Miles. Program No. 9.	Bond Fed. Other	40 91 22	2 6	4 10	46 107 22
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, L.R. 161(39), T.R. 61: Cameron Bridge over Shamokin Creek, Coal Township: Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 6.	Bond Fed.	68 157	2 5	..... .....	70 162
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, L.R. 259(22S), T.R. 642: Mahoning Street, Turbot Avenue to Bypass, Boro of Milton: Reconstruct to 28 Ft.: Length 0.7 Miles. Program No. 10.	Bond Fed.	183 430	24 56	17 41	224 527
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, L.R. 1009, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80, Union County Line to Montour County Line: 12 Bridge Rehabilitations: Length 5.4 Miles. Program No. 15.	Bond Fed.	183 1,652	..... .....	17 156	200 1,808
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, L.R. 1083, T.R. 61: Bainbridge Street Bridge over Susquehanna River, Sunbury to Shamokin Dam: 4 Lane Bridge Replacement: Length 0.6 Miles, Program No. 16.	Bond Fed.	..... .....	..... .....	547 1,276	547 1,276

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R. 795(B4A), T.R. I-95:	Bond	\$ 1,590	.....	.....	\$ 1,590
Delaware Expressway, Enterprise Avenue to Island Avenue,	Fed.	14,310	.....	.....	14,310
Vicinity of Philadelphia International Airport: Partial Sludge Removal for Section (B4): Length 1.9 Miles. Program No. 9.					
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R. 795(B5): Delaware Expressway, Enterprise Avenue to Island Avenue, Vicinity of Philadelphia International Airport: Grading, Drainage, Structure and Paving: Length 1.9 Miles. Program No. 7.	Bond	1,549	.....	.....	1,549
	Fed.	13,934	.....	.....	13,934
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R. 795(B4), T.R. I-95:	Bond	1,667	.....	.....	1,667
Delaware Expressway, Enterprise Avenue to Island Avenue,	Fed.	15,007	.....	.....	15,007
Vicinity of Philadelphia International Airport: Grading of Main Line and Drainage: Length 1.9 Miles. Program No. 8.					
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R. 795(B8), T.R. I-95:	Bond	714	.....	.....	714
Delaware Expressway, Enterprise Avenue to Island Avenue,	Fed.	6,433	.....	.....	6,433
Vicinity of Philadelphia International Airport: Paving, Grading, Drainage and Construct Structures 1 and 3: Length 0.3 Miles. Program No. 6.					
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R. 795(B6A), T.R. I-95:	Bond	1,590	.....	.....	1,590
Delaware Expressway, Island Avenue to Enterprise Avenue,	Fed.	14,310	.....	.....	14,310
Vicinity of Philadelphia International Airport: Partial Sludge Removal for Section (B6); Length 1.1 Miles. Program No. 11.					
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R. 1000(B61) (B60), T.R. I-95:	Bond	134	.....	.....	134
Delaware Expressway, Moore Street to Frankford Avenue,	Fed.	1,202	.....	.....	1,202
Vicinity of Ben Franklin Bridge (All Section (B) Except (B52)): Signing, lighting and Landscaping: Length 2.8 Miles. Program No. 14.					
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R. 1000 (B68), T.R. I-95:	Bond	286	.....	.....	286
Delaware Expressway, Kennelworth Street to Palmer Street:	Fed.	2,576	.....	.....	2,576
Electrical Contract for Stage I of Section(B52): Length 0.4 Miles. Program No. 16.					
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R. 1000(B66), T.R. I-95:	Bond	742	.....	.....	742
Delaware Expressway, Market Street to Race Street, Center City: Relocation of Lower Delaware Interceptor Sewer: Length 0.3 Miles. Program No. 20.	Fed.	6,678	.....	.....	6,678

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R. 1000(B63), T.R. 1-95:	Bond	\$ 265	.....	.....	\$ 265
Delaware Expressway, Pine Street to Chestnut Street, South of	Fed.	2,383	.....	.....	2,383
Ben Franklin Bridge: Landscaping for (B52) Cover (Stage I):	Other	1,200	.....	.....	1,200
Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 17.					
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R. 1029(A05): Woodhaven	Bond	2,311	.....	.....	2,311
Road, Roosevelt Avenue to Stevens Road, North Philadelphia:	Fed.	5,393	.....	.....	5,393
4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 0.7 Miles. Program No. 23.	Other	212	.....	.....	212
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R. 1029(A04): Woodhaven	Bond	4,284	.....	.....	4,284
Road Extension, Stevens Road to Philmont Avenue, North of	Fed.	9,994	.....	.....	9,994
Philadelphia: 4 Lane Divided Relocation (P.U.C. A-98850):	Other	424	.....	.....	424
Length 1.3 Miles. Program No. 24.					
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R. 67006: 16th Street, Cherry	Bond	25	\$ 210	.....	235
Street to Race Street: Widen Additional 20 Ft. (Urban	Fed.	60	490	.....	550
Renewal Project): Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 28.					
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R. 67006: 15th Street, Cherry	Bond	25	210	.....	235
Street to Race Street: Widen Additional 20 Ft. (Urban	Fed.	60	490	.....	550
Renewal Project): Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 27.					
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R.'s 67010, 67314, 67366,	Bond	.....	28	\$ 32	60
67279, 67003, 67002: Lancaster Avenue, Haverford Avenue	Fed.	.....	65	74	139
and Spring Garden Street, City Avenue to Interstate 76:					
Upgrade Signals, Minor Widening and Channelization: Length 9.0 Miles. Program No. 31.					
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R. 67023(B10), T.R. 291:	Bond	3,219	.....	.....	3,219
Penrose Avenue Bridge over Schuylkill River: Bridge	Fed.	7,512	.....	.....	7,512
Rehabilitation Including Deck Replacement: Length 1.5 Miles.					
Program No. 32.					
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R. 67025: Delaware Avenue,	Bond	.....	843	.....	843
Oregon to Columbia: Reconstruct to 6 Lanes: Length 1.4	Fed.	.....	1,968	.....	1,968
Miles. Program No. 37.					
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R.'s 67054(A15), 762(A05),	Bond	155	.....	15	170
T.R. 291: Industrial Highway Relocation, Interstate 95 Ramps	Fed.	364	.....	36	400
to Philadelphia International Airport: Construct Ramps					
K,N,B, and L. Contract No. 4: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 45.					

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R.'s 67054(A12), 762(A04),	Bond	\$ 931	.....	.....	\$ 931
T.R. 291: Industrial Highway Relocation, Enplaning and	Fed.	2,173	.....	.....	2,173
Deplaning Connector, Philadelphia International Airport:	Other	435	.....	.....	435
Construct Ramps L,A, and J. (Contract No. 3): Length 0.1					
Miles. Program No. 46.					
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R.'s 67055(10T), 67343:	Bond	.....	.....	\$ 30	30
Henry Avenue and Walnut Lane: Upgrade Signals, Minor	Fed.	.....	.....	71	71
Widening and Channelization: Length 5.6 Miles. Program No.					
50.					
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R. 67281(A2A): Island	Bond	2,370	\$ 80	.....	2,450
Avenue, Bartrum Avenue to Buist Avenue, Vicinity of Airport	Fed.	5,531	186	.....	5,717
Circle: Widen to 6 Lanes: Length 1.8 Miles. Program No. 57.	Other	291	.....	.....	291
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R. 67289(A02): 5th Street	Bond	328	.....	.....	328
Railroad Bridge: Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.1 Miles.	Fed.	764	.....	.....	764
Program No. 61.	Other	74	.....	.....	74
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R.'s 67293, 67328, 197, T.R.	Bond	386	28	.....	414
73: Cottman and Princeton Avenues, Interstate 95 to Laurel	Fed.	903	65	.....	968
Avenue, Rhawnhurst Area: Upgrade Signals, Minor Widening	Other	138	.....	.....	138
and Channelization: Length 5.6 Miles. Program No. 63.					
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R.'s 67300, 67356: Lehigh	Bond	.....	28	54	82
Avenue, Ridge Avenue to Delaware Expressway: Upgrade	Fed.	.....	65	126	191
Signals, Minor Widening and Channelization: Length 4.5 Miles.					
Program No. 64.					
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R. 67304(A): Wayne Avenue	Bond	1,004	.....	.....	1,004
Bridge over Penn Central Railroad, Johnson Street to	Fed.	2,341	.....	.....	2,341
Washington: Bridge Replacement (Design by City): Length	Other	64	.....	.....	64
0.1 Miles. Program No. 65.					
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R.'s 67317, 67002, 67005 Par,	Bond	.....	28	47	75
67313: Central Business District, Phase II TOPICS: Upgrade	Fed.	.....	65	111	176
Signals, Minor Widening and Channelization: Length 4.8 Miles.					
Program No. 69.					
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R. 67333(A02), T.R. 13: 33rd	Bond	335	6	.....	341
Street, Bridge over Penn Central Railroad: Bridge	Fed.	782	14	.....	796
Rehabilitation: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 71.	Other	74	.....	.....	74

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base	Land	Design	Total
		Project	Cost	Admin.	Project
		Cost		& Misc.	Cost
*PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, L.R. 67370: 52nd Street, Bond		\$ 325	\$ 28	.....	\$ 353
Parkside Avenue to Whitby Avenue, West Philadelphia: Fed.		760	65	.....	825
Upgrade Signals, Minor Widening and Channelization: Length Other		106	.....	.....	106
2.5 Miles. Program No. 76.					
*PIKE COUNTY, L.R. 1012(B07), T.R. I-84: Interstate 84 Bond		127	.....	\$ 12	139
Rest Areas, Vicinity of Blooming Grove: Completion of Rest Fed.		1,145	.....	108	1,253
Areas: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 3.					
*PIKE COUNTY, L.R. 1012(L16), T.R.'s I-84, 6, 209: Bond		35	.....	3	38
Interstate 84 at Matamoras Interchange: Safety Provisions and Fed.		311	.....	30	341
Interchange Lighting: Length 2.1 Miles. Program No. 4.					
*PIKE COUNTY, L.R. 1093(C02)(E01)(C03)(D05)(D04), T.R. Bond		.....	357	43	400
209: Tocks Island Project, Echo Lake to Roosevelt Highway: Fed.		.....	834	103	937
2 Lane Relocation, 4 Lane Right-of-Way (Part in Monroe County)(Participation by Army Corps of Engineers): Length 22.8 Miles. Program No's. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.					
POTTER COUNTY, L.R. 52018(A00): Germania Station to Bond		643	.....	.....	643
Galeton: Reconstruct to 22 Ft. and Partial Relocation: Length Fed.		1,502	.....	.....	1,502
3.0 Miles. Program No. 6.					
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, L.R.'s 755(01S), 53089(01S), T.R. Bond		368	.....	.....	368
924: Shenandoah Heights Interchange, North of Shenandoah: Fed.		857	.....	.....	857
Reconstruct to 4 Lanes and Channelize Intersection: Length 0.5 Miles. Program No. 5.					
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, L.R. 53036(B05): Locust Lake Bond		79	14	7	100
State Park Access Road, Bridge over Reading Railroad, Fed.		185	34	18	237
Barnesville: Bridge Widening and Approach (P.U.C. C-19649): Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 8.					
SOMERSET COUNTY, L.R. 51, T.R. 219: Broadway, Boro Bond		50	7	5	62
Line to Main Street, Berlin Boro: 2 Lane Reconstruction and Fed.		116	16	11	143
Elimination of Hazardous Curve: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 2.					
SOMERSET COUNTY, L.R. 52 Sp. A, T.R. 403: Blough Bond		68	3	6	77
Bridge over Stony Creek, Village of Blough: Bridge Fed.		157	8	15	180
Rehabilitation: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 6.					

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CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
*SOMERSET COUNTY, L.R. 52 Sp. A(B10), T.R. 403:	Bond	.....	\$ 30	.....	\$ 30
Landstreet Bridge over Stony Creek; Village of Landstreet:	Fed.	.....	71	.....	71
Bridge Replacement: Length 0.6 Miles. Program No. 7.					
*SOMERSET COUNTY, L.R. 1022(B08), T.R. 219: Route 219	Bond	.....	539	.....	539
Expressway, Shaw Mines to Pony Barn, Vicinity of Myersdale:	Fed.	.....	1,258	.....	1,258
2 Lane Relocation, 4 Lane Right-of-Way: Length 3.6 Miles. Program No. 15.					
SULLIVAN COUNTY, L.R. 17(19), T.R. 220: Ringdale	Bond	.....	22	\$ 23	45
Bridge over Loyalsock Creek, North of Laporte: Bridge	Fed.	.....	50	54	104
Replacement: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 1.					
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, L.R. 10, T.R. 11: Lackawanna	Bond	\$ 94	.....	9	103
Trail, Bridge over Susquehanna River, Hallstead Boro: Bridge	Fed.	222	.....	21	243
Rehabilitation: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 2.					
*TIOGA COUNTY, L.R. 1036(G20)(E60)(D52)(D51), T.R.	Bond	.....	.....	331	331
15: Appalachian Thruway, Sebring to Tioga Junction: 2 Lane	Fed.	.....	.....	772	772
Relocation, 4 Lane Right-of-Way: Length 18.0 Miles. Program No. 15.					
*TIOGA COUNTY, L.R. 1036(E60), T.R. 15: Appalachian	Bond	.....	217	.....	217
Thruway, West of Mansfield: 2 Lane Relocation, 4 Lane	Fed.	.....	507	.....	507
Right-of-Way: Length 3.8 Miles. Program No. 14.					
*TIOGA COUNTY, L.R. 1036(D51), T.R. 15: Appalachian	Bond	.....	208	.....	208
Thruway, Sebring to Blossburg, North of Liberty: 2 Lane	Fed.	.....	484	.....	484
Relocation, 4 Lane Right-of-Way: Length 5.9 Miles. Program No. 12.					
*TIOGA COUNTY, L.R. 58065(8): Appalachian Thruway,	Bond	266	32	.....	298
Painter Run to Elmira Road, West of Roseville (Appalachia	Other	518	.....	.....	518
Access Funding): Side Road Adjustments: Length 3.0 Miles. Program No. 27.					
UNION COUNTY, L.R. 1009, T.R. I-80: Interstate 80,	Bond	200	.....	19	219
Clinton County Line to Northumberland County Line: 12	Fed.	1,799	.....	170	1,969
Bridge Rehabilitations: Length 16.0 Miles. Program No. 6.					
UNION COUNTY, L.R. 59004, T.R. 235: Glen Iron Bridge	Bond	113	1	11	125
over Penns Creek: Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.1 Miles.	Fed.	266	1	25	292
Program No. 7.					

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CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
VENANGO COUNTY, L.R. 65, T.R. 322: 28th Division Highway, Bridge over Sandy Creek, East of Cranberry: Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 2.	Bond	\$ 68	.....	\$ 6	\$ 74
	Fed.	159	.....	15	174
VENANGO COUNTY, L.R. 205(A01), T.R. 8: Main Street, Bridge over ConRail Railroad, Boro of Rouseville: Construct Grade Crossing (P.U.C. C-19552): Length 0.4 Miles. Program No. 6.	Bond	298	.....	.....	298
	Fed.	694	.....	.....	694
WARREN COUNTY, L.R. 93, T.R. 62: Irvine Bridges over Allegheny River, East of Irvine: Bridge Replacement and Bridge Rehabilitation: Length 0.4 Miles. Program No. 6.	Bond	.....	\$ 12	45	57
	Fed.	.....	29	135	164
WARREN COUNTY, L.R. 1094: Temporary Connector, East-West Arterial to Dorcon Road, Vicinity of Warren: Construct 2 Lane Temporary Connection 22 Ft. Wide: Length 0.7 Miles. Program No. 11.	Bond	150	58	14	222
	Fed.	352	135	33	520
WASHINGTON COUNTY, L.R.'s 108, A4274, A4274 Sp. E, A5404, T.R. 19: William Flinn Highway, City of Washington to Allegheny County Line: Construct Median Barrier and Jughandles: Length 6.4 Miles. Program No. 2.	Bond	.....	.....	36	36
	Fed.	.....	.....	83	83
*WASHINGTON COUNTY, L.R. 1071(B20), T.R. I-70: Interstate 70, Route 519 to Kammerer Interchange, East of Washington: Reconstruct to 6 Lanes: Length 5.4 Miles. Program No. 16.	Bond	.....	200	.....	200
	Fed.	.....	1,802	.....	1,802
*WASHINGTON COUNTY, L.R. 1071(B43), T.R. I-70: Interstate 70, Twilight to Monongahela River: Reconstruct to 6 Lanes or 4 Lane Relocation: Length 1.9 Miles. Program No. 21.	Bond	.....	.....	136	136
	Fed.	.....	.....	1,224	1,224
*WASHINGTON COUNTY, L.R. 1071(B50), T.R. I-70: Interstate 70, Monongahela River to Arnold City Exit (Part in Westmoreland County): Reconstruct to 6 Lanes or 4 Lane Relocation: Length 3.5 Miles. Program No. 22.	Bond	.....	.....	390	390
	Fed.	.....	.....	3,506	3,506
*WASHINGTON COUNTY, L.R. 1071(B42), T.R. I-70: Interstate 70, Lover to Twilight: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 1.6 Miles. Program No. 20.	Bond	.....	96	97	193
	Fed.	.....	861	872	1,733

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
*WASHINGTON COUNTY, L.R. 1071(B41), T.R. 1-70:	Bond	.....	\$ 235	.....	\$ 235
Interstate 70, Route 481 to Lover: Reconstruct to 6 Lanes:	Fed.	.....	2,113	.....	2,113
Length 2.0 Miles. Program No. 19.					
*WASHINGTON COUNTY, L.R. 1071(B30), T.R. 1-70:	Bond	.....	255	.....	255
Interstate 70, Kammerer to East Bentleyville Interchange,	Fed.	.....	2,297	.....	2,297
West of Bentleyville: Reconstruct to 6 Lanes: Length 2.5 Miles. Program No. 17.					
*WASHINGTON COUNTY, L.R. 1071(B40), T.R. 1-70:	Bond	.....	20	.....	20
Interstate 70, East Bentleyville Interchange to Route 481:	Fed.	.....	184	.....	184
Reconstruct to 6 Lanes: Length 1.2 Miles. Program No. 18.					
*WAYNE COUNTY, L.R. 450, T.R. 370: Abandoned Railroad	Bond	\$ 38	4	\$ 4	46
Bridge South of Preston Park, Preston Township: Remove	Fed.	88	9	8	105
Railroad Bridge: Length 0.2 Miles. Program No. 7.					
*WESTMORELAND COUNTY, L.R. 69(B3), T.R. 66:	Bond	.....	.....	550	550
North-South Expressway, Greengate to Alwine, Northwest of	Fed.	.....	.....	1,284	1,284
Greensburg: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 3.4 Miles. Program No. 3.					
*WESTMORELAND COUNTY, L.R. 69(B4), T.R. 66:	Bond	.....	.....	397	397
North-South Expressway, Alwine to Delmont, North of	Fed.	.....	.....	928	928
Greensburg: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 3.8 Miles. Program No. 4.					
*WESTMORELAND COUNTY, L.R.'s 69,639, 117, 64095,	Bond	91	3	9	103
64232, 120: TOPICS Projects in Greensburg, Jeannette,	Fed.	212	7	20	239
Trafford and Hempfield Township: Upgrade Signals and TOPICS Study: Program No. 2.					
WESTMORELAND COUNTY, L.R. 120, T.R. 30: Lincoln	Bond	.....	.....	176	176
Highway and North-South Expressway, West of Greensburg:	Fed.	.....	.....	410	410
Construct Interchange: Length 1.4 Miles. Program No. 18.					
*WESTMORELAND COUNTY, L.R. 187(B5), T.R. 22: Route	Bond	.....	.....	234	234
22 Relocated, Delmont to Five Points: 4 Lane Divided	Fed.	.....	.....	546	546
Relocation: Length 4.0 Miles. Program No. 21.					
*WESTMORELAND COUNTY, L.R. 187(B6), T.R. 22: Route	Bond	.....	.....	510	510
22 Relocated, Five Points to Shieldsburg: 4 Lane Divided	Fed.	.....	.....	1,191	1,191
Relocation: Length 4.4 Miles. Program No. 22.					

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
*WESTMORELAND COUNTY, L.R.'s 188, 64243, T.R. 56:	Bond	\$ 34	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 39
Craigdell Road and Route 56, New Kensington: Upgrade	Fed.	80	4	8	92
Signals: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 23.					
*WESTMORELAND COUNTY, L.R. 1015(E10): North-South	Bond	.....	.....	643	643
Expressway, Youngwood to Fort Allen, South of Greensburg:	Fed.	.....	.....	1,499	1,499
4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 4.4 Miles. Program No. 31.					
*WESTMORELAND COUNTY, L.R. 1015(F20): North-South	Bond	.....	.....	172	172
Expressway, Ft. Allen to Route 30 Relocated, West of	Fed.	.....	.....	401	401
Greensburg: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 0.3 Miles.					
Program No. 32.					
*WESTMORELAND COUNTY, L.R. 1071(B60), T.R. I-70:	Bond	.....	635	.....	635
Interstate 70, Arnold City Interchange to Youghioghney	Fed.	.....	5,716	.....	5,716
River, East of Monesson: Reconstruct to 6 Lanes: Length 3.9					
Miles. Program No. 34.					
*WESTMORELAND COUNTY, L.R. 1071(B70), T.R. I-70:	Bond	.....	122	.....	122
Interstate 70, Youghioghney River to Wyano: Reconstruct to	Fed.	.....	1,101	.....	1,101
6 Lanes: Length 3.9 Miles. Program No. 35.					
*WESTMORELAND COUNTY, L.R. 1071(B80), T.R. I-70:	Bond	.....	186	.....	186
Interstate 70, Wyano to West Boro Line, Vicinity of New	Fed.	.....	1,670	.....	1,670
Stanton: Reconstruct to 6 Lanes: Length 4.6 Miles. Program					
No. 36.					
*WESTMORELAND COUNTY, L.R. 1071(B90), T.R. I-70:	Bond	.....	.....	365	365
Interstate 70, West Boro Line to Turnpike, New Stanton:	Fed.	.....	.....	853	853
Reconstruct to 6 Lanes (Phase 2): Length 1.3 Miles. Program					
No. 37.					
*WESTMORELAND COUNTY, L.R. 1101(M7): Route 22	Bond	.....	.....	253	253
Relocated, Shieldsburg to New Alexandria: 4 Lane Divided	Fed.	.....	.....	589	589
Relocation: Length 3.0 Miles. Program No. 39.					
*WESTMORELAND COUNTY, L.R. 1101(M8): Route 22	Bond	.....	.....	303	303
Relocated, New Alexandria to Route 982, West of Blairsville:	Fed.	.....	.....	708	708
4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 3.1 Miles. Program No. 40.					
*WESTMORELAND COUNTY, L.R. 1101(M9): Route 22	Bond	.....	.....	95	95
Relocated, Route 982 to Westinghouse Road, West of	Fed.	.....	.....	222	222
Blairsville: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 0.9 Miles.					
Program No. 41.					

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base		Design	Total
		Project	Land	Admin.	Project
		Cost	Cost	& Misc.	Cost
*WESTMORELAND COUNTY, L.R. 1101(M10): Route 22 Relocated, Westinghouse Road to Indiana County Line, West of Blairsville: 4 Lane Divided Relocation: Length 2.5 Miles. Program No. 42.	Bond	.....	.....	\$ 188	\$ 188
	Fed.	.....	.....	439	439
*WESTMORELAND COUNTY, L.R. 64190(A), T.R. 259: Lincoln Street at Penn Central Railroad, Bolivar: Reconstruct Underpass (P.U.C. A-97821): Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 50.	Bond	\$ 106	\$ 46	.....	152
WESTMORELAND COUNTY, L.R.'s 64268, 64290, 737, T.R. 366: New Kensington Bypass, Pucketa Creek to 7th Street, New Kensington: Widen to 48 Ft.: Length 1.4 Miles. Program No. 55.	Bond	.....	343	.....	343
	Fed.	.....	802	.....	802
WYOMING COUNTY, L.R. 11(A10), T.R. 309: Tunkhannock Bridge over Susquehanna River, North of Eatonville: Bridge Replacement: Length 0.7 Miles. Program No's. 3 and 4.	Bond	714	40	.....	754
	Fed.	1,804	94	.....	1,898
	Other	2,784	.....	.....	2,784
*WYOMING COUNTY, L.R. 13(B08), T.R. 87: Charmin Road, Vicinity of Russel Hill, East of North Mehoopany (Appalachia Access Funding): Widen to 36 Ft. and Partial Relocation: Length 1.5 Miles. Program No. 5.	Bond	593	.....	.....	593
	Other	980	.....	.....	980
*YORK COUNTY, L.R. 126(10T) (11T): Market Street, Hokes Mill and East Berlin Road, City of York: Signalization and Channelization: Length 0.2. Program No. 5.	Bond	42	5	4	51
	Fed.	101	11	10	122
*YORK COUNTY, L.R.'s 127 Par(B09), 789(7), 333, T.R. I-83: Interstate 83, Leader Heights to North George Street, City of York: Safety Improvements, Lighting and Signing: Length 8.8 Miles. Program No. 6.	Bond	1,848	94	.....	1,942
	Fed.	16,631	843	.....	17,474
*YORK COUNTY, L.R. 128(24T), 124(12T): Market Street Intersections with Eastern, Belmont, Carlisle and York: Signalization and Channelization: Length 0.6 Miles. Program No. 7.	Bond	44	10	5	59
	Fed.	104	24	11	139
	Other	25	.....	.....	25
*YORK COUNTY, L.R.'s 216(17T), 332: 3 TOPICS Projects in Leader Heights, Red Lion and York: Signalization and Channelization: Length 0.5 Miles. Program No. 8.	Bond	91	24	9	124
	Fed.	213	56	21	290
	Other	14	.....	.....	14

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
*YORK COUNTY, L.R. 333(B25), T.R. I-83: Interstate 83, North George Street to Fishing Creek, North of York: Safety Improvements, Lighting and Signing: Length 13.4 Miles. Program No. 14.	Bond	\$ 1,641	\$ 69	....	\$ 1,710
	Fed.	14,769	617	....	15,386
*YORK COUNTY, L.R. 333(B24)(13), T.R. I-83: Interstate 83, Fishing Creek to Simpson Ferry Road, North of York: Safety Improvements, Lighting and Signing: Length 5.2 Miles. Program No. 15.	Bond	1,143	63	....	1,206
	Fed.	10,283	565	....	10,848
YORK COUNTY, L.R. 66003(05S): Lewisberry Road and Susquehanna Trail, Southwest of Emigsville: Reconstruct Intersection: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 18.	Bond	32	....	....	32
	Fed.	74	....	....	74
YORK COUNTY, L.R. 66043(7): Grantley Road, Bridge over Codorus Creek, City of York: Bridge Replacement: Length 0.1 Miles. Program No. 24.	Bond	....	20	\$ 32	52
	Fed.	....	47	75	122
*YORK COUNTY, L.R.'s 66095(2T), 128(25T): Richland Avenue and Harrison Street, Market Street to Philadelphia Street, City of York: Signalization and Channelization: Length 0.7 Miles. Program No. 26.	Bond	46	7	5	58
	Fed.	109	18	12	139
	Other	22	....	....	22
	Bond	\$ 80,941	\$ 22,225	\$ 17,093	\$120,259
	Fed.	365,341	77,850	57,332	500,523
	Other	9,393	76	....	9,469
PROGRAM TOTAL		<u>\$455,675</u>	<u>\$100,151</u>	<u>\$ 74,425</u>	<u>\$630,251</u>

*Part Rebudgeted from Previous Budget(s).

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM CURRENT REVENUES				
Program: Highway Administration and Support				
<i>Clearfield County</i>				
SALT STORAGE BUILDING: This project provides for construction of a building which would be utilized for storage of salt material needed for snow and ice removal on State-administered highways.	\$ 45	. . . . .	\$ 9	\$ 54
<i>Jefferson County</i>				
SALT STORAGE BUILDING: This project provides for construction of a building which would be utilized for storage of salt material needed for snow and ice removal on State-administered highways.	45	. . . . .	9	54
<i>Lackawanna County</i>				
SALT STORAGE BUILDING: This project provides for construction of a building which would be utilized for storage of salt material needed for snow and ice removal on State-administered highways.	45	. . . . .	9	54
<i>Washington County</i>				
SALT STORAGE BUILDING: This project provides for construction of a building which would be utilized for storage of salt material needed for snow and ice removal on State-administered highways.	45	. . . . .	9	54
PROGRAM TOTAL—CURRENT REVENUES	<u><u>\$180</u></u>	. . . . .	<u><u>\$ 36</u></u>	<u><u>\$216</u></u>

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

					(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
					Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM CURRENT REVENUES								
Program: Air Transportation								
<i>Harrisburg International Airport</i>								
DEMOLITION OF BUILDING NO.'s 240 and 29: This project provides for the demolition of building No.'s 240 and 29 which are abandoned aircraft test cell facilities that cannot be modified for productive use.								
	State	\$ 19	. . . . .	\$ 4	\$ 23			
	Federal	171	. . . . .	. . . . .	171			
 <i>Capital City Airport</i>								
ERECTION OF LIGHTING FIXTURES FOR TAXIWAY NO. 3: This project provides for the installation of medium intensity taxiway edge lights as well as guidance signs, electrical vault and control equipment and required incidental items.								
		40	. . . . .	8	48			
	Total—State Funds	\$ 59	. . . . .	\$ 12	\$ 71			
	Total—Federal Funds	171	. . . . .	. . . . .	171			
	PROGRAM TOTAL	\$230	. . . . .	\$ 12	\$242			

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Transportation 1977-78 Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
FROM CURRENT REVENUES					
Program: Rail Branch Lines					
CLINTON COUNTY, USRA No. 242a, Mile Posts 5.5-6.2: Mill Hall Industrial Track: Acquisition and Rehabilitation of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 0.7 Miles.	State Fed. Other	\$ 2 22 1	\$ 1 19 1	. . . . . . . . . . . .	\$ 3 41 2
FAYETTE COUNTY, USRA No. 663, Mile Posts 31.2-31.7: Southwest Secondary Track at Mt. Braddock: Acquisition and Rehabilitation of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 0.5 Miles.	State Fed. Other	2 23 1	1 14 . . . .	. . . . . . . . . . . .	3 37 1
JEFFERSON COUNTY, USRA No. 257, Mile Posts 0.0-1.4: Brookville Industrial Track: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 1.4 Miles.	State Fed. Other	. . . . . . . . . . . .	3 38 1	. . . . . . . . . . . .	3 38 1
JEFFERSON COUNTY, USRA No. 1252, Mile Posts 0.7-2.7: From Brockway to Crenshaw: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 2.0 Miles	State Fed. Other	. . . . . . . . . . . .	4 54 2	\$ 1	5 54 2
LEBANON COUNTY: Purchase Land and Construct Rail Spur to Maintain Service Previously Provided by USRA No. 180 to General Commodities Warehouse: Length 0.1 Miles.	State Fed.	. . . . 40	30	5	35 40
MIFFLIN COUNTY: USRA No. 208, Mile Posts 3.9-5.8: From Yeagertown to Reedsville: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 1.9 Miles.	State Fed. Other	. . . . . . . . . . . .	4 51 2	1	5 51 2
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, USRA No. 135, Mile Posts 0.0-1.4: Part in Montgomery County, From Allen Lane to East Lane: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 1.4 Miles.	State Fed. Other	. . . . . . . . . . . .	3 38 1	. . . . . . . . . . . .	3 38 1
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, USRA No. 196, Mile Posts 84.5-86.0: Schuylkill Secondary Track at Auburn: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 1.5 Miles. .	State Fed. Other	. . . . . . . . . . . .	3 41 1	. . . . . . . . . . . .	3 41 1
WARREN COUNTY, USRA No. 260a, Mile Posts 51.3-54.1: From North Warren to Warren: Acquisition of Rail Line to be Abandoned by ConRail: Length 2.8 Miles.	State Fed. Other	. . . . . . . . . . . .	6 76 3	1	7 76 3
Total—State Funds		\$ 4	\$ 55	\$ 8	\$ 67
Total—Federal Funds		85	331	. . . .	416
Total—Other Funds		2	11	. . . .	13
PROGRAM TOTAL		\$ 91	\$397	\$ 8	\$496

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

	1978-79	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		1981-82
		1979-80	1980-81	
Department of Agriculture	\$ 450	\$ 450	\$ 500	\$ 600
Department of Education	20,325	28,425	36,650	40,725
Department of Environmental Resources	9,675	11,475	19,700	18,600
Fish Commission	945	937	929	932
Game Commission	1,200	1,100	1,000	1,000
Department of General Services	2,475	3,625	. . . .	. . . .
Historical and Museum Commission	2,475	2,250	3,900	4,700
Department of Justice	10,500	6,450	8,450	9,850
Department of Labor and Industry	1,450	1,125	3,025	1,425
Department of Military Affairs	800	425	425	650
Department of Public Welfare	21,750	14,775	18,850	17,750
Department of Transportation	130,100	131,000	133,500	155,700
TOTAL	<u><u>\$202,145</u></u>	<u><u>\$202,037</u></u>	<u><u>\$226,929</u></u>	<u><u>\$251,932</u></u>

CAPITAL BUDGET

Forecast of Future Projects

This section contains estimated authorizations (State Funds only) for future capital improvements for the years 1978-79 through 1981-82. 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 possible minor capital improvements which would be financed from current revenues.

	1978-79	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		1981-82
		1979-80	1980-81	
Department of Agriculture				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for construction of regional offices and improvements at the Farm Show Complex.	\$ 450	\$ 450	\$ 500	\$ 600
 Department of Education				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for construction, expansion, renovation and conversion of classroom and auxiliary buildings, (dining hall, library, administration, infirmary, student union and maintenance—storage etc.) utilities, recreational facilities and land acquisition 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.	20,325	28,425	36,650	40,725
 Department of Environmental Resources				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for construction and renovation of day use and camping facilities, and utility systems at State parks, construction of central garages, forest fire observation towers, and radio communication systems in State forest districts and construction of flood protection projects. Also includes purchase of original furniture and equipment to furnish such facilities.	9,675	11,475	19,700	18,600
 Fish Commission				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for acquisition and development of access areas and renovation and improvements to hatchery facilities.	945	937	929	932

CAPITAL BUDGET

Forecast of Future Projects

	1978-79	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Game Commission				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for acquisition of additional State game lands.	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Department of General Services				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for construction, renovation and improvements of state office buildings and facilities.	2,475	3,625	. . . .	. . . .
Historical and Museum Commission				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for restoration, and renovation of historic facilities, construction of museum—visitor center 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.	2,475	2,250	3,900	4,700
Department of Justice				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for construction and renovation of administrative, industrial, educational and housing facilities and utilities at the State correctional institutions. The funds in the first two years are primarily for additional updating of the State Correctional Institution at Pittsburgh.	10,500	6,450	8,450	9,850
Department of Labor and Industry				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for construction of Bureau of Employment Security office buildings.	1,450	1,125	3,025	1,425
Department of Military Affairs				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for land acquisition, renovations, additions and construction of state armories and facilities.	800	425	425	650

CAPITAL BUDGET

Forecast of Future Projects

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Department of Public Welfare				
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for new construction and renovation of patient buildings, supporting facilities, utilities, and care standard improvements 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.				
	\$ 21,750	\$ 14,775	\$ 18,850	\$ 17,750
 Department of Transportation				
HIGHWAY PROJECTS: Provides for the purchase of right-of-way, construction, and reconstruction of highways and bridges on the Commonwealth road system.				
	100,000	100,000	100,000	125,000
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Provides for construction and renovation of hangers, cargo facilities, taxiways and aprons at the state-owned airports, and construction of and additions to highway maintenance and district office buildings.				
	5,100	6,000	8,500	5,700
TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROJECTS: Includes mass transportation projects for local transportation authorities to modernize and extend their facilities and purchase and improvements of rail branch lines to be abandoned by Consolidated Rail Corporation (ConRail). . . .				
	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Total—Public Improvement Projects	\$ 77,145	\$ 77,037	\$101,929	\$101,932
Total—Transportation Assistance Projects	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Total—Highway Projects	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$125,000
TOTAL	<u>\$202,145</u>	<u>\$202,037</u>	<u>\$226,929</u>	<u>\$251,932</u>

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

Department	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Agriculture	\$ 3,140	\$ 321	\$ 444	\$ 537	\$ 585
Commerce	14,669	13,482	13,901	11,596	7,853
Drug and Alcohol Abuse Council	1,256	2,071	1,456	969	680
Education	38,832	42,507	41,197	39,775	41,032
Environmental Resources	8,332	10,941	11,548	13,064	15,340
Fish Commission	657	877	939	931	931
Game Commission	1,250	1,200	1,100	1,000	1,000
General Services	8,212	12,453	7,633	5,185	4,646
Health	659	582	309	155	114
Historical and Museum Commission	5,403	2,488	2,410	2,738	3,235
Justice	5,169	6,627	10,685	12,709	12,335
Labor and Industry	1,034	1,730	1,880	2,051	2,183
Military Affairs	1,217	972	1,455	1,492	1,182
Public Welfare	30,498	24,564	22,341	22,815	23,764
State Police	3,456	638	543	411	284
Transportation	201,962	175,162	144,026	150,463	156,717
TOTAL	\$325,746	\$296,615	\$261,867	\$265,891	\$271,881

CAPITAL BUDGET

Estimate of Capital Expenditures

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
BOND FUNDS					
Department of Agriculture					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures	\$ 3,061	\$ 166	\$ 88	\$ 44	\$ 33
Projects in Prior Budgets (Pending Legislation)					
Buildings and Structures	44	132	265	265	177
Future Projects (1978-82)					
Buildings and Structures . . . . .	. . . . .	23	91	228	375
TOTAL-AGRICULTURE	<u>\$ 3,105</u>	<u>\$ 321</u>	<u>\$ 444</u>	<u>\$ 537</u>	<u>\$ 585</u>
Department of Commerce					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures	\$ 13,140	\$ 8,896	\$ 4,730	\$ 2,425	\$ 1,740
Projects in Prior Budgets (Pending Legislation)					
Buildings and Structures	1,529	4,586	9,171	9,171	6,113
TOTAL-COMMERCE	<u>\$ 14,669</u>	<u>\$ 13,482</u>	<u>\$ 13,901</u>	<u>\$ 11,596</u>	<u>\$ 7,853</u>
Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures	\$ 1,175	\$ 1,829	\$ 973	\$ 486	\$ 358
Projects in Prior Budgets (Pending Legislation)					
Buildings and Structures	81	242	483	483	322
TOTAL-DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE	<u>\$ 1,256</u>	<u>\$ 2,071</u>	<u>\$ 1,456</u>	<u>\$ 969</u>	<u>\$ 680</u>
Department of Education					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures	\$ 29,713	\$ 26,521	\$ 14,102	\$ 7,051	\$ 5,187
Furniture and Equipment	5,346	4,374	2,096	. . . . .	. . . . .
Projects in Prior Budgets (Pending Legislation)					
Buildings and Structures	2,350	7,051	14,101	14,101	9,401
Projects in 1977-78 Budget					
Buildings and Structures	1,071	3,214	6,428	6,428	4,284
Furniture and Equipment	96	288	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Future Projects (1978-82)					
Buildings and Structures . . . . .	. . . . .	376	2,830	9,115	18,160
Furniture and Equipment . . . . .	. . . . .	640	1,640	3,080	4,000
TOTAL-EDUCATION	<u>\$ 38,576</u>	<u>\$ 42,464</u>	<u>\$ 41,197</u>	<u>\$ 39,775</u>	<u>\$ 41,032</u>

CAPITAL BUDGET

Estimate of Capital Expenditures

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
BOND FUNDS (continued)					
Department of Environmental Resources					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures	\$ 7,395	\$ 7,732	\$ 4,111	\$ 2,056	\$ 1,512
Furniture and Equipment	32	26	13	. . . .	. . . .
Projects in Prior Budgets (Pending Legislation)					
Buildings and Structures	554	1,662	3,325	3,325	2,215
Projects in 1977-78 Budget					
Buildings and Structures	346	1,037	2,074	2,074	1,382
Furniture and Equipment	5	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Future Projects (1978-82)					
Buildings and Structures . . . . .	. . . .	476	2,004	5,570	10,181
Furniture and Equipment . . . . .	. . . .	8	21	39	50
TOTAL—ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES	\$ 8,332	\$ 10,941	\$ 11,548	\$ 13,064	\$ 15,340
Department of General Services					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures	\$ 8,092	\$ 11,971	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,183	\$ 2,340
Projects in Prior Budgets (Pending Legislation)					
Buildings and Structures	78	233	465	465	309
Projects in 1977-78 Budget					
Buildings and Structures	42	125	250	250	166
Future Projects (1978-82)					
Buildings and Structures . . . . .	. . . .	124	552	1,287	1,831
TOTAL—GENERAL SERVICES	\$ 8,212	\$ 12,453	\$ 7,633	\$ 5,185	\$ 4,646
Department of Health					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures	\$ 559	\$ 582	\$ 309	\$ 155	\$ 114
TOTAL—HEALTH	\$ 559	\$ 582	\$ 309	\$ 155	\$ 114
Historical and Museum Commission					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures	\$ 4,750	\$ 1,330	\$ 707	\$ 354	\$ 260
Furniture and Equipment	283	231	111	. . . .	. . . .
Projects in Prior Budgets (Pending Legislation)					
Buildings and Structures	119	357	715	715	476
Projects in 1977-78 Budget					
Buildings and Structures	66	197	393	393	261
Furniture and Equipment	83	249	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Future Projects (1978-82)					
Buildings and Structures . . . . .	. . . .	92	402	1,122	2,038
Furniture and Equipment . . . . .	. . . .	32	82	154	200
TOTAL—HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM	\$ 5,301	\$ 2,488	\$ 2,410	\$ 2,738	\$ 3,235

CAPITAL BUDGET

Estimate of Capital Expenditures

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
BOND FUNDS (continued)	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Department of Justice					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures	\$ 3,797	\$ 2,328	\$ 1,238	\$ 619	\$ 455
Projects in Prior Budgets (Pending Legislation)					
Buildings and Structures	551	1,653	3,307	3,307	2,205
Projects in 1977-78 Budget					
Buildings and Structures	707	2,121	4,242	4,242	2,829
Future Projects (1978-82)					
Buildings and Structures . . . . .	. . . . .	525	1,898	4,541	6,846
TOTAL—JUSTICE	<u>\$ 5,055</u>	<u>\$ 6,627</u>	<u>\$ 10,685</u>	<u>\$ 12,709</u>	<u>\$ 12,335</u>
Department of Labor and Industry					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures	\$ 870	\$ 1,164	\$ 619	\$ 309	\$ 228
Projects in Prior Budgets (Pending Legislation)					
Buildings and Structures	67	202	405	405	270
Projects in 1977-78 Budget					
Buildings and Structures	97	291	582	582	387
Future Projects (1978-82)					
Buildings and Structures . . . . .	. . . . .	73	274	755	1,298
TOTAL—LABOR AND INDUSTRY	<u>\$ 1,034</u>	<u>\$ 1,730</u>	<u>\$ 1,880</u>	<u>\$ 2,051</u>	<u>\$ 2,183</u>
Department of Military Affairs					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures	\$ 931	\$ 333	\$ 177	\$ 88	\$ 65
Projects in Prior Budgets (Pending Legislation)					
Buildings and Structures	143	429	857	857	571
Projects in 1977-78 Budget					
Buildings and Structures	20	60	120	120	81
Furniture and Equipment	71	110	160	102	. . . . .
Future Projects (1978-82)					
Buildings and Structures . . . . .	. . . . .	40	141	325	465
TOTAL—MILITARY AFFAIRS	<u>\$ 1,165</u>	<u>\$ 972</u>	<u>\$ 1,455</u>	<u>\$ 1,492</u>	<u>\$ 1,182</u>
Department of Public Welfare					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures	\$ 27,617	\$ 18,457	\$ 9,814	\$ 4,907	\$ 3,610
Furniture and Equipment	765	626	300	. . . . .	. . . . .
Projects in Prior Budgets (Pending Legislation)					
Buildings and Structures	1,090	3,270	6,540	6,540	4,359
Projects in 1977-78 Budget					
Buildings and Structures	281	842	1,685	1,685	1,123
Furniture and Equipment	47	142	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Future Projects (1978-82)					
Buildings and Structures . . . . .	. . . . .	1,008	3,797	9,298	14,172
Furniture and Equipment . . . . .	. . . . .	80	205	385	500
TOTAL—PUBLIC WELFARE	<u>\$ 29,800</u>	<u>\$ 24,425</u>	<u>\$ 22,341</u>	<u>\$ 22,815</u>	<u>\$ 23,764</u>

CAPITAL BUDGET

Estimate of Capital Expenditures

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
BOND FUNDS (continued)					
State Police					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures	\$ 3,409	\$ 499	\$ 265	\$ 133	\$ 98
Projects in Prior Budgets (Pending Legislation)					
Buildings and Structures	47	139	278	278	186
TOTAL—STATE POLICE	<u>\$ 3,456</u>	<u>\$ 638</u>	<u>\$ 543</u>	<u>\$ 411</u>	<u>\$ 284</u>
Department of Transportation					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Buildings and Structures	\$ 866	\$ 1,330	\$ 707	\$ 354	\$ 260
Projects in Prior Budgets (Pending Legislation)					
Buildings and Structures	245	736	1,472	1,472	980
Projects in 1977-78 Budget					
Buildings and Structures	97	291	582	582	387
Future Projects (1978-82)					
Buildings and Structures . . . . .	. . . . .	255	1,065	2,855	4,890
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 1,208</u>	<u>\$ 2,612</u>	<u>\$ 3,826</u>	<u>\$ 5,263</u>	<u>\$ 6,517</u>
Highway Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
State Highway and Bridge Authority	\$ 2,300	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Department of Transportation	133,700	\$ 90,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Projects in 1977-78 Budget					
Department of Transportation	30,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	10,000
Future Projects (1978-82)					
Department of Transportation . . . . .	. . . . .	15,000	40,000	60,000	75,000
Sub-Total	<u>\$166,000</u>	<u>\$135,000</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$105,000</u>
Transportation Assistance Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Transportation Assistance Authority	\$ 25,059	\$ 22,925	\$ 20,800	\$ 20,200	\$ 20,200
Projects in 1977-78 Budget					
Transportation Assistance Authority	9,341	6,625	1,400	. . . . .	. . . . .
Future Projects (1978-82)					
Transportation Assistance Authority . . . . .	. . . . .	8,000	18,000	25,000	25,000
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 34,400</u>	<u>\$ 37,550</u>	<u>\$ 40,200</u>	<u>\$ 45,200</u>	<u>\$ 45,200</u>
TOTAL—TRANSPORTATION	<u>\$201,608</u>	<u>\$175,162</u>	<u>\$144,026</u>	<u>\$150,463</u>	<u>\$156,717</u>
TOTAL—BOND FUNDS					
Public Improvement Projects					
Buildings and Structures	\$115,000	\$115,000	\$115,000	\$115,000	\$115,000
Furniture and Equipment	6,728	6,806	4,628	3,760	4,750
Highway Projects					
State Highway and Bridge Authority	2,300	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Department of Transportation	163,700	135,000	100,000	100,000	105,000
Transportation Assistance Projects					
Transportation Assistance Authority	34,400	37,550	40,200	45,200	45,200
TOTAL	<u>\$322,128</u>	<u>\$294,356</u>	<u>\$259,828</u>	<u>\$263,960</u>	<u>\$269,950</u>

CAPITAL BUDGET

Estimate of Capital Expenditures

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
CURRENT REVENUES					
Department of Agriculture					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects in 1976-77 Budget (Pending)					
General Fund	\$ 35				
TOTAL-AGRICULTURE	<u>\$ 35</u>				
Department of Education					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects in 1976-77 Budget (Pending)					
General Fund	\$ 126				
Projects in 1977-78 Budget					
General Fund	130	\$ 43			
TOTAL-EDUCATION	<u>\$ 256</u>	<u>\$ 43</u>			
Fish Commission					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects Currently Authorized					
Boating Fund	\$ 115				
Fish Fund	35				
Projects in 1977-78 Budget					
Boating Fund	256	\$ 85			
Fish Fund	251	83			
Future Projects (1978-82)					
Boating Fund		349	\$ 476	\$ 473	\$ 484
Fish Fund		360	463	458	447
TOTAL-FISH COMMISSION	<u>\$ 657</u>	<u>\$ 877</u>	<u>\$ 939</u>	<u>\$ 931</u>	<u>\$ 931</u>
Game Commission					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects in 1977-78 Budget					
Game Fund	\$ 1,250				
Future Projects (1978-82)					
Game Fund		\$ 1,200	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
TOTAL-GAME COMMISSION	<u>\$ 1,250</u>	<u>\$ 1,200</u>	<u>\$ 1,100</u>	<u>\$ 1,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,000</u>
Department of Health					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects in 1977-78 Budget					
General Fund	\$ 100				
TOTAL-HEALTH	<u>\$ 100</u>				
Historical and Museum Commission					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects in 1976-77 Budget (Pending)					
General Fund	\$ 32				
Projects in 1977-78 Budget					
General Fund	70				
TOTAL-HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM	<u>\$ 102</u>				

CAPITAL BUDGET

Estimate of Capital Expenditures

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
CURRENT REVENUES (continued)					
Department of Justice					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects in 1976-77 Budget (Pending)					
General Fund	\$ 114	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
TOTAL—JUSTICE	<u>\$ 114</u>	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Department of Military Affairs					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects in 1976-77 Budget (Pending)					
General Fund	\$ 52	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
TOTAL—MILITARY AFFAIRS	<u>\$ 52</u>	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Department of Public Welfare					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects in 1976-77 Budget (Pending)					
General Fund	\$ 281	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Projects in 1977-78 Budget					
General Fund	417	\$ 139	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
TOTAL—PUBLIC WELFARE	<u>\$ 698</u>	<u>\$ 139</u>	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Department of Transportation					
Public Improvement Projects					
Projects in 1977-78 Budget					
Motor License Fund	\$ 287	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Transportation Assistance Projects					
Projects in 1977-78 Budget					
General Fund	\$ 67	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
TOTAL—TRANSPORTATION	<u>\$ 354</u>	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
TOTAL—CURRENT REVENUES					
Public Improvement Projects					
Boating Fund	\$ 371	\$ 434	\$ 476	\$ 473	\$ 484
Fish Fund	286	443	463	458	447
Game Fund	1,250	1,200	1,100	1,000	1,000
General Fund	1,424	182	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Motor License Fund	287	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
TOTAL	<u>\$ 3,618</u>	<u>\$ 2,259</u>	<u>\$ 2,039</u>	<u>\$ 1,931</u>	<u>\$ 1,931</u>
TOTAL—ALL STATE FUNDS	<u>\$325,746</u>	<u>\$296,615</u>	<u>\$261,867</u>	<u>\$265,891</u>	<u>\$271,881</u>

APPENDIX

PRIOR BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS STILL PENDING LEGISLATIVE APPROVAL

This appendix contains those bond funded capital projects recommended in prior capital budgets (1972-73 thru 1976-77) which did not get enacted, but which are still supported by the Administration. These projects will be reintroduced in legislation independent of the new 1977-78 project recommendations. The amounts are not included in the 1977-78 New Project Authorization totals in order to avoid double counting.

Agency and Project	Budget Recommended	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
Agriculture					
<i>Farm Show Complex</i>					
Parking Lot Improvements and Fencing	1975-76	\$ 550	. . . .	\$ 138	\$ 688
<i>Summerdale Laboratory</i>					
Air Condition Laboratory Building	1972-73	156	. . . .	39	195
TOTAL – AGRICULTURE		<u>\$ 706</u>	. . . .	<u>\$ 177</u>	<u>\$ 883</u>
Commerce					
<i>Pocono Art Center</i>					
Phase I Construction	1973-74	\$ 24,456	. . . .	\$ 6,114	\$ 30,570
TOTAL – COMMERCE		<u>\$ 24,456</u>	. . . .	<u>\$ 6,114</u>	<u>\$ 30,570</u>
Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse					
<i>Eastern Pennsylvania Residential Treatment and Research Center</i>					
Renovation and Expansion of Residential/Treatment Facility	1976-77	\$ 1,289	. . . .	\$ 322	\$ 1,611
TOTAL – COUNCIL ON DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE		<u>\$ 1,289</u>	. . . .	<u>\$ 322</u>	<u>\$ 1,611</u>
Education					
<i>Bloomsburg State College</i>					
Rehabilitate Utilities	1973-74	\$ 580	. . . .	\$ 145	\$ 725
Human Services Center	1975-76	4,374	. . . .	1,094	5,468
<i>California State College</i>					
Rehabilitate High Voltage Distribution System	1973-74	156	. . . .	39	195
Renovate and Convert Science Building	1974-75	1,207	. . . .	302	1,509

Agency and Project	Budget Recommended	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
Education (continued)					
<i>Cheyney State College</i>					
Renovation of Browne Hall	1975-76	\$ 164	.....	\$ 41	\$ 205
Renovation of Pennsylvania Hall	1975-76	1,483	.....	371	1,854
Administration Building	1975-76	1,472	.....	294	1,766
Athletic Field Improvements	1975-76	907	.....	181	1,088
<i>East Stroudsburg State College</i>					
Boiler Replacement and Completion of Steam Loop	1973-74	508	.....	127	635
Garage — Maintenance Building	1974-75	1,305	.....	326	1,631
<i>Edinboro State College</i>					
Classroom Building	1974-75	2,537	\$ 131	654	3,322
<i>Indiana University of Pennsylvania</i>					
Improvements to Electrical Distribution System	1975-76	480	.....	120	600
Rehabilitate Steam Distribution System	1976-77	498	.....	125	623
<i>Kutztown State College</i>					
Expansion of Heating Plant and Utilities	1973-74	869	.....	217	1,086
Student Union Building	1974-75	3,915	.....	979	4,894
<i>Lock Haven State College</i>					
Theater Lighting	1974-75	200	.....	50	250
<i>Mansfield State College</i>					
Air Condition Dining Facilities in Building No. 16	1973-74	218	.....	55	273
Renovate Steam Distribution System	1974-75	502	.....	126	628
<i>Millersville State College</i>					
Conversion of Byerly Hall	1973-74	580	.....	145	725
Heating and Ventilation Improvements in Roddy Science Center	1973-74	587	.....	147	734
Expansion of Water System	1973-74	239	.....	60	299
Convert Buildings to Electrical Heating	1976-77	586	.....	147	733
<i>Shippensburg State College</i>					
Package Steam Boiler	1973-74	232	.....	58	290
Air Condition Dining Hall	1973-74	163	.....	41	204
Renovate Old Main Building	1974-75	2,793	.....	698	3,491
<i>Slippery Rock State College</i>					
Health Services Building	1973-74	966	.....	242	1,208
Additional Funds for DGS 413-34, Renovation of Boiler Plant	1976-77	661	.....	165	826
<i>West Chester State College</i>					
Central Storage — Receiving Building	1974-75	1,185	.....	296	1,481
Renovation of Hollinger Field House and Ehlinger Gymnasium	1976-77	849	.....	212	1,061
<i>Lincoln University</i>					
Addition to Sewage Treatment Plant	1975-76	540	.....	135	675
Improvements to Electrical Distribution System	1975-76	210	.....	53	263
<i>The Pennsylvania State University</i>					
Sewage Plant Improvements	1974-75	1,305	.....	326	1,631
Electrical Distribution System Improvements	1974-75	489	.....	122	611
Extension of Water Lines	1974-75	228	.....	57	285

Agency and Project	Budget Recommended	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
Education (continued)					
<i>University of Pittsburgh</i>					
Electronic Environmental Monitoring and Control System	1975-76	\$ 1,199	. . . .	\$ 300	\$ 1,499
<i>Temple University</i>					
Renovation and Conversion of College Hall	1974-75	624	. . . .	156	780
Renovation and Conversion of Reber Hall	1974-75	1,215	. . . .	304	1,519
<i>Scotland School for Veterans Children</i>					
Renovation of Electrical and Steam Distribution Systems	1974-75	350	. . . .	88	438
<i>State Oral School</i>					
Renovation of Buildings	1975-76	1,199	. . . .	300	1,499
TOTAL – EDUCATION		<u>\$ 37,575</u>	<u>\$ 131</u>	<u>\$ 9,298</u>	<u>\$ 47,004</u>
Environmental Resources					
<i>Chapman State Park</i>					
Park Renovations	1976-77	\$ 908	. . . .	\$ 227	\$ 1,135
<i>Keystone State Park</i>					
Park Office Building	1976-77	586	. . . .	147	733
<i>Lehigh Gorge State Park</i>					
Additional Funds for DGS 194-46; Land Acquisition	1974-75	. . . .	\$ 1,790	269	2,059
<i>Nescopeck State Park</i>					
Additional Funds for DGS 194-42, Land Acquisition	1976-77	. . . .	990	149	1,139
<i>Parker Dam State Park</i>					
Reconstruct Access Road	1974-75	395	. . . .	99	494
<i>Roosevelt State Park</i>					
Brock Creek Aqueduct	1974-75	258	. . . .	65	323
<i>Swatara Gap State Park</i>					
Additional Funds for DGS 194-43, Land Acquisition	1976-77	. . . .	440	66	506
<i>Worlds End State Park</i>					
Bridge	1976-77	176	. . . .	44	220
<i>Glenside Area – Montgomery County</i>					
Flood Protection – Unit II	1975-76	695	. . . .	174	869
<i>Huntingdon Borough – Huntington County</i>					
Flood Protection	1974-75	660	. . . .	165	825
<i>Johnstown Area – Cambria County</i>					
Elk Run Debris Dam	1975-76	216	. . . .	54	270
<i>Long Pond – Monroe County</i>					
Forest Fire Control Station	1975-76	180	. . . .	45	225
<i>Mahanoy City – Schuylkill County</i>					
Forest Fire Control Station	1975-76	180	. . . .	45	225
<i>Myersdale Borough – Somerset County</i>					
Flood Protection – Phase II	1974-75	1,316	. . . .	329	1,645
<i>State Forest District No. 6</i>					
FM Radio System	1975-76	162	. . . .	41	203
<i>State Forest District No. 16</i>					
FM Radio System	1974-75	168	. . . .	42	210
TOTAL – ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES		<u>\$ 5,900</u>	<u>\$ 3,220</u>	<u>\$ 1,961</u>	<u>\$ 11,081</u>

CAPITAL

Agency and Project	Budget Recommended	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			Total Project Cost
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	
General Services					
<i>Capitol Complex</i>					
Fire Alarm System	1975-76	\$ 1,240	. . . . .	\$ 310	\$ 1,550
TOTAL – GENERAL SERVICES		<u>\$ 1,240</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>\$ 310</u>	<u>\$ 1,550</u>
Historical and Museum Commission					
<i>Anthracite Museum – Eckley Unit</i>					
Restoration of Roman Catholic Church	1974-75	\$ 359	. . . . .	\$ 90	\$ 449
<i>Fort Augusta</i>					
Restoration of Commandant's Quarters	1974-75	162	. . . . .	41	203
<i>Governor Printz Park</i>					
Development	1974-75	320	. . . . .	80	400
<i>Pennsylvania Farm Museum</i>					
Extension of Security System	1975-76	360	. . . . .	90	450
<i>Port of History Museum</i>					
Fixed Exhibits	1974-75	596	. . . . .	149	745
<i>William Penn Memorial Museum</i>					
Security System	1974-75	108	. . . . .	27	135
TOTAL – HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION		<u>\$ 1,905</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>\$ 477</u>	<u>\$ 2,382</u>
Justice					
<i>State Correctional Institution – Dallas</i>					
Deep Well	1976-77	\$ 176	. . . . .	\$ 44	\$ 220
<i>State Correctional Institution – Graterford</i>					
Field House and Athletic Field	1973-74	828	. . . . .	207	1,035
Rehabilitate Water Systems	1975-76	3,157	. . . . .	789	3,946
<i>Regional Correctional Institution – Greensburg</i>					
Boiler Plant	1976-77	938	. . . . .	235	1,173
<i>State Correctional Institution – Rockview</i>					
Boiler Plant Improvements	1973-74	152	. . . . .	38	190
Hospital – Treatment Building	1974-75	3,067	. . . . .	767	3,834
Perimeter Security Fence	1975-76	500	. . . . .	125	625
TOTAL – JUSTICE		<u>\$ 8,818</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>\$ 2,205</u>	<u>\$ 11,023</u>
Labor and Industry					
<i>Pennsylvania Rehabilitation Center – Johnstown</i>					
Boiler Plant Improvements	1974-75	\$ 172	. . . . .	\$ 43	\$ 215
Electronic Monitoring System	1974-75	151	. . . . .	38	189
<i>Mifflin County</i>					
Employment Security Office Building	1976-77	586	\$ 185	174	945
TOTAL – LABOR AND INDUSTRY		<u>\$ 909</u>	<u>\$ 185</u>	<u>\$ 255</u>	<u>\$ 1,349</u>

Agency and Project	Budget Recommended	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			Total Project Cost
		Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	
Military Affairs					
<i>National Guard Armory – Butler</i>					
New Armory	1974-75	\$ 419	. . . . .	\$ 105	\$ 524
<i>National Guard Armory – Everett</i>					
Rehabilitation and Addition	1972-73	175	. . . . .	44	219
<i>National Guard Armory – Fort Indiantown Gap</i>					
New Armory	1976-77	1,115	. . . . .	279	1,394
<i>National Guard Armory – Sellersville</i>					
Rehabilitation and Addition	1972-73	319	. . . . .	80	399
<i>National Guard Armory – Williamstown</i>					
Rehabilitation and Addition	1972-73	257	. . . . .	64	321
TOTAL – MILITARY AFFAIRS		<u>\$ 2,285</u>	. . . . .	<u>\$ 572</u>	<u>\$ 2,857</u>
Public Welfare					
<i>Ashland State General Hospital</i>					
Alterations to Boiler Plant	1974-75	\$ 632	. . . . .	\$ 158	\$ 790
<i>Clarks Summit State Hospital</i>					
Electrical Renovations in Administration Building	1972-73	413	. . . . .	103	516
Renovate Boiler Plant	1975-76	480	. . . . .	120	600
<i>Coaldale State General Hospital</i>					
Alterations to Boiler Plant	1974-75	301	. . . . .	75	376
<i>Danville State Hospital</i>					
Elevator in Hospital Building	1975-76	147	. . . . .	37	184
<i>Dixmont State Hospital</i>					
Air Condition the Hutchinson Building	1975-76	273	. . . . .	68	341
<i>Ebensburg Center</i>					
Alterations to Boiler Plant	1973-74	413	. . . . .	103	516
<i>Embreeville State Hospital</i>					
Boiler Plant Improvements	1975-76	234	. . . . .	59	293
<i>Farview State Hospital</i>					
Renovate Sewage Treatment Plant	1975-76	270	. . . . .	68	338
Alterations to Boiler Plant	1975-76	270	. . . . .	68	338
<i>Hamburg Center</i>					
New Boiler Plant	1974-75	3,915	. . . . .	979	4,894
Electrical Distribution System Improvements	1974-75	1,163	. . . . .	291	1,454
<i>Laurelton Center</i>					
Alterations to Boiler Plant	1974-75	416	. . . . .	104	520
<i>Mayview State Hospital</i>					
Water Distribution System Modifications	1976-77	234	. . . . .	59	293
Renovation of Electrical System, North 2 Annex	1976-77	164	. . . . .	41	205
<i>Norristown State Hospital</i>					
Alterations to Boiler Plant	1973-74	850	. . . . .	213	1,063
Renovate Heating System – Building No. 11	1976-77	242	. . . . .	61	303
<i>Pennhurst Center</i>					
Alterations to Boiler Plant	1973-74	395	. . . . .	99	494
Tunnel	1976-77	106	. . . . .	27	133
<i>Philadelphia State Hospital</i>					
Renovate Hot Water Distribution System	1972-73	317	. . . . .	79	396
<i>Philipsburg State General Hospital</i>					
Alterations to Boiler Plant	1974-75	775	. . . . .	194	969
<i>Retreat State Hospital</i>					
Renovate Sewage Treatment Plant and Sewage System	1975-76	382	. . . . .	96	478

CAPITAL

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Agency and Project	Budget Recommended	Base Project Cost	Land Cost	Design Admin. & Misc.	Total Project Cost
Public Welfare (continued)					
<i>Selinsgrove Center</i>					
Alterations to Boiler Plant	1974-75	\$ 388	. . . . .	\$ 97	\$ 485
Air Condition Ten Resident Buildings	1976-77	2,462	. . . . .	616	3,078
<i>Shamokin State General Hospital</i>					
Renovate Two 20 Bed Wards	1976-77	312	. . . . .	78	390
Increase Capacity of Standby Transformers	1974-75	129	. . . . .	32	161
<i>Somerset State Hospital</i>					
Alterations to Boiler Plant	1973-74	395	. . . . .	99	494
<i>South Mountain Restoration Center</i>					
Sewage Treatment Plant Improvements	1974-75	345	. . . . .	86	431
<i>Torrance State Hospital</i>					
Alterations to Boiler Plant	1974-75	646	. . . . .	162	808
<i>Woodville State Hospital</i>					
Improvements to Fire Main and Hydrants	1975-76	366	. . . . .	92	458
TOTAL — PUBLIC WELFARE		<u>\$ 17,435</u>	. . . . .	<u>\$ 4,364</u>	<u>\$ 21,799</u>
State Police					
<i>North-Western Pennsylvania</i>					
Regional Crime Laboratory	1972-73	\$ 408	\$ 38	\$ 108	\$ 554
<i>Hazleton Troop Headquarters</i>					
Garage — Supply Building	1974-75	299	. . . . .	75	374
TOTAL — STATE POLICE		<u>\$ 707</u>	<u>\$ 38</u>	<u>\$ 183</u>	<u>\$ 928</u>
Transportation					
<i>Capital City Airport</i>					
Waterline and Fire Hydrant System	1974-75	\$ 418	. . . . .	\$ 105	\$ 523
Installation of Safety Equipment	1975-76	100	. . . . .	25	125
<i>Grand Canyon Airport</i>					
Extend Runway with Taxiway Turnaround, Including Safety Equipment	1975-76	174	. . . . .	44	218
<i>Allegheny County — Lincoln Borough</i>					
Highway Maintenance Building	1972-73	589	. . . . .	147	736
<i>Forest County — Tionesta Township</i>					
Highway Maintenance Building	1975-76	1,011	. . . . .	253	1,264
<i>Montour County — Valley Township</i>					
Highway Maintenance Building	1976-77	1,085	. . . . .	271	1,356
<i>Northumberland County — Turbot Township</i>					
Satellite Highway Maintenance Building	1976-77	226	. . . . .	57	283
<i>Wayne County — Preston Township</i>					
Satellite Highway Maintenance Building	1976-77	320	. . . . .	80	400
TOTAL — TRANSPORTATION		<u>\$ 3,923</u>	. . . . .	<u>\$ 982</u>	<u>\$ 4,905</u>
GRAND TOTAL		<u>\$107,148</u>	<u>\$ 3,574</u>	<u>\$ 27,220</u>	<u>\$137,942</u>



Sinking Funds and the Public Debt

BONDS ISSUED AND NET INDEBTEDNESS

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

The following statement reflects the bonded indebtedness of the Commonwealth as of December 31, 1976. 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	\$ 21,130	\$ 48,870	\$ 894	\$ 47,976
Land and Water Development*	367,000	15,150	351,850	5,595	346,255
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation*	62,000	4,675	57,325	455	56,870
Disaster Relief*	100,000	2,065	97,935	577	97,358
Nursing Home Loan Agency*	25,000	705	24,295	1,064	23,231
Matured Loans Unclaimed* . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	141	302	-161
General State Authority	1,165,250	518,904	646,346	. . . . .	646,346
State Highway and Bridge Authority	580,000	258,340	321,660	. . . . .	321,660
State Public School Building Authority	8,150	1,085	7,065	. . . . .	7,065
Capital Facilities	3,318,330	158,045	3,160,285	15,355	3,144,930
Total Outstanding Debt	\$5,695,730	\$ 980,099	\$4,715,772	\$ 24,242	\$4,691,530

*Not applicable to the Constitutional Debt Limit.

**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, 1976 (in thousands)	
	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Bonds</u>
Higher Education Facilities Authority		
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. . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 181,195
State Public School Building Authority		
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. . . . .	. . . . .	585,364
Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission		
Constructs, maintains and operates the Pennsylvania Turnpike. Debt service on the bonds is paid from tolls and other revenue sources of the Commission. . . . .	. . . . .	114,076
Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority		
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. . . . .	. . . . .	72,500
Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency		
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 backed by the "moral obligation" of the Commonwealth. Debt service on the notes is paid by the issuance of bonds or the sale of the mortgage to a Federal agency.	\$ 99,741*	166,940

* Includes bond anticipation notes and construction mortgage loan notes.

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

As of December 31, 1976
(in thousands)

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.

<u>Notes</u>	<u>Bonds</u>
.	302,465

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

.	10,670
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TOTAL

<u>\$ 99,741</u>	<u>\$1,433,210</u>
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TERMS OF BONDS

The following chart reflects the terms of the Commonwealth's outstanding bonds as of December 31, 1976. 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 Amounts 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
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation	U	December 1, 1976	5.82%	1978-96	18,000
	V	June 15, 1969	5.95%	1971-98	28,000
	V	November 15, 1970	6.11%	1973-00	27,000
Capital Facilities	V	April 1, 1974	5.36%	1976-03	7,000
	S	October 15, 1968	4.15%	1971-98	75,000
	S	May 1, 1969	5.62%	1971-98	75,000
	S	January 1, 1970	6.82%	1972-99	50,000
	S	March 15, 1970	5.92%	1972-99	75,000
	S	October 15, 1970	6.08%	1973-00	25,000
	S	January 1, 1971	5.57%	1973-00	50,000
	S	April 15, 1971	5.11%	1973-00	50,000
	S	August 1, 1971	5.79%	1974-01	52,000
	S	January 1, 1972	5.31%	1974-01	75,000
	S	June 1, 1972	4.99%	1974-01	50,000
	S	September 15, 1972	5.09%	1975-02	25,000
	S	December 1, 1972	4.82%	1975-02	65,000
	S	April 15, 1973	5.29%	1975-02	60,000
	S	August 1, 1973	5.49%	1976-03	50,000
	S	April 1, 1974	5.36%	1976-03	50,000
	S	October 1, 1974	7.12%	1977-04	50,000
	S	May 15, 1975	6.44%	1976-94	50,000
	S	November 15, 1975	6.72%	1977-95	20,000
	Capital Facilities—Equipment	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		October 15, 1968	4.15%	1969-78	13,530
S		October 15, 1970	6.08%	1971-80	8,000
S		August 1, 1971	5.79%	1972-81	8,000
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
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	
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
Disaster Relief	D	February 1, 1973	4.91%	1975-02	25,000
	D	September 15, 1973	5.48%	1976-03	75,000
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

ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE ON
OUTSTANDING BONDS AND AUTHORITY RENTALS

Fiscal Year	Authority Rentals		Series S Capital Improvements	Series X Public School Building Authority	Series T Transportation	Series U Land & Water
	General State Authority	State Highway and Bridge Authority				
1976-77	\$64,973	\$29,976	\$93,152	\$564	\$146,304	\$25,619
1977-78	63,086	36,685	100,287	558	161,527	27,958
1978-79	62,046	34,306	99,760	562	160,943	27,878
1979-80	59,911	34,489	97,352	560	160,326	27,788
1980-81	58,980	34,266	95,663	562	159,685	27,696
1981-82	57,294	31,290	94,141	558	158,999	27,606
1982-83	53,354	31,483	93,751	563	158,383	27,515
1983-84	51,940	31,544	92,113	558	157,952	27,421
1984-85	50,215	30,229	90,292	560	157,571	27,331
1985-86	48,089	30,110	89,933	561	157,250	27,272
1986-87	46,864	28,608	88,325	561	157,148	27,244
1987-88	45,023	26,894	87,843	560	157,237	27,240
1988-89	41,105	25,055	86,544	559	157,291	27,258
1989-90	38,420	18,868	86,544	557	157,306	27,265
1990-91	32,825	12,823	86,120	554	157,300	27,261
1991-92	28,975	7,183	85,315	550	157,193	27,245
1992-93	22,560		85,246	550	157,075	27,241
1993-94	16,589		85,216	550	157,015	27,246
1994-95	7,346		85,227	543	157,191	27,255
1995-96	7,110		78,120	545	128,255	27,313
1996-97	7,051		62,727	541	96,242	21,460
1997-98			62,684	536	96,086	21,453
1998-99			57,021		96,272	16,910
1999-00			52,965		84,599	16,958
2000-01			41,281		66,483	16,035
2001-02			29,373		46,650	10,449
2002-03			14,826		27,827	7,173
2003-04			7,200		11,078	3,759

PUBLIC DEBT

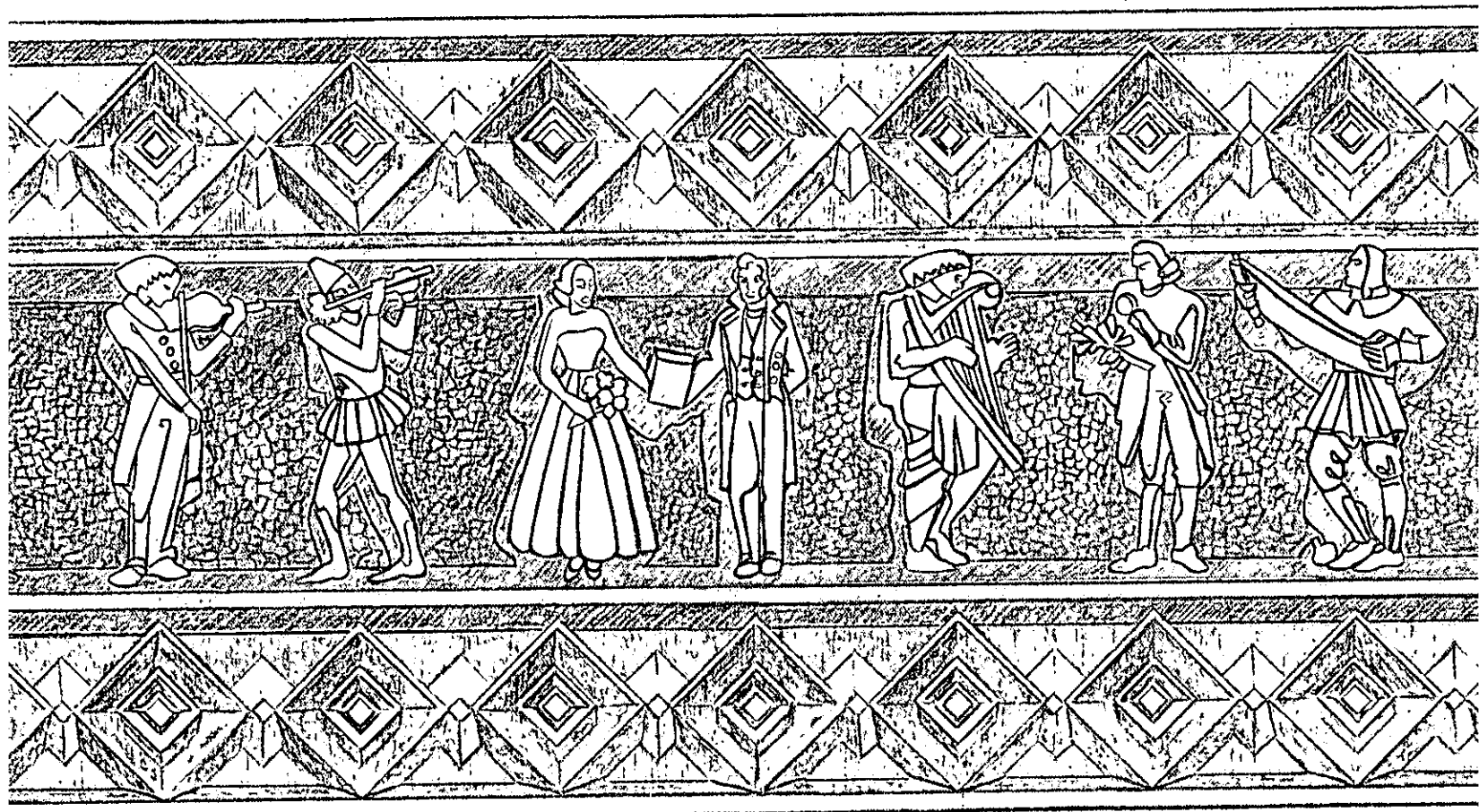
	Series D	Series Q	Series V	Series O	Series K	Series N	
	* Disaster Relief	* Project 70	* Vietnam Veterans' Compensation	Korean Conflict Veterans' Compensation	Public Buildings Construction Bonds	* Nursing Home Loan Agency	Total
1976-77	\$7,006	\$6,238	\$4,661		-\$2,028	\$2,318	\$382,839
1977-78	6,986	6,134	4,644			2,306	410,171
1978-79	6,965	6,026	4,633			2,296	405,415
1979-80	6,936	5,918	4,631			2,282	400,193
1980-81	6,906	5,808	4,620			2,274	396,460
1981-82	6,879	5,699	4,612			2,256	389,334
1982-83	6,848	5,685	4,607			2,239	384,428
1983-84	6,818	5,575	4,597			2,227	380,744
1984-85	6,804	4,501	4,595			2,219	374,317
1985-86	6,811	4,419	4,583			2,220	371,248
1986-87	6,820	2,477	4,574			2,222	364,843
1987-88	6,826	761	4,565			2,224	359,173
1988-89	6,836	763	4,560			2,221	352,192
1989-90	6,841	764	4,562			2,221	343,348
1990-91	6,845	762	4,554			2,219	331,263
1991-92	6,848	770	4,561			2,219	320,859
1992-93	6,850	770	4,559			2,229	307,080
1993-94	6,847	769	4,562			2,240	301,034
1994-95	6,849	775	4,566			2,248	292,000
1995-96	6,842	779	4,575				253,539
1996-97	6,834	780	4,574				200,209
1997-98	6,822	778	4,573				192,932
1998-99	6,811	783	2,592				180,389
1999-00	6,820	785	2,602				164,729
2000-01	6,833		478				131,110
2001-02	6,869		482				93,823
2002-03	6,903		487				57,216
2003-04			491				22,528

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS

1977-78

The following statement shows the amounts necessary to meet the principal and interest requirements during 1977-78 on currently outstanding bonds. 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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	Principal	Interest	Total
General Fund			
Project 70 Land Acquisition Bonds	\$ 4,160	\$ 1,974	\$ 6,134
Land Water Development Bonds	7,600	20,358	27,958
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation Bonds	1,230	3,414	4,644
Disaster Relief Bonds	1,795	5,191	6,986
Nursing Home Loan Agency Bonds	750	1,556	2,306
Capital Facilities	23,799	60,091	83,890
Capital Facilities—Equipment	6,055	2,089	8,144
Capital Facilities—Community Colleges	540	1,504	2,044
Capital Facilities—Transportation Assistance	2,715	3,314	6,029
TOTAL REQUIREMENT—BONDS	<u>\$48,644</u>	<u>\$ 99,491</u>	<u>\$148,135</u>
Authority Rentals			61,712
Requirements for Anticipated Issues			14,601
Miscellaneous Requirements			212
Estimated Interest on Tax Notes			19,000
TOTAL GENERAL FUND DEBT SERVICE			<u>\$243,660</u>
Motor License Fund			
Capital Facilities—Transportation	\$45,405	\$116,022	\$161,427
Capital Facilities	71	109	180
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS BONDS	<u>\$45,476</u>	<u>\$116,131</u>	<u>\$161,607</u>
Authority Rentals			37,995
Requirements for Anticipated Issues			5,670
Miscellaneous			120
Estimated Interest on Tax Notes			3,300
TOTAL MOTOR LICENSE FUND DEBT SERVICES			<u>\$208,692</u>
Fish Fund			
Authority Rentals			\$ 62
TOTAL FISH FUND DEBT SERVICE			<u>\$ 62</u>
Boating Fund			
Authority Rentals			\$ 2
TOTAL BOATING FUND DEBT SERVICE			<u>\$ 2</u>

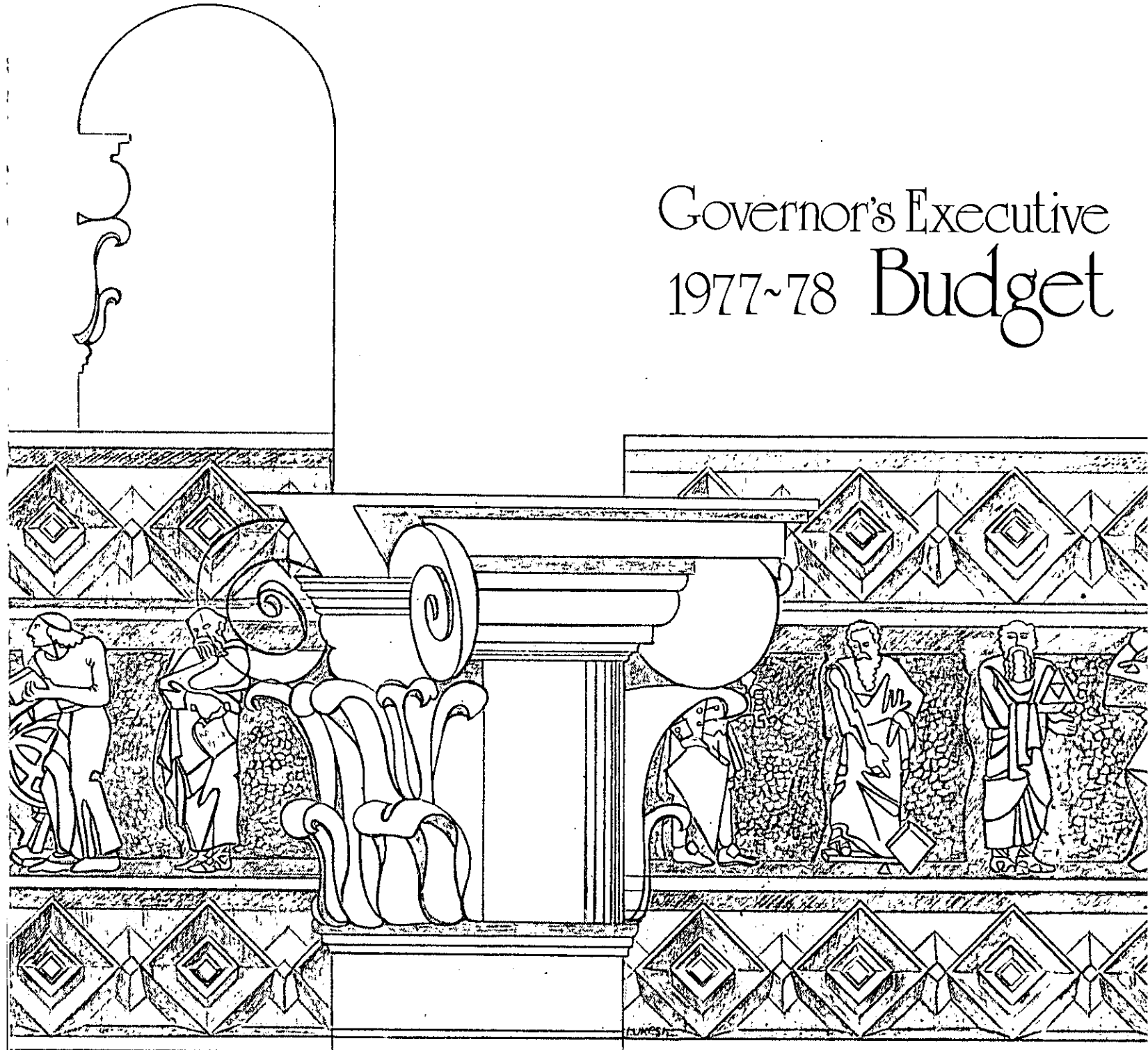


The artwork in this budget is taken from the bronze griled entrance doors to the Forum of the Education Building in the Capitol Group Buildings of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg.

The figures on these doors, sculptored by Le Lawrie prior to completion of the building in 1931, symbolize Science, Poetry, Music, the Arts, Religion, Recreational Activities, and Amusements.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Governor's Executive 1977~78 Budget



Milton J. Shapp, Governor

FOREWORD

This volume II, contains the departmental budgetary detail presented both on a departmental—appropriation and a program—subcategory basis. In order to expedite use of the volume, pages containing departmental—appropriation materials are tinted.

Financial statements for all funds, revenue summaries and detail and fund summaries as well as the proposed Capital Budget are carried in Volume I.

Estimates of program measures are not available in some subcategories. In some cases this is an indication that valid estimates cannot be developed; in other cases it indicates a lack of commitment on the part of agency program officers in attempting to develop the estimates.

Table of Contents

Commonwealth Summaries

Five Year Summary by Department and Fund	2
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Departmental Presentation

Governor's Office	9	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	11	5/1
Summary by Category and Subcategory	15	
Executive Direction	16	
Executive Offices	17	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	19	9/10
Summary by Category and Subcategory	27	
Executive Direction	28	
Prevention and Elimination of Discriminatory Practices	29	
Development of Artists and Audiences	31	
Lieutenant Governor	<u>33</u>	3/1
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	35	
Summary by Category and Subcategory	37	
Executive Direction	38	
Auditor General	<u>39</u>	5/2
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	41	
Summary by Category and Subcategory	45	
Auditing	46	
Income Maintenance	47	
Treasury	<u>49</u>	17/9
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	51	
Summary by Category and Subcategory	67	
Disbursement	68	
Income Maintenance	71	
Debt Service	72	
Interstate Relations	74	
Development, Utilization and Regulation of Water Resources	75	
Provision and Operation of Facilities	76	
Agriculture	<u>77</u>	11/9
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	78	
Summary by Category and Subcategory	89	
General Administration and Support	90	
Consumable Agricultural Products	91	
Regulation of Horse Racing	93	
Animal Health	94	
Development of Agricultural Industries	96	
Maintaining Family and Individual Self-Sufficiency	98	
Banking	101	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	103	3/1
Summary by Category and Subcategory	105	
Regulation of Financial Institutions	106	

Civil Defense	109	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	111	5/8
Summary by Category and Subcategory	115	
Civil Defense Operational Capabilities	116	
Civil Service Commission	119	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	121	
Summary by Category and Subcategory	123	3/1
General Administration and Support	124	
Selection	125	
Commerce	127	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	129	7/9
Summary by Category and Subcategory	135	
General Administration and Support	136	
Industrial Development	137	
Tourism and Travel Development	140	
Scientific and Technological Development	142	
International Trade	144	
Community Affairs	145	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	147	
Summary by Category and Subcategory	157	2/1
General Administration and Support	158	
Housing and Redevelopment	159	
Community Park and Recreation Development	163	
Employability Development – Socially and Economically Handicapped	165	
Community Action Assistance	167	
Areawide Intermunicipal Services	169	
Municipal Administrative Support Capability	171	
Community Development Planning	173	
Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse	175	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	177	5/4
Summary by Category and Subcategory	181	
General Administration and Support	182	
Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse	183	
Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Abuse	185	
Education	187	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	189	
Summary by Category and Subcategory	221	33/54
Summary of Enrollments	223	
General Administration and Support	224	
General Preschool Education	225	
General Elementary and Secondary Education	227	
Special Education Category Analysis	230	
Mentally Handicapped Education	232	
Physically Handicapped Education	235	
Gifted and Talented Education	238	
Compensatory Preschool Education	240	
Compensatory Elementary and Secondary Education	242	
Vocational Secondary Education	245	
Postsecondary Vocational Education	247	
Community Education	249	
Higher Education Category Analysis	252	
Agriculture and Natural Resources	256	
Arts, Humanities and Letters	258	
Business Management, Commerce and Data Processing	260	
Education	262	
Engineering and Architecture	265	
Health Sciences, Health Professions and Biological Sciences	267	

Education (continued)

Human Services and Public Affairs	271
Physical Sciences, Earth Sciences, Mathematics and Military Science	273
Social Sciences and Area Studies	275
Interdisciplinary Studies	277
Research	279
Public and Community Services	282
Institutional Support Services	284
Professional Support Services	286
Financial Assistance to Students	287
Highway Safety Education	291
Community Training Services	293
Adult Employment Training Services	295
Recreation Services	297
State Library Services	299
Public Television Services	301
Environmental Resources	<u>303</u>
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	305
Summary by Category and Subcategory	<u>325</u>
General Administration and Support	326
Prevention, Control and Extinction of Forest Fires	327
Reduction of Disease and Insect Damage to Forests	329
Air Pollution Control	331
Water Quality Management	333
Community Environmental Management	335
Occupational Health and Safety	337
Radiation Protection	339
Management of Land Resources	341
Regulation of Mineral Resources	343
Technical Support and Planning Services	345
Development, Operation and Maintenance of Recreation Areas and Facilities	<u>347</u>
Fish Commission	<u>349</u>
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	351
Summary by Category and Subcategory	<u>355</u>
General Administration and Support	356
Recreational Fishing and Boating	<u>357</u>
Game Commission	<u>359</u>
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	361
Summary by Category and Subcategory	<u>363</u>
General Administration and Support	364
Wildlife Management	365
General Services	<u>367</u>
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	369
Summary by Category and Subcategory	<u>377</u>
General Administration and Support	378
Procurement and Distribution of Commodities	379
Disposition and Utilization of Surplus and Donated Commodities	381
Management and Operation of Facilities	383
Payment of General State Authority Rentals	<u>385</u>
Health	<u>387</u>
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	389
Summary by Category and Subcategory	<u>401</u>
General Administration and Support	402
Medical Research and Health Information	403

21/32

5/2

4/2

9/8

15/20

Health (continued)		
Medical Facilities Review	405	
Health Services Development	408	
Health Maintenance and Disease Prevention	411	
Detection and Diagnosis	414	
Outpatient Treatment	416	
Inpatient Treatment	419	
Life Maintenance	421	
Historical and Museum Commission	<u>423</u>	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	425	9/6
Summary by Category and Subcategory	433	
General Administration and Support	434	
Preserving Valuable Records	435	
Development and Promotion of Pennsylvania State and Local History	436	
Museum Development and Operation	437	
Development and Preservation of Historical Sites and Properties	<u>439</u>	
Horse Racing Commission	441	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	443	5/1
Summary by Category and Subcategory	447	
Regulation of Horse Racing	448	
Insurance	<u>449</u>	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	451	3/1
Summary by Category and Subcategory	453	
Regulation of Insurance Industry	454	
Justice	457	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	459	13/13
Summary by Category and Subcategory	471	
General Administration and Support	462	
Collection of Delinquent Accounts	473	
Consumer Protection	474	
Medical Malpractice Arbitration	476	
Criminal Law Enforcement	477	
Reintegration of Juvenile Delinquents	480	
Reintegration of Offenders	482	
Income Maintenance	<u>484</u>	
Labor and Industry	<u>485</u>	7/5
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	487	
Summary by Category and Subcategory	493	
General Administration and Support	494	
Employability Development--Socially and Economically Disadvantaged	495	
Employability Development--Physically and Mentally Handicapped	497	
Income Maintenance	501	
Labor Relations Stability	504	
Accident Prevention in Multiple Dwellings	506	
Regulation of Consumer Products and Promotion of Fair Business Practices	<u>508</u>	
Military Affairs	510	8/26
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	513	
Summary by Category and Subcategory	519	
General Administration and Support	520	
Long-Term Domiciliary and Nursing Home Maintenance and Care	521	
Disaster Assistance	522	
Veterans Compensation and Assistance	525	5/1
Milk Marketing Board	527	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	529	
Summary by Category and Subcategory	533	
Regulation of Milk Industry	534	

Probation and Parole	537	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	539	
Summary by Category and Subcategory	543	
General Administration and Support	544	
Reintegration of Adult Offenders	545	
Public Utility Commission	549	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	551	
Summary by Category and Subcategory	553	
Regulation of Public Utilities	554	
Public Welfare	557	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	559	
Summary by Category and Subcategory	589	
General Administration and Support	590	
Medical Facilities Review	591	
Health Services Support and Development	592	
Prevention—Physical Health	595	
Screening, Diagnosis and Referral	597	
Outpatient Services—Physical Health	599	
Inpatient Hospital Services	602	
Long—Term Care	605	
Mental Health Systems Support	608	
Primary Prevention—Mental Health	610	
Early Intervention and Evaluation	612	
Outpatient Services—Mental Health	614	
Partial Hospitalization	616	
Short-Term Inpatient Services (Community)	618	
Inpatient Services (State Mental Hospitals)	620	
Expansion of Forensic Psychiatric Services	623	
Youth Development Services	625	
Services to the Community	628	
Family Support Services	631	
Mental Retardation Systems Support	634	
Prevention—Mental Retardation	636	
Early Identification, Diagnosis and Case Management	638	
Independent and Family Living Arrangements	640	
Community Living Arrangements	643	
Expansion of Community Living Arrangements for the Mentally Retarded	645	
Institutional Living Arrangements (Private Licensed Facilities)	647	
State Centers	649	
Income Maintenance	651	
Revenue	655	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	657	
Summary by Category and Subcategory	667	
General Administration and Support	668	
Revenue Collection and Administration	669	
Public Utility Realty Payments	671	
Property Tax and Rent Assistance	672	
Securities Commission	673	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	675	
Summary by Category and Subcategory	677	
Regulation of Securities Industry	678	

5/2

3/2

3/64

11/5

3/1

State	679	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	681	5/3
Summary by Category and Subcategory	685	
General Administration and Support	686	
Regulation of Consumer Products and Promotion of Fair Business Practices	687	
Maintenance of Professional and Occupational Standards	688	
Maintenance of the Electoral Process	690	
State Employee's Retirement System	693	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	695	3/1
Summary by Category and Subcategory	697	
General Administration and Support	698	
State Police	701	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	703	5/14
Summary by Category and Subcategory	707	
General Administration and Support	708	
Operator Qualifications Control	709	
Vehicle Standards Control	710	
Traffic Supervision	712	
Crime Prevention	714	
Criminal Law Enforcement	716	
Prevention and Control of Civil Disorders	719	
Disaster Assistance	720	
Fire Prevention	721	
Tax Equalization Board	723	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	725	3/1
Summary by Category and Subcategory	727	
General Administration and Support	728	
Transportation	729	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	731	19/25
Summary by Category and Subcategory	749	
General Administration and Support	750	
State Highway Construction	751	
State Highway Maintenance	753	
Local Highway Assistance	756	
Urban Mass Transportation	758	
Intercity Rail and Rural Bus Transportation	762	
Air Transportation	765	
Water Transportation	768	
Highway Safety Projects	770	
Safety Administration and Licensing	772	
Free Elderly Transit	774	
Legislature	775	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	777	9/1
Summary by Category and Subcategory	785	
Legislature	786	
Judiciary	787	
Summary by Fund and Appropriation	789	3/1
Summary by Category and Subcategory	795	
State Judicial System	796	



Commonwealth Summaries

FIVE-YEAR DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY BY FUND
(Continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
Commerce							
General Fund	\$ 32,979	\$ 27,092	\$ 19,703	\$ 20,063	\$ 12,446	\$ 12,851	\$ 13,281
Community Affairs							
General Fund	\$ 42,253	\$ 25,457	\$ 25,292	\$ 26,133	\$ 26,614	\$ 27,091	\$ 27,625
Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse							
General Fund	\$ 19,637	\$ 21,921	\$ 21,993	\$ 23,305	\$ 24,551	\$ 25,832	\$ 27,338
Education							
General Fund	\$2,442,787	\$2,493,587	\$2,594,979	\$2,670,281	\$2,756,939	\$2,853,176	\$2,944,661
Motor License Fund	4,362	4,441	4,408	4,395	4,361	4,229	4,122
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund	84,500	77,500	79,700	81,100	80,800	80,500	80,100
TOTAL	\$2,531,649	\$2,575,528	\$2,679,087	\$2,755,776	\$2,842,100	\$2,937,905	\$3,028,883
Environmental Resources							
General Fund	\$ 72,177	\$ 75,314	\$ 84,807	\$ 89,063	\$ 94,396	\$ 100,437	\$ 106,754
Game Fund	3	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fish Fund		2	2	2	2	2	2
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund	11,405	11,800	12,000	12,200	12,400	12,600	12,800
TOTAL	\$ 83,585	\$ 87,121	\$ 96,814	\$ 101,270	\$ 106,803	\$ 113,044	\$ 119,561
Fish Commission							
General Fund	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3
Fish Fund	7,932	8,878	9,481	9,897	10,290	10,811	11,348
Boating Fund	1,315	1,979	2,107	2,122	2,446	2,491	2,617
TOTAL	\$ 9,250	\$ 10,860	\$ 11,591	\$ 12,022	\$ 12,739	\$ 13,305	\$ 13,968
Game Commission							
Game Fund	\$ 17,548	\$ 19,824	\$ 21,996	\$ 22,625	\$ 23,899	\$ 25,323	\$ 26,858
General Services							
General Fund	\$ 81,671	\$ 82,218	\$ 90,638	\$ 95,313	\$ 100,222	\$ 105,729	\$ 111,305
Motor License Fund	1,358	1,543	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450
Fish Fund	62	75	75	75	75	75	75
Boating Fund	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	\$ 83,093	\$ 83,838	\$ 92,165	\$ 96,840	\$ 101,749	\$ 107,256	\$ 112,832
Health							
General Fund	\$ 57,960	\$ 72,703	\$ 71,676	\$ 76,740	\$ 80,674	\$ 84,341	\$ 87,705
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund		3,600	3,421	3,708	3,819	3,933	4,052
TOTAL	\$ 57,960	\$ 76,303	\$ 75,097	\$ 80,448	\$ 84,493	\$ 88,274	\$ 91,757

FIVE-YEAR DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY BY FUND
(Continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
Historical and Museum Commission							
General Fund	\$ 7,586	\$ 8,125	\$ 8,473	\$ 8,540	\$ 8,992	\$ 9,456	\$ 9,955
Horse Racing Commission							
State Horse Racing Fund	\$ 18,279	\$ 17,380	\$ 18,267	\$ 18,992	\$ 19,744	\$ 20,527	\$ 21,340
Insurance							
General Fund	\$ 4,740	\$ 4,930	\$ 5,664	\$ 5,950	\$ 6,350	\$ 6,733	\$ 7,147
Justice							
General Fund	\$ 76,664	\$ 82,654	\$ 96,949	\$ 103,055	\$ 109,745	\$ 116,846	\$ 124,367
Labor and Industry							
General Fund	\$ 20,491	\$ 49,794	\$ 51,304	\$ 51,714	\$ 53,804	\$ 56,090	\$ 58,589
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund	24,982	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	\$ 45,473	\$ 49,794	\$ 51,304	\$ 51,714	\$ 53,804	\$ 56,090	\$ 58,589
Military Affairs							
General Fund	\$ 9,193	\$ 9,393	\$ 12,228	\$ 13,014	\$ 13,386	\$ 14,223	\$ 15,253
Milk Marketing Board							
General Fund	\$ 660	\$ 717	\$ 1,068	\$ 1,049	\$ 1,133	\$ 1,239	\$ 1,351
Milk Marketing Fund	629	657	529	628	628	628	628
TOTAL	\$ 1,289	\$ 1,374	\$ 1,597	\$ 1,677	\$ 1,761	\$ 1,867	\$ 1,979
Probation and Parole							
General Fund	\$ 8,865	\$ 10,694	\$ 13,464	\$ 16,520	\$ 18,073	\$ 19,789	\$ 21,632
Public Welfare							
General Fund	\$1,498,474	\$1,644,118	\$1,796,020	\$2,020,896	\$2,216,679	\$2,426,097	\$2,658,380
Revenue							
General Fund	\$ 66,086	\$ 78,986	\$ 92,939	\$ 103,644	\$ 114,869	\$ 126,659	\$ 139,066
Motor License Fund	2,512	3,276	3,466	3,777	4,117	4,488	4,892
Boating Fund	207	258	283	305	330	356	385
State Harness Racing Fund	159	165	174	189	206	225	245
State Horse Racing Fund	109	158	173	188	205	224	244
State Lottery Fund	109,196	107,700	116,939	118,383	119,945	121,629	123,450
TOTAL	\$ 178,269	\$ 190,543	\$ 213,974	\$ 226,486	\$ 239,672	\$ 253,581	\$ 268,282

FIVE-YEAR DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY BY FUND
(Continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget	1978-79 Estimated	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated
Securities Commission							
General Fund	\$ 695	\$ 861	\$ 986	\$ 1,045	\$ 1,107	\$ 1,173	\$ 1,221
State							
General Fund	\$ 4,799	\$ 6,714	\$ 6,790	\$ 7,254	\$ 7,746	\$ 8,270	\$ 8,819
State Employees' Retirement System							
General Fund	\$ 2,100	\$ 4,300	\$ 11,140	\$ 13,400	\$ 16,080	\$ 19,296	\$ 23,155
State Police							
General Fund	\$ 26,706	\$ 28,519	\$ 35,202	\$ 37,259	\$ 39,334	\$ 41,545	\$ 44,141
Motor License Fund	75,618	84,884	94,994	101,253	107,034	113,071	119,169
TOTAL	<u>\$ 102,324</u>	<u>\$ 113,403</u>	<u>\$ 130,196</u>	<u>\$ 138,512</u>	<u>\$ 146,368</u>	<u>\$ 154,616</u>	<u>\$ 163,310</u>
Tax Equalization Board							
General Fund	\$ 751	\$ 789	\$ 865	\$ 917	\$ 972	\$ 1,030	\$ 1,092
Transportation							
General Fund	\$ 80,604	\$ 77,715	\$ 83,406	\$ 102,935	\$ 115,836	\$ 128,205	\$ 139,431
Motor License Fund	494,016	646,824	675,385	690,424	717,552	746,346	773,878
Boating Fund	81	69	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
State Lottery Fund	12,783	13,576	14,939	15,238	15,543	15,853	16,170
TOTAL	<u>\$ 587,484</u>	<u>\$ 738,184</u>	<u>\$ 773,730</u>	<u>\$ 808,597</u>	<u>\$ 848,931</u>	<u>\$ 890,404</u>	<u>\$ 929,479</u>
Legislature							
General Fund	\$ 36,942	\$ 41,122	\$ 46,327	\$ 52,488	\$ 56,517	\$ 60,960	\$ 65,578
Judiciary							
General Fund	\$ 43,910	\$ 37,372	\$ 41,497	\$ 44,718	\$ 48,087	\$ 51,710	\$ 55,723
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund	10,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
TOTAL	<u>\$ 53,910</u>	<u>\$ 61,372</u>	<u>\$ 65,497</u>	<u>\$ 68,718</u>	<u>\$ 72,087</u>	<u>\$ 75,710</u>	<u>\$ 79,723</u>
Commonwealth Total							
General Fund	\$4,793,521	\$5,082,916	\$5,445,327	\$5,849,673	\$6,210,516	\$6,604,303	\$7,017,223
Motor License Fund	694,126	900,759	960,569	999,589	1,045,132	1,089,487	1,131,943
Game Fund	17,553	19,831	22,003	22,632	23,906	25,330	26,865
Fish Fund	7,995	8,956	9,559	9,975	10,368	10,889	11,426
Boating Fund	1,606	2,309	2,393	2,430	2,779	2,850	3,005
Banking Department Fund	3,949	4,392	4,743	4,979	5,227	5,490	5,765
Milk Marketing Fund	631	660	533	632	632	632	632
State Farm Products Show Fund	848	850	830	845	910	933	956
State Harness Racing Fund	6,455	6,374	6,633	6,768	6,904	7,042	7,183
State Horse Racing Fund	18,389	17,539	18,441	19,181	19,950	20,752	21,585
State Lottery Fund	121,982	121,287	131,889	133,632	135,499	137,493	139,631
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund	130,888	116,900	119,121	121,008	121,019	121,033	120,952
GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>\$5,797,943</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,282,773</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,722,041</u></u>	<u><u>\$7,171,344</u></u>	<u><u>\$7,582,842</u></u>	<u><u>\$8,026,234</u></u>	<u><u>\$8,487,166</u></u>



Department Presentations

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
Governor's Office	\$1,876	\$1,958	\$2,400
Bicentennial Year—National Governors' Conference	250	. . . .	. . . .
Commonwealth Compensation Commission . . . . .	. . . .	25	30
Coalition of Northeastern Governors . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	37
Total State Funds—General Fund	<u><u>\$2,126</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,983</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,467</u></u>

General Government

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Governor's Office			
State Funds	\$1,876	\$1,958	\$2,400

Provides the Governor with the necessary staff to perform the legislative and administrative functions required of the office. Also provides for the Office of the Governor's Special Representative in Washington, D.C.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Governor's Office	<u>\$1,876</u>	<u>\$1,958</u>	<u>\$2,400</u>

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Bicentennial Year—National Governors' Conference			
State Funds	\$ 250	. . . . .	. . . . .

As part of the Bicentennial celebration, Pennsylvania hosted the 1976 National Governors' Conference. This provided for the support services incumbent upon the host state.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Bicentennial Year—National Governors' Conference . .	<u>\$ 250</u>	. . . . .	. . . . .

GENERAL FUND

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Commonwealth Compensation Commission			
State Funds	\$ 25	\$ 30

Provides for the Governor's pro rata of the cost of the Commonwealth Compensation Commission. Equal payments are also provided by both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Commonwealth Compensation Commission	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Coalition of Northeastern Governors			
State Funds	\$37

Provides for the Commonwealth's pro rata share of the operating cost of this organization. Seven other states also contribute to the Coalition which serves to coordinate the resource capabilities of the member states in order to formulate broad innovative solutions to common problems.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Coalition of Northeastern Governors	<u>\$37</u>

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$2,126	\$1,983	\$2,467	\$2,680	\$2,845	\$3,010	\$3,225
Executive Direction	\$2,126	\$1,983	\$2,467	\$2,680	\$2,845	\$3,010	\$3,225
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$2,126</u>	<u>\$1,983</u>	<u>\$2,467</u>	<u>\$2,680</u>	<u>\$2,845</u>	<u>\$3,010</u>	<u>\$3,225</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$2,126</u>	<u>\$1,983</u>	<u>\$2,467</u>	<u>\$2,680</u>	<u>\$2,845</u>	<u>\$3,010</u>	<u>\$3,225</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 and also appoints all department or agency heads except those elected by the people.

Other activities include providing for expenses in regard to the Governor's official duties and functions, maintaining the Office of the Governor's representative in Washington, D.C.

which provides liaison between the Commonwealth and members of Congress and Federal officials in matters affecting the interests of the Commonwealth. This subcategory also includes the Commonwealth's pro rata share of support to the National Governors' Conference, Interstate Oil Compact Commission and the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Governor's Office	\$1,876	\$1,958	\$2,400	\$2,600	\$2,750	\$2,900	\$3,100
Bicentennial Year—National Governors' Conference	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commonwealth Compensation Commission .....	.....	25	30	40	50	60	70
Coalition of Northeastern Governors ..	.....	.....	37	40	45	50	55
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$2,126</u>	<u>\$1,983</u>	<u>\$2,467</u>	<u>\$2,680</u>	<u>\$2,845</u>	<u>\$3,010</u>	<u>\$3,225</u>

Executive Offices

To aid the Governor, the Office of Administration performs the duties of a central management agency while the Office of the Budget prepares the annual Governor's Budget and Five Year Financial Plan based upon the Governor's priorities and analysis of program effectiveness. 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 while the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission coordinates all planning activities in that area of the Commonwealth. Complete coordination of human services activities is provided by the Office for Human Resources while the Council on the Arts provides for encouragement and development of the arts in Pennsylvania. The Office of State Planning and Development provides the Governor with long range planning capability.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
Office for Human Resources	\$ 144	\$ 151	\$ 395
Office of Administration	3,557	3,821	4,602
Office of State Planning and Development	962	1,063	1,239
Office of the Budget	1,321	1,470	1,690
Bicentennial Year—National Budget Conference	25	. . . . .	. . . . .
Human Relations Commission	3,544	3,672	4,272
Council on the Arts	1,707	1,889	1,941
Pennsylvania Commission for Women	123	130	192
Governor's Energy Council	280	291	400
Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission	75	75	75
Total State Funds—General Fund	<u>\$11,738</u>	<u>\$12,562</u>	<u>\$14,806</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 5,233	\$ 9,387	\$ 9,420
Other Funds	8,786	9,253	9,824
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$25,757</u>	<u>\$31,202</u>	<u>\$34,050</u>
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund			
General Government			
Office of the Budget	\$ 1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Department Total — All Funds			
General Fund	\$11,738	\$12,562	\$14,806
Special Funds	1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Federal Funds	5,233	9,387	9,420
Other Funds	8,786	9,253	9,824
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	<u>\$25,758</u>	<u>\$31,202</u>	<u>\$34,050</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Office for Human Resources			
State Funds	\$ 144	\$ 151	\$ 395
Federal Funds	1,326	3,593	3,536
Other Funds	145	335	180
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,615</u>	<u>\$ 4,079</u>	<u>\$ 4,111</u>

Provides for overall coordination of human services within the Commonwealth and submits to the Governor recommendations for making current programs more effective.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Office for Human Resources	\$ 144	\$ 151	\$ 395
Federal Funds:			
Social Services	418	402	440
Appalachian Regional Commission	101	91	96
Vocational Rehabilitation . . . . .	. . . .	15	. . . .
Special Programs for Aging and Handicapped	17	. . . .	. . . .
National Conference on the Handicapped . . . . .	. . . .	14	. . . .
Developmental Disabilities Basic Support	758	3,015	3,000
Partnership Grant for Services Integration	32	56	. . . .
Other Funds:			
Nursing Home Ombudsman Project	145	160	. . . .
Commonwealth Child Development Committee . . . . .	. . . .	175	180
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,615</u>	<u>\$ 4,079</u>	<u>\$ 4,111</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Office of Administration			
State Funds	\$ 3,557	\$ 3,821	\$ 4,602
Federal Funds	1,677	2,828	2,225
Other Funds	8,616	8,817	9,575
TOTAL	<u>\$13,850</u>	<u>\$15,466</u>	<u>\$16,402</u>

Provides for central management services which insure administrative efficiency and permit the control of specific administrative actions.

GENERAL FUND

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Office of Administration	\$ 3,557	\$ 3,821	\$ 4,602
Federal Funds:			
Intergovernmental Personnel Act	403	400	200
Emergency Employment Act	125	. . . . .	. . . . .
CETA Summer Employment of Young Adults	388	750	750
CETA Statewide Administration	343	500	500
CETA Title I	418	960	700
Public Works and Economic Development Act . . . . .	. . . . .	75	. . . . .
LEAA Telecommunications Grant . . . . .	. . . . .	143	75
Other Funds:			
Reimbursement—Classification and Pay	260	400	500
Reimbursement—C.M.I.C.	6,038	6,200	7,000
Reimbursement—B.M.S.	1,376	1,500	1,825
Reimbursement—H.E.M.I.C.	809	425	. . . . .
Reimbursement—Inter-Departmental Billing	118	292	250
Reimbursement—Labor Relations	15	. . . . .	. . . . .
TOTAL	\$13,850	\$15,466	\$16,402

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Office of State Planning and Development			
State Funds	\$ 962	\$ 1,063	\$ 1,239
Federal Funds	1,132	931	725
TOTAL	\$ 2,094	\$ 1,994	\$ 1,964

Provides for advancing the development of the Commonwealth through comprehensive planning.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Office of State Planning and Development	\$ 962	\$ 1,063	\$ 1,239
Federal Funds:			
Comprehensive Planning Assistance	534	324	270
Economic Development — Planning Assistance	296	217	175
Outdoor Recreation	154	170	250
Appalachian State Research, Technical Assistance, and Demonstration Projects	148	220	30
TOTAL	\$ 2,094	\$ 1,994	\$ 1,964

GENERAL FUND

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Office of the Budget			
State Funds	\$ 1,321	\$ 1,470	\$ 1,690

Provides the Governor with analytical and administrative capability necessary to prepare and oversee the annual Commonwealth budget.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Office of the Budget	<u>\$ 1,321</u>	<u>\$ 1,470</u>	<u>\$ 1,690</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Bicentennial Year—National Budget Conference			
State Funds	\$ 25	.....	.....

As part of the Bicentennial celebration the National Association of State Budget Officers had its national meeting in Pennsylvania. This program enabled the Commonwealth to provide the necessary support services incumbent upon the host state.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Bicentennial Year—National Budget Conference	<u>\$ 25</u>	.....	.....

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Human Relations Commission			
State Funds	\$ 3,544	\$ 3,672	\$ 4,272
Federal Funds	250	760	500
Other Funds .....	.....	10	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$ 3,794</u>	<u>\$ 4,442</u>	<u>\$ 4,772</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.

GENERAL FUND

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Human Relations Commission	\$ 3,544	\$ 3,672	\$ 4,272
Federal Funds:			
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission —			
Special Project Grant	247	460	350
Emergency Employment Act	3	. . . .	. . . .
Public Works Employment Act . . . . .	. . . .	120	. . . .
Combat Discrimination in Housing . . . . .	. . . .	135	125
LEAA — Anti-Discrimination Grant . . . . .	. . . .	40	25
Work Incentive Program . . . . .	. . . .	5	. . . .
Other Funds:			
Anonymous Bequest . . . . .	. . . .	10	. . . .
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 3,794</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,442</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,772</u></u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Council on the Arts			
State Funds	\$ 1,707	\$ 1,889	\$ 1,941
Federal Funds	436	606	734
Other Funds	25	46	69
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 2,168</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,541</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,744</u></u>

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Council on the Arts	\$ 1,707	\$ 1,889*	\$ 1,941
Federal Funds:			
Labor Liaison	15	18	8
Artists in the Schools	66	78	72
National Endowment on the Arts	205	205	205
Program Development	10	41	9
Community Arts	10	. . . .	. . . .
Emergency School Aid - Special Programs . . . . .	. . . .	94	100
CETA — Title I	130	170	300
Arts Management Training . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	40
Other Funds:			
Contributions—Local School Districts	15	41	49
Contributions—Department of Commerce	10	5	20
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 2,168</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,541</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,744</u></u>

* This reflects the total amount appropriated to the Council on the Arts. These funds were actually appropriated separately as follows: Council on the Arts \$1,004,000, Arts Council Administration \$175,000, Philadelphia Orchestra \$125,000, Pittsburgh Symphony \$205,000, Robin Hood Dell \$85,000, Robin Hood Dell Better Break Program \$10,000, Ambler Music Festival \$125,000, Carnegie Museum \$50,000 and Pennsylvania Ballet \$110,000.

GENERAL FUND

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Pennsylvania Commission for Women			
State Funds	\$ 123	\$ 130	\$ 192
Federal Funds	73	66	. . . .
TOTAL	<u>\$ 196</u>	<u>\$ 196</u>	<u>\$ 192</u>

Provides women with information in regard to their legal rights as well as handling inquiries and helping to eliminate discriminatory practices at all levels of our society.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Pennsylvania Commission for Women	\$ 123	\$ 130	\$ 192
Federal Funds:			
CETA — Title I	73	46	. . . .
Public Works Employment Act .....	. . . .	20	. . . .
TOTAL	<u>\$ 196</u>	<u>\$ 196</u>	<u>\$ 192</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Governor's Energy Council			
State Funds	\$ 280	\$ 291	\$ 400
Federal Funds	339	603	1,700
Other Funds .....	. . . .	45	. . . .
TOTAL	<u>\$ 619</u>	<u>\$ 939</u>	<u>\$ 2,100</u>

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.

GENERAL FUND

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Governor's Energy Council	\$ 280	\$ 291	\$ 400
Federal Funds:			
Cooperative Agreement for Specific Projects	339	536	1,000
Coastal Zone Management . . . . .	. . . .	67	. . . .
Energy Research and Development Administration . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	500
Environmental Protection Agency . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	200
Other Funds:			
Reimbursement—Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation . . . . .	. . . .	45	. . . .
TOTAL	<u>\$ 619</u>	<u>\$ 939</u>	<u>\$ 2,100</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission			
State Funds	\$ 75	\$ 75	\$ 75

Provides for a continuing, comprehensive and coordinated regional planning program including transportation planning.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission	<u>\$ 75</u>	<u>\$ 75</u>	<u>\$ 75</u>

REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND
General Government

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Office of the Budget			
State Funds	\$1	.....	.....

Provided for the cost of publishing reports for the United States Treasury Department as required by the Federal State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Office of the Budget	<u>\$1</u>	.....	.....

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Fund

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$ 6,365	\$ 6,871	\$ 8,401	\$ 9,102	\$ 9,863	\$10,691	\$11,587
Executive Direction	6,365	6,871	8,401	9,102	9,863	10,691	11,587
Reduction of Discriminatory Practices . . .	\$ 3,667	\$ 3,802	\$ 4,464	\$ 4,884	\$ 5,347	\$ 5,852	\$ 6,405
Prevention and Elimination of Discriminatory Practices	3,667	3,802	4,464	4,884	5,347	5,852	6,405
Cultural Enrichment	\$ 1,707	\$ 1,889	\$ 1,941	\$ 2,115	\$ 2,306	\$ 2,513	\$ 2,739
Development of Artists and Audiences	1,707	1,889	1,941	2,115	2,306	2,513	2,739
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$11,739</u>	<u>\$12,562</u>	<u>\$14,806</u>	<u>\$16,101</u>	<u>\$17,516</u>	<u>\$19,056</u>	<u>\$20,731</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 6,364	\$ 6,871	\$ 8,401	\$ 9,102	\$ 9,863	\$10,691	\$11,587
Special Funds	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Funds	4,474	7,955	8,186	8,755	8,400	7,700	7,800
Other Funds	8,761	9,197	9,755	10,910	12,075	13,130	14,145
TOTAL	\$19,600	\$24,023	\$26,342	\$28,767	\$30,338	\$31,521	\$33,532

Program Analysis:

This program provides those administrative and overhead systems which are necessary for the achievement of substantive Commonwealth programs. Some of the functions provided are computer programming and systems analysis, personnel management including a comprehensive classification and training program, centralized accounting and preparation of financial reports, developing and managing programs in the area of automatic data processing,

coordination of human resource services, regional and long-range planning, preparation of the Commonwealth's annual budget and five year financial plan and the performing of program audits to measure the effectiveness of a program in meeting its objectives.

A primary concern of the Commonwealth is to minimize these administrative costs in relation to the costs of the substantive programs.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Office for Human Resources	\$ 144	\$ 151	\$ 395	\$ 430	\$ 469	\$ 511	\$ 557
Office of Administration	3,557	3,821	4,602	4,970	5,367	5,797	6,260
Office of State Planning and Development	962	1,063	1,239	1,350	1,471	1,603	1,748
Office of the Budget	1,321	1,470	1,690	1,841	2,006	2,187	2,383
Bicentennial Year—National Budget Conference	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Governor's Energy Council	280	291	400	436	475	518	564
Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$ 6,364	\$ 6,871	\$8,401	\$9,102	\$9,863	\$10,691	\$11,587
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND							
Office of the Budget	\$ 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$3,667	\$3,802	\$4,464	\$4,884	\$5,347	\$5,852	\$6,405
Federal Funds	323	826	500	525	550	575	600
Other Funds .....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	\$3,990	\$4,638	\$4,964	\$5,409	\$5,897	\$6,427	\$7,005

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Pattern complaints:							
Backlog	331	308	383	458	560	692	857
New cases	116	250	275	302	332	365	400
Cases closed	139	175	200	200	200	200	200
Individual complaints:							
Backlog	2,389	2,971	3,359	3,522	3,819	4,332	5,084
New cases	1,666	1,876	1,743	1,937	2,153	2,392	2,658
Cases closed	1,084	1,488	1,580	1,640	1,640	1,640	1,640
Informal inquires	1,969	1,128	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000

Program Analysis:

The functional responsibility of this program as administered by the Human Relations Commission is the identification, prevention and elimination of discriminatory practices within the various segments of our society. Some of the main areas of operation to accomplish this are investigating complaints of unlawful discrimination which are filed by individuals, organizations or the Commonwealth itself; holding hearings on the complaints and, where applicable, issuing cease and desist orders or securing court orders to insure compliance with the laws of the Commonwealth; publishing official guidelines and providing technical assistance to organizations or industry in an effort to obtain voluntary compliance with equal rights legislation and to help identify and eliminate unconsciously perpetuated discrimination.

While combating unlawful discrimination by processing formal complaints remains a major part of the Human Relations Commission's effort in support of this program, the Commission is also intensifying its efforts to provide technical assistance to organizations and individuals requesting guidance in avoiding unlawful discriminatory acts.

Recently individuals and organizations have become acutely aware of not only their legal obligations under the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act and Fair Education Opportunities Act, but also of their financial responsibilities for payment of back wages or benefits, for example, under those acts. In order to avoid expensive settlements, individuals and organizations have requested the Commission to review their affirmative action plans, labor agreements, maternity leave policies, contract compliance procedures, personnel policies and general operating procedures. Through this process, barriers to equality under the law have been eliminated without having to resort to the formal complaint process.

Through the use of workshops, seminars and speeches, the Commission initiates a form of technical assistance program by providing the public with information detailing their rights and obligations under the law.

The increased level of technical assistance is also responsible for the decrease in the formal complaints received by the Commission which accounts for the decrease in the program measures.

Prevention and Elimination of Discriminatory Practices (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

The Pennsylvania Commission for Women also contributes to this program and during the 1977-78 fiscal year will give continued emphasis to implementing the Equal Rights Amendment to the Pennsylvania Constitution. Simply stated, the amendment, which was ratified by the electorate in May of 1971, provides for equal rights under the law irrespective of an individual's sex. To date, the implementation efforts have focused on analyzing all statutes that might be discriminatory.

Once the discriminatory statutes have been identified, the process of amending them will range from simply deleting words that denote sex to complex and substantive changes in laws such as those dealing with marital property, insurance, credit and employment. For the more difficult amendments, State agencies with experience in the specific area involved will

be asked to provide recommendations on how best to amend the bill.

In the area of discrimination in employment, the Commission has recently completed a film designed to alleviate discrimination against women in blue collar and skilled trade jobs. It is felt that the film should help open up better paying jobs for unemployed women, especially those who are heads of households.

Finally the Commission functions as a clearing house for individual complaints about discrimination or questions about women's issues and also publishes a bi-monthly newsletter, informational pamphlets and resource guides to keep women completely informed as to their rights.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Human Relations Commission	\$3,544	\$3,672	\$4,272	\$4,676	\$5,119	\$5,604	\$6,135
Pennsylvania Commission for Women	123	130	192	208	228	248	270
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$3,667</u>	<u>\$3,802</u>	<u>\$4,464</u>	<u>\$4,884</u>	<u>\$5,347</u>	<u>\$5,852</u>	<u>\$6,405</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$1,707	\$1,889	\$1,941	\$2,115	\$2,306	\$2,513	\$2,739
Federal Funds	436	606	734	739	783	767	837
Other Funds	25	46	69	79	90	97	109
TOTAL	<u>\$2,168</u>	<u>\$2,541</u>	<u>\$2,744</u>	<u>\$2,933</u>	<u>\$3,179</u>	<u>\$3,377</u>	<u>\$3,685</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Attendance at supported events (in thousands)	25,814	26,000	26,520	27,581	29,236	30,990	32,849
Dollar value of Federal and local support (in thousands)	\$9,335	\$10,350	\$10,661	\$11,087	\$11,530	\$12,222	\$12,955
Applications for grants	687	690	725	754	784	832	882
Awards made	411	409	425	442	460	488	517

Program Analysis:

In response to the constantly increasing demand from the public for more and better arts programs, cultural groups have instituted some significant changes. Orchestras, for example, have lengthened their seasons and developed new concert formats while museums have expanded their hours and undertaken community involvement programs. Such innovations, however, have placed a large financial strain on cultural groups.

Cultural groups are facing an ever increasing gap between income and operating costs. This is due to the impact of our inflationary economy and the long standing policy of charging only nominal admission charges in order that the broadest segment of the population may avail themselves of the services

offered. This program is concerned with helping to minimize the gap by not only providing cultural groups with grants, but also with technical assistance in securing direct aid from both Federal and local sources.

A further activity of this program is the administration of the joint Federal-State programs which provide statewide services. An example of this would be the "Artists in the Schools Program" which enables any elementary or secondary school, either public or nonpublic, to engage poets, dance ensembles, craftsmen, artists or writers to work with children in helping to develop a deeper understanding and appreciation of the arts.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Council on the Arts	<u>\$1,707</u>	<u>\$1,889</u>	<u>\$1,941</u>	<u>\$2,115</u>	<u>\$2,306</u>	<u>\$2,513</u>	<u>\$2,739</u>

Lieutenant Governor

The Lieutenant Governor serves as President of the Senate and Chairman of the Board of Pardons. In the case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify or resignation of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall become Governor for the remainder of the term and in the case of the disability of the Governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor until the disability is removed.

OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
Lieutenant Governor's Office	\$231	\$250	\$262
Portrait of Lieutenant Governor	1	.....	.....
Total State Funds	<u>\$232</u>	<u>\$250</u>	<u>\$262</u>
Federal Funds	\$104	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$336</u>	<u>\$250</u>	<u>\$262</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Lieutenant Governor's Office			
State Funds	\$231	\$250	\$262
Federal Funds	104	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$335</u>	<u>\$250</u>	<u>\$262</u>

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Lieutenant Governor's Office	\$231	\$250	\$262
Federal Funds:			
LEAA -- Improving and Strengthening Law Enforcement	104	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$335</u>	<u>\$250</u>	<u>\$262</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Portrait of Lieutenant Governor			
State Funds	\$ 1	.....	.....

Provides for a portrait of the Lieutenant Governor.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Portrait of Lieutenant Governor	<u>\$ 1</u>	.....	.....

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$232	\$250	\$262	\$285	\$301	\$310	\$330
Executive Direction	232	250	262	285	301	310	330
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$232</u>	<u>\$250</u>	<u>\$262</u>	<u>\$285</u>	<u>\$301</u>	<u>\$310</u>	<u>\$330</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$232	\$250	\$262	\$285	\$301	\$310	\$330
Federal Funds	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL.....	<u><u>\$336</u></u>	<u><u>\$250</u></u>	<u><u>\$262</u></u>	<u><u>\$285</u></u>	<u><u>\$301</u></u>	<u><u>\$310</u></u>	<u><u>\$330</u></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 Affirmative Action Council, the State Council of Civil Defense, the Governor's Energy Council and the Bicentennial Commission.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Lieutenant Governor's Office	\$231	\$250	\$262	\$285	\$300	\$310	\$330
Portrait of Lieutenant Governor	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u><u>\$232</u></u>	<u><u>\$250</u></u>	<u><u>\$262</u></u>	<u><u>\$285</u></u>	<u><u>\$301</u></u>	<u><u>\$310</u></u>	<u><u>\$330</u></u>

Auditor General

The Department of the Auditor General post-audits the affairs of State Government agencies and certain local government agencies, officials, and organizations. The objective is to insure conformance with established legislative and administrative regulations and to assure that all money has been disbursed legally and properly. In addition, the Auditor General examines the accounts of revenue collecting agents to assure that all money due the Commonwealth was reported and transmitted properly.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
Auditor General's Office	\$ 8,722	\$ 8,903	\$10,815
Public Assistance Audits	2,327	2,394	2,463
Board of Arbitration of Claims	220	230	366
Total State Funds	<u>\$11,269</u>	<u>\$11,527</u>	<u>\$13,644</u>
Other Funds	\$ 2,270	\$ 2,578	\$ 2,850
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$13,539</u>	<u>\$14,105</u>	<u>\$16,494</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Auditor General's Office			
State Funds	\$ 8,722	\$ 8,903	\$10,815
Other Funds	2,259	2,578	2,850
TOTAL	<u>\$10,981</u>	<u>\$11,481</u>	<u>\$13,665</u>

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Auditor General's Office	\$ 8,722	\$ 8,903	\$10,815
Other Funds:			
Reimbursement for Auditing Services	2,259	2,578	2,850
TOTAL	<u>\$10,981</u>	<u>\$11,481</u>	<u>\$13,665</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Public Assistance Audits			
State Funds	\$ 2,327	\$ 2,394	\$ 2,463
Other Funds	11	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,338</u>	<u>\$ 2,394</u>	<u>\$ 2,463</u>

Audits public assistance payments to confirm eligibility of recipients.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Public Assistance Audits	\$ 2,327	\$ 2,394	\$ 2,463
Other Funds:			
Sale of Automobiles	11	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,338</u>	<u>\$ 2,394</u>	<u>\$ 2,463</u>

GENERAL FUND

AUDITOR GENERAL

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Board of Arbitration of Claims			
State Funds	\$ 220	\$ 230	\$ 366

Hears and determines all claims against the Commonwealth arising from contracts that involve amounts in excess of \$300.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Board of Arbitration of Claims	<u>\$ 220</u>	<u>\$ 230</u>	<u>\$ 366</u>

Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Insurance Premium—Police Retirement	\$20,957	\$24,996	\$25,500
Auditing—Police Retirement	78	80	80
Flood Control Payments—Federal	101	142	150
National Forest Allotment—Federal	334	351	360
Pennsylvania State University—Federal Aid	280	280	280
TOTAL	<u>\$21,750</u>	<u>\$25,849</u>	<u>\$26,370</u>

AUDITOR GENERAL

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Fiscal Management	\$ 8,942	\$ 9,133	\$11,181	\$11,645	\$12,142	\$12,645	\$13,173
Auditing	8,942	9,133	11,181	11,645	12,142	12,645	13,173
Economic Development of the Disadvantaged and Handicapped	\$ 2,327	\$ 2,394	\$ 2,463	\$ 2,537	\$ 2,613	\$ 2,691	\$ 2,772
Income Maintenance	2,327	2,394	2,463	2,537	2,613	2,691	2,772
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$11,269</u>	<u>\$11,527</u>	<u>\$13,644</u>	<u>\$14,182</u>	<u>\$14,755</u>	<u>\$15,336</u>	<u>\$15,945</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 8,942	\$ 9,133	\$11,181	\$11,645	\$12,142	\$12,645	\$13,173
Other Funds	2,270	2,578	2,850	3,035	3,232	3,442	3,666
TOTAL	<u>\$11,212</u>	<u>\$11,711</u>	<u>\$14,031</u>	<u>\$14,680</u>	<u>\$15,374</u>	<u>\$16,087</u>	<u>\$16,839</u>

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, corporations and public agencies receiving State funds to assure that this public 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 General State Authority, the State Public School Building Authority and other major Commonwealth boards and commissions.

The Board of Arbitration 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 8,722	\$ 8,903	\$10,815	\$11,260	\$11,734	\$12,220	\$12,733
Board of Arbitration of Claims	220	230	366	385	408	425	440
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$ 8,942</u>	<u>\$ 9,133</u>	<u>\$11,181</u>	<u>\$11,645</u>	<u>\$12,142</u>	<u>\$12,645</u>	<u>\$13,173</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$2,327</u>	<u>\$2,394</u>	<u>\$2,463</u>	<u>\$2,537</u>	<u>\$2,613</u>	<u>\$2,691</u>	<u>\$2,772</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 1974-75 fiscal

year, shows that the Auditor General reviewed 33,957 cases. The cases audited covered 12.7 percent of the statewide caseload and, of those, 6.1 percent were found to be totally or partially ineligible. Thus, the rate of ineligibility has declined steadily from a rate of 8.7 percent in 1972-73 and 6.8 percent in 1973-74.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Public Assistance Audits	<u>\$2,327</u>	<u>\$2,394</u>	<u>\$2,463</u>	<u>\$2,537</u>	<u>\$2,613</u>	<u>\$2,691</u>	<u>\$2,772</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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
State Treasurer's Office	\$ 3,745	\$ 4,400	\$ 4,764
Public Assistance Disbursements	2,120	2,302	2,611
Board of Finance and Revenue	340	500	544
Commission on Interstate Cooperation	30	30	30
Council on State Government	127	74	74
Great Lakes Commission	15	16	20
Replacement Checks	70	70	70
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 6,447</u>	<u>\$ 7,392</u>	<u>\$ 8,113</u>
Debt Service Requirements			
Interest Obligations—Penn State University	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15
Publishing Monthly Statements	17	17	17
Loan and Transfer Agent	70	80	90
Tax Note Expenses	80	100	100
Interest-Tax Notes	14,442	16,367	19,000
Sinking Funds:			
Public Buildings	2,041	1,619	. . . . .
Project 70	4,986	5,586	6,134
Land and Water Development	10,847	22,343	28,558
Capital Debt	65,296	86,776	106,288
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation	4,662	4,261	4,644
Disaster Relief	4,343	8,006	6,586
Nursing Home Loan	2,125	1,718	3,000
Volunteer Fire and Rescue Loan . . . . .	. . . . .	340	540
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Sub-Total	<u>\$108,924</u>	<u>\$147,228</u>	<u>\$174,972</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Capitol Fire Protection	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
Law Enforcement Officer's Death Benefits . . . . .	. . . . .	500	500
Crime Victim's Compensation Board . . . . .	. . . . .	500	. . . . .
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>\$ 1,100</u>	<u>\$ 600</u>
Total State Funds	<u>\$115,471</u>	<u>\$155,720</u>	<u>\$183,685</u>
Other Funds	\$ 472	\$ 389	\$ 544
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$115,943</u>	<u>\$156,109</u>	<u>\$184,229</u>
Motor License Fund			
General Government			
Replacement Checks	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50
Refunding Monies Collected Through			
Department of Transportation	120	. . . . .	. . . . .
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Agricultural Use	4,300	5,500	5,500
Administration of Refunding Liquid			
Fuel Tax—Agricultural Use	121	102	72

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Summary by Fund and Appropriation
(continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Motor License Fund (continued)			
General Government (continued)			
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—State Share	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,500
Refunding Emergency Liquid Fuel Tax	1	1	1
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Political Subdivision Use	1,000	800	1,000
Administration of Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Political Subdivision Use	62	55	52
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Volunteer Fire Companies, Ambulance Services and Rescue Squads	300	400	300
Administration of Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax— Volunteer Fire Companies, Ambulance and Rescue Squads	38	45	29
Refunding Marine Liquid Fuel Tax—Boating Fund	1,200	1,400	1,500
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 12,192</u>	<u>\$ 13,353</u>	<u>\$ 14,004</u>
Debt Service Requirements			
Capital Debt—Transportation Projects	\$100,854	\$142,839	\$163,262
Capital Debt—General State Authority Projects	161	179	180
Loan and Transfer Agent	75	100	100
Interest—Tax Anticipation Notes	2,958	3,300	3,300
Expenses—Issuing Tax Anticipation Notes	20	20	20
Sub-Total	<u>\$104,068</u>	<u>\$146,438</u>	<u>\$166,862</u>
MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL	<u>\$116,260</u>	<u>\$159,791</u>	<u>\$180,866</u>
Game Fund			
General Government			
Replacement Checks	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2
GAME FUND TOTAL	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>
Fish Fund			
General Government			
Replacement Checks	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
FISH FUND TOTAL	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>
Boating Fund			
General Government			
Replacement Checks	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
BOATING FUND TOTAL	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Summary by Fund and Appropriation
(continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Banking Department Fund			
General Government			
Replacement Checks	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND			
TOTAL	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Milk Marketing Fund			
General Government			
Replacement Checks	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Refund Milk Marketing Licenses and Fees	1	2	3
MILK MARKETING FUND TOTAL	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 4
State Farm Products Show Fund			
General Government			
Replacement Checks	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND TOTAL	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
State Harness Racing Fund			
General Government			
Replacement Checks	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
STATE HARNESS RACING FUND TOTAL	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
State Horse Racing Fund			
General Government			
Replacement Checks	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
STATE HORSE RACING FUND TOTAL	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
State Lottery Fund			
General Government			
Replacement Checks	\$ 2	\$ 10	\$ 10
Refunding State Lottery Monies	1	1	1
STATE LOTTERY FUND TOTAL	\$ 3	\$ 11	\$ 11
Department Total — All Funds			
General Fund	\$115,471	\$155,720	\$183,685
Special Funds	116,273	159,813	180,889
Other Funds	472	389	544
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$232,216	\$315,922	\$365,118

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
State Treasurer's Office			
State Funds	\$ 3,745	\$ 4,400	\$ 4,764
Other Funds	472	389	544
TOTAL	<u>\$ 4,217</u>	<u>\$ 4,789</u>	<u>\$ 5,308</u>

Receives and deposits all monies of the Commonwealth, disburses those monies, and invests surplus monies of operating funds.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
State Treasurer's Office	\$ 3,745	\$ 4,400	\$ 4,764
Other Funds:			
Expenses—Unemployment Compensation			
Disbursements	472	389	544
TOTAL	<u>\$ 4,217</u>	<u>\$ 4,789</u>	<u>\$ 5,308</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Income Maintenance—Public Assistance			
Disbursements			
State Funds	\$ 2,120	\$ 2,302	\$ 2,611

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Public Assistance Disbursements	<u>\$ 2,120</u>	<u>\$ 2,302</u>	<u>\$ 2,611</u>

GENERAL FUND

TREASURY

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Board of Finance and Revenue			
State Funds	\$ 340	\$ 500	\$ 544

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 is not legally entitled.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Board of Finance and Revenue	<u>\$ 340</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 544</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Commission on Interstate Cooperation			
State Funds	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ 30

Assists in the promotion of interstate cooperation through a commission, composed of members from the General Assembly and the Executive Branch.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Commission on Interstate Cooperation	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Council on State Government			
State Funds	\$ 127	\$ 74	\$ 74

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

GENERAL FUND

TREASURY

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Council on State Government	<u>\$ 127</u>	<u>\$ 74</u>	<u>\$ 74</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Development, Utilization and Regulation of Water Resources			
State Funds	\$ 15	\$ 16	\$ 20

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Great Lakes Commission	<u>\$ 15</u>	<u>\$ 16</u>	<u>\$ 20</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Replacement Checks			
State Funds	\$ 70	\$ 70	\$ 70

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Replacement Checks	<u>\$ 70</u>	<u>\$ 70</u>	<u>\$ 70</u>

Debt Service Requirements

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Financing Commonwealth Obligations			
State Funds	\$108,924	\$147,228	\$174,972

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)		
	1975-76 ⁶ Actual	1976-77 ⁷ Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Interest Obligations—Penn State University	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15
Publishing Monthly Statements	17	17	17
Loan and Transfer Agents	70	80	90
Tax Note Expenses	80	100	100
Sinking Funds:			
Public Buildings	2,041	1,619	.....
Project 70	4,986	5,586	6,134
Land and Water Development	10,847	22,343	28,558
Capital Debt	65,296	86,776	106,288
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation	4,662	4,261	4,644
Disaster Relief	4,343	8,006	6,586
Nursing Home Loan	2,125	1,718	3,000
Volunteer Fire and Rescue Loan .....	.....	340	540
Executive Authorizations:			
Interest—Tax Notes	14,442	16,367	19,000
TOTAL	<u>\$108,924</u>	<u>\$147,228</u>	<u>\$174,972</u>

Grants and Subsidies

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Capitol Fire Protection			
State Funds	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100

Provides payment to the city of Harrisburg for fire protection rendered to the Capitol Buildings.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Capitol Fire Protection	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Law Enforcement Officers Death Benefits			
State Funds	\$ 500	\$ 500

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

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Law Enforcement Officers Death Benefits	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>

GENERAL FUND

TREASURY

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Crime Victims Compensation			
State Funds	\$ 500	.....

Provides for the compensation of victims of violent crime. Funds for 1977-78 are included in the Department of Justice's budget.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Crime Victim's Compensation Board	<u>\$ 500</u>	.....

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Board of Finance and Revenue Administration			
State Funds	\$ 12,192	\$ 13,353	\$ 14,004

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)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Replacement Checks	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50
Refunding Monies Collected through			
Department of Transportation	120	. . . . .	. . . . .
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Agricultural Use	4,300	5,500	5,500
Administration of Refunding Liquid Fuel			
Tax—Agricultural Use	121	102	72
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—State Share	5,000	5,000	5,500
Refunding Emergency Liquid Fuel Tax	1	1	1
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Political			
Subdivision Use	1,000	800	1,000
Administration of Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—			
Political Subdivision Use	62	55	52
Refunding Marine Liquid Fuel Tax—Boating			
Fund	1,200	1,400	1,500
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—Volunteer			
Services	300	400	300
Administration Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax—			
Volunteer Services	38	45	29
TOTAL	<u>\$ 12,192</u>	<u>\$ 13,353</u>	<u>\$ 14,004</u>

Debt Service Requirements

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Financing Commonwealth Obligations			
State Funds	\$104,068	\$146,438	\$166,862

Provides for interest and principal payments on general obligation bonds issued for highway purposes. Also provides for interest and expenses of issuing tax anticipation notes used to preserve the cash balance in the Motor License Fund, and for the loan and transfer agents.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Capital Debt--Transportation Projects	\$100,854	\$142,839	\$163,262
Capital Debt--General State Authority			
Projects	161	179	180
Loan and Transfer Agent	75	100	100
Interest--Tax Anticipation Notes	2,958	3,300	3,300
Expenses--Issuing Tax Anticipation Notes	20	20	20
TOTAL	<u>\$104,068</u>	<u>\$146,438</u>	<u>\$166,862</u>

**Game Fund
General Government**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Replacement Checks			
State Funds	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Replacement Checks	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>

**Fish Fund
General Government**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Replacement Checks			
State Funds	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Replacement Checks	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

**Boating Fund
General Government**

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Replacement Checks			
State Funds	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1

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

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Replacement Checks	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

**Banking Department Fund
General Government**

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Replacement Checks			
State Funds	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1

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

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Replacement Checks	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

**Milk Marketing Fund
General Government**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Replacement and Refund Checks			
State Funds	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 4

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Fund			
Appropriation:			
Replacement Checks	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Executive Authorization:			
Refund Milk Marketing Licenses and Fees	1	2	3
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>

**State Farm Products Show Fund
General Government**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Replacement Checks			
State Funds	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Replacement Checks	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

**State Harness Racing Fund
General Government**

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Replacement Checks			
State Funds	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1

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

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Replacement Checks	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

**State Horse Racing Fund
General Government**

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Replacement Checks			
State Funds	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1

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

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Replacement Checks	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

State Lottery Fund
General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Replacement and Refund Checks			
State Funds	\$ 3	\$11	\$11

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Replacement Checks	\$ 2	\$10	\$10
Executive Authorization:			
Refunding State Lottery Monies	1	1	1
TOTAL	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$11</u>	<u>\$11</u>

TREASURY

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Fiscal Management	\$ 16,360	\$ 18,345	\$ 19,405	\$ 19,558	\$ 19,858	\$ 20,178	\$ 20,514
Disbursement	16,360	18,345	19,405	19,558	19,858	20,178	20,514
Economic Development of the Disadvantaged and Handicapped	\$ 2,120	\$ 3,302	\$ 3,111	\$ 3,223	\$ 3,340	\$ 3,462	\$ 3,600
Income Maintenance	2,120	3,302	3,111	3,223	3,340	3,462	3,600
Financing Commonwealth Obligations . .	\$212,992	\$293,666	\$341,834	\$388,373	\$418,666	\$443,629	\$466,078
Debt Service	212,992	293,666	341,834	388,373	418,666	443,629	466,078
Improving Interstate Cooperation	\$ 157	\$ 104	\$ 104	\$ 104	\$ 104	\$ 104	\$ 104
Interstate Relations	157	104	104	104	104	104	104
Natural Resource Development and Management	\$ 15	\$ 16	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 20
Development, Utilization and Regulation of Water Resources	15	16	20	20	20	20	20
Physical Facilities Management	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
Provision and Operation of Facilities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$231,744</u>	<u>\$315,533</u>	<u>\$364,574</u>	<u>\$411,378</u>	<u>\$442,008</u>	<u>\$467,493</u>	<u>\$490,416</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 4,155	\$ 4,970	\$ 5,378	\$ 5,522	\$ 5,812	\$ 6,122	\$ 6,447
Special Funds	12,205	13,375	14,027	14,036	14,046	14,056	14,067
Other Funds	472	389	544	580	610	645	680
TOTAL	\$16,832	\$18,734	\$19,949	\$20,138	\$20,468	\$20,823	\$21,194

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Checks issued	10,750,000	11,000,000	11,250,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Interest earned on investments:							
General Fund	32,022,529	53,000,000	35,500,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motor Fund	3,897,559	3,500,000	3,800,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$3,745	\$4,400	\$ 4,764	\$ 4,882	\$ 5,147	\$ 5,427	\$ 5,722
Board of Finance and Revenue	340	500	544	570	595	625	655
Replacement Checks	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$4,155	\$4,970	\$ 5,378	\$ 5,522	\$ 5,812	\$ 6,122	\$ 6,447

Disbursement (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation: (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
Replacement Checks	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50
Refunding Monies Collected Through Department of Transportation	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax-Agricultural Use	4,300	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
Administration of Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax-Agricultural Use	121	102	72	76	81	86	91
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax-State Share	5,000	5,000	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
Refunding Emergency Liquid Fuels Tax	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax-Political Subdivisions	1,000	800	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Administration of Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax-Political Subdivision Use	62	55	52	55	58	61	65
Refunding Liquid Fuel Tax-Volunteer Services	300	400	300	300	300	300	300
Administration Refunding Fuel Tax-Volunteer Services	38	45	29	31	33	35	37
Refunding Marine Liquid Fuel Tax-Boating Fund	1,200	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL	<u>\$12,192</u>	<u>\$13,353</u>	<u>\$14,004</u>	<u>\$14,013</u>	<u>\$14,023</u>	<u>\$14,033</u>	<u>\$14,044</u>
GAME FUND							
Replacement Checks	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>
FISH FUND							
Replacement Checks	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>
BOATING FUND							
Replacement Checks	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>
BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND							
Replacement Checks	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>
MILK MARKETING FUND							
Replacement Checks	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Refunding Milk Marketing Licenses and Fees	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
MILK MARKETING FUND TOTAL	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>

Disbursement (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation: (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND							
Replacement Checks	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
STATE HARNESS RACING FUND							
Replacement Checks	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
STATE HORSE RACING FUND							
Replacement Checks	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
STATE LOTTERY FUND							
Replacement Checks	\$ 2	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10
Refunding State Lottery Monies	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STATE LOTTERY FUND							
TOTAL	\$ 3	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 11

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$2,120</u>	<u>\$3,302</u>	<u>\$3,111</u>	<u>\$3,223</u>	<u>\$3,340</u>	<u>\$3,462</u>	<u>\$3,600</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Persons receiving cash grants	767,391	788,700	802,700	814,700	824,500	830,300	832,000

Program Analysis:

The Treasury Department audits the disbursement records, maintains accounting controls, and disburses all checks to recipients of Public Assistance. Approximately 29,000 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 270 banks which distribute approximately 13,000 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 a fifty percent reduction of double payments in Philadelphia, Allegheny, Dauphin and Delaware counties and a reduction of ten percent in the remaining counties covered by the Direct Delivery system.

Two new programs were begun in 1976-77 to provide cash assistance for victims of violent crime and the surviving spouse or children of law enforcement and fire officers killed in the line of duty.

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.

The Crime Victims Compensation Board is authorized to make payments not to exceed \$25,000 to victims of violent crimes or their survivors as reimbursement for expenses, medical bills and other loss of income not covered by insurance or other income protection plans.

Funds for the program will be provided in the Department of Justice's budget beginning in 1977-78.

Program Costs by Appropriations:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Public Assistance Disbursements	\$2,120	\$2,302	\$2,611	\$2,723	\$2,840	\$2,962	\$3,100
Law Enforcement Officers' Death Benefits		500	500	500	500	500	500
Crime Victim's Compensation Board		500					
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$2,120</u>	<u>\$3,302</u>	<u>\$3,111</u>	<u>\$3,223</u>	<u>\$3,340</u>	<u>\$3,462</u>	<u>\$3,600</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$108,924	\$147,228	\$174,972	\$204,096	\$222,071	\$237,759	\$251,690
Special Funds	104,068	146,438	166,862	184,277	196,595	205,870	214,388
TOTAL	\$212,992	\$293,666	\$341,834	\$388,373	\$418,666	\$443,629	\$466,078

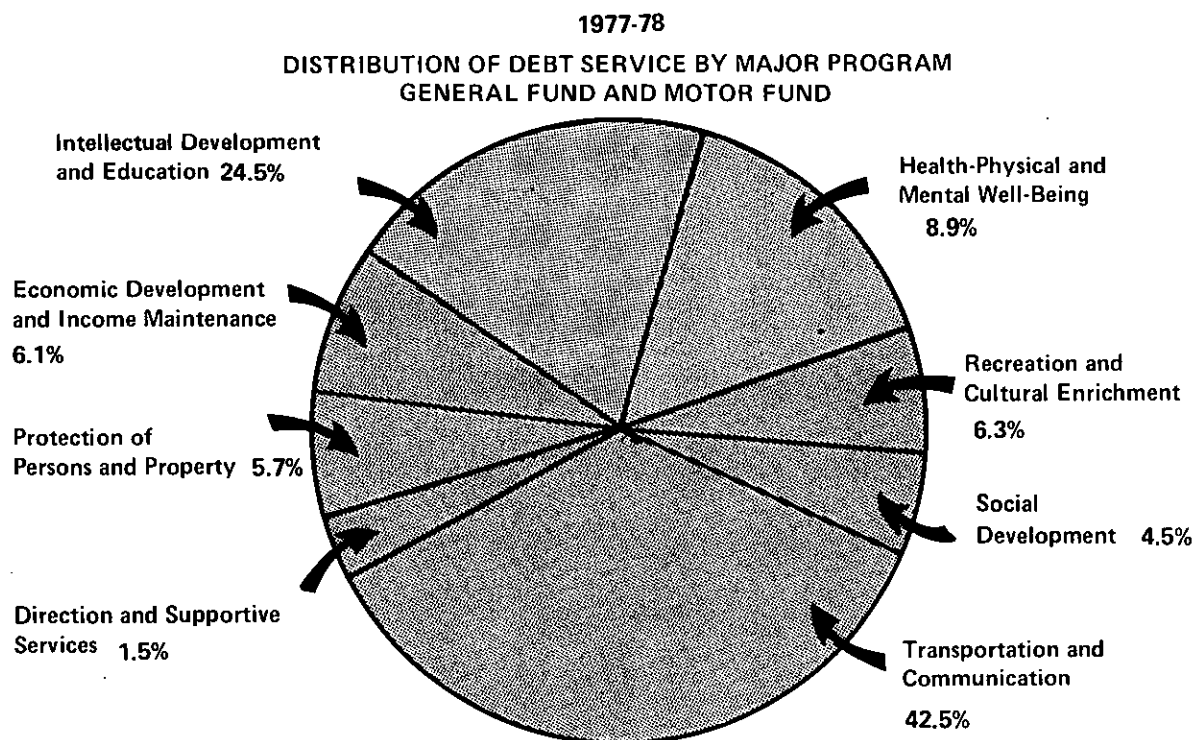
Program Analysis:

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.



Debt Service (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Interest Obligations—Penn State							
University	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15
Publishing Monthly Statements	17	17	17	20	20	20	23
Loan and Transfer Agents	70	80	90	90	90	95	95
Tax Note Expenses	80	100	100	100	100	100	100
Interest-Tax Notes	14,442	16,367	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
Sinking Funds:							
Public Buildings	2,041	1,619	.....			
Project 70	4,986	5,586	6,134	6,026	5,918	5,808	5,699
Land and Water Development	10,847	22,343	28,558	35,428	39,958	41,335	41,231
Capital Debt	65,296	86,776	106,288	125,077	138,291	152,755	166,952
Vietnam Veterans' Compensation	4,662	4,261	4,644	4,633	4,631	4,620	4,612
Disaster Relief	4,343	8,006	6,586	9,258	9,588	9,558	9,529
Nursing Home Loan	2,125	1,718	3,000	3,569	3,580	3,573	3,554
Volunteer Fire and Rescue Loan . . . . .	.....	340	540	880	880	880	880
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$108,924	\$147,228	\$174,972	\$204,096	\$222,071	\$237,759	\$251,690
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
Loan and Transfer Agent	\$ 75	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes	2,958	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
Expenses-Issuing Tax Notes	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Capital Debt-Transportation							
Projects	100,854	142,839	163,262	180,527	192,495	201,470	209,868
Capital Debt-General State							
Authority	161	179	180	330	680	980	1,100
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
TOTAL	\$104,068	\$146,438	\$166,862	\$184,277	\$196,595	\$205,870	\$214,388

Interstate Relations

OBJECTIVE: To promote interstate cooperation and progress.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$157</u>	<u>\$104</u>	<u>\$104</u>	<u>\$104</u>	<u>\$104</u>	<u>\$104</u>	<u>\$104</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 Commission on Interstate Cooperation is composed of members from the General Assembly and the Executive

Branch, and assists in the promotion of interstate cooperation.

The Council on State Government is composed of representatives from all the states and is concerned with intrastate progress, interstate cooperation and Federal-state relations.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Commission on Interstate Cooperation	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ 30
Council on State Governments	127	74	74	74	74	74	74
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$157</u>	<u>\$104</u>	<u>\$104</u>	<u>\$104</u>	<u>\$104</u>	<u>\$104</u>	<u>\$104</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$15</u>	<u>\$16</u>	<u>\$20</u>	<u>\$20</u>	<u>\$20</u>	<u>\$20</u>	<u>\$20</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 development, 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Great Lakes Commission	<u>\$15</u>	<u>\$16</u>	<u>\$20</u>	<u>\$20</u>	<u>\$20</u>	<u>\$20</u>	<u>\$20</u>

Provision and Operation of Facilities

OBJECTIVE: To insure that the Commonwealth's requirements for real property and facilities are met in the most efficient and economical manner possible.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$100</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Square feet of State-owned buildings in City of Harrisburg	5,164,212	5,164,212	5,164,212	5,164,212	5,164,212	5,164,212	5,164,212

Program Analysis:

This program provides fire protection coverage for all Capitol buildings by making an appropriation to the City of Harrisburg for the use of personnel and emergency equipment.

This program helps assure the safe conduct of government through safeguarding the tremendous value of the buildings and contents and the safety of Commonwealth employees.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Capitol Fire Protection	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$100</u>

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture carries out activities to ensure wholesome and quality agricultural products for consumers; to expand existing and develop new domestic and foreign markets for Pennsylvania's agricultural products; to develop and encourage proper farming and conservation practices; to prevent, control and eradicate diseases among livestock, poultry and plants; and to improve the quality of life in rural Pennsylvania.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Summary by Fund and Appropriations

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$12,121	\$13,658	\$14,817
Grants and Subsidies			
Animal Indemnities	\$ 610	\$ 570	\$ 570
Reimbursement for Kennel Construction	50	50	50
Control of Stem Rust	20	20	20
Transfer to State Farm Products Show Fund	525	700	850
Livestock Show	60	60	60
Open Dairy Show	60	60	60
Junior Dairy Show	25	25	25
4-H Club Shows	30	30	30
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 1,380</u>	<u>\$ 1,515</u>	<u>\$ 1,665</u>
Capital Improvements			
Capital Improvements . . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 46	. . . . .
Sub-Total . . . . .	. . . . .	<u>\$ 46</u>	. . . . .
Total State Funds	<u>\$13,501</u>	<u>\$15,219</u>	<u>\$16,482</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 1,440	\$ 1,796	\$ 693
Other Funds	602	400	536
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$15,543</u>	<u>\$17,415</u>	<u>\$17,711</u>
State Farm Products Show Fund			
General Government			
General Operations	\$ 847	\$ 849	\$ 829
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 847</u>	<u>\$ 849</u>	<u>\$ 829</u>
Other Funds	\$ 35	. . . . .	. . . . .
STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND-TOTAL	<u>\$ 882</u>	<u>\$ 849</u>	<u>\$ 829</u>

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**Summary by Fund and Appropriations
(continued)**

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
State Harness Racing Fund			
General Government			
Harness Racing Commission	\$ 1,038	\$ 1,299	\$ 1,915
Pennsylvania Fair Fund Administration	196	234	255
Transfer to Pennsylvania Fair Fund	658	608	557
Transfer to General Fund	4,403	4,067	3,731
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 6,295</u>	<u>\$ 6,208</u>	<u>\$ 6,458</u>
Other Funds	\$ 1	. . . . .	. . . . .
STATE HARNESS RACING FUND-TOTAL	<u>\$ 6,296</u>	<u>\$ 6,208</u>	<u>\$ 6,458</u>
Department Total - All Funds			
General Fund	\$13,501	\$15,219	\$16,482
Special Funds	7,142	7,057	7,287
Federal Funds	1,440	1,796	693
Other Funds	638	400	536
TOTAL ALL FUND	<u>\$22,721</u>	<u>\$24,472</u>	<u>\$24,998</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$12,121	\$13,658	\$14,817
Federal Funds	1,440	1,796	693
Other Funds	602	400	536
TOTAL	\$14,163	\$15,854	\$16,046

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.

Also, provides for regulation of the labeling, distribution, transportation, use, application and storage of pesticides.

Source of Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Appropriations:			
General Government Operations	\$12,121	\$13,658	\$14,817
Federal Funds:			
Diagnostic Laboratory Services	50	55	55
Food and Drug Administration — Food Sanitation Inspections	223	290	350
Poultry Grading Service	106	98	127
Marketing Services	10	17	10
Apple Pest Management Program	5	. . . .	. . . .
Medicated Feed Mill Inspection	25	18	25
CETA Rural Housing Rehabilitation	358	277	. . . .
Public Assistance-Social Services- Rural Services	171	423	. . . .
Public Assistance-Social Services- Rural Transportation	492	438	. . . .
Fruit Tree Survey . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	5
Pesticide Incident Reporting . . . . .	. . . .	8	. . . .
Ornamental Crop Reporting . . . . .	. . . .	21	21
Pesticide Enforcement, Certification and Training . . . . .	. . . .	151	100

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds (continued)			
Other Funds:			
Pesticide Training and Registration Fees	\$ 54	\$ 50	\$ 55
Fertilizer Inspection, Registration, Licenses and Fees	78	82	87
Commercial Feed Facilities and Feed Inspection Fees	129	133	131
Lime Registration and Control Fees	21	21	32
Feed Fertilizer, Lime and Pesticide Fines and Penalties	31	30	30
Duplicating Services	182	. . . .	. . . .
Data Processing Services	5	8	6
Milk Marketing Reimbursement	6	6	6
Comptroller Services	75	65	75
Apple Marketing Transfer . . . . .	. . . .	5	2
Pesticide License Fees . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	105
Pesticide Dealers License Fees . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	7
Special Conferences and Projects	3	. . . .	. . . .
Apple Pest Management Program	18	. . . .	. . . .
TOTAL	<u>\$14,163</u>	<u>\$15,854</u>	<u>\$16,046</u>

Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Animal Health			
State Funds	\$660	\$620	\$620

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Animal Indemnities	\$610	\$570	\$570
Reimbursement for Kennel Construction	50	50	50
TOTAL	<u>\$660</u>	<u>\$620</u>	<u>\$620</u>

GENERAL FUND

AGRICULTURE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Control of Stem Rust			
State Funds	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 20

Participates in an effort aimed at the eradication of the stem rust disease.
State funds are used to match funds of participating counties.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Control of Stem Rust	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$ 20</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Agribusiness Development			
State Funds	\$700	\$875	\$1,025

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Transfer to State Farm Products Show Fund	\$525	\$700	\$850
Livestock Show	60	60	60
Open Dairy Show	60	60	60
Junior Dairy Show	25	25	25
4-H Club Shows	30	30	30
TOTAL	<u><u>\$700</u></u>	<u><u>\$875</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,025</u></u>

Capital Improvements

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Animal Health			
State Funds	\$ 46	.....

In the Available year, funds are requested to correct a malfunction in the sewerage system at the Summerdale laboratory.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Capital Improvements—Pending	<u>\$ 46</u>	.....

State Farm Products Show Fund

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Operations			
State Funds	\$1,407	\$1,549	\$1,679

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
General Operations	\$ 847	\$ 849	\$ 829
Other Funds:			
Transfer from General Fund*	525	700	850
Transfer from General Fund — Emergency and Disaster Relief	35	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$1,407</u>	<u>\$1,549</u>	<u>\$1,679</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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Harness Racing Commission			
State Funds	\$1,038	\$1,299	\$1,915
Other Funds	1	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$1,039</u>	<u>\$1,299</u>	<u>\$1,915</u>

Develops and implements rules, regulations and procedures to insure the public and harness horse owners of honest and safe competitive pari-mutuel harness racing. Also administers the Pennsylvania Sire Stakes activity which is financed from a restricted revenue account within the Harness Racing Funds.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorization:			
Harness Racing Commission	\$1,038	\$1,299	\$1,915
Other Funds:			
Sale of Automobiles	<u>1</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$1,039</u>	<u>\$1,299</u>	<u>\$1,915</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Pennsylvania Fair Fund Administration			
State Funds	\$196	\$234	\$255

Provides for the expenses incurred by the Secretary and the Department of Agriculture in administering the Pennsylvania Fair Fund.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorization:			
Pennsylvania Fair Fund Administration	<u>\$196</u>	<u>\$234</u>	<u>\$255</u>

OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS

AGRICULTURE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Transfer of Other Funds			
State Funds	\$5,061	\$4,675	\$4,288

Beginning in 1975-76, thirteen percent of all monies derived from harness racing and not required for administrative expenses is transferred to the Pennsylvania Fair Fund for support of specific programs. In previous years, this transfer was twenty-five percent.

Beginning in 1975-76, eighty-seven percent of all monies derived from harness racing and not required for administrative expenses is transferred as miscellaneous revenue to the General Fund; these revenues do not support a specific program. In previous years this transfer was seventy-five percent.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorizations:			
Transfer to Pennsylvania Fair Fund	\$ 658	\$ 608	\$ 557
Transfer to General Fund	4,403	4,067	3,731
TOTAL	<u><u>\$5,061</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,675</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,288</u></u>

Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
General Fund			
Apple Marketing Program	\$168	\$100	\$100
Red Cherry Marketing Program	9	8	8
Weighmasters Liquid Fuels Licenses	4	5	5
Weighmasters Solid Fuels Licenses	4	4	4
Potato Marketing Program . . . . .	. . . . .	45	45
TOTAL	<u><u>\$185</u></u>	<u><u>\$162</u></u>	<u><u>\$162</u></u>

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support . . .	\$ 2,490	\$ 2,903	\$ 3,053	\$ 3,236	\$ 3,431	\$ 3,638	\$ 3,859
Consumer Protection	\$10,834	\$11,367	\$11,992	\$12,443	\$12,910	\$13,398	\$13,909
Consumable Agricultural Products . . .	4,735	5,393	5,789	6,135	6,502	6,891	7,303
Regulation of Horse Racing	6,099	5,974	6,203	6,308	6,408	6,507	6,606
Property Protection	\$ 4,659	\$ 5,165	\$ 5,420	\$ 5,708	\$ 6,013	\$ 6,337	\$ 6,680
Animal Health	4,659	5,165	5,420	5,708	6,013	6,337	6,680
Agribusiness Development	\$ 2,175	\$ 2,426	\$ 2,606	\$ 2,768	\$ 2,944	\$ 3,131	\$ 3,330
Development of Agricultural Industries	2,175	2,426	2,606	2,768	2,944	3,131	3,330
Development of Rural Areas	\$ 485	\$ 415	\$ 698	\$ 740	\$ 784	\$ 831	\$ 881
Maintaining Family and Individual Self-Sufficiency	485	415	698	740	784	831	881
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$20,643</u>	<u>\$22,276</u>	<u>\$23,769</u>	<u>\$24,895</u>	<u>\$26,082</u>	<u>\$27,335</u>	<u>\$28,659</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$2,387	\$2,773	\$2,911	\$3,086	\$3,271	\$3,467	\$3,675
Special Funds	103	130	142	150	160	171	184
Federal Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5	5	5	5	5
Other Funds	270	79	87	87	87	87	87
TOTAL	<u>\$2,760</u>	<u>\$2,982</u>	<u>\$3,145</u>	<u>\$3,328</u>	<u>\$3,523</u>	<u>\$3,730</u>	<u>\$3,951</u>

Program Analysis:

This program provides the administrative and overhead systems 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. It produces an annual "Crop and Livestock Summary", periodic reports on segments of the agriculture industry, and in cooperation with the National Weather Bureau and Statistical Reporting Service a weekly weather and crop report during the growing season.

Also included in this program is funding for the administration of the Pennsylvania Fair Fund. Expenses for these administrative costs come from the Harness Racing Fund and are shown as special funds.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$2,387</u>	<u>\$2,773</u>	<u>\$2,911</u>	<u>\$3,086</u>	<u>\$3,271</u>	<u>\$3,467</u>	<u>\$3,675</u>
STATE HARNESS RACING FUND							
Fair Fund Administration	<u>\$ 103</u>	<u>\$ 130</u>	<u>\$ 142</u>	<u>\$ 150</u>	<u>\$ 160</u>	<u>\$ 171</u>	<u>\$ 184</u>

Consumable Agricultural Products

OBJECTIVE: To protect and assure the high quality of consumable agricultural products through reduction of the incidence of plant pests and misused, misrepresented, substandard or adulterated products.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$4,735	\$5,393	\$5,789	\$6,135	\$6,502	\$6,891	\$7,303
Federal Funds	354	586	623	623	623	623	623
Other Funds	332	315	447	447	447	447	447
TOTAL	\$5,421	\$6,294	\$6,859	\$7,205	\$7,572	\$7,961	\$8,373

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Food establishments requiring inspection .	106,600	107,000	107,000	106,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
Incidence of consumer complaints	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000
Incidence of food products showing major discrepancies	22,000	22,300	22,600	22,900	23,000	23,000	23,000
Dollar value of products removed from the market	\$3,590,000	\$1,397,000	\$1,428,000	\$1,470,000	\$1,514,000	\$1,560,000	\$1,607,000
Weight and measure inspections performed	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Incidence of shortweight	50,000	50,000	45,500	45,500	45,500	45,500	45,500
Plant samples processed	2,529	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
Plant pests of economic or regulatory importance as a percent of the processed samples	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Crops surveyed for plant pests	13	14	14	14	14	14	14

Program Analysis:

The Department of Agriculture is vitally interested in the continued strengthening and well-being of the agriculture industry in Pennsylvania, but 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. This program encompasses a number of activities which contribute to consumer protection.

Among the most significant of its protection activities, is the Department's efforts in food inspection. Food establishments which are subject to the Department's inspection program include all licensed food stores, processing plants, warehouses, transportation facilities, bakeries, bottling

plants and certain restaurants and concession stands. It is estimated that these establishments will total 107,000 in 1977-78. Included in these data, are expanded surveillance activities in the retail milk industry. Approximately 80 percent of all 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.

As the data indicate the incidence of consumer complaints, which represents those received from all sources including other agencies and State institutions, is expected to increase

Consumable Agricultural Products (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

largely due to increased consumer awareness. In 1975-76 these complaints coupled with ongoing inspection activities accounted for 22,000 incidences of major product discrepancies with a dollar value of \$3,590,000. These discrepancies represent significant violations of laws, regulations or production practices observed by inspection, product analysis or label review. An incidence includes all products removed at a given location; it is not a count of each individual product removed. The large increase in the dollar value of products removed from the market in 1975-76 is due to Tropical Storm Eloise which greatly increased the amount of food destroyed. In instances of significant violations follow-up actions consist of warning letters, reinspection, product destruction or prosecution.

Also included in this program are activities which regulate and maintain uniform standards of legal weights and measures of Commonwealth products. It is anticipated that there will be 100,000 weight and measure inspections performed in 1976-77 accounting for 50,000 incidences of shortweight. After 1976-77, the incidence of shortweight is expected to decrease slightly; the decrease is attributable to decreased Bicentennial related activities.

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. It is estimated that 2,800 plant samples will be processed through the Department's laboratories in 1977-78 and 14 crops will be surveyed for plant pests.

This program also includes funding for continued implementation of the Pesticide Control Law. This law provides for the regulation of the use, handling, storage and transportation of pesticides. Regulation will be 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. Under the terms of the Pesticide Control Law, regulations do not become effective until October 1977.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$4,715	\$5,373	\$5,769	\$6,115	\$6,482	\$6,871	\$7,283
Control of Stem Rust	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$4,735</u>	<u>\$5,393</u>	<u>\$5,789</u>	<u>\$6,135</u>	<u>\$6,502</u>	<u>\$6,891</u>	<u>\$7,303</u>

Regulation of Horse Racing

OBJECTIVE: To prevent consumer fraud in harness racing.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Special Funds	\$6,099	\$5,974	\$6,203	\$6,308	\$6,408	\$6,507	\$6,606
Other Funds	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
TOTAL	\$6,100	\$5,974	\$6,203	\$6,309	\$6,408	\$6,507	\$6,607

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Incidence of patron complaints	10	12	15	15	15	15	15
Incidence of noncompliance with established rules and regulations	575	625	635	640	645	650	655
Investigations to insure compliance with established rules and regulations	375	425	430	445	455	460	465
Participants to be licensed	12,000	12,100	12,200	12,300	12,300	12,300	12,300
Races to be conducted	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

Program Analysis:

The activities of this program are aimed at insuring that harness racing events are fair and unbiased. It is estimated that there will be 5,000 harness races conducted in the Commonwealth in 1977-78 with 12,200 participants to be licensed. Act 374 of 1973 increased racing days from 62 to 100 per association. Racing days are expected to remain at that level. Last year's budget anticipated another increase in racing days, but legislation was not enacted.

The data indicate that the number of investigations to insure compliance with established rules and regulations will

total approximately 430 in 1977-78 with 635 anticipated incidences of noncompliance. The establishment of a system of pre-licensing screening is expected to instill additional confidence in the wagering public. Additionally, the upgrading of the enforcement controls through the expansion of the pre-race testing program will further protect the wagering public. These enforcement procedures are designed to contribute to the overall confidence factor of patrons, thus assuming a continuation of the current wagering level and concomitant revenues for the Commonwealth.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
STATE HARNESS RACING FUND							
Harness Racing Commission	\$1,038	\$1,299	\$1,915	\$1,678	\$1,795	\$1,921	\$2,055
Transfer to the General Fund	4,403	4,067	3,731	4,028	4,013	3,990	3,959
Transfer to the Pennsylvania Fair Fund	658	608	557	602	600	596	592
STATE HARNESS RACING FUND TOTAL	\$6,099	\$5,974	\$6,203	\$6,308	\$6,408	\$6,507	\$6,606

Animal Health

OBJECTIVE: To improve the health and reduce the incidence of damage to and by animals.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$4,659	\$5,165	\$5,420	\$5,708	\$6,013	\$6,337	\$6,680
Federal Funds	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
TOTAL	<u>\$4,714</u>	<u>\$5,220</u>	<u>\$5,475</u>	<u>\$5,763</u>	<u>\$6,068</u>	<u>\$6,392</u>	<u>\$6,735</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Animal population	88,948,000	89,300,000	89,500,000	89,700,000	89,700,000	89,700,000	89,700,000
Animals examined to determine disease ..	6,139,937	6,200,000	6,250,000	6,250,000	6,250,000	6,250,000	6,250,000
Animals certified disease free	2,239,721	2,300,000	2,350,000	2,350,000	2,350,000	2,350,000	2,350,000
Incidence of disease among livestock and poultry	416,400	416,400	416,400	416,400	416,400	416,400	416,400
Quarantines imposed	419,182	450,000	500,000	500,000	400,000	350,000	300,000
Animals destroyed to eradicate or prevent disease	100,600	100,500	100,400	100,400	100,400	100,400	100,400
Dogs licensed	961,814	975,000	975,000	975,000	970,000	965,000	960,000
Unlicensed dogs	320,000	326,000	325,000	324,000	323,000	321,000	319,000
Incidence of complaints concerning dogs	24,500	25,000	24,500	24,300	24,000	23,500	23,000
Dogs destroyed	65,834	65,000	64,000	63,700	63,500	63,000	63,000
Local enforcement and shelter activities supported	1,619	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600

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. Data generated from these activities indicate that in 1975-76 there were 416,400 incidences of disease among livestock. Individual outbreaks of disease in turn led to the imposition of a total of 419,182 quarantines consisting of entire herds or individual animals with the eventual destruction of 100,600 animals in an attempt to eradicate the infection or disease. Program data

indicate the incidence of disease among livestock has increased sharply over previous estimates because the Poultry Health Division has initiated new programs for laryngotrocheitis and mycoplasma gallisepticum. Consequently, more quarantines were imposed and more animals were destroyed to prevent the spread of disease. Additionally, data now being used are more accurate due to increased surveillance and traceback techniques. This use of increased surveillance and traceback techniques along with more accurate testing methods and

Animal Health (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

laboratory procedures, should reduce the incidence of disease in future years. 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.

The ongoing surveillance and certification programs accounted for the testing of 6,139,937 animals in 1975-76 with 2,239,721 being certified disease free. The number of animals tested in 1975-76 is higher than previous estimates because of the above mentioned poultry program. In future years, this figure is expected to rise slightly due to the increased surveillance.

Also included in this program is dog law enforcement. The primary functions of this program are to regulate the sale and transportation of dogs, to inspect kennels in insuring humane and sanitary conditions, to reimburse law enforcement agencies for the detention and disposition of stray dogs, to

subsidize qualified agencies for building or expanding shelters, and to reimburse owners of livestock and poultry for damage caused by dogs. Based upon a survey conducted by various municipalities of the State, it is estimated that there were 320,000 unlicensed dogs in 1975-76. While the measure designating the number of stray dogs reportedly running at large has been eliminated because of the inability to confirm the data, an extrapolation of the limited amount of confirmed reports indicates that the stray dog population is substantial, probably in excess of 50 percent of those classified as unlicensed. The decrease in the number of dogs destroyed is indicative of accelerated enforcement and increased participation by local municipalities. The decrease in future years projections anticipates a perfection of pet contraceptives, better control of stray dogs through cooperative efforts with local municipalities and a possible introduction of low cost spaying and neutering clinics.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$3,999	\$4,499	\$4,800	\$5,088	\$5,393	\$5,717	\$6,060
Animal Indemnities	610	570	570	570	570	570	570
Reimbursement for Kennel							
Construction	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Capital Improvement .....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$4,659</u>	<u>\$5,165</u>	<u>\$5,420</u>	<u>\$5,708</u>	<u>\$6,013</u>	<u>\$6,337</u>	<u>\$6,680</u>

Development of Agricultural Industries

OBJECTIVE: To strengthen the agricultural economy and related enterprises.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$1,235	\$1,473	\$1,664	\$1,804	\$1,906	\$2,061	\$2,228
Special Funds	940	953	942	964	1,038	1,070	1,102
Federal Funds	10	17	10	10	10	10	10
Other Funds	40	2	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	\$2,225	\$2,445	\$2,618	\$2,780	\$2,956	\$3,143	\$3,342

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Farm population	230,000	229,000	228,000	227,000	226,000	225,000	224,000
Farms	69,000	68,000	67,000	66,000	65,000	64,000	63,000
Average farm family income	\$5,200	\$5,330	\$5,440	\$5,550	\$5,660	\$5,770	\$5,880
Cash receipts from sale of farm products (thousands)	\$1,591,800	\$1,639,000	\$1,688,000	\$1,739,000	\$1,791,000	\$1,845,000	\$1,900,000
Increase in market contacts	270	283	297	311	326	342	359
New market areas opened to State products	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Event days at Farm Show complex	344	330	325	325	350	400	400
Promotional activities for Pennsylvania products	160	160	160	160	160	160	160

Program Analysis:

In seeking to strengthen the agricultural economy, agribusiness development programs are designed to promote Pennsylvania's crops and livestock, especially those products that significantly affect farm incomes. According to the 1974 Statistical Abstract of the United States, during 1974 approximately 71,000 farms in Pennsylvania generated slightly in excess of \$1.3 billion in cash receipts from the sale of crops and livestock products. The sale of milk and related dairy products generated 44 percent of all total cash receipts, with cattle and eggs generating 12 percent and 9 percent respectively. All other categories account for the remaining 35 percent of total cash receipts.

In promoting these products the Department of Agriculture sponsors the Dairy Princess Promotion program to promote milk consumption and inform the public of the dairy farmer's

role in agriculture. Televised appearances on children's programs, guest appearances at shopping malls and fair activities are the primary mediums for promoting Pennsylvania dairy products. Additionally, Pennsylvania's Crop Reporting Service, working in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, gathers data on the cost of producing and marketing of milk. This data is then used to support requests for various pricing policies in hearings before the Milk Marketing Board whose decisions can affect approximately 16,500 commercial milk producers.

The Department has recently implemented the Product Information Exchange Line to match commodity buyer with commodity seller. The livestock industry has been relying on this service, especially in the area of product grading. The Department, when requested by a distant buyer, will inspect

Development of Agricultural Industries (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

and grade livestock offered for sale by a Pennsylvania producer. The Department's 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.

Programs designed to stimulate consumption of eggs are conducted for purchasing agents of the leading grocery chains. Firms are encouraged to display eggs in an appealing manner and in strategic locations throughout the store. The Department is also attempting to inform the public of the nutritional benefits of eggs, especially in light of recent reports on the adverse effects that cholesterol can have on one's health.

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.

A publication entitled "Export Market News" is published and distributed throughout the agricultural industry, informing Pennsylvania farmers of potential foreign markets for their products. Products, product specifications and financial intermediaries are listed by the prospective buyer so

that the potential seller can contact the prospective buyer for further negotiations. An additional activity in the marketing area has been the attempt to stimulate public interest in "open air markets." Farmers in the Harrisburg area established an open air market on the Farm Show grounds and, gauging from public interest, will continue to hold open air markets during 1977-78.

While the data indicate that the number of farms continues to decline, a five year growth rate of approximately five percent is anticipated in cash receipts from sale of crops and livestock. This figure is most conservative since inflation and continued strong demand for farm products might contribute significantly to a growth in cash receipts.

The new market areas which represent newly discovered consuming areas for Pennsylvania's farm products are expected to remain constant at five while market contacts are expected to increase by approximately five percent due to the increased demand for agricultural commodities. Promotional activities for Pennsylvania products are expected to remain constant at 160. These activities include the farm show events with some major attractions being the Livestock Show, the Junior Dairy Show, the Open Dairy Show and the annual Farm Show Week which all receive substantial State support. The decrease in the event days at the Farm Show complex is due to more realistic reporting.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	1975-76	1976-77	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 535	\$ 598	\$ 639	\$ 677	\$ 718	\$ 761	\$ 807
Transfer to State Farm Products							
Show Fund	525	700	850	952	1,013	1,125	1,246
Livestock Show	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Open Dairy Show	60	60	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
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$1,235	\$1,473	\$1,664	\$1,804	\$1,906	\$2,061	\$2,228
STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND							
General Operations	\$ 847	\$ 849	\$ 829	\$ 844	\$ 909	\$ 932	\$ 955
STATE HARNESS RACING FUND							
Fair Fund Administration	\$ 93	\$ 104	\$ 113	\$ 120	\$ 129	\$ 138	\$ 147

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 485	\$ 415	\$698	\$740	\$784	\$831	\$881
Federal Funds	1,021	1,138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$1,506</u>	<u>\$1,553</u>	<u>\$698</u>	<u>\$740</u>	<u>\$784</u>	<u>\$831</u>	<u>\$881</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Pennsylvania rural population	3,450,000	3,453,000	3,468,000	3,483,000	3,498,000	3,550,000	3,603,000
Persons below poverty level in rural Pennsylvania	1,965,000	1,974,000	1,987,000	1,999,000	2,111,000	2,150,000	2,189,000
Rural citizens provided transportation services	135,000	850,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passenger miles traveled	2,500,000	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Social service agencies visited	1,000	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Job sites rehabilitated	210	174	174	174	174	174	174
Rural citizens provided employment	44	34	34	34	34	34	34

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 1,987,000 people below the poverty level in rural Pennsylvania in 1977-78. The Department of Agriculture has been engaged in 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 this problem.

As part of their program the Department has been involved in a rural transportation project to increase the accessibility of the rural poor to doctors, food stores, social service agencies and other amenities. This program which began as a limited four county project in 1972 was expanded into a 23 county

project with the Governor's Interdepartmental Task Force on Rural Transportation outlining criteria necessary for a statewide system. Additionally, a proposal has been approved by the Federal Government which; will provide additional funding for rural transportation under Section 147 of the Federal Highway Act of 1973. In 1976-77 it is estimated that 850,000 rural citizens are to be provided with services through the rural transportation program with an estimated 5,000,000 passenger miles traveled. However, the Commonwealth's overall approach to rural transportation is currently in a transitional phase. During the current year, all rural transportation activities will be transferred to PennDOT because of the passage of the Pennsylvania Rural and Intercity

Maintaining Family and Individual Self-sufficiency (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

Common Carrier Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1976. That Act assigned PennDOT the responsibility to provide financial support for the development of efficient and coordinated rural common carrier surface transportation.

Another area of departmental concern has been rural housing. The Rural Housing Rehabilitation program serves

rural home owners particularly the handicapped, welfare recipients and senior citizens. Also receiving a high priority are farm houses and generally the isolated rural and small town rural resident. The program is also utilized as work training, providing work for the unemployed and the underemployed.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$485</u>	<u>\$415</u>	<u>\$698</u>	<u>\$740</u>	<u>\$784</u>	<u>\$831</u>	<u>\$881</u>

Department of Banking

The Department of Banking protects the public through the examination of records, accounts and policies of State-chartered financial institutions.

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING
Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Banking Department Fund			
General Government			
General Operations	\$3,948	\$4,391	\$4,742
BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND			
TOTAL	<u>\$3,948</u>	<u>\$4,391</u>	<u>\$4,742</u>

Banking Department Fund

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Operations			
State Funds	\$3,948	\$4,391	\$4,742

Supervises and examines the records, accounts, and policies of State-chartered banking institutions, State-chartered savings associations, sales finance companies, installment sellers, small loan companies, consumer discount companies, pawnbrokers, and State-chartered credit unions. Examines business development credit corporations and the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency. Conducts special investigations when warranted.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorization:			
General Operations	<u>\$3,948</u>	<u>\$4,391</u>	<u>\$4,742</u>

BANKING

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Consumer Protection	\$3,948	\$4,391	\$4,742	\$4,978	\$5,226	\$5,489	\$5,764
Regulation of Financial Institutions . .	3,948	4,391	4,742	4,978	5,226	5,489	5,764
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$3,948</u>	<u>\$4,391</u>	<u>\$4,742</u>	<u>\$4,978</u>	<u>\$5,226</u>	<u>\$5,489</u>	<u>\$5,764</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Special Funds	<u>\$3,948</u>	<u>\$4,391</u>	<u>\$4,742</u>	<u>\$4,978</u>	<u>\$5,226</u>	<u>\$5,489</u>	<u>\$5,764</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total loans from consumer credit agencies (in millions)	\$2,210	\$2,320	\$2,420	\$2,520	\$2,620	\$2,720	\$3,000
Total resources of State-chartered banks (in millions)	\$28,000	\$29,000	\$30,000	\$31,000	\$32,000	\$33,000	\$34,000
Assets in State-chartered credit unions (in millions)	\$143	\$150	\$160	\$170	\$175	\$185	\$195
Assets in State-chartered savings and loans institutions (in millions)	\$6,208	\$7,150	\$7,850	\$8,530	\$9,300	\$10,200	\$11,800

Program Analysis:

The program data indicate that State-chartered financial institutions are undergoing change.

The most notable change occurred in the State-chartered banks. The most recent 1976 figures on asset growth indicate that commercial banks which had an average growth of over eight percent, now are averaging approximately five percent. The savings banks are now experiencing a growth of approximately thirteen percent compared to an average past growth of sixteen percent. The eight savings banks now have 35 percent of total deposits in the Commonwealth and 44 percent of savings deposits. The current growth in assets in the eight savings banks exceeds the growth in assets of the 58 banks, 92 bank and trust companies, 5 private banks and 2 trust companies by \$180,000,000. Principal asset growth is in the savings banks, although commercial banking institutions are now beginning to recover from the difficult years of 1974 and 1975. The savings banks are attracting more deposits; at the same time, the commercial banks have a hard time maintaining demand deposits which usually provide funds for short-term business loans. Large banks are moving away from financing resources by borrowing and appear to be concentrating on liquidity and the charging-off of bad loans. This activity precludes accelerating future growth in assets.

A very severe impact of this slow growth is the decline in funds made available for loans. In 1974, loans totaled sixteen

billion dollars which was four times the total loans in 1960. In 1976, the loans again totaled sixteen billion dollars. Of these loans most are large real estate investment loans which are non-accruing as to interest and others only make partial interest payments. As a result, the banks are forced into a very restrictive lending policy.

The savings and loan industry on the other hand, is growing steadily both in assets and depositors. The rate of growth in the coming years should be at least ten percent. The latest national figures show that savings and loans are now financing 75 percent of the mortgages on one-to-four dwelling properties, up from 66 percent in 1975. These institutions are more susceptible to disintermediation than banks when interest rates rise. The outflow of deposits in this type of institution can have more dramatic effects on income and liquidity since these institutions make long-term mortgage loans. The nature of thrift deposits should be frequent deposits and infrequent withdrawals. Should interest rates go up in other financial institutions, government notes, money market funds, etc., these institutions would be affected adversely even if they are permitted to raise interest rates on loans and deposits. The mortgage portfolios would be pressed to meet higher deposit costs and future mortgages would depend on the incoming deposits and mortgage payments.

Likewise State-chartered credit unions for a period of time

Regulation of Financial Institutions (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

have experienced an average growth of 14.5 percent in total assets. Future growth in assets is predicted to be 5 percent annually even though new credit unions are being chartered, and the number of shareholders increase. Since credit union membership is limited, the total assets should have a direct relationship with the overall economic condition and the growth of the respective industry or service in which the credit union is established.

In March 1976, the small loan companies were terminated by legislation. Consumer discount companies can now lend each customer \$5,000, up from \$3,500. This increased lending limit for consumer discount companies is expected to permit more competition and thereby attract more borrowers. The money that is loaned is raised from the sale of bonds that are purchased by the public. These bonds must have prior approval of the Pennsylvania Securities Commission before they can be sold to the public.

Sales finance companies, which primarily provide automobile financing, in December 1975, numbered 1,192 licensees consisting of 345 State banks and branches, 483 Federal banks and branches and 364 finance companies. Usually, these licensees grow directly with the growth in branches of both State-chartered and Federal-chartered banks. Bank branching has experienced a decline, and it is predicted that no appreciable growth will be experienced in automobile sales finance companies and licensees.

The financial industry is very dynamic and a number of actions may have adverse impact on the State-chartered financial institutions. First, is the recent change in Federal policy concerning the Federal-chartered savings and loans. These savings and loans are permitted to have statewide branching while State-chartered institutions are not. This gives the Federal-chartered institutions an unfair competitive advantage and may result in the conversion of State-chartered associations to Federal charters.

Secondly, the Federal Reserve rules governing the interest rates between banking institutions will expire. Should these rules not be renewed, it is anticipated that greater competition for deposits would result. Historically, increases in interest on deposits has had a significant effect on savings banks and savings and loan associations. These institutions furnish home financing and the resulting mortgage loans are long-term earning assets usually at locked-in rates of interest. It is possible that interest rates on deposits in banks would be higher than the interest on mortgages in savings and loans. As a result, the savings and loans would be hard pressed to provide loans for the housing industry.

From the above analysis, the State-chartered financial institutional growth is leveling off or gradually being phased out. Therefore, increases in funding for this program over and above inflationary costs would not be warranted at this time.

Program Costs by Appropriations:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND							
General Operations	\$3,948	\$4,391	\$4,742	\$4,978	\$5,226	\$5,489	\$5,764

Council of Civil Defense

The State Council of Civil Defense 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.

COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE
Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$409	\$ 456	\$ 567
Grants and Subsidies			
Emergency Flood Relief - 1975	\$ 41	.....	.....
Emergency Flood Relief - 1976 .....	.....	\$ 100	.....
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 41</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>.....</u>
Total State Funds	<u>\$450</u>	<u>\$ 556</u>	<u>\$ 567</u>
Federal Funds	\$429	\$ 564	\$ 560
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$879</u>	<u>\$1,120</u>	<u>\$1,127</u>

General Government

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$ 409	\$ 456	\$ 567
Federal Funds	429	564	560
TOTAL	<u>\$ 838</u>	<u>\$1,020</u>	<u>\$1,127</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 Civil Defense Program.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
General Government Operations	\$ 409	\$ 456	\$ 567
Federal Funds:			
Civil Defense Program Support	429	564	560
TOTAL	<u>\$ 838</u>	<u>\$1,020</u>	<u>\$1,127</u>

Grants and Subsidies

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Emergency Flood Relief			
State Funds	\$ 41	\$100	.....

Funds are made available by the Governor, under emergency powers, to provide relief in time of natural disaster or civil disturbance. These funds are transferred from unused portions of other appropriations.

GENERAL FUND

CIVIL DEFENSE

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Emergency Flood Relief - 1975	\$ 41	.....	.....
Emergency Flood Relief - 1976 .....	.....	\$100	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$ 41</u>	<u>\$100</u>	.....

Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
Disaster Relief Assistance	\$14,379	\$ 4,000	\$ 1,000
Planning and Study Projects	183	165	120
Personnel and Administrative Expenses	577	600	640
National Radiation Detection Equipment			
Maintenance Program	66	68	95
Equipment, Supplies and Facilities	411	420	440
TOTAL	<u>\$15,616</u>	<u>\$ 5,253</u>	<u>\$ 2,295</u>

CIVIL DEFENSE
Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory
General Fund and Special Funds

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Maintenance of Public Order	\$450	\$556	\$567	\$587	\$620	\$655	\$691
Civil Defense Operational Capabilities	450	556	567	587	620	655	691
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$450</u>	<u>\$556</u>	<u>\$567</u>	<u>\$587</u>	<u>\$620</u>	<u>\$655</u>	<u>\$691</u>

Civil Defense Operational Capabilities

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 450	\$ 556	\$ 567	\$ 587	\$ 620	\$ 655	\$ 691
Federal Funds	429	564	560	588	620	654	691
TOTAL	\$ 879	\$1,120	\$1,127	\$1,175	\$1,240	\$1,309	\$1,382

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Counties having effective civil defense organizations	44	60	65	67	67	67	67
Counties having an approved annual program plan	65	67	67	67	67	67	67
Percent of population in counties having approved emergency plans	81%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Persons trained under State directed training programs	130,000	115,000	120,000	130,000	120,000	120,000	120,000

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 civil defense activities and training are coordinated through this program.

The measures show a relatively high degree of preparedness. The number of counties where the civil defense organizations have been adequately staffed and equipped has increased from 44 to 60. This reflects a number of organizational and staff changes in those counties. Further, all the counties, after a number of years of prodding and assistance by the State Council, now have an approved annual program plan.

Also, it should be noted that approximately 115,000 individuals will be trained this year. This reduction of 15,000 individuals is due to a cutback in Federal funds. It is anticipated that more Federal money will be made available in the next two fiscal years so additional training can take place. After those two years, the pool of applicants to be trained will be reduced, so only those to be retrained will go through the program. Consequently, there is a drop in the training enrollment for the last three fiscal years.

The relative degree of emphasis placed in various aspects of the basic agency program have and will continue to be shifted as warranted by changing conditions. During recent years, which have been marked by a trend toward general reduction in international tension, major emphasis has been shifted from national defense measures to disaster preparations.

Civil Defense Operational Capabilities (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

As always, the financial projections do not anticipate emergency operations or relief activities. Additional Federal and State funds are made available when this occurs. This did occur in 1975 and 1976 when emergency funds were provided

to meet the crisis created by flooding associated with Tropical Storm Eloise and the severe rains in October, 1976. These funds were used to provide emergency supplies and equipment at flood shelters.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 409	\$ 456	\$ 567	\$ 587	\$ 620	\$ 655	\$ 691
Emergency Flood Relief - 1975	41	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Emergency Flood Relief - 1976 . . . .	. . . .	100	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$ 450</u>	<u>\$ 556</u>	<u>\$ 567</u>	<u>\$ 587</u>	<u>\$ 620</u>	<u>\$ 655</u>	<u>\$ 691</u>

Civil Service Commission

The State 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

	1975-76 Actuals	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 105	\$ 56	\$ 2
Other Funds	4,118	4,763	5,089
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$4,224</u>	<u>\$4,820</u>	<u>\$5,092</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Federal Funds	105	56	2
Other Funds	4,118	4,763	5,089
TOTAL	<u>\$4,224</u>	<u>\$4,820</u>	<u>\$5,092</u>

Recruits qualified persons for Commonwealth employment and administers the merit system in agencies operating under Civil Service.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
General Government Operations	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Federal Funds:			
Community Outreach Recruitment	17	6	.....
Patient and Child Care Selection Research	39	32	.....
Sharing with a Purpose	6	8	2
Mid-Atlantic Personnel Assessment Consortium	8	9	.....
Work Incentive Program	1	1	.....
Case Reference Document	4	.....	.....
Technical Services Program	30	.....	.....
Other Funds:			
Fees From Agencies	3,838	4,414	4,705
Reimbursement—Central Mail Room Cost	280	349	384
TOTAL	<u>\$4,224</u>	<u>\$4,820</u>	<u>\$5,092</u>

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
Maintaining Commonwealth Merit System							
Selection* . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$1</u>	<u>\$1</u>	<u>\$1</u>	<u>\$1</u>	<u>\$1</u>	<u>\$1</u>	<u>\$1</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Federal Funds	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds	2,057	2,315	2,515	2,653	2,785	2,915	3,057
TOTAL	<u>\$2,063</u>	<u>\$2,316</u>	<u>\$2,516</u>	<u>\$2,654</u>	<u>\$2,786</u>	<u>\$2,916</u>	<u>\$3,058</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. This subcategory also includes the cost of a central mail room system.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
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)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Federal Funds	\$ 100	\$ 56	\$ 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds	2,061	2,448	2,574	\$2,620	\$2,670	\$2,723	\$2,778
TOTAL	<u>\$2,161</u>	<u>\$2,504</u>	<u>\$2,576</u>	<u>\$2,620</u>	<u>\$2,670</u>	<u>\$2,723</u>	<u>\$2,778</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Available eligible candidates on appropriate lists	112,507	112,500	120,000	135,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
Persons scheduled for exams	175,451	175,000	185,000	200,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
Classes for which exams are available	1,500	1,500	1,575	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,000

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 government of the Commonwealth. The main objective of the Commission is to establish conditions of service that will attract to State service qualified persons of character and ability, and to appoint and promote these persons on the basis of merit and fitness.

With the Commonwealth now paying salaries comparable to private industry the Commission's efforts to recruit the best candidates and direct them to the occupational area where they can best function are more successful as shown by the number of candidates on employment lists. These lists are the result of statewide tests and eligibles are placed on them for the length of time to which that particular class is maintained. Lists are constantly being abolished and retested. The number of persons scheduled by the Commission for exams is also increasing. The measure "available eligible candidates on

appropriate lists" was changed this year to more accurately reflect the number of persons on appropriate lists.

Of the 175,451 persons scheduled in 1975-76, 23,934 did not report for examinations. This may possibly be due to the Commission's difficulty in delivering on a timely basis their full range of services: recruitment, counseling, testing, scoring, maintenance of lists, certification and all related functions.

The number of classes for which exams are available shows a 1976-77 figure of 1,500 classes. Test development currently lags behind the number of job classes for which the Commission is responsible. Reducing this gap will result in decreased provisional appointments and the concurrent dissatisfaction on the part of appointing authorities, employees and job applicants.

The funds supporting this subcategory are received from billing various General Fund 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.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 4,569	\$ 5,309	\$ 5,853
Navigation Commission for the Delaware River . . . . .	. . . . .	58	84
Sub-Total	\$ 4,569	\$ 5,367	\$ 5,937
Grants and Subsidies			
Industrial Development Assistance	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500
Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority . . . . .	. . . . .	10,000	8,000
Site Development	1,000	1,000	1,000
Local Development District Grants	100	100	100
Appalachian Regional Commission	362	373	313
Minority Business Development Authority	2,000	2,000	2,000
Tourist Promotion Assistance	1,500	1,500	750
Pennsylvania Bicentennial Commission	10,006	1,250	. . . . .
Distinguished Daughters	2	2	3
Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation	950	950	950
Technical Assistance . . . . .	. . . . .	150	150
Community Facilities	1,990	1,000	. . . . .
Bicentennial Municipal Grants	10,000	2,700	. . . . .
Mummers Museum . . . . .	. . . . .	200	. . . . .
Sub-Total	\$28,410	\$21,725	\$13,766
Total State Funds	\$32,979	\$27,092	\$19,703
Federal Funds	\$ 1,037	\$ 968	\$ 657
Other Funds	2,497	1,053	810
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$36,513	\$29,113	\$21,170

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$ 4,569	\$ 5,367	\$ 5,937
Federal Funds	115	157	157
Other Funds	888	696	810
TOTAL	\$ 5,572	\$ 6,220	\$ 6,904

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)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
General Government Operations	\$ 4,569	\$ 4,759	\$ 5,853
General Government Operations—			
Recommended Deficiency		550	
Navigation Commission for the			
Delaware River		58	84
Federal Funds:			
Appalachian Regional Commission—Child			
Development Grant	24	20	20
Minority Business Development Grant	85	110	110
Appalachian Regional Commission—			
Management Grant	6	27	27
Other Funds:			
Reimbursement for Minority Business Development			
Authority Administration	38	115	131
Reimbursement for Nursing Home Loan			
Administration	707	307	362
Reimbursement for Copy Center Services	42	82	97
Reimbursement for Pennsylvania Industrial			
Development Authority	101	192	220
TOTAL	\$ 5,572	\$ 6,220	\$ 6,904

Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Industrial Development			
State Funds	\$ 5,952	\$14,973	\$11,913
Federal Funds .....	.....	506	500
TOTAL	<u>\$ 5,952</u>	<u>\$15,479</u>	<u>\$12,413</u>

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Industrial Development Assistance	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500
Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority .....	.....	10,000	8,000
Site Development	1,000	1,000	1,000
Local Development District Grants	100	100	100
Appalachian Regional Commission	362	373	313
Minority Business Development Authority	2,000	2,000	2,000
Community Facilities	1,990	1,000	.....
Federal Funds:			
Public Works and Economic Development Act .....	.....	506	500
TOTAL	<u>\$ 5,952</u>	<u>\$15,479</u>	<u>\$12,413</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Scientific and Technological Development			
State Funds	\$ 950	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100
Federal Funds	252	50	.....
Other Funds	58	97	.....
TOTAL	\$ 1,260	\$ 1,247	\$ 1,100

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. Also disseminates current scientific and technological information to Pennsylvania industries.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Pennsylvania Science and Engineering			
Foundation	\$ 950	\$ 950	\$ 950
Technical Assistance .....	.....	150	150
Federal Funds:			
Appalachian Regional Commission,			
Coal Energy Research	105	50	.....
Federal Energy Administration	147	.....	.....
Other Funds:			
National Science Foundation	58	97	.....
TOTAL	\$ 1,260	\$ 1,247	\$ 1,100

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Tourism and Travel Development			
State Funds	\$21,508	\$ 5,652	\$ 753
Federal Funds	670	255	. . . .
Other Funds	1,551	260	. . . .
	\$23,729	\$ 6,167	\$ 753

Provides matching grants to county agencies for promoting tourism in Pennsylvania. Also funds the Pennsylvania Bicentennial Commission which prepared for the 1976 American Bicentennial celebration in Philadelphia and throughout the Commonwealth and ceremonies in recognition of the distinguished Daughters of Pennsylvania.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Tourist Promotion Assistance	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 750
Pennsylvania Bicentennial Commission	10,006	1,250	. . . .
Distinguished Daughters	2	2	3
Bicentennial Municipal Grants	10,000	2,700	. . . .
Mummers Museum . . . . .	. . . .	200	. . . .
Federal Funds:			
Bicentennial Direct Grants	39	25	. . . .
CETA	6	. . . .	. . . .
Bicentennial Matching Grants	225	230	. . . .
Bicentennial Administration-Handicapped Grant	400	. . . .	. . . .
Other Funds:			
Bicentennial Commission Gifts, Donations and Contributions	482	175	. . . .
Thirteen Original States	3	10	. . . .
Wagon Train	1,066	75	. . . .
	\$23,729	\$ 6,167	\$ 753

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support . . .	\$ 1,052	\$ 1,071	\$ 1,130	\$ 1,201	\$ 1,277	\$ 1,358	\$ 1,444
Development of Business and Industry . .	\$31,927	\$26,021	\$18,573	\$18,862	\$11,169	\$11,493	\$11,837
Industrial Development	\$ 8,059	\$17,587	\$14,959	\$15,142	\$ 7,336	\$ 7,541	\$ 7,759
Tourism and Travel Development . . .	22,378	6,662	1,799	1,862	1,929	2,000	2,075
Scientific and Technological Development	1,086	1,256	1,265	1,275	1,286	1,297	1,309
International Trade	404	516	550	583	618	655	694
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$32,979</u>	<u>\$27,092</u>	<u>\$19,703</u>	<u>\$20,063</u>	<u>\$12,446</u>	<u>\$12,851</u>	<u>\$13,281</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$1,052	\$1,071	\$1,130	\$1,201	\$1,277	\$1,358	\$1,444
Other Funds	42	82	97	107	118	118	118
TOTAL	\$1,094	\$1,153	\$1,227	\$1,308	\$1,395	\$1,476	\$1,562

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 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.

Included in this program is the Bureau of Statistics, Research and Planning which provides statistical and economic analyses, and produces various annual publications including

the "Pennsylvania Industrial Directory" and the "Statistical Abstract".

Also included is the operation of the Navigation Commission for the Delaware River. Responsibility for all commercial aspects of the Commission was transferred by Act 197 of July 9, 1976 to the Department. The Commission has two primary responsibilities: licensing of pilots and issuing construction permits for buildings along the tidal portions of the Delaware River excluding Philadelphia. The Commission also operates a snag boat in the river to remove materials hazardous to navigation.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government	\$1,052	\$1,013	\$1,046	\$1,109	\$1,176	\$1,247	\$1,322
Navigation Commission for the Delaware River .....	.....	58	84	92	101	111	122
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$1,052	\$1,071	\$1,130	\$1,201	\$1,277	\$1,358	\$1,444

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 8,059	\$17,587	\$14,959	\$15,142	\$ 7,336	\$ 7,541	\$ 7,759
Federal Funds	115	663	657	157	157	157	157
Other Funds	20,705	22,914	23,313	24,784	26,861	26,861	26,861
TOTAL	\$28,879	\$41,164	\$38,829	\$40,083	\$34,354	\$34,559	\$34,777

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
New or expanded industrial projects	545	600	610	610	610	610	610
PIDA financed plant locations and expansions	106	110	150	150	150	150	150
Community facility projects funded	56	65	45	36	36	36	36
Site development projects funded	20	22	21	20	19	18	17
New employment opportunities	20,000	25,900	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
PIDA financed employment opportunities	13,600	15,900	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Business establishments surveyed	41,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000

Program Analysis:

Pennsylvania has been an active user of industrial development programs with both civic and governmental bodies promoting the suitability of their areas for industrial expansion in attempts to attract new industrial plants and facilities that could provide jobs, income and employment growth. These programs began in response to a serious unemployment problem, which developed in many areas of the Commonwealth, of such a magnitude that the statewide average unemployment rate reached over ten percent of the work force during the 1950's. National economic adjustments and the industrial development programs of the State have helped mitigate this substantial unemployment rate and reduce it below that of the nation. While the recent national economic downturn resulted in a stagnation in real growth which is evidenced by continued rates of high unemployment and inflation, it appears that the economy of the Commonwealth has not suffered as much as some large industrial states. Pennsylvania's unemployment rate has

generally increased but at a slightly lower rate than that of the nation. During the first quarter of 1975 however, the State's rate exceeded the nation's unemployment rate. As a whole, however, Pennsylvania's unemployment rate was less than the nation's for 1975, but Pennsylvania's average unemployment rate for the first ten months of 1976 has exceeded the nation's.

The programs which were instituted to deal with the recession of the 1950's are still available to deal with these 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. While there is no way of knowing how many employment opportunities would have been created without PIDA assistance, when measured in terms of its employment producing objective the contribution of PIDA has been significant. The continuation of this strategy will be essential,

Industrial Development (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

especially during periods of increased unemployment. It is, however, incumbent upon PIDA to support employment development in those areas of the Commonwealth identified by substantial and persistent unemployment rates and to develop new investment methods to insure that these pockets of unemployment are ameliorated. This is particularly true since there is a negative correlation between the level of PIDA activity from 1970 to 1974 by labor market area and the average unemployment rate by labor market area for 1970 to 1974. That is, PIDA activity has had a tendency to be concentrated in areas with lower unemployment rates. Additionally, in order to assure the long range success of the State's industrial development programs PIDA should begin considering factors, other than the level of unemployment, in the letting of loans. This would involve analyzing potential loans in terms of the location of the loan within the Commonwealth, and the type of firm which receives the loan. The location analysis would of course include the level of unemployment in the area receiving the loan, but it should also include additional measures of socioeconomic well-being such as the level of personal income in the area and the level of the poverty population in the area. The need for additional considerations in determining an area's eligibility for PIDA financed projects is indicated by the fact that the level of PIDA activity by county tends towards counties which illustrate a higher level of economic development, where economic development is measured as stated in *Comparative Study of Economic Development in 67 Counties in Pennsylvania*, a study prepared by the Office of State Planning and Development. Analyzing the type of firm which receives the PIDA loan, in terms of potential employe earning and employe productivity, in connection with the location analysis would enable a determination of the project's level of impact on the socioeconomic well-being of the area receiving the project. Historically, PIDA has concentrated in industries characterized by low wages and low productivity. Such additional criteria when coupled with existing standards, can aid PIDA in selecting the best candidates from the competitors for its limited resources. This is useful both for achieving long-term success and for making short run allocative decisions.

While further refinements in the loan approval process should maximize the future impact of PIDA in the most distressed areas, the assistance provided by this program to facilitate the attraction of the Volkswagen Company to the Commonwealth highlights the significance of this industrial development tool. The State's successful bid for this major new employer has drawn much attention to PIDA. In order to

take advantage of these opportunities an eight million dollar appropriation is recommended. This appropriation will be used to sustain a loan program from the agency's general fund. The agency will also make loans from bond funds. Bond fund loans, however, are limited, because of Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulations, to a maximum of one million dollars. In order to attract industries requiring loans over that amount, funding unencumbered by IRS restrictions must be available.

The measures of PIDA financed plant locations and expansions and employment opportunities reflect the resumption of lending from both bond and general funds.

The 1976-77 level of 15,900 employment opportunities reflects an estimated 4,000 jobs generated by Volkswagen. In future years it is estimated that a high level of employment opportunities will be sustained by taking advantage of the spin off development from Volkswagen and offering both bond funded and general fund loans.

While economic development is an essential effort statewide, the Commonwealth's cities are also particularly in need of special efforts to attempt to reverse economic stagnation and decline. In 1970 the thirteen urban cities with 28 percent of the State's population and 29 percent of the State labor force had a disproportionate 35 percent of the State's unemployment. Between 1970 and 1974 urban employment decreased by 1.8 percent while during the same period statewide employment gained 5.7 percent.

It is apparent from the above data that new techniques must be developed on behalf of these cities. The Pennsylvania Council for Urban Economic Development was created by the Department in 1974, and consists of representatives of the State's 13 major cities, the Departments of Commerce and Community Affairs, the Office of State Planning and Development, the Federal Economic Development Administration and the North East Pennsylvania Development Council. Funds in the amount of \$150,000 are provided in this budget to strengthen this Council by providing for additional staff support and improving the Council's capability to develop methods of dealing with the cities serious economic problems.

An additional \$2 million appropriation for the Minority Business Development Authority is recommended in the budget year for loans, technical assistance and program liaison to minority businesses.

Also included in this subcategory are the Site Development and the Industrial Development Assistance programs. As the data indicate the Site Development program provided basic facilities for 20 projects in 1975-76.

Industrial Development (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

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 were designated as 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 administrative costs of the Appalachian Regional Commission and the local development districts.

The Community Facilities program, which receives monies from the State Harness Racing Fund, provides grant-in-aid assistance to communities for water and sewage line facilities and access roads. It is estimated 65 projects will receive assistance from this program in 1976-77. Included in these data are additional projects to be funded out of General Fund appropriations provided in 1975-76 and 1976-77. The number of projects to be funded drops substantially when compared to last year's budget because of an error in last year's data.

The Department administers the Revenue Bond and Mortgage Program which, it is estimated, will provide 625

loans totalling \$690 million in 1976-77. This program which makes use of tax-exempt loans from private financial institutions provides 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. Over \$5.9 billion in loans have been approved since the program's inception in 1968.

The Department administers the Commonwealth's \$100 million Nursing Home Loan Program which assists in financing repairs, reconstruction and rehabilitation of nursing homes. This program is a result of a voter approved referendum providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds to finance the cost of the program. As of December 30, 1976, the Agency closed 39 loans, totalling \$21.5 million. Seventeen additional loan requests have received final approval, representing \$8.4 million.

Finally, to be of additional assistance to industry, the Department surveys and publishes an industrial directory. Estimates of business establishments surveyed drop off after 1975-76 because that year includes a one time survey by the Bureau of International Development.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 2,107	\$ 2,614	\$ 3,046	\$ 3,229	\$ 3,423	\$ 3,628	\$ 3,846
Industrial Development Assistance	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority		10,000	8,000	8,000			
Site Development	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Local Development District Grants	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Appalachia Regional Commission	362	373	313	313	313	313	313
Minority Business Development Authority	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Community Facilities	1,990	1,000					
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$ 8,059	\$17,587	\$14,959	\$15,142	\$ 7,336	\$ 7,541	\$ 7,759

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$22,378	\$6,662	\$1,799	\$1,862	\$1,929	\$2,000	\$2,075
Federal Funds	670	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds	1,551	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	\$24,599	\$7,177	\$1,799	\$1,862	\$1,929	\$2,000	\$2,075

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Employment derived from tourism activities (in thousands)	258	281	300	315	320	320	320
Wages derived from tourism activities (in thousands)	\$1,005	\$1,100	\$1,145	\$1,145	\$1,145	\$1,145	\$1,145
Revenues derived from tourism activities (in thousands)	\$150,000	\$168,000	\$185,000	\$199,000	\$210,000	\$210,000	\$210,000
Tourist contacts through information centers and travel shows (in thousands)	1,110	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Counties receiving tourist promotion assistance	61	61	61	61	61	61	61

Program Analysis:

The Commonwealth is among the six top ranking states in the nation in terms of total traveler expenditures realized. In order to remain in the forefront, the Commonwealth conducts strong print media advertising mainly in newspapers. Such advertising allows the Department to pin-point specific geographical markets whose residents might, in the opinion of the Department, be swayed to travel the State. Concurrent with paid advertising media purchases, planned public relations campaigns are conducted which have, in 1975-76 and 1976-77 to date, proven important in generating editorial copy detailing Pennsylvania locations and special events and/or attractions to readers in key market areas. In addition to editorial solicitation, radio and television media prime market areas are solicited in advance as to feasibility of interviews on talk show appearances for the purpose of promoting travel to the Commonwealth. This program has resulted in numerous appearances and new outlets for selling Pennsylvania travel. It is anticipated that an increase in advertising expenditures will increase potential traveler awareness of Pennsylvania. This greater visibility should be reflected by an increase in the economic impact of travel in Pennsylvania.

In the area of general promotional programs, the Department participated in three travel shows in Cleveland, Toronto and Harrisburg during fiscal year 1975-76. It is

estimated that combined attendance at these shows was approximately 3,813,000. Other promotional programs include a "Travel Mission" program designed to introduce out-of-state travel counselors and agents to Pennsylvania visitation prospects; travel agent/travel writer familiarization tours, and a new program of international tourist development aimed at acquainting overseas air carriers and travel agents with Pennsylvania.

While the estimates for employment, wages and revenue generated by the Bicentennial year 1976, fell below anticipated levels, these measures still reflect increased activity. Since Pennsylvania has many historical attractions and events which extend well past the 1976 celebration, it is estimated that tourism and travel impact will continue to expand.

The remaining unfinished business of the Bicentennial Commission is the filing of its final report of Bicentennial activities. Additionally, the Bicentennial Municipal Grant program has approved request applications totalling 18.9 million dollars as of November 30, 1976. A majority of these funds were used by local communities for police protection activities during Bicentennial events. Only 50 percent of the approved dollar request is eligible for reimbursement.

Tourism and Travel Development (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 870	\$1,010	\$1,046	\$1,109	\$1,176	\$1,247	\$1,322
Tourist Promotion Assistance	1,500	1,500	750	750	750	750	750
Pennsylvania Bicentennial Commission	10,006	1,250	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Distinguished Daughters	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Bicentennial Municipal Grants	10,000	2,700	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Mummer's Museum . . . . .	. . . .	200	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$22,378</u>	<u>\$6,662</u>	<u>\$1,799</u>	<u>\$1,862</u>	<u>\$1,929</u>	<u>\$2,000</u>	<u>\$2,075</u>

Scientific and Technological Development

OBJECTIVE: To increase the scientific and technological resources of the Commonwealth.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$1,086	\$1,256	\$1,265	\$1,275	\$1,286	\$1,297	\$1,309
Federal Funds	252	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds	58	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	\$1,396	\$1,403	\$1,265	\$1,275	\$1,286	\$1,297	\$1,309

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Direct value of scientific-technical research (in thousands)	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500
Projects undertaken	34	31	29	27	27	26	26
Energy research projects undertaken	22	15	10	8	8	6	6
Inquiries received for technical information	1,587	1,580	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600

Program Analysis:

The policies 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. Concurrently, there is an ongoing development of State science policy and State oriented programs in science and technology which will focus Commonwealth resources on projects aimed at solving urgent problems.

In pursuit of these goals, assistance is provided to promising scientific and technical research, both pure and applied, through grants to individual research projects as well as by provision of technical information and liaison services to members of the scientific and industrial community. However, due to increased costs associated with research projects, the Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation (PSEF) estimates that the number of projects undertaken will decrease without increased funding.

In response to the need for new and expanded sources of energy and energy systems, the Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation has been engaged in increased sponsorship of those research and development projects which

concentrate on Pennsylvania's abundant natural resource — coal. The Science and Engineering Foundation's role has been to provide the necessary seed funding and to develop a research capability for the attraction of Federal funds and the other energy research activities necessary to expand Pennsylvania's energy sources. These activities are expected to continue in an effort to fill the technological and scientific voids hampering the revitalization of coal as a prime energy source. As the "Coal for the 70's" report of the Governor's Energy Council indicates, the revitalization of the coal industry is not solely a technological problem. Besides the technical questions associated with coal production and its use there is a gamut of problems which include:

- environmental concerns
- training programs for miners, foremen, engineers and technicians,
- improved health, safety and production standards,
- supply of mining machinery and materials,
- financing of major capital expansion,
- and an upgrading of the transportation distribution system for coal. Additionally, coal producers are reluctant

Scientific and Technological Development (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

to make major investments in increased coal production without guarantees for the long-term purchase of the coal.

The Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation will attempt to catalyze Federal, State and private funds in order to focus all available resources on the major problems associated with the increased use of coal in the Commonwealth.

The measure designating the direct value of scientific and technological research indicates that the \$950,000 in State funding for 1976-77 returned \$3.5 million in matching and partnership funding. This data was generated as a result of departmental efforts in documenting first and second generation funding. This multiplier factor is expected to continue in future years, however, the increasing difficulty in obtaining private partnership funding, plus recent appropriation levels have lowered the multiplier factor, and therefore lowered the value of scientific and technological research from a level of \$4.5 million to this year's estimate of \$3.5 million.

Pennsylvania's gross state produce (GSP) for 1974 was approximately \$79 billion. Although no official figures exist for the aggregate research and development done in the State, a conservative figure is \$2 billion annually. It is this research and development industry to which the Foundation relates as it "seeds" and stimulates new concepts, ideas and technological indicators which will be important for Pennsylvania's future.

The data indicating the inquiries received for technical

information illustrates the Department's efforts in disseminating scientific and technological information to the various business, industrial, social and governmental sectors of the Commonwealth.

Through the Pennsylvania Technical Assistance Program (PENNTAP) it is estimated that \$1.3 million in savings was realized by Pennsylvania businesses and organizations last year by the transfer of scientific and technical information. Examples of successful scientific and technological development projects include:

- A computerized coal information system data bank that will provide an instant source of information on the characteristics of all the coal deposits in Pennsylvania.
- The development of fine cleaning methods for coal allowing the production of low sulfur coal.
- A new spectroscopic method for analyzing coal characteristics. Such investigation was impossible with previous technology.
- Information provided by PENNTAP enabled construction at a new school to continue when neither the architect nor the contractor could determine whether a vapor barrier should be installed.
- Potential users of the U.S. Navy's systematic Preventive Maintenance Program were matched with Navy personnel by PENNTAP. Five seminars were held with schools, hospitals, nursing homes, colleges and universities, and other public sector institutions in the State providing individualized assistance.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	1975-76	1976-77	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 136	\$ 156	\$ 165	\$ 175	\$ 186	\$ 197	\$ 209
Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation	950	950	950	950	950	950	950
Technical Assistance . . . . .	. . . .	150	150	150	150	150	150
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$1,086	\$1,256	\$1,265	\$1,275	\$1,286	\$1,297	\$1,309

International Trade

OBJECTIVE: To expand Pennsylvania's exports and attract foreign investment.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$404</u>	<u>\$516</u>	<u>\$550</u>	<u>\$583</u>	<u>\$618</u>	<u>\$655</u>	<u>\$694</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Value of exports (in millions)	\$4,000	\$4,500	\$4,800	\$5,300	\$5,900	\$5,900	\$5,900
State jobs attributable to:							
Foreign investments in							
Pennsylvania	18,000	20,000	23,000	26,500	31,000	31,000	31,000
Exports	182,000	205,000	217,000	238,500	264,000	264,000	264,000
Foreign companies located in							
Pennsylvania	95	110	110	110	122	122	135

Program Analysis:

The international economic development efforts of the Commonwealth have the specific objective of increasing employment and income generated by Pennsylvania firms exporting to foreign countries and foreign firms locating in Pennsylvania. Currently, there are approximately 2,600 companies in Pennsylvania which are involved in international trade including many of the 110 foreign-owned firms located in Pennsylvania.

It is estimated that in 1977-78, 240,000 jobs can be attributed to export operations and foreign investments. The increased program activity anticipated in 1977-78 is expected to contribute an additional 15,000 jobs gained from these sectors. Through the Department's assistance to Pennsylvania firms in developing agent/distributor relationships, foreign trade referrals and additional reverse investments, the number of employment opportunities is expected to steadily increase in the future.

These efforts are further complemented by three activities which have an impact on the level and value of exports. The Foreign Trade Referral Service receives inquiries from both domestic and overseas sources to match sellers and buyers as well as to arrange joint ventures and cross licensing agreements.

Secondly, participation in foreign based trade fairs and missions affords maximum opportunities for increasing exports by bringing Pennsylvania manufacturers into direct

contact with overseas buyers and representatives. During 1976-77 the Department is participating in trade shows in Poland, Columbia, West Germany and East Germany; trade missions to the Middle East and Canada; and in an investment seminar in Quebec, Canada.

Finally, through the efforts of the Department's European office in Brussels the Department is actively seeking foreign firms which could profitably establish manufacturing facilities in Pennsylvania, or could expand or provide new technologies to existing companies, thereby expanding Pennsylvania employment and income.

The estimate of the value of exports has also changed from the previous budget. This data is generated by the Federal Government and there is a time lag before the Federal Government produces it.

The location of the Volkswagen plant in Pennsylvania and its impact on State employment was not included in the above estimates because of its complexity and the many special features of this successful effort. Initial efforts have been made and will be increased to assure that parts and materials suppliers will also have a favorable impact on the State's economy either through domestic suppliers or through the relocation of foreign suppliers in the State. The Volkswagen plant is discussed further in the Industrial Development subcategory.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$404</u>	<u>\$516</u>	<u>\$550</u>	<u>\$583</u>	<u>\$618</u>	<u>\$655</u>	<u>\$694</u>

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, and manpower training; and loans to volunteer fire companies.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 4,821	\$ 5,782	\$ 6,141
Volunteer Company Loan Fund—Administration . . . . .	. . . . .	100	128
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 4,821</u>	<u>\$ 5,882</u>	<u>\$ 6,269</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Employment Assistance	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,773
Economic Opportunity Assistance	1,300	1,300	1,300
Redevelopment Assistance	15,650	15,650	15,650
Transfer to Pennsylvania Housing			
Finance Agency	18,457	. . . . .	. . . . .
Regional Councils	75	75	100
Planning Assistance	200	200	200
Transfer to Volunteer Company Loan Fund . . . . .	. . . . .	500	. . . . .
Bicentennial Community Park—Allentown . . . . .	. . . . .	25	. . . . .
Penn Hills Water Supply Project . . . . .	. . . . .	75	. . . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$37,432</u>	<u>\$19,575</u>	<u>\$19,023</u>
Total State Funds	<u><u>\$42,253</u></u>	<u><u>\$25,457</u></u>	<u><u>\$25,292</u></u>
Federal Funds	\$ 3,866	\$10,305	\$ 7,482
Other Funds	2,115	1,481	1,486
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u><u>\$48,234</u></u>	<u><u>\$37,243</u></u>	<u><u>\$34,260</u></u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$ 4,821	\$ 5,882	\$ 6,269
Federal Funds	1,635	2,348	1,522
Other Funds	1,557	1,481	1,486
TOTAL	\$ 8,013	\$ 9,711	\$ 9,277

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.

Preserves historic documents of the Commonwealth and maintains land titles and boundary documents to protect the legal claims of landowners. Also provides for the administration and operation of the Volunteer Loan Company Program which provides low interest loans to rescue and fire companies and units.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
General Government Operations	\$ 4,821	\$ 5,782	\$ 6,141
Volunteer Company Loan Fund — Administration . . . . .	. . . . .	100	128
Federal Funds:			
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation — Administrative			
Cost . . . . .	. . . . .	150	160
State Recreational Planning Project	37	48	50
Intergovernmental Personnel Act			
Programs	300	310	305
Water Pollution Control Training	34	31	30
Economic Opportunity Act	355	312	250
Comprehensive Planning Assistance	304	275	252
Environmental Laws and Program Training			
Manual . . . . .	. . . . .	20	. . . . .
Safe Drinking Water Act . . . . .	. . . . .	13	15
Housing and Urban Development Act . . . . .	. . . . .	350	300
Emergency Energy Conservation Program	62	125	140
Emergency Employment Act	3	. . . . .	. . . . .
LEAA — Police Administration	75	75	. . . . .
Appalachian Regional Commission	37	639	. . . . .

GENERAL FUND

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds (continued)			
Federal Funds: (continued)			
CETA — (Title III) — Migrant	\$ 428	.....	.....
Environmental Protection Agency — Instructor Training .....	.....	.....	\$ 3
Environmental Protection Agency — Waste Water Plant Maintenance .....	.....	.....	7
Health, Education, and Welfare — Environmental Impact Training .....	.....	.....	10
Other Funds:			
Land and Water Development Act	884	\$ 834	748
Urban Redevelopment Law	313	313	313
Mobile and Industrialized Housing Act	180	100	128
Reimbursement for Comptroller Services	128	189	247
Training Course Registration	50	45	50
Audit Costs — Local Redevelopment Authority Funds	2	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$ 8,013</u>	<u>\$ 9,711</u>	<u>\$ 9,277</u>

Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Employment Assistance			
State Funds	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,773
Federal Funds	705	160	500
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,455</u>	<u>\$ 1,910</u>	<u>\$ 2,273</u>

Provides financial assistance for training and ancillary services to assist the unemployed and underemployed in achieving economic independence. This program is not tied to any Federal manpower program.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Employment Assistance	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,773
Federal Funds:			
CETA — Manpower Planning	384	.....	.....
CETA — Building Trades Training	321	65	.....
CETA — Second Language .....	.....	95	.....
Comprehensive Grants .....	.....	.....	500
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,455</u>	<u>\$ 1,910</u>	<u>\$ 2,273</u>

GENERAL FUND

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Economic Opportunity Assistance			
State Funds	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,300
Federal Funds	1,526	7,797	5,460
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,826</u>	<u>\$ 9,097</u>	<u>\$ 6,760</u>

Provides financial assistance to community action agencies and municipalities in order to increase the level and scope of community services available to the disadvantaged.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Economic Opportunity Assistance	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,300
Federal Funds:			
Neighborhood Preservation . . . . .	. . . . .	400	. . . . .
Services to Areas Not Covered by Community Action Agencies . . . . .	. . . . .	400	. . . . .
Rural Training Facilities . . . . .	. . . . .	300	. . . . .
Residential Insulation Assistance . . . . .	. . . . .	4,290	. . . . .
Emergency Energy Conservation Program	1,510	1,875	4,960
Health Maintenance Organization Development Program . . . . .	. . . . .	173	. . . . .
Economic Development Corporation Development Program . . . . .	. . . . .	161	. . . . .
Neighborhood Preservation Program . . . . .	. . . . .	125	. . . . .
Appalachian Regional Commission -- Weatherization Grants	16	. . . . .	. . . . .
CETA -- (Title III) Migrant . . . . .	. . . . .	73	. . . . .
Comprehensive Grants . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	500
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,826</u>	<u>\$ 9,097</u>	<u>\$ 6,760</u>

GENERAL FUND

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Redevelopment Assistance			
State Funds	\$15,650	\$15,650	\$15,650

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.

Provides grants to assist nonprofit sponsors in meeting the costs of building low and moderate income housings.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Redevelopment Assistance	<u>\$15,650</u>	<u>\$15,650</u>	<u>\$15,650</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Transfer to Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency			
State Funds	\$18,457	. . . . .	. . . . .
Other Funds	558	. . . . .	. . . . .
TOTAL	\$19,015	. . . . .	. . . . .

Provided for transfer of funds to the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency to enhance the marketability of the agency's bond anticipation notes and long-term bonds.

In the event that the notes could not have been renewed nor converted to bonds, the transfer from the General Fund would have redeemed the Agency's outstanding bond anticipation notes and unfunded liabilities.

GENERAL FUND

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Transfer to Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency	\$18,457	.....	.....
Other Funds:			
Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency -- Interest on Notes	558	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$19,015</u>	.....	.....

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Regional Councils			
State Funds	\$ 75	\$ 75	\$ 100

Provides financial assistance to regional councils of elected officials to promote efforts to overcome the effects of local government fragmentation.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Regional Councils	<u>\$ 75</u>	<u>\$ 75</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Planning Assistance			
State Funds	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 200

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.

GENERAL FUND

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Planning Assistance	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 200

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Volunteer Company Loan Program			
State Funds	\$ 500	.....

To provide loans to volunteer fire companies, ambulance services and rescue squads to assist them in maintaining proper fire protection and emergency services at the local level.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Transfer to Volunteer Company Loan Fund	\$ 500	.....

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Bicentennial Community Park – Allentown			
State Funds	\$ 25	.....

Provides funds for the development of a Bicentennial Park located in Allentown.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Bicentennial Community Park – Allentown	\$ 25	.....

GENERAL FUND

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available		1977-78 Budget
Penn Hills Water Supply Project				
State Funds	\$ 75		.....

Provides fund to correct problem in Penn Hills Water Supply which has caused substandard conditions hazardous to public health.

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available		1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds				
Appropriation:				
Penn Hills Water Supply Project	<u>\$ 75</u>		.....

RESTRICTED RECEIPTS

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Urban Planning Account	<u>\$1,751</u>	<u>\$1,750</u>	<u>\$1,750</u>

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$ 2,281	\$ 2,627	\$ 2,846	\$ 3,017	\$ 3,178	\$ 3,350	\$ 3,536
Community Physical Development	\$34,249	\$15,880	\$16,000	\$16,126	\$16,177	\$16,212	\$16,283
Housing and Redevelopment	34,249	15,855	15,889	15,966	15,997	16,012	16,033
Community Park and Recreation Development		25	111	160	180	200	250
Economic Opportunity	\$ 3,397	\$ 3,510	\$ 3,628	\$ 3,689	\$ 3,779	\$ 3,879	\$ 3,973
Employability Development—Socially and Economically Handicapped	1,750	1,750	1,773	1,800	1,850	1,900	1,950
Community Action Assistance	1,647	1,760	1,855	1,889	1,929	1,979	2,023
Local Government Management	\$ 2,326	\$ 3,440	\$ 2,818	\$ 3,301	\$ 3,480	\$ 3,650	\$ 3,833
Area-Wide Intermunicipal Services	75	75	100	100	100	100	100
Municipal Administrative Support Capability	1,450	2,525	1,768	2,157	2,294	2,420	2,556
Community Development Planning	801	840	950	1,044	1,086	1,130	1,177
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$42,253</u>	<u>\$25,457</u>	<u>\$25,292</u>	<u>\$26,133</u>	<u>\$26,614</u>	<u>\$27,091</u>	<u>\$27,625</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$2,281	\$2,627	\$2,846	\$3,017	\$3,178	\$3,350	\$3,536
Federal Funds	56	30	40	40	40	40	40
Other Funds	130	189	247	267	288	311	336
TOTAL	<u>\$2,467</u>	<u>\$2,846</u>	<u>\$3,133</u>	<u>\$3,324</u>	<u>\$3,506</u>	<u>\$3,701</u>	<u>\$3,912</u>

Program Analysis:

General Administration and Support provides the administrative overhead and management systems which support the operations of programs necessary for the achievement of Commonwealth and Agency objectives. The success or failure of these supportive efforts can only be indirectly reflected by the effectiveness of the activities they support.

Also included in this subcategory is the Bureau of Land Records which acts as a depository for early land records of

Pennsylvania and records, indexes and files deeds applying to land owned or to be acquired by the Commonwealth. The Bureau also performs research and mapping functions relating to land in the State.

In addition, funds are 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.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$2,281</u>	<u>\$2,627</u>	<u>\$2,846</u>	<u>\$3,017</u>	<u>\$3,178</u>	<u>\$3,350</u>	<u>\$3,536</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$34,249	\$15,855	\$15,889	\$15,966	\$15,997	\$16,012	\$16,033
Federal Funds	36	6,929	5,100	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Other Funds	1,051	413	441	447	454	461	468
TOTAL	\$35,336	\$23,197	\$21,430	\$21,413	\$21,451	\$21,473	\$21,501

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Substandard dwelling units	344,000	359,000	374,000	389,000	404,000	419,000	434,000
Construction of planned new dwelling units through State efforts	1,230	1,000	1,650	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Dwelling units rehabilitated through State efforts	90	175	350	350	350	350	350
Redevelopment projects receiving State assistance	38	30	30	30	30	30	30
Demolition projects funded	20	20	10	10	10	10	10
Vacant, vandalized and substandard units eliminated through demolition	2,000	2,000	1,240	1,160	1,120	1,080	1,040
Industrial and mobile homes requiring inspection	27,500	2,050	2,300	2,500	2,500	2,700	2,900

Program Analysis:

The housing and redevelopment program activities administered by the Department of Community Affairs are carried out by means of capital grants to agencies such as local government units, housing or redevelopment authorities or nonprofit organizations.

The condition of Pennsylvania's housing stock is being severely affected by current economic conditions. The impact is most significant on low and moderate income families and individuals. Housing costs for both rental and homeownership have risen beyond the means of many Pennsylvanians. Inflation is pushing up the cost of new housing at a faster rate than incomes, forcing middle income families to postpone plans for new housing. For low income families, the number not able to afford standard housing is increasing annually. The end result is a potential decrease in demand for new units.

The constant impact of rising costs on the availability of decent, safe and sanitary housing has become evident in two ways. First, the effects of the economy have resulted in a transition from single family housing to multi-family housing. Second, the increase in housing construction costs have caused reduction in single family housing starts. This makes standard housing more difficult to obtain and rehabilitation more attractive. Rehabilitation programs have become a vital link in the housing delivery process. It is anticipated that due to higher construction costs and financing charges, homeowners and investment property owners will take a more serious look at rehabilitating their currently owned properties rather than moving into or investing in new structures. By making housing rehabilitation funds available, we can assure that the character of existing neighborhoods will be maintained as will the safety

Housing and Redevelopment (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

and welfare of its residents. By having these structures maintained at a quality level, we can also assure their availability for the future families desiring to reside in an urban environment.

One Federal program that can supply multi-family type units is Section 8 of the Federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. Under this program the Federal Government will provide subsidies equal to the difference between the fair market rents of comparable standard units in each housing market area and the amount of rent paid by eligible families. The Section 8 Housing program, the primary housing component of the Federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, will once again be looked upon to provide Federal rent subsidies to low income families. Section 8 is the only Federal program available that provides rent subsidies.

The State Housing Assistance Program will provide write down grants to lower the overall mortgage and correspondingly the rents of both family and elderly developments. Seed money grants serve as the catalyst for many housing developments by providing legal, architectural and other front-end costs necessary to begin the development process.

Both seed money and write down grants will be utilized to assist Section 8 developments as well as Section 202 housing, and housing rehabilitation activities of nonprofit corporations. Section 202 is a Federal program providing mortgage financing for housing for the elderly and handicapped.

The actual prior year program measures for construction of new dwelling units is substantially lower than the projected estimates. The measure for the current year reflects the long start-up period being experienced by the Federal Section 8 housing program and the Federal housing programs in general. Problems incurred in financing new units as well as administrative difficulties at the Federal level have slowed the start up of the program. Full implementation is expected during the budget year. Also a greater emphasis on reporting procedures has provided more complete and comprehensive data for inclusion in the budget document.

The redevelopment process is a tool for economic improvement which can be effective in municipalities of all sizes throughout the Commonwealth. Although the redevelopment program is oriented towards the reuse of urban land for more desirable purposes, its applicability can also be realized in rural areas.

Activities include the acquisition of land and structures and the demolition of the structures, relocation of the families and

individuals and the disposition of land to public or private developers. Improvements to the project area sites are often carried out. In some projects, rehabilitation activities are also included. Redevelopment funds may also be used for demolition projects under which vacant, vandalized and dilapidated homes are removed. The land is held for future use by the community. Funds can also be used for code enforcement programs under which a community attempts to upgrade its existing housing stock.

Redevelopment has been the State's primary tool for revitalizing communities. When properly used, it can be effective in improving the tax base to generate revenues for essential community services, in increasing housing opportunities for low and moderate income families and in improving the overall vitality of a community.

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 signaled a new approach to the administration of Federal funds for housing and community development programs. Drastic changes in the Federal funding mechanisms have necessitated an especially intense reevaluation of the Commonwealth's involvement in these programs. In the first year of activity in Pennsylvania, the allocation formulas mandated by the act have drastically reduced the amounts that both metropolitan and rural areas are eligible for under the community development program, as opposed to the previously existing categorical grant programs. The Federal funding levels in the second year of community development have been allocated at similar levels to the first year funding. The inability of the Federal program to adequately meet the majority of Pennsylvania's community development needs has created a greater dependence on State funds. Redevelopment funding will be directed towards four basic program activities: Neighborhood Preservation Program; blight prevention including demolition and code enforcement; State/local redevelopment projects and funding of a limited number of central business district economic development projects.

The Neighborhood Preservation Program deals with revitalization of existing housing stock. The increase in building costs and the realization that the structures presently found in our cities can neither be replicated in costs nor design has provided the impetus to establish this program. This proposal is now being developed by the Department under a grant from the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. The program will attack many problems that contribute to the deterioration of the neighborhood but one of the major "spin-offs" will be upgrading the standard of housing involved. It will generally focus upon neighborhoods

Housing and Redevelopment (continued)**Program Analysis: (continued)**

in communities with a population of 10,000 or more. Redevelopment funds, Federal community development funds, local funds, etc. will join together to attack the problems of a small specific area in order to prevent further deterioration. Neighborhood preservation occurs before an entire area is determined blighted. Housing rehabilitation efforts to improve the housing stock can also curb housing abandonment. Abandonment is a major characteristic of urban housing. Thousands of units are abandoned annually throughout the State. Philadelphia now has about 25,000 units while Erie has 5,000. Redevelopment funds will be committed from 1976-77 and 1977-78 for the neighborhood preservation concept.

Under blight prevention the demolition program will be made available to communities statewide to clear unsafe and substandard structures. Through this demolition, potential housing sites are opened up in areas where no vacant land can be found. Thus a double effect is realized; the clearance of substandard structures and the availability of potential housing sites. Code enforcement grants will be made available to communities to establish administrative capabilities to enforce building regulatory codes.

The measures for demolition projects funded has been revised to show the decrease in the actual number of projects. However, no reduction in the numbers of substandard units removed is anticipated. The reduction in projects funded is a result of higher overall costs attributable to demolition activity. Attempts to economize and carry out larger projects have reduced the per unit costs causing increases in project size. Demolition costs have also increased due to general economic conditions. Also, the limited availability of Department of Environmental Resources approved dumping sites has forced up dumping fees, resulting in higher overall costs. The trend toward rehabilitation and preserving older structures in urban neighborhoods will also have an impact on demolition costs. In cases where homes in a row or a duplex are left standing following the demolition of adjacent structures, the exposed party walls require treatment to provide protection against the elements and an adequate barrier from heat loss.

State and local redevelopment projects provide funds to communities unable to secure Federal community development grants and those in need of additional funds for certain projects. Also, funds necessary to close out existing

conventional urban renewal projects throughout the State will be made available. The expected decrease in the number of redevelopment projects from 38 projects in the actual year to 25 projects in 1976-77 and 1977-78 fiscal years has been adjusted to reflect a new anticipated level of 30. An examination of the level of funding per project, vis-a-vis the amounts allocated to this activity, indicate that a higher number of redevelopment projects can be expected to be funded. Accordingly, the measure for 1976-77 and succeeding years has been increased to 30 projects.

The central business district economic development projects will assist in the revitalization of downtowns.

The weatherization program run by the Department also upgrades existing housing stock by providing State and Federal funds to install weatherstripping, insulation and storm doors and windows in the homes of persons who meet income standards developed by the Federal Community Service Agency. More than 6,300 homes have received these benefits at a cost of \$225.00 per home. Savings of 250 gallons of fuel oil for each dwelling annually were realized. Fuel bills of the home owner are reduced by as much as 35 percent. It is estimated that \$5,000,000 in Federal funds will be available for this program in 1977-78.

Another program protecting the quality of housing in Pennsylvania is the inspection of industrialized housing function performed by the Department. The inspection of industrialized and mobile homes has been sharply reduced from previously estimated levels. This is attributable to the changes in the State program as a result of being preempted in the mobile home inspection area by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This preemption was mandated by Title VI of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. The inspection of industrialized housing units and components remain the Commonwealth responsibility.

The funds transferred from this subcategory to the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency (PHFA) in 1976-77 to enhance the marketability of the Agency's bond anticipation notes and long-term bonds were restored as PHFA marketed bonds on the projects covered by the transfer. The amount reflected below is the dollar level owed the general fund as of June 30, 1976. This has been reduced further to \$3,450,000 as of September, 1976.

Housing and Redevelopment (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 142	\$ 205	\$ 239	\$ 316	\$ 347	\$ 362	\$ 383
Redevelopment Assistance	15,650	15,650	15,650	15,650	15,650	15,650	15,650
Transfer to Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency	18,457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$34,249</u>	<u>\$15,855</u>	<u>\$15,889</u>	<u>\$15,966</u>	<u>\$15,997</u>	<u>\$16,012</u>	<u>\$16,033</u>

Community Park and Recreation Development

OBJECTIVE: To develop recreational facilities accessible to urban areas.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
State Funds .....	.....	\$ 25	\$ 111	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$250
Federal Funds	\$ 37	198	210	210	210	210	210
Other Funds	884	834	748	750	784	820	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$921</u>	<u>\$1,057</u>	<u>\$1,069</u>	<u>\$1,120</u>	<u>\$1,174</u>	<u>\$1,230</u>	<u>\$460</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Communities with updated comprehensive plans in recreation	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Urban projects completed	69	90	85	85	85	50	30
Suburban projects completed	43	50	50	50	50	25	15
Rural projects completed	37	25	25	25	25	85	7
Communities receiving technical assistance for recreation	655	730	730	730	730	730	730

Program Analysis:

The Commonwealth embarked on a new and nationally innovative partnership program a decade ago, joining its local governments in the preservation of open space (Project 70) and the development of park and recreation facilities (Project 500). The funding for these programs came from bonds. Although the bond funding for Project 500 continues until 1981, final allocations from the fund have already been made. It is anticipated that at the completion rate of 160 projects a year, all projects involving land and water funding will be completed by the fiscal year 1980-81. The projects shown in 1981-82 reflect Federal - local projects anticipated by the Commonwealth. The funds shown as State and Federal are administration funds. Project funds are not reflected. Most recreation funds are already committed. The benefits of this investment are illustrated by the fact that more than 70 percent of recreation activity days occur at local facilities. The high price of gasoline and the burden of continued inflation on family budgets has made recreation near home more and more popular. The fact that citizens have access to an expanding

system of local parks is due in large part to programs like Project 70 and Project 500. Also, with the objective in mind of reaching the maximum number of Commonwealth citizens with local facilities, an emphasis was placed on urban projects as reflected in the above measures. Smaller grants also allowed for available funds to be spread over a wider area.

Throughout this period, Pennsylvania has been a leading state in attracting Federal recreation funds. The Commonwealth's bond programs have enabled the State to make maximum use of these funds, and more importantly to enable the communities of greatest need to participate, by using State funds to reduce the local matching requirements.

The Bureau of Recreation and Conservation functions in several areas of recreation in addition to administering the land and water development program, i.e., technical assistance to local governments, technical assistance in developing the statewide recreation plan, and administration of the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR) Program. All of these functions, with the exception of the statewide recreation plan,

Community Park and Recreation Development (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

have in the past been supported through land and water bond funds. As bond funds will soon be exhausted and continued high draw downs for administration will diminish bond project funds, alternative sources of funding have been sought. The Bureau has applied for Federal Bureau of Recreation administrative funds. The maximum amount it can anticipate is fifty percent of the cost of administering BOR projects. Estimates are \$150,000 for 1976-77 and \$160,000 for fiscal year 1977-78. These funds are shown as Federal funds. Federal augmentations will increase somewhat in the future. However, funds will only be available on a matching basis. For this

reason State General Funds for matching purposes are provided for the budget year and anticipated to continue through the Federal program's expiration date of 1990. The Federal BOR program must be administered by the State as the Federal Government does not permit direct application from the local governments. As the bond programs draw to a close and projects are completed, it will be necessary to assess the changing role of the Bureau and its program needs as related to administration of the BOR program and necessary State matching funds.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Bicentennial Community							
Park-Allentown	\$25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Government Operations	\$111	\$160	\$180	\$200	\$250
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$25</u>	<u>\$111</u>	<u>\$160</u>	<u>\$180</u>	<u>\$200</u>	<u>\$250</u>

Employability Development – Socially and Economically Handicapped

OBJECTIVE: To assure that the unemployed and the underemployed are provided with training and supportive services leading to placement in jobs with advancement potential.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$1,750	\$1,750	\$1,773	\$1,800	\$1,850	\$1,900	\$1,950
Federal Funds	705	160	500	500	500	500	500
TOTAL	<u><u>\$2,455</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,910</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,273</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,300</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,350</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,400</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,450</u></u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
People eligible for TEAM training	1,495,000	1,550,200	1,550,200	1,370,000	1,370,000	1,370,000	1,370,000
Trainees enrolled in instructional courses	2,391	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Trainees completing instruction during the year	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050
Trainees placed in jobs	1,289	1,289	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250

Program Analysis:

The categorical approach to Federal manpower programs has for the most part been replaced by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). This act establishes a special revenue sharing program which allows programs to be more responsive to local needs. One of the manpower programs which was not affected by the implementation of CETA is the Manpower Employment Assistance and Training (TEAM) program under the Department of Community Affairs. The primary intent of TEAM is to reach those unemployable individuals whose opportunities for personal development have been stultified by social and environmental conditions beyond their control. Since TEAM is not directly tied to any Federal program, the program continues to exist on its own merit. This independence from Federal programs makes TEAM a versatile tool for meeting the State's priorities. Current emphasis in this program is on the hard-core unemployed and underemployed with social and economic

problems. This program is designed to alleviate some of inadequacies the hard core unemployed suffer due to lack of training. TEAM attempts to provide training, education and placement in jobs with advancement potential. During fiscal year 1975-76, approximately 2,391 persons were enrolled in TEAM training programs with approximately 1,050 individuals actually completing their course of training. In all, 1,289 persons were placed in jobs with an average starting wage of \$2.90 hour (\$6,032 annually) thus potentially generating \$185,295 in Federal and State income tax revenues during the first year following placement. Other sources of tax revenue such as sales taxes, wage school taxes, etc. and savings on welfare costs are realized and help offset the costs of this program.

The sagging economy continues to have an an adverse effect on the number of job placements from this program as the target group is the hard-core unemployed. This is reflected in

Employability Development – Socially and Economically Handicapped (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

the increase in persons eligible for training and reduced number of placements compared to last year's estimates. These disadvantaged individuals are forced to compete for limited employment opportunities with unemployed skilled workers.

One such program assisting disadvantaged individuals and receiving CETA funding in the amount of \$95,000 has been approved for 1976-77. The program will provide English language classes and job placement assistance to Spanish and Vietnamese people with limited English speaking abilities. The TEAM program works in conjunction with CETA.

According to the latest Bureau of Employment Security

(BES) Statistics approximately 1,550,200 employed will be in need of manpower services in the coming year. Of the 1,550,200 eligible people, 411,600 will be poor disadvantaged persons who fall within the primary target group of the TEAM program.

The September, 1976 unemployment rate of Pennsylvania was 8.7 percent, a figure indicative of a major economic problem, but one that considerably understates the case for the disadvantaged and minorities where unemployment rates go as high as 50 percent.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Employment Assistance	<u>\$1,750</u>	<u>\$1,750</u>	<u>\$1,773</u>	<u>\$1,800</u>	<u>\$1,850</u>	<u>\$1,900</u>	<u>\$1,950</u>

Community Action Assistance

OBJECTIVE: To provide individual economic opportunity to disadvantaged Pennsylvanians by increasing the level and scope of community services.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$1,647	\$1,760	\$1,855	\$1,889	\$1,929	\$1,979	\$2,023
Federal Funds	2,374	1,944	750	750	750	750	750
TOTAL	\$4,021	\$3,704	\$2,605	\$2,639	\$2,679	\$2,729	\$2,773

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Persons with income below poverty level	950,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Persons served by all community action programs	900,000	1,203,000	1,203,000	1,203,000	1,203,000	1,203,000	1,203,000
Percent of persons with income below poverty level served by program	71%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%
Tax credits approved for business firms with neighborhood assistance programs (in thousands)	\$4,913,281	\$6,000,000	\$7,500,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,750,000	\$8,750,000	\$8,750,000

Program Analysis:

This program has many facets which blend together to provide the economically disadvantaged with services and assistance. The cash grants program administered by the Bureau of Human Resources is the primary tool utilized to achieve this objective. These monies are programmatically versatile in order to afford communities, through the local community action agencies (CAAs), the opportunity to draw up proposals and budgets which will best serve the locally perceived priorities and needs. These community action assistance agencies whose membership includes local elected officials, other local agency officials and low-income people are the organizational vehicles for these programs.

The versatility of the cash grants program makes it one of the most strategically important programs for effective utilization of all Federal antipoverty programs. The bulk of the cash grants contracts are written to provide the local share for Federal programs operated by the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare, Transportation, Labor, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Community Services Administration, Legal Services Corporation, Appalachian Regional Commission, and others.

Another effective tool of this subcategory is the Neighborhood Assistance Program. This program, established by the Neighborhood Assistance Act of 1967, is not a grant program but merely allows certain tax credits to business firms which participate or contribute directly to projects undertaken by CAAs or nonprofit agencies designed to alleviate poverty conditions in impoverished neighborhoods. Up to fifty percent of the amount invested by the business is allowable for a tax credit, but no credit can exceed \$250,000 per firm. Recent legislation provides for a 70 percent credit to business firms which contribute to special priority programs as defined by the department. The department is limited by law to granting no more than \$8,750,000 in tax credits in any one tax year. However, this limit has never been fully utilized. In 1976-77 it is estimated \$6,000,000 in tax credits will be granted. The actual year level fell off its estimate due to fewer industries taking advantage of their tax credits in fiscal 1975-76. As the Neighborhood Assistance Program is utilized by business corporations and nonprofit organizations, the net drain on the Commonwealth's resources potentially decreases by corporations directly placing resources into nonprofit agencies.

Community Action Assistance (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

Millions of dollars were contributed through the program last year. This reduced tax payments to the Commonwealth, but put 100 percent of the business contributions into use by neighborhood organizations. If these revenues had been received by the Commonwealth, a portion of these monies would have been used to offset administrative costs before they were returned to these agencies as grant funds.

The unique blending of grants with tax credits provides for a much greater impact than the State dollars alone could accomplish, and these two factors working together can maximize the available Federal dollars. The thirty-five CAAs in Pennsylvania, serving forty-eight counties, will receive an estimated \$16,000,000 in Federal funds from the Community Services Administration. A portion of the Community Service Administration (CSA) funds is for a winterization program

which marries manpower training with improvement of poverty housing through insulation. These funds are reflected under the Housing Program. However, community action agencies will provide the delivery mechanism to train local manpower; local business firms will provide some of the materials needed and the Federal Government will fund the remainder. This proposal with its double pronged effect will benefit a community in two areas: diminishing unemployment and alleviating some of the hardships of high fuel costs on the poor. This impact is reflected in the increase in people served from 950,000 individuals in 1975-76 to 1,203,000 in 1976-77.

Since investment in this program has proven to be beneficial to disadvantaged Commonwealth residents, the current funding level of \$1,300,000 is recommended for 1976-77.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 347	\$ 460	\$ 555	\$ 589	\$ 629	\$ 679	\$ 723
Economic Opportunity Assistance	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$1,647</u>	<u>\$1,760</u>	<u>\$1,855</u>	<u>\$1,889</u>	<u>\$1,929</u>	<u>\$1,979</u>	<u>\$2,023</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$ 75</u>	<u>\$ 75</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$100</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Councils of government	47	61	75	80	90	100	100
Political subdivisions participating in councils of government	525	610	750	800	900	1,000	1,000
Average political subdivisions in each council of government	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Average program service area in each council of government	7	8	8	8	8	8	8
Councils of government having action projects assisted by the Department . .	26	26	26	26	26	26	26

Program Analysis:

In Pennsylvania there are 2,632 political subdivisions; more units of local government than almost any other state. The large number of units of local government in the Commonwealth has caused a fragmentation of public services which in many cases results in increased cost of government for a large number of Pennsylvanians.

The State Constitution provides such approaches to overcoming the problems of fragmentation as home rule or optional plans, area government, intergovernment cooperation, and consolidation, merger or boundary change. There are 58 municipalities with home rule charters or optional plans in the formulation stage.

The Councils of Governments (COGs) Assistance program established under the provisions of Act 78 of 1970, provides for a voluntary association of local government units joined together for undertaking cooperative municipal activities authorized under that Act. COGs have shown themselves to be viable organizations for alleviating the mutual problems of several contiguous municipalities, COGs undertake joint municipal services for their member governments when

individual jurisdictions are unable to perform these functions separately as economically or efficiently.

Recognition of COGs as a viable source at the state and Federal level has been indicated by the fact the Social Security Administration will now recognize COGs as an official entity to withhold social security contributions.

Until 1969 only six councils were in existence and activities of these units remained limited. Currently, there are 51 COGs encompassing 550 municipalities. The formation of 10 additional COGS is anticipated throughout the remainder of 1976-77 bringing the total to 61 COGs encompassing over 600 municipalities.

Most COG efforts center on improving communications among local officials, elementary forms of cooperation and consideration of regional studies. The measures indicate the average number of services which COGs have determined can be provided on a cooperative basis. 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.

Areawide Intermunicipal Services (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

There are, however, shortcomings to councils of government. They have no independent legal authority. The success of any plan is contingent upon the cooperation of the participating municipalities. Any member of a council may opt out of any program area it takes exception to, which destroys the economies of scale derived from the COG concept.

However, even with these shortcomings, COGs provides a means for ongoing formalized contact among municipalities through which they can consider and act on common problems. The increase in the number of COGs indicates

acceptance at the local level.

In 1975-76 the number of COGs reaching a sophistication level sufficient enough to run action projects assisted by the department more than doubled from 12 to 26. The emphasis of the past several years of the Councils of Governments Assistance Program will change from support of administrative projects to active support of fully operational COG programs, while at the same time, still encouraging the formation of new councils of governments.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Regional Councils	<u>\$ 75</u>	<u>\$ 75</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$100</u>

Municipal Administrative Support Capability

OBJECTIVE: To improve the administrative capability of local government.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$1,450	\$2,525	\$1,768	\$2,157	\$2,294	\$2,420	\$2,556
Federal Funds	558	886	740	425	425	425	425
Other Funds	50	45	50	50	50	50	50
TOTAL	\$2,058	\$3,456	\$2,558	\$2,632	\$2,769	\$2,895	\$3,031

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Technical assistance requests responded to on:							
Public works development	155	300	350	350	350	350	350
Personnel	390	400	430	430	430	430	430
Financial management	517	550	575	575	575	575	575
Local structure	794	850	850	850	850	850	850
Police administration	685	650	700	700	700	700	700
Management	102	175	185	185	185	185	185
Building code enforcement	393	200	200	200	200	200	200
Municipal employees trained	15,106	16,300	17,700	17,700	17,700	17,700	17,700
Responses to requests for financial statistical information	2,238	2,300	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350
Services provided on volunteer assistance funds .....	.....	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Actuarial pension reports received .....	.....	375	.....	375	.....	375	.....

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: housing, recreation, human services and law enforcement. Strengthening the administrative capability of the 2,632 local governments helps to insure the success of all programs carried out at the local level. This program pursues this objective through the provision to local governments of consulting services, training, information services and statistical services.

Pennsylvania local governments are facing a range of management challenges. Rooted in all these is the specter of possible fiscal crisis. Shrinking tax bases and multiplying responsibilities have combined to confront some of the State's local governments with concern for their continued viability. Encouragement and development of strengthened local government management through the four major service areas

this program offers is one way the State can assist its local governments.

While ongoing consulting services will continue to be important in all functional areas, the area of fiscal management has become particularly significant. 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 ongoing functions of the program. While duties under Act 185 are regulatory in nature, technical assistance is also rendered. It is expected that municipal borrowing will increase over the next few years. Another regulatory function in the area of financial management is performed under the authority of Act 293 of 1972, the Municipal Pension Act, which requires all municipal pension systems to file a completed actuarial report with the State. For pension systems having less than fifty members, the report

Municipal Administrative Support Capability (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

must be filed every four years; for pension systems having fifty or more members, the report must be made every two years. This filing schedule is reflected in the fluctuation of the measure. It should be noted that measures have increased over last year's estimates due to a shift in the data base. Measures now reflect incidencies of assistance and not communities assisted.

Consulting services in personnel have steadily increased but will continue at the same rate since union contracts often have mandated job classifications and pay plans that must be adopted by local governments. Public works assistance has doubled during the present fiscal year since the enactment of the Federal Public Works Employment Act of 1976. Technical assistance will be given to local governments applying for Federal funds under this Act.

A new program which provides direct financial assistance, rather than technical assistance, in the area of volunteer emergency services is the Volunteer Loan Program created by Act 208 of 1976. 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. In addition to the bond funds approved by voter referendum, \$500,000 was appropriation in 1976-77 from the General Fund for this purpose.

While consulting hones in on specific functional management problems, training deals on a direct basis with the managers who must solve those problems. Training services are provided in four major areas: local government structure and operations, community development, local government management and environmental protection.

Also included in the training area is management of the Federal Intergovernmental Personnel Act grants which has resulted in the creation of a series of regional personnel service centers throughout the State to provide training and personnel improvement services for local governments and the 2,550 different authorities within these local units of government.

Information services provides five types of assistance to municipalities: information inquiries, research, publications, legislative reporting and the clearinghouse function. As well as providing a broad range of information to local governments, materials developed through this program are disseminated to officials at all levels of government, businesses and the general public. It also serves as a resource for other information dispensing agencies, such as the Governor's Action Center and the General Assembly. The legislative reporting system involves the preparation of a monthly report for local government officials. Since almost half of all State legislation affects local government, it is important that local officials be kept informed of legislative activity in the General Assembly.

Statistical services is the fourth major program tool the Department utilizes to strengthen local government. This program gathers and publishes statistics concerning the operations of Pennsylvania's local governments. There are currently 58 different publications relating to local government functions which are periodically updated and reissued. Handbooks provide basic information on the duties of the local offices and serve as a source of ready reference to answer questions arising pertaining to those duties. To a limited extent, it provides technical assistance to local governments in the development of fiscal reporting systems. One of the most important impacts of this program is the encouragement it provides local governments in pursuing sound financial practices. There were 2,238 requests for financial statistical information in fiscal year 1975-76.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	1975-76	1976-77	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$1,450	\$1,850	\$1,640	\$2,017	\$2,144	\$2,270	\$2,406
Volunteer County Loan Fund—							
Administration		100	128	140	150	150	150
Transfer to Volunteer County Loan							
Fund		500					
Penn Hills Water Supply Project		75					
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$1,450	\$2,525	\$1,768	\$2,157	\$2,294	\$2,420	\$2,556

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$801	\$840	\$ 950	\$1,044	\$1,086	\$1,130	\$1,177
Federal Funds	100	158	142	140	140	140	140
TOTAL	\$901	\$998	\$1,092	\$1,184	\$1,226	\$1,270	\$1,317

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total projects funded	44	41	40	38	40	41	40
Projects which have resulted in comprehensive development plans	38	38	38	36	39	37	38
Communities which have adopted comprehensive plans	42	36	34	34	35	36	35
Communities receiving technical assistance in planning	260	290	290	290	290	290	290

Program Analysis:

The Comprehensive Development Planning Program provides direct grant funds, as well as technical assistance, to local governments to assist them in preparing or updating comprehensive plans. This program supplements support provided for comprehensive planning by the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) 701 planning program and is directed primarily to communities which are ineligible for Federal Planning assistance. The comprehensive plan becomes the policy guide for decisions about the social, economic and physical development of the community. Communities aided tend to be relatively small and poor. The most recent available statistics show that municipalities receiving aid have a relatively low median family income (below \$8,999). This is a matching grant program in which the municipality must carry responsibility for at least 50 percent of the cost. This ensures that the municipality

takes an active and continuing interest in planning.

Two basic types of communities are being assisted through the Comprehensive Development Planning Program: those seeking to stimulate growth and those seeking to control growth. The majority of those communities funded are in the first category, seeking to stimulate growth.

As the measures indicate a high degree of success has been experienced in this program as 38 out of 44 projects resulted in comprehensive plans. The decline from last year's estimate in technical assistance is due to the combined effects of increased complexity and duration of the average technical assistance request.

Open space and recreation studies are another facet of comprehensive planning that has been widely used throughout the Commonwealth. Planning can play a significant role in guiding the development of Pennsylvania's communities.

Community Development Planning (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$601	\$640	\$750	\$844	\$886	\$930	\$977
Planning Assistance	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$801</u>	<u>\$840</u>	<u>\$950</u>	<u>\$1,044</u>	<u>\$1,086</u>	<u>\$1,130</u>	<u>\$1,177</u>

Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse

The Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse serves as a general coordinator of all the Commonwealth's efforts in this field. The Council evaluates State and local plans for eliminating the problem of drug and alcohol abuse; assists State and local agencies in developing more effective means of dealing with drug and alcohol dysfunction, placing particular emphasis on treating those individuals now abusing drugs and alcohol; develops preventive measures to lessen the possibility of future drug and alcohol misuse.

COUNCIL ON DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse	\$ 2,453	\$ 2,369	\$ 2,701
Grants and Subsidies			
Assistance to Drug and Alcohol Programs	\$17,184	\$19,552	\$19,292
Total State Funds	<u>\$19,637</u>	<u>\$21,921</u>	<u>\$21,993</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 9,341	\$14,149	\$11,105
Other Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$28,978</u>	<u>\$36,070</u>	<u>\$33,098</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$ 2,453	\$ 2,369	\$ 2,701
Federal Funds	1,103	1,353	1,188
Other Funds .....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	\$ 3,556	\$ 3,722	\$ 3,889

Directs and monitors the operations of the existing drug and alcohol programs offered to the abuser. Evaluates the effectiveness of the various drug and alcohol programs and their use of half-way houses, group therapy sessions, methadone therapy, etc. Acts as the focal point in delivering rehabilitative services to the drug and alcohol abuser. Also provides through the use of training sessions, mass media publications and related services, a pool of knowledge to inform the general public of the ramifications of the abuse of drugs and alcohol.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
General Government Operations	\$ 2,453	\$ 2,369	\$ 2,701
Federal Funds:			
NIDA - Drug Formula Grant	533	652	594
NIAAA - Alcohol Formula Grant	366	470	594
NIAAA - State Prevention Co-ordinator	12	27	.....
Highway Traffic Safety Grant - SOBER .....	.....	59	.....
NIAAA - Occupational Alcohol Grant	24	20	.....
NIDA - State Training Systems Project	24	50	.....
NIDA - Integrated Drug Abuse Reporting Process	126	73	.....
Highway Traffic Safety Grant	11	2	.....
LEAA - Northeast Region Criminal Justice Division's Seminar	7	.....	.....
TOTAL	\$ 3,556	\$ 3,722	\$ 3,889

Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Assistance to Drug and Alcohol Abuse Programs			
State Funds	\$17,184	\$19,552	\$19,292
Federal Funds	8,238	12,796	9,917
TOTAL	<u>\$25,422</u>	<u>\$32,348</u>	<u>\$29,209</u>

Provides grants to counties and to private facilities to finance drug and alcohol abuse treatment and prevention programs.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Assistance to Drug and Alcohol Abuse Programs	\$17,184	\$19,552	\$19,292
Federal Funds:			
SRS - Title XX	2,817	3,000	2,100
NIAAA - Alcohol Formula Grant	2,315*	2,754	2,396
NIDA - Statewide Treatment Services Contract for Drug Abuses	383	2,590	3,740
NIDA - Drug Formula Grant	1,158*	3,828	1,031
LEAA - Northeast Regional Juvenile Justice Treatment Center .....	.....	210	210
NIDA - Central Medical Intake Unit Grant	315	.....	.....
NIDA - Rapid Expansion Treatment Slots Contact for Drug Abusers	850	.....	.....
NIAAA - Public Inebriate Grant	400	414	440
TOTAL	<u>\$25,422</u>	<u>\$32,348</u>	<u>\$29,209</u>

* Formerly treated as restricted receipt monies.

COUNCIL ON DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$ 1,647	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,917	\$ 2,085	\$ 2,193	\$ 2,303	\$ 2,422
Physical Health Treatment	\$17,990	\$20,121	\$20,076	\$21,220	\$22,358	\$23,529	\$24,916
Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse	3,956	4,309	5,231	5,662	5,992	6,344	6,872
Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Abuse	14,034	15,812	14,845	15,558	16,366	17,185	18,044
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$19,637</u>	<u>\$21,921</u>	<u>\$21,993</u>	<u>\$23,305</u>	<u>\$24,551</u>	<u>\$25,832</u>	<u>\$27,338</u>

COUNCIL ON DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$1,647	\$1,800	\$1,917	\$2,085	\$2,193	\$2,303	\$2,422
Federal Funds	238	176	228	247	255	262	269
TOTAL	<u><u>\$1,885</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,976</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,145</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,332</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,448</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,565</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,691</u></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.

General Administration and Support provides not only for the normal administration activities such as procurement and

budgeting, but it is also responsible for the attainment of the Council objective relating to the development, maintaining, coordinating and evaluating of a comprehensive Commonwealth drug and alcohol abuse prevention and treatment program. It is further responsible for the collection and correlation of data from service providers in the State system; and lastly, directs and controls service delivery systems by providing assistance, standards and guidance to the counties through the central and regional offices and the operation of a statewide system of distribution of information.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Council on Drug and Alcohol							
Abuse Control	<u><u>\$1,647</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,800</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,917</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,085</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,193</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,303</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,422</u></u>

COUNCIL ON DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

Prevention 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$3,956	\$4,309	\$5,231	\$5,662	\$5,992	\$6,344	\$6,872
Federal Funds	1,542	2,356	1,738	1,912	1,924	1,906	1,997
TOTAL	\$5,498	\$6,665	\$6,969	\$7,574	\$7,916	\$8,250	\$8,869

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Persons viewing films	250,900	265,900	281,000	296,000	311,100	326,100	341,100
General information requests answered . .	2,958	2,958	2,958	2,958	2,958	2,958	2,958
Teachers trained	1,129	700	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Persons attending lecture presentations at:							
Schools	191,000	191,000	191,000	191,000	191,000	191,000	191,000
Community	123,000	123,000	123,000	123,000	123,000	123,000	123,000

Program Analysis:

Inasmuch as the incidence of drug and alcohol abuse is encountered at all levels of society, the general population of the Commonwealth is the object of prevention activities. These activities are composed of two elements: school services and community services. School services programs are aimed at preventing the beginning of drug and alcohol abuse by providing alternatives for school children by continuing the development and improvement of primary prevention teaching techniques. School services offer a variety of prevention programs aimed at the school population including teacher workshops, improvement of communication skills, education techniques, value clarification strategies, consultative services to school administrators, para-professional training sessions and student rap groups.

Community services are geared to the general public at large, providing the most accurate and reliable information regarding drug and alcohol abuse, its prevention and treatment and the availability of services in these fields. These services include the involvement of medical, law enforcement and health officials in the community in an effort to provide the training of personnel, youth information programs, sensitivity and awareness workshops, human development training workshops, information literature distributions and media presentations.

Most preventive services are offered by facilities or other organizations coordinated at the local levels by the single county authorities (SCA) thus affording the best local planning effort suited for local needs. The estimates which appear in the program measures were extracted from the county plans submitted by the single county authorities to the Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse. These estimates reveal that a particular service described as lecture presentation in the school would reach an audience of 191,000 in 1976-77 and that lecture presentations within the community are estimated to reach an audience of 123,000 people in 1976-77.

Other prevention activities involving educational services are provided directly by the Council and are not related to single county authority activities. ENCORE, an Office within the Council, provides a statewide system of distribution of information relating to drug and alcohol services and is responsible for the dissemination of pamphlets, films, books, research reports and replies to any other information requests made by the general public. During 1975-76, there were replies to 2,958 such requests for information. As stated, ENCORE also is responsible for the distribution of films and these films reached an audience during 1975-76 of 250,900 viewers. At the present time, this service can be characterized as being over subscribed and the size of the audience is expected to increase

Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

as the number of films available for loan becomes larger. To document a more reliable estimate of the viewing audience, ENCORE based their assumptions on three figures: an actual count of films sent for eight months in 1976, estimates of the size of the viewing audiences obtained from a sample of borrowers and a conservative growth factor. This method of documentation has reduced the higher estimates seen in previous years.

At the present time, the Council has a contractual relationship with the Addictions Prevention Laboratory at the Pennsylvania State University. The purpose of this contract is to train teachers in prevention strategies relating to drug and alcohol abuse. The low number of teachers expected to be trained in the current year is due to a reorientation of the program currently being carried out. The Addictions

Prevention Laboratory's task under the contract will be shifted from direct teacher training to training locally - based trainers of teachers. The process of reorganization will be completed this year and it is expected in subsequent years that a corps of sixty trainers will be able to train 1,800 teachers per year.

Since the ultimate objective of prevention activities is to instill the values of non-abuse in persons who would otherwise be engaged in substance abuse, the impact of these activities is difficult to measure. The large number of constantly changing factors affecting the incidence and prevalence of substance abuse and society's inability to control, or even identify them, renders most trends useless as measures of success. However, the heavy demand for prevention services would seem to indicate that these services continue to be needed and desirable programs within the Commonwealth.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse	\$ 519	\$ 399	\$ 471	\$ 495	\$ 519	\$ 547	\$ 575
Assistance to Drug and Alcohol Abuse Programs	3,437	3,910	4,760	5,167	5,473	5,797	6,297
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$3,956</u>	<u>\$4,309</u>	<u>\$5,231</u>	<u>\$5,662</u>	<u>\$5,992</u>	<u>\$6,344</u>	<u>\$6,872</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$14,034	\$15,812	\$14,845	\$15,558	\$16,366	\$17,185	\$18,044
Federal Funds	7,561	11,617	9,139	10,138	10,003	9,577	9,925
TOTAL	\$21,595	\$27,429	\$23,984	\$25,696	\$26,369	\$26,762	\$27,969

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Shelter facility admissions	1,632	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Drop-in center contacts	88,717	88,700	88,700	88,700	88,700	88,700	88,700
Inpatient non-hospital admissions	15,690	15,690	15,690	15,690	15,690	15,690	15,690
Inpatient hospital admissions	6,747	6,747	6,747	6,747	6,747	6,747	6,747
Day care program admissions	984	984	984	984	984	984	984
Outpatient program admissions	28,125	28,125	28,125	28,125	28,125	28,125	28,125
Calls received on hotlines	46,600	46,600	46,600	46,600	46,600	46,600	46,600
Persons experimenting with drugs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Heavy users of drugs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Heavy users of alcohol	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Program Analysis:

For the purpose of this program analysis, it is important to note that the Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse distinguishes between the "secondary" level of activity aimed at keeping the experimenting and/or using populations from becoming chronic substance users, and "tertiary" activities which are aimed at dealing with individuals having a chronic pattern of drug and/or alcohol abuse.

Updated program measures will become available in a study to be issued in February, 1977 by the Council describing the prevalence and intensity of drug and alcohol abuse in the Commonwealth. The study will be based upon data gathered in a household survey conducted by Temple University, of drug and alcohol use by persons fourteen to sixty-five years of age throughout the State. Responses from thirty-two counties, out of the sixty-seven in Pennsylvania will present a comprehensive sample of all strata, urban, town and rural. A second Council report dealing with the match between the need as shown by the survey results, and the tertiary services being offered, will follow shortly thereafter.

Secondary services, because their objective is the prevention of increased substance abuse, tend to overlap to some degree the prevention measures previously discussed. Experience has demonstrated that audiences for films and other presentations, inside and outside of the school setting, typically consist of a mix of experimenters and nonexperimenters.

The Council also funds drop-in centers which provide comfortable settings within which take place group discussions, individual counseling, and crisis intervention conferences for persons at some turning point in their lives. Numerous telephone hotline services throughout the Commonwealth provide in telephone conversations: advice, crisis interventions and referral services to emergency and special care facilities that deal with acute drug and alcohol reactions. In fact, in fiscal year 1975-76, approximately 46,600 calls were received on the Commonwealth's hotlines and 88,717 contacts were made at drop-in centers throughout Pennsylvania.

Treatment programs for chronic abusers are provided in

Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Abuse (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

several settings or environments. The inpatient hospital environment provides a twenty-four hour residential setting and is licensed by the Department of Health as a hospital. In 1975-76, there were 6,747 reported admissions to such environments. The day care environment provides scheduled and managed client activity at least forty hours a week allowing the individual client to receive at least fifteen hours of weekly service. Any service which requires periodic services of less than five hours a day and is geared to a predetermined treatment schedule is contained within the outpatient environment. Lastly, the transitional setting between the community and treatment is the shelter environment which provides food, clothing, dormitory-style overnight facilities and referral services to those in need of treatment.

The program measures refer to admissions or contacts and not individuals. An individual is counted each time he contacts a secondary program or is admitted to a tertiary facility. It is important to note that if a comparison is made of this year's presentation of program measure figures versus last year's presentation, a variance of totals occurs. This is due to the changing of reporting terminology and the sources of the data gathering system. For example, shelter facility admissions are now projected to be 1,600 for the available year instead of the 3,600 projected in last year's budget. This decrease is a result of a new but still incomplete source of data-client records. Secondly, the term admissions has been replaced by the term contacts for drop-in center tabulations. A contact being an

individual receiving services by participating in a rap session or crisis intervention experience, counted each time he or she receives such a service. The 88,700 contacts projected for 1976-77 were summed from single county authority plans rather than being estimated by the Council as had been previously done. Lastly, the 15,690 figure for inpatient non-hospital admissions is almost double the previous projection. The new projection is a truer figure and was arrived at by summing all the admission forms presently on file in the Council's Office of Research and Evaluation and adding to that sum most of the reported forms from the public inebriate facilities operational in the Commonwealth. All secondary and tertiary program measures are projected forward on a straight line, not because all needs are being fulfilled, but because the level of funding from State and Federal sources seems unlikely to increase.

In conclusion, a follow-up study on clients from the major treatment modalities will begin in the first part of 1977, and a report with preliminary findings regarding the success of those clients in avoiding substance abuse, remaining free of criminal involvement, and engaging in productive employment, will be ready in late spring, 1978. Although this effort will be concerned with the success of the clients and not the treatment system, by separating certain variables such as the effects of aging, motivation and the economy, a determination can be made demonstrating the value of maintaining such a treatment system.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse Control	\$ 287	\$ 170	\$ 345	\$ 362	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 419
Assistance to Drug and Alcohol Programs	13,747	15,642	14,500	15,196	15,986	16,785	17,625
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$14,034</u>	<u>\$15,812</u>	<u>\$14,845</u>	<u>\$15,558</u>	<u>\$16,366</u>	<u>\$17,185</u>	<u>\$18,044</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, 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.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Summary by Fund and Appropriations

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 12,489	\$ 12,890	\$ 15,118
State Library	1,373	1,486	1,915
Pennsylvania Public Television			
Network—Operations	4,157	4,317	4,510
Pennsylvania Public Television			
Network—Program Services	1,700	1,700	2,500
Oversight of Special Education . . . . .	. . . . .	100	163
Total—General Government	<u>\$ 19,719</u>	<u>\$ 20,493</u>	<u>\$ 24,206</u>
Debt Service Requirements			
General State Authority Rentals—State-Aided			
Institutions	<u>\$ 4,178</u>	<u>\$ 4,204</u>	<u>\$ 4,300</u>
Institutional			
State Colleges and University	\$ 159,214	\$ 169,026	\$ 178,348
Pennsylvania State Oral School	1,570	1,695	1,843
Scotland School for Veterans' Children	3,696	3,834	4,168
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School	1,744	1,748	1,835
Total—Institutional	<u>\$ 166,224</u>	<u>\$ 176,303</u>	<u>\$ 186,194</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Support of Public Schools			
Basic Instruction Subsidy and Vocational			
Education	\$1,295,666	\$1,263,475	\$1,268,822
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund			
Requirements	137,877	142,000	154,600
Pupil Transportation	58,638	66,712	78,928
Special Education	78,000	88,250	99,528
Homebound Instruction	485	500	500
Tuition for Orphans and Children Placed			
in Private Homes	7,150	8,250	8,250
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	33	40	40
Education of Migrant Laborers' Children	36	72	108
Education of the Disadvantaged	1,000	1,000	1,000
Special Education—Approved Private			
Schools	23,700	27,815	30,240
Higher Education of Blind or Deaf			
Students	35	35	100
Intermediate Units	6,917	7,193	7,697
School Food Services	5,760	6,240	9,663
School Employees' Social Security	51,600	64,000	70,000
School Employees' Retirement Fund:			
Contingent Reserve and Supplemental			
Accounts	143,356	152,000	167,760
Former Teachers' Account	6	10	6
Youth Development Centers—Education	3,207	3,095	3,349
State Schools and Hospitals—Education	6,933	7,350	16,225
Freedom Area School District	100	. . . . .	. . . . .
Sub-Total—Support of Public Schools	<u>\$1,820,499</u>	<u>\$1,838,037</u>	<u>\$1,916,816</u>

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Summary by Fund and Appropriations
(continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	
Actual	Available	Budget	
Grants and Subsidies (continued)			
Other Grants and Subsidies			
Services to Nonpublic Schools	\$ 16,799	\$ 19,272	\$ 18,918
Textbooks for Nonpublic Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	8,565	8,408
Equipment and Material Grants for			
Nonpublic Schools	8,057	. . . . .	. . . . .
Student Supplies for Nonpublic Schools	2,172	2,141	2,102
Improvement of Library Services	8,222	8,896	9,791
Library Services for Blind and			
Handicapped	806	858	898
Educational Radio and Television Grants	771	780	780
Regional Educational Broadcasting			
Councils	175	175	175
Correctional Institutions—Education	1,938	2,090	2,378
Community Colleges—Capital and			
Operating	38,600	44,892	47,651
Higher Education of the Disadvantaged	3,165	3,350	3,895
Fifth Pathway . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	200
Ethnic Heritage Studies	50	50	500
Transfers to Higher Education Assistance Agency:			
Scholarships	68,440	68,440	68,440
Reserve for Losses on Guaranteed Loans	3,200	3,200	2,500
Student Aid Funds—Matching	1,500	1,500	1,800
Administration—Loans and Scholarships	3,650	3,916	4,033
Institutional Assistance Grants	12,000	12,000	12,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-Total—Other Grants and Subsidies	\$ 169,545	\$ 180,125	\$ 184,469
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
State-Related Universities			
Pennsylvania State University—			
Educational and General	\$ 71,593	\$ 74,457	\$ 82,359
Pennsylvania State University			
Student Aid	1,760	1,760	1,760
Pennsylvania State University			
Research	17,064	17,747	7,559
Pennsylvania State University			
Extension and Public Services	9,626	10,011	. . . . .
Agricultural Research and Extension . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	15,299
Pennsylvania State University—			
Medical Programs	2,665	2,784	2,784
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-Total Penn State University	\$ 102,708	\$ 106,759	\$ 109,761
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
University of Pittsburgh—Educational and			
General	\$ 50,825	\$ 52,858	\$ 54,444
University of Pittsburgh—Student Aid	2,960	2,960	2,960
University of Pittsburgh—Medical Programs	3,986	4,068	4,031
University of Pittsburgh—Dental Clinics	500	600	500
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-Total University of Pittsburgh	\$ 58,271	\$ 60,486	\$ 61,935
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Summary by Fund and Appropriations
(continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Grants and Subsidies (continued)			
State-Related Universities (continued)			
Temple University—Educational and			
General	\$ 54,795	\$ 56,987	\$ 58,680
Temple University—Student Aid	3,018	3,018	3,018
Temple University—Medical Programs	5,375	5,412	5,412
Temple University—Dental Clinics	500	600	500
	<u>500</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>500</u>
Sub-Total Temple University	<u>\$ 63,688</u>	<u>\$ 66,017</u>	<u>\$ 67,610</u>
Lincoln University—Educational and			
General	\$ 2,428	\$ 2,525	\$ 3,428
Lincoln University—Student Aid . . . . .	. . . . .	150	150
Lincoln University—Advanced Institution Development	250	250	. . . . .
Lincoln University—Accreditation Improvement	100	250	. . . . .
	<u>100</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>.</u>
Sub-Total Lincoln University	<u>\$ 2,778</u>	<u>\$ 3,175</u>	<u>\$ 3,578</u>
Non-State-Related Universities and Colleges			
Delaware Valley College of Science and			
Agriculture	\$ 185	\$ 185	\$ 191
Dickinson Law School	99	99	102
Drexel University	3,018	3,018	3,109
Hahnemann Medical College—Medical Programs	2,983	3,067	3,212
Hahnemann Medical College—Allied Health Programs	433	209	215
Thomas Jefferson University—Medical Programs	3,938	3,969	3,978
Thomas Jefferson University—Allied Health Programs	750	1,500	773
The Medical College of Pennsylvania	1,658	1,795	1,892
University of Pennsylvania—Instruction	7,063	7,063	7,275
University of Pennsylvania—Dental Clinics	500	600	500
University of Pennsylvania Medical Programs	2,882	2,882	2,882
University of Pennsylvania—School of Veterinary Medicine	2,072	3,772	2,134
University of Pennsylvania—Student Aid	3,374	3,374	3,374
Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine	660	660	680
Pennsylvania College of Optometry	220	220	227
Philadelphia College of Art—Instruction	252	352	363
Philadelphia College of Art—Student Aid	100	. . . . .	. . . . .
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine	3,511	3,626	3,560
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science	250	250	258
Philadelphia Musical Academy	75	75	75
	<u>75</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>75</u>
Sub-Total Non-State-Related Universities and Colleges	<u>\$ 34,023</u>	<u>\$ 36,716</u>	<u>\$ 34,800</u>

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Summary by Fund and Appropriations
(continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Grants and Subsidies (continued)			
Non-State-Related Institutions			
Berean Training and Industrial School	\$ 434	\$ 434	\$ 447
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	544	544	560
Johnson School of Technology	74	74	76
Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades	52	52	54
Sub-Total Non-State-Related Institutions	\$ 1,104	\$ 1,104	\$ 1,137
Total—Grants and Subsidies	\$2,252,616	\$2,292,419	\$2,380,106
Capital Improvements			
Capital Improvements	\$ 50	\$ 168	\$ 173
Total State Funds—General Fund	\$2,442,787	\$2,493,587	\$2,594,979
Federal Funds	16,757	40,828	35,573
Other Funds	101,291	103,737	109,807
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$2,560,835	\$2,638,152	\$2,740,359
Motor License Fund			
General Government			
Highway Safety Education	\$ 33	. . . . .	. . . . .
Driver Education Curriculum Development	106	. . . . .	. . . . .
Sub-Total	\$ 139	. . . . .	. . . . .
Grants and Subsidies			
Safe Driving Course	4,223	\$ 4,441	\$ 4,408
Total State Funds—Motor License Fund	\$ 4,362	\$ 4,441	\$ 4,408
Federal Funds	\$ 7	\$ 30	\$ 30
MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL	\$ 4,369	\$ 4,471	\$ 4,438

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Summary by Fund and Appropriations
(continued)

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	1977-78
	Actual	1976-77 Available	Budget
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund			
Pupil Transportation	\$ 26,000	\$ 23,600	\$ 23,600
Special Education	56,000	51,400	53,600
Special Education—Approved Private Schools	2,500	2,500	2,500
REVENUE SHARING FUND TOTAL	<u>\$ 84,500</u>	<u>\$ 77,500</u>	<u>\$ 79,700</u>
 Department Total — All Funds			
General Fund	\$2,442,787	\$2,493,587	\$2,594,979
Special Funds	88,862	81,941	84,108
Federal Funds	16,764	40,858	35,603
Other Funds	101,291	103,737	109,807
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	<u>\$2,649,704</u>	<u>\$2,720,123</u>	<u>\$2,824,497</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$12,489	\$12,990	\$15,281
Federal Funds	8,674	13,558	10,325
Other Funds	533	1,005	1,109
	\$21,696	\$27,553	\$26,715
TOTAL			

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 Educational Radio and Television grants 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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
General Government Operations	\$12,489	\$12,890	\$15,118
Oversight of Special Education . . . . .	. . . . .	100	163
Federal Funds:			
Strengthening State and Local Education			
Agencies	1,640	2,841	2,042
Educational Innovations and Support	422	709	379
ESEA Title IVB — Administration	506	531	372
ESEA Title I Programs — Administration	1,011	1,230	950
Education of Exceptional Children	279	657	524
Educationally Deprived Children — Migrant	51	87	50
Vocational Education	2,331	2,836	3,101
Food and Nutrition Service	204	600	632

GENERAL FUND

EDUCATION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds (continued)			
Federal Funds: (continued)			
Right to Read	\$ 144	\$ 392	\$ 200
State Approving Agency (VA)	542	638	722
Adult Basic Education - Administration	66	200	143
NEA - NIE Cooperative In-Service Project . . . . .	. . . . .	6	. . . . .
Follow Through	27	32	28
Preparation of Teachers of Handicapped			
Children	40	48	35
LEAA - Train Campus Law Enforcement Officers	16	25	25
LEAA - The Law Enforcement Education Program	15	20	20
University Community Services	33	42	42
Desegregation of Public Education	122	160	156
Comprehensive Planning	15	156	200
CETA - Training Opportunities	157	400	290
Alliance For the Arts	3	14	10
National Center for Educational Statistics	2	2	2
Research and Development Utilization . . . . .	. . . . .	361	361
Justice Education and Community Action	40	40	. . . . .
New Jersey - Pennsylvania Common Market	30	117	. . . . .
National Science Foundation Grant	8	11	. . . . .
Atomic Energy Commission Grant	7	6	. . . . .
Operation Alert - Environmental			
Education . . . . .	. . . . .	3	. . . . .
Community Outreach	2	2	. . . . .
Governor's Commission on Health	6	3	. . . . .
University City	5	2	. . . . .
NIE Grant	3	3	. . . . .
Consortion of States	21	7	21
Appalachia Regional Commission Grant	7	. . . . .	. . . . .
Reimbursement from State of New York for			
Performance - Based Teacher Education	6	. . . . .	. . . . .
Higher Education Instruction Program	21	21	20
Reimbursement from State of Colorado	1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Interim Education of Vietnamese and Cambodian			
Refugees	891	. . . . .	. . . . .
Institute for Educational Leadership -			
Study of Compensatory Education . . . . .	. . . . .	6	. . . . .
Regional Interstate Collective Bargaining			
Project . . . . .	. . . . .	16	. . . . .
Governor's Council on Drug and Alcohol			
Abuse . . . . .	. . . . .	8	. . . . .
Indochinese Children Refugee Program . . . . .	. . . . .	32	. . . . .
Programs for Bilingual Education, ESEA			
Title VII . . . . .	. . . . .	17	. . . . .
Demonstration Project on Child Abuse . . . . .	. . . . .	65	. . . . .
Career Education . . . . .	. . . . .	72	. . . . .
Dissemination Capacity Building Grant . . . . .	. . . . .	200	. . . . .
Community Education . . . . .	. . . . .	70	. . . . .
Innovative Pupil Transportation Project . . . . .	. . . . .	50	. . . . .
Arts - Community Together Project . . . . .	. . . . .	60	. . . . .
The Pennsylvania Equalization Project . . . . .	. . . . .	605	. . . . .
NIE - Basic Skills Research Grant . . . . .	. . . . .	80	. . . . .
Community Learning Pupil Transportation			
Project . . . . .	. . . . .	50	. . . . .
Adult Indochinese Refugee Education . . . . .	. . . . .	25	. . . . .

GENERAL FUND

EDUCATION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds (continued)			
Other Funds:			
Reimbursement for EDP Services	\$ 139	\$ 65	.....
Reimbursement for Services Rendered by Comptroller's Office	158	242	\$ 264
Reimbursement of Central Mailroom Costs	35	30	30
Funds Received from Bicentennial Commission of Pennsylvania	6	7	.....
Reimbursement for Special Education — Right to Education Program	14	.....	.....
Law Enforcement Academy Tuition	9	44	108
Reimbursement for Auditing Expenses — Student Loan Accounts	27	30	31
Reimbursement from Historical and Museum Commission — Pennsylvania History Festival	1	.....	.....
Reimbursement for Administration — Special Education — Approved Private Schools .....	.....	76	88
Reimbursement for Administration — Youth Development Centers — Education .....	.....	67	114
Reimbursement for Administration — Correctional Institutions — Education .....	.....	121	162
Reimbursement from PHEAA for Administration — Student Intern Program .....	.....	33	.....
Reimbursement for Services Rendered by the Department of Education Processing Center	137	233	252
Funds Received from Member States — Consortium for Educational Technology	7	7	.....
Reimbursement for Administration — Services to Nonpublic Schools .....	.....	50	60
TOTAL	<u>\$21,696</u>	<u>\$27,553</u>	<u>\$26,715</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
State Library			
State Funds	\$ 1,373	\$ 1,486	\$ 1,915
Federal Funds	643	903	800
Other Funds	4	4	4
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,020</u>	<u>\$ 2,393</u>	<u>\$ 2,719</u>

Promotes the improvement of library services throughout the Commonwealth by administration of a local support-incentive aid program and by conducting research and innovative programs. Operates the State Library in Harrisburg, which serves as a major reference library for State Government as well as an information base for all public libraries.

GENERAL FUND

EDUCATION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
State Library	\$ 1,373	\$ 1,486	\$ 1,915
Federal Funds:			
Library Services — Administration	643	903	800
Other Funds:			
Book Penalties and Reimbursement for Lost Books	4	4	4
TOTAL	\$ 2,020	\$ 2,393	\$ 2,719

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Pennsylvania Public Television Network			
State Funds	\$ 5,857	\$ 6,017	\$ 7,010

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 broadcasted simultaneously or separately. Administers a program of grants to support stations' operations.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Pennsylvania Public Television Network— Operations	\$ 4,157	\$ 4,317	\$ 4,510
Pennsylvania Public Television Network— Program Services	1,700	1,700	2,500
TOTAL	\$ 5,857	\$ 6,017	\$ 7,010

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
State Public School Building Authority			
Federal Funds	\$ 1,200	.....

Assists in the construction, improvement, maintenance, operation and equipment of public school buildings and higher education facilities. The State Public School Building Authority issues bonds to fund projects undertaken and repays the obligations by collecting annual rentals from school districts and institutions.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Federal Funds:			
Public Works Employment Act	<u>\$ 1,200</u>	.....

Debt Service Requirements

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
General State Authority Rentals —			
State-aided Institutions			
State Funds	\$ 4,178	\$ 4,204	\$ 4,300
Other Funds	525	454	450
TOTAL	<u>\$ 4,703</u>	<u>\$ 4,658</u>	<u>\$ 4,750</u>

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
General State Authority Rentals—			
State-aided Institutions	\$ 4,178	\$ 4,204	\$ 4,300
Other Funds:			
Sublease Rentals	525	454	450
TOTAL	<u>\$ 4,703</u>	<u>\$ 4,658</u>	<u>\$ 4,750</u>

Institutional

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
State Colleges and University			
State Funds	\$159,214	\$169,026	\$178,348
Federal Funds	4,535	20,884	20,884
Other Funds	100,106	102,158	108,128
TOTAL	\$263,855	\$292,068	\$307,360

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 youth 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.

Funds are budgeted to cover all negotiated salary and benefit increases and for the operational expenses of the McKeever Environmental Learning Center.

Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment			
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Institutions			
Bloomsburg	5,956	6,005	6,005
California	5,314	5,300	5,300
Cheyney	2,539	2,800	3,085
Clarion	5,388	5,401	5,419
East Stroudsburg	4,293	4,340	4,400
Edinboro	6,741	6,600	6,450
Indiana University	11,690	11,886	11,888
Kutztown	5,174	5,175	5,175
Lock Haven	2,604	2,615	2,635
Mansfield	3,260	3,114	3,214
Millersville	5,766	5,770	5,770
Shippensburg	5,438	5,574	5,574
Stipperry Rock	6,300	6,404	6,512
West Chester	8,635	8,644	8,850
Total - State Colleges and University	79,098	79,628	80,277

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
State College and University Funds by Institution			
Bloomsburg			
State Funds	\$ 10,646	\$ 11,568	\$ 12,526
Federal Funds .....	.....	1,121	1,121
Other Funds	7,552	7,774	8,044
TOTAL	\$ 18,198	\$ 20,463	\$ 21,691

GENERAL FUND

EDUCATION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
State College and University Funds by Institution (continued)			
California			
State Funds	\$ 12,851	\$ 13,105	\$ 13,204
Federal Funds	705	1,571	1,571
Other Funds	4,975	5,263	6,120
TOTAL	\$ 18,531	\$ 19,939	\$ 20,895
Cheyney			
State Funds	\$ 7,572	\$ 7,896	\$ 7,550
Federal Funds	250	2,941	2,941
Other Funds	3,556	3,464	3,633
TOTAL	\$ 11,378	\$ 14,301	\$ 14,124
Clarion			
State Funds	\$ 11,261	\$ 11,967	\$ 12,526
Federal Funds	347	1,147	1,147
Other Funds	6,641	6,807	7,171
TOTAL	\$ 18,249	\$ 19,921	\$ 20,844
East Stroudsburg			
State Funds	\$ 8,219	\$ 8,900	\$ 9,620
Federal Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	1,209	1,209
Other Funds	5,984	6,148	6,482
TOTAL	\$ 14,203	\$ 16,257	\$ 17,311
Edinboro			
State Funds	\$ 13,048	\$ 13,833	\$ 14,667
Federal Funds	175	1,332	1,332
Other Funds	8,139	7,483	7,893
TOTAL	\$ 21,362	\$ 22,648	\$ 23,892
Indiana University			
State Funds	\$ 18,527	\$ 20,313	\$ 22,193
Federal Funds	1,527	2,924	2,924
Other Funds	14,100	14,605	15,421
TOTAL	\$ 34,154	\$ 37,842	\$ 40,538
Kutztown			
State Funds	\$ 10,305	\$ 11,010	\$ 11,759
Federal Funds	119	873	873
Other Funds	6,308	6,628	6,980
TOTAL	\$ 16,732	\$ 18,511	\$ 19,612

GENERAL FUND

EDUCATION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
State College and University Funds by Institution (continued)			
Lock Haven			
State Funds	\$ 6,512	\$ 6,821	\$ 7,087
Federal Funds	338	808	808
Other Funds	3,723	3,813	4,011
TOTAL	<u>\$ 10,573</u>	<u>\$ 11,442</u>	<u>\$ 11,906</u>
Mansfield			
State Funds	\$ 8,758	\$ 8,987	\$ 9,102
Federal Funds	263	1,016	1,016
Other Funds	4,530	4,689	4,930
TOTAL	<u>\$ 13,551</u>	<u>\$ 14,692</u>	<u>\$ 15,048</u>
Millersville			
State Funds	\$ 11,836	\$ 12,486	\$ 13,240
Federal Funds	505	1,786	1,786
Other Funds	8,116	8,812	9,299
TOTAL	<u>\$ 20,457</u>	<u>\$ 23,084</u>	<u>\$ 24,325</u>
Shippensburg			
State Funds	\$ 10,946	\$ 11,669	\$ 12,384
Federal Funds	188	1,206	1,206
Other Funds	7,030	7,158	7,547
TOTAL	<u>\$ 18,164</u>	<u>\$ 20,033</u>	<u>\$ 21,137</u>
Slippery Rock			
State Funds	\$ 12,672	\$ 13,390	\$ 14,096
Federal Funds .....	.....	1,732	1,732
Other Funds	9,014	8,833	9,320
TOTAL	<u>\$ 21,686</u>	<u>\$ 23,955</u>	<u>\$ 25,148</u>
West Chester			
State Funds	\$ 16,061	\$ 17,081	\$ 18,394
Federal Funds	118	1,218	1,218
Other Funds	10,438	10,681	11,277
TOTAL	<u>\$ 26,617</u>	<u>\$ 28,980</u>	<u>\$ 30,889</u>

GENERAL FUND

EDUCATION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
State Colleges and University	\$159,214	\$169,026	\$178,348
Federal Funds:			
Grants to State Colleges and University	4,535	. . . . .	. . . . .
Basic Educational Opportunity Grants . . . . .	. . . . .	10,703	10,703
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants . . . . .	. . . . .	1,111	1,111
College Work Study . . . . .	. . . . .	3,029	3,029
National Direct Student Loan . . . . .	. . . . .	1,328	1,328
Head Start - California . . . . .	. . . . .	365	365
Basic Institutional Development - Cheyney . . . . .	. . . . .	375	375
Library Equipment - Edinboro . . . . .	. . . . .	126	126
LEAA - Law Enforcement Education - Indiana . . . . .	. . . . .	129	129
Upward Bound - Lock Haven . . . . .	. . . . .	140	140
Vocational Educational Information Network - Millersville . . . . .	. . . . .	197	197
Migrant Project - Millersville . . . . .	. . . . .	400	400
Minor Federal Grants . . . . .	. . . . .	2,981	2,981
Other Funds:			
Tuition and Fees	100,106	102,158	108,128
TOTAL	<u>\$263,855</u>	<u>\$292,068</u>	<u>\$307,360</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Special and Vocational Education Services			
State Funds	\$ 7,010	\$ 7,277	\$ 7,846
Federal Funds	371	329	264
Other Funds	123	116	116
TOTAL	<u>\$ 7,504</u>	<u>\$ 7,722</u>	<u>\$ 8,226</u>

The Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf at Scranton provides instruction for 186 children from the nursery school level through high school.

Scotland School for Veterans' Children provides a home life and elementary and secondary school education for 425 sons and daughters of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in World Wars I and II and the Korean and Vietnam conflicts.

Thaddeus Stevens Trade School provides residence and vocational instruction for 425 male students, often orphaned or disadvantaged, ranging from 16 to 18 years of age.

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Institutional Enrollments are:			
Pennsylvania State Oral School	191	186	186
Scotland School for Veterans' Children	425	425	425
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School	400	400	425
TOTAL	<u>1,016</u>	<u>1,011</u>	<u>1,036</u>

GENERAL FUND

EDUCATION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Special and Vocational Educational Institutions Funds by Institution			
Pennsylvania State Oral School			
State Funds	\$ 1,570	\$ 1,695	\$ 1,843
Federal Funds	135	84	84
Other Funds	6	6	6
TOTAL	\$ 1,711	\$ 1,785	\$ 1,933
Scotland School for Veterans' Children			
State Funds	\$ 3,696	\$ 3,834	\$ 4,168
Federal Funds	236	245	180
Other Funds	6	10	10
TOTAL	\$ 3,938	\$ 4,089	\$ 4,358
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School			
State Funds	\$ 1,744	\$ 1,748	\$ 1,835
Other Funds	111	100	100
TOTAL	\$ 1,855	\$ 1,848	\$ 1,935

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Pennsylvania State Oral School	\$ 1,570	\$ 1,695	\$ 1,843
Scotland School for Veterans' Children	3,696	3,834	4,168
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School	1,744	1,748	1,835
Federal Funds:			
ESEA Title I - Education of Children from Low-Income Families	371	308	243
ESEA Title IV - Education Innovation and Support .....	.....	21	21
Other Funds:			
Tuition and Fees (Thaddeus Stevens)	111	100	100
Cafeteria Reimbursement (Scotland)	6	10	10
Cafeteria Reimbursement (Oral)	6	6	6
TOTAL	\$ 7,504	\$ 7,722	\$ 8,226

Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Support of Public Schools			
State Funds	\$1,820,499	\$1,838,037	\$1,916,816
Federal Funds	915	1,437	1,237
TOTAL	\$1,821,414	\$1,839,474	\$1,918,053

Provides State support to school districts. Subsidy payments are made for basic instruction, vocational education, manpower development, 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 and juvenile correctional facilities.

Source of Funds	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Appropriations:			
Basic Instruction Subsidy and Vocational Education	\$1,295,666	\$1,263,475	\$1,268,822
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements	137,877	142,000	154,600
Pupil Transportation	58,638	66,712	78,928
Special Education	78,000	88,250	99,528
Homebound Instruction	485	500	500
Tuition for Orphans and Children Placed in Private Homes	7,150	8,250	8,250
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	33	40	40
Education of Migrant Laborers' Children	36	72	108
Education of the Disadvantaged	1,000	1,000	1,000
Special Education—Approved Private Schools	23,700	27,815	30,240
Higher Education of Blind or Deaf Students	35	35	100
Intermediate Units	6,917	7,193	7,697
School Food Services	5,760	6,240	9,663
School Employes' Social Security	51,600	64,000	70,000
School Employes' Retirement Fund:			
Contingent Reserve Account and Supplemental Accounts	143,356	152,000	167,760
Former Teachers' Account	6	10	6
Youth Development Centers—Education	3,207	3,095	3,349
State Schools and Hospitals—Education	6,933	7,350	16,225
Freedom Area School District	100	.....	.....
Federal Funds:			
Vocational Education — Financial Support	904	1,237	1,237
Juvenile Demographic Data Collection System	11	200	.....
TOTAL	\$1,821,414	\$1,839,474	\$1,918,053

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Support of Nonpublic Schools			
State Funds	\$27,028	\$29,978	\$29,428

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Services to Nonpublic Schools	\$16,799	\$19,272	\$18,918
Equipment and Material Grants for Nonpublic Schools	8,057	. . . . .	. . . . .
Textbooks for Nonpublic Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	8,565	8,408
Nonpublic School Student Supplies	2,172	2,141	2,102
TOTAL	<u>\$27,028</u>	<u>\$29,978</u>	<u>\$29,428</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Library Services			
State Funds	\$ 9,028	\$ 9,754	\$10,689
Federal Funds	1,611	2,517	2,063
TOTAL	<u>\$10,639</u>	<u>\$12,271</u>	<u>\$12,752</u>

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.

GENERAL FUND

EDUCATION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Improvement of Library Services	\$ 8,222	\$ 8,896	\$ 9,791
Library Services for the Blind and the Handicapped	806	858	898
Federal Funds:			
Library Services — Extension, Development, and Improvement	1,545	2,375	1,956
Library Services — Interlibrary Cooperation	66	142	107
TOTAL	<u>\$10,639</u>	<u>\$12,271</u>	<u>\$12,752</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Educational Radio and Television			
State Funds	\$ 946	\$ 955	\$ 955

Assists in the establishment and operation of educational television and broadcasting facilities by providing grants to public television stations and regional councils for educational broadcasting. Also purchases, produces, records, and distributes programming, and provides and procures auxiliary services. Grants and services provided by this activity are for the support of daytime educational broadcasting for instructional purposes.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Educational Radio and Television Grants	\$ 771	\$ 780	\$ 780
Regional Educational Broadcasting Councils	175	175	175
TOTAL	<u>\$ 946</u>	<u>\$ 955</u>	<u>\$ 955</u>

GENERAL FUND

EDUCATION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Correctional Institutions—Education			
State Funds	\$ 1,938	\$ 2,090	\$ 2,378
Federal Funds	8	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,946</u>	<u>\$ 2,090</u>	<u>\$ 2,378</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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Correctional Institutions—Education	\$ 1,938	\$ 2,090	\$ 2,378
Federal Funds:			
Postsecondary Education Program — Pittsburgh	8	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,946</u>	<u>\$ 2,090</u>	<u>\$ 2,378</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
State Aid to Community Colleges and Technical Institutes			
State Funds	\$38,600	\$44,892	\$47,651

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 \$500 per full-time equivalent student and to a maximum of \$250 per full-time equivalent student for operating costs during a summer term. 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. The aggregate enrollment estimates used to determine the appropriation amount are slightly lower than the total of the individual figures submitted by the institutions.

Fall Enrollments

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Community Colleges			
Allegheny County	15,255	17,132	18,970
Beaver County	1,733	1,633	1,753
Bucks County	4,926	5,334	5,667
Butler County	1,330	1,309	1,436
Delaware County	3,226	3,442	4,139
Harrisburg Area	3,445	3,487	3,536
Lehigh County	2,032	1,958	2,141
Luzerne County	2,030	1,850	2,300
Montgomery County	4,336	4,416	4,597
Northampton County	2,808	2,829	2,823
Philadelphia	8,318	9,300	9,823
Reading	2,752	3,112	3,646
Westmoreland County	1,778	1,760	2,184
Williamsport Area	2,743	2,475	2,869
TOTAL	56,712	60,037	65,884

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating	\$37,000	\$44,892	\$47,651
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating — Recommended Deficiency	1,600	.....	.....
TOTAL	\$38,600	\$44,892	\$47,651

GENERAL FUND

EDUCATION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Higher Education of the Disadvantaged			
State Funds	\$ 3,165	\$ 3,350	\$ 3,895

Provides grants to institutions of higher education for special programs for disadvantaged students.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Higher Education of the Disadvantaged	<u>\$ 3,165</u>	<u>\$ 3,350</u>	<u>\$ 3,895</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Fifth Pathway			
State Funds	\$ 200

Provides training for Pennsylvania residents, who graduate from foreign medical schools and enter approved programs of clinical training in Commonwealth teaching hospitals.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Fifth Pathway	<u>\$ 200</u>

GENERAL FUND

EDUCATION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Ethnic Heritage Studies			
State Funds	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 500

Provides a grant for support of an ethnic heritage studies center at the University of Pittsburgh.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Ethnic Heritage Studies	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
State Aid to Students—Higher Education Assistance			
State Funds	\$88,790	\$89,056	\$88,773

The Commonwealth's scholarship and loan program is administered through the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency. It provides scholarships to qualified students of the Commonwealth who need financial assistance to attend postsecondary institutions of higher learning, and guarantees loans made for the purpose of assisting residents in meeting their expenses of higher education. Matching funds are provided to assist students in securing grants and loans from the Federal Government.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Transfers to Higher Education Assistance Agency:			
Scholarships	\$68,440	\$68,440	\$68,440
Reserve for Losses on Guaranteed Loans	3,200	3,200	2,500
Student Aid Funds—Matching	1,500	1,500	1,800
Administration—Loans and Scholarships	3,650	3,916	4,033
Institutional Assistance Grants	12,000	12,000	12,000
TOTAL	<u>\$88,790</u>	<u>\$89,056</u>	<u>\$88,773</u>

GENERAL FUND

EDUCATION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
State Aid to Universities, Colleges and Other Institutions			
State Funds	\$262,572	\$274,257	\$278,821

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 and for twenty Commonwealth campuses and graduate centers throughout the State.

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

Thirteen 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, optometry, osteopathy 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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
State-Related Universities			
Pennsylvania State University	\$102,708	\$106,759	\$109,761
University of Pittsburgh	58,271	60,486	61,935
Temple University	63,688	66,017	67,610
Lincoln University	2,778	3,175	3,578
Total-State Related Universities	\$227,445	\$236,437	\$242,884

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Non-State-Related Universities and Colleges			
Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture	\$ 185	\$ 185	\$ 191
Dickinson Law School	99	99	102
Drexel University	3,018	3,018	3,109
Hahnemann Medical College	3,416	3,276	3,427
Thomas Jefferson University	4,688	5,469	4,751
The Medical College of Pennsylvania	1,658	1,795	1,892
University of Pennsylvania	15,891	17,691	16,165
Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine	660	660	680
Pennsylvania College of Optometry	220	220	227
Philadelphia College of Art	352	352	363
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine	3,511	3,626	3,560
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science	250	250	258
Philadelphia Musical Academy	75	75	75
Total - Non-State-Related Universities and Colleges	\$34,023	\$36,716	\$34,800

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Non-State-Related Institutions			
Berean Training and Industrial School	\$ 434	\$ 434	\$ 447
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	544	544	560
Johnson School of Technology	74	74	76
Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades	52	52	54
Total - Non-State-Related Institutions	\$ 1,104	\$ 1,104	\$ 1,137

Source of Funds	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Appropriations:			
State-Related Universities			
Pennsylvania State University— Educational and General	\$ 71,593	\$ 74,457	\$ 82,359
Pennsylvania State University— Student Aid	1,760	1,760	1,760
Pennsylvania State University— Research	17,064	17,747	7,559
Pennsylvania State University— Extension and Public Services	9,626	10,011	. . . .
Agricultural Research and Extension . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	15,299
Pennsylvania State University — Medical Programs	2,665	2,784	2,784
Sub-Total	<u>\$102,708</u>	<u>\$106,759</u>	<u>\$109,761</u>
University of Pittsburgh—Educational and General	\$ 50,825	\$ 52,858	\$ 54,444
University of Pittsburgh—Student Aid	2,960	2,960	2,960
University of Pittsburgh—Medical Programs	3,986	4,068	4,031
University of Pittsburgh—Dental Clinic	500	600	500
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 58,271</u>	<u>\$ 60,486</u>	<u>\$ 61,935</u>
Temple University—Educational and General	\$ 54,795	\$ 56,987	\$ 58,680
Temple University—Student Aid	3,018	3,018	3,018
Temple University—Extension and Public Services . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Temple University—Medical Programs	5,375	5,412	5,412
Temple University—Dental Clinics	500	600	500
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 63,688</u>	<u>\$ 66,017</u>	<u>\$ 67,610</u>
Lincoln University—Educational and General	\$ 2,428	\$ 2,525	\$ 3,428
Lincoln University—Student Aid . . . . .	. . . .	150	150
Lincoln University—Advanced Institution Development	250	250	. . . .
Lincoln University—Accreditation Improvement	100	250	. . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 2,778</u>	<u>\$ 3,175</u>	<u>\$ 3,578</u>
Non-State-Related Universities and Colleges			
Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture	\$ 185	\$ 185	\$ 191
Dickinson Law School	99	99	102
Drexel University	3,018	3,018	3,109
Hahnemann Medical College—Medical Programs	2,983	3,067	3,212
Hahnemann Medical College—Allied Health Programs	433	209	215
Thomas Jefferson University—Medical Programs	3,938	3,969	3,978

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds (continued)			
Appropriations: (continued)			
Thomas Jefferson University—Allied			
Health Programs	\$ 750	\$ 1,500	\$ 773
The Medical College of Pennsylvania	1,658	1,795	1,892
University of Pennsylvania—Instruction	7,063	7,063	7,275
University of Pennsylvania—Dental			
Clinics	500	600	500
University of Pennsylvania—Medical			
Programs	2,882	2,882	2,882
University of Pennsylvania—School of			
Veterinary Medicine	2,072	3,772	2,134
University of Pennsylvania—Student Aid	3,374	3,374	3,374
Pennsylvania College of Podiatric			
Medicine	660	660	680
Pennsylvania College of Optometry	220	220	227
Philadelphia College of Art—Instruction	252	352	363
Philadelphia College of Art—Student Aid	100	. . . .	. . . .
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic			
Medicine	3,511	3,626	3,560
Philadelphia College of Textiles			
and Science	250	250	258
Philadelphia Musical Academy	75	75	75
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 34,023</u>	<u>\$ 36,716</u>	<u>\$ 34,800</u>
Non-State-Related Institutions			
Berean Training and Industrial School	\$ 434	\$ 434	\$ 447
Downingtown Industrial and			
Agricultural School	544	544	560
Johnson School of Technology	74	74	76
Williamson Free School of Mechanical			
Trades	52	52	54
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 1,104</u>	<u>\$ 1,104</u>	<u>\$ 1,137</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>\$262,572</u></u>	<u><u>\$274,257</u></u>	<u><u>\$278,821</u></u>

Capital Improvements

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Capital Improvements			
State Funds	\$ 50	\$168	\$173

This will provide for minor renovation and construction projects at the State-owned colleges and university, the State-owned schools and the Fireman's Training School.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Capital Improvements	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>\$168</u>	<u>\$173</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Highway Safety Education			
State Funds	\$139	.....	.....
Federal Funds	7	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$146</u>	.....	.....

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 analyses and improves driver education courses of study for secondary school pupils and adults.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Highway Safety Education	\$ 33	.....	.....
Driver Education Curriculum Development	106	.....	.....
Federal Funds:			
Highway Safety Education	7	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$146</u>	.....	.....

Grants and Subsidies

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Safe Driving Course			
State Funds	\$ 4,223	\$ 4,441	\$ 4,408
Federal Funds .....	.....	30	30
TOTAL	\$ 4,223	\$ 4,471	\$ 4,478

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. Beginning in 1976-77 the highway safety education function described previously in General Government has been included here.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Safe Driving Course	\$ 4,223	\$ 4,441	\$ 4,408
Federal Funds:			
Highway Safety Education .....	.....	30	30
TOTAL	\$ 4,223	\$ 4,471	\$ 4,478

Revenue Sharing Trust Fund

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Support of Public Schools			
State Funds	\$84,500	\$77,500	\$79,700

Provides for payments for special education and funds for special education in approved private schools. Supports 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. Also provides for the transportation of pupils over hazardous routes and transportation of nonpublic school pupils.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Pupil Transportation	\$26,000	\$23,600	\$23,600
Special Education	56,000	51,400	53,600
Special Education—Approved Private Schools	2,500	2,500	2,500
TOTAL	<u>\$84,500</u>	<u>\$77,500</u>	<u>\$79,700</u>

Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
Gifts Grants and Educational Research	\$ 49	.....	.....
Higher Education Project Grants	70	\$ 70	\$ 50
Higher Education Act of 1965:			
Community Services Program — Title I	554	483	550
Teachers Programs — Title V	125	125	125
Non-Federal Grants	13	.....	.....
Regional Resource Centers	540	600	600
Contributions — State Oral School Student Organizations	2	.....	.....
Elementary and Secondary Education Act:			
Education of Children of Low Income			
Families—Title I	93,567	93,189	102,500
School Library Resources—Title II	7,056	.....	.....
Supplementary Education Centers and Services—Title III	5,307	.....	.....
Consolidation of Certain Educational Programs—Title IV	1,163	13,950	14,950
Aid to Local Educational Agencies— Title V	65	33	40
Education of the Handicapped—Title VI	4,730	10,000	15,000
Adult Basic Education	4,214	4,500	4,500
Library Construction	429	68	.....
Development Disability Services Act	207	100	50
Manpower Development and Training Act:			
Manpower Training Grants	302	5	.....
Additional Dormitory Rental Fees:			
Reserve for Furniture and Equipment	419	500	525
National Defense Education Act:			
Reimbursement for Equipment	2,659	.....	.....
Preparation of Teachers of Handicapped			
Children	398	150	150
Vocational Education Act	27,069	4,019	33,200
Additional Dormitory Rental Fees	3,359	3,434	3,540
Additional Dormitory Rental Fees—Reserve for Contingencies and Capital:			
Replacement	475	550	615
Food Nutrition Services	73,230	80,000	85,000
Comprehensive Employment and Training Act	3,244	4,800	4,800
TOTAL	<u>\$229,246</u>	<u>\$216,576</u>	<u>\$266,195</u>

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$ 6,580	\$ 7,273	\$ 8,392	\$ 8,470	\$ 8,750	\$ 9,170	\$ 9,895
General Instruction	\$1,091,788	\$1,123,496	\$1,113,786	\$1,093,350	\$1,068,019	\$1,075,538	\$1,073,947
General Preschool Education	67,972	69,492	67,149	67,941	69,925	72,213	77,930
General Elementary and Secondary Education	1,023,816	1,054,004	1,046,637	1,025,409	998,094	1,003,325	996,017
Special Education	\$ 318,529	\$ 343,241	\$ 383,515	\$ 411,980	\$ 440,918	\$ 473,470	\$ 510,522
Mentally Handicapped Education	137,614	146,366	167,001	176,505	186,906	202,126	216,087
Physically Handicapped Education	159,774	173,054	188,053	203,880	217,715	231,796	251,754
Gifted and Talented Education	21,141	23,821	28,461	31,595	36,297	39,548	42,681
Compensatory Programs	\$ 172,810	\$ 178,449	\$ 197,381	\$ 208,198	\$ 221,423	\$ 235,633	\$ 249,473
Compensatory Preschool Education	9,164	9,622	9,874	10,143	12,179	12,479	12,732
Compensatory Elementary and Secondary Education	163,646	168,827	187,507	198,055	209,244	223,154	236,741
Vocational Education	\$ 374,534	\$ 327,220	\$ 361,813	\$ 397,841	\$ 440,809	\$ 455,888	\$ 469,867
Vocational Secondary Education	350,581	301,303	333,629	367,923	408,966	422,073	433,961
Postsecondary Vocational Education	21,909	23,726	25,254	26,818	28,553	30,333	32,211
Community Education	2,044	2,191	2,930	3,100	3,290	3,482	3,695
Higher Education	\$ 542,575	\$ 569,553	\$ 585,862	\$ 606,415	\$ 631,492	\$ 656,315	\$ 682,174
Agriculture and Natural Resources	3,286	3,545	3,675	3,785	3,898	4,015	4,135
Arts, Humanities and Letters	25,297	26,887	28,323	29,480	30,701	31,987	33,315
Business Management, Commerce and Data Processing	19,474	21,056	22,099	23,199	24,369	25,502	26,702
Education	43,768	45,223	46,302	47,852	49,873	52,195	54,633
Engineering and Architecture	12,074	13,095	13,822	14,432	15,275	15,967	16,472
Health Sciences, Health Professions and Biological Sciences	53,905	58,276	56,853	58,927	61,673	64,133	66,811
Human Services and Public Affairs	13,153	14,100	14,622	15,360	16,146	16,769	17,418
Physical Sciences, Earth Sciences, Mathematics and Military Science	11,405	12,284	12,927	13,479	14,058	14,664	15,300
Social Sciences and Area Studies	23,151	25,239	26,480	27,731	29,256	30,454	31,929
Interdisciplinary Studies	15,856	17,294	18,238	19,119	20,050	21,030	21,792
Research	14,076	14,596	14,652	15,101	15,566	16,045	16,539
Public and Community Services	9,455	10,175	10,295	10,631	10,983	11,344	11,721
Institutional Support Services	205,279	215,245	225,178	234,515	246,416	258,539	271,170
Professional Support Services	2,576	2,795	2,888	3,005	3,123	3,241	3,461
Financial Assistance to Students	89,820	89,743	89,508	89,799	90,105	90,430	90,776

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

(Continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Protection of Persons and Property	\$ 4,570	\$ 4,628	\$ 4,613	\$ 4,620	\$ 4,601	\$ 4,499	\$ 4,412
Highway Safety Education	4,362	4,441	4,408	4,395	4,361	4,229	4,122
Community Training Services	208	187	205	225	240	270	290
Economic Development and Income							
Maintenance	\$ 2,585	\$ 3,188	\$ 3,088	\$ 3,188	\$ 3,200	\$ 3,212	\$ 3,224
Adult Employment Training Services	2,585	3,188	3,088	3,188	3,200	3,212	3,224
Recreation and Cultural Enrichment	\$ 17,678	\$ 18,480	\$ 20,637	\$ 21,714	\$ 22,888	\$ 24,180	\$ 25,369
Recreation Services	1,420	1,223	1,023	826	630	435	40
State Library Services	10,401	11,240	12,604	13,652	14,786	16,024	17,347
Public Television Services	5,857	6,017	7,010	7,236	7,472	7,721	7,982
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$2,531,649</u>	<u>\$2,575,528</u>	<u>\$2,679,087</u>	<u>\$2,755,776</u>	<u>\$2,842,100</u>	<u>\$2,937,905</u>	<u>\$3,028,883</u>

**Summary of Enrollments in Pennsylvania
Elementary and Secondary and Vocational Education
1975-76 to 1981-82**

Program Category	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Instruction							
General Preschool Education	166,261	159,300	143,600	134,700	133,200	129,600	128,900
General Elementary and Secondary Education	1,787,887	1,727,595	1,640,860	1,544,635	1,440,760	1,379,835	1,300,060
PROGRAM CATEGORY TOTAL	1,954,148	1,886,895	1,784,460	1,679,335	1,573,960	1,509,435	1,428,960
Special Education							
Mentally Handicapped Education	61,899	63,000	64,000	65,000	66,000	67,000	68,000
Physically Handicapped Education . . .	130,276	133,000	135,000	138,000	140,000	142,000	144,000
Gifted and Talented Education	20,332	23,000	25,000	27,000	29,000	30,000	30,000
PROGRAM CATEGORY TOTAL	212,507	219,000	224,000	230,000	235,000	239,000	242,000
Compensatory Programs							
Compensatory Preschool Education . . .	13,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Compensatory Elementary and Secondary Education	239,200	239,000	237,200	237,500	237,500	237,500	237,500
PROGRAM CATEGORY TOTAL	252,200	251,000	249,200	249,500	249,500	249,500	249,500
Vocational Education							
Vocational Secondary Education	265,000	280,000	295,000	310,000	325,000	317,700	307,350
Postsecondary Education	42,250	42,250	42,250	42,250	42,250	42,250	42,250
Community Education	169,504	168,300	169,500	169,500	171,000	170,000	169,000
PROGRAM CATEGORY TOTAL	476,754	490,550	506,750	521,750	538,250	529,250	518,600

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$6,580	\$ 7,273	\$ 8,392	\$ 8,470	\$ 8,750	\$ 9,170	\$ 9,895
Federal Funds	2,739	4,690	2,280	2,462	2,682	2,913	3,164
Other Funds	496	652	636	655	699	744	793
TOTAL	<u><u>\$9,815</u></u>	<u><u>\$12,615</u></u>	<u><u>\$11,308</u></u>	<u><u>\$11,587</u></u>	<u><u>\$12,131</u></u>	<u><u>\$12,827</u></u>	<u><u>\$13,852</u></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.

In addition to including the executive offices of the Department of Education, the comptroller, 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. In addition, Federal support of \$1.2 million for the State Public School Building Authority is included in 1976-77.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u><u>\$6,580</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,273</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 8,392</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 8,470</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 8,750</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 9,170</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 9,895</u></u>

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$66,230	\$67,958	\$65,733	\$66,548	\$68,535	\$70,820	\$76,466
Special Funds	1,742	1,534	1,416	1,393	1,390	1,393	1,464
Federal Funds	224	409	240	266	289	316	344
TOTAL	<u>\$68,196</u>	<u>\$69,901</u>	<u>\$67,389</u>	<u>\$68,207</u>	<u>\$70,214</u>	<u>\$72,529</u>	<u>\$78,274</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total population of five year olds	187,388	176,920	159,500	149,900	148,100	144,200	143,500
Enrollments	166,261	159,300	143,600	134,700	133,200	129,600	128,900
Transition class enrollment	1,810	1,720	1,540	1,450	1,430	1,400	1,390

Program Analysis:

This program consists of kindergarten instruction for five year olds (and a small number of four year olds). About 90 percent of these children are in public school programs and the remainder are in private or parochial schools. The availability of preschool programs is at local option and attendance by children is also optional.

The program measures show that at present about 90 percent of Pennsylvania's five year olds are in this program. An additional seven percent of the five year olds are in the subcategory Compensatory Preschool Education, leaving about three percent, or 6,000, of the eligible children not enrolled in either program. Both potential and actual enrollments are currently declining because of falling birth rates, but will stabilize somewhat toward the end of the projection period because of a stabilizing number of births. This program's share of the potential will remain fairly constant through the period. It is thought that a large proportion of the children who do not attend kindergarten are likely to be eligible for compensatory education. An indication of this is that school districts without preschool programs have an average aid ratio

for reimbursement purposes of .66. The statewide average aid ratio is about .50 (the higher the ratio, the less wealthy the district). These districts are, therefore, likely to have higher than average proportions of children who would qualify under economic standards for compensatory education. If this assumption is true, then enrollments in general preschool programs may be approaching their maximum share of the noncompensatory five year olds.

Information currently available indicates that preschool programs are successful in preparing children for their experience in elementary education. An important indicator of program success is the effect of kindergarten on first grade failure rates. There is evidence that preschool programs are at least associated with lower rates of first grade failure. In three school districts that were evaluated recently, 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 addition, for the State as a whole, six percent of all first graders are not promoted, while the overall failure rate for those children who have had kindergarten is three

General Preschool Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

percent. Several districts also reported an approximate doubling of first grade reading achievement after preschool education was implemented.

Another positive indicator is that even under the generally unfavorable financial circumstances statewide, five school districts added kindergarten in September 1976. This lowers to eleven the number of districts without preschool programs (six of these have indicated plans to begin offering kindergarten in the next three years), and implies that local decision makers are sufficiently impressed with kindergarten's potential that they are willing to incur the expense of adding it to their instructional 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 preschool and first grade instruction for a year.

Enrollments in transition classes are shown at a lower level than in last year's budget. This is because a Federal decision eliminated transition classes from eligibility for funding under Federal disadvantaged education programs. Those school districts that could not maintain transition classes with their own funds were forced to eliminate them.

There is increasing evidence that a particularly effective way to increase the potential of children for learning, and thus make the task of schooling easier, is to provide assistance to parents so they can stimulate their children's mental development in the crucial early years of life. The results of pilot projects conducted by school officials, most of which were in the form of neighborhood centers at various locations across the United States that furnished advice and counseling to parents, suggest that this sort of effort can increase a child's knowledge and ability to adjust to varied situations. The Department of Education is beginning to encourage such programs in Pennsylvania and provides technical assistance to school districts that are initiating parent training.

The revised School Code proposal currently before the Legislature includes a provision making the offering of kindergarten mandatory (but not attendance by children). If enacted, the proposal would require that the eleven districts mentioned above, with about 2,000 eligible children, initiate programs. This would add about \$1 million to the State's budget but probably not until 1978-79 or later (depending on when legislation action occurs), since these payments are a reimbursement for the previous year's costs.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 126	\$ 58	\$ 152	\$ 177	\$ 185	\$ 195	\$ 205
Basic Instruction Subsidy and Vocational Education	39,411	39,826	36,844	37,097	37,468	37,843	39,990
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements	9,238	9,230	9,276	9,059	9,381	9,705	10,540
Pupil Transportation	3,929	4,336	4,734	4,987	5,500	6,049	6,982
Intermediate Units	464	468	462	490	535	588	680
School Employees' Social Security	3,457	4,160	4,200	4,230	4,366	4,490	4,849
School Employees' Retirement Fund: Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts	9,605	9,880	10,065	10,508	11,100	11,950	13,220
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$66,230</u>	<u>\$67,958</u>	<u>\$65,733</u>	<u>\$66,548</u>	<u>\$68,535</u>	<u>\$70,820</u>	<u>\$76,466</u>
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND							
Pupil Transportation	<u>\$ 1,742</u>	<u>\$ 1,534</u>	<u>\$ 1,416</u>	<u>\$1,393</u>	<u>\$1,390</u>	<u>\$ 1,393</u>	<u>\$ 1,464</u>

General Elementary and Secondary Education

OBJECTIVE: To provide general population students with the skills, attitudes and abilities needed for effective living in our complex society.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$1,007,540	\$1,039,470	\$1,032,518	\$1,011,772	\$ 985,020	\$ 990,490	\$ 983,538
Special Funds	16,276	14,534	14,119	13,637	13,074	12,835	12,479
Federal Funds	1,770	3,418	2,023	2,179	2,421	2,679	2,564
Other Funds	16,223	14,003	14,993	15,510	16,010	16,510	17,010
TOTAL	\$1,041,809	\$1,071,425	\$1,063,653	\$1,043,098	\$1,016,525	\$1,022,514	\$1,015,591

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Public school enrollments in this program	1,405,842	1,352,395	1,275,160	1,190,635	1,099,860	1,049,035	979,060
Nonpublic school enrollments in this program	382,045	375,200	365,700	354,000	340,900	330,800	321,000
Average instructional cost per public school pupil	\$1,198	\$1,336	\$1,485	\$1,615	\$1,734	\$1,864	\$1,985
High school graduates	126,224	123,695	120,275	116,775	197,610	105,350	101,535
Graduates enrolling in business, technical or college programs	73,500	70,700	68,200	66,200	60,500	59,850	59,600

Program Analysis:

This program is composed of college preparatory and general curricula for pupils who are not disadvantaged or handicapped and do not choose vocational training.

The two most important issues that confront this program are the financing of general education and concerns about whether pupils are learning enough to justify their time in the classroom.

The issue of school finance should, at first glance, be less of a dilemma than it is. School enrollments -- especially in general education, as shown in the measures above -- are declining and will continue to do so. This would lead to the conclusion that

the need for expenditures would be steadily declining as well. In reality, however, the declining population of school-age children is not producing the expected results. Total school budgets are predicted to increase by 30 percent between 1975-76 and 1981-82, and when this increase is adjusted for declines in pupils, school budgets show a 58 percent increase over the period. A portion of this apparently contradictory situation is due to unavoidable factors -- enrollment declines do not occur uniformly across the State, for example (enrollments are actually increasing in some suburban areas, where per-pupil costs are high). It must also be assumed,

General Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)**Program Analysis: (continued)**

however, that some of the disparity between enrollment and cost trends is due to failure of local school decision-makers to deal with the need to reduce expenditures. Evidence for this assumption is the trend in the pupil-staff ratio. This ratio, which includes administrative personnel, has been declining, and is projected to continue to decline from the present 16.6 pupils to each staff member to 14.9 to one by 1981-82. At present pay rates, each one-pupil decline in the ratio costs approximately \$114 million annually Statewide. There is no evidence that such staffing changes will affect the quality of education; in fact, research information currently available indicates only a limited relationship between pupil achievement and numbers of teachers or other staff members.

Whatever the cause for higher costs, it is clear that at present State funding levels almost all cost increases will have to be funded locally. All but one of the State's 505 school districts are presently spending more than the \$750 per pupil ceiling above which the State does not share in costs, with exceptions for certain districts. With this situation in mind, the Department of Education has proposed a change in the entire funding method for general education, rather than an increase in the State aid ceiling alone. The new formula would guarantee a uniform amount of resources, State and local, for each district's schools. The State-local division of funds would be determined by each district's property values and personal income, and districts would qualify for more State funds as they increased their tax effort. There would also be special aid for districts with large non-school tax requirements, and for

districts with concentrations of poverty and bilingual pupils. Actual details of the proposed formula have yet to be determined.

The quality of instruction received by the State's pupils is the subject of considerable questioning. Nationwide data, particularly College Board Scores, appear to indicate a steady decline in pupils' knowledge over the past decade. Information from Pennsylvania's Educational Quality Assessment project, which has tested about 500,000 pupils over the past three years, shows that this decline is occurring here to a somewhat lesser extent than nationally. Verbal achievement in Pennsylvania dropped from 1974 to 1976, but by a smaller amount than did national scores, and overall mathematics scores remained stable. The data also show that basic mathematic skills are mastered by a majority of the State's eighth graders. There is not, however, significant progress from that point to the eleventh grade, which is the highest grade tested. Another possibly significant finding is that 44 percent of eighth and eleventh graders feel that their schooling is not worthwhile.

This information is not encouraging, and Pennsylvania is determined to improve its pupils' mastery of the basic skills. The Department of Education is beginning to work with a number of selected school districts in a series of pilot projects that will experiment with various types of instructional programs which, it is hoped, will enable pupils to acquire the fundamental abilities needed for present-day life.

General Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 1,782	\$ 1,494	\$ 1,987	\$ 2,520	\$ 2,660	\$ 2,685	\$ 2,883
Scotland School for Veterans Children	3,696	3,834	4,168	4,501	4,862	5,250	5,671
Basic Instruction Subsidy and Vocational Education	724,937	737,487	709,747	688,772	659,197	652,902	638,930
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements	86,311	87,472	92,497	88,752	88,086	89,488	89,930
Pupil Transportation	36,707	41,095	47,214	48,867	51,627	55,781	59,582
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	33	40	40	41	42	43	44
Intermediate Units	4,330	4,431	4,605	4,805	5,020	5,422	5,800
School Employees' Social Security	32,302	39,424	41,881	41,443	40,996	41,398	41,368
School Employees' Retirement Fund:							
Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts	89,741	93,632	100,372	102,942	104,285	110,210	112,765
Former Teachers' Account	6	10	6	5	4	3	2
Freedom Area School District	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Services to Nonpublic Schools	16,799	19,272	18,918	18,491	17,937	17,352	16,889
Textbooks for Nonpublic Schools . . . . .	.....	8,565	8,408	8,005	7,738	7,455	7,224
Equipment and Material Grants to Nonpublic Schools	8,057	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Student Supplies for Nonpublic Schools	2,172	2,141	2,102	2,055	1,993	1,928	1,877
Educational Radio and Television Grants	462	468	468	468	468	468	468
Regional Educational Broadcasting Councils	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$1,007,540	\$1,039,470	\$1,032,518	\$1,011,772	\$ 985,020	\$990,490	\$ 983,538
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND							
Pupil Transportation	\$ 16,276	\$ 14,534	\$ 14,119	\$ 13,637	\$ 13,074	\$ 12,835	\$ 12,479

SPECIAL EDUCATION CATEGORY ANALYSIS

Special education has become the single basic education program that causes the most budgetary concern. Total Commonwealth funds paid on behalf of special education have increased by 130 percent in the five years ending in 1976-77, while enrollments have risen by only 26 percent. There is no end in sight to substantial annual increases under the present funding method, which allows local officials to make most of the spending decisions while the State provides all the funds beyond regular instructional costs.

In addition to the funding formula, questions are being raised about various factors that influence costs of special education. These questions deal with such issues as whether pupils are being properly diagnosed and placed in appropriate programs, whether all pupils in special education belong there, whether the public and private sectors are being used as intended and whether costs are associated with effectiveness of schooling. No answers to these questions have been available, because the types of extensive investigations necessary to provide the answers have not been conducted. In an effort to provide information on these and other special education issues, two major Commonwealth studies have been conducted that represent the most extensive effort to evaluate special education on a large-scale basis that has been made to date.

One study, being conducted by the Office of the Budget, contains analyses of the costs associated with the provision of special education, placements into special education, and the administrative structure supporting the delivery of special education. Also to be discussed are the implications for the education of exceptional children of the 1972 consent decree entered into between the Commonwealth and the Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children (PARC). The decree obligated the Commonwealth to end the practice of excluding severely retarded children from school and to assure appropriate educational programs for all retarded children. This concept has since been extended by State regulations to apply to all exceptional children. Information concerning the Pennsylvania Department of Education, intermediate units, school districts and private educational facilities is being utilized in this study since these are all components of the special education delivery system of the Commonwealth.

The cost section of the study focuses on two major areas. The first is an examination of the cost of special education over several years. Next to be discussed are those cost factors which contribute to and thus help to explain the variations in costs between intermediate units which provide the same types of programs and services.

In regard to placements, the criteria for placements are being compared with data on incidence rates, placement trends for various exceptionalities, and factors which effect placements into various exceptionalities and into the public and private sectors in an attempt to explain why the current placement patterns exist as they do.

Effectiveness is to be measured in terms of expected outcomes from special class placement as opposed to those which would occur if an exceptional child never left regular education; another measurement of effectiveness deals with the degree of "mainstreaming" — the placing of exceptional students in a special education setting on a less than full-time basis, as well as the degree of total return to the regular education environment. The five exceptionalities involved here are the educable mentally retarded, the trainable mentally retarded, the physically handicapped, the socially and emotionally disturbed and the brain injured/learning disabled.

The working relationship between the Department of Education and the intermediate units and school districts is being analyzed to determine how information is exchanged and how activities are coordinated to assure that special education programs and services are provided in the manner prescribed by legislative intent, regulatory language and legal mandates. Finally, the PARC consent decree is being analyzed to determine what obligations and responsibilities the Commonwealth assumed as a result of this decree. Preliminary results that are available from the study at this time are reported in appropriate places in the subcategory analyses which follow.

The Department of Education has conducted a separate study that is somewhat similar but has different emphases and is more extensive in its sample size and time span than the Office of the Budget study. The Department's study emphasizes cost relationships among jurisdictions and the relationships, if any, between costs and quality of education.

The Department's special education study was concerned with costs, quality (in terms of inputs), and achievement gains of a sample of special education students. Cost data were obtained by means of two questionnaires sent to school personnel. Quality was measured by on-site visits to special education classrooms, where a previously developed 54-item quality rating instrument was used. Achievement gains were obtained by comparing several standardized tests given at the beginning and end of the study (which covered slightly less than a school year). Cost data were from the 1974-75 school year and achievement data were from the 1975-76 school year.

SPECIAL EDUCATION CATEGORY ANALYSIS (continued)

All five exceptionalities gained in social age during the study period. They all gained more months than the span of the study, indicating that the progress was not simply a result of maturation. Academic gains were mixed, although there were gains in all cases. However, reading gains (in months) were uniformly below the number of months the study covered. Also, all gains for educable mentally retarded pupils were below the number of months the study covered.

The exceptional students in the study benefited from special education, with social age development the area of greatest gain. Academically, their development would always be expected to be below that of their chronological ages; they cannot be expected to do as well academically as their regular education peers. Achievement improvement was linked with changes in chronological age; little evidence was reported linking achievement gains to length of time in special education.

On a quality rating scale of one to five special education programs in Pennsylvania received an overall rating of 3.6. However, in the area of integration, or "mainstreaming" (participation of exceptional students in the regular education environment), a score of 2.94 was reported. The importance of this somewhat low rating is underscored by the realization that integration is supposed to be an important objective of special education. No mention was made of any attempt to link achievement to quality.

Cost in relation to both quality and achievement was examined, with the result that no consistent relationships were found between costs and quality. There were only a few close relationships found between costs and achievement, mostly in the case of educable mentally retarded pupils.

Delivery system costs (full-time special education, resource room, etc.) were reported for all types of handicapped children. Among intermediate units wide cost ranges were found for what was defined as the same delivery system (resource room in one intermediate unit versus resource room in another, for example). Depending on the type of handicap, systems were found to be the most or least expensive (full-time self-contained was the most expensive for one handicap, while resource room was the most expensive for another handicap). It was not determined why the cost ranges observed were found, although possible reasons, such as geographic variation, were discussed.

As expected, it was found that special education was more expensive than regular education. The costs of educating a pupil in special education varied from nearly twice as much to just over six times as much as for one in regular education. The study reported that it was not possible to determine minimum costs for a specific program level in any of the exceptionalities studied.

A change in funding for special education in public schools has been proposed as part of the overall revision of State aid to school districts (see General Elementary and Secondary Education for a description of the basic formula). Under the special education portion of the formula, nine percent of each school district's enrollment would receive triple the amount of funds for which the rest of the enrollment qualified. This is based on the assumption (not verifiable at this time) that nine percent of all pupils are handicapped or gifted, and on the cost surveys that found that special education is three times as expensive as regular instruction. The proposed formula would establish a ceiling on the amount of State funds paid for special education, as opposed to the present open-ended funding method.

Mentally Handicapped Education

OBJECTIVE: To identify those children having mental 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$102,812	\$114,365	\$133,657	\$142,273	\$152,830	\$168,183	\$182,360
Special Funds	34,802	32,001	33,344	34,232	34,076	\$33,943	33,727
Federal Funds	141	346	259	313	359	414	450
Other Funds	5,913	8,388	11,508	11,725	11,950	12,214	12,492
TOTAL	\$143,668	\$155,100	\$178,768	\$188,543	\$199,215	\$214,754	\$229,029

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Population of mentally handicapped children	123,600	121,000	117,700	113,900	110,000	106,500	103,100
Total of pupils enrolled in mentally handicapped programs	61,899	63,000	64,000	65,000	66,000	67,000	68,000
Pupils in full-time programs	55,799	56,500	57,300	58,000	58,750	59,500	60,200
Pupils in part-time programs	6,100	6,500	6,700	7,000	7,250	7,500	7,800
Pupils returned to full-time regular classes	293	370	440	510	580	640	670

Program Analysis:

This program consists of instruction for pupils who are mentally retarded, socially and emotionally disturbed or residents of detention homes.

Several issues have emerged that will affect the immediate and long-range planning of this program as well as the rest of special education. The most important is the extension of the Right to Education concept to all exceptionalities. The 1972 consent decree for the retarded, which resulted in the placing of about 2,500 previously unserved children in special education programs, encouraged legal action on behalf of other exceptional children. There were similar actions for socially and emotionally disturbed children. The situation has resulted in the adoption of State regulations that guarantee children an appropriate education regardless of exceptional conditions. Third party hearing officers are provided to decide contested placements and local task forces are established to monitor compliance.

This development focuses increased attention on the eligible

population figures for determination of the possible magnitude of enrollment increases. The chart presents the estimated eligible population and the enrollments for each exceptionality that are used to compile the program measures (some changes in enrollments from last year occur because enrollments were estimates at that time and have been updated). The estimated population figures are percentages of the population as a whole and, as such, are useful for general information but very questionable for rational planning. The percentages are from a variety of sources (public health estimates or estimates provided by special interest groups) and are not supported by reliable studies or other information that would testify to their reliability. In some cases, estimated enrollments actually exceed the population figure, adding more doubt as to the validity of the percentages.

There will, however, be some effect on placements in special education resulting from the Right to Education extension. Because of the lack of strong evidence that the

Mentally Handicapped Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

impact will be substantial, only a small increase in overall enrollments is projected, as can be seen in the program measures (this increase will occur at the same time as the total school population declines by about three percent a year). The overall subject of placement of pupils is another issue that is gaining importance as more information obtained. Findings differ among the various handicap classifications:

Educable mentally retarded (EMR) enrollments are declining, while all other groups have shown increases. Three reasons for this trend may be suggested: (1) a decline in the number of children in the 55-80 IQ range, (2) reintegration of EMR pupils into regular programs, (also known as "mainstreaming"), or (3) classification of pupils who would normally be labeled as EMR into other categories.

The first reason can be neither proven nor disproven. The population of EMR children is essentially unknown since the estimate is based on a questionable percentage as mentioned above. It could be theorized that improving health measures have lowered the retardation rate, but this would be purely speculative and furthermore must be considered with skepticism in the light of increases in all other handicaps.

The second reason, reintegration, is not a significant factor in EMR programs. A statewide survey recently completed by the Office of the Budget shows that from 1972-73 to 1975-76 the proportion of pupils who had been in EMR classes and were subsequently placed in full-time regular programs remained stable at less than one percent.

The third reason is the one most likely to be responsible for the trend. There have in fact been reports from observers in the field and from literature that pupils who in the past would have been labeled EMR are now being diagnosed as learning disabled, a physical handicap, and, to a lesser extent, as socially and emotionally disturbed. The extent of this shift is uncertain, but it is likely to be a major reason behind the tripling of the learning disabled enrollment since 1972-73, by far the largest increase of any group. Explanation of the trend is less easily made. It is possible that the trend results from increased skills developed by school psychologists and that the pupils can benefit from more appropriate placement. A totally different interpretation can be advanced that because of pressure from parents who find the label "retarded" distasteful, diagnoses are being changed to avoid this stigma. Support for this interpretation is found in an educational journal that reported that 25 percent of two groups of pupils classified as learning disabled should have been labeled as EMR students. Additionally, there is a strong correlation between per capita parental income and the ratio of children diagnosed as learning disabled and socially and emotionally disturbed to EMR children. There may be another explanation for this phenomenon, but the possibility exists of a more than coincidental relationship between the presence of well-to-do

parents, who have traditionally been relatively highly involved in school matters, and incorrect diagnoses of EMR pupils. The significance of this trend to the Commonwealth is that the per pupil cost of learning disabled programs is about 70 percent more than EMR instruction.

Little change is apparent in the placement or education of trainable and severely mentally retarded pupils. A category of pupils causing increasing concern, however, is socially and emotionally disturbed (SED). This category has shown a rapid growth rate, increasing by two and a half times in the past five years. The extent of the unserved population, as mentioned earlier, is uncertain. It has been found, however, that severely handicapped SED children are often removed from educational opportunities by placement in institutions or by drug-induced behavior modification, both of which restrict educational efforts. Reassignment of some of these children to community-based living arrangements has begun in some areas and will result in some increased need for education.

More questionable reasons for SED enrollment increases could be those involving reclassification. As mentioned before, the SED category is the recipient of some of the EMR pupils who are diagnosed otherwise. Also, there is some pressure, thus far successfully resisted at the State level, to include pupils who present discipline problems without exhibiting the pathological antisocial behavior of genuine SED cases. Either of these practices, if they occur to a significant degree, could result in additional enrollments and cost.

A trend that modifies somewhat the effect of enrollment increases is the increasing use of "mainstreaming" (the practice of maintaining handicapped pupils in regular education programs, with part-time special education when necessary) of SED pupils. An Office of the Budget survey found that the percentage of SED pupils in full-time programs dropped from 95 percent in 1972-73 to 83 percent in 1975-76. Pupils in part-time programs increased from 5 percent to 17 percent, and SED pupils from the prior year who were returned to entirely regular education programs increased from 4 percent to 6 percent over the period.

Another placement issue, the question of public versus private placement, is a question that affects SED pupils the most in this program, since they comprise virtually all the mentally handicapped private school enrollment. Recently enacted legislation increased the tuition payments to private schools for SED pupils, providing an incentive for private placement. This may cause an increase in the level of SED pupils in these schools beyond the present enrollment of approximately 1,800. A more extensive discussion of the private-public sector issue can be found in the subcategory Physically Handicapped Education.

The Department of Education's special education study described in the Special Education Category Analysis reported

Mentally Handicapped Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

results for three classifications of mentally handicapped pupils. The results, in the categories studied, appear encouraging. SED 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. Interpretation of these results is difficult at this time, since they have only recently been compiled. It is hoped that by next year some conclusions drawn from this evidence may be available.

In addition to public and private schools, programs for the mentally handicapped are conducted in nine State schools and

hospitals. Approximately 2,000 children currently receive instruction at a cost of about \$5,000 each per year. These children are, in most cases, severely mentally retarded, and there are no standardized criteria for determination of educational effectiveness for them; thus, it is not possible to report on the value of these programs at this time.

Estimated Eligible Population and 1977-78 Enrollments by Type of Handicap

Handicap	Estimated Population*	Enrollments
Educable mentally retarded	50,800	40,000
Trainable mentally retarded	7,600	8,650
Severely mentally retarded	5,200	3,850
Socially and emotionally disturbed . .	50,600	8,000
Detention	3,500	3,500
TOTAL	117,700	64,000

*Based on percentages of school population supplied by the Department of Education.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 217	\$ 192	\$ 216	\$ 270	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 334
Oversight of Special Education		60	98	108	118	130	143
Basic Instruction Subsidy and Vocational Education	31,764	34,312	35,616	38,983	40,643	43,615	45,150
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements	3,723	3,976	4,483	4,760	5,088	5,593	5,950
Pupil Transportation	1,583	1,868	2,290	2,620	2,981	3,485	3,941
Special Education	46,800	52,950	59,716	65,600	71,520	80,040	89,280
Homebound Instruction	28	30	30	30	30	30	30
Tuition for Orphans and Children Placed in Private Homes	1,573	1,815	1,815	1,925	2,035	2,145	2,255
Special Education—Approved Private Schools	4,740	5,563	6,050	6,535	7,050	7,620	8,230
Intermediate Units	187	201	223	258	290	339	384
School Employees' Social Security	1,393	1,792	2,030	2,223	2,368	2,587	2,737
School Employees' Retirement Fund: Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts	3,871	4,256	4,865	5,520	6,025	6,890	7,460
State Schools and Hospitals—Education	6,933	7,350	16,225	13,441	14,382	15,389	16,466
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$102,812	\$114,365	\$133,657	\$142,273	\$152,830	\$168,183	\$182,360
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND							
Pupil Transportation	\$ 702	\$ 661	\$ 684	\$ 732	\$ 756	\$ 803	\$ 827
Special Education	33,600	30,840	32,160	33,000	32,820	32,640	32,400
Special Education—Approved Private Schools	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND TOTAL	\$ 34,802	\$ 32,001	\$ 33,344	\$ 34,232	\$ 34,076	\$ 33,943	\$ 33,727

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$136,718	\$151,695	\$165,853	\$181,095	\$194,965	\$209,104	\$229,083
Special Funds	23,056	21,359	22,200	22,785	22,750	22,692	22,671
Federal Funds	276	419	345	398	446	499	534
Other Funds	6,453	8,979	12,097	12,331	12,556	12,820	13,098
TOTAL	\$166,503	\$182,452	\$200,495	\$216,609	\$230,717	\$245,115	\$265,386

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Physically handicapped population	171,150	167,400	162,700	157,300	151,800	146,800	141,900
Pupils enrolled in physically handicapped programs	130,276	133,000	135,000	138,000	140,000	142,000	144,000
Pupils returned to regular classrooms	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Program Analysis:

Pupils included as physically handicapped are those with orthopedic disabilities, brain injuries and learning disabilities or impairments in speech, hearing or vision.

Much of the analysis of the subcategory Mentally Handicapped Education applies to this program as well. The establishment of State regulations requiring appropriate education of all handicapped pupils may have an effect on the physically handicapped enrollments. Uncertainties affecting determination of the extent of this effect make budgetary projections difficult. Estimates of the unserved population are, as noted in the preceding subcategory, based on figures of questionable validity. In addition, the number of challenges to the appropriateness of educational placement that will be filed on behalf of children is unknown. The projections in the program measures assume that the effect of the regulation will be relatively small and gradual, resulting in a modest year-to-year enrollment increase overall.

The category of pupils that is likely to cause a large part of the increase and at the same time causes concern for budgeting

is the learning disabled. This classification includes at present the brain injured, but learning disabled and brain injured will be treated as separate groups for administrative and data collection purposes in the future. The learning disabled category is the fastest growing of all exceptionalities, and the chart shows that the supposed unserved population is the largest of the physically handicapped groups. This apparently large growth potential is based on questionable figures, but a factor that is a genuine source of concern is the phenomenon noted in the Mentally Handicapped Education Subcategory regarding educable mentally retarded (EMR) pupils. It was shown there that misclassification of EMR pupils as learning disabled has been found. Depending on the extent of this misclassification, pupils may be adversely affected by incorrect treatment, overall planning can be ineffective because placement could be based on factors other than actual handicaps, and extra expense to the State can occur because learning disabled instruction is more expensive than that for EMR pupils.

Physically Handicapped Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

A trend that tends to keep learning disabled costs from being higher than they are is the increasing use of "mainstreaming". This practice of placing pupils in less-than-full-time special education programs, with the remainder of their school day in regular classes, is mandated by State regulations as a priority placement for this handicap. The State Office of the Budget survey on types of placement found that the proportion of learning disabled pupils in part-time programs increased from 28 percent in 1972-73 to 41 percent in 1975-76. In addition, roughly five percent of each year's learning disabled pupils have been reintegrated into full-time regular classes the following year.

These placement statistics are not shown in the program measures because the survey did not request information on the visually impaired, hearing impaired, or speech and language impaired groups.

Another increasingly significant issue concerning this program is the public - private placement situation. Approved private schools (most are for the physically handicapped, although socially and emotionally disturbed and retarded pupils are also served) are intended to supplement the public school system by serving as options for placement of pupils whose education is infeasible in public schools. It is presumed that these pupils will generally be severely handicapped and require specialized care and instruction. State regulation requires that other forms of placement be considered before pupils are sent to private schools.

There are indications that the relationship between the public and private sectors has not been functioning as intended. Contacts with local administrators have revealed that the private schools have been reluctant to accept those pupils with more severe handicaps, preferring instead to deal with those who are less difficult to education. Furthermore, it is reported that some private schools have actively recruited these pupils, thereby decreasing the chances for objective decisions by local administrators regarding placements.

Revised standards that took effect in the current school year may help correct the problems encountered in private school placements. One particularly important feature of the regulations is the elimination of direct placements by parents into private schools. In the past, children could be enrolled in a private school before public school officials were required to approve the placements, and the public administrators therefore had little choice but to approve the accomplished

fact of the private placements. Under the new standards, prior approval by public officials of all private enrollments is required. Another noteworthy provision calls for approval by the Department of Education for all placements in private schools. The effects of these changes will be assessable after additional experience with them.

Legislation has been enacted that significantly increases the per pupil amount of State and local funds that will be paid on account of pupils attending these private schools. This legislation could provide an additional incentive to the schools to recruit pupils. It also continues the inequity involved in requiring school districts to contribute 25 percent of the tuition regardless of the districts' financial ability. The studies currently underway regarding special education effectiveness could shed some light on the public-private school problem that will help in the review of the Commonwealth aid to these schools (a review each two years is required in current law.)

The findings of the Department of Education's cost-effectiveness study for the physically handicapped portion of its sample show that these pupils are making some progress in educational terms. Brain-injured children gained 1.7 years in social age and six-tenths of a grade level in basic skills in the five-to-seven-month time span of the study. Physically disabled pupils gained six-tenths of a year in social age and half a year in basic skills. What will be needed in the future is some interpretation of these results and a similar sort of uniform evaluation of the effectiveness of education in private schools.

ESTIMATED ELIGIBLE POPULATION AND ENROLLMENTS FOR 1977-78 IN PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PROGRAMS

Type of Handicap	Estimated Eligible Population*	Enrollment
Physically disabled	5,100	3,100
Brain injured and learning disabled	50,000	24,500
Hearing impaired	15,200	4,900
Visually impaired	2,500	3,400
Speech and language impaired	89,900	96,800
Multihandicapped	Unavailable	2,300
TOTAL	162,700	135,000

* Based on percentages of school population furnished by the Department of Education.

Physically Handicapped Education (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 157	\$ 142	\$ 164	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 225	\$ 250
Oversight of Special Education		40	65	72	78	86	95
Pennsylvania State Oral School	1,570	1,695	1,843	1,990	2,150	2,322	2,507
Basic Instruction Subsidy and Vocational Education	65,881	71,075	74,918	81,739	86,367	89,796	96,750
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements	7,721	8,236	9,431	9,981	10,812	11,515	12,750
Pupil Transportation	3,284	3,869	4,816	5,494	6,337	7,177	8,446
Special Education	27,300	30,888	34,835	38,100	41,720	46,690	52,080
Homebound Instruction	457	470	470	470	470	470	470
Special Education—Approved Private Schools	18,960	22,252	24,190	26,125	28,215	30,470	32,900
Higher Education of Blind or Deaf Students	35	35	100	100	100	100	100
Intermediate Units	387	417	470	540	616	698	822
School Employees' Social Security	2,890	3,712	4,270	4,661	5,032	5,327	5,865
School Employees' Retirement Fund: Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts	8,028	8,816	10,233	11,575	12,800	14,180	16,000
Educational Radio and Television Grants	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Regional Educational Broadcasting Councils	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$136,718	\$151,695	\$165,853	\$181,095	\$194,965	\$209,104	\$229,083
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND							
Pupil Transportation	\$ 1,456	\$ 1,369	\$ 1,440	\$ 1,535	\$ 1,605	\$ 1,652	\$ 1,771
Special Education	19,600	17,990	18,760	19,250	19,145	19,040	18,900
Special Education—Approved Private Schools	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND TOTAL	\$ 23,056	\$ 21,359	\$ 22,200	\$ 22,785	\$ 22,750	\$ 22,692	\$ 22,671

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$18,107	\$21,015	\$25,498	\$28,538	\$33,207	\$36,450	\$39,579
Special Funds	3,034	2,806	2,963	3,057	3,090	3,098	3,102
Other Funds	2	4	4	6	7	6	7
TOTAL	\$21,143	\$23,825	\$28,465	\$31,601	\$36,304	\$39,554	\$42,688

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Pupils enrolled in gifted programs	20,332	23,000	25,000	27,000	29,000	30,000	30,000
Pupils at advanced training and degree levels	7,500	8,600	9,400	10,200	11,000	11,350	11,350

Program Analysis:

This program provides special training for pupils who have outstanding intellectual and/or creative ability requiring services not ordinarily provided in regular classes.

Current State regulations define gifted pupils as those with IQs over 130 or with other indications of outstanding achievement. Classes for these pupils may include independent study, tutoring, seminars, instruction by itinerant teachers and advanced courses at outside institutions. Class size is required to be no more than eight in elementary and twelve in secondary groups and special instruction must consist of at least two and a half hours per week. New State regulations governing gifted programs are currently being prepared.

The major issue concerning this program continues to be the substantial growth potential for gifted education programs. This issue is further complicated by a State requirement that gifted pupils be given the same legal right to special education as handicapped pupils. Since July 1, 1976, parents or guardians of gifted children have had the authority to make legal challenges to demand special programs. Probably in anticipation of this development, programs for the gifted were expanded during 1975-76 and the enrollment for that year increased by 31 percent over the prior year.

As in other areas of special education, the number of

eligible pupils is open to question. This program, however, is more committed to a percentage figure than others. Commonwealth standards currently refer to those pupils ranking in the top three percent nationally in ability as being eligible. Three percent of the Commonwealth's total school enrollment is almost 80,000 pupils, and it can be seen from the program measures that the enrollment in gifted programs, although increasing, falls far short of that figure.

Parental interest in gifted education is apparent from requests for information directed to State and local authorities and from the growth in the number of parent organizations for the gifted. A major obstacle to more rapid enrollment growth is the continuing shortage of teachers qualified to conduct gifted classes. Some continued growth, especially in view of the legal mechanism now established, is likely and is reflected in the program measures.

An overall assessment of this program must consider the soundness of the assumptions underlying education of the gifted and their effect on expected trends. Present eligibility guidelines are fairly broad and arbitrary. The percentile and IQ limits that are used may have been sufficient in the past, but now that this program is gaining significance, a more justifiable definition of the pupils to be served is needed. The basic

Gifted and Talented Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

question is, with the Commonwealth committed at present to fund the entire cost of special education for gifted pupils, how restrictive should eligibility standards be? It is possible that there is no other way to determine eligibility than to apply arbitrary qualifications. Information for use in evaluation of present standards will be sought for future analyses of this program.

It may be pointed out, with some validity, that guidelines for other programs are just as arbitrary (an IQ of 80 or below is used as a qualification for educable mentally retarded pupils, for instance.) This brings to light the contention that has been detected between advocates and opponents of gifted education. Opponents argue that it is unfair to equate the needs of fortunate children who are superior achievers with those who are handicapped and need help to simply lead normal lives. Advocates perceive the abilities of the gifted as a resource that must not be wasted. The extension to the gifted of the legal right to an appropriate education indicates a

sanction of the latter view, but it is doubtful that the contention will soon end.

Limited information is available that in some cases current programs for the gifted enable pupils to achieve better scores on College Board examinations and other tests than nonparticipating gifted pupils. More comprehensive data may be available in the near future on the effectiveness of this program.

About 250 pupils who possess exceptional artistic talents are also included in this program. Most of these pupils attend the Governor's School for the Arts at Bucknell University, an ongoing program that brings artistically talented pupils together for workshop experience. At present, talented pupils are identified largely on the basis of subjective judgements by local educators, there being no uniform standards for eligibility. The State regulations for the gifted that are being prepared will include guidelines for talented pupils.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 34	\$ 30	\$ 34	\$ 40	\$ 47	\$ 56	\$ 65
Basic Instruction Subsidy and Vocational Education	10,588	12,254	14,737	16,348	19,052	20,525	21,930
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements	1,241	1,420	1,855	1,996	2,385	2,632	2,890
Pupil Transportation	528	667	950	1,099	1,397	1,640	1,914
Special Education	3,900	4,412	4,977	5,700	6,260	6,970	7,640
Intermediate Units	62	72	92	108	136	159	186
School Employees' Social Security	464	640	840	932	1,110	1,218	1,329
School Employees' Retirement Fund: Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts	1,290	1,520	2,013	2,315	2,820	3,250	3,625
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$18,107	\$21,015	\$25,498	\$28,538	\$33,207	\$36,450	\$39,579
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND							
Pupil Transportation	\$ 234	\$ 236	\$ 283	\$ 307	\$ 355	\$ 378	\$ 402
Special Education	2,800	2,570	2,680	2,750	2,735	2,720	2,700
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND TOTAL	\$ 3,034	\$ 2,806	\$ 2,963	\$ 3,057	\$ 3,090	\$ 3,098	\$ 3,102

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 9,034	\$ 9,504	\$ 9,756	\$10,024	\$12,037	\$12,337	\$12,590
Special Funds	130	118	118	119	142	142	142
Other Funds	5,213	5,200	5,570	5,900	6,220	6,592	6,987
TOTAL	\$14,377	\$14,822	\$15,444	\$16,043	\$18,399	\$19,071	\$19,719

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Eligible disadvantaged children	21,000	21,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Enrollments	13,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000

Program Analysis:

Preschool compensatory programs are intended to give special attention to children from low income families so that these children are not at a disadvantage when they enter regular elementary programs. About half of the children enrolled are in programs for poverty pupils under the Federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The rest are in Headstart, Follow Through and preschool day care programs.

Comprehensive analysis of this program continues to be hampered by the piecemeal nature of available information. Many of the evaluations that are available come from pilot projects. For example, recently available results from one project, which has since been adopted as a national model program, show that a group of 130 children progressed at between two and three times the normal growth rate for mental age and language and social development while they were in the program.

Another evaluation, of Philadelphia's Follow Through program, compared test results of about 6,000 compensatory pupils and a like number of non-program 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 two methods (seven 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.

The problem remains that although the data from these and other individual programs show promising results for compensatory preschool education in Pennsylvania, no comprehensive picture of the State's progress as a whole exists at the present time. This is chiefly due to the fact that most such programs do not test at all, or if they do, they do not test all the critical variables, or the kinds of tests used across all programs differ so radically that comparisons as well as overall aggregations of data are not possible.

The effort by the Department of Education referred to in last year's presentation to evaluate all compensatory preschool programs using a uniform instrument is now underway. This instrument, the Pennsylvania Preschool Inventory, was developed four years ago as a test of educational progress for children three to six years old. It measures the child's level of understanding of words, concepts and the basic relationships among things in his environment. Current work on standardization of this Inventory will result in a means for comparing progress within individual compensatory programs to average progress of compensatory children on a statewide basis.

During the 1975-76 school year the instrument underwent

Compensatory Preschool Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

a preliminary standardization study, with 3,000 children from 31 school districts being tested. Efforts during the current school year are planned to increase the size of the sample to approximately 5,000 compensatory education preschool children, completing the standardization analysis, producing additional reliability and validity information, and readying the instrument for final publication and use in a

comprehensive statewide assessment of compensatory preschool programs during the 1977-78 school year.

The successful conclusion of this test development effort will fulfill the long-standing need for evaluation of the growth in educational development of pupils throughout the State's compensatory preschool programs.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts In Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Basic Instruction Subsidy and Vocational Education	\$5,882	\$6,127	\$6,141	\$ 6,288	\$ 7,621	\$ 7,697	\$ 7,740
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements	689	710	773	768	954	987	1,020
Pupil Transportation	293	334	397	422	559	615	675
Tuition for Orphans and Children Placed in Private Homes	358	413	413	438	463	488	513
Education of Migrant Laborers' Children	2	4	5	8	12	18	27
Education of the Disadvantaged	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Intermediate Units	35	36	38	42	54	60	66
School Employes' Social Security	258	320	350	358	444	457	469
School Employes' Retirement Fund: Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts	717	760	839	900	1,130	1,215	1,280
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$9,034</u>	<u>\$9,504</u>	<u>\$9,756</u>	<u>\$10,024</u>	<u>\$12,037</u>	<u>\$12,337</u>	<u>\$12,590</u>
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND							
Pupil Transportation	<u>\$ 130</u>	<u>\$ 118</u>	<u>\$ 118</u>	<u>\$ 119</u>	<u>\$ 142</u>	<u>\$ 142</u>	<u>\$ 142</u>

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$161,228	\$166,679	\$185,217	\$195,695	\$206,813	\$220,628	\$234,120
Special Funds	2,418	2,148	2,290	2,360	2,431	2,526	2,621
Federal Funds	1,053	1,739	1,277	1,762	2,025	2,329	2,400
Other Funds	154,905	161,605	174,406	184,450	195,199	206,209	217,582
TOTAL	\$319,604	\$332,171	\$363,190	\$384,267	\$406,468	\$431,692	\$456,723

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Pupils eligible for program services	327,000	335,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000
Pupils enrolled in programs offered	239,200	239,000	237,200	237,500	237,500	237,500	237,500

Program Analysis:

This program consists of remedial instruction for disadvantaged children in public and nonpublic schools, education of migrant laborers' children, and instructional programs in youth development centers and youth forestry camps.

Remedial instruction, conducted in 500 of the State's 505 school districts, is funded primarily by the Federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Children who are not doing well in school are given supplementary instruction three to five times a week in small groups to try to improve their educational performance, with emphasis on the basic skills. Psychological guidance, medical and dental care, and counseling are also offered.

Evaluation in terms of progress on standardized tests continues. Approximately 200,000 pupils in grades 1 through 12 have now been tested for reading achievement and 80,000 for mathematics progress. The results from this evaluation indicate that 75 percent of the pupils have shown an accelerated learning rate after participation in remedial programs. The pupils' progress, after participation, was roughly the same as the national average for all children, while before participation these children had learned at only slightly more than half the national average rate.

This success must still be viewed in the light of the fact that even though compensatory instruction appears to help children learn at a faster rate, they generally enter the program so far behind average children that the gains achieved do not allow them to catch up with their peers. The achievement reported in the most recent evaluation has improved somewhat over previous evaluations, so there is a possibility that the disparity between compensatory children's and regular children's educational levels is being lessened.

The most recent evaluation suggests, additionally, that particular teaching methods, materials and ages at which children are placed in programs may be of particular significance. The Commonwealth continues to make efforts to pinpoint these characteristics and make them known. Even though the funding originates at the Federal level and the programs are carried out at the local level, the Commonwealth is attempting to increase its role in program improvement by disseminating data regarding progress of children and characteristics of particularly successful programs.

Overall enrollments and eligible pupils in this program show year-to-year fluctuations, which are due to the effects of variations in Federal standards and funding on remedial programs.

Compensatory Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

The migrant children's education portion of this program is undergoing several changes. The number of children served is increasing, from 1,263 in 1975-76 to an estimated 2,300 in 1977-78. The increase is due more to improved census-taking than actual increases in migrant families. The proportion of Spanish-speaking immigrants is also rising, adding language difficulties to the problem of underachievement. Migrant children are found to be two to three years behind their peers in learning. This is not surprising considering the continually mobile state of migrant living that results in the children attending school a total of two to five months during the school year in a number of different schools.

The educational program for these children attempts to upgrade their basic skills in a short period of time, and to provide supportive services such as transportation and health care. Evaluation of the effects of these services in educational terms is quite difficult, but services to migrants may have an influence on one rapidly growing phenomenon. Reports indicate that increasing numbers of migrant families are settling in Pennsylvania. The parents often work year-round in one community, or the father may return to his native country in the winter while the family stays in Pennsylvania.

Efforts are being made to improve the instruction given the children and to refine the Migrant Student Record Transfer System so that each child's educational and medical history is complete and easily interpreted.

In the third component of this program, education in Youth Development Centers and Youth forestry Camps, the population of the facilities has leveled off to an average total of 900. Of this number, 135 are in maximum security units that have replaced the State Correctional Institution at Camp Hill as a juvenile facility. The trend of the last year has continued; that is, the Department of Public Welfare is attempting to develop a continuum of alternatives to residential placement. The Youth Development Center at Warrendale is changing from a resident institution of 100 beds to an intake and diagnostic unit for 30 youths. The Youth Development Center at Waynesburg has become co-educational to provide placement for male juveniles who would have been sent to Warrendale, and day treatment facilities are being developed in Allegheny County to provide services to juveniles after diagnosis.

The Youth Development Center at Cornwells Heights Security Unit experimental program has been expanded to all 50 residents. This innovative approach uses education as treatment, not only during the regular school day, but throughout the day and evening. It is hoped that this close involvement with the residents in all types of daily living situations will result in better mastery of skills by the youths

than would be possible with instruction that is limited to classroom contact.

The student population in the Commonwealth's facilities for youthful offenders has an age range from 9 to 19; the average age has increased from 15.5 to over 16 with the exclusion of juveniles from the State Correctional Institution at Camp Hill. The reading and mathematics comprehension levels of these students are far lower than normal for their chronological age; with the average length of residence for a student being from seven to nine months, programs had to be designed to help accelerate the learning process. New approaches have been devised and the most highly effective programs have been isolated and implemented in order to provide the most beneficial instruction. For example, at the Cornwells Heights Youth Development Center, entrance and exit tests have shown that students have had accelerated gains in both reading and mathematics abilities, showing in many cases a 30 to 50 percent improvement. The following is the average grade advancement in reading and math by institution for the 1974-75 school year. Scores are reported in number of years gain in skills in a nine month project, except where otherwise noted. These results are particularly encouraging considering that the average gain of these students in the public school system had been approximately half a year for each nine months in the classroom.

	MATH	READING
Cornwells Heights	2.2	No Data
Loysville	1.9	1.8
New Castle	1.7	1.5
Philadelphia	.8	1.8
Scotland School	1.1	1.2
Warrendale	.6*	.7*
Waynesburg	<i>No Data Available</i>	
Youth Forestry Camp No. 1	<i>No Data Available</i>	
Youth Forestry Camp No. 2	<i>No Data Available</i>	

*Testing period was 2 1/2 months.

New vocational programs are also now being used to assess, instruct and follow up youth offenders interested in vocational training. Area vocational-technical schools, private trade schools, and existing vocational programs at the institutions provide vocational education. In several institutions vocational aptitude tests have been provided to assess student interests and abilities prior to placement in training programs.

The statewide average annual cost of education for all youth development center and forestry camp residents is currently \$3,650 per resident.

Compensatory Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 209	\$ 93	\$ 142	\$ 230	\$ 236	\$ 210	\$ 223
Basic Instruction Subsidy and Vocational Education	109,409	111,514	119,132	124,752	129,790	136,190	142,079
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements	12,822	12,922	14,996	15,355	16,377	17,602	18,870
Pupil Transportation	5,453	6,071	7,657	8,454	9,598	10,970	12,500
Tuition for Orphans and Children Placed in Private Homes	5,219	6,022	6,022	6,387	6,752	7,117	7,482
Education of Migrant Laborers' Children	34	68	103	154	231	347	520
Education of the Disadvantaged	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Intermediate Units	643	655	747	831	933	1,066	1,217
School Food Services	5,760	6,240	9,663	10,629	11,691	12,860	14,146
School Employees' Social Security	4,799	5,824	6,790	7,170	7,622	8,143	8,680
School Employees' Retirement Fund: Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts	13,332	13,832	16,273	17,800	19,400	21,680	23,670
Educational Radio and Television Grants	115	117	117	117	117	117	117
Regional Educational Broadcasting Councils	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Youth Development Centers—Education	3,207	3,095	3,349	3,590	3,840	4,100	4,390
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$161,228	\$166,679	\$185,217	\$195,695	\$206,813	\$220,628	\$234,120
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND							
Pupil Transportation	\$ 2,418	\$ 2,148	\$ 2,290	\$ 2,360	\$ 2,431	\$ 2,526	\$ 2,621

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$347,539	\$298,303	\$330,379	\$364,406	\$405,119	\$418,202	\$430,067
Special Funds	3,042	3,000	3,250	3,517	3,847	3,871	3,894
Federal Funds	1,904	2,277	2,640	3,014	3,460	3,974	4,200
Other Funds	22,451	19,102	27,603	25,100	24,500	25,350	25,600
TOTAL	\$374,936	\$322,682	\$363,872	\$396,037	\$436,926	\$451,397	\$463,761

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total enrollment in secondary vocational education	265,000	280,000	295,000	310,000	325,000	317,700	307,350
Secondary students who need secondary occupational programs*	271,255	269,350	264,350	259,100	253,500	246,200	235,850
Enrollment in occupational programs* ...	195,000	209,625	224,250	238,875	253,500	246,200	235,850
Graduates from occupational programs* ..	64,545	67,772	71,161	74,719	78,455	76,200	73,000
Graduates available for employment*	43,245	45,407	47,680	50,060	52,560	51,050	48,900
Graduates available for employment employed within three months*	36,499	38,324	40,239	42,250	44,360	43,100	41,300

*See second paragraph of analysis.

Program Analysis:

This program has been relatively successful in achieving its objective. It can be seen from the measures that three months after graduation only 16 percent of employable graduates are unemployed. Final figures for 1976 are not yet available, but it is fairly certain that the overall unemployment rate for youths under 20 will be in excess of 20 percent. The 84 percent employment rate for vocational graduates shown in the program measure is irrespective of job field. In terms of employment related to training, it is known that 70 percent of employable vocational graduates eventually find jobs related to their field of training.

The difference between total enrollments and occupational program enrollments consists of those students enrolled in useful (nonoccupational) home economics. They are shown here because State law provides for funding of useful home

economics, even though the course 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, all the remaining measures refer to occupational programs as well.

The employment figures are impressive, given the number of variables, both individual and systemic, that affect employment. It is questionable whether changes in the educational program alone could produce significant improvements in the employment statistics. For this reason, it has been decided to direct the emphasis of the program to enrolling those non-college-bound students who are not now enrolled in occupational programs. The assumption on which this decision is based is that youths who do not pursue postsecondary education will have an improved chance at

Vocational Secondary Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

earning a livelihood if they learn a skill in high school. Since about half of all pupils go on to higher education, the target group for vocational programs is the remaining half of the senior high school pupils enrolled each year. This target is represented by the second program measure, which includes half of all public school enrollments in grades ten through twelve. This target is expected to be reached at the end of the 1970's by enrollments in occupational programs.

In order to provide for a 25 percent enrollment increase by the end of the decade, a number of alternatives to new buildings are possible. Among these are cooperative instruction arrangements with local business and industry, innovative scheduling procedures (such as multiple daily shifts), private school contracted instruction, rental of existing community facilities, conversion of space made available by the decreasing school population, and reduction of curriculum duration requirements for certain specialty or single-skill occupations.

Larger program enrollments and the increasing degree of specialization involved in current employment opportunities have resulted in more specialized courses of instruction. Over 150 course offerings are made, in such areas as ornamental horticulture, data processing, dental laboratory technology, instrumentation, chemical, environmental control, plastics

technologies and law enforcement training.

The expanding role of vocational education places increased emphasis on the Commonwealth's participation in the program. The problems with the present State funding formula are being magnified by this situation. These problems can be summarized thus: the formula is inequitable among school districts, unrealistic in terms of program costs and tends to perpetuate unneeded programs at the expense of needed ones.

The investigation of alternative methods of funding for vocational education conducted by the Office of the Budget and the Department of Education has been completed. A proposal for a new funding formula has been produced, and is being considered by the Department for inclusion in its plan for revision of State aid for basic education (for a description of the revision, see General Elementary and Secondary Education). The proposal for vocational education consists of a series of weightings that reflect the costs of various types of vocational training (agriculture, business, etc.) in relation to the cost of regular instruction. These costs were determined by a survey of 31 of the State's 57 vocational-technical schools. Such a funding method would take advantage of the equalization factors in the general State aid formula, and would provide realistic aid based on the actual costs of conducting vocational programs.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 563	\$ 601	\$ 796	\$ 840	\$ 900	\$ 950	\$ 1,010
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School	1,744	1,748	1,835	1,927	2,023	2,124	2,231
Basic Instruction Subsidy and Vocational Education	298,572	244,055	261,742	287,655	316,812	323,947	330,254
Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements	16,132	18,034	21,289	22,879	25,917	26,978	28,050
Pupil Transportation	6,861	5,472	10,870	12,595	15,190	16,815	18,582
Intermediate Units	809	913	1,060	1,239	1,477	1,635	1,809
School Employees' Social Security	6,037	8,128	9,639	10,683	12,062	12,480	12,903
School Employees' Retirement Fund: Contingent Reserve and Supplemental Accounts	16,772	19,304	23,100	26,540	30,690	33,225	35,180
Educational Radio and Television Grants	40	39	39	39	39	39	39
Regional Educational Broadcasting Councils	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$347,539	\$298,303	\$330,379	\$364,406	\$405,119	\$418,202	\$430,067
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND							
Pupil Transportation	\$ 3,042	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,250	\$ 3,517	\$ 3,847	\$ 3,871	\$ 3,894

Postsecondary Vocational Education

OBJECTIVE: To meet Pennsylvania manpower requirements for vocational and technical occupations personnel through training programs primarily for students in the age group of 19 to 29 years.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$21,909	\$23,726	\$25,254	\$26,818	\$28,553	\$30,333	\$32,211
Federal Funds	1,450	1,875	1,959	2,081	2,207	2,353	2,437
Other Funds	4,797	4,072	5,818	4,958	5,971	5,934	5,895
TOTAL	\$28,156	\$29,673	\$33,031	\$33,857	\$36,731	\$38,620	\$40,543

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Enrollments in postsecondary vocational programs	42,250	42,250	42,250	42,250	42,250	42,250	42,250
Students completing training	8,335	8,335	8,335	8,335	8,335	8,335	8,335
Graduates available for employment	6,335	6,335	6,335	6,335	6,335	6,335	6,335
Employable graduates employed within three months	5,511	5,511	5,511	5,511	5,511	5,511	5,511

Program Analysis:

Postsecondary vocational education is designed to provide individuals who have completed a secondary program or obtained a General Equivalency Diploma with advanced training toward a vocational skill or a two year technical degree. Although vocational education is provided at the secondary level, there are many individuals who either do not participate in secondary vocational education or find that a higher level of training is required to obtain employment. The health and technical education fields are examples of those areas that in many instances require advanced training to obtain employment.

In addition to the Commonwealth's 14 community colleges and 18 university branch campuses, full-time postsecondary programs are offered in 11 area vocational-technical schools, two urban skill centers, two comprehensive high schools and three specially adapted sites. Approximately 550 curricula are operated in these institutions, offering job training for over 65 different types of occupations.

Public acceptance of the need to expand opportunities for occupational education is expressed in the fact that vocational education enrollments in two-year programs in the community colleges continue to exceed enrollments of persons preparing to transfer to four-year institutions in search of bachelors'

degrees. Current geographic placement of community colleges provides access to occupational education for most of the Commonwealth's population on a commuting basis.

A large number of the courses conducted are for health occupations, preparing young people and adults to provide health services in hospitals, convalescent homes, physicians' and dentists' offices, clinical laboratories and other health delivery systems. Although these occupations are of a service professional nature, students may continue their education to achieve a professional level. More than 6,000 individuals enroll annually with less than 20 percent withdrawal before completion. More than 90 percent of those completing training are placed in jobs for which they are trained at a cost of less than \$1.00 per hour of instruction. Typical courses include those for dental assistants, medical assistants, medical laboratory assistants, nursing assistants and X-ray technologists.

Estimates of enrollments in postsecondary programs have been revised downward from last year's budget. This is primarily because high school graduates are expected to pursue all types of continuing education, including vocational training, at relatively constant, rather than increasing rates.

Postsecondary Vocational Education (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 205	\$ 228	\$ 358	\$ 400	\$ 425	\$ 474	\$ 500
General State Authority Rentals—							
State-aided Institutions	95	94	96	96	96	96	96
State Colleges and University	151	159	178	284	401	425	450
Basic Instruction Subsidy and Vocational Education	5,237	5,437	5,857	6,319	6,827	7,386	8,001
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating	10,449	11,748	12,471	13,237	14,052	14,916	15,833
Pennsylvania State University	3,346	3,574	3,734	3,846	4,038	4,240	4,452
University of Pittsburgh	324	339	349	359	369	380s	391
Temple University	998	1,043	1,074	1,107	1,139	1,174	1,209
Berean Training and Industrial School	434	434	447	460	474	488	503
Downingtown Industrial and Agriculture School	544	544	560	576	594	612	630
Johnson School of Technology	74	74	76	78	81	83	85
Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades	52	52	54	56	57	59	61
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$21,909</u>	<u>\$23,726</u>	<u>\$25,254</u>	<u>\$26,818</u>	<u>\$28,553</u>	<u>\$30,333</u>	<u>\$32,211</u>

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, or to explore and expand areas of interest through enrichment noncredit courses.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$2,044	\$2,191	\$2,930	\$3,100	\$3,290	\$3,482	\$3,695
Federal Funds	74	597	110	250	287	330	380
Other Funds	4,214	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
TOTAL	\$6,332	\$7,288	\$7,540	\$7,850	\$8,077	\$8,312	\$8,575

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Public high school dropouts	30,043	31,000	31,200	32,000	32,500	32,500	32,500
Persons receiving Commonwealth-issued high school equivalency diplomas	10,238	11,000	11,500	12,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Adults achieving eighth grade level reading and math skills	15,124	16,000	16,500	17,000	17,500	18,000	18,000
Persons enrolled in community education programs:							
Adult noncredit	96,300	96,300	96,500	96,500	97,000	97,000	97,000
Adult basic education	40,188	40,000	42,000	42,000	43,500	43,500	43,500
Standard evening high school	25,500	24,000	23,000	23,000	22,000	21,000	20,000
General educational development (GED)	7,516	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,500	8,500	8,500
Percent successfully completing GED program	70%	72%	72%	72%	72%	74%	75%

Program Analysis:

The community education program is for adults 16 years of age and over who are not enrolled in a regular day school program and for various reasons want to pursue some form of further education. In some cases these adults did not complete their basic education and now find they need to learn to read, write and use basic mathematics in order to function successfully in our competitive society. Others find that their inability to master the English language proves to be an obstacle to the advancement of their status or to obtaining citizenship. Some are interested in broadening their

background and skills in order to live a fuller and more satisfying life. In many cases the motive of the students is simply the personal satisfaction derived from learning about an interesting subject. In addition, educational programs are available to inmates of correctional institutions who wish to increase their chances of a successful return to society.

The median number of school years completed by persons 25 years of age and over in Pennsylvania is 12 years, according to 1970 census information. The census identifies 965,767 adults in Pennsylvania 25 years of age and over with less than

Community Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

an eighth grade education, and in this same age group 3,329,284 adults have less than a twelfth grade education. In addition to those individuals between 16 and 24 years of age with the same deficiencies and the annual average of over 30,000 public school dropouts, there are 400,000 foreign-born adults in Pennsylvania. All of these facts establish a large number of potential participants in this program.

Adult basic education classes to help adults achieve eighth grade level reading and math skills are conducted in public schools and hospitals. These programs are conducted in 47 counties in Pennsylvania with the emphasis on urbanized areas with large populations of illiterates and concentrations of non-English-speaking adults. The adult basic education enrollments shown above are higher than the projections in last year's budget. The primary reason for this change is that minority-group participation in course offerings has been greater than expected.

The second step in the overall program is to aid the adult in completing a high school education. There are two methods of securing a diploma—General Education Development (GED) and the Standard Evening High School Program. For those individuals who can't spend the time in a regular high school program of study, public schools and institutions conduct classes to prepare adults to take the GED tests. Upon successful completion of the tests, a Commonwealth Secondary School Diploma is issued. The second method of acquiring a high school diploma is through the Standard Evening High School program conducted by school districts. Adults can take courses corresponding to regular day school instruction in the evenings in order to receive a regular high school diploma issued by the district.

Another area in community education is noncredit adult education. This program, the most widely attended of the four, offers courses designed to satisfy the creative and practical needs of its students through courses in 72 subjects. These include arts and crafts, useful skills such as masonry and auto repairs, and interest areas ranging from antiques and amateur radio to world culture and yoga.

Progress is being made in reducing the number of illiterates in most areas of the Commonwealth. Adult education programs are reducing the total numbers of adults in Pennsylvania with less than an eighth grade competency in reading, writing and computational skills. However, the Commonwealth appears to be losing ground with the total not having a high school diploma. Comparing the totals enrolled in GED and Evening High School programs with the continuing high rate of high school dropout, it appears the

number of adults requiring high school level training will be increasing.

The Department of Education's responsibility for education of adults in correctional institutions was undertaken in September, 1974. The correctional institutions are predicted to have an approximate population of 8,000 inmates in 1977-78, from age 17 up, about one-fifth of whom are expected to participate in educational programs. Most of these inmates have never graduated from high school, so they are in need of help in many areas of education. There are also postsecondary courses now being made available at all the State correctional facilities through contracts with both public and private institutions of higher learning. The overall average cost of institutional education programs is approximately \$1,500 per person.

Progress being made in program implementation at the various State correctional institutions (SCI) includes: The starting (at SCI-Pittsburgh) of vocational training in welding, house wiring, plumbing, and small engine repair, at both basic and postsecondary levels; addition of classroom and library space at SCI-Huntingdon; establishment of a new library at SCI-Camp Hill; expansion of the vocational program at SCI-Rockview by use of trailers that serve as self-contained training shops (SCI-Rockview also has the largest postsecondary program of the correctional institutions, in which 50 inmates per year have been granted bachelor's degrees from cooperating colleges and universities); instituting of an audio-visual vocational training program, with slides prepared by inmates, at the Regional Correctional Facility at Greensburg; implementation of a barber training program at SCI-Graterford with the potential for preparing 60 barbers for licensing per year; and the opening of the auto body repair shop at SCI-Dallas as a fully operational training program.

Job placement is becoming increasingly important to this program. A means of providing employment opportunities for offenders that is being considered is the hiring of vocational counselors inside the correctional institutions and job placement specialists outside who would develop contacts with private employment agencies. These agencies would then be paid for placement of offenders in jobs.

Some fragmentary evidence is available on the effectiveness of instruction in the institutions. Reading and mathematics scores from tests given at four correctional institutions show that the inmates progress, on the average, nearly two grade levels in reading achievement for each school year in the program, and gain about one and a half grade levels in mathematics. It is hoped that comprehensive data will be

Community Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

available in the future.

Also included in this program is the Pennsylvania Ethnic Heritage Studies Center, which became operational at the University of Pittsburgh in April, 1975. The following range of activities are conducted: workshops for college faculty members from institutions throughout Pennsylvania; workshops for secondary school teachers, resulting in a series of programs in ethnic heritage education being developed and implemented at eight school districts in the State; a survey of ethnic associations in the State and initial contacts made to develop an archive of materials; publication of a newsletter distributed to ethnic associations, educational institutions and interested persons; technical assistance provided to groups in Pennsylvania attempting to develop ethnic study or ethnic

celebration programs; community relations with ethnic associations and groups in the greater Pittsburgh area; and planning of methods for computerizing information and resources about the history of ethnic groups in the State.

In the future, in addition to these activities, the Center plans to promote the development of archives, community relation projects, and data banks at institutions throughout the Commonwealth. Also it will develop and become the focal point for a coordinated network of resources that can be tapped by scholars, teachers, students and interested citizens. The Center also hopes to expand its role as a technical resource for communities and institutions attempting to develop local projects.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 56	\$ 51	\$ 52	\$ 60	\$ 70	\$ 82	\$ 95
Correctional Institutions Education . . .	1,938	2,090	2,378	2,540	2,720	2,900	3,100
Ethnic Heritage Studies Center	50	50	500	500	500	500	500
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$2,044</u>	<u>\$2,191</u>	<u>\$2,930</u>	<u>\$3,100</u>	<u>\$3,290</u>	<u>\$3,482</u>	<u>\$3,695</u>

HIGHER EDUCATION CATEGORY ANALYSIS

The Commonwealth's funding of higher education supports a wide spectrum of academic curricula whose aim is to satisfy the educational demands of the individual and the needs of the Commonwealth 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.

Although higher education is valued highly by this society a pattern of change is revealing itself. The birth rate is steadily declining. The high school graduating class of 1975 was the largest ever; general decline is predicted for the future. A decreasing percentage of high school students enter college while an increasing group decides to attend postsecondary vocational training or directly enter the job market. Part-time continuing education demand by people seeking occupational advancement or personal enrichment is increasing. The net result of these four factors is expected to be a slowly declining enrollment for the foreseeable future. The increase in 1975-76 enrollments is believed to be due to a combination of extraordinary factors and is not expected to continue.

The following chart shows enrollment projections made by the higher education community; these projections are generally too optimistic. In comparison, the Department of Education predicts an 11.2 percent fall enrollment decrease for the period 1975-76 to 1981-82.

Full Time Equivalent Students at State-owned, State-related, State-aided, and Community Colleges*

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Agriculture and Natural Resources	5,298	5,437	5,552	5,602	5,636	5,660	5,672
Arts, Humanities and Letters	25,843	26,300	26,770	27,080	27,233	27,425	27,532
Business Management, Commerce and Data Processing	33,829	35,310	36,346	37,147	37,922	38,525	39,100
Education	51,108	49,529	48,739	48,281	47,938	47,862	47,792
Engineering and Architecture	17,080	17,571	17,849	18,159	18,308	18,484	18,460
Health Sciences, Health Professions and Biological Sciences	33,271	34,511	35,461	36,077	36,182	36,833	37,138
Human Services and Public Affairs	18,749	19,282	19,603	19,857	20,044	20,187	20,358
Physical Sciences, Earth Sciences, Mathematics and Military Sciences	12,854	13,220	13,443	13,593	13,684	13,746	13,774
Social Sciences and Area Studies	30,058	31,104	31,528	31,846	31,959	32,071	32,223
Interdisciplinary Studies	30,366	31,787	33,852	35,555	37,066	38,030	38,536
TOTAL	<u>258,456</u>	<u>264,051</u>	<u>269,143</u>	<u>273,197</u>	<u>275,972</u>	<u>278,823</u>	<u>280,585</u>

* Does not include technologies.

The Commonwealth is unique among the major states in its great diversity of institutional types and academic programs.

The array of institutions, a result of our historic background, is characterized by a large group of private colleges which, in conjunction with the public system, provide a diversity of offerings and a range of prices, ethnic or religious affiliations, urban or rural settings and specialities to meet the needs of our diverse population. The overall quality of education in Pennsylvania is promoted by this competition and the interaction of the different sectors.

Higher education planners recognize the importance of retaining each sector of the educational community. At the same time independence among individual

institutions results in program duplication and proliferation. The solution is comprehensive and cooperative planning. In pursuit of that goal the State Board of Education has designated ten planning regions; each is to develop a council which will work with state planners to prevent duplication within the region. The Department of Education has developed indices of need for new programs which are used in the decision on requests for program approval. Those indices include manpower data, student demand, and social and economic trends.

It is essential that every State institution, public or private, realize that immediate cooperation in this effort is necessary for their survival in the financially difficult times ahead; the small investment of time and money should be willingly made by each institution as they help to determine their collective futures.

Full-Time Equivalent Enrollments in State Supported Institutions of Higher Education**

Institutional Category	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
State-owned Colleges and Universities	79,098	79,628	80,277	80,729	80,923	81,341	81,800
State-related Universities	119,915	122,225	122,970	123,322	123,521	123,577	123,641
Community Colleges	56,712	60,037	65,884	71,202	75,748	79,209	81,411
State-aided Colleges and Universities	33,980	34,744	35,509	36,210	36,518	36,848	37,042
TOTAL	289,705	296,634	304,640	311,463	316,710	320,975	323,894

**Includes technologies.

To be useful enrollment data should be comparable from year to year. The information submitted this year by the community colleges is not related to the data submitted last year; for instance their 1975-76 enrollments differ in total by over 12 percent and at individual schools by up to 130 percent. It is imperative that accurate, useful, current information be available from the schools so that they may be provided with the funding they are entitled to receive and so that the Commonwealth can plan for the entire higher education structure.

Studies on the national and State level indicate how trends in enrollment, discipline selection, and full or part-time commitment will shape the future of higher education.

Enrollment of full-time students is expected to decline as is the percent of high school graduates going to college. The high unemployment rate and increasing demand for part-time education will partially offset that enrollment decline. People are increasingly aware that although college graduates have a lower unemployment rate than the national average there is an oversupply (about 5 percent) of graduates and resulting underemployment and employment in unrelated fields. The Department's study of 1975 graduates, which is mentioned in the instructional subcategories which follow, measures the success of graduates in each area in finding employment related to their field. Consideration of that data should include the knowledge that the survey was done six to nine months after graduation and many graduates spend at least a year seeking a permanent position in their field.

This year the data is not as informative as in past years because the University of Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania State University declined to participate in the study. Since those two institutions account for 32 percent of the Commonwealth's graduates each year, their failure to contribute to the study severely affects the results, especially in areas where they are prime producers. For instance, 77 percent of graduates in agriculture are from Penn State University as are 36 percent of graduates in business, 42 percent in public affairs and home economics, and 44 percent in engineering and architecture. As a result the information for those subcategories is not as valuable as it might have been.

The data that was submitted by other institutions shows a general continuation of the high rates of unemployment and underemployment shown in previous years; about 19 percent of all graduates are unemployed and 15 percent are

underemployed. The study indicates a relatively strong demand for graduates in engineering, architecture, communications, health professions and computer sciences. A weak job market faced bachelor's degree graduates of such major disciplines as social studies, education, fine and applied arts, psychology and interdisciplinary studies. Associate degree graduates had considerably lower unemployment rate than those with the baccalaureate and recipients of masters and doctorate degrees face favorable job market.

Students have in recent years become more fully aware of the job market and economic realities. For that reason they are increasingly choosing job oriented disciplines with good employment rates such as the health professions, engineering and public affairs and services. Enrollment in fine arts, foreign languages, mathematics, and the social sciences which are less specifically job oriented are stabilized; other areas including library science, physical sciences, agriculture and education are decreasing in reflection of the job market.

Each instructional field 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 State 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 graph reflects general trends rather than actual numbers of jobs.

The mix of full and part-time students is changing. In 1966, part-time students made up 14.5 percent and 30.7 percent of the enrollment at State-owned and community colleges respectively. They are now 29.8 percent and 46.2 percent of the total. Factors affecting this change include the depressed economy, increased perception of options among women; increased job competition, reduced senior citizen tuition rates, and the increase in leisure time. In fact, a national study shows that 1 in 50 people, 35 and older, use leisure time for part-time study. Probably most important is a growing awareness that in a fast changing society initial career choice need not be forever. A career may demand constant education to keep up with technological changes or may be discarded in the search for new challenges and personal satisfaction. Formal education is becoming a life long process rather than a finite one.

As the education community recognizes this trend, many are beginning to offer, individually and jointly, programs for continuing adult study. The use of existing facilities for more hours and other program economies will allow an increase of educational opportunities under existing funding without entailing new facilities or growth in the size of our education structure.

The analysis of higher education by discipline groups which follows is an attempt to measure student and societal needs so that institutions, planners and budgeters 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 quantifiable. For the student such impacts include the quality of his life, self-satisfaction, heightened appreciation of his 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 the impetus given equal rights for women and minorities by their education.

The higher education establishment is now facing a severe economic problem. Funding in the foreseeable future will not increase as much as the increases in the cost of plant maintenance, materials and personnel. If the individual institutions continue their present stance of short-term measures in expectation of a better next year they will not survive. Radical change in structure and in allocation of facilities and personnel is the only way to survive and continue to offer quality education. As education's primary mission is to teach the individual how to continue learning and coping with new challenges; the system must also be flexible if it is to successfully face its own new challenges.

Higher Education Degrees Awarded

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
State-owned Colleges and Universities	16,439	16,934	17,523	17,795	18,074	18,384	18,600
State-related Universities*	24,057	24,465	24,949	25,200	25,371	25,442	25,564
Community Colleges*	8,351	9,738	10,067	10,805	11,336	11,752	12,063
State-aided Colleges and Universities	8,496	8,773	8,941	9,178	9,373	9,502	9,658
TOTAL	<u>57,343</u>	<u>59,910</u>	<u>61,480</u>	<u>62,978</u>	<u>64,154</u>	<u>65,080</u>	<u>65,885</u>

Agriculture and Natural Resources

OBJECTIVE: To fulfill Pennsylvania manpower 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$3,286</u>	<u>\$3,545</u>	<u>\$3,675</u>	<u>\$3,785</u>	<u>\$3,898</u>	<u>\$4,015</u>	<u>\$4,135</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total full-time equivalent students	5,298	5,437	5,552	5,602	5,636	5,660	5,672
Total bachelor degrees conferred	656	727	745	758	771	782	793
State-related only *	508	517	525	528	531	532	533
State-aided only *	148	210	220	230	240	250	260
Graduate degrees	83	84	85	85	86	86	87

* Also included in total.

Program Analysis:

The Commonwealth supports these programs through grants to the Pennsylvania State University and the Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture.

Opposing trends in agriculture and natural resources affect the job market. Opportunities for farming occupations are decreasing: from 1960 to 1973 the number of farms in the State decreased from 106,000 to 71,000; even more alarming, during that period farm acreage decreased from 12,300,000 to 9,900,000 acres. Employment in farming is expected to decrease by 20 percent between 1970 and 1980. On the other hand, certain occupational areas related to agriculture and natural resources are growing. The major corporate agribusinesses are in need of college trained individuals: farm managers, agricultural economists and researchers. In response

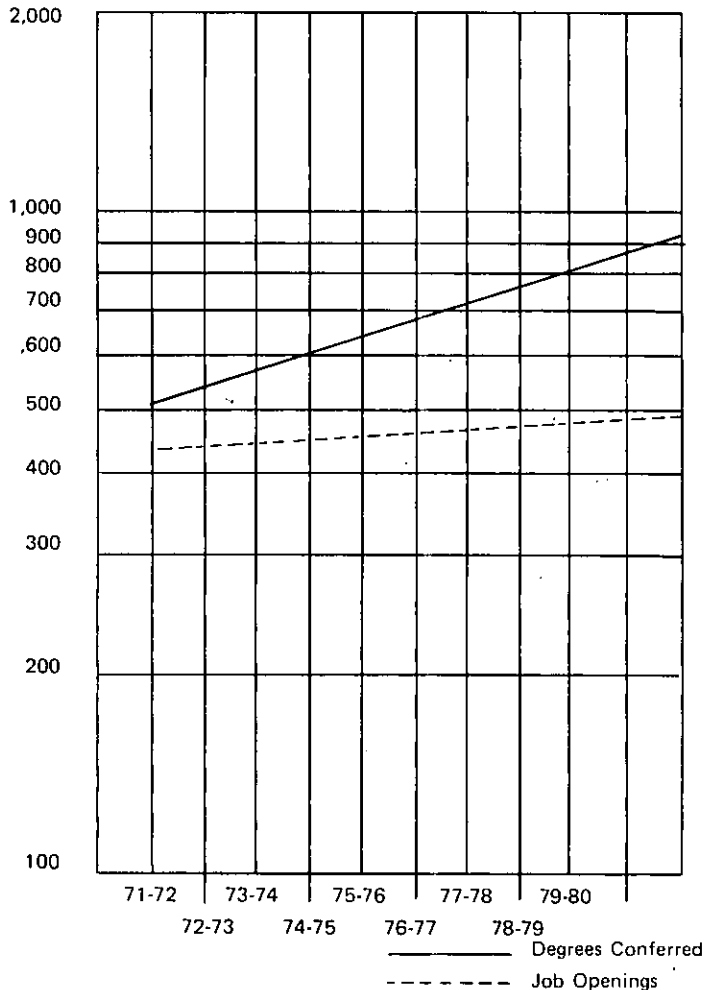
to the food shortages around the world, food producing and fertilizer industries as well as government agencies will continue to seek agronomists, agricultural economists, horticulturists and other agricultural scientists in an effort to increase agricultural productivity.

In a heightened attempt to better protect and manage our natural resources, all levels of government have come to increasingly utilize the skills of forestry and conservation graduates. The availability of fish and wildlife specialists, and entomologists working in the areas of plant breeding and in the detection and control of plant disease as well as land and recreational specialists will be crucial to the success of these efforts in all states and localities.

Agriculture and Natural Resources (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

TREND OF GRADUATE SUPPLY AND DEMAND
Includes Private Colleges and Universities



As the result of the expansion in these fields the bleak job prospects predicted for the past several years is modified. As students react to the job market the enrollment is tending away from basic agriculture to the more salable skill areas such as natural resource managers. Employment is improving at the bachelor's degree level and is excellent for those with a master's degree. Data available indicate that of 1975 bachelor's degree recipients 11 percent are unemployed and 12 percent are studying for an advanced degree; of those who are employed 42 percent are working outside of Pennsylvania and almost 65 percent are in jobs highly related to their training. Unfortunately this data expresses only the success of Delaware Valley graduates. Since Penn State University did not participate in the study, only 22 percent of the graduate data is available and the data is therefore incomplete.

Predictions for this field on both the State and national levels are for increasing demand for specialized graduates and therefore, better employment generally than was predicted in previous years.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Pennsylvania State University	\$3,155	\$3,414	\$3,540	\$3,646	\$3,755	\$3,868	\$3,984
Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture	131	131	135	139	143	147	151
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$3,286	\$3,545	\$3,675	\$3,785	\$3,898	\$4,015	\$4,135

Arts, Humanities and Letters

OBJECTIVE: To fulfill Pennsylvania manpower 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$25,297	\$26,887	\$28,323	\$29,480	\$30,701	\$31,987	\$33,315
Federal Funds	186	5	5	5	5	5	5
Other Funds	4,884	5,265	5,537	5,679	5,815	5,970	6,017
TOTAL	\$30,367	\$32,157	\$33,865	\$35,164	\$36,521	\$37,962	\$39,337

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Full-time equivalent students	25,843	26,300	26,770	27,080	27,233	27,425	27,532
Associate degrees conferred	302	352	394	433	462	481	492
Bachelor degrees conferred:							
Total	3,699	3,793	3,930	4,009	4,058	4,112	4,154
State-related*	1,829	1,860	1,895	1,911	1,910	1,904	1,915
Graduate degrees:							
Total	1,359	1,388	1,402	1,405	1,413	1,432	1,423
State-related*	689	698	706	711	706	701	689

* Also included in total.

Program Analysis:

The Commonwealth supports this program through the activities of the State-owned colleges and university and grants and subsidies to State-related and State-aided colleges and universities and community colleges. It consists of academic curricula upon which students may attain sound liberal and fine arts education.

As the graph illustrates, the institutions each year continue to graduate more individuals than there are positions available. One way of measuring the success of this program is to look at the availability of employment to its graduates. Traditionally education in the humanities has been an assumed basic, useful as a preliminary to professional education or employment in many white collar fields. The recent technological orientation

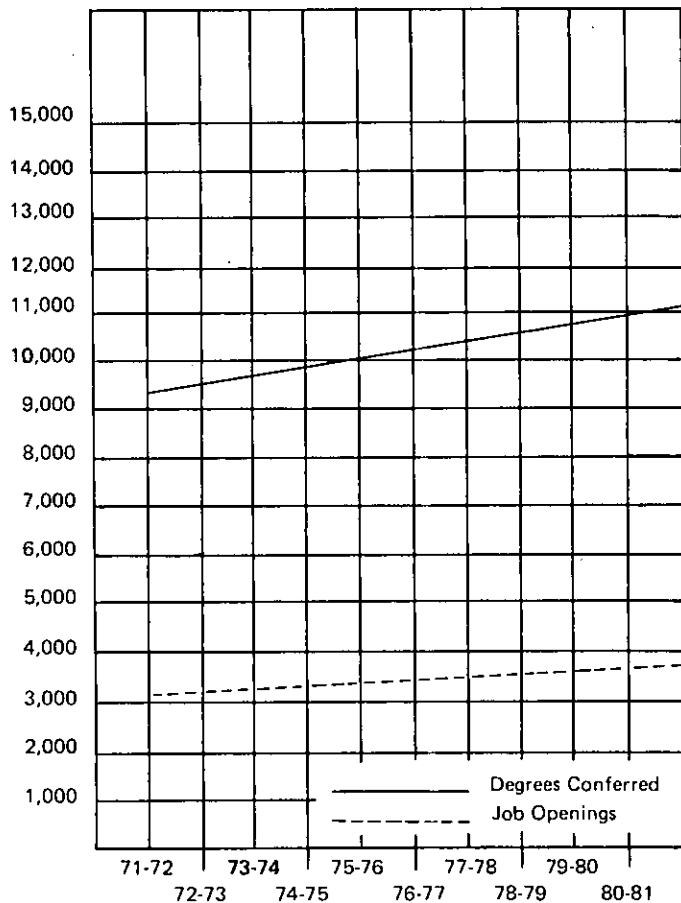
of our society has changed those traditions; liberal arts graduates are in lower demand for employment than graduates of more specific training. According to the College Placement Council employers are offering the fewest jobs in the areas of journalism, advertising, and public relations, however this year they expect to slightly increase their hiring of liberal arts graduates. Those graduates in arts and humanities who have taken courses in computer science, economics or math are more likely to get jobs than those who did not. Many have in the past entered the fields of teaching, marketing, advertising and social services but currently those fields generally are declining or hiring persons with more applicable degrees.

Arts, Humanities and Letters (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

TREND OF GRADUATE SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Includes Private Colleges and Universities



Of the Commonwealth's 1975 liberal arts graduates other than theology only about 36 percent have found employment related to their education, 24 percent have found other employment, 19 percent are still seeking employment, and 21 percent have gone on to graduate school. These findings should be modified by the knowledge that generally these graduates do not find permanent employment at the level they are seeking for a year or more after graduation. Perhaps a more pervasive problem is underemployment; often liberal arts graduates can only find jobs in occupations not normally requiring postsecondary education.

The other 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 other than the community colleges are for stabilization or minor increases in enrollment. The community colleges project a 45 percent enrollment increase. Funding reflects a program of stabilized size.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
State Colleges and University	\$ 7,667	\$ 8,513	\$ 9,279	\$ 9,831	\$10,420	\$11,045	\$11,708
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating	612	693	736	781	826	870	915
General State Authority Rentals —							
State-Aided Institutions	1,713	1,714	1,753	1,753	1,753	1,753	1,753
Pennsylvania State University	3,171	3,347	3,491	3,595	3,704	3,815	3,929
University of Pittsburgh	4,564	4,721	4,863	5,009	5,159	5,320	5,460
Temple University	6,182	6,442	6,635	6,834	7,039	7,251	7,468
Lincoln University	563	661	745	834	934	1,046	1,172
University of Pennsylvania	405	359	370	381	392	402	413
Philadelphia College of Art	244	244	254	262	270	278	286
Philadelphia College of Textiles	52	52	54	55	57	58	60
Philadelphia Musical Academy	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Drexel University	49	66	68	70	72	74	76
GENERAL FUND TOTAL.....	\$25,297	\$26,887	\$28,323	\$29,480	\$30,701	\$31,987	\$33,315

Business Management, Commerce and Data Processing

OBJECTIVE: To fulfill Pennsylvania manpower 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$19,474	\$21,056	\$22,099	\$23,199	\$24,369	\$25,502	\$26,702
Federal Funds	232	45	45	45	45	45	45
Other Funds	3,596	3,869	4,378	4,540	4,757	4,948	5,138
TOTAL	\$23,302	\$24,970	\$26,522	\$27,784	\$29,171	\$30,495	\$31,885

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total full-time equivalent students	33,829	35,310	36,346	37,147	37,922	38,525	39,100
State-owned only*	8,525	9,246	9,482	9,653	9,824	9,956	10,142
Associate degrees conferred	925	1,153	1,103	1,167	1,208	1,246	1,273
Total bachelor degrees conferred	4,360	4,566	4,725	4,902	5,036	5,118	5,180
State-owned only*	1,121	1,240	1,359	1,465	1,545	1,597	1,634
Total graduate degrees conferred	1,510	1,578	1,633	1,678	1,725	1,776	1,812
State-owned only*	46	74	87	99	116	135	147

*Also included in total.

Program Analysis:

The Commonwealth supports this program 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.

Degree programs in business management, commerce and data processing, like those in the health sciences and professions, are falling short of filling Pennsylvania's manpower needs in these fields. Recent manpower forecasts indicate that employment in the fields of business and data processing is expected to increase by some 20 percent from 1970-1980 with the computer related specialities, accounting, and personnel and labor relations occupations experiencing the greatest percentage increases. Those with master's degrees will have especially good opportunities.

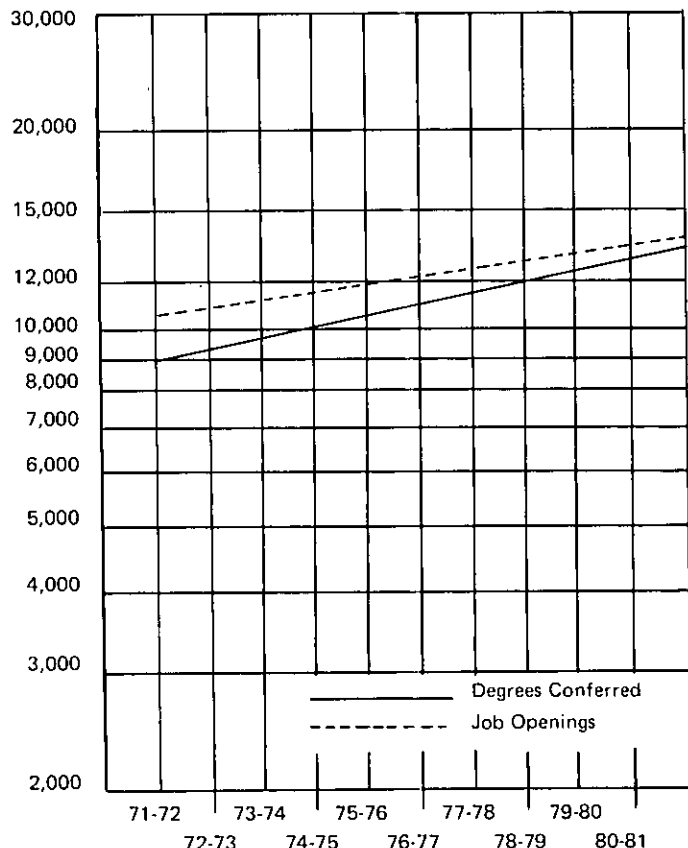
Much of the growth in business job opportunities is the result of changes in job requirements: more complex computers and other technological advances and the need for familiarity with governmental regulations has resulted in demand for college graduates in positions traditionally held by those less well educated.

Student response to this attractive job market will cause the number of degrees to increase by 21 percent from 1975-81. In addition, the shortfall in graduates will provide opportunities for liberal arts majors with some training in business or accounting. From 1975 to 1981 associate degrees in business are expected to increase by 38 percent to 1,273 annually; these individuals should help alleviate the shortage of trained manpower in the field.

Business Management, Commerce and Data Processing (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

TREND OF GRADUATE SUPPLY AND DEMAND
Includes Private Colleges and Universities



A survey of the 1975 graduating class shows that about 66 percent of the respondents who decided to enter the labor market were employed in jobs related to their training by the November following graduation. Other surveys of the job market indicate a demand for business graduates that exceeds the annual supply. Freshmen are responding to the good job prospects; the percent of freshmen planning to major in business increased from 17.9 percent to 20.9 percent from the fall of 1974 to the fall of 1976. Women are the greatest part of that movement; 17.5 percent of freshmen women in the fall of 1975 planned to major in business.

The program measures indicate that the State colleges and Indiana University intend to increase their business related programs substantially. This is primarily due to the shift of emphasis from education programs as a result of the oversupply of teachers in Pennsylvania and around the nation.

Program funding for the 1977-78 fiscal year will increase consistent with the expanding needs for program support.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
State Colleges and University	\$ 5,386	\$ 6,129	\$ 6,602	\$ 7,184	\$ 7,815	\$ 8,284	\$ 9,006
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating	1,525	1,637	1,738	1,845	1,958	2,078	2,206
Pennsylvania State University	4,618	5,063	5,286	5,444	5,607	5,876	5,949
Temple University	4,825	5,028	5,179	5,334	5,494	5,659	5,829
University of Pittsburgh	1,652	1,730	1,782	1,835	1,890	1,950	2,010
Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture	28	28	29	30	31	32	33
Drexel University	339	455	468	482	497	513	526
University of Pennsylvania	983	868	894	920	948	977	1,006
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science	118	118	121	125	129	133	137
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$19,474	\$21,056	\$22,099	\$23,199	\$24,369	\$25,502	\$26,702

Education

OBJECTIVE: To fulfill the manpower 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$43,768	\$45,223	\$46,302	\$47,852	\$49,873	\$52,195	\$54,633
Federal Funds	872	2,335	2,335	2,335	2,335	2,335	2,335
Other Funds	17,539	17,214	17,554	17,934	18,350	18,893	19,390
TOTAL	\$62,179	\$64,772	\$66,191	\$68,121	\$70,558	\$73,423	\$76,358

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total full-time equivalent students	51,108	49,529	48,739	48,281	47,938	47,862	47,792
State-owned only *	32,653	30,914	30,214	29,800	29,534	29,539	29,615
State-related only *	16,018	15,913	15,699	15,542	15,360	15,160	14,960
Associate degrees conferred	453	511	527	522	573	589	602
Total bachelor degrees conferred	8,522	8,273	8,163	7,935	7,745	7,569	7,487
State-owned only *	6,223	5,992	5,872	5,651	5,490	5,346	5,298
State-related only *	2,263	2,251	2,261	2,254	2,225	2,193	2,159
Total graduate degrees conferred	4,781	4,740	4,720	4,682	4,636	4,639	4,642
State-owned only *	2,195	2,191	2,186	2,178	2,154	2,170	2,187
State-related only *	2,397	2,359	2,342	2,310	2,286	2,271	2,256

* Also Included in total.

Program Analysis:

The Commonwealth supports this program through the activities of the State-owned colleges and university, and grants and subsidies to the community colleges and State-related and aided colleges and universities.

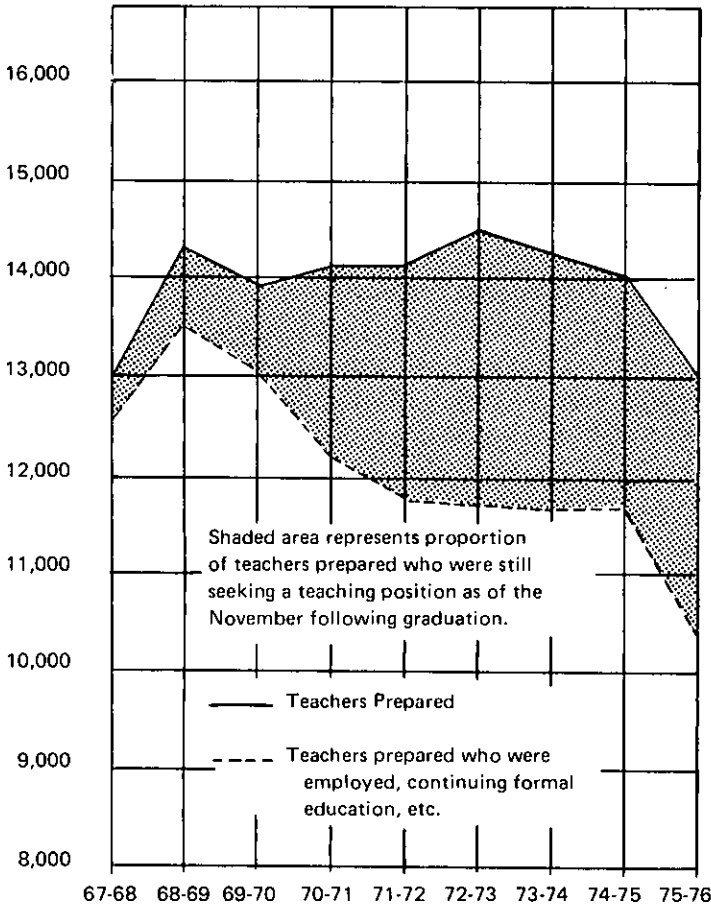
As the graphs illustrate, the disparity between the number

of teachers graduated and the number of teaching positions available has, over time, caused a considerable increase in the proportion of trained teachers who are unable to find a teaching job.

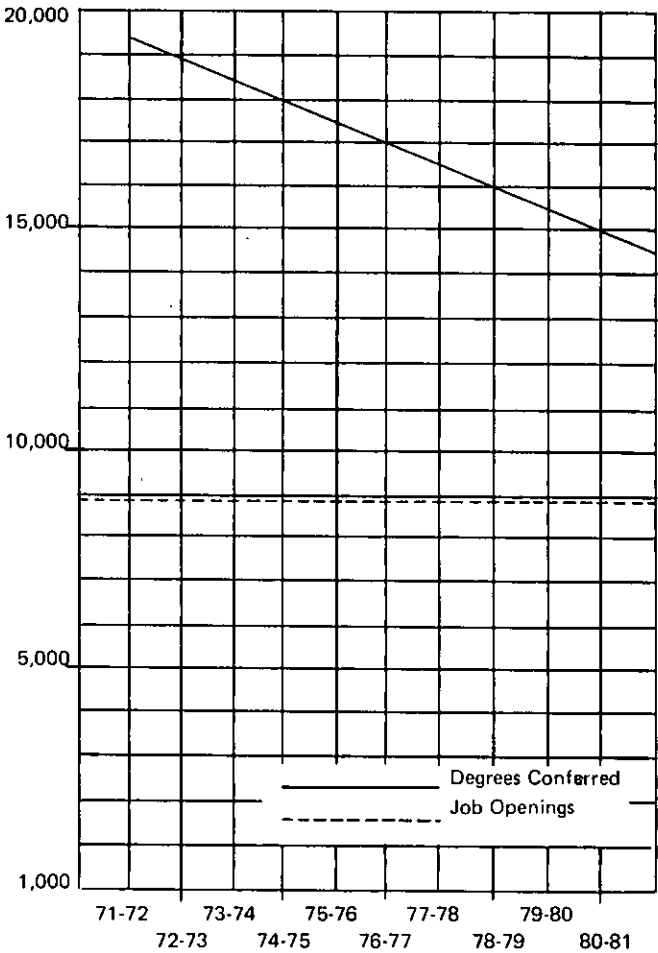
Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

**OCCUPATIONAL SUCCESS OF TEACHERS PREPARED
IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION**
(Excludes private schools)



TREND OF GRADUATE SUPPLY AND DEMAND
Includes Private Colleges and Universities



Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

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 foreseeable future. Basic education enrollment is expected to drop by about 600,000 or 21 percent between 1969, the peak year, and 1980, reducing the need for new teachers.

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 a result enrollment and degrees conferred in the various field's of education are expected to decline at an annual rate of about one percent, compounding into about an eight percent reduction between 1974-75 and 1980-81.

Most institutions are responding to changes in the needs of the Commonwealth; the State colleges and State-related universities project decreases in enrollment in this program of 9 percent and 7 percent respectively by 1980. The State-aided segment which has a relatively small program, plans to remain stable. The community colleges however project a 42 percent increase in education enrollment; that projection is not realistic.

The study of graduate success for the class of 1975 is valid only for those matriculating from the State colleges and university. Since 30 percent of the 1975 graduates were from the State-related universities, the failure of Penn State University and the University of Pittsburgh to participate in

the study resulted in a very poor sample for that segment and the field as a whole.

Of the 1975 State college graduates in education 52 percent are employed as teachers, 13 percent are employed in other fields and generally underemployed, 4.7 percent have gone on to study for an advanced degree, and 30 percent are unemployed.

Although the overall basic education enrollment is declining, there are some areas, such as vocational education, adult education and special education that are still experiencing growth, creating a continued demand for teachers in these areas. In addition there is data to suggest that fewer former or inactive teachers are returning to their professions.

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 and who are frustrated as a result. 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. Regional data should also be considered; demand is higher in ghetto and rural areas than in the towns and suburbs. Funding of this subcategory reflects the continuing decrease in size.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
State Colleges and University	\$28,643	\$29,518	\$29,998	\$31,004	\$32,463	\$34,198	\$36,025
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating	786	946	1,004	1,066	1,131	1,201	1,275
Pennsylvania State University	4,942	5,105	5,334	5,494	5,659	5,829	6,003
University of Pittsburgh	2,051	2,004	2,064	2,125	2,185	2,250	2,320
Temple University	6,977	7,267	7,485	7,710	7,941	8,179	8,424
Lincoln University	199	234	264	295	331	370	414
University of Pennsylvania	170	149	153	158	163	168	172
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$43,768	\$45,223	\$46,302	\$47,852	\$49,873	\$52,195	\$54,633

Engineering and Architecture

OBJECTIVE: To fulfill Pennsylvania manpower 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$12,074	\$13,095	\$13,822	\$14,432	\$15,275	\$15,967	\$16,472
Federal Funds	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds	87	129	231	263	301	404	466
TOTAL	\$12,165	\$13,224	\$14,053	\$14,695	\$15,576	\$16,371	\$16,938

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total full-time equivalent students	17,080	17,571	17,849	18,159	18,308	18,424	18,460
State-owned only*	99	159	209	230	256	276	278
State-related*	4,575	4,691	4,713	4,875	4,913	4,941	4,939
Associate degrees conferred	655	828	991	999	1,006	1,017	1,028
Total bachelor degrees conferred	1,895	1,929	1,962	2,062	2,149	2,243	2,296
Total graduate degrees conferred	823	842	860	878	898	907	915
Architectural and environmental design degrees*	440	448	460	468	474	474	474

*Also included in totals.

Program Analysis:

The Commonwealth supports this program through grants and subsidies to the State-related, State-aided and community colleges. In the past two years three State colleges have begun engineering programs in a cooperative effort with Pennsylvania State University.

The energy crisis and the increasingly technological nature of society result in an excellent employment rate among graduates in most engineering disciplines. 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. The field offers high median salary and studies show recruitment efforts are aimed especially at women this year.

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.

A major problem for the engineer is obsolescence. Optimum use of human resources calls for flexibility in undergraduate and continuing education to allow the shift from one specialty to another as society's needs change. According to the Department of Education engineering curricula in Pennsylvania are in need of relocation and restructuring so that a broad training base will accommodate further training periods throughout a career for maximum use of the skills of the individual.

Community colleges are now training paraprofessionals in engineering. Those people can fill a great many of the needs for manpower and would expand the usefulness of the engineers with whom they work.

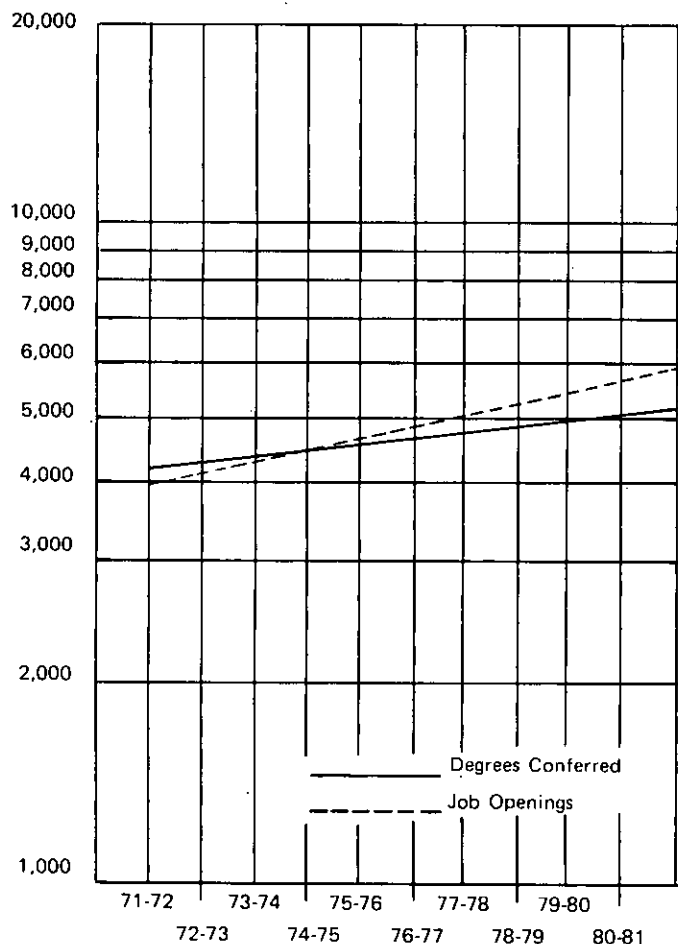
Of the 1975 engineering graduates who decided to enter the labor market over 70 percent were employed in engineering fields by the November following graduation. Less

Engineering and Architecture (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

TREND OF GRADUATE SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Includes Private Colleges and Universities



than 10 percent are unemployed and 15 percent have gone on to graduate school. Of the employed 1975 graduates 38 percent have found their jobs outside of Pennsylvania.

State and national information indicates demand for engineers is beginning to exceed the number of graduates, especially in mineral and petroleum industries. The College Placement Council has found that 26 percent of new job openings are in engineering and that employers expect to continue to increase their hiring of engineers.

Freshmen are beginning to respond to the high employment in this field. In January of 1975 the American Council on Education reported 6.6 percent of all freshmen planned to major in engineering; in January of 1967 they report 7.9 percent plan engineering majors. Although recruiting for women is very high only 1.3 percent of freshmen women have enrolled in this field; that will probably increase as their awareness of this career opportunity increases.

The College Placement Council's survey of job openings has found that jobs for engineers will increase by 24 percent this year. Although 26 percent of all job openings are in engineering only 5.6 percent of Pennsylvania's graduates are in that field.

The architecture and environmental design segments of this subcategory have a fairly high unemployment rate which seems to be modifying with the rise in nonresidential construction. Stabilization in that area and an increase in the engineering field result in moderate funding increases for 1977-78.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General State Authority Rentals—							
State-Aided Institutions	\$ 334	\$ 336	\$ 344	\$ 344	\$ 344	\$ 344	\$ 344
State Colleges and University	71	141	357	567	1,003	1,274	1,350
Community College, Capital and							
Operating	184	205	218	231	244	257	272
Pennsylvania State University	6,871	7,406	7,710	7,941	8,180	8,425	8,678
University of Pittsburgh	2,309	2,466	2,540	2,616	2,690	2,770	2,850
Temple University	1,133	1,183	1,254	1,292	1,330	1,370	1,411
University of Pennsylvania	407	359	370	381	392	402	413
Drexel University	692	926	953	982	1,012	1,043	1,070
Philadelphia College of Art	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
Philadelphia College of Textiles							
and Science	65	65	67	69	71	73	75
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$12,074	\$13,095	\$13,822	\$14,432	\$15,275	\$15,967	\$16,472

Health Sciences, Health Professions and Biological Sciences

OBJECTIVE: To fulfill Pennsylvania manpower 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$53,905	\$58,276	\$56,853	\$58,927	\$61,673	\$64,133	\$66,811
Federal Funds	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds	3,860	3,894	4,370	4,536	4,706	4,898	5,073
TOTAL	\$57,919	\$62,170	\$61,223	\$63,463	\$66,379	\$69,031	\$71,884

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total full-time equivalent students	33,271	34,511	35,461	36,077	36,482	36,833	37,138
Associate degrees conferred	318	390	523	540	554	560	591
Total bachelor degrees conferred:	3,528	3,684	3,950	4,110	4,225	4,320	4,449
State-owned institutions only*	862	966	1,133	1,237	1,300	1,370	1,431
State-related institutions only*	1,918	1,950	1,993	2,009	2,021	9,027	2,036
State-aided institutions only*	748	768	824	864	904	923	982
Total graduate degrees conferred	2,701	2,823	2,904	2,978	3,032	3,057	3,084
Physicians graduated	1,144	1,156	1,182	1,192	1,199	4,199	1,216

*Also included in totals.

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.

Although the data presented include enrollment 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 manpower in fields relating to health sciences and health professions sufficient to provide the optimum level of health services needed throughout the Commonwealth.

Measures for the health and biological sciences are not compatible with those presented last year because Temple University reported a level of enrollments about 50 percent larger than it reported for the field last year and a level of graduates 15 percent lower than it reported last year.

Presently the institutions of higher education are not supplying enough trained individuals to fill the number of available health related positions, physicians excluded. Further, the available number of positions does not even represent the optimum number of positions needed to adequately serve all geographic and economic sections of the Commonwealth.

In the past, health care specialists used a rule of thumb, 1,500 to 1, to estimate the desirable number of inhabitants for each physician. A recent study published by the Pennsylvania Department of Education, however, has considerably increased the knowledge of the basic care physician (general practice, internal medicine, general surgery) need in Pennsylvania. Using optimum care ratios established by the journal *Medical Economics*, the study showed that Pennsylvania has only about 70 percent of its optimum number of basic care physicians. The optimum ratio of population to physicians was

Health Sciences, Health Professions and Biological Sciences (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

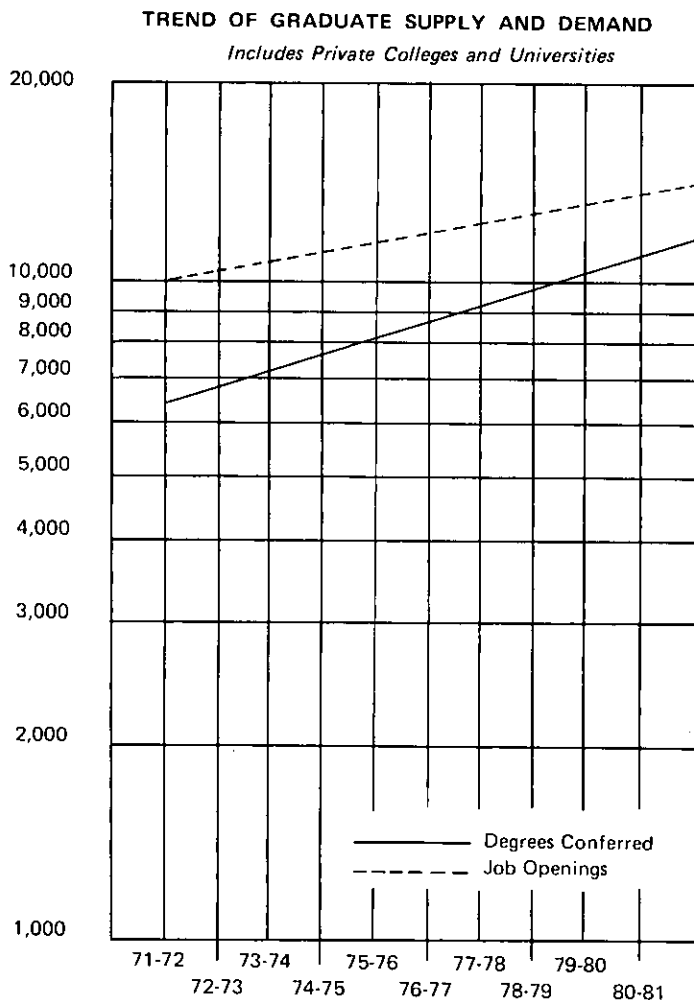
defined as 2,000 to 1 for general practice, 5,000 to 1 for internal medicine and 10,000 to 1 for general surgery, resulting in a composite ratio of 1,250 to 1 for basic care physicians. Further using these ratios the study showed that 88 percent of Pennsylvania's counties, comprising 69 percent of its population, had 75 percent or less than their optimum

number of basic care physicians. Maldistribution is the paramount problem. Certain geographic and economic areas, because they are not desirable locations in the opinion of health care professionals, are severely underserved whereas other highly desirable areas have more than enough physicians and other professionals.

Although medical education in Pennsylvania is supplying a large number of physician graduates, it is not living up to its mandate to fulfill the Commonwealth's physician manpower needs. From 1969 to 1973 Pennsylvania's medical schools graduated over 4,000 medical doctors and osteopathic physicians. As of 1973, however, only about 1500-1600 of those 4,000 plus physicians were practicing in the Commonwealth. Further, recent data indicates that with a couple of exceptions there is no trend towards increased numbers of graduates remaining in Pennsylvania. The trend generally shows a fluctuation, from year to year, of the percent of graduating physicians remaining in the State. Only 47 percent of those receiving medical degrees in 1975 remained in Pennsylvania for employment.

A nationwide study done in the early sixties, for the *Journal of American Medical Association* showed that 47.5 percent of the interns in a state remained to practice medicine there, and that 62.8 percent of the residencies did likewise. It would seem then that simply providing basic medical education is not an effective means of meeting Pennsylvania's physician manpower needs. Indeed the evidence would seem to indicate that supporting graduate medical education, that is, internship and residency programs, would be a much more effective means toward that end.

A similar problem exists for the allied health fields. The following table was developed using manpower projections from the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry and the latest published data of degrees conferred from Pennsylvania's institutions of higher education. The table illustrates the estimated degree of the health manpower shortage. This information coupled with the information presented in the enclosed graph indicates a shortage through the end of the decade.



Health Sciences, Health Professions and Biological Sciences (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

PENNSYLVANIA HEALTH RELATED EMPLOYMENT: ESTIMATED DEMAND AND SUPPLY

	Average Annual Replacement Needs 1970-1980	Average Annual Need Due to Growth 1970-1980	Total Average Annual Need 1970-1980	Estimated 1975-76 Graduates	Estimated Shortage Surplus
Dental Hygienists	82	71	153	53	-100
Dental Assistants	286	120	406	125	-281
Nurses (registered & practical)	5,839	2,759	8,598	7,381	-1,217
Pharmacists	310	91	401	386	-15
Therapists (occupational, physical, speech, inhalation)	262	260	510	333	-177
Radiologic Technologies	245	113	358	480	+122
Medical Assistant	419	326	745	588	-157
Medical Laboratory Technician	574	415	989	731	-258

The gap between the demand for and supply of health professionals will rapidly become smaller as the institutions begin shifting their emphasis from such areas as teaching to the health related areas. Technical and paraprofessional fields are rapidly increasing enrollments to meet the rising needs in those areas.

The 1977-78 budget includes no capitation increases for the medical schools. The capitation payment is based on the number of medical students enrolled; currently the payment is \$7,465 for each medical student in the State-related universities and \$4,400 for each in the State-aided universities.

Any major change or increase in support for medical education should be based on a study of the problem and specific recommendations as to direction and level of funding which would produce primary care physicians for the areas of the Commonwealth which need them. Although study groups have been formed neither they nor the Department of Health or Education has submitted any plan for remedy of the current situation. A top priority of State Government in the future year must be a study and specific recommendations in this field to insure that the State funds granted annually result in a benefit to the Pennsylvania taxpayer.

Health Sciences, Health Professions and Biological Sciences (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General State Authority Rentals—							
State-aided Institutions	\$ 2,036	\$ 2,060	\$ 2,107	\$ 2,107	\$ 2,107	\$ 2,107	\$ 2,107
State Colleges and Universities	5,781	6,205	6,781	6,995	7,815	8,284	9,006
Community Colleges—Capital and							
Operating	333	343	364	386	406	426	446
Fifth Pathway			200	200	200	200	200
Pennsylvania State University	5,838	6,280	6,298	6,493	6,694	6,900	7,114
University of Pittsburgh	8,723	9,098	9,073	9,353	9,630	9,921	10,100
Temple University	11,398	11,767	11,732	12,096	12,470	12,855	13,241
Lincoln University	133	156	176	196	221	247	276
Delaware Valley College of Science							
and Agriculture	23	23	24	24	25	25	26
Drexel University	33	44	45	47	48	49	50
Hahnemann Medical College	3,416	3,276	3,427	3,609	3,801	4,000	4,203
Thomas Jefferson University	4,688	5,469	4,751	5,002	5,266	5,543	5,833
The Medical College of							
Pennsylvania	1,658	1,795	1,892	1,993	2,099	2,200	2,328
University of Pennsylvania	5,454	7,254	5,516	5,742	5,979	6,226	6,483
Pennsylvania College of							
Optometry	220	220	227	234	241	248	255
Pennsylvania College of Podiatric							
Medicine	660	660	680	700	721	743	764
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic							
Medicine	3,511	3,626	3,560	3,750	3,950	4,159	4,379
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$53,905</u>	<u>\$58,276</u>	<u>\$56,853</u>	<u>\$58,927</u>	<u>\$61,673</u>	<u>\$64,133</u>	<u>\$66,811</u>

Human Services and Public Affairs

OBJECTIVE: To fulfill Pennsylvania manpower 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$13,153	\$14,100	\$14,622	\$15,360	\$16,146	\$16,769	\$17,418
Federal Funds	106	371	371	371	371	371	371
Other Funds	1,749	1,909	2,250	2,374	2,494	2,597	2,690
TOTAL	\$15,008	\$16,380	\$17,243	\$18,105	\$19,011	\$19,737	\$20,479

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total full-time equivalent students and at State-owned institutions only*	18,749	19,282	19,603	19,857	20,044	20,187	20,358
Associate degrees conferred	171	180	199	220	234	243	252
Total bachelor degrees conferred and at State-owned institutions only*	2,051	2,150	2,245	2,325	2,385	2,442	2,480
Graduate degrees conferred	825	845	866	884	895	901	905
Law degrees conferred	789	888	896	897	902	902	902

* Also included in total.

Program Analysis:

Growth in governmental and social programs in the late 1960's and early 1970's increased demand for graduates in public affairs, law and home economics. In the past year or two, however, the growth in most of these programs has been outpaced by the number of graduates.

Graduates in law are facing very keen competition for the jobs available and in future years can expect to be forced to accept jobs in fields other than law. About 23 percent find employment outside of Pennsylvania.

Home economists are facing very high unemployment, about 20 percent for the classes of 1974 and 1975. Only about 50 percent find employment as home economists or teachers and the outlook for future years does not indicate any improvement in their employment or job relatedness.

Law enforcement and corrections are in need of graduates and several institutions, especially community colleges, have

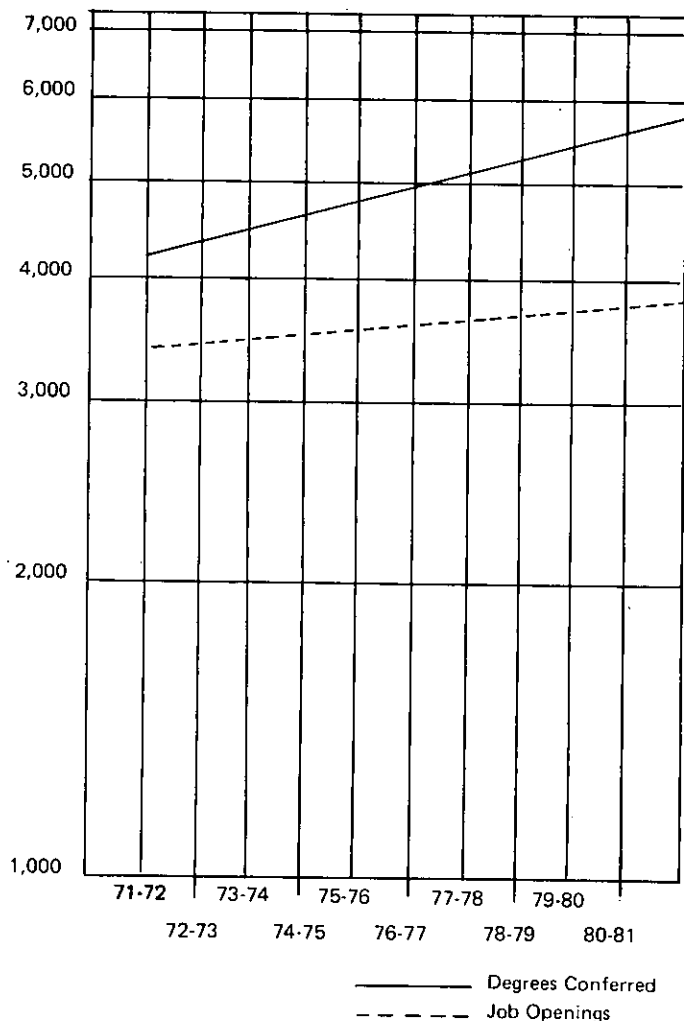
moved to fill that need. In Pennsylvania those professions are expected to grow by 28 percent from 1970 to 1980. In many municipalities, police departments require some college training and hire law enforcement students as police interns. In light of this trend, more police officers and corrections personnel probably will be recruited from postsecondary institutions in the future.

Graduates in public affairs face a very poor job market. Teaching positions are scarce and government hiring is not increasing as much as it was a few years ago. Graduates with advanced degrees will fare better than those with the baccalaureate. Of 1974 and 1975 graduates in public affairs about 46 percent have found employment in their field, 16 percent found other employment, and about 23 percent are unemployed.

Human Services and Public Affairs (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

TREND OF GRADUATE SUPPLY AND DEMAND
Includes Private Colleges and Universities



In last year's budget the enrollments for this field for all years were at a level about 25 percent lower than that shown in this year's measures. The major factors contributing to that discrepancy are a 25 percent increase in the level reported by the State colleges, a 125 percent increase in the level reported by the University of Pittsburgh, and a 100 percent increase in the level reported by Temple University. The State colleges and University of Pittsburgh changes are the result of the redistribution of enrollments from the Interdisciplinary Studies subcategory to comply with nationally accepted budget program classifications.

The institutions, especially the State-owned and community colleges, are projecting a 15 percent growth in the program through 1981-82. Although employment is increasing, especially in law enforcement, corrections and for those with master's degrees, we project no increase in need for lawyers or home economists. The institutional projections exceeds market demand and the program is therefore funded at a level of slight growth.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
State Colleges and University	\$ 2,862	\$ 3,239	\$ 3,390	\$ 3,781	\$ 4,208	\$ 4,460	\$ 4,728
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating	234	274	291	309	329	349	369
Pennsylvania State University	3,379	3,635	3,782	3,895	4,012	4,133	4,257
University of Pittsburgh	2,513	2,614	2,692	2,773	2,856	2,942	3,030
Temple University	3,644	3,797	3,910	4,028	4,149	4,274	4,402
Dickinson Law School	99	99	102	105	108	111	114
Drexel University	151	203	209	215	221	227	234
University of Pennsylvania	271	239	246	254	263	273	284
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$13,153	\$14,100	\$14,622	\$15,360	\$16,146	\$16,769	\$17,418

Physical Sciences, Earth Sciences, Mathematics and Military Sciences

OBJECTIVE: To fulfill Pennsylvania manpower requirements and to respond to the demands of students for education in these fields.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$11,405	\$12,284	\$12,927	\$13,479	\$14,058	\$14,664	\$15,300
Federal Funds	97	47	47	47	47	47	47
Other Funds	2,260	2,447	2,676	2,738	2,808	2,902	3,005
TOTAL	\$13,762	\$14,778	\$15,650	\$16,264	\$16,913	\$17,613	\$18,352

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total full-time equivalent students	12,854	13,220	13,443	13,593	13,684	13,746	13,774
Associate degrees conferred	84	98	102	112	120	126	130
Total bachelor degrees conferred	1,614	1,682	1,734	1,777	1,784	1,797	1,802
Graduate degrees conferred	567	580	596	601	612	616	612

Program Analysis:

The Commonwealth supports this program through the activities of the State-owned colleges and university, the State-related universities, and the community colleges.

The measures are lower for all years when compared to those presented in last year's budget. Part of the reason is that the State colleges, the community colleges, and the state-aided institutions have revised their figures to lower the level of enrollment in these academic areas. The other reason is that Temple University has decreased by over 2,000 its estimate of enrollments in the physical sciences.

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 as well as general research and development policy could increase existing needs for programs to train physicists, geologists, mathematicians and other such scientists. Presently, however, there is no evidence of a substantial change in the employment patterns in these

particular fields. It is felt that the solution of the nation's energy problems would in large part be addressed by individuals with training in the various engineering specialties.

Employment projections have not changed. The annual increase in employment and job openings between 1970 and 1980 will remain about 5 percent; however the number of degrees conferred will exceed the number of job openings by many hundreds each year.

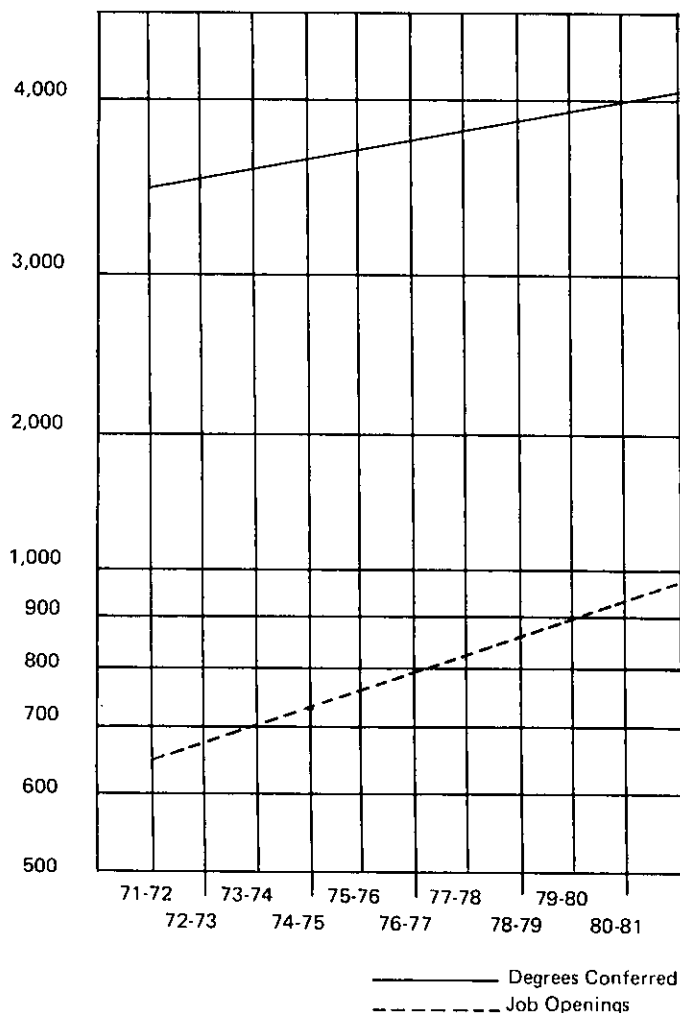
The various institutions contributing to this program apparently recognize this and have not substantially shifted their efforts towards this program. As the program measures indicate between 1975-76 and 1981-82 the enrollment growth for this program is expected to be about 8 percent. Since there is such a wide gap between the trend of estimated positions available and the trend of degrees conferred the present course of action at the institutions would seem to be the most prudent one.

Physical Sciences, Earth Sciences, Mathematics and Military Sciences (continued)

Program Analysis (continued)

TREND OF GRADUATE SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Includes Private Colleges and Universities



The graph shows more than four degrees conferred for every job opening. A concomitant effect of this gap is the relatively low proportion of graduates employed in fields related to their training and the relatively high proportion of program graduates who were unemployed but seeking employment. Less than half of the 1975-76 baccalaureate graduates in physical sciences who entered the labor market were employed in a field related to their training and 13 percent of those graduates were unemployed but were seeking employment. Math graduates fare a little better: about half are employed in related fields but 15 percent are unemployed. Of those who are employed 50 percent are out of state.

Program funding then will increase at a relatively slow rate to reflect the projected enrollment increases.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
State Colleges and University	\$ 3,618	\$ 3,980	\$ 4,283	\$ 4,537	\$ 4,809	\$ 5,097	\$ 5,403
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating	272	321	341	362	382	402	422
Pennsylvania State University	3,274	3,528	3,685	3,795	3,909	4,027	4,148
University of Pittsburgh	3,127	3,250	3,348	3,448	3,548	3,648	3,750
Temple University	610	638	657	677	697	718	740
Lincoln University	249	291	328	367	411	461	516
Delaware College of Science and Agriculture	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Drexel University	101	136	140	144	148	153	158
University of Pennsylvania	136	122	126	130	134	138	142
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science	15	15	16	16	17	17	18
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$11,405	\$12,284	\$12,927	\$13,479	\$14,058	\$14,664	\$15,300

Social Sciences and Area Studies

OBJECTIVE: To fulfill Pennsylvania manpower 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$23,151	\$25,239	\$26,480	\$27,731	\$29,256	\$30,454	\$31,929
Federal Funds	267	26	26	26	26	26	26
Other Funds	6,443	6,949	7,430	7,567	7,720	7,932	8,122
TOTAL	\$29,861	\$32,214	\$33,936	\$35,324	\$37,002	\$38,412	\$40,077

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total full-time equivalent students and at State-owned institutions only*	30,058	31,104	31,528	31,846	31,959	32,071	32,223
Associate degrees conferred	175	184	206	222	237	247	253
Total bachelor degrees conferred and at State-owned institutions only*	5,625	5,772	5,951	6,038	6,151	6,238	6,308
Total graduate degrees conferred and at State-owned only*	887	942	980	999	1,026	1,038	1,041

* 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, State-aided and State-related colleges and universities.

This program encompasses a wide spectrum of academic curricula including economics, history, political science, sociology, psychology, geography and anthropology.

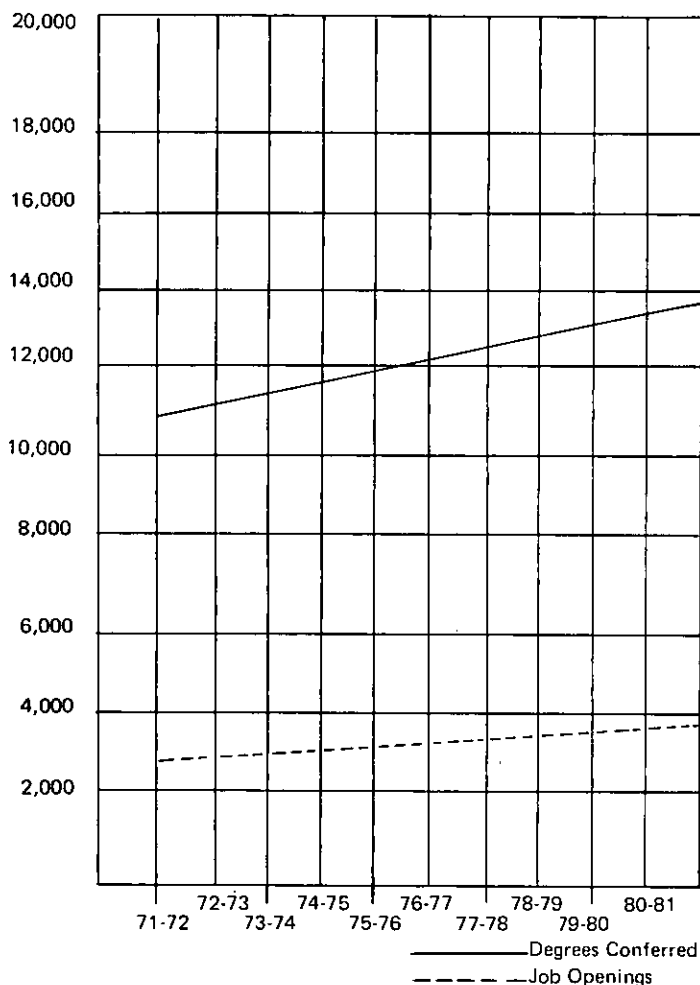
As the graph indicates, jobs relating to these specific fields are relatively scarce. In the past, graduates from these fields

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.

Social Sciences and Area Studies (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

TREND OF GRADUATE SUPPLY AND DEMAND
Includes Private Colleges and Universities



The results are: (1) a very small portion of social science and area studies graduates are able to gain employment in fields related to their training, (about 26 percent of the 1975-76 graduates surveyed); (2) a large proportion of the graduates surveyed were still seeking employment, (about 20 percent); and (3) about 25 percent of those graduates employed in jobs remote to their field of training were employed in clerical or kindred occupations.

Although the program measures show about a three percent increase in program enrollments over the next five years it is doubtful the increase projected will materialize. With the increase in the level of student awareness of the job market and the emphasis on more specific training it is probable that the enrollment will stabilize at the undergraduate level and that 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.

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.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
State Colleges and University	\$10,163	\$11,605	\$12,312	\$13,044	\$14,027	\$14,656	\$15,536
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating	763	897	952	1,011	1,073	1,139	1,209
Pennsylvania State University	2,340	2,506	2,618	2,696	2,777	2,861	2,947
University of Pittsburgh	4,510	4,690	4,831	4,976	5,125	5,278	5,437
Temple University	3,997	4,167	4,292	4,420	4,553	4,690	4,830
Lincoln University	514	603	680	761	852	955	1,069
Drexel University	16	21	22	23	24	25	26
University of Pennsylvania	848	750	773	800	825	850	875
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$23,151	\$25,239	\$26,480	\$27,731	\$29,256	\$30,454	\$31,929

Interdisciplinary Studies

OBJECTIVE: To provide programs of study combining interdisciplinary courses of instruction so as to fulfill the manpower requirements of the Commonwealth and to respond to the demands of students for education in this field.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$15,856	\$17,294	\$18,238	\$19,119	\$20,050	\$21,030	\$21,792
Federal Funds	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds	1,827	1,710	1,985	2,004	2,033	2,055	2,067
TOTAL	\$17,741	\$19,004	\$20,223	\$21,123	\$22,083	\$23,085	\$23,859

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total full-time equivalent students	30,366	31,787	33,852	35,555	37,066	38,030	38,536
State-owned only*	3,012	3,059	3,194	3,220	3,316	3,311	3,241
Community colleges only*	19,039	20,287	22,238	23,934	25,376	26,354	26,940
Associate degrees conferred*	1,855	2,435	2,078	2,228	2,330	2,420	2,493
Total bachelor degrees conferred*	757	798	827	858	885	905	927
State-owned only*	114	151	173	199	225	246	267
Graduate degrees conferred	131	133	143	154	161	163	165

*State-owned are included in totals where applicable.

Program Analysis:

The Commonwealth supports this program 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.

This subcategory is concerned with students who have majors in broad areas, (i.e., American Studies) where various disciplines are incorporated to provide a comprehensive knowledge of a subject matter.

The measures are at a lower level than in the previous budget because this year the institutions were directed to use this field to show only students actually engaged in interdisciplinary studies rather than as a catch-all for undeclared majors. The community colleges did not comply; they have increased both the level of full-time equivalent students in the field and the rate of increase to 1981-82. Temple University, which showed 40 full-time equivalent students in this field for 1975-76 in last year's submission is now showing a base of 2,610 for 1975-76 with future years projected from that level. The result is a projection which is inaccurate for all years and does not correctly reflect the size

or future of this field.

Because of the broad nature of education provided within this program, it is difficult to assess manpower demands with precision. As with most other employment areas, opportunities for liberal arts and sciences graduates diminishes as the economy moves into a recessionary period.

A major implication of a recession economy is that not only does the total quantity of employment opportunities diminish, but the resulting growth in the unemployed labor force produces a heightened competition. This means that 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.

As a result of these factors, this group of college graduates experiences an unemployment rate of over 25 percent; only about 23 percent of the 1975-76 graduates have found employment related to their education. Funding for this program should reflect stabilization rather than expansion.

Interdisciplinary Studies (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thoudands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
State Colleges and University	\$ 2,992	\$ 2,946	\$ 3,212	\$ 3,403	\$ 3,607	\$ 3,823	\$ 3,827
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating	6,027	7,205	7,648	8,118	8,618	9,148	9,710
Pennsylvania State University	2,563	2,709	2,813	2,897	2,984	3,074	3,166
University of Pittsburgh	362	377	388	399	411	423	435
Temple University	3,708	3,864	3,979	4,099	4,222	4,349	4,436
Drexel University	34	45	46	47	48	49	50
University of Pennsylvania	170	148	152	156	160	164	168
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$15,856</u>	<u>\$17,294</u>	<u>\$18,238</u>	<u>\$19,119</u>	<u>\$20,050</u>	<u>\$21,030</u>	<u>\$21,792</u>

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$14,076	\$14,596	\$14,652	\$15,101	\$15,566	\$16,045	\$16,539
Federal Funds	382						
Other Funds	182	138	139	139	139	139	139
TOTAL	\$14,640	\$14,734	\$14,791	\$15,240	\$15,705	\$16,184	\$16,678

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Graduate students engaged in State supported research programs	190	226	230	231	231	232	232
Full-time professionals engaged in State-supported research	187	186	190	192	194	197	199

Program Analysis:

Research activities at the Pennsylvania State University make up about 98 percent of the activities supported by this program.

The success of this program in meeting its objective should be evaluated in terms of whether the activities at the Pennsylvania State University are directed at the most critical problems facing the Commonwealth and the nation, and whether those activities are producing results.

The direct State appropriation represents 29.3 percent of the total Pennsylvania State University organized research program, and the direct Federal appropriation represents 4.1 percent. The remaining 66.6 percent is "sponsored" research funded by outside agencies. Sponsored research is typically problem oriented, frequently multi-disciplinary in nature.

The majority of the university general research funds are budgeted for the Agricultural Experiment Station (63%), which conducts substantial research in food and animal sciences (23.6%), plant science (21.5%), and other research (17.9%) including agricultural economics and rural sociology, and agricultural engineering. Most of the remaining research support (21%) is directed to problems in the areas of engineering, earth and mineral sciences, human development, and the intercollege programs in environmental science, applied (physical) science, social science, and life science support.

The table shows the percentage distribution of Penn State University research funded by State and Federal appropriations.

Research (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

RESEARCH EFFORT BY PROGRAM AREA

(Does not Include Sponsored Research)

Activities	Proposed			Activities	Proposed		
	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78		1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Agriculture Experiment Station - Total	63.0%	61.8%	61.2%	Health and Recreation	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%
Food and Animal Science	23.6%	23.2%	23.0%	Human Development	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%
Plant Science	21.5%	21.1%	21.0%	Liberal Arts	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%
Arts and Architecture . . . . .	.6%	.6%	.6%	Science . . . . .	.6%	.7%	.7%
Business Administration	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	Interdisciplinary	11.6%	12.3%	12.5%
Earth and Mineral Science - Total	5.3%	6.5%	6.6%	Other . . . . .	.9%	.5%	.5%
Energy	2.1%	2.5%	2.5%	Administration/Support	5.7%	6.0%	6.1%
Education	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%	TOTAL RESEARCH EFFORT	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Engineering - Total	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%				
Energy . . . . .	.4%	.3%	.3%				

In agriculture and food production the economic values of applied research are estimated by the Pennsylvania State University at \$118,000,000 from the following developments.

Experimentation with breeding of dairy cows has helped to double the milk production of a herd and results in additional farm milk sales of \$4.5 million annually. Other genetic research which enables the farmer to control the herd's fertility will prevent the loss of \$6.9 million each year.

Adopting three revised feeding practices can benefit Pennsylvania beef farmers by \$60 million yearly: when milk producing Holsteins are cross-bred with meat-producing Angus, the calves are weaned later, saving \$12 per head in feed costs; feeding a newly-developed mixture allows production of 40 percent more cattle on the same area; reducing the final fattening period by a month means each head consumes 800 pounds less grain, without loss of meat quality.

One area of concentration in food research has been the production of apples. A new style of dwarf tree trellising has resulted in increased production and an integrated pest control program reduces cost and pollution. About 80 percent of the State's orchard growers now participate in these programs; they produced \$26 million in sales last year on 35,000 acres. As they continue to replace old trees, methods and equipment they will earn at least \$60 more per acre.

Money Savings of \$100,000 each year are realized by the 45 Pennsylvania potato growers who participate in a blight

forecasting service that allows them to spray only when necessary. If all potato acreage were included, the benefits would increase seven-fold.

Mushrooms are one of Pennsylvania's largest cash crops — \$79 million last year. Research has substantially contributed to increasing production from 4.5 to 8.1 pounds per square foot per year. In order to compete with foreign producers, mushroom growers may invest in an automated system developed at the Pennsylvania State University which yields 22.7 pounds per year. In addition, processors of the crop apply a procedure that saves canners \$10 million annually.

The economic impact of energy research as a result of the following developments is estimated by the Pennsylvania State University at \$8,100,000.

Architectural engineers surveyed more than 70 State-owned buildings and facilities and recommended procedural changes that saved \$300,000 in electricity costs in 1975 and \$700,000 by extending equipment life. The Pennsylvania State University staff estimates that its training of maintenance personnel at each site would have cost more than \$100,000 if purchased from another purveyor.

Greenhouse operators may cut \$7 million from their \$20 million annual fuel bill by installing a new thermal blanket system tested at University Park. Another approach, developing a particular type of heat-sensitive photochromic glass, is still under investigation.

Research (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

Because petroleum is often considered to be an energy resource, conservation methods are mentioned in this section, even though Pennsylvania's oil resources are more valuable as lubricants. Chemical engineers are working on recycling lubricating oil. Petroleum engineers are testing a tertiary oil recovery technique to obtain up to 25 percent of the 4 to 5 billion barrels under Pennsylvania not recoverable by present methods.

Coal research, including gasification, liquefaction and improved combustion, is an area whose major economic impact lies ahead. Sulfur removal continues to absorb special attention.

The Pennsylvania Methane Plan relies heavily on Pennsylvania State University data and urges continuing studies on methane production like the experimental drilling

in Greene County. Although methane trapped in coal seams is a potentially enormous new supply of natural gas, the economic returns are not yet known. The plan for drilling the gas before mining the coal will not only supply a scarce resource, but also result in safer mines.

More efficient, less expensive solar cells have already been devised by Pennsylvania State University engineers, who are continuing to develop the unit toward economic practicability.

Assessment of the impacts of the research program of the major research universities is not possible in simplistic statistical terms. Better methods of evaluating the economic and social contributions of these programs are needed, and recognition must be given to the long-range impacts since most research efforts extend over a number of years.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
State Colleges and University	\$ 380	\$ 416	\$ 357	\$ 378	\$ 401	\$ 424	\$ 450
Pennsylvania State University	13,664	14,180	14,295	14,723	15,165	15,621	16,089
Drexel Institute of Technology	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$14,076</u>	<u>\$14,596</u>	<u>\$14,652</u>	<u>\$15,101</u>	<u>\$15,566</u>	<u>\$16,045</u>	<u>\$16,539</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 9,455	\$10,175	\$10,295	\$10,631	\$10,983	\$11,344	\$11,721
Federal Funds	30	400	400	400	400	400	400
Other Funds	460	370	429	464	501	540	580
TOTAL	\$ 9,945	\$10,945	\$11,124	\$11,495	\$11,884	\$12,284	\$12,701

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Enrollment in nondegree programs	200,578	212,313	221,965	232,803	241,043	246,527	249,364
Persons attending conferences institutes and workshops	101,953	120,774	125,871	128,017	130,772	133,339	135,378

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.

In past years this presentation has included continuing education for degree credit. For this budget those enrollments have been shown 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.

Many of the institutions experienced difficulty in amending their data to meet the new distribution requirement; consequently, the measures may not be consistent with previous reports. Future budgets should present better data as the institutions are able to collect the required information.

The greater part of the State fund expenditures in this area are by the Pennsylvania State University. Its Cooperative Extension Service provides to each Pennsylvania county programs in agriculture, natural resources, family living, 4-H and youth education, and community development. Distribution of agricultural information is an especially important function: methods of production, management and marketing are made available throughout the Commonwealth. Each county office is staffed with a home economist and an agricultural agent for the benefit of its people.

Enrollment in a second facet of this program, nondegree or noncredit education, is expanding rapidly at all institutions. These individuals are pursuing course work for occupational or recreational use. Often these programs are to enhance occupation opportunities. Nearly 65 percent of all registrations in the noncredit programs are related to business and management, health sciences and public service — all growing fields. The remainder of this program involves cultural and leisure courses in the arts and crafts and related areas.

Public and Community Services (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

Several studies conducted for the National Center for Higher Education have related growth of this program with vocational interest of specific age populations. The following table shows preferences of the various population groups for specific courses. The under 30 population, taken as a specific client group, tends to enroll in courses related to the occupational/academic areas which are generally taught in

degree programs. As a person becomes older, leisure cultural programs become dominant. These same studies reveal that 40 percent of all students enrolled in continuing education programs are under 30 years of age, another 40 percent of the same population are under 49, and the remaining 20 percent are above 49.

Categories of Courses Most Frequently Enrolled in by Adults in Varying Occupations and Ages

Occupational Categories	Age Levels		
	Under 30	30 to 49	50 and Older
Professional Technical	Cultural/Leisure	Cultural/Leisure	Academic
Managerial	Academic	Cultural/Leisure	Cultural/Leisure
Sales/Clerical	Academic	Undefined	Cultural/Leisure
Craftsmen Foreman	Occupational	Cultural/Leisure	Academic
Semi-Skilled	Academic	Occupational	Cultural/Leisure
Unskilled	Academic	Academic	Cultural/Leisure

Another aspect of the program is the short-term instructional course or workshop. These are usually less than a week in duration and concern specific topics; often they are sponsored by an industry or business for the benefit of their employes.

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. However, such program expansion will not necessarily involve increasing funds, for such activities are often self-supporting or utilize already existing facilities.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
State Colleges and University	\$ 254	\$ 398	\$ 357	\$ 378	\$ 401	\$ 424	\$ 450
Community Colleges—Capital and Operating	497	557	591	626	666	707	751
Pennsylvania State University	8,571	9,220	9,347	9,627	9,916	10,213	10,520
Drexel University	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$ 9,455	\$10,175	\$10,295	\$10,631	\$10,983	\$11,344	\$11,721

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$205,279	\$215,245	\$225,178	\$234,515	\$246,416	\$258,539	\$271,170
Federal Funds	2,143	4,315	4,315	4,315	4,315	4,315	4,315
Other Funds	57,676	58,646	61,487	62,803	64,166	65,585	66,710
TOTAL	\$265,098	\$278,206	\$290,980	\$301,633	\$314,897	\$328,439	\$342,195

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Students enrolled in Higher Education							
Equal Opportunity programs	7,200	7,200	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
State scholarship recipients enrolled in independent institutions eligible for institutional assistance*	33,640	39,000	40,000	41,200	42,436	43,709	45,020

* Includes enrollments in nursing programs which the courts may decide are ineligible.

Program Analysis:

This subcategory consists primarily of those activities which although not directly tied to instruction, public and community services, financial assistance or research, provide blanket support to all of these programs. These activities are essential to the operation of the educational programs at the various institutions. The activities involved include libraries, learning centers, guidance, placement, audio visual materials, physical plant operations and maintenance, computer support, general administration and others.

According to the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, the cost of these various activities on a national average consumes about 50 percent of an institution's operating budget. The average in Pennsylvania is about 40 percent.

Some of these costs are variable and can be made to respond to enrollment and internal efficiencies; the Governor's 1975 Review of Management has suggested several areas for study which may reduce expenditures in this area. The inflationary spiral, fueled in part by increased energy costs, is causing budgetary problems at the institutions. For example,

the cost of fuel at the State-owned colleges and Indiana University increased from \$2 million in 1973-74 to about \$5 million in 1975-76 or about 155 percent. Since other areas of cost such as plant operations will continue to increase despite enrollment trends Institutional Support Services 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.

Included in this subcategory are the institutional payments under the Higher Education Equal Opportunity Act. This act provides State grants to colleges for tutorial and counselling services for the economically and educationally disadvantaged. The program, established in 1971, seems to be successful. It currently serves 7,200 students and has been funded to increase to 7,500 students in the 1977-78 academic year. The

Institutional Support Services (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

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: 70 percent have averages of 2.0 or higher and 89 percent of the senior class averages 2.0 or higher.

Many institutions faced with enrollment stabilization are admitting large numbers of under-prepared students to maintain their enrollment levels. In order to avoid lowering academic standards for graduation, programs must be instituted to give these under-prepared students the opportunity to reach a standard level of competence; however, since the institutions are admitting these students in their

normal course of operation, Higher Education Equal Opportunity Programs should not be solely responsible for correcting the situation. The Pennsylvania State University, for example, is currently reviewing every credit course to determine its ability to respond to under-prepared students.

Under the provisions of Act 174 of 1974 institutional assistance grants, not to exceed \$400, are made to eligible independent institutions enrolling students receiving a State higher education grant. It is expected that about 93 independent institutions enrolling about 40,000 students will receive aid during 1977-78.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
State Colleges and University	\$ 91,246	\$ 95,777	\$101,242	\$105,963	\$113,022	\$120,021	\$127,221
Community College—Capital and Operating	16,719	19,863	21,082	22,381	23,758	25,219	26,770
Higher Education of the Disadvantaged Transfer to Higher Education Assistance Agency:	3,062	3,216	3,747	4,347	4,998	5,748	6,610
Institutional Assistance Grants	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Pennsylvania State University	35,210	35,032	36,068	37,150	38,265	39,412	40,595
University of Pittsburgh	25,176	26,237	27,045	27,856	28,692	29,553	30,439
Temple University	17,198	17,803	18,395	18,946	19,514	20,099	20,703
Lincoln University	945	1,080	1,235	1,382	1,548	1,734	1,942
University of Pennsylvania	3,673	4,069	4,191	4,317	4,446	4,580	4,717
Capital Improvements	50	168	173	173	173	173	173
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$205,279	\$215,245	\$225,178	\$234,515	\$246,416	\$258,539	\$271,170

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)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$2,576	\$2,795	\$2,888	\$3,005	\$3,123	\$3,241	\$3,461
Federal Funds	235	396	490	571	656	744	837
Other Funds	563	560	658	702	749	799	852
TOTAL	<u>\$3,374</u>	<u>\$3,751</u>	<u>\$4,036</u>	<u>\$4,278</u>	<u>\$4,528</u>	<u>\$4,784</u>	<u>\$5,150</u>

Program Analysis:

This program provides guidance capability, planning and direction for colleges and universities in Pennsylvania.

Proposed programs are reviewed for approval or disapproval, current programs are periodically evaluated, long range planning is conducted and fiscal budgeting requirements are analyzed. Also this program provides extensive staff support to the 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.

In addition to assisting the State Board of Education, this subcategory has an intern program. This program consists of college seniors and graduate students who work in State Government as part of their requirements for a degree.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$2,332	\$2,518	\$2,597	\$2,700	\$2,800	\$2,900	\$3,100
Education and Radio and Television							
Grants	115	117	117	117	117	117	117
Regional Broadcast Councils	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Higher Education of the							
Disadvantaged	103	134	148	162	180	198	218
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$2,576</u>	<u>\$2,795</u>	<u>\$2,888</u>	<u>\$3,005</u>	<u>\$3,123</u>	<u>\$3,241</u>	<u>\$3,461</u>

Financial Assistance to Students

OBJECTIVE: To supplement higher education programs for the development of the Commonwealth's manpower resources by providing financial assistance, based on need, to Commonwealth residents attending institutions of higher education.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$89,820	\$ 89,743	\$ 89,508	\$ 89,799	\$ 90,105	\$ 90,430	\$ 90,776
Federal Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	13,340	13,340	13,340	13,340	13,340	13,340
TOTAL	\$89,820	\$103,083	\$102,848	\$103,139	\$103,445	\$103,770	\$104,116

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Applicants for scholarships	173,811	200,451	213,065	216,233	220,730	223,817	227,409
Nonveterans	149,049	177,500	195,250	201,100	207,100	211,200	215,400
Veterans	24,762	22,951	17,815	15,133	13,630	12,617	12,009
Scholarship grant recipients	118,070	112,656	110,050	109,000	108,250	107,750	107,450
Students receiving loans	73,000	75,000	77,000	79,000	79,000	79,000	79,000
Guaranteed loans outstanding	537,069	556,200	571,000	580,000	600,000	600,000	600,000

Program Analysis:

This program is supported through the activities of the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA), the State-aided colleges and universities and the State-related universities. Included for the first time beginning in 1976-77 are Federal funds appropriated to the State-owned colleges for federally sponsored student aid programs.

The largest component of this program is scholarships awarded by the PHEAA. In 1975-76 grants totaling \$68,440,000 were awarded to a group of students making up 25.5 percent of the total higher education enrollment in the State; PHEAA projects that by 1980-81, 30 percent of the State's enrollment will be in need of scholarship aid. This year the measures show the number of scholarship applications from both veterans and nonveterans. Applications from veterans are expected to decrease by 52 percent by 1981-82 while applications from nonveterans are increasing almost as drastically. That increase is the result of the increasing costs of college becoming burdensome to ever higher income groups. Conversely because of limited funding income level criteria and increasing educational cost the number of recipients will decrease by 4.6 percent in the next five years. Included among the grant recipients shown in the measures are 11,206 veterans who will receive aid in 1976-77. Their average award will be

\$806 which is 31 percent higher than the average basic program award. The number of veterans being given grants peaked in 1974-75 and is rapidly decreasing; it is expected to be 6,000 in 1981-82.

PHEAA changed the eligibility criteria for awards for the 1974-75 year; the expected parental contribution for families of students was reduced, and the maximum income allowed was increased from \$15,000 to \$18,000. These shifts in policy are PHEAA's efforts to make the scholarship program reflect the changing needs of its clientele. In recent years inflation has been providing major setbacks in the buying power of the families of individuals seeking postsecondary education. Large numbers of families are moving into the middle and upper middle income groups. However, because of the escalated inflation rates in recent years the buying power of these families has not grown as rapidly as inflation. At the same time, lower income families are eligible for Federally funded Basic Education Opportunity Grants (BEOG).

As Table 1 indicates, students in the income categories \$11,999 and below are still receiving proportionately more of the total value of awards than those with larger incomes, but the percentage growth rate is higher for the \$12,000 and above categories.

Financial Assistance to Students (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

AWARDS TO HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1974-75				1975-76				1976-77			
	Awards	Value of Awards	% of Total Value	Average Awards	Awards	Value of Awards	% of Total Value	Average Awards	Awards	Value of Awards	% of Total Value	Average Awards
BELOW \$ 3,000	11,983	\$ 6,885	9.7%	\$751	13,732	\$ 7,410	10.9%	\$713	9,507	\$ 6,594	10.0%	\$751
\$ 3,000-\$ 5,999	12,068	9,233	13.0%	816	12,279	8,057	11.9%	\$705	12,968	7,451	11.3%	611
\$ 6,000 - \$ 8,999	17,393	13,107	18.4%	795	15,615	10,460	15.4%	710	16,189	9,764	14.8%	629
\$ 9,000 - \$11,999	23,645	14,648	20.6%	649	20,567	12,473	18.4%	637	18,647	11,110	16.8%	618
\$12,000 - \$14,999	19,964	10,143	14.3%	531	21,718	11,042	16.2%	532	20,911	11,170	16.9%	551
\$15,000 - \$17,999	8,563	3,973	5.6%	480	12,038	5,457	8.0%	472	14,283	7,043	10.7%	507
\$18,000 and Above	2,704	1,208	1.7%	462	5,540	2,502	3.7%	468	8,945	4,335	6.6%	498
Veterans	16,423	11,967	16.7%	864	16,561	10,541	15.5%	794	11,206	8,539	12.9%	806
TOTAL	112,743	\$71,164	100.0%	\$693	118,070	\$67,942	100.0%	\$640	112,656	\$66,006	100.0%	\$611

There may be some question relating to the decline in the number of awards going to students from the \$9,000 and below group. However Pennsylvania students from families with less than \$10,000 Federal adjusted gross income also received for the 1975-76 academic year an average of about \$787 from the Federal Basic Education Opportunity Grant program. Because the BEOG program does not account for the large differences in educational costs at the various private colleges and universities, PHEAA, in order to provide for at

least a modicum of freedom of college choice, attempts to balance its grants based upon not only individual financial resources but also upon a detailed analysis of educational costs.

Table 2 illustrates the percent of educational costs provided by both the State grants and the Federal BEOG grants. In 1976-77 BEOG was effective for all four undergraduate classes.

Financial Assistance to Students (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

PROPORTION OF EDUCATIONAL COSTS OF COMMON RECIPIENT
STUDENTS FUNDED BY STATE & FEDERAL GRANTS
FOR 1975-76 ACADEMIC YEAR

Institutional Type	Educational Costs	Average State Grant Award	Estimated Average BEOG Award	BEOG Plus State Award	Percent of Educational Costs
Private	\$4,826	\$973	\$909	\$1,882	39.0%
State Owned	2,179	359	815	1,174	53.9%
State Related	3,133	531	900	1,431	45.7%
Junior Colleges	3,748	666	999	1,665	44.9%
Community Colleges	1,424	251	764	1,015	71.3%
Nursing Schools	2,140	402	752	1,154	53.9%
Proprietary Schools	2,305	573	998	1,571	68.2%

The second component of this program is the Guaranteed Student Loan program. This loan program is the most cost-effective financial aid program in terms of providing maximum aid and educational opportunity with a small amount of Commonwealth support; more than \$700,000,000 in loans to students has been made available since this program began in June, 1964. In 1976-77, the Commonwealth with \$1.5 million will be able to guarantee 20 percent of the loans of 75,000 students for a total dollar value of about \$113,000,000.

PHEAA's estimate of the number of students receiving loans decreased in comparison to last year's estimate while their estimate of outstanding loans increased. The decrease in recipients is the result of BEOG now covering all four years and the higher income level generally for students which precludes their meeting loan need criteria. The increase in the value of outstanding loans is the result of an increase in

recipients of four years ago whose loans are now becoming due.

State funds necessary for the guaranteed loan reserve will decrease for 1977-78 to \$2,500,000 as the result of stabilization in the program and an increase in the Federal support and revenues from other sources. Changes in Federal legislation may further decrease funding needs but their specific impact was not known at the time of budget preparation.

The matching funds program provides the institutional matching requirements of the State-owned and community colleges which are to promote student loan and job programs. These funds are increasingly being used to expand the off-campus College Work Study Program which involves summer and part-time jobs with government and private employers. Although this appropriation is made for the budget year it will actually match funds in the subsequent fiscal year, 1978-79.

Financial Assistance to Students (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Community Colleges-Operating and Capital	\$ 199	\$ 203	\$ 215	\$ 229	\$ 243	\$ 260	\$ 280
Transfer to Higher Education Assistance Agency:							
Scholarships	68,440	68,440	68,440	68,440	68,440	68,440	68,440
Reserve for Losses in Guaranteed Loans	3,200	3,200	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Student Aid Funds--Matching	1,500	1,500	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Administration--Loan and Scholarships	3,650	3,916	4,033	4,275	4,531	4,803	5,091
Pennsylvania State University	1,766	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760
University of Pittsburgh	2,960	2,960	2,960	2,960	2,960	2,960	2,960
Temple University	3,018	3,018	3,018	3,018	3,018	3,018	3,018
Lincoln University	175	150	150	150	150	150	150
Drexel University	1,438	1,122	1,158	1,193	1,229	1,265	1,303
Philadelphia College of Art	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
University of Pennsylvania	3,374	3,374	3,374	3,374	3,374	3,374	3,374
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$89,820	\$89,743	\$89,508	\$89,799	\$90,105	\$90,430	\$90,776

Highway Safety Education

OBJECTIVE: To minimize traffic accidents through the promotion of highway safety programs.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Special Funds	\$4,362	\$4,441	\$4,408	\$4,228	\$4,193	\$4,169	\$3,964
Federal Funds	7	30	30	30	30	30	30
TOTAL	<u>\$4,369</u>	<u>\$4,471</u>	<u>\$4,438</u>	<u>\$4,258</u>	<u>\$4,225</u>	<u>\$4,199</u>	<u>\$3,994</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Eligible pupils	224,000	221,300	211,600	208,400	205,200	193,300	183,450
Enrollments in school driving courses:							
Classroom Instruction	143,264	141,600	135,400	132,600	131,200	123,700	117,250
Practice Driving	118,157	115,100	110,000	109,500	108,300	102,100	96,800

Program Analysis:

This program is concerned with providing instruction to high school students so that they will become safer drivers. Almost all the school districts in Pennsylvania participate in the program; nonpublic school pupils are also eligible for State funded driver training if the training is conducted by a public school. A basic program of classroom and behind the wheel instruction is required for the districts to receive a State reimbursement of \$35 per pupil.

A first glance at the evidence available would lead to the conclusion that driver education attains its objective. Several studies, including one done in Pennsylvania (in 1960, but confirmed by more recent studies) have found that driver education completers are involved in fewer accidents and have fewer traffic law violations than those without such training. In addition, insurance companies offer premium reductions, averaging ten percent, to driver education completers. State licensing requirements also give special consideration to those who have been in the program.

However, the more recent studies done, in California and New York, for the National Highway Safety Bureau and for research journals point out that there are differences in personality traits and socio-economic characteristics between students who elect to take driver education and those who do not. There are also differences in personality traits and

socio-economic characteristics between drivers with high accident or violation rates and drivers with low accident or violation rates. The personality traits and socio-economic characteristics of students electing to take driver education are similar to those of drivers with low accident or violation rates, while the personality traits and socio-economic characteristics of students not electing to take driver training resemble those of drivers with high 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.

These findings help explain the existence of the benefits of the program, such as special insurance and licensing considerations. The benefits are 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 training 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 that it produces those characteristics. It might be as useful, instead of conducting lengthy and expensive driver education courses, to merely administer to prospective drivers

Highway Safety Education (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

the tests and questionnaires used in the studies referred to above in order to determine personality traits and socio-economic status.

One reason that has been suggested for the apparent lack of success of driver education is that the 36 hours of instruction required by State standards may not be sufficient to produce

positive results. This possibility is being investigated in national and Pennsylvania studies that are comparing safety performance of young drivers who have participated in driver education programs of varying extent, to determine if more extensive programs are more effective. These results may provide important guidance for the future of this program.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
Highway Safety Education	\$ 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Driver Education Curriculum Development	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Safe Driving Course	4,223	4,441	4,408	4,228	4,195	4,169	3,964
	<u>4,362</u>	<u>4,441</u>	<u>4,408</u>	<u>4,228</u>	<u>4,195</u>	<u>4,169</u>	<u>3,964</u>
MOTOR LICENSE FUND	<u>\$4,362</u>	<u>\$4,441</u>	<u>\$4,408</u>	<u>\$4,228</u>	<u>\$4,195</u>	<u>\$4,169</u>	<u>\$3,964</u>

Community Training Services

OBJECTIVE: To provide training for the Commonwealth's firemen, district justices and State college campus security officers.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$208	\$187	\$205	\$225	\$240	\$270	\$290
Federal Funds .....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$208</u>	<u>\$232</u>	<u>\$205</u>	<u>\$225</u>	<u>\$240</u>	<u>\$270</u>	<u>\$290</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Prospective district justices trained	117	72	60	60	60	60	60
District justice continuing education enrollment . . . . .	.....	563	563	563	563	563	563
Campus police officers trained	90	75	75	75	75	75	75
Local fire training graduates	29,500	35,500	37,500	39,500	41,500	43,500	43,500
Fire school graduates	1,250	1,600	1,650	1,690	1,730	1,770	1,800

Program Analysis:

The Commonwealth, through the Department of Education, operates three training programs for community service personnel: the Fire School, the District Justice Training Program and the State College Campus Police Training Program. The latter two training programs are required by Pennsylvania law and are conducted at the Law Enforcement Academy in Chambersburg.

The Fire School at Lewistown makes available training at its base location and through local courses throughout the Commonwealth. There are over 3,000 fire departments in the Commonwealth, 238 of them nonvolunteer, and over 300,000 firemen. Basic instruction on the local level is given by instructors trained at the Lewistown facility. Advanced training at the Fire School is given to approximately 1,600 firemen. Ideally this training is continuous throughout the career of each fireman as new methods of fighting fires, such as those involving high-rise buildings and newly developed materials, are available.

The Law Enforcement Academy trains two classes of

college campus police officers each year. The Academy will train officers from all public and private educational institutions but is primarily concerned with State college personnel. There are currently 250 State college officers; 150 have completed the program. There is a total of approximately 4,000 officers employed by the State-owned, State-aided, State-related and private colleges in the State; 385 have completed the course since 1971. Beginning in 1976, the law enforcement course was extended from six to twelve weeks and reduced from three courses to two per year. In 1975-76, a pilot program of training for public school security officers was started that is expected to enroll 150 by the time it is fully underway.

An evaluation of the campus police training program to determine its effectiveness is currently being conducted by the Academy. There are indications that crime on campus has decreased as a result of the training program. That premise is highlighted by a study at one large university in a metropolitan area which has had 47 of its 60 officers trained by the

Community Training Services (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

Academy and has experienced a 17 percent decrease in on-campus crime while the surrounding area's crime rate has increased by 15 percent. The chief of that force attributes the decrease to the training given his personnel.

Another part of this program is training for members of the minor judiciary, which is conducted by the Minor Judiciary Education Board. The Board is responsible for prescribing and approving the subject matter and the examination for the course of instruction required by the State Constitution and the Magisterial District Reform Act. The Department of Education serves as the administrative staff of the Board, administers the course of instruction and training, and conducts the certifying examination as directed by the Board.

All prospective district justices who are not members of the bar of the Supreme Court must pass the basic course of instruction prior to filing for office in the primary or prior to assuming office when filling a vacancy. As a result of these requirements, there are approximately sixty students per year enrolled in the basic course of instruction. Of the sixty, about four normally fail to successfully complete the course of instruction.

The basic course of instruction presently consists of 156 hours of classroom instruction. The general subject areas

covered include criminal law, civil law, evidence, judicial procedure and administration, motor vehicle law, the Drug, Device, and Cosmetic Act, and moot courts. In addition, two specialized areas of instruction in judicial ethics and human sensitivity have been added to the curriculum recently. It is the goal of the basic course to educate prospective district justices in the necessary legal skills to accomplish their duties, and to make individuals aware of their own personal prejudices so that judicial decisions are made on the legal merits of each case.

The Magisterial District Reform Act has also mandated a minimum of 32 hours of continuing education every year for all district justices serving in office. The curriculum for the continuing education program is presently being developed by the Minor Judiciary Education Board.

Each course for district justices is evaluated at its conclusion by the students enrolled in that particular session. The course content, instructor and length of time per area of study are evaluated in an effort to maintain a high standard of instruction. The basic program of instruction has received excellent evaluations over the past eighteen months. When the continuing education program begins, it will also be evaluated using the same criteria as are used in the basic course.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$208</u>	<u>\$187</u>	<u>\$205</u>	<u>\$225</u>	<u>\$240</u>	<u>\$270</u>	<u>\$290</u>

Adult Employment Training Service

OBJECTIVE: To improve the employment capabilities of those persons in the Commonwealth who are unemployed or underemployed.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$2,585	\$3,188	\$3,088	\$3,188	3,200	\$3,212	\$3,224
Federal Funds	106	313	203	194	223	257	280
Other Funds	3,244	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800
TOTAL	\$5,935	\$8,301	\$8,091	\$8,182	\$8,223	\$8,269	\$8,304

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Adult extension enrollment	76,297	83,927	92,320	101,550	102,000	102,000	102,000
Trainees enrolled in State retraining courses	1,407	1,657	2,157	2,157	2,157	2,157	2,157
Trainees completing instruction during the year	970	1,359	1,726	1,726	1,726	1,726	1,726
Trainees placed in jobs after completing instruction	934	1,308	1,660	1,660	1,660	1,660	1,660
Trainees enrolled in Comprehensive Employment and Training Act programs	5,665	6,100	6,520	6,809	6,809	6,809	6,809

Program Analysis:

The purpose of this program is to provide training of a nondegree nature to adults who desire to upgrade their employment skills.

Vocational adult extension education includes three different types of programs: 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 require additional training to become updated or upgraded on their current jobs; and apprenticeship programs designed specifically to meet the needs of registered and nonregistered apprentices.

Over 1,800 adult extension courses are offered in area vocational schools, comprehensive high schools and several specialized sites, largely on an evening school basis. Extension enrollments are shown at a higher level than in last year's presentation because demand for extension courses is higher than expected, probably due to high unemployment rates and

the resultant desire by some persons to improve their skills and, perhaps, job opportunities.

The State retraining program provides short intensive training classes to increase skill levels for those persons for whom there are no public training programs available, in an effort to meet the needs of new and expanded industries. Trainees are usually part-time workers not otherwise employed or employed persons who are working below their skill levels and capacities.

The high dropout rate is usually during the first week of training when a person may report only one or two days. Over 90 percent of those who complete training are employed. An increasing amount of State retraining is in the form of work-experience programs at the industrial site. Work-experience programs have proven to be the most successful and least expensive to conduct. In these programs the persons become employees of the company immediately upon completion of training.

Fluctuations in retraining enrollments reflect the condition of the State's economy. The relatively low enrollments shown

Adult Employment Training Service (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

in 1975-76 were due to the fact that fewer companies were expanding or moving into Pennsylvania while economic conditions remained unfavorable. The number of trainees is expected to increase in the future due to such developments as the current resurgence of the State's needle trade industry and possible need for trainees for the new Volkswagen assembly plant.

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 intent of the Act is to lead to maximum employment opportunities. The responsibility for implementing the educational portion of this Act is divided between the Department of Education and the prime sponsors, which are counties and major cities.

Instruction is provided in such skills as welding, machine

operation, coal mining, auto repair, drafting, food services and clerical occupations. After training, persons are generally referred to the prime sponsors for placement. Placement information is available from some of the CETA programs, and shows placement of 1,263 or 35 percent of 3,569 persons completing training. Completers from the remainder of CETA-sponsored vocational education programs were referred to the prime sponsors. The prime sponsors report to the U.S. Department of Labor and are not required to inform the Department of Education of the total number placed. The placement of the 1,263 trainees was made by the vocational schools in an effort to assist the prime sponsors in putting people to work.

Enrollment differences in CETA programs compared to last year's budget are due to changes in funding levels. Federal law relates the level of funding each year to the level of unemployment.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Basic Instruction Subsidy and Vocational Education	<u>\$2,585</u>	<u>\$3,188</u>	<u>\$3,088</u>	<u>\$3,188</u>	<u>\$3,200</u>	<u>\$3,212</u>	<u>\$3,224</u>

Recreation Services

OBJECTIVE: To provide an opportunity for children and adults to learn skills and participate in sports, games, music, dance, drama and other activities for the diverse and satisfying use of their leisure time.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$1,420</u>	<u>\$1,223</u>	<u>\$1,023</u>	<u>\$ 826</u>	<u>\$ 630</u>	<u>\$ 435</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Participants in school community recreation programs	1,200,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000	800,000
School districts participating in community recreation programs	325	300	300	275	275	250	200

Program Analysis:

Pennsylvania's 505 public school districts provide an ideal system of facilities to meet the recreational needs of the citizens in the individual communities of the Commonwealth. Their location is a major factor in their importance — whether urban, suburban or rural, schools are accessible to the entire population. Their structure is suited to hobbies, sports and the arts; their availability during useful time periods is an added advantage: evenings, weekends and summers are the times of demand for recreation. The school can be the hub for the community, providing social opportunity for persons with all interests and a safe gathering place for all age groups from children to senior citizens.

Current increases in the amount of available leisure time is a major factor in the need for the program. A report by the Federal Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission estimates that the shortened workweek, longer paid vacations and more holidays will combine to steadily increase the amount of leisure time for conventionally employed persons from the 1960 level of 23.1 hours per week to 30.6 hours per week in the year 2000. Technological advances and changes in societal structure may be expected to have similar benefits for the homemaker. Other factors, such as decreased use of automobiles to conserve energy and the stress of modern

society which produces demand for outlet activities, will generate further need for recreational opportunities.

The public school helps meet these needs either by independently operating community recreation programs or by cooperating with local government through recreation boards and commissions. The school districts participating in the community recreation programs are being hampered by the tight fiscal situation faced by school boards as well as local governments. Instructional costs continue to rise at a time when school boards are threatened by taxpayer revolts in the face of increased taxation. Recreation expenses are reimbursable under current State law, but only as part of school districts' total expenses. Since the recreation service is usually not a particularly high priority item, it is usually one of the first services eliminated when there is fiscal pressure. Nearly all school districts are now in the situation where their costs exceed the State's maximum reimbursement limit, and thus must pay all cost increases themselves. It is therefore assumed that these cost increases will consist mainly of salaries and similar expenses, and expenses for recreation will decrease in future years, causing a like decrease in State recreation reimbursements.

Recreation Services (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 20	\$ 23	\$ 23	\$ 26	\$ 30	\$ 35	\$ 40
Basic Instruction Subsidy and							
Vocational Education	1,400	1,200	1,000	800	600	400	. . . .
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$1,420</u>	<u>\$1,223</u>	<u>\$1,023</u>	<u>\$ 826</u>	<u>\$ 630</u>	<u>\$ 435</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>

State Library Services

OBJECTIVE: To provide and improve library services to citizens of the Commonwealth, to special libraries and to agencies and employes of government.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$10,401	\$11,240	\$12,604	\$13,652	\$14,786	\$16,024	\$17,347
Federal Funds	2,254	3,420	2,863	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,263
Other Funds	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
TOTAL	\$12,659	\$14,664	\$15,471	\$16,656	\$17,890	\$19,228	\$20,614

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Percentage of population served by State-aided libraries	86%	87%	89%	91%	93%	94%	95%
Items lent (in thousands)	35,000	35,500	36,000	37,000	38,000	39,000	40,000
Institutionalized and handicapped persons served	44,000	47,000	56,000	59,000	59,000	61,000	65,000
percentage of total	31%	33%	39%	41%	41%	43%	45%

Program Analysis:

This program supports 466 public libraries that form a statewide library system serving the majority of Commonwealth citizens, in addition to libraries for handicapped persons and residents of State-owned institutions.

Not all libraries belong to this system. There are about 100 libraries in Pennsylvania that for one reason or another have not chosen State-aided status. In addition to receiving financial support, member libraries must meet service standards which are intended to increase their value to the public. Expected community desire for improved service and the financial incentive of Commonwealth aid are predicted to bring libraries serving an additional eight percent of the State's population into the State-aided system by 1979-80.

The use of libraries is an important indicator of the effects of the program. Circulation levels shown in the Program Measures are lower than in last year's budget because circulation reports for last year show the projections were slightly overstated. Even so, circulation has been steadily increasing, with figures for 1975 showing an increase of four percent over the prior year. Circulation among libraries, that is, materials obtained through interlibrary loan, increased by sixteen percent in the same period.

Circulation is expected to continue to increase through the

rest of the projection period. In part this is due to a projected increase of six percent in the State's population aged 20 and over from 1975 to 1980 (this age group makes up about 75 percent of public library users). In addition, it is due to expected improvements in library services. It has been found that in many cases where library facilities and services are upgraded, circulation increases substantially. At three different libraries in the State that improved their hours of operation and opened new buildings between 1970 and 1972, circulation increased by 50 to 100 percent in that period. The amount of such improvement is difficult to predict with great accuracy, being subject to such factors as economic conditions and local initiative. It is assumed, however, that some relocation and expansion will occur with an accompanying increase in circulation.

This program includes funds for a change in State library aid that would increase to \$1 million the per-county ceiling for aid given to county libraries and include for the first time Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties. This aid is dependent on local matching funds. In addition, per capita aid would be increased from 50 to 75 cents and aid to low-income areas would be raised.

State Library Services (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
State Library	\$ 1,373	\$ 1,486	\$ 1,915	\$ 2,132	\$ 2,366	\$ 2,619	\$ 2,892
Improvement of Library Services	8,222	8,896	9,791	10,570	11,420	12,335	13,320
Library Services for the Blind and Handicapped	806	858	898	950	1,000	1,070	1,135
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$10,401</u>	<u>\$11,240</u>	<u>\$12,604</u>	<u>\$13,652</u>	<u>\$14,786</u>	<u>\$16,024</u>	<u>\$17,347</u>

Public Television Services

OBJECTIVE: To provide for the development and growth of noncommercial public television.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$5,857</u>	<u>\$6,017</u>	<u>\$7,010</u>	<u>\$7,236</u>	<u>\$7,472</u>	<u>\$7,721</u>	<u>\$7,982</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Potential viewers in Pennsylvania	11,560,000	11,600,000	11,630,000	11,650,000	11,670,000	11,670,000	11,670,000
Residents who watch public television at least once a week	5,980,000	6,320,000	6,670,000	6,700,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Residents who watch occasionally	8,280,000	8,625,000	8,970,000	9,000,000	9,050,000	9,050,000	9,050,000
Contributing memberships	147,174	195,151	227,280	248,780	270,180	287,780	305,280
Original programming as a percentage of total broadcasting	9%	9%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Programs offered	21,832	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000

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 4,700 hours of programming a year. Nearly a quarter of these hours is devoted to instructional programming for use in Pennsylvania's elementary and secondary classrooms; these programs are selected for broadcast by the teachers and administrators in each station's broadcast area. About 90 percent of the instructional programs now in use have been produced for national use, with the remaining 10 percent being specially produced for Pennsylvania. Another third of the total schedule provides programming for children not yet in school or for viewing after school hours. Because the subjects covered are universal to all children in America and because it is costly to produce effective programs, virtually all of the PPTN schedule

is made up of children's programs produced for national broadcast. (One of the successful national series, 'Mister Roger's Neighborhood', is produced in Pittsburgh.) The remainder of the time, about 45 percent, is used to present general interest programs for families and adults. What is generally called the evening schedule attempts to offer as varied a service as is possible. Each station provides programs dealing with matters of concern to its local area, be it governmental, political, cultural or of some other special interest to the community. Often the subjects are found to have more than local application and these programs are offered across the Commonwealth via PPTN. On the average about 34 percent of each station's evening schedule is produced by a Pennsylvania station: some 20 percent being done only for local use, with the other 14 percent being shared with other stations through PPTN. Only some 2 percent of the evening schedule is specifically produced for statewide broadcast with direct PPTN Commission support. The remaining 63 percent of the average schedule is acquired from sources outside of Pennsylvania; through the national Public Broadcasting Service, regional Eastern Educational Television Network, or from any of a number of other sources.

Public Television Services (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

An estimated 72 percent of all Pennsylvania TV households watch public television, with 1,511,000 households tuning in at least once each week. On the average each household watches just over three hours of public television programming a week. Over half a million preschool children watch public television, or 80 percent of all Pennsylvania children between 2 and 5 years of age. Audience research conducted in 1976 also shows that over 34,000 adults join their children in watching 'Sesame Street', 'The Electric Company', 'Mister Roger's Neighborhood', and other children's programs offered on PPTN stations. School-age viewers (6-17) account for over 650,000 of public television's audience in Pennsylvania. About one third watch adult programs and the rest apparently view 'Zoom', 'Hodgepodge Lodge', and other children's programs. About 21 percent of the adults between 18 and 64 watch public television, or some 1,422,000 persons, while 30 percent of the adults over 65 watch public television regularly. These viewers tune in for a wide variety of public television programs ranging from drama and music to public affairs and practical how-to-do-it programs.

The two basic operational powers and duties of the PPTN Commission are operation of the network interconnection service and aid to the stations in improvement of their broadcast operation, programming, and capital facilities.

Programming funds are used to directly procure specific programs for network distribution, provide centralized

promotion and audience research, and fund programming activities at the stations. The 1977-78 budget projects that 53 percent of the programming funds will be used for centralized projects and 47 percent will be station grants. The budget recommendation sets a funding level which will make a strengthened level of programming possible.

Concern is increasing about the declining level of financial support for instructional programming. While teachers and administrators remain enthusiastic about the service many school districts, including major ones, have found it necessary to withdraw their support because of financial difficulties. In 1974-75 there were 1,154,000 students represented by school district contributions; in 1976-77 district support has decreased so that only 951,000 students were represented; that is only 41 percent of the public schools and 6 percent of the nonpublic schools.

Commonwealth appropriations account for less than one-third of the total funding provided for public television. For 1975-76 a total of \$21,870,000 was available for public television from the following sources: Viewer and corporation contribution - 49 percent; Commonwealth funding through the PPTN Commission - 27 percent; school district, college and university, and local governments for services provided - 8 percent; Federal funds through the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and HEW - 12 percent; and the Commonwealth funds through the Department of Education - 4 percent.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Pennsylvania Public Television							
Network - Operations	\$4,157	\$4,317	\$4,510	\$4,736	\$4,972	\$5,221	\$5,482
Pennsylvania Public Television Network-							
Program Services	1,700	1,700	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$5,857	\$6,017	\$7,010	\$7,236	\$7,472	\$7,721	\$7,982

Department of Environmental Resources

The Department of Environmental Resources provides for and encourages the development of a balanced ecological system encompassing the social, cultural and economic needs of the Commonwealth's citizens through harmonious development of our environmental resources. The Department is responsible for the State's land and water management programs, all aspects of environmental control and regulation of mining operations.

The Department includes the Citizens Advisory Council, the Environmental Hearing Board, the Environmental Quality Board, the State Conservation Commission, the State Board for Certification of Sewage Enforcement Officers and the State Board for Certification of Sewage Treatment and Waterworks Operators.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$17,682	\$16,614	\$ 20,469
Stream Improvement Projects . . . . .	. . . . .	450	. . . . .
Soil Survey Work	106	200	100
Deep Mine Safety Inspections	1,844	2,144	2,320
Occupational Health	522	600	706
Surface Mine Reclamation	1,867	2,000	2,180
Land Protection	2,398	2,409	2,882
Water Quality Management	4,937	5,884	6,271
Air Quality and Noise Control	2,820	2,980	3,751
Community Environmental Control	5,121	5,354	6,468
Radiological Health	536	581	766
State Forestry Operations	9,495	10,222	11,376
Gypsy Moth Laboratory	384	400	438
Insect Spraying Operations	350	. . . . .	350
State Parks	15,959	18,458	21,413
Control of Forest Fires	100	100	175
Emergency Flood Relief — 1975	137	. . . . .	. . . . .
Emergency Flood Relief — 1976 . . . . .	. . . . .	200	. . . . .
Sub-Total	\$64,258	\$68,596	\$ 79,665
 Grants and Subsidies			
Flood Control Projects	\$ 975	\$ 745	\$ 892
Sewage Facilities Planning Grants	250	250	300
Sewage Facilities Enforcement Grants	600	1,000	800
Solid Waste Disposal Planning Grants	150	150	150
Solid Waste — Demonstration Grants	2,500	1,500	. . . . .
Great Lakes Basin Commission	13	15	15
Delaware River Master	22	36	29
Ohio River Basin Commission	27	30	30
Susquehanna River Basin Commission	150	150	200
Potomac River Basin Advisory Committee	8	8	8
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	16	16	16
Delaware River Basin Commission	408	391	378
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission	55	55	55
Small Watershed Projects	75	75	100
Local Soil and Water District Assistance	100	100	125
Interstate Mining Commission	10	10	10
Annual Fixed Charges—Flood Lands	7	9	9
Annual Fixed Charges—Project 70	225	275	250
Annual Fixed Charges—Forest Lands	396	399	399
Lincoln Utilities	384	. . . . .	. . . . .
Mayview Utilities	475	. . . . .	. . . . .
Mansfield Utilities . . . . .	. . . . .	154	. . . . .
Pymatuning Utilities . . . . .	. . . . .	400	. . . . .
Scotland School Utilities . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	205
Shippensburg College Utilities . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	250
Caledonia State Park Utilities . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	221
Kooser State Park Utilities . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	200
Vector Control	500	500	500
McKeever Environmental Learning Center	165	. . . . .	. . . . .
Sub-Total	\$ 7,511	\$ 6,268	\$ 5,142

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Summary by Fund and Appropriation
(continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Capital Improvements			
Capital Improvements	\$ 167	. . . . .	. . . . .
Presque Isle State Park—Storm Damage Repair	241	. . . . .	. . . . .
Hillman State Park—Improvements . . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 200	. . . . .
Appalachian Trail . . . . .	. . . . .	250	. . . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 408</u>	<u>\$ 450</u>	. . . . .
Total State Funds	<u>\$72,177</u>	<u>\$75,314</u>	<u>\$ 84,807</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 8,200	\$11,816	\$ 7,377
Other Funds	486	1,253	387
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$80,863</u>	<u>\$88,383</u>	<u>\$ 92,571</u>
Game Fund			
Grants and Subsidies			
Annual Fixed Charges—Project 70	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 5
GAME FUND TOTAL	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>
Fish Fund			
Grants and Subsidies			
Annual Fixed Charges—Project 70 . . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 2	\$ 2
FISH FUND TOTAL . . . . .	. . . . .	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund			
Grants and Subsidies			
Sewage Treatment Plant Operations Grants	\$11,405	\$11,800	\$ 12,000
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND TOTAL	<u>\$11,405</u>	<u>\$11,800</u>	<u>\$ 12,000</u>
Department Total — All Funds			
General Fund	\$72,177	\$ 75,314	\$ 84,807
Special Funds	11,408	11,807	12,007
Federal Funds	8,200	11,816	7,377
Other Funds	486	1,253	387
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	<u>\$92,271</u>	<u>\$100,190</u>	<u>\$104,578</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$17,682	\$17,064	\$20,469
Federal Funds	574	770	134
Other Funds	373	474	200
TOTAL	\$18,629	\$18,308	\$20,803

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 engineering services relevant to all department operations. Constructs water structure, stream clearance, channel improvement and minor mine reclamation projects. Plans, administers, conducts and maintains studies and surveys of the Commonwealth's geology, mineral resources, topography and groundwater resources. Provides for the expenses of the department's boards, councils and commissions.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
General Government Operations	\$17,682	\$16,024	\$20,469
General Government Operations — Recommended			
Deficiency .....	.....	590	.....
Stream Improvement Projects .....	.....	450	.....
Federal Funds:			
Coastal Zone Management	225	292	.....
Topographic and Geologic Survey Grants	30	94	82
Water Resources Planning	126	239	52
Acid Mine Drainage Research and			
Demonstration	124	107	.....
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program	46	29	.....
Land Use Inventory Data Collection	23	9	.....
Other Funds:			
Payments for Departmental Services	16	.....	.....
Reimbursements for Comptroller Services	124	121	130
Topographic and Geologic Survey — Water Well			
Drillers Act Receipts	5	.....	6
Topographic and Geologic Survey — Revenue			
for Services Rendered	63	65	.....
Flood Control — Administration	131	237	64
Insurance Reimbursement — Fire and			
Burglary Loss	34	.....	.....
Clean Air Fund .....	.....	27	.....
Clean Water Fund .....	.....	24	.....
TOTAL	\$18,629	\$18,308	\$20,803

GENERAL FUND

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Soil Survey Work			
State Funds	\$ 106	\$ 200	\$ 100

Conducts soils characterization analysis and interpretation as part of the Commonwealth's soil survey program.

	(Dollar Amounts of Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Soil Survey Work	<u>\$ 106</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Deep Mine Safety Inspections			
State Funds	\$ 1,844	\$ 2,144	\$ 2,320
Federal Funds	146	353	400
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,990</u>	<u>\$ 2,497</u>	<u>\$ 2,720</u>

Conducts safety inspections of all deep coal mines, cleaning and preparation plants, breakers, washeries and all metal and non-metallic deep mines. Issues various permits relative to underground coal mining. Develops qualification examinations for the certification of miners, machine runners, shot-firers, 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 non-fatal accidents, natural deaths, roof fall accidents and accidents which occur in or around coal mines resulting in serious injuries. Investigates complaints submitted by the general public on hazardous mining conditions caused by deep mining.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Deep Mine Safety Inspections	\$ 1,844	\$ 2,144	\$ 2,320
Federal Funds:			
Training and Education of Underground Coal Miners	146	353	400
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,990</u>	<u>\$ 2,497</u>	<u>\$ 2,720</u>

GENERAL FUND

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Occupational Health			
State Funds	\$ 522	\$ 600	\$ 706
Federal Funds	35	384	220
Other Funds	1	. . . .	. . . .
TOTAL	<u>\$ 558</u>	<u>\$ 984</u>	<u>\$ 926</u>

Administers programs to protect the health and welfare of workers in Pennsylvania by evaluating environmental conditions, making recommendations for control of health hazards, enforcing occupational health standards and regulations and investigating occupational disease sources to determine causes and recommend control measures.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Occupational Health	\$ 522	\$ 600	\$ 706
Federal Funds:			
Occupational Health	35	384	220
Other Funds:			
Payments for Departmental Services	1	. . . .	. . . .
TOTAL	<u>\$ 558</u>	<u>\$ 984</u>	<u>\$ 926</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Surface Mine Reclamation			
State Funds	\$ 1,867	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,180

Issues surface mining operator's licenses. Reviews mine drainage control and reclamation plans supporting applications for all surface mining operations. Conducts environmental and safety inspections of surface mines. Regulates the storage, handling and use of explosives. Approves permits for all the purchase and sale of explosives, licenses for the storage of explosives and blasters licenses.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Surface Mine Reclamation	<u>\$ 1,867</u>	<u>\$ 2,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,180</u>

GENERAL FUND

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Land Protection			
State Funds	\$ 2,398	\$ 2,409	\$ 2,882
Federal Funds .....	.....	444	.....
Other Funds	1	208	1
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,399</u>	<u>\$ 3,061</u>	<u>\$ 2,883</u>

Administers and enforces the Bituminous Mine Subsidence and Land Conservation Act and issues surface support permits to active bituminous coal mines. Approves permits for solid waste processing and disposal. Administers the development of local solid waste management plan and solid waste management regulations for the Commonwealth. Regulates the drilling, plugging, abandonment of oil and gas wells, the conservation of oil and gas resources, and the underground storage of natural gas. Administers the Mine Subsidence Insurance Fund and the act providing assistance to homeowners who suffer damage from mine subsidence.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Land Protection	\$ 2,398	\$ 2,409	\$ 2,882
Federal Funds:			
Solid Waste and Water Pollution Control			
Grants -- Land Protection .....	.....	444	.....
Other Funds:			
Oil and Gas Conservation Law Fees	1	2	1
Clean Air Fund .....	.....	75	.....
Clean Water Fund .....	.....	131	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,399</u>	<u>\$ 3,061</u>	<u>\$ 2,883</u>

GENERAL FUND

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Water Quality Management			
State Funds	\$ 4,937	\$ 5,884	\$ 6,271
Federal Funds	2,135	3,047	2,729
Other Funds	69	105	105
TOTAL	\$ 7,141	\$ 9,036	\$ 9,105

Establishes and regulates water quality standards. Develops a statewide Water Quality and Waste Water Management Plan. Sets technical standards, reviews applications and issues permits for water works, waste water collection systems, sewage and industrial waste treatment systems, mine drainage and erosion control and bathing places. Assists communities in financing construction of sewage treatment plants. Reviews plans for construction or repair of dams and encroachments. Inspects treatment facilities. Investigates fish kills and pollution incidents. Makes water quality studies and investigations and coordinates water quality research development programs.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Water Quality Management	\$ 4,937	\$ 5,884	\$ 6,271
Federal Funds:			
Water Pollution Control Grants —			
Water Quality	2,135	3,047	2,729
Other Funds:			
Reimbursement for Services to Delaware River			
Basin Commission	69	70	70
Reimbursement for Laboratory Facilities Use .....	.....	35	35
TOTAL	\$ 7,141	\$ 9,036	\$ 9,105

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Air Quality and Noise Control			
State Funds	\$ 2,820	\$ 2,980	\$ 3,751
Federal Funds	2,387	2,650	2,200
TOTAL	\$ 5,207	\$ 5,630	\$ 5,951

Develops air quality standards and air resource management techniques, establishes air quality monitoring systems, acts on permits, issues orders for the control of air pollution, conducts research and assists in local air pollution control programs.

GENERAL FUND

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Air Quality and Noise Control	\$ 2,820	\$ 2,980	\$ 3,751
Federal Funds:			
Air Pollution Control Grants	2,387	2,650	2,200
TOTAL	\$ 5,207	\$ 5,630	\$ 5,951

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Community Environmental Control			
State Funds	\$ 5,121	\$ 5,354	\$ 6,468
Federal Funds	13	. . . . .	. . . . .
Other Funds	1	400	. . . . .
TOTAL	\$ 5,135	\$ 5,754	\$ 6,468

Inspects, reviews plans and enforces regulations on sanitation in institutions, schools, recreational areas and facilities, mobile home parks, food service establishments and migrant labor camps. Assists local governments in housing code enforcement. Administers a statewide vector control program. Administers grants to municipalities for sewerage planning, local on-lot sewage system enforcement and vector control.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Community Environmental Control	\$ 5,121	\$ 5,354*	\$ 6,468
Federal Funds:			
Organized Camp Injury and Illness Survey	13	. . . . .	. . . . .
Other Funds:			
Cost Reimbursement Contracts	1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Clean Water Fund . . . . .	. . . . .	400	. . . . .
TOTAL	\$ 5,135	\$ 5,754	\$ 6,468

*Includes Migrant Worker's Program.

GENERAL FUND

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Radiological Health			
State Funds	\$ 536	\$ 581	\$ 766
Federal Funds	20	52	23
Other Funds .....	.....	56	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$ 556</u>	<u>\$ 689</u>	<u>\$ 789</u>

Inspects users of ionizing radiation sources, licenses users of radium sources, monitors the environment for sources and levels of radioactivity, evaluates applications for nuclear reactors, and maintains a radiation emergency team to handle related accidents.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Radiological Health	\$ 536	\$ 581	\$ 766
Federal Funds:			
Radiological Health Program Grants	20	52	23
Other Funds:			
Clean Aid Fund .....	.....	31	.....
Clean Water Fund .....	.....	25	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$ 556</u>	<u>\$ 689</u>	<u>\$ 789</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
State Forestry Operations			
State Funds	\$10,229	\$10,622	\$12,164
Federal Funds	2,521	3,647	1,496
Other Funds	26	.....	70
TOTAL	<u>\$12,776</u>	<u>\$14,269</u>	<u>\$13,730</u>

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.

GENERAL FUND

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
State Forestry Operations	\$ 9,495	\$10,222	\$11,376
Gypsy Moth Laboratory	384	400	438
Insect Spraying Operations	350	.....	350
Federal Funds:			
Forest Fire Protection and Control —			
Forestry	340	345	300
Forestry Incentives and Agricultural			
Conservation	100	56	50
Tree Planting and Restoration	29	28	20
Cooperative Forest Insect and Disease			
Control	207	49	398
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention	26	28	27
Resource Conservation and Development	31	29	16
Forest Management and Processing	159	160	160
Youth Conservation Corps	213	525	525
Public Works and Economic Development Act	1,386	2,427	.....
Emergency Employment Act	30	.....	.....
Other Funds:			
Payments for Departmental Services	2	.....	70
Gypsy Moth — County Contributions	24	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$12,776</u>	<u>\$14,269</u>	<u>\$13,730</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
State Parks			
State Funds	\$15,959	\$18,458	\$21,413
Federal Funds	7	31	.....
Other Funds	15	10	11
TOTAL	<u>\$15,981</u>	<u>\$18,499</u>	<u>\$21,424</u>

Administers the operation, maintenance and protection of the State Park System. Maintains a comprehensive outdoor recreational program, cooperates with other agencies (Federal, State and local) associated with outdoor recreational development or grants-in-aid and encourages private enterprise to provide related services. Participates in nature interpretation and environmental education activities.

GENERAL FUND

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
State Parks	\$15,959	\$18,458	\$21,413
Federal Funds:			
Outdoor Recreation – Acquisition, Development and Planning	7	31	. . . . .
Other Funds:			
Reimbursement for Sewerage Systems Use	15	10	11
TOTAL	<u>\$15,981</u>	<u>\$18,499</u>	<u>\$21,424</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Control of Forest Fires			
State Funds	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 175
Federal Funds	362	188	175
TOTAL	<u>\$ 462</u>	<u>\$ 288</u>	<u>\$ 350</u>

Provides manpower and equipment to extinguish wildfires.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Control of Forest Fires	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 175
Federal Funds:			
Forest Fire Protection and Control	362	188	175
TOTAL	<u>\$ 462</u>	<u>\$ 288</u>	<u>\$ 350</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Emergency Flood Relief			
State Funds	\$ 137	\$ 200	. . . . .

Provides for emergency flood relief through activities such as technical engineering services, stream clearance projects, etc.

GENERAL FUND

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Emergency Flood Relief—1975	\$ 137	.....	.....
Emergency Flood Relief—1976 .....	.....	\$ 200	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$ 137</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>	.....

Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Flood Control			
State Funds	\$ 975	\$.745	\$ 892

Provides the State's share of the costs of building major flood control structures through Federal, State and local cooperation.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Flood Control Projects	<u>\$ 975</u>	<u>\$ 745</u>	<u>\$ 892</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Sewage Facilities Assistance			
State Funds	\$ 850	\$ 1,250	\$ 1,100

Provides grants to municipalities for planning and enforcing sewage facilities programs.

GENERAL FUND

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Sewage Facilities Planning Grants	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 300
Sewage Facilities Enforcement Grants	600	600	800
Sewage Facilities Enforcement Grants — Recommended Deficiency . . . . .	. . . . .	400	. . . . .
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 850</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,250</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,100</u></u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Solid Waste — Resource Recovery Assistance			
State Funds	\$ 2,650	\$ 1,650	\$ 150

Provides grants to municipalities for aid in developing plans for solid waste management systems. Provides a source of funds for grants for solid waste — resource recovery demonstration projects.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Solid Waste Disposal Planning Grants	\$ 150	\$ 150	\$ 150
Solid Waste Demonstration Grants	2,500	1,500	. . . . .
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 2,650</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,650</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 150</u></u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Interstate Water Compacts			
State Funds	\$ 699	\$ 701	\$ 731

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.

GENERAL FUND

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Great Lakes Basin Commission	\$ 13	\$ 15	\$ 15
Delaware River Master	22	36	29
Ohio River Basin Commission	27	30	30
Susquehanna River Basin Commission	150	150	200
Potomac River Basin Advisory Committee	8	8	8
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	16	16	16
Delaware River Basin Commission	408	391	378
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission	55	55	55
TOTAL	<u>\$ 699</u>	<u>\$ 701</u>	<u>\$ 731</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Conservation Districts Assistance			
State Funds	\$ 175	\$ 175	\$ 225

Offers aid to county conservation districts to enable them to hire full-time executive assistants and to qualify for Federal small watershed projects.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Small Watershed Projects	\$ 75	\$ 75	\$ 100
Local Soil and Water District Assistance	100	100	125
TOTAL	<u>\$ 175</u>	<u>\$ 175</u>	<u>\$ 225</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Mine Activities			
State Funds	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10

Provides for Pennsylvania's share of the Interstate Mining Commission.

GENERAL FUND

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Interstate Mining Commission	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Payments in Lieu of Taxes			
State Funds	\$ 628	\$ 683	\$ 658

Makes payments in lieu of taxes to political subdivisions and school districts for lands acquired by the Commonwealth for various purposes.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Annual Fixed Charges—Flood Lands	\$ 7	\$ 9	\$ 9
Annual Fixed Charges—Project 70	225	275	250
Annual Fixed Charges—Forest Lands	396	399	399
TOTAL	\$ 628	\$ 683	\$ 658

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Utility Expansion Grants			
State Funds	\$ 859	\$ 554	\$ 876

Provides the State's share of the cost of improving utility services involving State institutional facilities.

GENERAL FUND

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Lincoln Utilities	\$ 384	. . . . .	. . . . .
Mayview Utilities	475	. . . . .	. . . . .
Mansfield Utilities . . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 154	. . . . .
Pymatuning Utilities . . . . .	. . . . .	400	. . . . .
Scotland School Utilities . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 205
Shippensburg College Utilities . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	250
Caledonia State Park Utilities . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	221
Kooser State Park Utilities . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	200
TOTAL	\$ 859	\$ 554	\$ 876

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Vector Control			
State Funds	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500

Provides grants to municipalities for establishing and maintaining rat control programs.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Vector Control	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
McKeever Environmental Learning Center			
State Funds	\$ 165	. . . . .	. . . . .

Supported the McKeever Environmental Learning Center, Sandy Lake, Pennsylvania. The Center is administered by Clarion State College to provide environmental education to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

GENERAL FUND

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
McKeever Environmental Learning Center	\$ 165	. . . . .	. . . . .

Capital Improvements

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Capital Improvements			
State Funds	\$ 408	\$ 450	. . . . .
Federal Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	250	. . . . .
TOTAL	<u>\$ 408</u>	<u>\$ 700</u>	. . . . .

Provides for miscellaneous capital improvements which are not large enough to qualify for bond funding.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Capital Improvements	\$ 167	. . . . .	. . . . .
Presque Isle State Park — Storm Damage			
Repair	241	. . . . .	. . . . .
Hillman State Park — Improvements . . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 200	. . . . .
Appalachian Trail . . . . .	. . . . .	250	. . . . .
Federal Funds:			
Appalachian Trail . . . . .	. . . . .	250	. . . . .
TOTAL	<u>\$ 408</u>	<u>\$ 700</u>	. . . . .

**Game Fund
Grants and Subsidies**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Payments in Lieu of Taxes			
State Funds	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 5

Provides payments in lieu of taxes to political subdivisions and school districts for lands acquired by the Game Commission under Project 70.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Annual Fixed Charges—Project 70	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>

**Fish Fund
Grants and Subsidies**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Payments in Lieu of Taxes			
State Funds		\$ 2	\$ 2

Provides payments in lieu of taxes to political subdivisions and school districts for lands acquired by the Fish Commission under Project 70.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Annual Fixed Charges—Project 70		<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>

Revenue Sharing Trust Fund
Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Sewage Treatment Plant Operations Grants			
State Funds	\$11,405	\$11,800	\$12,000

Provides payments to municipalities, school districts and institutional districts for operation and maintenance of sewage treatment facilities.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Sewage Treatment Plant Operations Grants	\$11,405	\$ 9,100	\$12,000
Sewage Treatment Plant Operations Grants — Recommended Deficiency .....	.....	2,700	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$11,405</u>	<u>\$11,800</u>	<u>\$12,000</u>

Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Totals

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
Clean Water Fund	\$ 743	\$ 1,226	\$ 279
Snowmobile Regulation	265	426	231
Clean Air Act	50	1,465	364
Mine Drainage Treatment Fees	80	100	110
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,138</u>	<u>\$ 3,217</u>	<u>\$ 984</u>

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$ 9,860	\$ 9,267	\$10,081	\$10,830	\$11,653	\$12,530	\$13,479
Protection from Natural Hazards and Disasters	\$ 5,581	\$ 4,839	\$ 5,850	\$ 6,156	\$ 6,510	\$ 6,909	\$ 7,343
Prevention, Control and Extinction of Forest Fires	3,375	2,975	3,784	3,962	4,270	4,562	4,874
Reduction of Disease and Insect Damage to Forests	2,206	1,864	2,066	2,194	2,240	2,347	2,469
Protection from Health Hazards	\$33,474	\$34,479	\$36,661	\$37,575	\$39,156	\$40,769	\$42,531
Air Pollution Control	2,820	2,980	3,751	4,013	4,214	4,467	4,735
Water Quality Management	17,256	18,293	19,202	19,030	19,634	20,193	20,845
Community Environmental Management	10,496	9,881	9,916	10,430	10,992	11,569	12,166
Occupational Health and Safety	2,366	2,744	3,026	3,290	3,455	3,628	3,809
Radiation Protection	536	581	766	812	861	912	976
Natural Resource Development and Management	\$17,903	\$19,337	\$22,543	\$23,342	\$24,524	\$26,168	\$27,712
Management of Land Resources	5,895	7,136	7,817	8,378	9,031	9,842	10,602
Regulation of Mineral Resources	2,900	3,292	3,374	3,499	3,686	3,898	4,109
Technical Support and Planning Services	9,108	8,909	11,352	11,465	11,807	12,428	13,001
Recreation	\$16,767	\$19,199	\$21,679	\$23,367	\$24,960	\$26,668	\$28,496
Development, Operation and Maintenance of Recreation Areas and Facilities	16,767	19,199	21,679	23,367	24,960	26,668	28,496
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$83,585</u>	<u>\$87,121</u>	<u>\$96,814</u>	<u>\$101,270</u>	<u>\$106,803</u>	<u>\$113,044</u>	<u>\$119,561</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 9,860	\$ 9,267	\$10,081	\$10,830	\$11,653	\$12,530	\$13,479
Federal Funds	105	89	82	18	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds	240	236	140	141	143	142	142
TOTAL	<u>\$10,205</u>	<u>\$ 9,592</u>	<u>\$10,303</u>	<u>\$10,989</u>	<u>\$11,796</u>	<u>\$12,672</u>	<u>\$13,621</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. 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$ 9,860</u>	<u>\$ 9,267</u>	<u>\$10,081</u>	<u>\$10,830</u>	<u>\$11,653</u>	<u>\$12,530</u>	<u>\$13,479</u>

Prevention, Control and Extinction of Forest Fires

OBJECTIVE: To reduce the loss and/or damage from forest fires.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$3,375	\$2,975	\$3,784	\$3,962	\$4,270	\$4,562	\$4,874
Federal Funds	702	533	475	475	475	450	450
TOTAL	<u>\$4,077</u>	<u>\$3,508</u>	<u>\$4,259</u>	<u>\$4,437</u>	<u>\$4,745</u>	<u>\$5,012</u>	<u>\$5,324</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Forest fires	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,500
Acres burned	14,000	15,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	15,000
Value of resources at risk from wildfires (in millions)	\$8,655	\$9,867	\$10,557	\$11,297	\$12,087	\$11,855	\$12,000
Trained volunteer forest fire wardens	4,000	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
Miles of safety strip maintained	1,000	1,815	2,065	2,265	2,300	1,900	1,900
Miles of safety strip required	1,815	2,065	2,115	2,265	2,040	2,125	2,100
Acres protected (in thousands)	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
Persons provided with direct fire prevention education	2,054,000	2,038,000	2,033,000	2,051,000	2,060,000	2,065,000	2,050,000

Program Analysis:

Over 60 percent of Pennsylvania's total land area is forested. This area is rapidly increasing in importance and value. In addition to the traditional timber values, forested areas are being recognized for their values as watersheds, game habitats, recreational playgrounds and homesites. More leisure time, improved transportation and increased desire to get away from the pressures of population centers have resulted in a proliferation of subdivisions and developments on forested area.

These same factors which bring people to the forests also contribute to an increased possibility of wildfires since nearly all wildfires are caused by man.

Several important factors affecting the number of fires are uncontrollable — the weather, recreational use of forests and the build-up of fuels as a result of effective fire control. However, two other factors which are changing the direction of State activities are controllable to some extent. They are incendiaryism and the patterns of subdivision development.

Incendiaryism is an increasing problem and the most difficult of all fire causes to combat. Normal education approaches have no impact. Increased surveillance in incendiary areas, investigations to isolate the cause of incendiaryism and increased cooperation to and from law enforcement agencies are needed.

Prevention, Control and Extinction of Forest Fires (continued)

Program Analysis (continued)

The present system of fire protection on forested lands was designed to control wildfires in which the time and place for the most effective and economic control could be chosen. Today, nearly all larger fires threaten homes, electric and gas transmission lines and other man-made improvements. This fact is resulting in different patterns of fire fighting.

No longer can fire fighting units be well-divided among structural, industrial and forest fires. It is probable that fire fighting agencies will combine the best features of municipal-type fire departments with practices of forest protection agencies.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
State Forestry Operations	\$3,275	\$2,875	\$3,609	\$3,862	\$4,170	\$4,462	\$4,774
Control of Forest Fires	100	100	175	100	100	100	100
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u><u>\$3,375</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,975</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,784</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,962</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,270</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,562</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,874</u></u>

Reduction of Disease and Insect Damage to Forests

OBJECTIVE: To reduce plant loss and damage caused by insects and disease.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$2,206	\$1,864	\$2,066	\$2,194	\$2,240	\$2,347	\$2,469
Federal Funds	207	49	398	348	298	248	198
Other Funds	24	.....	70	60	50	40	30
TOTAL	\$2,437	\$1,913	\$2,534	\$2,602	\$2,588	\$2,635	\$2,697

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Acres of land surveyed from air for insect/disease problems (in thousands)	18,254	18,467	18,650	18,800	19,000	19,300	19,400
Acres receiving biological control	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Acres receiving chemical control . . . . .	.....	70,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000

Program Analysis:

Beyond the threat of fire, Pennsylvania's forests are susceptible to an endless number of destructive elements any of which can cause vast devastation. The level of damage caused by these forest insects and diseases is extremely unpredictable and yearly variations are largely controlled by environmental, biological and weather factors over which there is little or no control. Forest pests also differ in their impacts. For example, in addition to defoliating woodlands, the gypsy moth is an extreme public nuisance when it invades residential and recreational areas in vast numbers. Many losses have

intangible effects. Dollar values can be placed on timber losses; they cannot accurately be placed on public nuisance aspects.

The table gives an indication of the damage done by major forest pests. A host of relatively minor insects and diseases greatly adds to the total acreage. Acres defoliated is simply an indicator since defoliated trees, excepting conifers, in most cases do not die from a single defoliation. It does show the problem areas that are supporting active pest infestations that cause damage of various types to forest resources.

Year	Gypsy Moth	Oak Leaf Tier	Oak Leaf Roller	Forest Tent Caterpillar	Fall Cankerworm	Saddled Prominent
1967	0	786,000	240,000	700	715,500	66,000
1968	60	448,500	306,200	0	0	83,440
1969	830	0	247,400	6,500	0	90,600
1970	10,500	0	985,500	100,000	0	70,000
1971	92,200	0	1,045,100	204,800	0	46,000
1972	404,060	59,200	609,400	25,800	0	15,500
1973	856,710	9,050	113,000	50	9,700	0
1974	479,590	0	215,000	0	7,250	0
1975	317,880	0	1,750	0	363,000	0
1976	732,310	0	0	0	1,362,593	0

Reduction of Disease and Insect Damage to Forests (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

In 1976, gypsy moth defoliation increased by an unexpected 130 percent over that reported in 1975. Much of this increase resulted from a rebuilding of gypsy moth populations in the Poconos where infestations had largely collapsed following severe defoliation in 1973.

This year's defoliation of 732,310 acres was the second highest on record for the State, behind 1973's total of 856,710 acres. Resurgence of the gypsy moth in the Poconos was not expected to occur in so short a period of time. These infestations were largely in the moderate defoliation category and should increase to a mostly heavy level next year. The principal hope at this point is that parasites introduced into these areas several years ago will take hold more rapidly to prevent more than one year of heavy defoliation.

Prospects for abatement of the gypsy moth problem through establishment of imported parasites has been less than satisfactory to date. There are eight of these exotic parasites and one predacious beetle known to be established in Pennsylvania. Currently, these do a fair to good job in helping to bring about gypsy moth population collapses. However, they apparently cannot prevent gypsy moth buildups, nor do they extend the period between buildups, as witnessed by the resurgence in the Pocono Mountain area.

One of the primary reasons for not obtaining better control with parasites to date is the failure of many excellent species to establish in this country. A total of 13 species have been

dropped from the program over the last six years for this reason. Some of these will decimate gypsy moth populations in field cages, but they have not overwintered successfully, due either to environmental factors or the lack of a suitable alternate-host insect to see them through their life cycle. Another important reason is the reduction of new species and various strains of species coming into this country through the U. S. Department of Agriculture's overseas exploration program.

In 1976, the Bureau of Forestry conducted no gypsy moth spraying activities due to the lack of funds. For the 1977 season, approximately 70,000 acres will be treated.

A widespread fall cankerworm outbreak developed over many areas of the State, predominantly in northern counties. Total defoliation was listed as 1,362,593 acres, but nearly half of this was in the "light" category. It was anticipated that there would be more acres heavily defoliated. However, cold weather and late frosts kept the severity at a relatively low level over large areas.

Complete statistics on dollar losses due to pests are extremely difficult to compute. Generally, what is available is limited to specific sampled areas. It is estimated that a "ballpark" figure of damage caused is about \$30,000,000 annually, only one-third of which is due to actual timber losses.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
State Forestry Operations	\$1,472	\$1,464	\$1,278	\$1,370	\$1,369	\$1,423	\$1,486
Gypsy Moth Laboratory	384	400	438	474	521	574	633
Insect Spraying Operations	350	. . . .	350	350	350	350	350
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$2,206</u>	<u>\$1,864</u>	<u>\$2,066</u>	<u>\$2,194</u>	<u>\$2,240</u>	<u>\$2,347</u>	<u>\$2,469</u>

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$2,820	\$2,980	\$3,751	\$4,013	\$4,214	\$4,467	\$4,735
Federal Funds	2,387	2,650	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
TOTAL	\$5,207	\$5,630	\$5,951	\$6,213	\$6,414	\$6,667	\$6,935

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Percent of time air basin contamination concentrates exceed acceptable standards	35%	35%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Tons per day pollutant removed as a result of abatement action and planning approval	98,700	101,000	103,000	105,000	107,000	107,000	108,000
Inspections	8,651	8,800	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Sources of air pollution in the Commonwealth	225,000	235,000	245,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000
Abatement orders issued	126	160	160	160	160	160	160

Program Analysis:

Under this program the Department monitors sources of air pollutants and enforces the Pennsylvania Ambient Air Quality Standards. Inspectors are assigned to investigate sources and monitor emissions into the atmosphere. When violations are detected, abatement orders and technical assistance are given, or legal action initiated if the abatement orders are appealed. A shift in program emphasis has resulted in a decrease in the number of abatement orders issued as more cases are handled by direct enforcement action brought before district magistrates.

The costs to society of unabated air pollution include losses due to health impairment, property damage, destruction of vegetation and environmental degradation. The costs of controlling air pollution are also high, requiring heavy investments in research and equipment. Considering both sides of this balance, research and study have provided the basis for establishment of maximum acceptable levels of the various pollutants in the atmosphere. In Pennsylvania, the acceptable

air quality standards are used as the basis for a comprehensive air quality control program.

The scope of regulatory action is continually expanding as more monitoring devices are installed and as regulatory authority is broadened to include more potential pollution sources. In the program's initial phases, control and abatement strategies have concentrated largely on stationary sources of pollution such as factories, power generating stations and heating plants. These sources contribute the largest part of particulate and sulfur oxides emissions in Pennsylvania and provide a large portion of the nitrous oxides also.

Reducing the levels of hydrocarbons, nitrous oxides and carbon monoxide emissions produced by mobile sources, particularly motor vehicles, is more difficult. Successful abatement of these pollutants depends upon two distinct control actions. First, Federal automobile emission standards will make direct inroads on the problem by attacking the source. However, the effectiveness of this approach will

Air Pollution Control (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

depend largely on the success of technological improvements adopted by the automobile industry but even then will probably not be enough to solve the problem in highly urbanized areas. Secondly, transportation controls will have to be established in urban areas. These will take the shape of efforts to improve traffic flow in order to reduce the amount

of time automobiles are on the road, to reduce pollutant concentrations by staggering work hours, etc. and to reduce traffic by improving mass transit and pedestrian conditions.

The air pollution problem in Pennsylvania is by no means solved but solutions are fast becoming more efficient as new technologies and innovative ideas are being adopted.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Air Quality and Noise Control	<u>\$2,820</u>	<u>\$2,980</u>	<u>\$3,751</u>	<u>\$4,013</u>	<u>\$4,214</u>	<u>\$4,467</u>	<u>\$4,735</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 5,851	\$ 6,493	\$ 7,202	\$ 6,830	\$ 7,234	\$ 7,593	\$ 8,045
Special Funds	11,405	11,800	12,000	12,200	12,400	12,600	12,800
Federal Funds	2,135	3,047	2,729	2,729	2,729	2,729	2,729
Other Funds	69	105	105	105	105	105	105
TOTAL	\$19,460	\$21,445	\$22,036	\$21,864	\$22,468	\$23,027	\$23,679

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Miles of polluted surface waters	10,475	10,400	10,300	10,200	10,100	10,000	9,900
Square miles of polluted ground waters	23,000	23,000	22,700	22,400	22,100	21,800	21,500
Individuals with unsafe or inadequate water supplies (in thousands)	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,950	1,900	1,850	1,850
Individuals with unsafe/environmentally inadequate wastewater disposal facilities (in thousands)	2,900	2,700	2,500	2,300	2,100	2,000	2,000

Program Analysis:

The thrust of this program is one of inspection and enforcement of water quality standards. Accomplishments are best measured by the measures shown.

The best information available indicates that the rate of pollution of the State's surface waters has shown a gradual decline. This level of pollution clean-up has been directly related to the amount of planning and enforcement activity by the Department of Environmental Resources and the availability of State and Federal construction grants for municipal sewerage projects. The projected figures anticipate a continuation of the same rate of stream improvement.

Progress is also expected to be relatively slow combating ground water pollution from on-lot sewerage systems, industrial waste impoundments and petroleum storage and transport due to the nature of the movement of ground water and limited staff resources.

The third measure reflects the number of Pennsylvanians

either need to be served by a water supply system or are now served by a system needing improvement. It is influenced by the level of staff time available but to a much greater degree by the ability of existing systems or municipalities to finance needed improvements. It is anticipated that an expanded effort will not be made by either State, local or private interests and that while some systems will be built or improved, others will deteriorate and the level of the measure will remain about the same.

The fourth measure represents the number of people in Pennsylvania who need improvements to on-lot sewerage disposal systems, initial sewer service or improvements to existing sewage treatment facilities. The level of impact is influenced primarily by the level of staff activities and the availability of municipal construction grant funds provided by Congress through the Environmental Protection Agency. Projections reflect improvement in conditions as the result of

Water Quality Management (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

municipal systems going into operation. The rate of improvement is affected by the increased preliminary requirements imposed on Federal grant projects and the availability of construction grant funds. The rate of improvement will also be affected by the shifting of emphasis to control of non-point sources of pollution. The estimates assume continued Federal funding of construction at a relatively low rate. Conditions and the indicator will change in

future years, depending upon the actual level of Federal funding.

The control of water pollution is expensive. In addition to funds shown herein, \$150 million will be spent from State bond funds to combat stream pollution from acid mine drainage and \$100 million in State bond funds as well as hundreds of millions in Federal funds are being pumped into local governments for construction of sewage treatment plants.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Water Quality Management	\$4,937	\$5,884	\$6,271	\$6,775	\$7,179	\$7,538	\$7,990
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation							
Commission	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Lincoln Utilities	384						
Mayview Utilities	475						
Mansfield Utilities		154					
Pymatuning Utilities		400					
Scotland School Utilities			205				
Shippensburg College Utilities			250				
Caledonia State Park Utilities			221				
Kooser State Park Utilities			200				
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$5,851	\$6,493	\$7,202	\$6,830	\$7,234	\$7,593	\$8,045
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND							
Sewage Treatment Plant Operations							
Grants	\$11,405	\$11,800	\$12,000	\$12,200	\$12,400	\$12,600	\$12,800

Community Environmental Management

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the incidence of diseases associated with home and community environment.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$10,496	\$ 9,881	\$9,916	\$10,430	\$10,992	\$11,569	\$12,166
Federal Funds	13	444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds	1	606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	\$10,510	\$10,931	\$9,916	\$10,430	\$10,992	\$11,569	\$12,166

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Population of communities with recognized vector problems (thousands)	13,908	13,908	13,908	13,908	13,908	13,908	13,908
Population of communities with vector control programs (thousands)	4,904	4,823	4,818	4,813	4,808	4,803	4,798
Communities receiving State grants for vector control	231	225	220	215	210	205	200
Inspections of institutions and schools	3,450	4,000	4,000	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100
Inspections of food establishments	17,450	14,633	14,633	14,633	14,633	14,633	14,633
Inspections of public recreation areas	5,080	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884
Capacity of licensed migrant labor camps	200	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Population served by inadequate/unsafe solid waste disposal facilities (thousands)	7,652	7,600	7,500	7,200	7,000	6,800	6,600

Program Analysis:

The local community in Pennsylvania is faced with a myriad of environmental problems, many of which lend themselves to increasing the incidence of disease. The solutions are not easy, therefore they demand concentrated efforts by all levels of government. This program deals with departmental efforts in the areas of vector control, solid waste management, housing hygiene, institution, school and recreational facility sanitation, food protection and on-lot water supply and sewage disposal system regulation.

Basically, activities in all these problem areas consist of inspections, enforcement of regulations, plan review and consultation, provision of technical assistance and training. Various grants are made to local governments to aid them in carrying out their responsibilities in certain areas.

The results of these efforts could best be shown by a decline in the incidence of disease resulting from public contact with unsanitary conditions in the home and community. Since this is not known, what is shown in the program measures is the Department's success in reducing the number of contacts with such conditions by reducing the number of unsanitary situations. Using "inspections" is another step removed but does indicate a level of compliance with regulations since places inspected are either passed or closed down.

The number of Pennsylvanians affected by vector control problems and those covered with corrective programs have shown substantial increases recently primarily due to heavy flooding. Floods displace rat and mosquito populations which spread problems to previously unaffected areas. The first two

Community Environmental Management (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

measures above include both rat and arthropod vectors and populations affected by both are counted twice.

The number of inspections of institutions and schools, food establishments and recreation areas is expected to remain relatively constant in the face of increasing demands for program attention. This will require changes in priorities such as inspecting only those schools with cafeterias or private water supplies.

The capacity of migrant camps will remain stationary or decline slightly given static program outputs and increased mechanization and economics of operating camps. The temporary decline experienced in 1975-76 is the result of insufficient funding in that year to carry out a satisfactory inspection and licensing function.

The measure regarding population living in hygienically substandard housing has been eliminated. The department has suspended its limited housing hygiene program due to lack of funds and the increased effectiveness of local code enforcement officers. Continuing are mobile home park inspections the results of which are reflected in a 62% compliance rate with environmental standards.

The regulation of individual water supply and sewage disposal systems is controlled by the Department but is basically a local responsibility. Current trends, reinforced by recent legislation, indicate that local agencies will become

more effective which will mean that State inspections and permit issuances will decline as departmental training of local enforcement officers increases.

Management of solid waste materials is one of the most pressing problems facing municipalities today. Over 100 million tons of solid waste are generated in Pennsylvania annually. Most of these wastes are improperly handled and cause air, water and land pollution and vector problems. More specifically, approximately 40 percent of all premises in the Commonwealth store or dispose of solid waste in an unsatisfactory manner on individual property. Approximately 50 percent of private and municipal collection systems are inadequate and only 25 percent of the remaining 474 active disposal operations meet minimum compliance due primarily to poor site location and operation. Of the 28 million acres in the State only 18 percent are suitable for land filling operations.

Again this is primarily a local responsibility but due to its magnitude it has seen increasing State, Federal and private input. Most recent on the State level is a program of grants aimed at development of resource recovery facilities. It remains to be seen whether this program will provide substantial benefit and changes may have to be made to further induce local involvement.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	1975-76	1976-77	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Community Environmental Control . . .	\$ 5,121	\$ 5,354	\$ 6,468	\$ 6,856	\$ 7,267	\$ 7,703	\$ 8,166
Land Protection	1,375	1,127	1,698	1,799	1,925	2,041	2,150
Sewage Facilities Planning Grants	250	250	300	300	300	300	300
Sewage Facilities Enforcement Grants . .	600	1,000	800	825	850	875	900
Solid Waste Disposal Planning Grants . .	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Solid Waste—Demonstration Grants . . .	2,500	1,500	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Vector Control	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$10,496</u>	<u>\$ 9,881</u>	<u>\$ 9,916</u>	<u>\$10,430</u>	<u>\$10,992</u>	<u>\$11,569</u>	<u>\$12,166</u>

Occupational Health and Safety

OBJECTIVE: To prevent occupational diseases and accidents caused by hazardous or unhealthful conditions in places of employment.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$2,366	\$2,744	\$3,026	\$3,290	\$3,455	\$3,628	\$3,809
Federal Funds	181	737	620	620	620	620	620
Other Funds	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	\$2,548	\$3,481	\$3,646	\$3,910	\$4,075	\$4,248	\$4,429

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Coal mining fatalities (deep mines)	15	10	8	8	6	6	4
Teams trained for mine rescue	90	98	105	110	115	120	120
Workers receiving occupational health services	67,607	67,607	67,607	77,648	77,648	77,648	77,648
Workers found to be in excess exposure status	29,443	29,443	29,443	34,500	34,500	34,500	34,500

Program Analysis:

While the majority of activities designed to protect the working population from occupational hazards are the responsibility of the Federal Government, the Commonwealth does maintain control in several important areas. Involved are mine safety, government employees, laser registration, confined space, use of carcinogens and in-plant medical programs, the most noteworthy of these being the deep mine safety program.

It is an accepted fact that Pennsylvania coal will be instrumental in solving the national energy crisis. Half or more of this coal production will come from deep mining operations where exposure to accidents is greatest (compared to surface mining). Deep mine safety thus becomes an essential and vital factor in the Commonwealth's industrial role to achieve national energy independence.

To accomplish the goals of a viable and successful mine safety program, a sustained State effort in enforcement and training is essential, not only from the standpoint of protecting human life but also from lost time due to accidents, equipment failures, or wildcat strikes resulting from miner walkouts protesting unsafe or intolerable working conditions. These problems must be solved on a statewide basis through

reasonable but firm enforcement procedures. Moreover, the mining laws must be updated to reflect the needs of the industry particularly in the area of training and certification. The Commonwealth leads the nation in certification requirements for miners, mine officials, mine equipment and mining systems. Recently, through legislative enactment, an emergency medical training program for coal miners was authorized. This new program will provide a certified emergency medical technician at every coal mine, on every shift, in both the anthracite and bituminous coal regions.

The Department firmly believes that accidents, particularly fatal accidents, can be eliminated from the industry providing a strong enforcement effort and training program is maintained. Essentially, accidents occur because of 1) violations of the mine law 2) ignorance on the part of mine management and mine worker of safe working practices. Realistically, both these problems can be successfully corrected.

The last two measures have been changed slightly to more accurately reflect Commonwealth activities in this area.

Occupational Health and Safety (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Deep Mine Safety Inspections	\$1,844	\$2,144	\$2,320	\$2,496	\$2,621	\$2,752	\$2,890
Occupational Health	522	600	706	794	834	876	919
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$2,366</u>	<u>\$2,744</u>	<u>\$3,026</u>	<u>\$3,290</u>	<u>\$3,455</u>	<u>\$3,628</u>	<u>\$3,809</u>

Radiation Protection

OBJECTIVE: To protect all individuals from unnecessary radiation exposure from natural and artificial radiocontamination and unnecessary occupational and healing arts exposure.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$536	\$581	\$766	\$812	\$861	\$912	\$976
Federal Funds	20	52	23	23	23	23	23
Other Funds . . . . .	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$556</u>	<u>\$689</u>	<u>\$789</u>	<u>\$835</u>	<u>\$884</u>	<u>\$935</u>	<u>\$999</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Radiation user inspections performed . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Users brought into compliance through inspections	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Nuclear plant off-site analyses	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500

Program Analysis:

An individual's exposure to radiation comes from many sources. The most direct source is from medical and dental x-ray machines. Secondary sources include equipment used in industry, research and education. Emissions from nuclear power plants provide another and the most controversial source of exposure.

Direct program effectiveness cannot be measured, therefore, secondary measures are shown in an effort to show the trend of departmental activities in this area. The second measure has been revised using an actual count of radiation users as a base.

The Commonwealth's commitment to eliminating overexposure from medical and industrial sources not covered by the Federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission is one of licensing sources and inspections to insure compliance with regulations. These inspection activities are the most direct means of public protection. Licensing of x-ray technicians and other paramedical users of radiation equipment is an additional insurance alternative but it is a marginal activity that would be undertaken only with the availability of at least partial Federal funding.

Inconclusive evidence as to the biological effects on individuals and their environment from exposure to long-term

low levels of radiation and the possibility of accidental release of contaminants from nuclear power plants has spurred a nationwide controversy particularly since nuclear energy is being projected as one of the nation's primary alternatives in meeting future electric power requirements and a major concentration of plants will be within or near Pennsylvania's borders.

A basic program activity of the Department of Environmental Resources is the evaluation of safety systems and effluent control practices. The Department also does off-site monitoring of nuclear plants and other artificial sources of environmental radioactivity for the estimation of the impact of these facilities and the effectiveness of source control.

In spite of the low likelihood of a substantial accident at a nuclear facility, the Department appreciates the consequences of such an event. The impact of any nuclear accident can be minimized through thorough planning and preparation for the management of those events.

The level of technical sophistication and detail in those planning efforts continues to demand significant effort on the part of the Commonwealth.

Radiation Protection (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Radiological Health	<u>\$536</u>	<u>\$581</u>	<u>\$766</u>	<u>\$812</u>	<u>\$861</u>	<u>\$912</u>	<u>\$976</u>

Management of Land Resources

OBJECTIVE: To maximize economic benefits from the utilization of land resources as well as insuring against undue destruction and depletion of these resources and the attendant property damage and degradation of water quality resulting from such depletion.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$5,895	\$7,136	\$7,817	\$8,378	\$9,031	\$9,842	\$10,602
Federal Funds	1,974	3,253	798	790	790	790	790
Other Funds	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$7,871</u>	<u>\$10,389</u>	<u>\$8,615</u>	<u>\$9,168</u>	<u>\$9,821</u>	<u>\$10,632</u>	<u>\$11,392</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Property damage caused by soil erosion (in thousands)	\$527,969	\$508,034	\$506,510	\$504,915	\$503,401	\$501,891	\$500,356
Acres protected by soil conservation treatment (in thousands)	12,244	12,435	12,626	13,187	13,325	13,450	13,575
Acres of private timber land affected by professional assistance	112,000	115,000	118,000	121,000	124,000	127,000	130,000
Acres that should be reforested	724,000	704,000	684,000	624,000	600,000	550,000	525,000
Acres reforested	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500

Program Analysis:

Few states in the nation have been so heavily endowed with natural resources as the Commonwealth. One of the basic natural resources on which all life depends, either directly or indirectly, is the soil. Soil resources, properly used, can insure maximum productivity of the farm and forest. Abused, the soil resource can be eroded resulting in productivity loss and degradation of water quality.

State activities supporting the economic value derived directly from land resources are varied. In addition to the intensive management of Pennsylvania's State forest lands, technical assistance in forest management is provided to private landowners. State operated nurseries produce approximately seven million seedlings per year for reforestation on both State-owned and private lands in the Commonwealth.

In 1955, scientific timber management plans for the two million acres of State forest lands were implemented. From the period of 1955 up to and including 1974, 630,429,000 board feet of sawtimber and 103,453,876 cubic feet of

pulpwood on 283,514 acres were harvested under controlled conditions by Pennsylvania's forest industry. The sale of these forest products produced an income of \$15,975,617.

Since approximately 7½ million acres of the Commonwealth's acreage are utilized as cropland or pasture, financial and technical support is given to conservation districts. These local organizations are currently operating in 66 counties with approximately 54,000 cooperating landowners. They affect over 10½ million acres of crop, pasture and forest land annually.

Effective land resource management also plays an important role in the quality of water resources. Recently enacted regulations covering erosion and sedimentation control are expected to force more conservation oriented activities by land disturbing elements. Currently, there are 15 municipal watersheds located on State forest land.

Land is a nonrenewable, static resource. Proper management is essential if we are to prosper.

Management of Land Resources (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 470	\$ 479	\$ 604	\$ 662	\$ 746	\$ 839	\$ 945
Soil Survey Work	106	200	100	100	100	100	100
State Forestry Operations	4,748	5,883	6,489	6,938	7,494	8,174	8,815
Small Watershed Projects	75	75	100	125	125	150	150
Local Soil and Water District Assistance	100	100	125	150	160	170	180
Annual Fixed Charges-Forest Lands	396	399	399	403	406	409	412
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u><u>\$5,895</u></u>	<u><u>\$7,136</u></u>	<u><u>\$7,817</u></u>	<u><u>\$8,378</u></u>	<u><u>\$9,031</u></u>	<u><u>\$9,842</u></u>	<u><u>\$10,602</u></u>

Regulation of Mineral Resources

OBJECTIVE: To maximize the economic benefits available from the Commonwealth's mineral resources while minimizing the negative environmental consequences of such activities.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$2,900	\$3,292	\$3,374	\$3,499	\$3,686	\$3,898	\$4,109
Other Funds	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	\$2,901	\$3,294	\$3,375	\$3,500	\$3,687	\$3,899	\$4,110

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Acres affected by active surface mines	12,500	12,500	13,000	14,000	14,500	15,000	15,000
Acres of inactive surface mines needing rehabilitation	294,000	292,000	289,000	286,000	283,000	280,000	277,000
Total acres rehabilitated	10,500	12,000	12,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,000
Increase in property value due to subsidence control (thousands)	\$60,000	\$65,000	\$75,000	\$85,000	\$95,000	\$105,000	\$115,000
Value of property protected by mine subsidence insurance (thousands)	\$205,800	\$216,000	\$228,000	\$240,000	\$252,000	\$264,000	\$276,000

Program Analysis:

Pennsylvania has ranked as one of the top mineral producing states for many years. Practically the entire national output of anthracite coal is mined here and the Commonwealth also has valuable deposits of high quality bituminous coal which are mined extensively. Other minerals produced in large volumes are cement, sand, gravel, iron ore, lime, slate, clay and natural gas. Pennsylvania produces the highest quality motor oil in the world.

The pursuit of the economic benefits available from such vast mineral resources has left behind more than its share of environmental harm. These negative effects, particularly as they relate to the coal industry, are by now well known, and are a target of Commonwealth activities in this program.

Under the provisions of the Surface Mining Conservation and Reclamation Act all lands affected by active surface mining are being reclaimed to avoid further desecration of the environment. The act requires that bonds be posted by the operators to assure reclamation. If the operator performs satisfactorily the bonds are returned; if not, the bonds are forfeited and the Commonwealth reclaims the land.

Rehabilitation of land scarred by past mining activities is being accomplished two ways. First, with the growing energy

concern, active mining operations are increasingly returning to previously stripped areas to mine deeper coal seams or to salvage coal from refuse banks. These operations are then covered by the Surface Mining Act. No figures are currently available for this activity. Second, lands are reclaimed as a secondary benefit of stream pollution, mine fire and subsidence abatement activities carried out primarily through the Land and Water Development Fund.

The Commonwealth also operates a subsidence insurance program through which property owners can protect their interests at reasonable rates. It is anticipated that this program will continue to grow as more people become aware of its benefits.

As can be seen in the program measures, many acres will remain scarred after the Land and Water Development program ends. It is hoped that in future years it will become economically feasible for private interests to reclaim additional acres either for regular development or as a result of reining these lands. The last two measures have been revised to reflect the continuing increase in property values and an increased effort to stimulate mine subsidence insurance sales.

Regulation of Mineral Resources (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Surface Mine Reclamation	\$1,867	\$2,000	\$2,180	\$2,223	\$2,334	\$2,451	\$2,574
Interstate Mining Commission	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Land Protection	1,023	1,282	1,184	1,266	1,342	1,437	1,525
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$2,900</u>	<u>\$3,292</u>	<u>\$3,374</u>	<u>\$3,499</u>	<u>\$3,686</u>	<u>\$3,898</u>	<u>\$4,109</u>

Technical Support and Planning Services

OBJECTIVE: To provide in-house engineering, planning and development services.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$9,108	\$8,909	\$11,352	\$11,465	\$11,807	\$12,428	\$13,001
Federal Funds	469	681	52	124	104	105	105
Other Funds	133	238	60	50	50	50	50
TOTAL	<u>\$9,710</u>	<u>\$9,828</u>	<u>\$11,464</u>	<u>\$11,639</u>	<u>\$11,961</u>	<u>\$12,583</u>	<u>\$13,156</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Reduction in damage potential by construction of all types of flood control projects (in thousands)	\$14,000	\$14,500	\$15,000	\$15,250	\$15,500	\$15,750	\$16,000
Available water supply in Pennsylvania (in millions of gallons)	6,604,000	6,776,000	6,949,000	7,124,000	7,299,000	7,474,000	7,650,000
Water needs in Pennsylvania (in millions of gallons)	5,080,000	5,212,000	5,345,000	5,480,000	5,615,000	5,750,000	5,885,000
Major mining area restoration projects ...	30	60	120	150	90	60	...
Major recreation development or restoration projects	11	19	13	13	11	7	6
Population served by project development	3,500,000	5,716,000	4,800,000	7,250,000	6,550,000	4,050,000	4,620,000

Program Analysis:

The primary objective of this subcategory is to provide in-house engineering services to all departmental programs as well as maintaining flood control, water resources and the bulk of Land and Water Development Fund (Project 500) activities. The program measures reflect direct program accomplishments. The activities of this subcategory also

contribute indirectly to many of the other measures shown within the Department of Environmental Resources.

The population served by project development fluctuates substantially due to the size and type of projects completed. It is an estimate of the sum of persons affected by the individual projects in a given year and is not cumulative.

* Land and Water Development Fund terminated.

Technical Support and Planning Services (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$7,352	\$6,868	\$ 9,784	\$10,000	\$10,267	\$10,862	\$11,385
Stream Improvement Projects		450					
Emergency Flood Relief - 1975	137						
Emergency Flood Relief - 1976		200					
Flood Control Projects	975	745	892	750	800	800	825
Great Lakes Basin Commission	13	15	15	16	17	18	19
Delaware River Master	22	36	29	31	33	35	37
Ohio River Basin Commission	27	30	30	32	34	36	38
Susquehanna River Basin Commission ..	150	150	200	210	220	230	240
Potomac River Basin Advisory Committee	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	16	16	16	17	17	18	18
Delaware River Basin Commission	408	391	378	400	410	420	430
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$9,108	\$8,909	\$11,352	\$11,465	\$11,807	\$12,428	\$13,001

Development, Operation and Maintenance 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$16,764	\$19,192	\$21,672	\$23,360	\$24,953	\$26,661	\$28,489
Special Funds	3	7	7	7	7	7	7
Federal Funds	7	281	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds	15	10	11	12	12	12	12
TOTAL	\$16,789	\$19,490	\$21,690	\$23,379	\$24,972	\$26,680	\$28,508

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
State park attendance in visitor days (thousands)	35,418	36,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000
Capacity of State park facilities in visitor days (thousands)	36,800	38,200	38,200	38,200	38,200	38,200	38,200
State park closings due to capacity limitations	612	600	550	475	400	350	300

Program Analysis:

The outdoor recreation program in Pennsylvania has experienced significant changes during recent years. When more leisure time, greater affluence and better mobility produced the tremendous demand for outdoor recreation, it was realized that a major effort would be required not only to meet the statewide demand for recreation areas but to have them readily available to urban centers. The major effort to meet the demand has come from Commonwealth bond issues as well as the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Program which provide major sources of funds for acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas in or near heavily populated areas. As seen in the program measures above these continuing efforts to increase the capacity of facilities will reduce closings due to capacity limitations. These are defined as times when areas or whole parks must be closed for protection of the facilities and the public due to overcrowding. However, there is a limit as to how far this figure can be reduced due to the daily fluctuation in demand. It is not feasible to attempt to meet peak demand loads. Good weather during holiday periods will usually produce unmet demands for facilities.

More subtle changes have also taken place in the actual operation of these facilities. Outdoor recreation has become a year-round proposition as opposed to the three to five month operation it was few years back. More sophisticated recreational equipment and stricter sanitary standards have spurred comprehensive water and sewer systems at many areas. Public concern has resulted in making environmental education a routine activity.

These efforts have resulted in a vast system of 7,230 campsites, 14 swimming pools, 150 family cabins, 54 beaches, 20 water and 34 sewage treatment plants, 35,000 picnic tables, etc., provided in 106 separate operating areas. Three skiing facilities plus snowmobile trails, areas for ice sports and sledding provide winter recreation in most of the parks. Until some efficient means is derived for measuring the true impact of these activities in terms of social and physical betterment, every effort is being made to align State output as closely as possible to the demand for services. This demand is now measured by the number of people who visit the recreational facilities in relation to the capacity of the facilities.

Development, Operation and Maintenance of Recreation Areas and Facilities (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

Attendance in the past year increased to 35.4 million which was slightly higher than previously estimated. This is the direct result of more facilities being opened plus the public utilizing the other facilities in greater numbers.

With the increase in attendance, the number of closings due to capacity limitations showed a decrease from the previous year. The reduction in closings was the result of more facilities

and because the usage was more evenly spread throughout the week. It is believed that a general leveling of attendance will occur in the future after the development of the new facilities has been completed. Since the past year's actual attendance was higher than originally projected, the future attendance was adjusted upward.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
State Parks	\$15,959	\$18,458	\$21,413	\$23,126	\$24,744	\$26,477	\$28,330
Annual Fixed Charges—Flood							
Lands	7	9	9	9	9	9	9
Annual Fixed Charges—Project 70 . . .	225	275	250	225	200	175	150
McKeever Environmental Learning							
Center	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capital Improvements	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presque Isle State Park — Storm							
Damage Repair	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillman State Park — Improvements . .	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appalachian Trail . . . . .	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$16,764</u>	<u>\$19,192</u>	<u>\$21,672</u>	<u>\$23,360</u>	<u>\$24,953</u>	<u>\$26,661</u>	<u>\$28,489</u>
GAME FUND							
Annual Fixed Charges—Project 70 . . .	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>
FISH FUND							
Annual Fixed Charges—Project 70 . . .	.....	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</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

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>
Fish Fund			
General Government			
General Operations	\$ 7,932	\$ 8,878	\$ 9,481
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 7,932</u>	<u>\$ 8,878</u>	<u>\$ 9,481</u>
Other Funds	\$ 2,144	\$ 2,918	\$ 2,956
FISH FUND TOTAL	<u>\$10,076</u>	<u>\$11,796</u>	<u>\$12,437</u>
Boating Fund			
General Government			
General Operations	\$ 1,315	\$ 1,979	\$ 2,107
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 1,315</u>	<u>\$ 1,979</u>	<u>\$ 2,107</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 205	\$ 204	\$ 204
Other Funds	6	22	20
BOATING FUND TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,526</u>	<u>\$ 2,205</u>	<u>\$ 2,331</u>
Department Total — All Funds			
General Fund	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3
Special Funds	9,247	10,857	11,588
Federal Funds	205	204	204
Other Funds	2,150	2,940	2,976
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	<u>\$11,605</u>	<u>\$14,004</u>	<u>\$14,771</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission			
State Funds	\$3	\$3	\$3

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission	<u>\$3</u>	<u>\$3</u>	<u>\$3</u>

Fish Fund
General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Operations			
State Funds	\$ 7,932	\$ 8,878	\$ 9,481
Other Funds	2,144	2,918	2,956
TOTAL	<u>\$10,076</u>	<u>\$11,796</u>	<u>\$12,437</u>

Undertakes a variety of propagation and research activities to assure abundant supplies of aquatic life. Supplements the native fish stock to assure an ample supply of fish species for all anglers through the operation of fish hatcheries and supervision of private nurseries. Develops and maintains water and related land areas to improve public fishing, boating and related recreational activities. Enforces the fish laws of the Commonwealth.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorization:			
General Operations	\$ 7,932	\$ 8,878	\$ 9,481
Other Funds:			
Sale of Vehicles	44	45	35
Reimbursement for Services —			
Boating Fund	1,526	2,205	2,331
Reimbursement for Services — Land and			
Water Development Fund	574	668	590
TOTAL	<u>\$10,076</u>	<u>\$11,796</u>	<u>\$12,437</u>

Boating Fund
General Government

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Operations			
State Funds	\$ 1,315	\$ 1,979	\$ 2,107
Federal Funds	205	204	204
Other Funds	6	22	20
TOTAL	\$ 1,526	\$ 2,205	\$ 2,331

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.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorization:			
General Operations	\$ 1,315	\$ 1,979	\$ 2,107
Federal Funds:			
United States Coast Guard for Safety	205	204	204
Other Funds:			
Sale of Vehicles	6	22	20
TOTAL	\$ 1,526	\$ 2,205	\$ 2,331

FISH COMMISSION

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$ 1,490	\$ 1,991	\$ 2,052	\$ 2,059	\$ 2,106	\$ 2,139	\$ 2,212
Recreation	\$ 7,760	\$ 8,869	\$ 9,539	\$ 9,963	\$10,633	\$11,166	\$11,756
Recreational Fishing and Boating	7,760	8,869	9,539	9,963	10,633	11,166	11,756
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$ 9,250</u>	<u>\$10,860</u>	<u>\$11,591</u>	<u>\$12,022</u>	<u>\$12,739</u>	<u>\$13,305</u>	<u>\$13,968</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3
Special Funds	1,487	1,988	2,049	2,056	2,103	2,136	2,209
Other Funds	262	411	539	498	505	483	485
TOTAL	<u>\$1,752</u>	<u>\$2,402</u>	<u>\$2,591</u>	<u>\$2,557</u>	<u>\$2,611</u>	<u>\$2,622</u>	<u>\$2,697</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. 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>
FISH FUND							
General Operations	<u>\$1,276</u>	<u>\$1,624</u>	<u>\$1,558</u>	<u>\$1,600</u>	<u>\$1,635</u>	<u>\$1,680</u>	<u>\$1,742</u>
BOATING FUND							
General Operations	<u>\$ 211</u>	<u>\$ 364</u>	<u>\$ 491</u>	<u>\$ 456</u>	<u>\$ 468</u>	<u>\$ 456</u>	<u>\$ 467</u>

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Special Funds	\$ 7,760	\$ 8,869	\$ 9,539	\$ 9,963	\$10,633	\$11,166	\$11,756
Federal Funds	205	204	204	204	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds	1,888	2,529	2,437	2,401	2,458	2,465	2,475
TOTAL	\$ 9,853	\$11,602	\$12,180	\$12,568	\$13,091	\$13,631	\$14,231

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Fishing licenses sold	962,743	973,000	983,000	993,000	1,003,000	1,013,000	1,023,000
Pounds of fish stocked in Commonwealth streams and lakes	1,828,950	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	1,925,000	1,925,000
Boats registered	160,047	168,000	176,000	185,000	185,000	195,000	195,000
Accidents reported	84	92	95	95	95	95	95
Convictions for violation of Fish and Boating Laws	7,489	7,600	7,800	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000

Program Analysis:

The ultimate impact provided by this program is the enjoyment and pleasure derived by anglers and boaters as a result of Commonwealth activities. Attesting to the presence of this impact is the fact that fishing license sales and boat registrations are continually increasing except for temporary setbacks caused by negative reactions to fee increases and outside conditions such as the energy crisis. These fluctuations, while an important consideration, cannot be allowed to conceal the fact that the true demand for outdoor water-related recreational opportunities is increasing steadily. The measures shown above have been revised from prior projections to reflect this demand as well as an increasing

supply of areas suitable for fishing and boating made possible through continued facilities development and the on-going battle to overcome water pollution.

While satisfying greater demands for increased hatchery production, cleaner streams and more and better boating access and launching facilities has become an increasingly difficult task, 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 requiring maximum utility of revenue from license and registration fees.

Recreational Fishing and Boating (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
FISH FUND							
General Operations	<u>\$ 6,656</u>	<u>\$ 7,254</u>	<u>\$ 7,923</u>	<u>\$ 8,297</u>	<u>\$ 8,655</u>	<u>\$ 9,131</u>	<u>\$ 9,606</u>
BOATING FUND							
General Operations	<u>\$ 1,104</u>	<u>\$ 1,615</u>	<u>\$ 1,616</u>	<u>\$ 1,666</u>	<u>\$ 1,978</u>	<u>\$ 2,035</u>	<u>\$ 2,150</u>

Game Commission

The Game Commission administers and enforces the game laws of the Commonwealth and provides for the protection and propagation of wildlife.

GAME COMMISSION

Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Game Fund			
General Government			
General Operations	\$17,548	\$19,824	\$21,996
Total State Funds	<u>\$17,548</u>	<u>\$19,824</u>	<u>\$21,996</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 500	\$ 500	. . . . .
Other Funds	420	390	\$ 436
GAME FUND TOTAL	<u>\$18,468</u>	<u>\$20,714</u>	<u>\$22,432</u>

Game Fund
General Government

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Operations			
State Funds	\$17,548	\$19,824	\$21,996
Federal Funds	500	500	.....
Other Funds	420	390	436
TOTAL	\$18,468	\$20,714	\$22,432

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.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorization:			
General Operations	\$17,548	\$19,824	\$21,996
Federal Funds:			
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Reimbursements	417	500	.....
Reimbursement for Flood-Related Costs	83	.....	.....
Other Funds:			
Reimbursement for Comptroller Services	247	260	286
Sale of Vehicles	173	130	150
TOTAL	\$18,468	\$20,714	\$22,432

GAME COMMISSION
Summary of Agency Program By Category and Subcategory
General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$ 2,518	\$ 2,315	\$ 2,911	\$ 2,631	\$ 2,796	\$ 2,959	\$ 3,149
Recreation	\$15,030	\$17,509	\$19,085	\$19,994	\$21,103	\$22,364	\$23,709
Wildlife Management	15,030	17,509	19,085	19,994	21,103	22,364	23,709
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u><u>\$17,548</u></u>	<u><u>\$19,824</u></u>	<u><u>\$21,996</u></u>	<u><u>\$22,625</u></u>	<u><u>\$23,899</u></u>	<u><u>\$25,323</u></u>	<u><u>\$26,858</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Special Funds	\$2,518	\$2,315	\$2,911	\$2,631	\$2,796	\$2,959	\$3,149
Other Funds	247	260	286	315	347	382	420
TOTAL	<u><u>\$2,765</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,575</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,197</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,946</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,143</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,341</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,569</u></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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GAME FUND							
General Operations	<u><u>\$2,518</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,315</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,911</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,631</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,796</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,959</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,149</u></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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Special Funds	\$15,030	\$17,509	\$19,085	\$19,994	\$21,103	\$22,364	\$23,709
Federal Funds	500	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds	173	130	150	160	175	190	200
TOTAL	\$15,703	\$18,139	\$19,235	\$20,154	\$21,278	\$22,554	\$23,909

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Hunting licenses sold	1,281,000	1,285,000	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,290,000
Deer population	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Deer taken	138,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Acres open to public hunting	8,322,000	8,347,000	8,372,000	8,397,000	8,422,000	8,447,000	8,472,000
Arrests for violation of game laws	9,420	9,600	9,700	9,800	9,900	10,000	10,100
Wildlife released to supplement native population:							
Pheasant	215,000	240,000	240,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
Wild Turkey	7,000	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
Duck	14,400	11,200	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500

Program Analysis:

Aside from the perpetuation of wildlife species, the main impact of this subcategory is the enjoyment and satisfaction being experienced by hunters and trappers. Analysis of these effects is not possible at this time, however, a secondary measurement of the extent to which the program is achieving one part of its objective is the fact that a continuing supply of wildlife is available to sufficiently support an increasing recreational demand.

During 1975-76 the number of hunting licenses sold increased eleven percent from 1974-75 while the number of deer taken per license sold dropped insignificantly from .109 to .108 reconfirming the sufficiency of the deer population which is currently estimated at 700,000.

An important by-product of this program is land resource management. Not only does this provide open space areas excellent for non-hunting outdoor recreation, but it also provides economic and aesthetic benefits resulting from the wise use of such resources. In addition to the approximately 1,150,000 acres owned and managed by the Commission, additional land is made available for hunting through cooperative programs with private landowners. This also encourages private landowners to practice good land management. The total amount of land available to hunters, however, is projected to increase only slightly in future years despite these efforts due to changes in trespassing laws and landowner opposition to other activities such as snowmobiling.

Wildlife Management (Continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GAME FUND							
General Operations	<u>\$15,030</u>	<u>\$17,509</u>	<u>\$19,085</u>	<u>\$19,994</u>	<u>\$21,103</u>	<u>\$22,364</u>	<u>\$23,709</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

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 21,707	\$ 22,677	\$ 29,527
Utility Costs	3,300	3,600	4,200
Replacement of Fleet Vehicles	448	1,296	1,711
Printing and Distribution of the Pennsylvania Manual . . . . .	. . . . .	145	. . . . .
Louis I. Kahn Papers	450	. . . . .	. . . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 25,905</u>	<u>\$ 27,718</u>	<u>\$ 35,438</u>
Debt Service Requirements			
General State Authority Rentals	\$ 55,766	\$ 54,500	\$ 55,200
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 81,671</u>	<u>\$ 82,218</u>	<u>\$ 90,638</u>
Federal Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 1,160	\$ 162
Other Funds	\$ 16,586	25,464	23,535
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$ 98,257</u>	<u>\$108,842</u>	<u>\$114,335</u>
Motor License Fund			
Debt Service Requirements			
General State Authority Rentals	\$ 1,358	\$ 1,543	\$ 1,450
MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,358</u>	<u>\$ 1,543</u>	<u>\$ 1,450</u>
Fish Fund			
Debt Service Requirements			
General State Authority Rentals	\$ 62	\$ 75	\$ 75
FISH FUND TOTAL	<u>\$ 62</u>	<u>\$ 75</u>	<u>\$ 75</u>
Boating Fund			
Debt Service Requirements			
General State Authority Rentals	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2
BOATING FUND TOTAL	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>
Department Total – All Funds			
General Fund	\$ 81,671	\$ 82,218	\$ 90,638
Special Funds	1,422	1,620	1,527
Federal Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	1,160	162
Other Funds	16,586	25,464	23,535
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	<u>\$ 99,679</u>	<u>\$110,462</u>	<u>\$115,862</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$21,707	\$22,677	\$29,527
Federal Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	1,160	162
Other Funds	14,545	21,054	19,819
TOTAL	\$36,252	\$44,891	\$49,508

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 as well as federally donated commodities, 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 in Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
General Government Operations	\$21,707*	\$22,677	\$29,527
Federal Funds:			
CETA - Title I . . . . .	. . . . .	76	78
CETA - Title II . . . . .	. . . . .	42	42
CETA - Title VI . . . . .	. . . . .	42	42
Public Works Employment Act . . . . .	. . . . .	1,000	. . . . .
Other Funds:			
Fees for Comptroller Services	1,049	1,365	1,495
Sales and Rental of Automotive Equipment	4,001	5,310	5,708
Commissions Earned—Employee Group Life			
Insurance Administration	50	50	50
Warehouse Rental	100	100	100
Receipt of Service Charge—Federal			
Surplus Property	341	375	375
Reimbursement for Reproduction Services	395	1,553	1,570
General Obligation Bonds	8,609	12,301	10,521
TOTAL	\$36,252	\$44,891	\$49,508

*This appropriation has been adjusted to eliminate the payment of utility costs and purchase of commercial vehicles which are being treated as separate appropriations.

GENERAL FUND

GENERAL SERVICES

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Utility Costs			
State Funds	\$ 3,300	\$ 3,600	\$ 4,200

Provides for the payment of water, sewerage, electricity and heating fuel bills.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Utility Costs	<u>\$ 3,300*</u>	<u>\$ 3,600</u>	<u>\$ 4,200</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Replacement of Fleet Vehicles			
State Funds	\$ 448	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,711
Other Funds	44	70	66
TOTAL	<u>\$ 492</u>	<u>\$ 1,366</u>	<u>\$ 1,777</u>

Provides for the purchase of replacement vehicles for the commercial and temporary fleets.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Replacement of Fleet Vehicles	\$ 448*	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,711
Other Funds:			
Sale of Vehicles	44	70	70
TOTAL	<u>\$ 492</u>	<u>\$ 1,366</u>	<u>\$ 1,777</u>

* During the 1975-76 Fiscal Year, these costs were actually a part of the General Government Operations appropriation.

GENERAL FUND

GENERAL SERVICES

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Printing and Distribution of the Pennsylvania Manual			
State Funds	\$ 145	. . . . .

Provides for the bi-annual printing and distribution of the Pennsylvania Manual.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Printing and Distribution of the Pennsylvania Manual	<u>\$ 145</u>	. . . . .

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Louis I. Kahn Papers			
State Funds	\$ 450	. . . . .	. . . . .

Provided for the purchase on behalf of the Historical and Museum Commission, of the collected papers of Louis I. Kahn, a noted architect. This purchase assures that the legacy of Mr. Kahn's drawings, notebooks and models will be available to future scholars.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Louis I. Kahn Papers	<u>\$ 450</u>	. . . . .	. . . . .

Debt Service Requirements

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General State Authority Rentals			
State Funds	\$55,766	\$54,500	\$55,200
Other Funds	1,997	4,340	3,650
TOTAL	<u>\$57,763</u>	<u>\$58,840</u>	<u>\$58,850</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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
General State Authority Rentals	\$55,766	\$54,500	\$55,200
Other Funds:			
Fees from Dormitory Rentals	1,997	1,940	1,950
Fees from Student Union Rentals .....	.....	2,400	1,700
TOTAL	<u>\$57,763</u>	<u>\$58,840</u>	<u>\$58,850</u>

Debt Service Requirements

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General State Authority Rentals			
State Funds	\$1,358	\$1,543	\$1,450

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
General State Authority Rentals	<u>\$1,358</u>	<u>\$1,543</u>	<u>\$1,450</u>

**Fish Fund
Debt Service Requirements**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General State Authority Rentals			
State Funds	\$62	\$75	\$75

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
General State Authority Rentals	<u>\$62</u>	<u>\$75</u>	<u>\$75</u>

**Boating Fund
Debt Service Requirements**

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General State Authority Rentals			
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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
General State Authority Rentals	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$ 5,032	\$ 5,177	\$ 5,568	\$ 6,168	\$ 6,494	\$ 7,179	\$ 7,575
Commodity Management	\$ 3,955	\$ 4,884	\$ 5,966	\$ 6,419	\$ 6,987	\$ 7,584	\$ 8,213
Procurement and Distribution of Commodities	3,031	3,969	4,868	5,234	5,707	6,201	6,720
Disposition and Utilization of Surplus and Donated Commodities	924	915	1,098	1,185	1,280	1,383	1,493
Physical Facilities Management	\$16,918	\$17,657	\$23,904	\$28,576	\$ 33,591	\$ 38,816	\$ 44,367
Management and Operation of Facilities	16,918	17,657	23,904	28,576	33,591	38,816	44,367
Financing Commonwealth Obligations	\$57,188	\$56,120	\$56,727	\$55,677	\$ 54,677	\$ 53,677	\$ 52,677
Payment to General State Authority Rentals	57,188	56,120	56,727	55,677	54,677	53,677	52,677
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$83,093</u>	<u>\$83,838</u>	<u>\$92,165</u>	<u>\$96,840</u>	<u>\$101,749</u>	<u>\$107,256</u>	<u>\$112,832</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 5,032	\$ 5,177	\$ 5,568	\$ 6,168	\$ 6,494	\$ 7,179	\$ 7,575
Federal Funds		564	162				
Other Funds	1,494	2,968	3,115	3,473	3,784	4,133	4,517
TOTAL	\$ 6,526	\$ 8,709	\$ 8,845	\$ 9,641	\$10,278	\$11,312	\$12,092

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.

This program also provides support for the printing and distribution of the Pennsylvania Manual which is issued bi-annually.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 4,582	\$ 5,032	\$ 5,568	\$ 6,013	\$ 6,494	\$ 7,014	\$ 7,575
Printing and Distribution of the Pennsylvania Manual		145		155		165	
Louis I. Kahn Papers	450						
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$ 5,032	\$ 5,177	\$ 5,568	\$ 6,168	\$ 6,494	\$ 7,179	\$ 7,575

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$3,031	\$3,969	\$ 4,868	\$ 5,234	\$ 5,707	\$ 6,201	\$ 6,720
Federal Funds		169					
Other Funds	4,045	5,380	5,774	6,344	6,967	7,678	8,435
TOTAL	\$7,076	\$9,518	\$10,642	\$11,578	\$12,674	\$13,879	\$15,155

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Value of purchases made (in thousands)	\$251,680	\$255,000	\$260,000	\$265,000	\$270,000	\$275,000	\$280,000
Tests and inspections made on commodities	17,395	17,500	17,700	17,900	18,100	18,300	18,500
Commodities rejected	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Specifications established, reviewed or amended	155	163	170	180	190	200	210

Program Analysis:

This program deals with the procurement of commodities for the various Commonwealth agencies. The main activities are establishing and updating standards and specifications for materials and products purchased by the Commonwealth, actually purchasing the products, and testing the products to insure compliance with established standards.

Through high standards and exacting tests it is felt that the Commonwealth obtains a superior product with a reasonable expectation of receiving full performance. This program also provides for inspecting the manufacturing facilities and equipment of unknown or marginal vendors. In this way, unqualified vendors are eliminated and therefore the risk of receiving an inferior product is greatly reduced.

The final facet of this program concerns its purchasing agent function. It provides the conduit through which the Commonwealth enters into contracts for the vast spectrum of goods and materials requested by the agencies. Among the various activities supporting this function are receiving purchase requisitions, preparing requisitions for bidding, maintaining vendor security, awarding bids and writing

purchase orders. This purchasing function is also responsible for implementing Act 31 of 1971 which permits any political subdivision or any authority created by a political subdivision to participate in Commonwealth contracts for the purchases of goods or materials. In this way, units of government much smaller than the Commonwealth are able to benefit from the price discount available to the Commonwealth by virtue of large, bulk purchases. Currently 65 percent of the Commonwealth's political subdivisions are utilizing the provisions of this Act and while exact savings would be hard to quantify, this practice undoubtedly produces a saving of tax dollars at the local level.

The value of purchases made shows an increase over previous years as this figure now includes the value of purchase orders as well as the value of field limited orders. A more aggressive testing program accounts for the rise in the number of tests and inspections, while the number of specifications established has decreased slightly as more emphasis is being given to reviewing invitations to bid in order to insure compliance with existing standards.

Procurement and Distribution of Commodities

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$2,583	\$2,673	\$3,157	\$3,409	\$3,682	\$3,976	\$4,295
Replacement of fleet vehicles	448	1,296	1,711	1,825	2,025	2,225	2,425
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$3,031</u>	<u>\$3,969</u>	<u>\$4,868</u>	<u>\$5,234</u>	<u>\$5,707</u>	<u>\$6,201</u>	<u>\$6,720</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)		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 924	\$ 915	\$1,098	\$1,185	\$1,280	\$1,383	\$1,493
Federal Funds		88					
Other Funds	341	375	375	375	375	375	375
TOTAL	\$1,265	\$1,378	\$1,473	\$1,560	\$1,655	\$1,758	\$1,868

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Dollar value of Federal surplus property on hand (in thousands)	\$9,634	\$16,400	\$16,700	\$17,000	\$17,300	\$17,600	\$17,900
Dollar value of Federal donated food made available (in thousands)	\$23,403	\$30,000	\$32,000	\$34,000	\$36,000	\$38,000	\$40,000
Persons receiving donated food	2,466,000	2,520,000	2,570,000	2,620,000	2,670,000	2,720,000	2,770,000
Interagency transfers of State surplus property	649	700	730	760	790	820	850

Program Analysis:

This program is concerned with the administration of the Commonwealth's activities pertaining to the utilization of all surplus property and donated commodities. The operations of this program are concentrated in three areas which are Federal surplus property, Federally donated commodities 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 installations at no cost other than for screening and transportation. The property is then sold to eligible organizations for a nominal service charge. Examples of eligible organizations would be medical institutions, hospitals, clinics, schools and school systems, colleges and universities, noncommercial educational radio and television stations, and civil defense organizations established pursuant to State law.

The utilization of Federal surplus property by these 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.

A further area of activity for this program is administering the distribution of Federally donated food to various school lunch programs, nonprofit summer camps and many Head Start and Community Action Programs throughout the Commonwealth. Pursuant to Federal requirements, Commonwealth involvement is limited to inspecting recipient institutions to insure adherence to all Federal and Commonwealth regulations regarding proper food storage and utilization.

The third major involvement of this program concerns the disposition of surplus Commonwealth property. In 1976-77 the total value of the Commonwealth's surplus property is estimated to be \$1,415,000 with \$500,000 representing the amount that will be transferred between agencies, \$390,000 the value of the surplus property sold, and \$525,000 the value of the property used as trade-ins. 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.

Disposition and Utilization of Surplus and Donated Commodities (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

The value of Federal surplus property shows a significant increase over previous years due to a change in Federal regulations which allows a larger number of items to be distributed to states rather than to private contractors.

The number of people receiving Federally donated food and the value of the food also show substantial increases over prior years because the Federal Government is now allowing community action programs to distribute food to the elderly.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$924</u>	<u>\$915</u>	<u>\$1,098</u>	<u>\$1,185</u>	<u>\$1,280</u>	<u>\$1,383</u>	<u>\$1,493</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$16,918	\$17,657	\$23,904	\$28,576	\$33,591	\$38,816	\$44,367
Federal Funds		339					
Other Funds	8,709	12,401	10,621	8,621	6,621	4,621	2,621
TOTAL	<u>\$25,627</u>	<u>\$30,397</u>	<u>\$34,525</u>	<u>\$37,197</u>	<u>\$40,212</u>	<u>\$43,437</u>	<u>\$46,988</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Work orders received	9,600	10,800	11,000	11,200	11,400	11,600	11,800
Lease agreements executed	401	415	425	435	445	455	465
Requests for space allocation	146	165	180	195	210	225	240
Requests for design, survey and/or inspection work	467	490	510	530	550	570	590

Program Analysis:

The activities of this program include three main areas of operation which are management of construction projects, providing janitorial and custodial services, and acquisition and effective utilization of space and facilities.

This program is responsible for preparing plans, designs and specifications of all Commonwealth construction except highway projects and projects costing less than \$25,000. Each project is also closely inspected during construction to insure compliance with all State laws and building codes. While this program is authorized to use bond revenues for administrative costs, it is intended to gradually phase out bond revenues except to support actual construction costs and other direct project costs. This accounts for the decrease in other funds.

This program also provides for the required maintenance, janitorial, and custodial services for Commonwealth owned land and buildings in Harrisburg and for the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh State Office Buildings. Some of the services

provided are plumbing and electrical repairs, air conditioning and heating maintenance, upholstering and furniture repair, carpentry work, and general housekeeping and cleaning services. Work is performed both on a routine basis and as the result of a work order from a using department.

The third area of operation for this program concerns the economical acquisition and efficient utilization of space and facilities. This entails contracting for the rent of office space for Commonwealth activities that cannot adequately be housed in Commonwealth owned buildings as well as surveying the space requirements and determining space allocation for all Commonwealth agencies both in Commonwealth owned and leased buildings.

As the descriptions of the various measures indicate, the level of operation for this program is dependent upon the requests of the various Commonwealth agencies for a particular service.

Management and Operation of Facilities (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$13,618	\$14,057	\$19,704	\$24,076	\$28,691	\$33,516	\$38,567
Utility Costs	3,300	3,600	4,200	4,500	4,900	5,300	5,800
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$16,918</u>	<u>\$17,657</u>	<u>\$23,904</u>	<u>\$28,576</u>	<u>\$33,591</u>	<u>\$38,816</u>	<u>\$44,367</u>

Payment of General State Authority Rentals

OBJECTIVE: To make rental payments to the General State Authority for projects financed and constructed by the Authority.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$55,766	\$54,500	\$55,200	\$54,150	\$53,150	\$52,150	\$51,150
Special Funds	1,422	1,620	1,527	1,527	1,527	1,527	1,527
Other Funds	1,997	4,340	3,650	3,650	3,650	3,650	3,650
TOTAL	<u>\$59,185</u>	<u>\$60,460</u>	<u>\$60,377</u>	<u>\$59,327</u>	<u>\$58,327</u>	<u>\$57,327</u>	<u>\$56,327</u>

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 Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General State Authority Rentals	<u>\$55,766</u>	<u>\$54,500</u>	<u>\$55,200</u>	<u>\$54,150</u>	<u>\$53,150</u>	<u>\$52,150</u>	<u>\$51,150</u>
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
General State Authority Rentals	<u>\$ 1,358</u>	<u>\$ 1,543</u>	<u>\$ 1,450</u>	<u>\$ 1,450</u>	<u>\$ 1,450</u>	<u>\$ 1,450</u>	<u>\$ 1,450</u>
FISH FUND							
General State Authority Rentals	<u>\$ 62</u>	<u>\$ 75</u>	<u>\$ 75</u>	<u>\$ 75</u>	<u>\$ 75</u>	<u>\$ 75</u>	<u>\$ 75</u>
BOATING FUND							
General State Authority Rentals	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</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, and the Statewide Health Coordinating Council.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 12,513	\$ 16,350	\$ 17,144
Bureau of Vital Statistics	2,708	2,950	3,274
State Laboratory	1,626	1,870	2,250
State Laboratory Movable Equipment . . . . .	. . . . .	1,700	. . . . .
State Health Centers	7,859	8,546	9,658
Emergency Health Services	1,200	2,200	2,403
Maternal and Child Health	550	550	607
Emergency Flood Relief — 1975	20	. . . . .	. . . . .
Hemophilia Treatment	1,057	1,190	1,256
Sickle Cell Anemia	190	543	550
Cooley's Anemia	88	120	120
Renal Disease	2,985	2,662	3,633
Renal Disease Youth Treatment . . . . .	. . . . .	75	75
Legionnaire's Disease . . . . .	. . . . .	250	. . . . .
Coal Workers Pneumoconiosis Services . . . . .	. . . . .	907	907
Swine Flu Prevention Program . . . . .	. . . . .	1,390	. . . . .
Hearing Aid Sales Registration . . . . .	. . . . .	28	. . . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 30,796</u>	<u>\$ 41,331</u>	<u>\$ 41,877</u>
Institutional			
Health Rehabilitation Services	\$ 5,036	\$ 4,267	\$ 4,561
Grants and Subsidies			
School Health Examinations	\$ 12,570	\$ 11,460	\$ 11,810
Local Health Departments	6,812	14,292	12,325
Local Health Departments — Environmental	1,693	. . . . .	. . . . .
The Institute for Cancer Research	418	418	418
The Wistar Institute—Research	200	200	200
Lankenau Hospital—Research	75	75	75
Cardiovascular Studies—Philadelphia	60	60	60
Cardiovascular Studies—St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh	60	60	60
Neurological Diseases—Inglish House, Philadelphia	30	30	30
Cerebral Palsy—St. Christopher's Hospital, Philadelphia	75	75	75
Cerebral Dysfunction—Children's Hospital, Pittsburgh	25	25	25
Cleft Palate Clinic—Lancaster	30	30	30
Cleft Palate Clinic—Pittsburgh	30	30	30
Tay Sachs Disease—Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia	50	. . . . .	. . . . .
Emergency Care Research Institute . . . . .	. . . . .	350	. . . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 22,128</u>	<u>\$ 27,105</u>	<u>\$ 25,138</u>
Capital Improvements			
Capital Improvements . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 100
Sub-Total	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 57,960</u>	<u>\$ 72,703</u>	<u>\$ 71,676</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 28,642	\$ 39,739	\$ 39,215
Other Funds	1,319	873	898
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 30,000</u>	<u>\$ 40,411</u>	<u>\$ 39,913</u>
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$ 87,921</u>	<u>\$113,315</u>	<u>\$111,789</u>

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Summary by Fund and Appropriation
(Continued)

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund			
Grants and Subsidies			
Local Health Departments—Environmental . . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 3,600	\$ 3,421
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND			
TOTAL . . . . .	. . . . .	<u>\$ 3,600</u>	<u>\$ 3,421</u>
Department Total — All Funds			
General Fund	\$ 57,960	\$ 72,703	\$ 71,676
Special Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	3,600	3,421
Federal Funds	28,642	39,739	39,215
Other Funds	1,319	873	898
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	<u>\$ 87,921</u>	<u>\$116,915</u>	<u>\$115,210</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$26,476	\$36,741	\$36,243
Federal Funds	27,850	39,084	38,810
Other Funds	582	266	266
TOTAL	\$54,908	\$76,091	\$75,319

Provides for the administrative and overhead systems for the health services delivery system through the collection and dissemination of health statistics, the operation of laboratories, program evaluation, inspection and regulation of health facilities, inspection and regulation of drug manufacturers and distributors, and comprehensive health planning.

Provides for direct health services, which include: venereal disease prevention activities, emergency health services, well baby clinics, nutrition counseling, immunizations, employee health services, dental health services, migrant health programs, and home health services. Maintains four regional health offices, eight district health offices and approximately 60 State health centers. An additional 20 branch offices are located throughout the 67 counties. Collects, compiles and preserves all statistics of marriage, divorce, birth and deaths occurring in the State. Burial and removal permits are also issued.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
General Government Operations	\$ 12,513	\$ 16,350	\$ 17,144
Bureau of Vital Statistics	2,708	2,950	3,274
State Laboratory	1,626	1,870	2,250
State Laboratory Movable Equipment .....	.....	1,700	.....
State Health Care Centers	7,859	8,546	9,658
Emergency Health Services	1,200	2,200	2,403
Maternal and Child Health	550	550	607
Emergency Flood Relief—1975	20	.....	.....
Legionnaire's Disease .....	.....	250	.....
Coal Workers — Pneumoconiosis Services .....	.....	907	907
Swine Flu Prevention Program .....	.....	1,390	.....
Hearing Aid Sales Registration .....	.....	28	.....

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds (continued)			
Federal Funds:			
Comprehensive Health Planning — Grants to States	\$ 595	\$ 950	\$ 1,043
Migrant Health Grants — Migrant Children	30	. . . . .	. . . . .
Migrant Laborers and Families	168	223	50
Cooperative Health Statistics (Facilities)	81	94	94
Cooperative Health Statistics (Manpower)	65	98	98
Tuberculosis Record System	29	51	. . . . .
Disease Control — Immunization Program	57	44	43
Disease Control — Surveys and Follow-up Services	448	211	211
Maternal and Child Health Services	9,276	9,309	9,308
Special Food Service Program for Children	5,927	14,766	15,846
Crippled Children's Services	3,382	4,210	4,265
Comprehensive Public Health Services	3,422	3,913	3,912
Medical Services to Pennsylvania Miners	470	140	. . . . .
Capital Expenditures Review for Health Maintenance Organizations	448	93	. . . . .
Facility Construction Administration	200	100	. . . . .
Developmental Disabilities	579	65	. . . . .
Medicare — Health Services Agency Certification	1,009	1,200	1,200
Maternal and Child Health Research	1,470	140	140
Medicaid — Certification	102	2,600	2,600
Disease Control — Swine Flu Prevention	21	877	. . . . .
Nutritionist Training Workshop	4	. . . . .	. . . . .
Consumer Products Injury Study Settlement	32	. . . . .	. . . . .
Lead Paint Poisoning Detection	35	. . . . .	. . . . .
Other Funds:			
Reimbursement for Services Rendered	351	66	66
Home Nursing Care	231	200	200
TOTAL	\$ 54,908	\$ 76,091	\$ 75,319

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Catastrophic Blood Diseases			
State Funds	\$4,320	\$4,590	\$5,634
Federal Funds	730	600	350
TOTAL	<u>\$5,050</u>	<u>\$5,190</u>	<u>\$5,984</u>

Provides for detection, diagnostic, outpatient and inpatient services to those persons with hemophilia, sickle cell anemia, cooley's anemia and renal disease in order to restore them to the highest possible level of health, and to reduce the need for extensive medical care.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Hemophilia Treatment	\$1,057	\$1,190	\$1,256
Sickle Cell Anemia	190	543	550
Cooley's Anemia	88	120	120
Renal Disease	2,985	2,662	3,633
Renal Disease Youth Treatment .....	.....	75	75
Federal Funds:			
Crippled Children's Services	730	600	350
TOTAL	<u>\$5,050</u>	<u>\$5,190</u>	<u>\$5,984</u>

Institutional

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Health Rehabilitation Services			
State Funds	\$5,036	\$4,267	\$4,561
Federal Funds	62	55	55
Other Funds	737	607	632
TOTAL	\$5,835	\$4,929	\$5,248

All inpatient tuberculosis services were ceased at Landis State Hospital, Philadelphia, during the 1973-74 fiscal year. However, funds were available in 1974-75 and 1975-76 to provide maintenance and security personnel for the State Laboratories which were located at the Landis facility. Landis Hospital has been leased to the city of Philadelphia.

The only State owned institution currently operated by the Department of Health is the Elizabethtown Hospital for children and youth. The hospital offers a comprehensive program for the diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and restoration of physically disabled children throughout the Commonwealth.

Institution	Patient Capacity	Population	Population	Projected	Projected Percent of Capacity
		October 1975	October 1976	Population October 1977	
Henry R. Landis State Hospital	380	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabethtown Hospital	115	54	45	65	57%
TOTAL	495	54	45	65	57%

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Total proposed expenditures by institution:			
Henry R. Landis State Hospital			
State Funds	\$1,227	.....	.....
Other Funds	109	.....	.....
TOTAL	\$1,336	.....	.....

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Total proposed expenditures by institution: (continued)			
Elizabethtown Hospital			
State Funds	\$3,809	\$4,267	\$4,561
Federal Funds	62	55	55
Other Funds	628	607	632
TOTAL	<u>\$4,499</u>	<u>\$4,929</u>	<u>\$5,248</u>

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Health Rehabilitation Services	\$5,036	\$4,267	\$4,561
Federal Funds:			
Educationally Deprived Children —			
Handicapped	62	55	55
Other Funds:			
Institutional Collections	730	600	625
Miscellaneous Revenue	7	7	7
TOTAL	<u>\$5,835</u>	<u>\$4,929</u>	<u>\$5,248</u>

Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
School Health Examinations			
State Funds	\$12,570	\$11,460	\$11,810

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 and examination services, and periodic vision and hearing tests.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
School Health Examinations	<u>\$12,570</u>	<u>\$11,460</u>	<u>\$11,810</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Local Health Departments			
State Funds	\$ 8,505	\$14,292	\$12,325

Provides those counties having an organized and locally funded county health department with per capita grants of \$3.00 per person or fifty percent of the operating budget whichever is lower and \$.75 per person for environmental health. Local health departments are responsible for providing those services which the Commonwealth provides directly in those areas which lack local health departments. Currently aid is provided to five full-time county health departments and the bi-city Allentown-Bethlehem Health Department. Refer to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for additional information on the Local Health Departments—Environmental appropriation.

The Local Health Administration Law was amended (Act 129 of 1976) to increase the per capita grant from \$1.50 to \$3.00 maximum grant.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Local Health Departments	\$ 6,812	\$14,292	\$12,325
Local Health Departments—Environmental	1,693	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$ 8,505</u>	<u>\$14,292</u>	<u>\$12,325</u>

GENERAL FUND

HEALTH

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget

Research and Health Information

State Funds	\$ 813	\$ 1,163	\$ 813
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Provides funds for research and the development of health information concerning the human condition with special concentration on cancer and cardiovascular diseases.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget

Source of Funds

Appropriations:

The Institute for Cancer Research	\$ 418	\$ 418	\$ 418
The Wistar Institute—Research	200	200	200
Lankenau Hospital—Research	75	75	75
Cardiovascular Studies—Philadelphia	60	60	60
Cardiovascular Studies—St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh	60	60	60
Emergency Care Research Institute . . . . .	. . . .	350	. . . .
TOTAL	\$ 813	\$ 1,163	\$ 813

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget

Chronic, Catastrophic and Degenerative Diseases

State Funds	\$ 240	\$ 190	\$ 190
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Provides funds for the detection and treatment of various chronic, catastrophic and degenerative diseases including cerebral dysfunction, cystic fibrosis and cleft palate.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget

Source of Funds

Appropriations:

Neurological Diseases—Ingليس House, Philadelphia	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ 30
Cerebral Palsy—St. Christopher's Hospital, Philadelphia	75	75	75
Cerebral Dysfunction—Children's Hospital, Pittsburgh	25	25	25
Cleft Palate Clinic—Lancaster	30	30	30
Cleft Palate Clinic—Pittsburgh	30	30	30
Tay Sachs Disease—Jefferson Hospital Philadelphia	50	. . . .	. . . .
TOTAL	\$240	\$190	\$190

Capital Improvements

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Elizabethtown Hospital			
State Funds	\$ 100

This project provides for the installation of firemen's emergency controls on the nine elevators in the Hospital's main building.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Capital Improvements	<u>\$ 100</u>

Revenue Sharing Trust Fund

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Local Health Departments—Environmental			
State Funds	\$3,600	\$3,421

Provides funds for environmental health to counties with organized and locally funded health departments. These funds will be per capita grants of \$.75 per person. Refer to General Fund Local Health Department appropriation for further information.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Local Health Departments—Environmental	\$2,700	\$3,421
Local Health Departments—Environmental — Recommended Deficiency	900	. . . . .
TOTAL	<u>\$3,600</u>	<u>\$3,421</u>

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						1981-82
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	
General Administration and Support	\$ 7,731	\$ 8,614	\$ 9,695	\$10,377	\$10,902	\$11,453	\$12,036
Comprehensive Health Systems							
Development	\$10,907	\$12,173	\$12,719	\$14,093	\$15,146	\$16,139	\$17,179
Medical Research and Health							
Information	5,500	4,899	4,929	5,231	5,570	5,818	6,079
Medical Facilities Review	3,202	2,683	3,229	3,881	4,261	4,659	5,076
Health Services Development	2,205	4,591	4,561	4,981	5,315	5,662	6,024
Health Maintenance	\$26,942	\$39,552	\$35,559	\$37,402	\$38,349	\$39,027	\$39,243
Health Maintenance and Disease							
Prevention	21,190	33,548	30,872	32,637	33,600	34,252	34,398
Detection and Diagnosis	5,752	6,004	4,687	4,765	4,749	4,775	4,845
Patient Care	\$12,380	\$15,964	\$17,124	\$18,576	\$20,096	\$21,655	\$23,299
Outpatient Treatment	9,051	12,336	13,145	14,472	15,735	17,046	18,429
Inpatient Treatment	3,247	3,489	3,819	3,931	4,174	4,407	4,652
Life Maintenance	82	139	160	173	187	202	218
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$57,960</u>	<u>\$76,303</u>	<u>\$75,097</u>	<u>\$80,448</u>	<u>\$84,493</u>	<u>\$88,274</u>	<u>\$91,757</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 7,731	\$ 8,614	\$ 9,695	\$10,377	\$10,902	\$11,453	\$12,036
Federal Funds	217	214	100	100	100	100	100
Other Funds	22	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	\$ 7,970	\$ 8,829	\$ 9,796	\$10,478	\$11,003	\$11,554	\$12,137

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 only 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 Bureau of Laboratories is currently located at Landis State Hospital in Philadelphia. The city of Philadelphia took possession of the State Hospital July 1, 1976, and the State laboratories will be moving to a new location when renovations at the new location are completed.

No funds have been budgeted for the laboratory in Health Rehabilitation Services, since all funds for services and support for the laboratory are now included in the State laboratory appropriation.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 5,052	\$ 5,640	\$ 5,771	\$ 6,255	\$ 6,568	\$ 6,896	\$ 7,248
State Laboratory	195	269	354	377	401	426	452
State Health Centers	2,484	2,677	3,570	3,745	3,933	4,131	4,336
Hearing Aid Sales Registration .....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$ 7,731	\$ 8,614	\$ 9,695	\$10,377	\$10,902	\$11,453	\$12,036

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$5,500	\$4,899	\$4,929	\$5,231	\$5,570	\$5,818	\$6,079
Federal Funds	250	400	332	283	192	192	192
Other Funds	144	25	25	25	25	25	25
TOTAL	<u>\$5,894</u>	<u>\$5,324</u>	<u>\$5,286</u>	<u>\$5,539</u>	<u>\$5,787</u>	<u>\$6,035</u>	<u>\$6,296</u>

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. At the present time a system for gathering and utilizing such information about the health of Pennsylvanians is being developed. Pennsylvania was one of thirteen states which was awarded a contract during 1974-75 by the National Center for Health Statistics for the purpose of implementing a coordinated, cooperative information system involving Federal, State and local agencies. In August, 1975, the first Department of Health annual Hospital Pre-Survey Questionnaire was conducted to consolidate data collection and processing with the Division of Licensure, Office of Quality Assurance. This effort will continue annually and must be expanded to include other divisions of the Department and other State and local agencies to eliminate unnecessary duplication. By January 1977, annual surveys will have been implemented to include all licensed-approved nursing homes and other inpatient health facilities. This data will include: health services, health manpower, and behavioral studies. There is still the need to begin to identify those facilities, such as domiciliary care homes for the elderly, about which there are little or no existing statewide data. It is hoped that the development of a coordinated statistical system will prevent the duplication of data collection activities.

One of the great handicaps to providing an adequate health

delivery system is the lack of systematically gathered information about morbidity and mortality. Only certain diseases are presently reportable by law. In order to develop adequate health care systems, it is essential to know what the state of health of the population is, and what types of health problems exist and to what extent they exist. Without this information, it is difficult, if not impossible to develop programs which deal with the most acute needs of Pennsylvania's citizens. With this type of information, however, it will be possible to concentrate on those areas which present the greatest threat to health. An adequate information system will also provide feedback to both laymen and health professionals on the effectiveness of their efforts.

A secondary, but important aim of health information and research is to encourage the study of the etiology of disease and the development of treatments; such as the Legionnaire's Disease. Twenty-nine persons died and another 180 were made ill by the disease which broke out after a State American Legion convention at Philadelphia in July, 1976. Even though there have been intensive research efforts by the City of Philadelphia, the State Health Department and the Federal Government, no generally acceptable explanation or cause to the disease has been forthcoming, even though some researchers believe a causal organism has been located. the disease has been forthcoming.

Research is being conducted for the methodology to determine means for early detection of pneumoconiosis in miners and determining susceptibility to this disease.

Medical Research and Health Information (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 578	\$ 415	\$ 523	\$ 654	\$ 793	\$ 841	\$ 893
Bureau of Vital Statistics	2,708	2,950	3,274	3,439	3,612	3,794	3,985
Emergency Health Services	175	200	200	200	221	232	243
Legionnaire's Disease . . . . .	. . . . .	250	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Coal Workers Pneumoconiosis Services . . . . .	. . . . .	271	119	125	131	138	145
Health Rehabilitation Services	1,226	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
The Institute for Cancer Research	418	418	418	418	418	418	418
The Wistar Institute—Research	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Lankenau Hospital—Research	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Cardio-Vascular Studies—Philadelphia	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Cardio-Vascular Studies—St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$5,500</u>	<u>\$4,899</u>	<u>\$4,929</u>	<u>\$5,231</u>	<u>\$5,570</u>	<u>\$5,818</u>	<u>\$6,079</u>

Medical Facilities Review

OBJECTIVE: To insure that health facilities are sufficient in number and scope of operation and to insure that adequate and accessible health care can be provided to the citizens of Pennsylvania.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$3,202	\$2,683	\$3,229	\$3,881	\$4,261	\$4,659	\$5,076
Federal Funds	3,386	4,115	3,991	4,007	4,022	4,038	4,055
TOTAL	<u>\$6,588</u>	<u>\$6,798</u>	<u>\$7,220</u>	<u>\$7,888</u>	<u>\$8,283</u>	<u>\$8,697</u>	<u>\$9,131</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Short-term hospital beds needed	54,800	55,300	55,900	57,400	58,548	56,362	56,362
Short-term hospital beds available	58,000	58,500	59,000	59,500	60,000	49,075	49,075
Hospitals certified under Medical Assistance	248	248	248	248	248	248	248
Hospitals surveyed annually as required for State licensure and approval	253	255	255	255	255	255	255
Nursing homes surveyed annually as required for Medical Assistance	545	553	562	573	584	595	595
Nursing homes surveyed annually for State licensure and approval	643	651	660	671	682	683	683
Total beds in licensed long-term nursing care facilities	66,118	66,918	67,940	69,018	70,118	71,218	71,218
Percent of skilled nursing beds licensed but not certified:							
Private	12.3%	12.3%	12.1%	11.9%	11.8%	11.6%	11.6%
County	1.2%	1.1%	.9%	.9%	.9%	.8%	.8%
State . . . . .	.15%	.12%	.08%	.05%	.05%	.04%	.04%
Percent of intermediate care beds licensed but not certified:							
Private	14.2%	14.1%	13.9%	13.9%	13.8%	13.7%	13.7%
County	6.1%	5.9%	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%
State	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Value of applications reviewed by the State Health Planning and Development Agency (in thousands)	\$558,000	\$613,000	\$674,000	\$741,000	\$815,000	\$815,000	\$815,000
Value of applications approved by the State Health Planning and Development Agency (in thousands)	\$233,800	\$224,600	\$225,500	\$220,300	\$218,900	\$352,000	\$352,000
Value of adulterated, misbranded, bankrupt or distressed drugs removed from market (in thousands)	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500

Medical Facilities Review (continued)

Program Analysis:

There are three basic factors to be taken into consideration in regard to medical facilities. Are there sufficient facilities? Are they providing quality services? And, are the facilities being utilized properly and effectively? Medical facilities range from hospitals to nursing homes to blood banks and laboratories.

Pennsylvania has an overabundance of short-term hospital beds and an extreme scarcity of nursing home or long-term care beds. The excess of short-term hospital beds of necessity raises the per diem cost to individuals requiring such treatment. This is true since overhead costs remain basically the same regardless of occupancy rates, thus if occupancy rates are low, costs must be spread over fewer patients. This is not to suggest that more people should be placed in short-term hospital beds, it merely points out the need for an accommodation between supply and demand, and a close scrutiny of the utilization of short-term hospital beds. The average length of stay in hospitals is decreasing.

In an effort to develop an interface between supply and demand for health care facilities and services, Congress in 1972 enacted Public Law 92-603 which added Section 1122 to the Social Security Act. The intent of this legislation is to insure that Federal funds are not used to support unnecessary capital expenditures, over \$100,000, proposed by health care facilities.

P.L. 93-641, Title XVI, Health Resources Development, the successor to the Hill-Burton Program, permits grants, loans and loan guarantees with interest subsidies for modernization of medical facilities, construction of ambulatory care facilities, construction of hospitals in rapidly growing areas, and improvement and conversion of existing medical facilities. In setting priorities for the above types of projects, special consideration is to be given to the needs of rural and poverty areas, to densely populated areas, to projects that eliminate or prevent safety hazards, and to medical facilities that provide comprehensive, including preventive health care. Allocation of these Federal funds is to be guided by the State Plan for Hospital and Medical Facilities to be developed jointly by the Department's Division of Need Review and Division of Planning and Technical Assistance.

A total 21,702 long-term care beds need modernization and 4,650 long-term care beds need to be constructed by 1980. In addition, 10,240 acute care beds in the Commonwealth need to be modernized or replaced.

The current shortage of skilled nursing and intermediate care facility beds is caused by an insufficient number of available beds and by the strict enforcement of State and Federal Life Safety Code and Health Standards resulting in the closing of beds. Nursing homes must meet strict standards if they are to be

certified to care for Medicare and Medicaid patients. These standards include: sanitation, fire, health, civil rights and level of care. 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. In this respect, the Department of Health has the ultimate responsibility for licensing and certifying such institutions for long-term care. A facility can be certified only if it is licensed. This function was transferred from the Department of Public Welfare by Reorganization Plan 3 during the 1975-76 fiscal year.

This problem is compounded by the fact that many elderly patients are now living in boarding house type homes. If these homes are required to be licensed, as now seems likely, at least 10,000 additional long-term beds will be required to replace those lost through licensing requirements.

The problem of the shortage of long-term beds is being addressed in a number of ways. Home health services provide an alternative to institutionalization. Over 110 home health agencies are surveyed by the Department of Health to see that the Federal standards are being met.

The Medical Assistance Program increased the amount of payment made to nursing homes, which has encouraged the private sector to develop more beds. This increase is discussed in detail in the Subcategory Long-Term Care in the Department of Public Welfare. Another program designed to increase the number of beds is administered by the Nursing Home Loan Agency. There, a bond issue provides low cost loans to the nursing home facilities for renovations to meet Federal and State standards.

There is no current shortage of short-term hospital beds, and during 1977-78, 248 hospitals will be certified to provide Medical Assistance and Medicare services. In addition, 253 hospitals will be surveyed annually as required for State licensure or approval.

In addition to the role presently played by the Department in reviewing hospital facilities, the Department also regulates and licenses laboratories dealing with medical care and blood banks. The major focus in this area is to insure that laboratories and blood banks meet acceptable professional standards so that the citizens of the Commonwealth receive safe and adequate services.

Laboratories are to receive on-site inspection annually and are reviewed as to adequate space and equipment and as to accuracy in performing clinical tests. If a laboratory is found to be deficient in some way, additional follow-up visits are conducted. Laboratories engaged in interstate commerce are

Medical Facilities Review (continued)**Program Analysis: (continued)**

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 and indicating why the errors occurred. Individual laboratory technicians receive training in testing techniques if the need is indicated through either the on-site inspection or the mailed sample. Rules and regulations concerning the operation of blood banks are now being developed. Also, there is State effort in controlling the production and distribution of drugs.

A major thrust of the Commonwealth to control the cost, use and quality of medical facilities was embodied in the proposed State Comprehensive Health Care Act. This act, which was not passed by the General Assembly, would have provided for licensure, loan approval, rate approval and certification of need of health care providers. All of these would have required the prior approval of the State before implementation. With direction and control at the State level this proposed act would go a long way toward controlling the costs of medical care in the Commonwealth. The Department will work towards having this legislation reintroduced.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$3,202</u>	<u>\$2,683</u>	<u>\$3,229</u>	<u>\$3,881</u>	<u>\$4,261</u>	<u>\$4,659</u>	<u>\$5,076</u>

Health Services Development

OBJECTIVE: To develop a coordinated health care delivery system.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$2,205	\$4,591	\$4,561	\$4,981	\$5,315	\$5,662	\$6,024
Federal Funds	605	720	767	752	737	721	689
Other Funds	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$2,822</u>	<u>\$5,311</u>	<u>\$5,328</u>	<u>\$5,733</u>	<u>\$6,052</u>	<u>\$6,383</u>	<u>\$6,713</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Annual resident deaths caused by ischemic heart disease	47,600	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
Deaths from ischemic heart disease per 100,000	400	400	390	380	370	360	360
Counties organizing emergency health services councils	54	67	67	67	67	67	67
Persons per year certified as emergency medical technicians for ambulances	5,000	6,000	7,500	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Percent of ambulance services brought into compliance with standards	20%	30%	50%	70%	90%	100%	100%
Average patient bed days required for hospital care of acute myocardial infarction	20.5	20.5	19.5	18.5	17.4	16.4	16.4

Program Analysis:

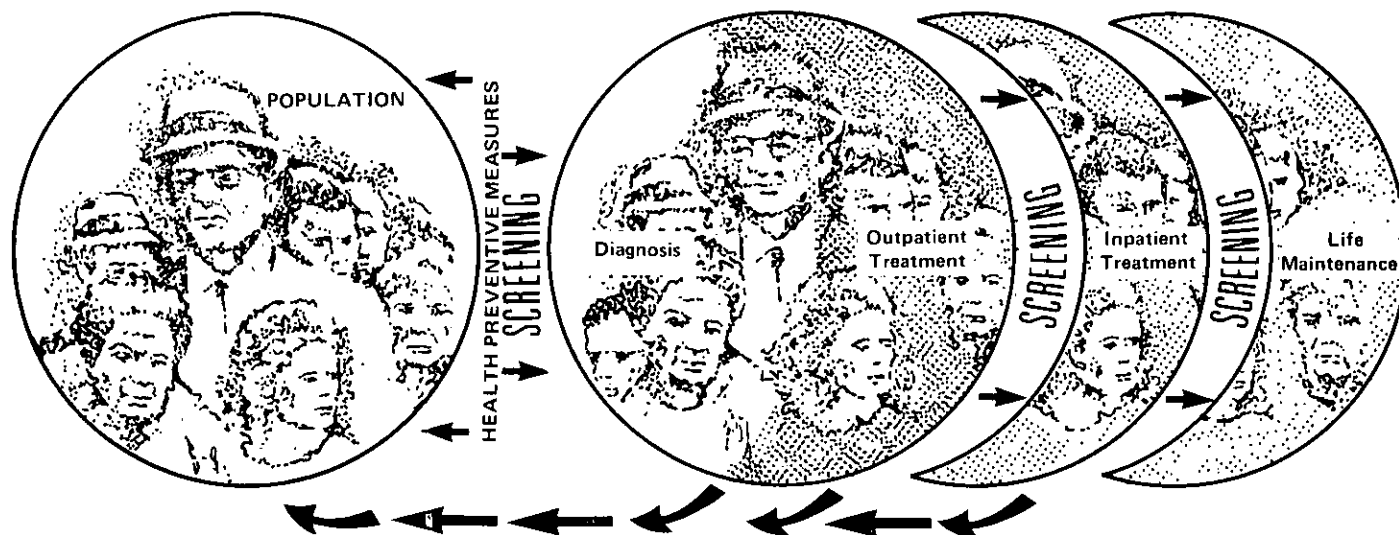
Presently there is no comprehensive health care delivery system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Activities in this program promote the development of a coordinated comprehensive health care delivery system which will provide high quality, economical and readily available health care to all the citizens of Pennsylvania.

A simplified model of the health care delivery system is provided in the diagram. This is a model of a progressively intensive open system. Progressively intensive means that as one moves through the system the processes involved are more

complex and the cost in both human and financial resources become greater. An open system is one that has both entry and exit points. Obviously it would be desirable to prevent anyone from requiring involvement with the health care system in its last four stages. If it were possible for prevention of disease to be complete so that no abnormalities were discovered through screening then the need for the other more intensive and expensive components of the system would be nonexistent.

Health Services Development (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)



One of the major faults with the present health care delivery system in Pennsylvania is the use of the more intensive components of the system especially inpatient treatment and underutilization of prevention and screening. This means that the most expensive portions of the system are being used most frequently resulting in undue human suffering and skyrocketing costs.

A maldistribution of entry points into the health care system has been a major factor in causing people to wait until an illness becomes serious before seeking medical attention. This problem is most common in rural areas and the ghetto areas of our cities. The major entry points into the health care system are the solo general practitioner's offices and the emergency rooms of general hospitals. The overall physician to population ratio in Pennsylvania is acceptable by national standards but physicians are maldistributed both geographically and according to speciality.

The provisions of the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act of 1974 which emphasized the encouragement of primary care services for medically underserved populations, especially those which are located in rural or economically depressed areas, and have made appropriate a Division of Primary Care Development.

Assistance funds appropriated by the Legislature to individual primary care development projects in areas of urgent need will continue to permit liaison among the several statutory and voluntary organizations concerned and the Department to stimulate and facilitate the creation and/or

improvement of primary health care services in underserved areas. This Division will continue to provide technical assistance and limited funds to the professional organizations and the local citizens as primary health care services are developed and attain self-supporting capabilities.

The Benjamin R. Donolow Memorial Medical Center is now being operated by the Philadelphia Group Mental Health and Mental Retardation Movement. The Group has assumed the administrative direction and responsibility for this Primary Care Center to meet the long-range goals of complying with Federal Health Maintenance Organization Standards and qualifying for Federal funding.

The Department's Office of Planning and Development has been designated under Federal law (P.L. 93-641) as the agent responsible for guiding the mental, personal and environmental health planning programs in the Commonwealth, as well as the responsibility for the coordination and development of the entire health care delivery system. This new Federal law replaced the Comprehensive Health Planning Act (P.L. 89-749)

The Department of Health as the State Health Planning and Development Agency provides staff support to the Pennsylvania Statewide Health Coordinating Council (SHCC) as required by the Federal Public Law 93-641. The Governor appointed 60 percent of the SHCC from persons who are nominated by the Commonwealth's Health Systems Agencies (HSAs). At least half of the members of the SHCC must be consumers who are not also providers. The Governor may appoint additional persons, but these additional members

Health Services Development (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

cannot make up more than 40 percent of the total membership of the SHCC. The SHCC must review and coordinate the plans of all the health systems agencies in the State. At least once a year it must prepare or revise the State Health Plan. The SHCC reviews the budgets of the HSAs and comments on each HSA application for Federal funds for planning and development. It must also review and approve or disapprove State plans for Federal money under the Public Health Service Act and other specific legislation.

In November, 1976, the Legislature passed, and the Governor signed, two key bills which guide the development of emergency medical services systems. The first of these bills, The Emergency Medical Systems Act, 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, ambulance services brought into compliance has been changed this year to reflect the percentages of the 1,070 ambulance services currently operating in the Commonwealth.

The Emergency Medical Technician Paramedic Act authorizes the Department to develop and promulgate training standards for emergency medical technicians and emergency medical technician paramedics. In addition it certifies emergency medical technicians and has granted to date 15,000 certifications.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$1,180	\$2,241	\$2,358	\$2,657	\$2,843	\$3,053	\$3,271
Emergency Health Services	1,025	2,000	2,203	2,324	2,472	2,609	2,753
Emergency Care Research Institute . . . . .	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$2,205</u>	<u>\$4,591</u>	<u>\$4,561</u>	<u>\$4,981</u>	<u>\$5,315</u>	<u>\$5,662</u>	<u>\$6,024</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$21,190	\$29,948	\$27,451	\$28,929	\$29,781	\$30,319	\$30,346
Federal Funds	10,137	19,381	19,241	7,403	3,395	3,395	3,395
Special Funds		3,600	3,421	3,708	3,819	3,933	4,052
Other Funds	98	40	40	42	44	46	49
TOTAL	\$31,425	\$52,969	\$50,153	\$40,082	\$37,039	\$37,693	\$37,842

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Registered live births	140,000	135,000	132,000	130,000	129,000	128,000	128,000
Infants and preschool children under health supervision	94,000	97,700	101,600	105,600	110,000	114,000	114,000
Premature births per 1,000 live births	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.6
Death rate of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births	16.3	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9
High risk pregnant women in maternity care program	8,000	12,000	18,000	21,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
Total children immunized against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, polio and rubella	465,024	440,000	425,000	425,000	425,000	425,000	425,000
Persons immunized against swine flu		2,649,654					
Selected communicable disease cases investigated by the Health Department	8,937	4,700	5,100	5,100	4,800	4,600	4,600
Reported incidence of primary and secondary syphilis	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reported incidence of gonorrhea*	14,100	14,000	13,500	13,000	13,000	12,500	12,000
Total incidence of communicable disease less venereal diseases and animal bites	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Families and individuals provided nutritional counseling	43,052	79,484	83,456	87,629	92,010	96,510	96,510
Pennsylvania migrant population:							
Adult	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800
Children	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Patient visits by migrant workers and their dependents	6,000	6,000	6,100	6,100	6,200	6,300	6,300
Migrant work days saved through preventive health care and treatment	13,650	14,332	15,048	15,800	16,590	17,420	17,420

* Excludes Philadelphia

Health Maintenance and Disease Prevention (continued)

Program Analysis:

One aspect of the health care delivery system that has been receiving more attention in recent years is the prevention of disease and maintenance of health. The logic behind this thinking is that it is less expensive in human and financial terms and more rational to the individual, private insurers and government to maintain a state of good health rather than treat an illness.

The Commonwealth has the primary responsibility to protect the health of its residents. In the area of disease prevention and control, however, the six local health departments essentially relieve the Pennsylvania Department of Health of primary responsibility in their areas of jurisdiction. Local health departments are mandated to provide at least the following services: communicable disease control, including tuberculosis and venereal diseases; maternal and child health services; public health nursing; public health education; and collection and analysis of public health statistics.

Approximately 95 percent of the number of 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 Health Department selects communicable diseases to investigate such as encephalitis, aseptic meningitis, salmonellosis, shigellosis, hepatitis and food borne disease.

During 1975-76, one large outbreak of waterborne gastroenteritis was investigated. This outbreak caused an increase of 5,000 over the prior year in the data for the measure selected communicable disease cases investigated by the Health Department.

Of the activities that are undertaken in disease prevention, some have very measurable results and some must be measured in terms of the number of services provided. Inoculations against various childhood and other diseases are measured in this manner. In the past the data presented in the measure total children immunized against diphtheris, pertussis, tetanus, measles, polio, and rubella have been based on doses given. This year, the data have been adjusted to reflect the actual number of children inoculated.

The Pennsylvania Health Department joined the national effort to offer everyone an inoculation against swine flu before the 1976-77 season. The swine flu program began October 8, 1976 and was halted by the Federal Government on December 16, 1976.

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.

Other measures that are used in the fight against disease have had less easily measurable results. Their use should not be minimized, however, and work is now going on to develop data for them. An important component of prevention can broadly be classified as 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 a high state of health. Family planning, counseling and services are provided to prospective parents at clinics throughout the State prenatal advice and counseling are offered to expectant parents to emphasize proper care of the mother to ensure a safe delivery. Health clinics are also available to provide guidance in the proper postnatal care of infants. Families and individuals are provided counseling in public clinics, day care facilities, and elementary schools on proper nutrition in an attempt to improve the dietary practices of the population. Also, the Health Department now operates a Federally funded program for women, infants and children to provide nutrition supplements.

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 well-being of a jurisdiction's population. Data for that measure has changed dramatically from that printed in prior years. The Health Department has updated the information provided in prior years. A program revision was funded for high risk maternity care during 1974-75 because of the high infant mortality rate of Pennsylvania, apparently the program has had no positive effect. The high risk maternity program envisioned the establishment of maternal care services in areas of the Commonwealth deemed to be most in need. During 1975-76 three additional studies were undertaken which have added to the knowledge about programs to reduce infant and maternal mortality and morbidity in Pennsylvania.

Some preliminary data from some high risk maternal care projects offer cautious optimism regarding the potential impact of services in reducing infant mortality. An example is Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne County in which a high risk maternity care project had reached its planned number of cases, nearly 10 percent of the entire number of women giving birth during 1975 in Luzerne County.

Negotiations have begun regarding possible service sites in Juniata, Mifflin and Perry Counties under one project; another project proposes a service site for Beaver County; a third for inner City Erie; and a final proposal is underway for Fayette and Greene Counties.

It is too early to yet detect the impact of the program of State statistics. Generally, the infant mortality in Pennsylvania

Health Maintenance and Disease Prevention (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

has fallen as in the nation and other states, but the rate in Pennsylvania is still higher than all but one of the neighboring states for each of the past two years.

The Health Department and Federal Government cooperatively provide health services to migrant farm workers and their dependents when they are in Pennsylvania harvesting farm products. Health services to this special group insures the protection of Pennsylvania's rural residents from the spread of infectious disease and maintains the health of migrant workers to effectively and economically harvest farm products. The data used in the past for the population or migrant children was clinic visits, it has been corrected to show the actual

number of migrant children.

A statewide network of child health clinics, operated by the State and local health departments, provides ongoing health care to infants and preschool children. The children receive medical examinations and special screening tests for developmental disabilities, visual and hearing defects and anemia, as well as receiving standard immunizations.

While more concern is being given to health maintenance and disease prevention the major portion of health resources continue to flow into the remedial aspect of the health care system. A shift in resources from the one area to the other may produce a considerable payoff.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 365	\$ 2,357	\$ 2,719	\$ 3,852	\$ 4,086	\$ 4,285	\$ 4,539
State Laboratory	1,011	1,258	1,597	1,680	1,768	1,860	1,957
State Health Care Centers	1,321	1,443	1,195	1,143	1,221	1,301	1,387
Maternal and Child Health	550	550	607	656	707	764	825
Emergency Flood Relief—1975	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swine Flu Prevention Program . . . . .	.....	1,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
School Health Examinations	9,428	8,658	9,008	8,287	7,624	7,014	6,543
Local Health Departments	6,812	14,292	12,325	13,311	14,375	15,095	15,095
Local Health Departments, Environmental	1,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$21,190</u>	<u>\$29,948</u>	<u>\$27,451</u>	<u>\$28,929</u>	<u>\$29,781</u>	<u>\$30,319</u>	<u>\$30,346</u>
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND							
Local Health Departments Environmental . . . . .	.....	<u>\$ 3,600</u>	<u>\$ 3,421</u>	<u>\$ 3,708</u>	<u>\$ 3,819</u>	<u>\$ 3,933</u>	<u>\$ 4,052</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$5,752	\$6,004	\$4,687	\$4,765	\$4,749	\$4,775	\$4,845
Federal Funds	2,019	3,431	3,056	2,931	2,931	2,931	2,931
Other Funds	66						
TOTAL	\$7,837	\$9,435	\$7,743	\$7,696	\$7,680	\$7,706	\$7,776

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Persons screened for chronic diseases, venereal disease, tuberculosis and black lung	469,706	471,115	472,528	473,842	475,264	476,690	478,099
Abnormalities discovered by screening	321,165	333,060	351,910	364,585	383,760	398,000	409,895
New cases diagnosed and referred for treatment	321,165	333,060	351,910	364,585	383,760	398,000	409,895
New active cases of tuberculosis	1,424	1,296	1,180	1,074	977	889	809
Persons screened for phenylketonuria (PKU)	150,058	148,000	146,000	145,000	144,000	143,000	142,000
PKU discovered by screening	26	15	15	14	14	14	14
New cases of PKU diagnosed and referred for treatment	26	15	15	14	14	14	14
State of disease discovered	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Program Analysis:

Since even the optimum health system cannot prevent all disease and health defects, it is important to detect individuals with abnormalities, correctly diagnose their problems, and refer the individuals to the proper program for treatment. Through routine screening, early detection and diagnosis, an individual's disease or health defect can be identified at the earliest possible stage. It is possible to then use the least intensive treatment program necessary to restore him to a healthy state.

The physician is then responsible for determining the extent of treatment necessary. It is anticipated that if

detection screening is a sound program then some of the burden will be lifted from the physicians and they can better allocate that time towards curative measures.

The effectiveness of this program must be eventually measured by the number of individuals appropriately referred to outpatient as opposed to inpatient treatment, and by the stage of the disease when discovered. If for example, the venereal disease (VD) screening efforts discover mainly VD cases which require intensive treatment then something is wrong with the program. According to most medical economists, the value of early detection is that it tends to

Detection and Diagnosis

Program Analysis: (continued)

minimize cost in both human and economic terms.

Initiatives on the part of both the Federal and State governments are focusing increasing attention and resources on screening, early detection, diagnosis and referral of individuals. In the Medical Assistance program, early screening and diagnosis of Medical Assistance eligibles under 21 years of age is being provided. This program is described fully under the Department of Public Welfare.

The Health Department has launched a statewide program of adult multi-phasic health screening geared to the early detection and diagnosis of such chronic conditions as hypertension, heart disease, cancer, diabetes and chronic pulmonary disorders by using multiple tests administered at one time. Sufficient funds were not appropriated by the General Assembly to increase adult multi-phasic health screening, therefore, the program has been continued at its present low level. Specific screening programs are available for glaucoma, cervical cancer, diabetes, venereal diseases, and hypertension. The Department also operates a statewide newborn phenylketonuria (PKU) screening program that is mandated by State law. As a result of prompt detection of the disease in the newborn period, infants can be immediately

placed on the special therapeutic diet, thereby preventing the development of the serious mental retardation that characterizes the untreated form of the disease. In the past only 15 cases of PKU were diagnosed and referred for treatment annually. However in 1975-76, 26 cases were diagnosed and referred, the Department has not been able to explain this increase.

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 and growth; the services of a school nurse for each 1,500 students; services for tuberculosis screening, 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. Such programs are nurse oriented, with the school health program to be an integrated part of the health care delivery system of the community and thus possessing the potential of providing an important role in children's preventive medicine.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$1,735	\$ 432	\$ 411	\$ 509	\$ 591	\$ 679	\$ 769
State Laboratory	420	343	299	325	353	382	412
State Laboratory—Movable Equipment . . . . .	.....	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Health Care Centers	365	402	745	990	1,118	1,250	1,394
Emergency Flood Relief—1975	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal Workers Pneumoconiosis Services . . . . .	.....	295	400	413	433	455	478
School Health Examinations	3,142	2,802	2,802	2,498	2,224	1,979	1,762
Neurological Disease, Inglis House Philadelphia	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Tay—Sachs Disease—Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$5,752	\$6,004	\$4,687	\$4,765	\$4,749	\$4,775	\$4,845

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 9,051	\$12,336	\$13,145	\$14,472	\$15,735	\$17,046	\$18,429
Federal Funds	11,345	10,363	10,541	10,534	10,534	10,534	10,534
Other Funds	359	225	229	229	225	225	225
TOTAL	\$20,755	\$22,924	\$23,915	\$25,235	\$26,494	\$27,805	\$29,188

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Children receiving outpatient treatment through Department supported programs for:							
Cardiac	3,710	3,710	3,710	3,710	3,710	3,710	3,710
Cleft palate	3,131	3,131	3,131	3,131	3,131	3,131	3,131
Cystic fibrosis	528	528	528	528	528	528	528
Hemophilia	374	374	374	374	374	374	374
Speech and hearing	15,188	15,500	16,000	16,300	16,400	16,500	16,600
Dentofacial	205	205	205	205	205	205	205
Orthopedic	7,711	7,711	7,711	7,711	7,711	7,711	7,711
Neuromuscular	1,081	1,081	1,081	1,081	1,081	1,081	1,081
Phenylketonuria	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Adults receiving outpatient treatment and/or services through Department supported programs for:							
Renal disease	1,269	1,475	1,500	1,600	1,650	1,700	1,700
Black lung	2,775	2,880	3,000	3,120	3,240	3,360	3,360
Tuberculosis	11,746	11,041	10,379	9,756	9,171	8,621	8,621
Venereal disease	23,000	24,000	25,000	26,000	27,000	27,000	27,000
Hemophilia	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Cystic fibrosis	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
Children receiving outpatient treatment at Elizabethtown Hospital	3,078	3,263	3,263	3,263	3,263	3,263	3,263
Sickle cell patients receiving State support — children	185	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

Program Analysis:

If the detection and diagnosis process functions optimally, a large portion of the individuals referred for treatment will require a minimum of outpatient care to restore them to good health. 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, the intensity of treatment required to restore health, and whether or not a treated individual is referred for outpatient care or dies.

The Commonwealth supports outpatient treatment for

Outpatient Treatment (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

various groups and in various ways. The major groups that receive outpatient treatment through State supported programs are hemophiliacs, renal disease victims and tuberculosis victims. Hemophilia represents a group of diseases where affected individuals have a life-long deficiency of important clotting factors of blood plasma. Individuals so affected have a chronic incapacity due to frequent hemorrhages, particularly into joints and muscles. The Department estimates that there are 800 to 900 hemophiliacs in Pennsylvania with 674 persons taking part in the program in 1976-77. It is expected 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 nine special centers which offer comprehensive evaluation and re-evaluation services and blood products for hospital, outpatient 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. As of December 1976, there were 1,220 active patients receiving treatment, with the future patient load estimated at 1,475 active patients by the end of the fiscal year 1976-77. 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. 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. Initially begun in 1972, ten satellite centers are currently in operation with additional centers planned. In addition, the State has approved ten out-of-state hospitals 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. Medicare coverage of chronic renal disease, which began on July 1, 1973, does not include a number of significant items, including the first three months of dialysis; deductibles and coinsurance; prescription drugs and other necessary supplies. Thus, even with Medicare, Pennsylvania continues to pay 55 percent of the cost during the first year of dialysis and not less than 25 percent during the second and subsequent years for the life of the patient. Twenty-five percent of renal disease patients are paid for by the Medical Assistance program.

Another type of outpatient treatment is physical therapy provided to stroke and heart attack victims and to children with handicapping conditions. In the past, the data for children receiving outpatient cardiac treatment have been the Department of Health's estimates, which have been revised to reflect the 1975-76 actual number of children served. Outpatient services are provided to children with cleft palate and dentofacial defects. Services are also provided to victims of chronic respiratory diseases. A new program of services for black lung victims was begun in 1973 under a grant from the Appalachian Regional Council. The black lung program is being funded with State monies in 1976-77 and future years. Federal funding for this program has been discontinued. It is currently estimated that 3,000 persons will be served by this program in the 1977-78 budget year. Legislation passed in 1974-75 provided for a sickle cell anemia treatment program. The program calls for the creation of a comprehensive, continuous health care delivery system which would provide adequate nutrition, prompt medical treatment of infections and other complications, medication and a liaison with day care centers, welfare agencies, schools and vocational institutions. The Sickle Cell Disease Program currently supports one rural screening project and one urban screening treatment services project. Some of the problems being addressed through these projects are: inadequate education and counseling, lack of expertise in interpreting screening results and areas in the State where there are small numbers of the "risk" population who are not being provided service. In the 1977-78 fiscal year the goal is to expand the program to strategic areas of the Commonwealth. The sickle cell program has had some difficulty in becoming fully operational. The Department of Health has now developed a comprehensive sickle cell program and more children will receive treatment in 1976-77 fiscal year and in future years.

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 1973-74. Individuals with tuberculosis are now treated as outpatients, when possible, receiving quality care at a lower cost to the State.

Outpatient Treatment (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 286	\$ 2,582	\$ 2,133	\$ 2,643	\$ 3,205	\$ 3,787	\$ 4,398
State Health Centers	3,607	3,885	3,988	4,453	4,772	5,107	5,462
Hemophilia Treatment	1,057	1,190	1,256	1,335	1,420	1,508	1,601
Sickle Cell Anemia	190	543	550	577	607	636	669
Cooley's Anemia	88	120	120	120	120	120	120
Renal Disease	2,985	2,662	3,633	3,815	4,005	4,205	4,415
Renal Disease - Youth Treatment . . . . .	. . . . .	75	75	75	75	75	75
Coal Worker's Pneumoconiosis . . . . .	. . . . .	341	388	402	421	442	464
Health Rehabilitation Services	753	853	917	967	1,025	1,081	1,140
Cerebral Dysfunction - Children's Hospital, Pittsburgh	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Cleft Palate Clinic - Lancaster	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Cleft Palate Clinic - Pittsburgh	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$ 9,051	\$12,336	\$13,145	\$14,472	\$15,735	\$17,046	\$18,429

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$3,247	\$3,489	\$3,819	\$3,931	\$4,174	\$4,407	\$4,652
Federal Funds	683	1,115	1,187	1,251	1,310	1,373	1,439
Other Funds	508	515	536	536	515	515	515
TOTAL	\$4,438	\$5,119	\$5,542	\$5,718	\$5,999	\$6,295	\$6,606

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Persons receiving inpatient hospital care from Department programs	2,007	1,806	1,800	1,643	1,626	1,610	1,600
Average length of inpatient hospital stay in days	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2
Persons transferred from intensive care facilities to less intensive care facilities	31	54	65	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons with tuberculosis restored to community at maximum level of functioning	210	215	220	215	210	205	200

Program Analysis:

Inadequacies of outpatient treatment, the surfacing of an acute disease, or an accident are events which can precipitate the need for inpatient health care.

Thus, inpatient care is the next logical phase of care along the proposed system's continuum.

Inpatient care can range in intensity from intermediate care facilities to skilled nursing homes or from short-term general hospital treatment to long-term acute hospital care. As in the Outpatient Treatment subcategory, the more complicated the procedures and/or the lengths of care required to restore health the more costly it is in human and financial terms. This is brought about by the large expenditure of resources for capital facilities, equipment and manpower.

The task and management of inpatient treatment is to minimize the length of stay and the intensity of medical procedures required to return a person to a healthy state, or to

place a person in a less intensive mode of care. Success of inpatient care can only be measured by the movement of persons from more intensive care units to less intensive care units. Examples of this include an individual moved from an intensive coronary care unit to a skilled nursing home, or the movement of a person from a skilled nursing home to an intermediate care facility. A clear indicator of success is returning an individual to the community or placing him in an outpatient treatment program.

Examination of the measures indicates that the overall statewide average length of an inpatient hospital stay, for both public and private general hospitals, in days is decreasing. In 1976-77, the average length of stay equaled 8.5 days. It is estimated that in 1977-78 the average length of stay will be reduced with a further reduction occurring in future years. Hemophilia patients are using more inpatient days but they

Inpatient Treatment (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

will decrease as the hemophiliacs learn to care for themselves at home.

Steps are being taken in both the public and private sectors to insure the proper utilization and quality of inpatient treatment. The Pre-discharge Utilization Review (PDUR) Program, which is discussed further in the subcategory Health Services Support and Development under the Department of Public Welfare, is a program aimed at reducing the over-utilization of inappropriate inpatient procedures.

The Federal Comprehensive Health Planning Act created agencies under Section 314 (b). These agencies were commonly called "b" agencies. These "b" agencies have been eliminated and health systems agencies were established in accordance with Federal Public Law 93-641. See the Medical Facilities Review and Health Services Development subcategories for additional details.

Another type of institutional control system is being used by the Commonwealth Insurance Department. This effort is

aimed at forcing large third party insurers to control the fees paid to providers. All of these measures combined should produce a reduction in the length of stay, an increase in the number and rate of persons placed in outpatient treatment programs, and an increase in the number and rate of persons placed in less intensive facilities.

The Commonwealth now purchases inpatient services for individuals with tuberculosis, from various hospitals and nursing homes throughout Pennsylvania. Prior year data were based on estimates. The data presented here, which reflect an increase, is based on actual experience.

The Commonwealth provides support for inpatient treatment both in this subcategory and the subcategory Inpatient Hospital Services in the Department of Public Welfare. Direct inpatient services are provided for children with handicapping conditions. Inpatient services are purchased for persons with cerebral palsy and children requiring cardiac surgery.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Health Rehabilitation Services	3,057	\$3,414	\$3,744	\$3,856	\$4,099	\$4,332	\$4,577
Cerebral Palsy—St. Christopher's Hospital	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$3,247</u>	<u>\$3,489</u>	<u>\$3,819</u>	<u>\$3,931</u>	<u>\$4,174</u>	<u>\$4,407</u>	<u>\$4,652</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 82	\$139	\$160	\$173	\$187	\$202	\$218
Other Funds	110	67	67	67	67	67	67
TOTAL	\$192	\$206	\$227	\$240	\$254	\$269	\$285

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Functionally disabled persons 65 years and older	187,856	191,595	195,131	198,450	201,537	205,568	209,680
Persons provided life maintenance services in a noninstitutional setting	1,141	1,152	1,164	1,176	1,188	1,200	1,212

Program Analysis:

Long-term illness is a major public health problem and 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.

The Department of Health is not directly involved in the provision of life maintenance services. This activity is primarily aimed at recipients of Medical Assistance and is more fully

discussed under the subcategory Long-Term Care found in the Department of Public Welfare presentation.

Because of Reorganization Plan 3 of 1975, however, the Department of Health now licenses nursing homes. This is discussed in detail in the subcategory Medical Facilities Review.

In order to maintain peoples 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 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.

Thus, life maintenance is the final step of the system. It would be ideal if this phase of the continuum did not have to exist but because of uncontrollable factors the Commonwealth will have to care for some individuals for the duration of their lives.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
State Health Centers	\$ 82	\$139	\$160	\$173	\$187	\$202	\$218

Historical and Museum Commission

The Historical and Museum Commission is the official agency for the conservation and presentation of Pennsylvania's historic heritage. In executing its responsibilities, the Commission provides educational and recreational facilities to the public through historical, archaeological, and museum research, administration of public records, museum exhibition and interpretation, and historic site development.

HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

Summary by Fund and Appropriations

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$4,979	\$5,477	\$6,241
Valley Forge State Park	588	703	250
Washington Crossing State Park	469	542	597
Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission	90	112	137
Valley Forge Bicentennial	250	. . . .	. . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$6,376</u>	<u>\$6,834</u>	<u>\$7,225</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
University of Pennsylvania Museum	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
Carnegie Museum	100	100	100
The Franklin Institute	300	400	400
Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts	3	3	3
Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia	225	225	225
Museum of the Philadelphia Civic Center	150	150	150
Buhl Planetarium and Institute of Popular Science	100	100	100
Philadelphia Museum of Art	100	100	100
Liberty Bell Shrine, Allentown . . . . .	. . . .	20	. . . .
Allentown Museum of Art . . . . .	. . . .	50	. . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$1,078</u>	<u>\$1,248</u>	<u>\$1,178</u>
Capital Improvements			
Capital Improvements	\$ 132	\$ 43	\$ 70
Sub-Total	<u>\$132</u>	<u>\$43</u>	<u>\$70</u>
Total State Funds	<u>\$7,586</u>	<u>\$8,125</u>	<u>\$8,473</u>
Federal and Other Funds			
Federal Funds	\$ 101	\$ 109	\$ 125
Other Funds	102	82	79
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$7,789</u>	<u>\$8,316</u>	<u>\$8,677</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$4,979	\$5,477	\$6,241
Federal Funds	101	109	125
Other Funds	101	80	79
TOTAL	\$5,181	\$5,666	\$6,445

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, Valley Forge, Brandywine Battlefield, Old Economy and Pennsbury Manor. Some of the major museums are William Penn Memorial Museum, Landis Valley Museum, Fort Pitt, Port of History and the Anthracite Museum.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
General Government Operations	\$4,979	\$5,477	\$6,241
Federal Funds:			
National Endowment for the Humanities	27	39	25
Division of Historic Preservation	74	70	100
Other Funds:			
Photo Copy Service	1	1	1
Eckley Rent from Properties	9	9	9
Reimbursement from Land and Water			
Development Fund	78	70	69
Pennsylvania Power and Light Grant--			
Archaeological	13	.....	.....
TOTAL	\$5,181	\$5,666	\$6,445

GENERAL FUND

HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Valley Forge State Park			
State Funds	\$ 588	\$ 703	\$ 250
Other Funds	1	2	. . . .
TOTAL	<u>\$ 589</u>	<u>\$ 705</u>	<u>\$ 250</u>

Promotes and commemorates Pennsylvania's historical heritage through the restoration and operation of Valley Forge State Park, the site where General Washington's army was encamped during the winter of 1777-78.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Valley Forge State Park	\$ 588	\$ 703	\$ 250
Other Funds:			
Rent from Properties	1	2	. . . .
TOTAL	<u>\$ 589</u>	<u>\$ 705</u>	<u>\$ 250</u>

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Washington Crossing State Park			
State Funds	\$ 469	\$ 542	\$ 597

Promotes and commemorates Pennsylvania's historical heritage through the restoration and operation of Washington Crossing State Park, the site where George Washington crossed the Delaware and captured Hessian troops at Trenton.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Washington Crossing State Park	<u>\$ 469</u>	<u>\$ 542</u>	<u>\$ 597</u>

GENERAL FUND

HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

°
 (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)
 1975-76 1976-77 1977-78
 Actual Available Budget

Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission

State Funds \$ 90 \$ 112 \$ 137

Promotes and commemorates Pennsylvania's historical heritage through the restoration and operation of Brandywine Battlefield Park, and the site of the strategic revolutionary war battle.

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)
 1975-76 1976-77 1977-78
 Actual Available Budget

Source of Funds

Appropriation:

Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission \$ 90 \$ 112 \$ 137

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)
 1975-76 1976-77 1977-78
 Actual Available Budget

Valley Forge Bicentennial

State Funds \$ 250

Provided the Valley Forge Park with temporary security and maintenance personnel during the Bicentennial Celebration.

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)
 1975-76 1976-77 1977-78
 Actual Available Budget

Source of Funds

Appropriation:

Valley Forge Bicentennial \$ 250

Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Museum Development and Operation			
State Funds	\$1,078	\$1,248	\$1,178

Provides assistance to certain museums to carry out their cultural, scientific and educational programs.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
University of Pennsylvania Museum	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
Carnegie Museum	100	100	100
The Franklin Institute	300	400	400
Pennsylvania Academy of The Fine Arts	3	3	3
Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia	225	225	225
Museum of the Philadelphia Civic Center	150	150	150
Buhl Planetarium and Institute of Popular Science	100	100	100
Philadelphia Museum of Art	100	100	100
Liberty Bell Shrine, Allentown .....	. . . .	20	. . . .
Allentown Museum of Art .....	. . . .	50	. . . .
TOTAL	<u><u>\$1,078</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,248</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,178</u></u>

Capital Improvements

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Capital Improvements			
State Funds	\$ 132	\$ 43	\$ 70

Provides for picnic areas, exhibits and various safety and security items at various historic sites and museums.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Capital Improvements	<u>\$ 132</u>	<u>\$ 43</u>	<u>\$ 70</u>

RESTRICTED RECEIPTS

HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Preservation of Historic Sites and Properties	\$800	\$654	\$650
TOTAL	<u>\$800</u>	<u>\$654</u>	<u>\$650</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
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80		
General Administration and Support	\$ 670	\$ 772	\$ 861	\$ 910	\$ 963	\$1,018	\$1,068
Administration of Public Records	\$ 296	\$ 361	\$ 393	\$ 415	\$ 440	\$ 465	\$ 490
Preserving Valuable Records	296	361	393	415	440	465	490
Cultural Enrichment	\$6,620	\$6,992	\$7,291	\$7,215	\$7,589	\$7,973	\$8,397
Development and Promotion of Pennsylvania State and Local History	222	273	294	310	325	340	360
Museum Development and Operations	3,459	3,659	4,007	4,098	4,304	4,520	4,755
Development and Preservation of Historic Sites and Properties	2,939	3,060	2,918	2,807	2,960	3,113	3,282
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$7,586</u>	<u>\$8,125</u>	<u>\$8,473</u>	<u>\$8,540</u>	<u>\$8,992</u>	<u>\$9,456</u>	<u>\$9,955</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$ 670</u>	<u>\$ 772</u>	<u>\$ 861</u>	<u>\$ 910</u>	<u>\$ 963</u>	<u>\$1,018</u>	<u>\$1,068</u>

Program Analysis:

General Administration and Support provides for the administrative and overhead systems which support the operations of programs necessary for the achievement of the Commonwealth and Agency objectives. The success or failure of these supportive efforts can only be indirectly reflected by

the effectiveness of the activities they support. A primary concern of the Commonwealth and each agency is to minimize these administrative costs in relation to the costs of provided services.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$ 670</u>	<u>\$ 772</u>	<u>\$ 861</u>	<u>\$ 910</u>	<u>\$ 963</u>	<u>\$1,018</u>	<u>\$1,068</u>

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$296	\$361	\$393	\$415	\$440	\$465	\$490
Federal Funds	20	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$316</u>	<u>\$382</u>	<u>\$414</u>	<u>\$415</u>	<u>\$440</u>	<u>\$465</u>	<u>\$490</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Cubic feet of permanent public records processed	3,700	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Cubic feet of semi-active public records processed	34,757	36,000	38,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Cubic feet of archival (permanent) material made available to researchers	48,000	50,000	55,000	60,000	65,000	70,000	75,000

Program Analysis:

The objective of this program is achieved through three basic approaches. First, ascertaining those records which qualify as worthy of preservation for posterity; cataloging, preserving and storing them in a predetermined and orderly manner for reference by students, scholars and historians. Second, planning and preparing of retention schedules for the preservation of county and local government records; advising, guiding and informing county and local government authorities in the systematic and proper manner of preserving records as prescribed by law and standard practice. Third receiving those Commonwealth records which by law or administrative directive must be preserved for specified lengths

of time; preserving and storing or disposing of them in a definite, orderly fashion in accordance with established retention schedules.

The true measure of whether or not the objective is fulfilled cannot be quantified. Only time will tell whether the right records 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. It is anticipated that these will show a leveling trend.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$296</u>	<u>\$361</u>	<u>\$393</u>	<u>\$415</u>	<u>\$440</u>	<u>\$465</u>	<u>\$490</u>

HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

Development and Promotion of Pennsylvania State and Local History

OBJECTIVE: To extend knowledge of Pennsylvania's historical heritage and promote interest in it.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$222	\$273	\$294	\$310	\$325	\$340	\$360
Other Funds	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	<u>\$223</u>	<u>\$274</u>	<u>\$295</u>	<u>\$312</u>	<u>\$327</u>	<u>\$342</u>	<u>\$362</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Pages of historical material published . . .	1,700	2,000	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,500
Pages of historical materials added to collections	172,000	172,000	175,000	175,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
Publications distributed	215,000	220,000	220,000	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000
Reference service actions	17,000	17,500	18,000	18,500	19,000	19,500	20,000
Historical organizations involved in commission programs	245	260	280	300	320	340	360

Program Analysis:

Through research and reference services, the Commission makes available historical information to the public and to other government agencies. Historical data and materials are prepared and published in pamphlet, brochure and book form and are made available for distribution or sale, as required, to historians, scholars, schools, historical societies and the general public.

Technical assistance, advice, guidance and information on history and historical events is provided for historical societies

and groups. Emphasis is given to working with historical societies as extensions which actually supplement the Commission's programs and encourage the interest of young people in Pennsylvania's heritage through such things as junior historian groups.

The actual increase in the public's knowledge and appreciation of Pennsylvania's history cannot be measured. However, an increasing demand for the Commission's services as shown above can be interpreted as an indication of success.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$222</u>	<u>\$273</u>	<u>\$294</u>	<u>\$310</u>	<u>\$325</u>	<u>\$340</u>	<u>\$360</u>

HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

Museum Development and Operation

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$3,459	\$3,659	\$4,007	\$4,098	\$4,304	\$4,520	\$4,755
Other Funds	42	33	34	30	30	30	30
TOTAL	<u>\$3,501</u>	<u>\$3,692</u>	<u>\$4,041</u>	<u>\$4,128</u>	<u>\$4,334</u>	<u>\$4,550</u>	<u>\$4,785</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
State-owned museums:							
Museums in operation	11	11	15	15	15	15	15
Exhibits developed, updated and maintained	1,445	1,500	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000
Walk-in visitations at museums	816,000	1,062,000	1,679,000	1,710,000	1,735,000	1,802,000	1,911,000
Persons participating in group visitations	343,000	418,000	599,000	615,000	640,000	694,000	702,000
State-aided museums:							
Museums receiving financial assistance	8	10	8	8	8	8	8

Program Analysis:

This program is responsible for the development, maintenance and operation of Pennsylvania's museum system. Included within this program are State-owned and operated museums which depend solely on appropriations to the Historical and Museum Commission and State-aided museums receiving financial assistance through State grants.

There are now eleven State-owned museums with others scheduled to open as indicated in the chart. All of these museums provide a variety of programs of interest on all types

of subjects which are educational and fulfilling to persons seeking information on our historical heritage.

There are also special and extension services which are beneficial to the public including a mobile museum program that brings displays to persons throughout Pennsylvania. Each year, as the projections indicate, there is a significant increase in the number of visitations to these facilities. The chart illustrates the upward trend visitations are expected to take and the increases caused by the Bicentennial.

HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

Museum Development and Operation (continued)

VISITATION AT STATE-OWNED MUSEUMS							
Museum	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
William Penn Memorial Museum	312,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	450,000
Pennsylvania Farm Museum	150,000	250,000	230,000	230,000	240,000	240,000	250,000
Fort Pitt Museum	153,000	210,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	160,000	160,000
Pennsylvania Military Museum	54,000	40,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	40,000
Eckley Anthracite Museum	29,000	50,000	40,000	42,000	42,000	43,000	45,000
Railroad Museum of Pennsylvania	334,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	325,000	325,000	350,000
Pennsylvania Lumber Museum	61,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	65,000
Somerset Historical Center	23,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	40,000
Old Mill Village	35,000	60,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	50,000
Scranton Iron Furnace	8,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	12,000
Curtin Village		7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000
Lackawanna Anthracite Museum			70,000	70,000	75,000	80,000	80,000
Great Meadows Amphitheatre			45,000	90,000	100,000	100,000	110,000
Port of History Museum			750,000	750,000	800,000	900,000	900,000
Schuylkill Anthracite Museum			40,000	40,000	45,000	50,000	50,000
TOTAL	1,159,000	1,480,000	2,278,000	2,325,000	2,375,000	2,496,000	2,613,000

One of the best indicators of the success of this program is the number of visitations. From 1975-76 to 1977-78 there will be an estimated 1,119,000 additional visitors to all the museums owned and operated by the Commonwealth. During

this time there will be conducted festivals, special events and dramatic productions related to the Bicentennial, which will contribute to a renewed desire to enjoy and preserve cultural and historical contributions from the past.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$2,249	\$2,368	\$2,759	\$2,920	\$3,090	\$3,270	\$3,460
University of Pennsylvania Museum	100	100	100	100	103	106	110
Carnegie Museum	100	100	100	100	103	106	110
The Franklin Institute	300	400	400	400	412	424	440
Pennsylvania Academy of The Fine Arts	3	3	3	3	4	4	5
Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia	225	225	225	225	231	238	245
Museum of the Philadelphia Civic Center	150	150	150	150	155	160	165
Buhl Planetarium and Institute of Popular Science	100	100	100	100	103	106	110
Philadelphia Museum of Art	100	100	100	100	103	106	110
Liberty Bell Shrine, Allentown		20					
Allentown Museum of Art		50					
Capital Improvements	132	43	70				
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$3,459	\$3,659	\$4,007	\$4,098	\$4,304	\$4,520	\$4,755

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$2,939	\$3,060	\$2,918	\$2,807	\$2,960	\$3,113	\$3,282
Federal Funds	81	88	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds	59	48	44	30	30	30	30
TOTAL	\$3,079	\$3,196	\$3,041	\$2,837	\$2,990	\$3,143	\$3,312

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Sites and properties operated	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Annual visitors	6,311,000	8,557,000	8,788,000	8,779,000	9,020,000	9,020,000	9,920,000
Sites and properties surveyed	500	575	650	740	800	850	900
Historical markers erected, refurbished, replaced and/or maintained	1,377	1,387	1,397	1,407	1,410	1,415	1,415
Buildings to be maintained	264	300	302	231	231	231	231

Program Analysis:

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission is responsible for the care, preservation and maintenance of some 45 historic properties which have been committed to its custody by the General Assembly. These properties are scattered widely across the Commonwealth and are operated for the education and recreation of the public. Most of these sites have been restored to reflect the period of history they portray and the heritage of Pennsylvania and the United States.

The presentation of Pennsylvania's historic heritage involves much more than preserving historic buildings, relics and records. It calls for an active and diverse program to develop,

interpret and promote interest in the important events in the Commonwealth's history. As indicated by the chart, the visitation rates at these historic sites will increase and peak in the Bicentennial years, then taper off and return to a normal level. This projected increase in visitations can be attributed to a renewed interest in history, art and science for enlightenment, enjoyment and visual experience for all citizens, and is intensified by the Bicentennial.

The significant drop in buildings to be maintained is accounted for by the fact that it is anticipated the administration of the Valley Forge State Park will come under Federal jurisdiction during 1977-78.

HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

Development and Preservation of Historical Sites and Properties (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

VISITATIONS AT SELECTED STATE HISTORICAL SITES AND PROPERTIES

Property	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Valley Forge	3,134,000	4,205,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	5,000,000
Washington Crossing	2,295,000	3,180,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,500,000
Brandywine Battlefield	250,000	358,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	450,000
Ephrata Cloister	96,000	125,000	130,000	137,000	135,000	135,000	150,000
Old Economy	75,000	100,000	110,000	110,000	120,000	120,000	125,000
Flagship Niagara	36,000	50,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	75,000
Daniel Boone	72,000	100,000	111,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	110,000
Pennsbury Manor	54,000	89,000	90,000	80,000	85,000	85,000	90,000
Drake Well Museum	32,000	50,000	57,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	60,000
All others	267,000	300,000	320,000	322,000	350,000	350,000	360,000
TOTAL	6,311,000	8,557,000	8,788,000	8,779,000	9,020,000	9,020,000	9,920,000

Also under this program, the Commonwealth cooperates with and advises historical societies and civic organizations in historic site preservation. Historical markers are placed and maintained along Pennsylvania's highways to acquaint the public with the historical significance of the locality. With the constant threat of sites being endangered by urbanization,

highway development and citizen carelessness, a survey program is being developed by the Commission to protect these historic facilities on State and national historical registers. This affords protection until any significant historical value of the property can be determined.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$1,542	\$1,703	\$1,934	\$2,040	\$2,158	\$2,275	\$2,406
Valley Forge State Park	588	703	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington Crossing State Park	469	542	597	624	652	681	712
Brandywine Battlefield Park							
Commission	90	112	137	143	150	157	164
Valley Forge Bicentennial	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$2,939	\$3,060	\$2,918	\$2,807	\$2,960	\$3,113	\$3,282

State Horse Racing Commission

The State Horse Racing Commission regulates thoroughbred horse racing within the Commonwealth by developing and implementing rules, regulations and procedures which insure the public and horse owners of honest, safe, competitive, pari-mutuel, thoroughbred horse races.

STATE HORSE RACING COMMISSION

Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
State Horse Racing Fund			
General Government			
General Operations	\$ 738	\$ 947	\$ 941
Transfer to General Fund	15,261	14,297	15,074
Transfer to Fair Fund	2,280	2,136	2,252
Total State Funds	<u><u>\$18,279</u></u>	<u><u>\$17,380</u></u>	<u><u>\$18,267</u></u>
 Other Funds	 6		 5
 DEPARTMENT TOTAL	 <u><u>\$18,285</u></u>	 <u><u>\$17,380</u></u>	 <u><u>\$18,272</u></u>

State Horse Racing Fund

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
General Operations			
State Funds	\$ 738	\$ 947	\$ 941
Other Funds	6	.....	5
TOTAL	<u>\$ 744</u>	<u>\$ 947</u>	<u>\$ 946</u>

Implements rules, regulations and procedures to insure the public of honest, safe and competitive thoroughbred horse races.

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorization:			
General Operations	\$ 738	\$ 947	\$ 941
Other Funds:			
Sale of Automobiles	6	.....	5
TOTAL	<u>\$ 744</u>	<u>\$ 947</u>	<u>\$ 946</u>

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Transfer to General Fund			
State Funds	\$15,261	\$14,297	\$15,074

Eighty-seven percent of all monies derived from horse racing and not required for administrative expenses is transferred to the General Fund where it is received as miscellaneous revenue and does not support a specific program.

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorization:			
Transfer to General Fund	<u>\$15,261</u>	<u>\$14,297</u>	<u>\$15,074</u>

OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS

STATE HORSE RACING COMMISSION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Transfer to Fair Fund			
State Funds	\$ 2,280	\$ 2,136	\$ 2,252

Thirteen percent of all monies derived from horse racing and not required for administrative expenses is transferred to the Pennsylvania Fair Fund for support of specific programs.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorization:			
Transfer to Pennsylvania Fair Fund	<u>\$ 2,280</u>	<u>\$ 2,136</u>	<u>\$ 2,252</u>

HORSE RACING COMMISSION

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Consumer Protection	\$18,279	\$17,380	\$18,267	\$18,992	\$19,744	\$20,527	\$21,340
Regulation of Horse Racing	18,279	17,380	18,267	18,992	19,744	20,527	21,340
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$18,279</u>	<u>\$17,380</u>	<u>\$18,267</u>	<u>\$18,992</u>	<u>\$19,744</u>	<u>\$20,527</u>	<u>\$21,340</u>

Regulation of Horse Racing

OBJECTIVE: To prevent consumer fraud in thoroughbred horse racing

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Special Funds	\$18,279	\$17,380	\$18,267	\$18,992	\$19,744	\$20,527	\$21,340
Other Funds	6	.....	5	.....	6	.....	6
TOTAL	\$18,285	\$17,380	\$18,272	\$18,992	\$19,750	\$20,527	\$21,346

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Incidence of patron complaints	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Incidence of noncompliance with established rules and regulations	800	800	900	900	900	900	900
Participants to be licensed	22,406	24,000	24,500	24,500	24,500	25,000	25,000
Investigations performed to insure compliance with established rules and regulations	2,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500

Program Analysis:

The activities of this program are aimed at insuring that horse racing events are fair and unbiased. It is estimated that there will be 5,500 thoroughbred horse races held within the Commonwealth in 1977-78, with 24,500 participants to be licensed. The number of consumer complaints has been minimal. As the data indicate they are estimated at 25 in 1976-77 with this number expected to stabilize. When comparing the projected number of thoroughbred races to be conducted and the number of licensed participants with the approximately 800 incidence of noncompliance with established rules and regulations, the success of the licensing, security and enforcement procedures becomes apparent. These procedures are designed to contribute to the overall

confidence factor of patrons, thus assuring a continuation of the current wagering level and concomitant revenues for the Commonwealth.

The number of investigations is projected to remain constant. This measure reflects an investigation of any infraction of the rules and regulations no matter how minor.

The increase in the number of participants to be licensed over 1975-76 is a result of greater purses, and an overall increase in the quality of racing in Pennsylvania. The incidence of noncompliance with established rules and regulation is expected to increase as a result of a more intensive investigation program and better data collection and forecasting.

Program Costs by Appropriations:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
STATE HORSE RACING FUND							
General Operations	\$ 738	\$ 947	\$ 941	\$ 1,013	\$ 1,077	\$ 1,159	\$ 1,234
Transfer to General Fund	15,261	14,297	15,074	15,642	16,240	16,850	17,492
Transfer to Fair Fund	2,280	2,136	2,252	2,337	2,427	2,518	2,614
TOTAL	\$18,279	\$17,380	\$18,267	\$18,992	\$19,744	\$20,527	\$21,340

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

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$4,740	\$4,930	\$5,664
Total State Funds	<u>\$4,740</u>	<u>\$4,930</u>	<u>\$5,664</u>
Federal Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 70	. . . . .
Other Funds	\$ 65	95	\$ 97
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$4,805</u>	<u>\$5,095</u>	<u>\$5,761</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$4,740	\$4,930	\$5,664
Federal Funds .....	.....	70	.....
Other Funds	65	95	97
TOTAL	<u>\$4,805</u>	<u>\$5,095</u>	<u>\$5,761</u>

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
General Government Operations	\$4,740	\$4,930	\$5,664
Federal Funds:			
Public Works Employment Act .....	.....	70	.....
Other Funds:			
Reimbursement for Companies in Liquidation	15	35	35
Reimbursement — Pennsylvania Bulletin and Code Regulations	38	44	46
Reimbursement — Duplicating and Mailing Services	12	16	16
TOTAL	<u>\$4,850</u>	<u>\$5,095</u>	<u>\$5,761</u>

INSURANCE

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Consumer Protection	\$4,740	\$4,930	\$5,664	\$5,950	\$6,350	\$6,733	\$7,147
Regulation of Insurance Industry . . .	4,740	4,930	5,664	5,950	6,350	6,733	7,147
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	\$4,740	\$4,930	\$5,664	\$5,950	\$6,350	\$6,733	\$7,147

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$4,740	\$4,930	\$5,664	\$5,950	\$6,350	\$6,733	\$7,147
Federal Funds . . . . .	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds	65	95	97	100	100	100	100
TOTAL	<u>\$4,805</u>	<u>\$5,095</u>	<u>\$5,761</u>	<u>\$6,050</u>	<u>\$6,450</u>	<u>\$6,833</u>	<u>\$7,247</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Savings from departmental intervention (in thousands)	\$3,266	\$3,300	\$3,350	\$3,350	\$3,375	\$3,375	\$3,400
Companies audited annually	888	800	800	800	800	800	800
Companies audited quarterly	185	185	185	190	195	200	200
Companies in liquidation	21	21	16	15	14	14	14
Complaints received and processed	26,492	35,000	40,000	40,000	45,000	45,000	45,000

Program Analysis:

The Pennsylvania Insurance Department is charged with maintaining a balance between consumer and industry interests. The Insurance Department is obliged to use its regulatory authority to ensure that the industry is doing its best to make the insurance market responsive to the daily needs of consumers, by making available to them reliable and responsible choices for needed insurance coverages at appropriate rates. At the same time, it is the Department's responsibility to promote an economic climate within the industry that will allow any of the 1,112 companies operating within statutory law to realize a reasonable rate of return on their business.

Each insurance company must be examined by the Insurance Department for financial stability, compliance with the law, treatment of policyholders, income, disbursements and loss payments. Newly licensed companies and companies which fail four solvency tests established by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners are audited quarterly for a period of five years. The economic downturn that began last year resulted in an increase in the number of quarterly audits during 1975-76 and if this economic climate continues it is likely that the number of quarterly audits will increase gradually over the next several years, as shown in the measures. Furthermore, special examinations are conducted on

Regulation of Insurance Industry (continued)

Program Analysis (continued)

companies that show evidence of financial difficulty or other malpractices during the annual audit. All other domestic companies are examined at least once every four years pursuant to statutory law. These examinations benefit the consumer, as well as the insurance industry by identifying problem areas which if unchecked could lead to liquidation. Of course, even a thorough audit does not and cannot guarantee that a company will remain solvent. A comparison of this year's measures with those printed last year indicates that there will be a slight increase in the number of companies projected to be in liquidation during the next two fiscal years. By 1978-79 it is expected that liquidation actions will commence a gradual decrease, providing the economy becomes

more stable during the next few years.

With the growth of public awareness, there has been a corresponding increase in the number of consumer complaints registered with the Insurance Department. Thus, an increased emphasis has been placed on evaluating and processing consumer complaints. Besides the Main Office in Harrisburg, branch offices are located in Erie, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and traveling complaint teams periodically visit smaller communities throughout the Commonwealth. As the measures show, the number of complaints is expected to increase significantly during the next five years, which in turn will result in an increase in dollars recovered for policyholders.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$4,740</u>	<u>\$4,930</u>	<u>\$5,664</u>	<u>\$5,950</u>	<u>\$6,350</u>	<u>\$6,733</u>	<u>\$7,147</u>

Department of Justice

The Department of Justice furnishes the Governor and his departments, boards and commissions with legal services; enforces compliance with civil rights laws and laws governing conduct of public employes; maintains a State system for custody and rehabilitation of convicted criminals; assists in the improvement of the Juvenile Court System; recommends commutation of sentences and fines and provides programs for the protection of the consumer. The Department also coordinates State and local plans for crime prevention and control; assists State and local agencies in developing more effective methods of dealing with crime, and offers financial assistance for certain victims injured during the commission of a crime.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 6,882	\$ 7,667	\$ 10,170
Office of Drug Law Enforcement	3,127	3,226	3,725
Pennsylvania Crime Commission	245	249	433
Juvenile Court Judges Commission	188	209	269
Crime Victims Compensation Board . . . . .	. . . .	200	285
Office of Consumer Advocate . . . . .	. . . .	375	804
Sub-Total	<u>\$10,442</u>	<u>\$11,926</u>	<u>\$ 15,686</u>
Institutional			
State Correctional Institutions	<u>\$63,479</u>	<u>\$67,898</u>	<u>\$ 77,510</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Improvement of County Juvenile			
Probation Services	\$ 1,452	\$ 1,568	\$ 1,662
Aid to Local Law Enforcement	1,110	1,110	1,091
Compensation to Crime Victims . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1,000
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 2,562</u>	<u>\$ 2,678</u>	<u>\$ 3,753</u>
Capital Improvements			
Capital Improvements	\$ 181	\$ 152	. . . .
Total State Funds	<u>\$76,664</u>	<u>\$82,654</u>	<u>\$ 96,949</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 7,578	\$10,804	\$ 6,103
Other Funds	1,563	2,362	2,101
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$85,805</u>	<u>\$95,820</u>	<u>\$105,153</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$ 6,882	\$7,667	\$10,170
Federal Funds	4,341	4,113	4,149
Other Funds	979	1,841	1,531
TOTAL	\$12,202	\$13,621	\$15,850

Provides legal counsel in matters affecting the operation of State agencies. Maintains the Board of Pardons which reviews applications for reprieves, commutation of sentences and pardons. Helps promote the integrity of State Government through investigations of illegal and/or improper activities on the part of Commonwealth employes. Protects the citizens from fraudulent and dishonest business practices by investigating complaints and when necessary seeks injunctions to halt such practices. Provides coordination of State, local and private efforts to reduce and prevent the spread of crime in the Commonwealth. Also coordinates the use of all Federal funds given to State and local agencies under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, shown under *Restricted Receipts*.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
General Government Operations	\$ 6,882*	\$ 7,667**	\$10,170
Federal Funds:			
Public Assistance—Social Services	300	. . . .	. . . .
State and Community Highway Safety	30	. . . .	. . . .
Personnel Administration and Improvement Training	3	. . . .	. . . .
LEAA — Evaluation of the Office of the Special Prosecutor . . . . .	. . . .	45	. . . .
LEAA — Community Advocate Unit	73	68	30
LEAA — Offender and Criminal Data System	110	293	270
LEAA — Investigation of Organized Crime and/or Official Corruption	102	70	. . . .
LEAA — Management Information Programs	186	351	350
LEAA — Plan for Juvenile Justice	36	137	250
LEAA — Comprehensive Planning Grant	1,885	1,508	1,800
LEAA — Technical Assistance to Units of Local Government . . . . .	. . . .	998	. . . .
LEAA — Consumer Protection Prosecutions	113	66	. . . .
LEAA — Consumer Protection Low Income Area Programs	142	100	. . . .
LEAA — Joint Council on Criminal Justice System	14	. . . .	. . . .
LEAA — Office of the Special Prosecutor	1,347	177	1,449
Public Works Employment Act . . . . .	. . . .	300	. . . .

* This reflects the total amount appropriated for General Government Operations. The funds were actually appropriated separately as follows: Attorney General \$389,000, Comptroller \$59,000, Regional Offices \$1,256,000, Community Advocate Unit \$305,000, Office of Management Services \$614,000, Office of Criminal Law \$140,000, Bureau of Investigations \$594,000, Governor's Justice Commission \$643,000, Office of Civil Law \$1,698,000, Bureau of Consumer Protection \$1,058,000, Board of Pardons \$126,000.

** This reflects the total amount appropriated for General Government Operations. The funds were actually appropriated separately as follows: Attorney General \$474,000, Comptroller \$67,000, Regional Offices \$1,386,000, Community Advocate Unit \$393,000, Office of Management Services \$686,000, Office of Criminal Law \$163,000, Bureau of Investigations \$503,000, Governor's Justice Commission \$510,000, Office of Civil Law \$1,941,000, Bureau of Consumer Protection \$1,406,000, Board of Pardons \$138,000.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds (continued)			
Other Funds:			
Reimbursement for Comptroller's Services	\$ 705	\$ 793	\$ 421
Health Care Provider Assessment	217	944	1,067
Reimbursement Litigation Fees	40	15	15
Reimbursement to Task Force on Criminal Justice Information Systems	17	20	28
Reimbursement from PHEAA for Fraud Investigations . . . . .	. . . . .	69	. . . . .
TOTAL	\$12,202	\$13,621	\$15,850

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Office of Drug Law Enforcement			
State Funds	\$ 3,127	\$ 3,226	\$ 3,725
Federal Funds	407	1,978	393
Other Funds	15	16	20
TOTAL	\$ 3,549	\$ 5,220	\$ 4,138

Protects the Commonwealth by enforcing the laws against the trafficking and distribution of narcotics and dangerous drugs.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Office of Drug Law Enforcement	\$ 3,127	\$ 3,226	\$ 3,725
Federal Funds:			
LEAA – Drug Law Enforcement in Philadelphia and Allegheny Areas	22	1,554	. . . . .
LEAA – Financial Investigation of High Echelon Drug Traffickers	129	171	250
LEAA – Organized Crime Strategies Unit	41	88	85
LEAA – Investigations of Higher Echelon Drug Traffickers . . . . .	. . . . .	45	35
LEAA – Statewide Communication System	12	15	23
LEAA – Drug Diversion Investigation Unit	160	53	. . . . .
LEAA – Evaluation of the Office of Drug Law Enforcement . . . . .	. . . . .	30	. . . . .
LEAA – Training of State and Local Personnel in Drug Law Enforcement	37	. . . . .	. . . . .
LEAA – Lease of Facsimile Equipment	6	. . . . .	. . . . .
LEAA – Drug Control Training Project . . . . .	. . . . .	22	. . . . .
Other Funds:			
Sale of Seized Vehicles	15	16	20
TOTAL	\$ 3,549	\$ 5,220	\$ 4,138

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Pennsylvania Crime Commission			
State Funds	\$ 245	\$ 249	\$ 433
Federal Funds	903	1,096	1,000
TOTAL	\$ 1,148	\$ 1,345	\$ 1,433

Conducts investigations into organized crime activities and into the causes of such crime. Seeks to determine and combat causes of organized crime as well prevent specific occurrences of it.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Pennsylvania Crime Commission	\$ 245	\$ 249	\$ 433
Federal Funds:			
LEAA - Organized Crime Control Program	903	1,096	1,000
TOTAL	\$ 1,148	\$ 1,345	\$ 1,433

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Juvenile Court Judges Commission			
State Funds	\$ 188	\$ 209	\$ 269
Federal Funds	78	117	65
TOTAL	\$ 266	\$ 326	\$ 334

Provides advice to the juvenile courts of the Commonwealth on matters pertaining to the care and maintenance of delinquent juveniles. Administers the merit classification system for county juvenile probation officers. Conducts training sessions for judges and probation officers.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Juvenile Court Judges Commission	\$ 188	\$ 209	\$ 269
Federal Funds:			
LEAA - Training for Juvenile Probation Officers	78	30	.....
LEAA - Statistical Analysis Center for Juvenile Courts .....	.....	87	65
TOTAL	\$ 266	\$ 326	\$ 334

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Crime Victims Compensation Board			
State Funds	\$ 200	\$ 285

Provides financial assistance to crime victims who have suffered financial loss as a direct result of being injured during the commission of a crime.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Crime Victims Compensation Board	<u>\$ 200</u>	<u>\$ 285</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Office of Consumer Advocate			
State Funds	\$ 375	\$ 804

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Office of Consumer Advocate	\$ 250	\$ 804
Office of Consumer Advocate — Recommended Additional	125	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$ 375</u>	<u>\$ 804</u>

Institutional

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		1977-78 Budget
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	
State Correctional Institutions			
State Funds	\$63,479	\$67,898	\$77,510
Federal Funds	1,849	3,500	496
Other Funds	569	505	550
TOTAL	<u>\$65,897</u>	<u>\$71,903</u>	<u>\$78,556</u>

Maintains a system providing care, rehabilitation and custody for those individuals committed to the Bureau of Correction by the courts. The Bureau of Correction operates seven State correctional institutions and one regional correctional facility. An additional regional facility at Mercer will be in operation in January, 1978. 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. 1976	Population Oct. 1975	Population Oct. 1976	Projected Population Oct. 1977	Projected Percent of Capacity
Huntingdon	1,068	881	958	988	93%
Muncy	398	212	226	236	59%
Pittsburgh	1,176	1,005	999	1,066	91%
Camp Hill	1,414	886	924	972	69%
Rockview	1,008	889	942	959	95%
Graterford	2,039	1,675	1,706	1,739	85%
Dallas	1,004	884	856	908	90%
Greensburg	132	190	183	258	195%
Mercer		(Opening not anticipated until January 1978)			
Community Service Centers	281	219	255	385	137%
TOTAL	<u>8,520</u>	<u>6,841</u>	<u>7,049</u>	<u>7,511</u>	<u>88%</u>

Total Proposed expenditures by institution:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Bureau of Correction			
State Funds	\$ 2,786	\$ 4,384	\$ 4,343
Federal Funds	704	876	338
Other Funds	51	. . . .	. . . .
TOTAL	<u>\$ 3,541</u>	<u>\$ 5,260</u>	<u>\$ 4,681</u>
SCI Huntingdon			
State Funds	\$ 7,137	\$ 7,704	\$ 8,656
Federal Funds	40	139	. . . .
Other Funds	27	27	29
TOTAL	<u>\$ 7,204</u>	<u>\$ 7,870</u>	<u>\$ 8,685</u>
SCI Muncy			
State Funds	\$ 3,162	\$ 3,282	\$ 3,675
Federal Funds	50	163	. . . .
Other Funds	58	54	58
TOTAL	<u>\$ 3,270</u>	<u>\$ 3,499</u>	<u>\$ 3,733</u>
SCI Pittsburgh			
State Funds	\$ 9,162	\$ 9,430	\$10,477
Federal Funds	31	138	. . . .
Other Funds	42	45	48
TOTAL	<u>\$ 9,235</u>	<u>\$ 9,613</u>	<u>\$10,525</u>
SCI Camp Hill			
State Funds	\$ 9,073	\$ 9,513	\$10,154
Federal Funds	326	379	84
Other Funds	138	135	144
TOTAL	<u>\$ 9,537</u>	<u>\$10,027</u>	<u>\$10,382</u>
SCI Rockview			
State Funds	\$ 7,779	\$ 8,145	\$ 8,886
Federal Funds	20	152	6
Other Funds	41	38	42
TOTAL	<u>\$ 7,840</u>	<u>\$ 8,335</u>	<u>\$ 8,934</u>

Total Proposed expenditures by institution: (continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
SCI Graterford			
State Funds	\$13,115	\$13,293	\$15,279
Federal Funds	149	302	. . . . .
Other Funds	67	58	62
TOTAL	<u>\$13,331</u>	<u>\$13,653</u>	<u>\$15,341</u>
SCI Dallas			
State Funds	\$ 7,970	\$ 8,248	\$ 8,989
Federal Funds	41	166	. . . . .
Other Funds	48	48	52
TOTAL	<u>\$ 8,059</u>	<u>\$ 8,462</u>	<u>\$ 9,041</u>
SRCF Greensburg			
State Funds	\$ 1,981	\$ 2,949	\$ 2,328
Federal Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	45	. . . . .
Other Funds	62	. . . . .	10
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,043</u>	<u>\$ 2,994</u>	<u>\$ 2,338</u>
SCRF Mercer			
State Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 1,944
Federal Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Other Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
TOTAL . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	<u>\$ 1,949</u>
Community Service Centers			
State Funds	\$ 1,314	\$ 950	\$ 2,779
Federal Funds	488	1,140	68
Other Funds	35	100	100
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,837</u>	<u>\$ 2,190</u>	<u>\$ 2,947</u>

GENERAL FUND

JUSTICE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
State Correctional Institutions	\$63,479	\$67,898	\$77,510
Federal Funds:			
LEAA — Services to Inmates	1,098	957	321
LEAA — Community Service Centers	476	340	. . . .
Comprehensive Employment and Training Act	199	178	. . . .
Maintenance of Federal Prisoners	76	175	175
Public Works Employment Act . . . . .	. . . .	1,850	. . . .
Other Funds:			
Community Treatment Centers — Room and Board	50	100	100
Sale of Institutional Scraps	130	16	26
Reimbursement for Educational Services	389	389	424
TOTAL	<u>\$65,897</u>	<u>\$71,903</u>	<u>\$78,556</u>

Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Improvement of Juvenile Probation Services			
State Funds	\$ 1,452	\$ 1,568	\$ 1,662

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Improvement of Juvenile Probation Services	<u>\$ 1,452</u>	<u>\$ 1,568</u>	<u>\$ 1,662</u>

GENERAL FUND

JUSTICE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Aid to Local Law Enforcement			
State Funds	\$ 1,110	\$ 1,110	\$ 1,091

Provides for the payment of the Federally required State match to enable local units of government to receive grants through the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Aid to Local Law Enforcement	<u>\$ 1,110</u>	<u>\$ 1,110</u>	<u>\$ 1,091</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Crime Victims Compensation Payments			
State Funds	\$ 1,000

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. Funds for this program were appropriated to the Treasury Department for fiscal year 1976-77.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Crime Victims Compensation Payments	<u>\$ 1,000</u>

Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
Law Enforcement Assistance Grants	<u>\$38,949</u>	<u>\$34,558</u>	<u>\$36,514</u>

Capital Improvements

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Capital Improvements			
State Funds	\$ 181	\$ 152	. . . . .

Provided funds to make capital improvements at the State Correctional Institutions at Dallas and Camp Hill, during 1976-77, and at the State Correctional Institution at Muncy during 1975-76.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Capital Improvements	<u>\$ 181</u>	<u>\$ 152</u>	. . . . .

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$19,027	\$21,028	\$25,108	\$ 26,821	\$ 28,565	\$ 30,421	\$ 32,398
Fiscal Management	\$ 230	\$ 325	\$ 395	\$ 419	\$ 447	\$ 477	\$ 509
Collection of Delinquent Accounts	230	325	395	419	447	477	509
Consumer Protection	\$ 1,058	\$ 1,781	\$ 2,711	\$ 2,886	\$ 3,072	\$ 3,273	\$ 3,486
Consumer Protection	1,058	1,781	2,711	2,886	3,072	3,273	3,486
Medical Malpractice Arbitration* . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Control and Reduction of Crimes	\$56,349	\$59,320	\$67,450	\$ 71,527	\$ 76,131	\$ 81,005	\$ 86,151
Criminal Law Enforcement	5,076	5,088	6,225	6,298	6,638	6,972	7,317
Reintegration of Juvenile Delinquents	1,640	1,777	1,931	2,081	2,241	2,409	2,555
Reintegration of Offenders	49,633	52,455	59,294	63,148	67,252	71,624	76,279
Personal Economic Development							
Income Maintenance . . . . .	. . . . .	200	1,285	1,402	1,530	1,670	1,823
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$76,664</u>	<u>\$82,654</u>	<u>\$96,949</u>	<u>\$103,055</u>	<u>\$109,745</u>	<u>\$116,846</u>	<u>\$124,367</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$19,027	\$21,028	\$25,108	\$26,821	\$28,565	\$30,421	\$32,398
Federal Funds	3,075	3,953	2,939	3,105	3,214	3,359	3,447
Other Funds	722	813	449	475	504	534	566
TOTAL	\$22,824	\$25,794	\$28,496	\$30,401	\$32,283	\$34,314	\$36,411

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. Included in this program is the Board of Pardons which reviews applications for reprieves, commutation of sentences and pardons. Also, within this program is the Governor's Justice Commission. The

Commission, acting as the State Planning Agency, administers all the Federal funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). 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.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,433	\$ 6,892	\$ 7,339	\$ 7,817	\$ 8,325	\$ 8,866
Correctional Institutions—							
State-owned	14,027	15,595	18,216	19,482	20,748	22,096	23,532
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$19,027	\$21,028	\$25,108	\$26,821	\$28,565	\$30,421	\$32,398

Collection of Delinquent Accounts

OBJECTIVE: To assure the availability of resources for the Commonwealth's programs through the equitable and efficient administration of Pennsylvania revenue system.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$230	\$325	\$395	\$419	\$447	\$477	\$509
Other Funds	40	15	15	15	15	15	15
TOTAL	<u>\$270</u>	<u>\$340</u>	<u>\$410</u>	<u>\$434</u>	<u>\$462</u>	<u>\$492</u>	<u>\$524</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Dollars collected (in thousands)	\$7,401	\$9,500	\$10,500	\$10,500	\$10,500	\$10,500	\$10,500
Cost per dollar collected (in cents) . . . . .	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.05	.05
New claims	28,456	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Dollar amount of new claims (in thousands)	\$29,698	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000

Program Analysis:

This program is solely centered in the Commonwealth Collections Division of the Department of Justice. This Division acts as the Commonwealth's bill collector. If an individual or organization has not paid its account within ninety days, this division receives the account for collection. These accounts may range from failure to pay enough income tax to overdue parking violations at the State colleges.

This Division expects to process over 25,000 claims this fiscal year. This is substantially less than the 35,000 claims that were projected for the current year. The decrease in delinquent accounts is due to improved collection methods on the part of Department of Revenue in the collection of corporation and personal income taxes.

It should be noted that this volume decrease is not accompanied by a similar decrease in the dollar value of claims or in the amount collected. This is due to the fact that new claims from income tax accounts involve substantially more

dollars than the claims from older accounts. Previously, claims often involved amounts between \$20 and \$60 each, while most of the newer claims involve several hundred dollars.

This is a reversal of the analysis that was presented in the previous fiscal year. This year the Revenue Department instituted a follow-up procedure for collecting corporation and personal income taxes. As a result the large volume of small claims that were being transferred to this division are now being collected by the Revenue Department. Consequently the Justice Department is now processing fewer but larger delinquent tax returns.

The cost of collecting these overdue accounts is quite small. It costs about \$.04 to collect each dollar that is delinquent. This is because the vast majority of the delinquent accounts are paid after notification by the Justice Department that the account is overdue. Very few cases ever involve litigation.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$230</u>	<u>\$325</u>	<u>\$395</u>	<u>\$419</u>	<u>\$447</u>	<u>\$477</u>	<u>\$509</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$1,058	\$1,781	\$2,711	\$2,886	\$3,072	\$3,273	\$3,486
Federal Funds	555	466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$1,613</u>	<u>\$2,247</u>	<u>\$2,711</u>	<u>\$2,886</u>	<u>\$3,072</u>	<u>\$3,273</u>	<u>\$3,486</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Consumer complaints concerning business practices investigated and mediated	27,500	25,000	27,000	28,000	31,000	31,000	31,000
Dollar value of recoupment to consumers regarding business practices	\$1,767,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,674,000	\$1,764,000	\$1,984,000	\$2,077,000	\$2,139,000

Program Analysis:

The major emphasis of this program is on mediating consumer complaints. The mediation approach is limited in that relief is afforded only after an injustice has been committed and is provided only to those instituting a complaint. Nonetheless, this approach is valuable in providing consumers a place to register complaints and have some action taken on their behalf. This is amply indicated by the program data which estimate that 27,000 consumer complaints will be investigated and/or mediated for 1977-78. It is anticipated that the program will be able to recoup almost \$1.7 million. This is approximately \$62 for each consumer complaint investigated. This indicates that this program represents many small claims which do not warrant the hiring of an attorney and proceeding with court action.

The volume of mediated complaints decreased this fiscal year. This reduction in complaints is due to the closing of some offices because the Federal Social Rehabilitation Service funds were discontinued. The increase for the next fiscal year is due to the hiring of individuals under the Federal Public Works Employment Act.

In addition to complaint mediation, this program conducts a number of other activities. Consumer education has grown to become a significant part of this program. The Bureau of Consumer Protection now produces illustrated pamphlets, a monthly bulletin, and several public service announcements for radio and television. In addition, the Bureau distributes

approximately 300,000 cards monthly to food stamp recipients to assist in food selection.

The past four years have seen a significant increase in the Bureau's legal activities. In 1971, a total of 30 legal actions and 11 voluntary compliances were obtained. By 1975, this number had jumped to 126 legal actions. The legal actions are of three types: (1) the Bureau may ask a court to enjoin a seller from engaging in a particular unfair trade practice as defined by law, (2) a court may be requested to levy civil penalties of up to \$5,000 per violation, if a seller is violating a court injunction order, and (3) a court may enforce Bureau subpoenas which have been ignored.

In addition, the Bureau also seeks consent petitions with various companies. These petitions are an agreement negotiated directly between the Bureau of Consumer Protection and a company in which the company, without admitting to past illegalities, agrees not to engage in a specific practice in the future. These petitions are certified by the courts and violation of them is considered contempt of court.

It is impossible to fully measure the impact of the Bureau's program. Whenever an individual case is settled in such a manner as to change an operating practice of a business, benefits are derived not only by the individual consumer involved in the case, but also by future customers of that business. Therefore, it seems reasonable to assume that this program produces savings for consumers several times greater

Consumer Protection (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

than the known dollar value of recoupment shown above.

In addition to the Bureau of Consumer Protection, the Justice Department, as a result of the passage of Act 161, created in November 1976 the Office of Consumer Advocate. This office has the responsibility of representing the consumers before the Public Utility Commission and other regulatory agencies. For the next fiscal year this office has a

proposed budget of \$804,000. This will provide a doubling of the present staff of 14 persons. Such increases are necessary because this is one of the first programs to be passed with a "Sunset Provision". As such, the program is scheduled to end in June 1980. In order for the office to show results to justify its continued existence, the program must be fully operational as quickly as possible.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$1,058	\$1,406	\$1,907	\$2,030	\$2,161	\$2,302	\$2,452
Office of Consumer Advocate . . . . .	. . . . .	375	804	856	911	971	1,034
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$1,058</u>	<u>\$1,781</u>	<u>\$2,711</u>	<u>\$2,886</u>	<u>\$3,072</u>	<u>\$3,273</u>	<u>\$3,486</u>

Medical Malpractice Arbitration

OBJECTIVE: To enable a person who has sustained injury or death as a result of tort or breach of contract by health care provider to obtain prompt and just adjudication of his claim.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Other Funds	\$ 218	\$ 944	\$1,067	\$1,137	\$1,212	\$1,292	\$1,378

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Cases filed	200	400	600	600	600	600
Cases settled	100	200	300	300	300	300
Cases discontinued	40	80	120	120	120	120
Cases to hearings	60	120	180	180	180	180
Cases appealed	30	40	36	36	36	36
Time incident to disposition (months)	18	18	18	18	18	18

Program Analysis:

This program was established by the Health Care Services Act of 1976 as a 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 the procedures or stop practicing. Either alternative would pose difficult problems for the Commonwealth's medical care delivery system.

The Health Care Services Act established a new procedure to adjudicate claims. When an individual believes that he is entitled to damages as a result of improper medical treatment, he files his claim with the Office of the Administrator for legal

proceedings before an arbitration panel. The panel, if it finds that breach of contract or tort has occurred, will award the plaintiff damages. These findings are legally binding unless overturned by a court. If the ruling is in favor of the plaintiff, then 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.

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 this program.

Criminal Law Enforcement

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

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$5,076	\$5,088	\$6,225	\$6,298	\$6,638	\$ 6,972	\$ 7,317
Federal Funds	2,759	3,366	2,842	2,723	2,897	3,069	3,322
Other Funds	15	85	20	20	20	20	20
TOTAL	\$7,850	\$8,539	\$9,087	\$9,041	\$9,555	\$10,061	\$10,659

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Investigations performed by the Bureau of Investigations	267	320	300	310	315	320	325
Value of State property saved and/or funds recoverable through Bureau of Investigations	\$1,518,859	\$700,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,236,000	\$1,277,000	\$1,311,000	\$1,350,000
Actions resulting from investigations of government employees	75	100	100	110	115	120	125
Drug inspections at pharmacies, hospitals, institutions, professional and retail locations	300	200	250	350	350	350	350
Drug Law arrests:							
Cannabis (marijuana and hashish) . . .	1,083	956	951	1,041	1,041	1,041	1,041
Heroin	328	432	532	682	682	682	682
Stimulants	345	388	506	658	648	643	638
Hallucinogens	187	234	249	299	299	299	299
All other drugs	331	270	305	363	360	357	353
Criminal and financial arrests	177	205	205	205	205	205	205
Total Drug Law related arrest	2,451	2,485	2,748	3,248	3,235	3,227	3,218

Program Analysis:

Criminal law enforcement in the Department of Justice consists of four highly specialized investigative organizations and a local aid program.

The most general investigative organization is the Pennsylvania Crime Commission. That Commission presently is conducting investigations, holding public and private hearings and referring evidence of alleged organized criminal

activity and/or corruption to appropriate prosecuting authorities. Since the Crime Commission does not actually prosecute or arrest individuals, it is extremely difficult to measure the impact this agency has on organized criminal activity.

Another investigative organization is the Bureau of Investigations. This Bureau investigates allegations of improper

Criminal Law Enforcement (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

or criminal activities by employees of the Commonwealth as well as criminal activities perpetrated against the Commonwealth. The Bureau of Investigations will, when requested, investigate local governments and assist State, Federal or local investigative bodies. During the fiscal year 1975-76, 75 allegations were investigated. Also 275 other investigations were initiated but these consisted mostly of preliminary inquiries which were discontinued because of a lack of evidence. As noted in the measures for the last fiscal year, the Bureau was able to recoup over \$1.5 million. This was due primarily to the discovery of a \$900,000 insurance fraud.

The third investigating function of the Department of Justice concentrates exclusively on illegal drugs. Under the Commonwealth's Master Plan for the Prevention, Treatment and Control of Drug Abuse, the Department of Justice has the responsibility for criminal enforcement and compliance with Pennsylvania drug laws. This function is carried out through the Office of Drug Law Enforcement which coordinates the activities of the Bureau of Drug Control in the Department of Justice and of the State Police troopers assigned to this function.

Official estimates of the number of Pennsylvanians illegally experimenting with drugs runs as high as two million. With such widespread disregard for the Commonwealth's drug laws, it is obvious that any enforcement effort will deal with only a small portion of violations. In this regard, drug laws are similar to laws regulating other vices, such as gambling and prostitution, in that they are widely disregarded and difficult to enforce due to the absence of a complaining victim.

The largest number of drug arrests is for cannabis which is commonly known by its two forms — marijuana and hashish. During the first nine months of 1976, 46 percent of the drug law arrests were for cannabis, 22 percent for heroin, 18 percent for stimulants, 9 percent for hallucinogenic drugs and 5 percent for all other drugs. These arrest records demonstrate the deemphasis of marijuana arrests. For the same period last year, marijuana arrests constituted 55 percent of the total drug arrests, heroin 16 percent, 17 percent for stimulants, 8 percent for hallucinogenic drugs, and 4 percent for all other drugs. So while the total arrests for the office increased, emphasis has shifted away from marijuana. This trend away from marijuana arrests is part of a national redirection of emphasis in drug enforcement.

It should also be noted that a number of other arrests are made as an indirect result of this program. These arrests are for

other than drug related offenses. Included in this category are arrests for carrying illegal weapons, income tax evasion and transporting stolen goods.

In addition to the standard undercover activities, two other approaches to drug law enforcement have been taken. The first involves investigation of alleged financiers and managers of the illicit drug distribution system. This group is relatively immune from prosecution under State or Federal drug statutes since these drug statutes are directed essentially to users and distributors. In order to prosecute these individuals an extensive financial background investigation is made in conjunction with agencies of the Federal Government, primarily the Internal Revenue Service and the Drug Enforcement Administration. Since that time, these investigations have resulted in civil income tax cases being processed and assessed, representing additional taxable income disclosed during the fiscal year 1975-76 of \$14,366,290. This represents the assessment of additional taxes and penalties of \$465,242.

Secondly, inspections are made of pharmacies, hospitals and other institutions where dangerous drugs can be obtained. When the inspection program was originally planned, the Office of Drug Law Enforcement was to annually investigate approximately 4,000 institutions. These inspections were to provide the opportunity for the Office to find and investigate those institutions where large discrepancies exist in drug inventories, thus curtailing a major source of illegal drug supplies. However, the Office of Drug Law Enforcement changed the original emphasis from inspection to the concentration on street diversion of legitimate controlled substances. As a result, they are only inspecting approximately 300 institutions, instead of the 4,500 they had originally projected. The current projections for arrests for this activity show a marked decline in fiscal years 1979-80 to 1981-82. As a result the total arrests for the entire Office of Drug Law Enforcement decline for this same time period.

The last investigative function is conducted by the Office of the Special Prosecutor. This office has been suspended by the Attorney General. Depending upon the outcome of the several court cases that test the constitutionality of this office's funding source this activity will again resume.

The local aid portion of this program is conducted through the Governor's Justice Commission. The Commission uses these funds to meet the state matching requirements for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grants to local governments.

Criminal Law Enforcement (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 594	\$ 503	\$ 976	\$1,031	\$1,059	\$1,087	\$1,147
Pennsylvania Crime Commission	245	249	433	500	530	561	554
Office of Drug Law Enforcement	3,127	3,226	3,725	3,967	4,224	4,499	4,791
Aid to Local Law Enforcement	1,110	1,110	1,091	800	825	825	825
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$5,076</u>	<u>\$5,088</u>	<u>\$6,225</u>	<u>\$6,298</u>	<u>\$6,638</u>	<u>\$6,972</u>	<u>\$7,317</u>

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$1,640	\$1,777	\$1,931	\$2,081	\$2,241	\$2,409	\$2,555
Federal Funds	78	117	65	44	22	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$1,718</u>	<u>\$1,894</u>	<u>\$1,996</u>	<u>\$2,125</u>	<u>\$2,263</u>	<u>\$2,409</u>	<u>\$2,555</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Percentage of juveniles referred as delinquents more than once during the year*	60%	57%	56%	54%	52%	52%	52%
Percentage of juveniles referred as delinquents who were referred in the previous year**	41%	39%	39%	37%	35%	35%	35%
Average county probation officer case load	35	38	37	37	37	37	37
Courts participating in juvenile probation grant programs	59	59	60	60	60	60	60

* Excludes Allegheny County.

** Excludes Philadelphia.

Program Analysis:

The most precise means of determining the effectiveness of this program is to measure the rate of recidivism among disposed juvenile delinquency cases. However, present juvenile court record keeping systems do not permit an accurate measure of recidivism. There are two different measures of recidivism which are employed by juvenile courts. One system measures the number of juveniles referred as delinquents more than once in a year. The second measures the number of juveniles referred as delinquent who were similarly referred during a previous year. Although both of these measures provide information which is helpful in measuring program effectiveness, the lack of a uniform system makes it impossible to arrive at an accurate statewide measure of recidivism.

All courts except Philadelphia and Allegheny County report both measures. Philadelphia reports only juveniles referred more than once in a year, while Allegheny reports only juveniles referred in the previous year. Thus, data for both measures is incomplete. Since the courts are a separate branch of government they may chose their own records systems and uniformity is not required by law.

Also, it should be pointed out many other counties do not have adequate reporting systems. Improvement in some of these reporting systems has altered the recidivism data from the previous year's request.

The basic thrust of this program continues to be the provision of technical and financial assistance to the juvenile

Reintegration of Juvenile Delinquents (continued)

probation staffs of the county juvenile courts. A merit compensation plan for county juvenile probation officers was implemented through this program during 1972-73. The purpose of this compensation plan is to reduce the high turnover rate in county juvenile probation officers by providing compensation which is competitive with other social service jobs and by providing a career ladder for juvenile probation officers. However, there has not been a reduction in the turnover rate of juvenile probation officers. At present, recruitment of qualified new officers is not a problem. This

could be a result of the merit compensation plan but it could also be attributed to the poor job market for recent social service graduates.

When the merit compensation plan was established the Commonwealth mandated minimum salary levels for juvenile probation officers. These minimum levels had to be met by all counties receiving funds through the grant program. Such action may no longer be feasible because many probation officers now have their salaries established, directly or indirectly, through collective bargaining.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Juvenile Court Judges Commission . . .	\$ 188	\$ 209	\$ 269	\$ 311	\$ 356	\$ 402	\$ 428
Improvement of County Juvenile Probation Services	1,452	1,568	1,662	1,770	1,885	2,007	2,127
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$1,640</u>	<u>\$1,777</u>	<u>\$1,931</u>	<u>\$2,081</u>	<u>\$2,241</u>	<u>\$2,409</u>	<u>\$2,555</u>

Reintegration of Offender

OBJECTIVE: To decrease the recurrence of crime by replacing criminal behavior with socially acceptable behavior.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$49,633	\$52,455	\$59,294	\$63,148	\$67,252	\$71,624	\$76,279
Federal Funds	1,111	2,902	257	157	125	100	100
Other Funds	569	505	550	600	650	700	750
TOTAL	\$51,313	\$55,862	\$60,101	\$63,905	\$68,027	\$72,424	\$77,129

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
State and local penal facilities requiring inspections	529	529	529	529	529	529	529
County municipal jails not meeting State requirements	130	120	120	110	100	90	90
Annual receptions who are parole violators	537	600	600	600	600	600	600
Average daily inmate population at State correctional institutions	7,123	7,490	7,700	8,200	8,300	8,200	7,900

Program Analysis:

This program, conducted by the Bureau of Correction, is for offenders who are sentenced by the courts to State correctional institutions.

The Bureau of Correction has a dual role. By isolating dangerous offenders it removes for a time, the opportunity for such offenders to continue their criminal activities in society. However, since 98 percent of those individuals incarcerated in State correctional institutions eventually return to society, it is necessary that prisons do more than just isolate offenders. Efforts must be made to alter behavior patterns. This is particularly true since a significant portion of crime is committed by habitual offenders. Therefore, improved programs for the rehabilitation of offenders are necessary if crime is to be substantially reduced.

Studies on parolees indicate a correlation between the ability of an ex-offender to hold a job and his ability to lead a crime free life. A recent survey showed that approximately 53 percent of the inmates in State correctional institutions were unemployed prior to their commitment. The average inmate completed only eight grades of school with a grade achievement level of less than six grades. However, the average IQ of inmates is 96.5, only slightly below normal. This data indicates a definite need for education. Unfortunately, in the

past, the educational program was given only minimal support. As a result, the program was transferred to the Department of Education during 1974-75.

The budget for the next fiscal year will emphasize three major areas. The first is the opening of the new Regional Correctional Facility at Mercer which is scheduled to open in January, 1978. This new facility, being built to have a capacity of 180 inmates, will have a program that is very similar to the State Regional Correctional Facility at Greensburg.

Secondly, the institutions have added additional security personnel during 1976-77 under the Federal Public Works Employment Act. State monies have been provided to continue funding these personnel in 1977-78. These guards are necessary because institutions incarcerating the most habitual and aggressive law violators must maintain sufficient control of that population. This task has become more difficult as the Bureau of Correction has increased programming and general activity for inmates in the State's correctional institutions. Also, increasing inmate population has further compounded the problem of providing security. From the period December 1974 to September 1976 the inmate population has increased from 5,965 to 7,049 for an 18 percent increase in population. Next year it is anticipated that 462 additional inmates will be

Reintegration of Offender (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

added to the prison population. This will bring the total institutional population to 7,511.

Finally in order to cope with the increasing population, two additional community service centers are proposed. These centers will house 19 residents each. The residents that enter these centers will remain under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Correction and are subject to all rules and regulations there of, in addition to the specific rules and policies of the centers. Failure to abide by these rules and regulations will result in an individual being returned to the institution.

In addition to having custody of individuals, the Bureau of Correction also has the responsibility to inspect all local detention facilities to insure their compliance with State standards. In fiscal year 1975-76, there were 130 such facilities that did not meet State standards. This is approximately 23 percent of all local correctional facilities. By the end of the decade, it is hoped that the number of facilities not meeting

State standards will be less than 100.

Since the primary thrust of this program is aimed at reducing crime, the only real way of measuring its effectiveness is to determine the rate of recidivism among individuals after their release from incarceration.

At the present time, there are only rudimentary studies as to the recidivist rate. In a study done by the Office of the Budget, the recidivist rate for the offenders released in 1971, showed that 16.4 percent of them had been convicted of another crime by December 30, 1973. The study did not attempt to hypothesize how many additional individuals returned after the two year period. There are no reliable methods to estimate this returnee population.

It is hoped that future studies and improvements in the information systems will provide better data upon which to measure this program.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Correctional Institutions—							
State-Owned	\$49,452	\$52,303	\$59,294	\$63,148	\$67,252	\$71,624	\$76,279
Capital Improvements	181	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$49,633</u>	<u>\$52,455</u>	<u>\$59,294</u>	<u>\$63,148</u>	<u>\$67,252</u>	<u>\$71,624</u>	<u>\$76,279</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 commission of a crime.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund		<u>\$200</u>	<u>\$1,285</u>	<u>\$1,402</u>	<u>\$1,530</u>	<u>\$1,670</u>	<u>\$1,823</u>

Program Analysis:

The Crime Victim's Compensation program was enacted in July, 1976 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. No program can erase the memories of a lost provider or any pain that was caused during the commission of a crime. This program can alleviate the financial hardships that result from unpaid medical expenses or loss of income.

For individuals to receive any compensation under this program, 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.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Crime Victim's Compensation Board ..		\$200	\$285	\$302	\$320	\$339	\$359
Compensation to Crime Victims			1,000	1,100	1,210	1,331	1,464
GENERAL FUND TOTAL		<u>\$200</u>	<u>\$1,285</u>	<u>\$1,402</u>	<u>\$1,530</u>	<u>\$1,670</u>	<u>\$1,823</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.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$10,209	\$11,589	\$13,389
Grants and Subsidies			
Occupational Disease Payments . . . . .	. . . . .	\$26,500	\$26,500
Work Incentive . . . . .	. . . . .	125	125
Transfer to Vocational Rehabilitation Fund	\$ 7,531	9,230	9,230
Workmen's Compensation Payments	2,751	2,350	2,060
Sub-Total	\$10,282	\$38,205	\$37,915
Total State Funds	\$20,491	\$49,794	\$51,304
Federal Funds	\$ 1,081	\$ 1,077	\$ 928
Other Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	457	. . . . .
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$21,572	\$51,328	\$52,232
Revenue Sharing Trust Fund			
Grants and Subsidies			
Occupational Disease Payments	\$24,982	. . . . .	. . . . .
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND TOTAL	\$24,982	. . . . .	. . . . .
Department Total – All Funds			
General Fund	\$20,491	\$49,794	\$51,304
Special Funds	24,982	. . . . .	. . . . .
Federal Funds	1,081	1,077	928
Other Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	457	. . . . .
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$46,554	\$51,328	\$52,232

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$10,209	\$11,589	\$13,389
Federal Funds	1,081	1,077	928
Other Funds .....	.....	457	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$11,290</u>	<u>\$13,123</u>	<u>\$14,317</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 employes' retirement, disability and survivors insurance through the administration of the Federal Social Security Program for employes of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions.

Insures that minimum and prevailing wages are paid when legally mandated to those persons who are employed.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
General Government Operations	\$10,209	\$11,589	\$13,389
Federal Funds:			
Occupational Safety and Health Statistics	56	125	111
Nursing Home Inspection Contract	1,025	952	817
Other Funds:			
Nursing Home Inspections .....	.....	457	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$11,290</u>	<u>\$13,123</u>	<u>\$14,317</u>

Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Occupational Disease Payments			
State Funds		\$26,500	\$26,500

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. Additional monies for the actual year are provided from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Occupational Disease Payments		<u>\$26,500</u>	<u>\$26,500</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Work Incentive			
State Funds		\$ 125	\$ 125

Provides counseling, job training and placement services to eligible persons receiving public assistance in the form of Aid to Families with Dependent Children for the purpose of providing an opportunity for economic self-sufficiency.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Work Incentive		<u>\$ 125</u>	<u>\$ 125</u>

GENERAL FUND

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Transfer to Vocational Rehabilitation Fund			
State Funds	\$ 7,531	\$ 9,230	\$ 9,230

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Transfer to Vocational Rehabilitation Fund	<u>\$ 7,531</u>	<u>\$ 9,230</u>	<u>\$ 9,230</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Workmens Compensation Payments			
State Funds	\$ 2,751	\$ 2,350	\$ 2,060

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Workmens Compensation Payments	<u>\$ 2,751</u>	<u>\$ 2,350</u>	<u>\$ 2,060</u>

Revenue Sharing Trust Fund

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Occupational Disease Payments			
State Funds	\$24,982	.....	.....

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. Funding for the available year and the budget year is provided under the General Fund.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Occupational Disease Payments	<u>\$24,982</u>	.....	.....

RESTRICTED RECEIPTS

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
Disability Determination—Federal	<u>\$11,193</u>	<u>\$14,309</u>	<u>\$13,930</u>

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory
General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81		1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$ 2,044	\$ 2,488	\$ 2,868	\$ 3,096	\$ 3,342	\$ 3,608	\$ 3,894
Personal Economic Development	\$36,705	\$39,839	\$39,747	\$39,234	\$40,328	\$41,538	\$42,877
Employability Development—Socially and Economically Disadvantaged		125	125	125	125	125	125
Employability Development—Physically and Mentally Handicapped	7,531	9,230	9,230	10,153	11,168	12,284	13,512
Income Maintenance	29,174	30,484	30,392	28,956	29,035	29,129	29,240
Labor Management Relations	\$ 1,796	\$ 2,045	\$ 2,255	\$ 2,435	\$ 2,629	\$ 2,839	\$ 3,065
Labor Relations Stability	1,796	2,045	2,255	2,435	2,629	2,839	3,065
Community and Housing Hygiene and Safety	\$ 4,572	\$ 5,034	\$ 6,034	\$ 6,517	\$ 7,038	\$ 7,601	\$ 8,209
Accident Prevention in Multiple Dwellings	4,572	5,034	6,034	6,517	7,038	7,601	8,209
Consumer Protection	\$ 356	\$ 388	\$ 400	\$ 432	\$ 467	\$ 504	\$ 544
Regulation of Consumer Products and Promotion of Fair Business Practices	356	388	400	432	467	504	544
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$45,473</u>	<u>\$49,794</u>	<u>\$51,304</u>	<u>\$51,714</u>	<u>\$53,804</u>	<u>\$56,090</u>	<u>\$58,589</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$2,044</u>	<u>\$2,488</u>	<u>\$2,868</u>	<u>\$3,096</u>	<u>\$3,342</u>	<u>\$3,608</u>	<u>\$3,894</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$2,044</u>	<u>\$2,488</u>	<u>\$2,868</u>	<u>\$3,096</u>	<u>\$3,342</u>	<u>\$3,608</u>	<u>\$3,894</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$125</u>	<u>\$125</u>	<u>\$125</u>	<u>\$125</u>	<u>\$125</u>	<u>\$125</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Work Incentive Program:							
Persons registered	36,673	35,500	35,500	35,500	35,500	35,500	35,500
Participants	29,750	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Successful completions	6,489	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Participants placed in employment . .	8,148	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Participants employed one year after placement	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Program Analysis:

In 1974 Congress passed the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) initiating a new Federal approach to funding of manpower programs. Many categorical programs have been melted into a system of formula grants to the state and local prime sponsors. In Pennsylvania there are 31 local prime sponsors and the State acts as prime sponsor for 29 counties which do not meet the criteria for operation as independent prime sponsors.

While the new act allows for programs which can be more responsive to local needs, it also creates some new problems. Prominent among these is the difficulty of conducting either planning or evaluation on a statewide basis.

The major program which was not eliminated by CETA is the Work Incentive Program (WIN). Responsibility for this program lies with the Bureau of Employment Security (BES). It is estimated that for a total state investment of \$125,000, the draw down of Federal funds under this program will be \$11,000,000

The main objective of the program is to rehabilitate welfare 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 welfare allowances, BES provides the necessary services to either place job-ready enrollees in employment or place non-job ready enrollees in a suitable training program. Each enrollee is paid \$30 a month by Labor and Industry as an incentive to continue the program.

Since fiscal 1973-74 registration in the WIN Program is a mandatory requirement for certain aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) recipients. This caused increased registration activity to pick up those people who had not voluntarily registered in previous years. The level of 35,500 shown is a realistic picture of caseload level.

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, but are not considered successful completors. Most WIN training averages six months in duration. This emphasis has reduced the

Employability Development—Socially and Economically Handicapped (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

department's potential to secure in-kind matching funds to match available Federal dollars. This shortened program length will, however, increase participation.

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. It is estimated that \$15,600,000 will be saved

in 1976-77 in either reduced payments or recipients removed from the roles. Since the target group of the WIN program is the hard core unemployed, the lagging economy will have a negative effect on this program. The hard-core unemployed will be forced to compete on the employment market with unemployed skilled workers.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Work Incentive	<u>\$125</u>	<u>\$125</u>	<u>\$125</u>	<u>\$125</u>	<u>\$125</u>	<u>\$125</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$ 7,531</u>	<u>\$ 9,230</u>	<u>\$ 9,230</u>	<u>\$10,153</u>	<u>\$11,168</u>	<u>\$12,284</u>	<u>\$13,512</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Handicapped persons of employable age	493,000	498,000	494,000	479,000	475,000	470,000	465,000
Case load carry-over from previous years	69,096	61,649	67,649	65,649	69,949	73,549	77,549
New referrals	70,604	70,000	77,000	78,000	79,000	80,000	82,000
Total case load	139,700	131,649	139,649	143,649	148,949	153,549	159,549
Cases closed:							
Ineligible	45,420	42,000	43,000	42,000	43,000	43,000	44,000
Rehabilitated	21,258	16,100	20,000	20,500	21,000	21,500	22,000
Competitive	14,654	11,109	13,800	14,145	14,490	14,835	15,180
Noncompetitive	6,604	4,991	6,200	6,355	6,510	6,665	6,820
Non-rehabilitated	11,373	10,900	11,000	11,200	11,400	11,500	11,700
Total cases closed	78,051	69,000	74,000	73,700	75,400	76,000	77,700
Cases carried over	61,649	62,649	65,649	69,949	73,549	77,549	81,849

Program Analysis:

An objective statement of this program in much simpler terms is vocational rehabilitation. Vocational rehabilitation is a public service program provided by the Commonwealth in cooperation with the Federal Government. The target group includes all types of physical disabilities, as well as alcoholics, drug addicts and public offenders. However, 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 these people 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.

During fiscal year 1975-76, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation showed a decline in the number of cases closed rehabilitated. This was the first decline since fiscal year 1965-66. One reason is that emphasis is being placed on rehabilitating the severely disabled client. Those clients have

required more extensive and varied services and therefore, the output of this program has been affected. In addition, these services greatly increase the cost of rehabilitation per case. In 1974-75, 32 percent of the case load was severely disabled, 38 percent in 1975-76 and it is anticipated that by 1982 that 50 percent of the case load will be severely disabled. Rehabilitations, however, are expected to once again rise gradually. A secondary reason for the decline in rehabilitations was a three week counselor strike in July of 1976. It is anticipated that in 1976-77, 42 percent of the case load will be severely disabled. The severely disabled tend to be more costly cases averaging \$993 per rehabilitation compared to \$870 for the non-severely disabled. It should be noted that Pennsylvania rehabilitated more severely disabled and Public Assistance recipients than any other state in the nation. Emphasis on the severely disabled will also result in a change in the breakdown between competitively and noncompetitively employed rehabilitants due to the more limited range of work activities attainable.

Employability Development—Physically and Mentally Handicapped (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

The program measures for 1975-76 indicate the active case load was 139,700 and 78,051 were processed and closed. The remainder of 61,649 are carried over to next fiscal year and become part of that year's case load. It should be noted that the number of overall cases has decreased in 1976-77 due to the emphasis on the severely disabled, a decrease in new referrals and cases accepted, policy changes involving those in work activities programs and a slight decrease in personnel.

However, the number of persons rehabilitated has kept pace. It should be noted that rehabilitations show an expected decline for 1976-77 but this is due to a change in the Federal year from July through June to October through September and the first three months of the State fiscal year are not counted for Federal purposes. Of 78,051 cases closed for 1975-76, 45,420 were closed ineligible, 21,258 closed rehabilitated and 11,373 not rehabilitated.

BUREAU OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
CASE LOAD DATA
1975-76

Table 1											
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 of Client Services Per Rehab.
	Total	Number	% of Col. 1	Number	% of Col. 2	Number	% of Col. 2	Number	% of Col. 2	Amount	Amount
Visual	2,776	2,348	85%	1,202	51%	1,627	69%	721	31%	\$ 60.00	\$ 354.00
Hearing	2,140	1,883	88%	649	34%	1,148	61%	735	39%	\$ 35.00	\$ 630.00
Orthopedic Deformities	6,760	4,591	68%	3,083	67%	2,723	60%	1,868	40%	\$101.00	\$1,170.00
Amputee or Loss of Limb	1,214	978	81%	389	40%	474	48%	504	52%	\$ 52.00	\$1,073.00
Mental Disorders	9,425	4,642	49%	3,789	82%	3,624	78%	1,018	22%	\$106.00	\$ 825.00
Mental Retardation	2,651	1,374	52%	1,291	94%	871	63%	503	37%	\$ 86.00	\$1,210.00
Other Disabling Conditions	7,665	5,442	71%	3,119	57%	4,187	77%	1,255	23%	\$ 76.00	\$ 839
TOTAL	32,631	21,258	65%	13,522	64%	14,654	69%	6,604	31%	\$ 84.00	\$ 870*
Drug and Alcohol	2,256	1,109	49%	908	82%	1,020	92%	89	8%	\$107.00	\$ 646.00
Public Assistance	9,135	4,655	51%	3,594	77%	2,567	55%	2,088	45%	\$ 76.00	\$ 682.00
Public Offender	1,850	683	37%	614	90%	664	97%	19	3%	\$112.00	\$ 696.00
Severely Disabled	13,643	8,055	60%	5,580	69%	4,033	50%	4,022	50%	\$ 93.00	\$ 993.00
Social Security Disability Insurance Beneficiaries	3,953	2,122	54%	1,657	78%	661	31%	1,461	69%	\$127.00	\$1,235.00

* This cost only reflects services purchased from outside providers and does not reflect ongoing in-house services provided by bureau staff.

NOTE: This table does not show 245 S.S.I. cases that should have been coded a type of public assistance but were not coded.

Employability Development—Physically and Mentally Handicapped (continued)

The program measures take you through the normal progression a participant would follow starting with cases accepted for services and finishing either rehabilitated or non-rehabilitated. Once accepted the client must show up as successfully rehabilitated or non-rehabilitated. As the measures indicate 78,051 clients received service and their cases were closed in 1975-76. Of the number of cases closed eligible 65 percent were successfully rehabilitated with 69 percent of those rehabilitated placed in competitive employment. Thirty-one percent were employed in sheltered and protected employment and as homemakers. Statewide, 23 percent of the rehabilitants in 1976 were public assistance recipients. The Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Department of Public Welfare operate under the terms of a joint agreement known as the Integrated Action Program Plan. This joint agreement, written in 1969 and revised in 1972, sets down guidelines and delineates areas of responsibility and emphasizes the need for a close working relationship.

Table 1 indicates the varying degrees of success accomplished with different categories of disability. Certain handicaps are more susceptible to rehabilitation than others. District offices also experience varying degrees of success as indicated in Table 2 which shows rehabilitation ratios by district office over a three year period. Cases closed are all clients either successful rehabilitated or closed not rehabilitated, after they have been accepted for services. Successful rehabilitatants are those clients who complete training and are suitably employed for 60 days. Clients are closed not rehabilitated for various reason, e.g., refused services, death, institutionalization of client, transferred to another agency or moved. The rehabilitation ratio is the number of clients successfully rehabilitated compared to the number closed not rehabilitated. There are many possible explanations for the wide variations in success among the district offices including the possibility of adverse labor

markets for employing handicapped individuals. These variations may also be indicative of problems in providing strong central management to facilitate uniform interpretation of the law and program policies at the district level.

In addition to the ongoing vocational rehabilitation programs, during fiscal year 1976 the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation (BVR) in coordination with the Office of Mental Retardation developed program plans to implement the State Regulations (Standards) for Rehabilitation Facilities. These plans will provide for survey teams consisting of two or three rehabilitation specialists. The survey teams will be composed of representatives from BVR and the Office of Mental Retardation at least ninety percent of the time. Representatives from the Bureau of the Visually Handicapped, the Department of Education and the Office of Mental Health shall also be called upon to serve upon each survey team from time to time. These survey teams shall review each rehabilitation facility providing sheltered employment, evaluation, personal and work adjustment training and job placement on a yearly basis. The survey teams shall ascertain whether or not the utilization based upon the findings of the survey teams.

During the fiscal year 1975-76 grants totaling \$2,689,084 in Federal funds were given to 51 rehabilitation facilities. Sixteen of these grants were provided under Section 304(b)(1) — Services to the Severely Disabled and amounted to \$908,323 in Federal funds. Twenty-five of these grants were provided under Section 121(a) — Innovation and Expansion Grants, and amounted to \$1,420,761 in Federal funds. Ten of these grants were provided under Section 110 — Establishment of Rehabilitation Facilities, and amounted to \$360,000 in Federal funds.

It is anticipated this program will receive approximately \$53,000,000 in total Federal funds during 1977-78.

Employability Development—Physically and Mentally Handicapped (continued)

CASES ACCEPTED FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES AND
CLOSED PER 100,000 POPULATION BY DISTRICT OFFICE

Table 2						
District Office	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
	Cases Per 100,000 Population	Rehab. Ratio	Cases Per 100,000 Population	Rehab. Ratio	Cases Per 100,000 Population	Rehab. Ratio
Allentown	246.4	2.7	271.0	2.6	353.8	1.5
Altoona	453.6	3.8	631.1	2.1	668.8	2.3
DuBois	398.1	8.1	439.0	3.9	483.8	5.1
Erie	319.0	2.4	375.1	1.7	388.5	1.4
Harrisburg	346.0	3.5	374.4	2.4	433.0	1.9
Johnstown	287.2	2.7	298.7	2.3	205.3	2.3
New Castle	374.8	2.5	378.1	3.0	468.7	1.6
North Philadelphia	141.3	1.2	133.4	1.5	137.4	1.6
Philadelphia Center City	226.8	1.1	241.6	1.2	219.2	1.3
Pittsburgh	327.7	2.2	325.4	2.2	333.2	1.9
Reading	238.7	2.5	239.3	2.4	235.6	1.7
Rosemont	102.9	2.2	99.2	2.3	107.0	1.3
Washington	N/A		N/A		404.7	1.3
Wilkes-Barre	290.3	3.5	274.8	3.4	264.8	3.4
Williamsport	347.6	2.9	307.7	3.7	366.3	3.4
York	184.5	2.9	226.8	2.4	215.7	2.8

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Vocational Rehabilitation	<u>\$ 7,531</u>	<u>\$ 9,230</u>	<u>\$ 9,230</u>	<u>\$10,153</u>	<u>\$11,168</u>	<u>\$12,284</u>	<u>\$13,512</u>

Income Maintenance

OBJECTIVE: To increase the economic stability of citizens of the Commonwealth by protecting and insuring the earnings of employes from factors over which they have no control.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 4,192	\$30,484	\$30,392	\$28,956	\$29,035	\$29,129	\$29,240
Special Funds	24,982	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds	5,178	5,922	6,902	7,342	7,919	8,548	9,227
TOTAL	<u>\$34,352</u>	<u>\$36,406</u>	<u>\$37,294</u>	<u>\$36,298</u>	<u>\$36,954</u>	<u>\$37,677</u>	<u>\$38,467</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Minimum wage violations cited	1,464	1,554	1,649	1,548	1,451	1,362	1,278
Persons receiving subminimum rates	2,980	3,163	3,356	3,151	2,954	2,772	2,601
Claims for nonpayment of wages	2,153	2,382	2,681	2,734	2,640	2,588	2,530
Nonpayment of wage claims settled	1,591	1,494	1,608	1,420	1,399	1,371	1,340
Inspections made to insure prevailing rates used and paid on public works projects	5,741	6,631	7,051	7,471	7,891	8,311	8,800
Occupational disease payments out of Commonwealth funds	10,884	10,500	9,800	9,200	8,800	8,800	8,000
Workmen's compensation payments	76,900	76,900	76,900	76,900	76,900	76,900	76,900
Individuals filing for unemployment compensation	866,654	850,000	800,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000

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 a number of reasons.

The first category includes the State's programs of

minimum wage, wage payment and collection, and prevailing wage enforcement. To some extent the State's role in these areas has been preempted by the Federal Government, however, it is still significant in smaller establishments and in the wage payment and collection area which has no Federal counterpart.

Impact levels in minimum wage and collection are based on the presumption that compensation at the current minimum wage level will afford employes of the Commonwealth an acceptable standard of living. On this basis impact is measured

Income Maintenance (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

by the number of employes 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 States minimum hourly wage has been raised to \$2.20 per hour effective January 1, 1976 and increased again on January 1, 1977 to \$2.30. The new mandatory rate basically affects employers whose gross sales do not exceed \$250,000 a year and covers about one million employes. All measures of this program will show increases through 1977-78 as the minimum wage is adjusted upward. Eventually minimum wage violations will begin to decrease because of strenuous enforcement of the new law and through employer knowledge of the law.

Unpaid wage collections will increase at a constant rate due to the inflated economy's impact on small businesses and increased awareness on the part of wage earners of the protections offered by the State Wage Payment and Collection Law. This measure will also improve with the economy.

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. In the past, these administrative costs were covered by the Commonwealth; Act 2 of 1976 shifted the responsibility for these costs from the State to assessments upon industry. Act 2 sets up a special fund for this purpose and provides legislative approval of the level of expenditure and corresponding assessment of the fund each year. The \$6,902,000 recommended is shown above as other funds.

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. Act 263 of 1974 further increased benefits to new claimants by raising the maximum payment to 100 percent of the statewide average weekly wage effective July 1, 1975. This act also provides for the first time in the history of workmen's

compensation for payment from the General Fund. Effective July 1, 1975 the State was obligated to make payments to self-insured employers and insurance carriers to raise the compensation of those employes receiving compensation for injuries prior to January 17, 1968 to sixty dollars (\$60) per week. It is estimated that payments will be made to 3,800 persons at a 1976-77 cost to the State of \$2,060,000. The act also makes participation in the system mandatory for all employers.

Occupational disease payments are made primarily to victims of silicosis and related diseases, commonly referred to as "black lung" or "miners asthma". Since enactment of extensive changes in the law in 1973, industry is gradually assuming the costs of these payments. In 1975-76, seventy-five percent of the costs for new claimants was being paid by industry. New claimants are now 100 percent the responsibility of industry. Persons who stopped working prior to July 1, 1973 may still be eligible under other programs for lower rates of compensation.

Due to the gradual assumption of costs by industry the level of required funding for occupational disease payments is no longer increasing. However, we had expected some decrease. Several reasons for a hold the line level are: first, the Federal Government in its review of claims has not accepted as many cases as anticipated, thus, leaving the cases in the State's program and since January 1, 1974, the Federal Government has been operating under stricter payment requirements than the State. Second, reforms and revisions in the referee system have greatly reduced the backlog of old claims. These improvements have a dual impact. They bring a substantial additional number of claimants on board and they generate unusually large initial payments for claimants whose cases have been pending for sometime. In addition Act 263 of 1974 increased the rate of payment for those claimants paid under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

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 base 30 week benefit period for which most employes are eligible can be extended by nine weeks if the rate of insured unemployment exceeds four percent. These additional nine weeks are 50 percent

Income Maintenance (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

Federally funded. An Additional 26 weeks of totally Federally funded supplemental benefits was granted by Congress in 1974. Pennsylvania began drawing down on this program on March 8, 1975 and has been paying benefits since that time. The first 13 weeks of supplemental benefits are triggered by a 5 percent or more rate of insured unemployment and the second 13 weeks are triggered at 6 percent or greater. These supplemental benefits will expire on March 31, 1977. Possible total coverage is now 65 weeks but after that date will drop to 39 weeks. The rate of compensation is approximately two-thirds of the worker's normal earnings up to a maximum of \$133 a week as of January, 1977. This amount is 66 2/3 percent of the Statewide average weekly wage (\$199 effective January 1, 1977).

The economy has a direct and almost immediate impact on the State's Unemployment Compensation Fund. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate from January 1976 to October 1976 has averaged around 8.2 percent with a high of 8.7 percent in October and a low of 7.4 percent in June. The same time frame in 1975 reflected an average unemployment rate of 9 percent with a peak of 9.8 percent in October of 1975. These numbers seem to indicate some improvement in the economy. Throughout the 1976-77 year, 850,000 individuals are expected to file claims for unemployment compensation. Last year the Bureau of Employment Security experienced the heaviest claims load in the history of the agency. As of December 10, 1976 Pennsylvania had borrowed \$528,000,000 from the Federal Government to maintain solvency in the Unemployment Compensation Fund. An additional \$25,000,000 was requested from the Federal Government on December 20, 1976. This action was necessary to maintain benefits for claimants drawing under regular

unemployment compensation programs and for 50 percent of the extended benefit program. The special unemployment assistance and supplemental benefit programs are paid out of direct Federal contributions and are not considered in the \$528,000,000 loan. For calendar year 1977 the Bureau of Employment Security anticipates that it must borrow roughly \$350,000,000. In an attempt to rectify the existing situation for not only the Commonwealth but other states as well, Congress has recently passed into law a bill (P.L. 94-566). With respect to taxable wages, beginning January 1, 1977, the Federal unemployment tax rate (FUTA) for employers will rise from 0.5 percent to 0.7 percent. Beginning January 1, 1978 the tax base will rise from \$4,200 to \$6,000. State legislation will be proposed in January 1977 by the Administration to implement the Federal legislation (P.L. 94-566) effective calendar year 1978.

With respect to pay-back of borrowed funds to the Federal Government, wages for 1977 due and payable January 31, 1978 will carry an additional Federal tax of 0.3 percent making the total Federal tax 1.0 percent. This tax increases each year by 0.3 percent for each of three year -- 1977 through 1979. It is extremely difficult to predict with any accuracy at what time Pennsylvania's Unemployment Compensation Fund will regain its solvency. Factors such as unemployment rates, pending and proposed legislation, extended coverage to workers formerly not covered, the triggering on and off of special unemployment compensation programs, amount of employer tax contributions and the general unpredictability of the economic climate in the next 10 to 20 years makes this question impossible to answer at this time. It will, therefore, be a long-term process before the Fund can be considered to be solvent.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 1,441	\$ 1,634	\$ 1,832	\$ 1,978	\$ 2,136	\$ 2,306	\$ 2,490
Occupational Disease Payments . . . .	. . . .	26,500	26,500	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Workmen's Compensation Payments	2,751	2,350	2,060	1,978	1,899	1,823	1,750
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$ 4,192	\$30,484	\$30,392	\$28,956	\$29,035	\$29,129	\$29,240
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND							
Occupational Disease Payments	<u>\$24,982</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$1,796</u>	<u>\$2,045</u>	<u>\$2,255</u>	<u>\$2,435</u>	<u>\$2,629</u>	<u>\$2,839</u>	<u>\$3,065</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Public Bargaining Units:							
Dispute notices received	949	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Cases mediated	612	850	990	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080
Percent of cases mediated	64%	85%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Private Bargaining Units:							
Dispute notices received	4,034	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600
Cases mediated	233	360	396	432	432	432	432
Percent of cases mediated	5.1%	10%	11%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Total dispute notices resulting in strike activity	135	120	120	120	120	120	120
Percent of notices resulting in strike activity	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%
Percent of labor force organized							
Public	52%	54%	56%	58%	60%	62%	64%
Private	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Unfair charges filed	305	310	310	325	325	330	335

Program Analysis:

The departmental administrative agencies involved in labor relations are the Labor Relations Board and the Bureau of Mediation. The Labor Relations Board deals with certification of bargaining units within the public and private sector. Under the private sector a decrease in the number of bargaining units certified by the Board occurred due to the jurisdictional guidelines of the National Labor Relations Board. The jurisdiction is determined by the total dollar amount of business transacted by the employer. As prices increase, even small employers are approaching the point where their dollar volume places them under national jurisdiction. Projections indicate a yearly growth rate in the organized private labor

force considerably below a whole percentage point. For this reason, estimates remain at a constant 20 percent.

The percent of the public sector organized also is difficult to assess because there is some question about the coverage of the term public employe under the Pennsylvania Public Employe Relations Act. This percentage has actually decreased from 1974-75 to 1975-76. One factor has been some increase in government employment since July, 1975, which, has boosted the potential for organization, thereby reducing the percentage of the force organized. But more profound in effect has been the considerable litigation on the issue of who are the public employers in the county government structure.

Labor Relations Stability (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

This litigation, ongoing for nearly four years, and resulting in a Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision, has reversed a Labor Relations Board ruling that county commissioners were the employer of all county personnel thus causing a revamping of most county bargaining structures and potentially doubling the number of units.

Certification is only one of the duties of the Board. In addition, unfair labor practices charges are filed with the Board for disposition. An increase in charges filed is anticipated due to the organizational effort at the lower municipal level where bargaining sophistication is lacking, and due to the potential increase in county bargaining units. As a consequence, more contracts will be negotiated thereby increasing the potential for unfair practice cases. Historically, however, counties have not been a high source of unfair practice cases, therefore, the increase in unfair practice cases will not be as great as the increase in bargaining units. This forecast should hold until bargaining relationships solidify and achieve this sophistication.

The legal framework of labor mediation in Pennsylvania rests on two acts: The Pennsylvania Labor Mediation Act of 1937 and the Public Employee Relations Act, better known as Act 195 of 1970. The Mediation Act of 1937, passed in the same year as the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act, was a broad mandate to mediate labor disputes including grievances. While the Mediation Act did not specify the scope of mediation activity, the Labor Relations Act did exclude public employees. Therefore, mediation under the original law was primarily mediation of private sector disputes. When Act 195 was passed in 1970 there was a drastic shift in work load to the public sector because under Act 195 mediation is mandatory, and the limited right to strike is conditioned upon complying with the dispute settlement procedures of the law. Mediation is the unavoidable or mandatory step. The public sector now accounts for seventy-two percent of active mediation cases.

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 rapid inflation cause increased strike activity due to monetary considerations. The Bureau feels that it should be involved in 90 percent of the activities in the public sector. Although the Labor Mediation Act calls for 100 percent coverage, it is estimated that at least 10 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 only involved in 64 percent of the negotiations. In numbers this means that out of the 949 dispute notices received in 1975-76, mediation was provided in 612 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. Inflation caused increased dispute notices received as a rash of settled contracts were opened for renegotiation. Since most of these contracts have cost-of-living clauses built into them, this situation should not occur again unless the economy takes a down-turn. A level of 3,600 disputes is normal. Prior to the passage of Act 195 the historical data of the Bureau shows that they were involved in about 11 to 13 percent of the strike activity. It could be assumed that the demand to be met in the private sector should be about 13 percent. However, the Bureau is currently only providing about 5.1 percent of the mediation services.

To help alleviate this problem, additional funds were provided for additional staff by the Legislature in the 1974-75 budget. The effects of these additional mediators should be felt during this fiscal year and the fiscal year 1977-78. The success of a mediator depends on his knowledge, experience and ability to inspire confidence in his expertise and impartiality. A newly hired mediator must develop these tools before he becomes fully operational and effective. The availability of more mediators also will result in State involvement in more negotiations. Of the number of cases where State mediation is involved only about two percent result in strike activity. Thus as mediation involvement increases it can only have a beneficial effect on the economy.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$1,796</u>	<u>\$2,045</u>	<u>\$2,255</u>	<u>\$2,435</u>	<u>\$2,629</u>	<u>\$2,839</u>	<u>\$3,065</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$4,572	\$5,034	\$6,034	\$6,517	\$7,038	\$7,601	\$8,209
Federal Funds	1,081	1,077	928	969	1,012	1,057	1,105
Other Funds		457					
TOTAL	\$5,653	\$6,568	\$6,962	\$7,486	\$8,050	\$8,658	\$9,314

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Places of public habitation and assembly:							
Units examined or inspected	100,569	105,000	109,000	113,000	116,000	118,000	120,000
Violations cited	10,289	10,500	11,000	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500
Violations abated	7,803	8,253	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500
Health care buildings examined or inspected	1,502	1,650	1,700	1,720	1,740	1,760	1,780
Health care buildings requiring extended treatment or revealing violations	875	500	400	350	300	250	200
Health care buildings that comply with the code	597	1,140	1,295	1,375	1,435	1,505	1,565
Health care facilities closed	30	10	5	5	5	5	5

Program Analysis:

Under the provisions of the State's Fire and Panic Act, 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. However, the Commonwealth does have complete enforcement responsibilities for all nursing homes and other health care facilities throughout the State.

Plans for all new construction except private dwellings and additions to all existing construction covering the classes of buildings contained in the Act are examined and approved and field inspections made to determine compliance with approved plans. Also covered under this subcategory is the Industrial Board which acts as the examination agency for anyone seeking licenses for operation of boilers, unfired pressure vessels and elevators. The Board meets monthly to consider

petitions requesting exemption from interpretation of, or an extension of time to comply with regulations of the Department. Hearings are held as requested and decisions are disseminated to interested parties.

However, the number one priority of the Department in recent years has been the inspection of health care facilities. A life safety code survey and either compliance or an acceptable plan of action are necessary requirements to receive Federal Medicaid and Medicare funds under Title XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act. A survey is conducted on each individual building at a facility. The total number of facilities under the health care program is 647 licensed nursing homes and 300 licensed or approved hospitals. There are 1,579 individual buildings. Follow-up inspections are made to each facility where violations have been cited to insure that corrective measures are being taken.

Safety improvements to and modernization of facilities is causing a severe financial burden on the owners, and if faced with major capital expenditures to bring their facilities into

Accident Prevention in Multiple Dwellings (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

compliance, some existing nursing homes may be forced to close. With the current nursing home shortage, the situation may become critical if still more homes are forced to close. Health care facilities may be approved with acceptable plans of correction indicating the corrective action that will be done to eliminate code violations. This means that a facility may have an approval without correcting 100 percent of the violations cited.

In order to eliminate hazardous conditions existing in these homes and provide adequate housing for the aged, a \$100

million bond issue was approved which provides loans for renovation purposes at low interest rates. Additional information on this program is presented under the Department of Commerce which is administering the program.

Projections to 1981 show a continuous decrease in the number of buildings revealing violations. These projections assume that the regulations will not be altered during this time period. Any changes in Federal or State regulations would impact on this projection.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$4,572</u>	<u>\$5,034</u>	<u>\$6,034</u>	<u>\$6,517</u>	<u>\$7,038</u>	<u>\$7,601</u>	<u>\$8,209</u>

Regulation of Consumer Products and Promotion of Fair Business Practices

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the availability of misrepresented or adulterated products and services.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$356</u>	<u>\$388</u>	<u>\$400</u>	<u>\$432</u>	<u>\$467</u>	<u>\$504</u>	<u>\$544</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Activities under the Bedding and Upholstery and the Stuffed Toy Laws:							
Manufacturers, importers and dealers	4,382	4,400	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,600	4,600
Registrations, licenses and certificates	7,132	7,200	7,200	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Inspections	6,133	6,200	6,400	6,400	6,600	6,600	6,600
Violations for misrepresented or adulterated products	263	300	300	350	350	350	350
Percent of total	4.3%	4.9%	4.7%	5.4%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%
Articles in violation of regulations	9,613	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Articles brought into compliance	11,701	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Private employment agencies:							
Agency representatives registered	2,160	2,200	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Complaints resulting in refunds	125	50	50	200	200	200	200
Dollars refunded	\$40,800	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000
Violations cited	800	900	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Violations abated	500	500	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350

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.

Licenses, certificates or permits are issued, upon completion of satisfactory inspections, to manufacturers and retailers dealing in the commodities covered under the Bedding and Upholstery Law and the Stuffed Toy Law.

The same system of enforcement is utilized for the registration and licensure of employment agencies to ensure that ethical and fair business practices are employed. The Department is responsible for the licensing of 650 employment agencies and the registering of approximately 2,200 representatives who work for these agencies.

The impact in both areas is reflected by the number of compliances resulting from violations cited. The bedding and upholstery and stuffed animals inspections will continue at

their current level as there are no foreseeable trends or technological changes in the industry that would affect present law enforcement. Since the ban on stuffed toys containing electro static polythermoplastic beads has been lifted, the number of articles in violation has dropped to the level now reflected. The incidence of misrepresented or adulterated products has also dropped due to increased pressures on industry to correct them and also a diminished inspection effort due to loss of several inspectors. The number of compliances shown reflects the total number of individual articles brought into compliance and includes carryover violations that are rectified during the indicated year. For this reason compliances may out number violations in any given fiscal year.

In the employment services area, violations are normally, cited at a rate of 1,500 annually including carry over violations that are not abated in the same year as citing. Violations cited are estimates for all years due to lack of written records of

Regulation of Consumer Products and Promotion of Fair Business Practices (Continued)

Program Analysis: (Continued)

telephone citations. A decrease in the complaints resulting in refunds is the result of a decision in a civil suit that has hampered our ability to take legal action to have refunds made. The Department was not involved in the suit and must move to negate the decision by the legal remedies available. Anticipated legislative changes should correct this problem and dollars refunded due to complaints will return to the higher level reflected in fiscal year 1978-79. These refunds are indicators of the more serious violations in the employment

services areas.

Citations also dropped due to a large number of employment agencies declaring themselves "exempt" from investigation. The basis for the exemption is the change in statues exempting any employment agency not binding an applicant to the payment of a fee. These agencies are still committing various violations but until State jurisdiction is established no violations can be cited. Citations are anticipated to return to a higher level in fiscal year 1977-78.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$356</u>	<u>\$388</u>	<u>\$400</u>	<u>\$432</u>	<u>\$467</u>	<u>\$504</u>	<u>\$544</u>

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; 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 Military Reservation Commission, the State Veterans' Commission, the Soldiers and Sailors Home at Erie, and the Veterans Home at Hollidaysburg.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

Summary by Fund and Appropriation

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 7,246	\$ 7,368	\$ 8,563
Emergency Flood Relief, 1975	425	. . . .	. . . .
Helicopter Liability Insurance . . . . .	. . . .	300	200
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 7,671</u>	<u>\$ 7,668</u>	<u>\$ 8,763</u>
Institutional			
Soldiers and Sailors Home	\$ 724	\$ 851	\$ 738
Holidaysburg Veterans Home . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1,917
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 724</u>	<u>\$ 851</u>	<u>\$ 2,655</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Education of Veterans Children	\$ 65	\$ 65	\$ 70
Veterans Assistance	650	650	650
Blind Veterans Pension	76	80	80
National Guard Pension	7	10	10
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 798</u>	<u>\$ 805</u>	<u>\$ 810</u>
Capital Improvements			
Capital Improvements . . . . .	. . . .	\$ 69	. . . .
Sub-Total	<u>. . . .</u>	<u>\$ 69</u>	<u>. . . .</u>
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 9,193</u>	<u>\$ 9,393</u>	<u>\$12,228</u>
Federal Funds			
Federal Funds	\$ 367	\$ 512	\$ 675
Other Funds	213	225	475
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$ 9,773</u>	<u>\$10,130</u>	<u>\$13,378</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$7,246	\$7,668	\$8,763
Federal Funds	79	50	50
Other Funds	159	170	120
TOTAL	\$7,484	\$7,888	\$8,933

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
General Government Operations	\$7,246	\$7,368	\$8,563
Helicopter Liability Insurance .....	.....	300	200
Federal Funds:			
Military Construction — Army National Guard	79	50	50
Other Funds:			
Rentals of Armories and Other Facilities	159	170	120
TOTAL	\$7,484	\$7,888	\$8,933

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Emergency Flood Relief, 1975			
State Funds	\$ 425	.....	.....

Provided for emergency services performed by the National Guard during Tropical Storm Eloise.

GENERAL FUND

MILITARY AFFAIRS

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
Emergency Flood Relief, 1975 (continued)	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Emergency Flood Relief, 1975	\$ 425	.....	.....

Institutional

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
State Veterans Homes	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
State Funds	\$ 724	\$ 851	\$2,655
Federal Funds	288	462	625
Other Funds	54	55	355
TOTAL	<u>\$1,066</u>	<u>\$1,368</u>	<u>\$3,635</u>

Provides for the operation of the Soldiers and Sailors Home at Erie and the Veterans Home at Hollidaysburg, including domiciliary and nursing care for indigent, invalid or disabled Pennsylvania veterans. Skilled nursing care and related medical services, supportive personal care and individual services are provided for residents.

The institutional populations for the prior, current and upcoming years are:

Institution	Capacity	Population Oct. 1975	Population Oct. 1976	Projected Population Oct. 1977	Projected Percent of Capacity
Soldiers and Sailors Home	175	165	175	175	100%
Hollidaysburg Veterans Home	150	.....	.....	150	100%

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
Source of Funds	1974-75 Actual	1975-76 Available	1976-77 Budget
Appropriation:			
Soldiers and Sailors Home	\$ 724	\$ 851	\$ 738
Hollidaysburg Veterans Home .....	.....	.....	1,917
Federal Funds:			
Domiciliary and Nursing Home Care			
Reimbursements	288	462	625
Other Funds:			
Aid and Attendance Payments for Nursing			
Care Patients	54	55	75
Residents Fees .....	.....	.....	280
TOTAL	<u>\$1,066</u>	<u>\$1,368</u>	<u>\$3,635</u>

Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Education of Veterans Children			
State Funds	\$ 65	\$ 65	\$ 70

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Education of Veterans Children	<u>\$ 65</u>	<u>\$ 65</u>	<u>\$ 70</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Veterans Compensation and Assistance			
State Funds	\$ 726	\$ 730	\$ 730

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Veterans Assistance	\$ 650	\$ 650	\$ 650
Blind Veterans Pension	76	80	80
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 726</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 730</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 730</u></u>

GENERAL FUND

MILITARY AFFAIRS

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
National Guard Pension			
State Funds	\$ 7	\$ 10	\$ 10

Provides pension payments to the family of any soldier of the National Guard of Pennsylvania who died of injuries or was killed in the line of duty while in active service under orders of the Governor.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
National Guard Pension	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>

Capital Improvements

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Capital Improvements			
State Funds	\$ 69	. . . . .

Provides for small capital improvements at various locations which are necessary to the operation of the Department's programs.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Capital Improvements	<u>\$ 69</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
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80		
General Administration and Support	\$1,316	\$1,335	\$ 1,488	\$ 1,554	\$ 1,634	\$ 1,712	\$ 1,797
Physical Health Treatment	\$ 724	\$ 920	\$ 2,655	\$ 2,566	\$ 2,254	\$ 2,442	\$ 2,945
Long-Term Domiciliary and Nursing Home Maintenance and Care	724	920	2,655	2,566	2,254	2,442	2,945
Maintenance of Public Order	\$5,678	\$5,979	\$ 6,919	\$ 7,614	\$ 8,198	\$ 8,698	\$ 9,118
Disaster Assistance	5,678	5,979	6,919	7,614	8,198	8,698	9,118
Veterans Compensation	\$1,475	\$1,159	\$ 1,166	\$ 1,280	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,371	\$ 1,393
Veterans Compensation and Assistance	1,475	1,159	1,166	1,280	1,300	1,371	1,393
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$9,193</u>	<u>\$9,393</u>	<u>\$12,228</u>	<u>\$13,014</u>	<u>\$13,386</u>	<u>\$14,223</u>	<u>\$15,253</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$1,316</u>	<u>\$1,335</u>	<u>\$1,488</u>	<u>\$1,554</u>	<u>\$1,634</u>	<u>\$1,712</u>	<u>\$1,797</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 Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$1,316</u>	<u>\$1,335</u>	<u>\$1,488</u>	<u>\$1,554</u>	<u>\$1,634</u>	<u>\$1,712</u>	<u>\$1,797</u>

Long-Term Domiciliary and Nursing Home Maintenance and Care

OBJECTIVE: To provide skilled nursing and domiciliary care for veterans.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 724	\$ 920	\$2,655	\$2,566	\$2,254	\$2,442	\$2,945
Federal Funds	288	462	625	1,038	1,756	2,009	2,106
Other Funds	54	55	355	626	924	1,160	1,245
TOTAL	\$1,066	\$1,437	\$3,635	\$4,230	\$4,934	\$5,611	\$6,296

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Veterans in Pennsylvania	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Capacity of Pennsylvania veterans homes:							
Soldiers and Sailors Home	175	175	175	175	250	250	250
Hollidaysburg Veterans Home			150	200	350	425	500
Total	175	175	325	375	600	675	750
Skilled nursing care days	27,375	27,375	57,375	63,875	109,500	127,750	127,750
Domiciliary care days	36,500	36,500	51,500	73,000	109,500	118,625	146,000

Program Analysis:

The Department of Military Affairs maintains the Soldiers and Sailors Home at Erie, and effective September 1, 1977, the Department will open a second veterans home at Hollidaysburg. Both homes will provide nursing and domiciliary facilities to those veterans who are disabled, indigent or in need of care. The programs receive assistance from the Federal Government: \$5.50 per capita per day for domiciliary patients, \$10.50 per patient day for nursing home care, and \$6.00 per day for aid and attendance given directly to the patient. Also, for the first time in 1977-78, residents will be charged a fee to help offset the costs of services rendered to them.

The facility at Erie, Pennsylvania, now supports 175 beds. This capacity is not projected to increase until late 1979, when the new nursing wing will be completed. In the meantime, the Soldiers and Sailors Home maintains a waiting list of 100

veterans. The Hollidaysburg Veterans Home will open with a capacity of 150 residents, projected to increase to a full capacity of 500 residents in 1981-82.

A criticism of this program is that no real effort is provided towards rehabilitating the veteran. If the goal of this program is to provide skilled nursing and domiciliary care for veterans with rehabilitation as an end product, then perhaps these veterans should be in rehabilitative programs provided by other agencies of the Commonwealth. If the goal of this program is a maintenance function, then private facilities, where the Commonwealth would provide 50 percent of the costs with Federal Medicaid paying the remainder, might be more economically feasible. In either case, the administration and expansion of this program by the Department of Military Affairs should be re-evaluated.

Long-Term Domiciliary and Nursing Home Maintenance and Care (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Soldiers and Sailors Home	\$724	\$851	\$ 738	\$ 841	\$ 744	\$ 980	\$1,165
Hollidaysburg Veterans Home . . . . .	.....	.....	1,917	1,725	1,510	1,462	1,780
Capital Improvements . . . . .	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$724</u>	<u>\$920</u>	<u>\$2,655</u>	<u>\$2,566</u>	<u>\$2,254</u>	<u>\$2,442</u>	<u>\$2,945</u>

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$5,678	\$5,979	\$6,919	\$7,614	\$8,198	\$8,698	\$9,118
Federal Funds	79	50	50	50	50	50	50
Other Funds	159	170	120	120	120	120	120
TOTAL	\$5,916	\$6,199	\$7,089	\$7,784	\$8,368	\$8,868	\$9,288

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Operating facilities	540	540	540	540	540	540	540
Pennsylvania National Guard personnel	19,002	22,468	22,468	22,468	22,468	22,468	22,468
Federally recognized units of Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard	215	215	215	215	215	215	215
Units maintaining satisfactory annual general inspection and training ratings	215	215	215	215	215	215	215

Program Analysis:

This program provides the administrative, training and training support areas necessary to the Pennsylvania National Guard in order to maintain a readiness capability in the event of emergencies either within the Commonwealth or requiring Federal mobilization.

Because of the unpredictability of the occurrences, it is not possible to forecast future trends and develop direct measures for this program's efficiency. Reactive capability of the National Guard is, therefore, measured indirectly through the number of units meeting Federally established inspection and training ratings.

It must be mentioned that the cost of mobilizing the National Guard is borne by the Commonwealth only in State-declared emergencies. In all national emergency situations, whenever the Federal Government calls up the Guard, the cost is borne by the Federal Government. Furthermore, all costs attendant with training, such as summer camp and monthly guard meetings, are fully funded by the Federal Government.

Included within this subcategory is the operation of the

statewide armory network consisting of 106 units which serve as training sites for National Guardsmen, places of refuge for disaster victims and all purpose community halls. Most of the armories are old and in various states of disrepair. As a matter of fact, 31 of the armories are considered beyond repair by the Department of Military Affairs. In the days when most of these armories were constructed, the transportation network in Pennsylvania was not as extensive and there existed a valid reason for building "community" armories. Through the years, significant improvements have occurred in the Commonwealth's road network providing for greater accessibility to remote areas. This, coupled with decreasing National Guard strength, resulted in armories being located within less than 25 miles of each other and being maintained for an authorized strength of less than 100 men. There is no rationale for not consolidating the armories to facilitate upkeep. Even the Federal Government has just imposed a restriction on new construction of armories, not allowing them to be built within 25 miles of existing armories.

Disaster Assistance (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$5,253	\$5,679	\$6,719	\$7,414	\$7,998	\$8,498	\$8,918
Emergency Flood Relief, 1975	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helicopter Liability Insurance . . . . .	.....	300	200	200	200	200	200
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$5,678</u>	<u>\$5,979</u>	<u>\$6,919</u>	<u>\$7,614</u>	<u>\$8,198</u>	<u>\$8,698</u>	<u>\$9,118</u>

Veterans Compensation and Assistance

OBJECTIVE: To provide advisory and financial assistance to eligible Pennsylvania veterans and their dependents.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$1,475</u>	<u>\$1,159</u>	<u>\$1,166</u>	<u>\$1,280</u>	<u>\$1,300</u>	<u>\$1,371</u>	<u>\$1,393</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Veterans in Pennsylvania	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Veterans and dependents assisted	13,962	16,000	16,500	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Blind veterans	129	150	150	150	150	150	150
Blind veterans assisted	129	130	130	130	130	130	130
Students receiving financial aid	149	160	160	160	160	160	160
Students completing courses of instruction	40	60	60	60	60	60	60

Program Analysis:

The Department of Military Affairs administers several aid programs within this subcategory.

Veterans assistance —Temporary assistance is given to veterans who are in need of financial support, in the form of grants for food, clothing, fuel and shelter for a period not exceeding three months. During fiscal year 1975-76, there were 4,886 veterans covered under this program.

Blind veterans pension —This program provides grants of \$50 per month for those Pennsylvania veterans who incurred functional blindness while performing active military service. During fiscal year 1975-76, there were 129 veterans on the rolls.

Vietnam Bonus —This program was responsible for the payment of the Vietnam Bonus to those Pennsylvania veterans who served during this conflict. Payments consisted of \$25 per month of service, up to a maximum of \$750, which was paid to the veteran. In case of death resulting from injury or disease received while serving in the Vietnam Conflict, a payment of

\$1,000 was made to the next of kin. As of September 1976, there were 194,263 claims paid. This figure is less than the amount reported in last year's budget because that figure reflected actual number of claims received as opposed to the amount found valid for payment, which is the figure shown now. Applications will be received until March 28, 1977.

Payment of National Guard Pension —It provides for payments to families of National Guardsmen killed while on duty. The payments vary, but cannot exceed \$150 per month nor extend beyond ten years duration.

Financial aid to Students —This program provides financial assistance to children of deceased or disabled veterans attending postsecondary institutions of learning within the Commonwealth. These students receive grants of \$200 per semester. This program is separate from any scholarship program administered by the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency.

Veterans Compensation and Assistance (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 677	\$ 354	\$ 356	\$ 370	\$ 390	\$ 411	\$ 433
Veterans Assistance	650	650	650	750	750	800	800
Blind Veterans Pensions	76	80	80	80	80	80	80
Payment of National Guard Pension	7	10	10	10	10	10	10
Education of Veterans' Children	65	65	70	70	70	70	70
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$1,475	\$1,159	\$1,166	\$1,280	\$1,300	\$1,371	\$1,393

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

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
Grants and Subsidies			
Transfer to Milk Marketing Board	\$ 660	\$ 717	\$1,068
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$ 660	\$ 717	\$1,068
 Milk Marketing Fund			
General Government			
General Government	\$ 629	\$ 657	\$ 529
Total State Funds	\$ 629	\$ 657	\$ 529
Other Funds	\$ 2	.....	.....
MILK MARKETING FUND TOTAL	\$ 631	\$ 657	\$ 529
 Department Total – All Funds			
General Fund	\$ 660	\$ 717	\$1,068
Special Funds	629	657	529
Other Funds	2	.....	.....
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$1,291	\$1,374	\$1,597

Grants and Subsidies

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Transfer to Milk Marketing Board			
State Funds	\$ 660	\$ 717	\$1,068

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.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Transfer to Milk Marketing Board	<u>\$ 660</u>	<u>\$ 717</u>	<u>\$1,068</u>

Milk Marketing Fund

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Operations			
State Funds	\$ 629	\$ 657	\$ 529
Other Funds	662*	717*	1,068*
TOTAL	<u>\$1,291</u>	<u>\$1,374</u>	<u>\$1,597</u>

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 regulations; handles all legal matters including prosecution and levying of penalties against violators of the Milk Marketing Law.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorization:			
General Operations	\$ 629	\$ 657	\$ 529
Other Funds:			
Transfer from General Fund	660	717	1,068
Sale of Motor Vehicles	2	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$1,291</u>	<u>\$1,374</u>	<u>\$1,597</u>

*Other funds includes the transfer from the General Fund which is not carried forward to the Summary by Fund and Appropriation to avoid double counting.

MILK MARKETING BOARD

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Consumer Protection	\$1,289	\$1,374	\$1,597	\$1,677	\$1,761	\$1,867	\$1,979
Regulation of Milk Industry	1,289	1,374	1,597	1,677	1,761	1,867	1,979
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$1,289</u>	<u>\$1,374</u>	<u>\$1,597</u>	<u>\$1,677</u>	<u>\$1,761</u>	<u>\$1,867</u>	<u>\$1,979</u>

Regulation of Milk Industry

OBJECTIVE: To maintain an adequate supply of wholesome fluid milk.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 660	\$ 717	\$1,068	\$1,049	\$1,133	\$1,239	\$1,351
Special Funds	629	657	529	628	628	628	628
Other Funds	2						
TOTAL	\$1,291	\$1,374	\$1,597	\$1,677	\$1,761	\$1,867	\$1,979

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Supply of fluid milk to demand for fluid milk	126%	127%	127%	126%	126%	126%	126%
Public hearings held	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Licenses and permits issued	4,037	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Dealer audits made to determine compliance with rules and regulations	2,532	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
Citations issued against license violators	127	150	150	150	150	150	150

Program Analysis:

Milk price control in Pennsylvania had its origin in the economic depression of the early 1930's. It was a popular reaction to those who claimed the dairy industry would be destroyed without market intervention. The conceptual framework of the program remains essentially unchanged even though the structure of the industry has changed substantially since the inception of milk price control.

Accomplishment of the objective of insuring an adequate milk supply is attained through setting of a minimum price paid to farmers, minimum prices dealers can charge wholesale and retail customers and minimum prices stores can charge consumers. It has been argued that the consumer interest would be best served by the abolishment of price regulation on all levels. Conversely, support has arisen for having the Milk Marketing Board establish maximum as well as minimum prices.

The regulation process is further complicated by the existence of Federal Marketing Orders. More than 80 percent of the Commonwealth's 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.

Two innovations in the Board's pricing orders have been completed in recent Board orders. First in areas influenced by Federal Orders, the Federal Order pricing system has been adopted. In these areas the Federal Order producer class price and the Pennsylvania Milk Marketing Board producer class price are the same.

The second innovation was to implement a bracketing system for consumer prices. Under this system the consumer's 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.

Both these changes speed up the price setting process and make the system more responsive to changing conditions.

Regulation of Milk Industry (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

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. Milk dealers are also required to be bonded, thereby insuring proper payments to producers. Additional service is provided to farmers through a program of test checks in the weights and butterfats which determine producer payments.

When the Milk Marketing Board was first established, it was intended to be financially self-sufficient. Costs have, however, increased at a far greater rate than revenues. This year's budget recommendation reflects an increase in fees and licenses. Legislative approval is required for such increases. Passage of such legislation will assist the Board in becoming financially self-sufficient.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Transfer to Milk Marketing Fund . . .	<u>\$660</u>	<u>\$717</u>	<u>\$1,068</u>	<u>\$1,049</u>	<u>\$1,133</u>	<u>\$1,239</u>	<u>\$1,351</u>
MILK MARKETING FUND							
General Operations	<u>\$629</u>	<u>\$657</u>	<u>\$ 529</u>	<u>\$ 628</u>	<u>\$ 628</u>	<u>\$ 628</u>	<u>\$ 628</u>

Board of Probation and Parole

The Board of Probation and Parole rehabilitates and supervises persons on probation or parole, helping them to reintegrate within society. The Board attempts to allow an early and controlled release of persons from correctional institutions as well as detect those who cannot adjust to the community. Beyond cases normally under the State's jurisdiction, State probation services and presentence investigations are provided upon request from the courts.

BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	1977-78
	Actual	1976-77 Available	Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 7,339	\$ 9,015	\$11,449
Grants and Subsidies			
Improvement of Adult Probation Services	\$ 1,526	\$ 1,679	\$ 2,015
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 8,865</u>	<u>\$10,694</u>	<u>\$13,464</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 6,382	\$ 6,131	\$ 3,598
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$15,247</u>	<u>\$16,825</u>	<u>\$17,062</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$ 7,339	\$ 9,015	\$11,449
Federal Funds	4,556	4,461	3,598
TOTAL	<u>\$11,895</u>	<u>\$13,476</u>	<u>\$15,047</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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
General Government Operations	\$ 7,339	\$ 9,015	\$11,449
Federal Funds:			
LEAA — Public Information Program	1	. . . .	. . . .
LEAA — Computer Oriented Program Information System	20	. . . .	. . . .
LEAA — Drug Control and Treatment in the Philadelphia District Office	232	202	90
LEAA — Intensive Pre-Parole and Parole Services	429	358	175
LEAA — Services to Former Offenders	567	489	244
LEAA — Philadelphia-Delaware-Chester District Office	576	448	214
LEAA — Administration County Grant Program	49	48	. . . .
LEAA — Comprehensive Staff Development Program	28	. . . .	. . . .
LEAA — Conference on the Responsibilities of Blacks in the Criminal Justice System	2	. . . .	. . . .
Operation Mainstream	1	. . . .	. . . .
Emergency Employment Act	4	. . . .	. . . .
CETA — Community Employment Advocacy Program	89	165	141
Work Incentive Program	16	104	108
SRS — Title XX	2,542	2,647	2,626
TOTAL	<u>\$11,895</u>	<u>\$13,476</u>	<u>\$15,047</u>

Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Improvement of Adult Probation Services			
State Funds	\$ 1,526	\$ 1,679	\$ 2,015
Federal Funds	1,826	1,670	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$ 3,352</u>	<u>\$ 3,349</u>	<u>\$ 2,015</u>

Assists counties in improving adult probation services by providing funds for additional probation officers who meet standards established by the Board.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Improvement of Adult Probation Services	\$ 1,526	\$ 1,679	\$ 2,015
Federal Funds:			
LEAA — Improvement of Adult Probation Services	1,826	1,670	.....
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 3,352</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,349</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,015</u></u>

BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$ 914	\$ 1,276	\$ 1,548	\$ 1,660	\$ 1,799	\$ 1,948	\$ 2,108
Control and Reduction of Crime	\$ 7,951	\$ 9,418	\$11,916	\$14,860	\$16,274	\$17,841	\$19,524
Reintegration of Adult Offenders	7,951	9,418	11,916	14,860	16,274	17,841	19,524
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 8,865</u></u>	<u><u>\$10,694</u></u>	<u><u>\$13,464</u></u>	<u><u>\$16,520</u></u>	<u><u>\$18,073</u></u>	<u><u>\$19,789</u></u>	<u><u>\$21,632</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$914	\$1,276	\$1,548	\$1,660	\$1,799	\$1,948	\$2,108
Federal Funds	80	97	9	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
TOTAL	<u><u>\$994</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,373</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,557</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,660</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,799</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,949</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,108</u></u>

Program Analysis:

General Administration and Support provides for the administrative and overhead systems which support the operations of the "reintegration of offenders" programs necessary for the achievement of Commonwealth and Agency

objectives. Also included are the direct decision making activities of the Parole Board. The Board makes approximately 10,000 case decisions, involving requests for parole and revocation hearings, per year.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u><u>\$914</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,276</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,548</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,660</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,799</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,948</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,108</u></u>

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 7,951	\$ 9,418	\$11,916	\$14,860	\$16,274	\$17,841	\$19,524
Federal Funds	6,302	6,034	3,589	2,889	2,889	2,889	2,889
TOTAL	<u>\$14,253</u>	<u>\$15,452</u>	<u>\$15,505</u>	<u>\$17,749</u>	<u>\$19,163</u>	<u>\$20,730</u>	<u>\$22,413</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Probationers and parolees in case load . . .	13,062	13,847	14,579	15,311	16,043	16,775	17,507
Inmates released on parole or reparole (new parolees)	2,663	2,676	2,689	2,702	2,716	2,730	2,744
New parolees likely to successfully complete parole	1,571	1,579	1,613	1,621	1,630	1,638	1,646
and as percentage of new parolees	59%	59%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
New parolees likely to abscond	266	267	269	270	271	273	274
and as percentage of new parolees	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
New parolees likely to return to prison for technical and/or new offense violations	826	830	807	811	815	819	824
and as percentage of new parolees	31%	31%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
Cases in which investigations were conducted:							
Preparole	3,762	3,780	3,799	3,818	3,837	3,856	3,875
Presentence	1,268	1,500	1,550	1,600	1,650	1,700	1,750
Offenders under supervision of county probation offices	47,300	48,480	49,450	50,439	51,447	52,475	53,525

Program Analysis:

The Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole has statutory authority to parole incarcerated offenders whose maximum sentence is two years or longer, and who have served their minimum sentence. In total, there were over sixty thousand offenders under supervision in June, 1976, of which approximately seventy-eight percent were under county supervision and the remaining twenty-two percent were under the jurisdiction of the Board. To maintain county staff capabilities and to improve the effectiveness of county probation, the Commonwealth provides cash assistance through a county grant-in-aid program administered by the Board. Thus, the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole plays a vital role

in the State's criminal justice system and is a key ingredient in corrections for the reintegration of offenders into the community.

The primary goal of the Board is to provide adequate street supervision which has positive impacts upon client behavior and subsequently protects the community from crime through the social and economic reintegration of the client. Parole in the correctional sense is defined as the conditional release of an offender from a penal institution to street supervision until the completion of a maximum sentence. In contrast, probation is defined as a conditional suspension of sentence in lieu of imprisonment and contingent upon a satisfactory adjustment to

Reintegration of the Adult Offender (continued)**Program Analysis: (continued)**

street supervision. Theoretically, the ability of the agency to affect positive behavior until the satisfactory completion of supervision is the standard of measurement used to evaluate the effectiveness of the program. However, in practice, it is the ability of the agent to detect unstable or illicit behavior prior to the client committing a serious crime and to detain the offender for technical violations that determines true success and affords maximum safeguards for the community. The process of probation and parole fails undeniably when an offender is returned to prison for a new conviction of additional crimes. However, the concepts of parole or probation within the correctional system must ultimately be judged in terms of their cost-effectiveness in maximizing the number of offenders with successful adjustment and minimizing new crime.

Probation and parole services involves a process which encompasses client counseling and referral, case evaluation through social investigations, and client surveillance in the community. Among client counseling responsibilities there are many factors in case load management which affect the economics and reintegrative impact of supervision; among these factors are case load size, agent-client geographic dispersion, frequency of contact with the client and specialized programming targeted on different types of clientele with unique needs and capabilities. The recommended standard for case load size within the agency is fifty clients per agent. In June of 1976, the average case load size for the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole was fifty-five clients per agent. In addition agents have work assignments in social investigations which are designed to provide decision-makers with evaluative client information to determine the most effective disposition for different types of offenders. Among these work load tasks are the following categories of investigative reports: preparole investigations, presentence investigations, pardon investigations, classification summaries and background investigations for out-of-state cases. The total number of investigative reports completed by agents for fiscal year 1975-76 was 8,677.

The largest proportion, 43 percent, were preparole investigations while 19 percent were background investigations for out-of-state cases, 17 percent were investigations in the preparation of classification summaries and 15 percent were presentence investigations. Although contrary to expectations, the number of completed presentence investigations conducted by the Board decreased for a second consecutive year. Some of this decrease is attributable to Federal funding to the counties enabling them to absorb an increased share of the presentence work load. But inasmuch as the level of Federal funding has been

exhausted and since the Pennsylvania Supreme Court amended its rules for criminal procedure and required that presentence investigations be prepared, a 20 percent increase in the demand for investigations will begin in January 1977. The number of Board conducted presentence investigations is anticipated to be 1,500 for the current year and increase by fifty investigations in subsequent years.

The Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole continues to improve upon the effectiveness of supervision and provide maximal efficiency in the delivery of services. Significant accomplishments in program development have included specialized intensive case load assignments for probationers and high risk parolees in high crime areas, administrative decentralization to locate agents in or near the community in which they work, newly expanded statewide use of urinalysis testing for drug dependent offenders, expanded use of large scale reduced supervision case loads, and special pilot projects in group counseling for the unemployed offender, guided group interaction counseling for the maximum development of a client's self evaluation, and leisure counseling to orient clients towards constructive use of their nonworking time when crimes are generally committed.

Not to be overlooked are the procedural changes and program changes which have resulted from the United States Supreme Court Morrissey Decision and the Pennsylvania Supreme Court Rambeau Decision regarding the protection of client due process rights during the provision of supervisory services. These have been accomplished by the reorganization of the Board's Division of Hearing Review for the dual purpose of fully implementing legal requirements of due process and ending in the establishment of guidelines for case decision-making in both paroling decisions and recommitment decisions if a client has violated parole. The Rambeau Decision which requires a quorum of the Board to hear violation cases unless waived by the client has greatly increased the work responsibilities of the Board. During 1976, Rambeau violations hearings have been occurring an average rate of twenty-one each month. Through a reallocation of staff assignments, provision has been made to expand the use of professional hearing officers as an aid in examining prospective parolees and to provide more equitable and timely due process hearings for clients whose conditional freedom is in jeopardy because of technical violations or illegal behavior.

The impact of Board programming can only be judged in terms of effectiveness by examining measures of parole outcome and performance. Evaluative research indicates that most

Reintegration of the Adult Offender (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

recidivists in a release group have difficulty during the first twelve months of probation or parole supervision. Among approximately two thousand parolees in release cohorts who were followed for twelve, twenty-four and thirty-six months of supervision, approximately 18 percent were returned to prison during the first year of supervision, 27 percent by their second year and 31 percent by the end of a third year of supervision because of technical parole violations or new criminal convictions. Notably, after three years of follow-up, research fundings indicate that 14 percent were returned for purely technical violations, 6 percent with criminal charges pending and 11 percent with convictions for new crimes. The data also indicates that 10 percent of all released inmates are likely to be absconders whose fate is not known. In terms of cost effectiveness, of the 59 percent of the inmates who adjust to street supervision, this represents a substantial savings in tax

dollars since unit costs of parole are approximately \$1,000 per offender in contrast to over \$9,000 for each institutionalization. Lastly, parole supervision has economic benefits to the community in the form of client employment earnings which contribute to the overall cost of correctional services through the payment of taxes. Approximately seventy percent of the Board's case load was employed on the average throughout the past fiscal year.

In conclusion, the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole has consistently pursued the following goals: (1) improving the process of parole decision - making, (2) fulfilling the requirements of offender due process rights, (3) improving case management and programmatic specialization, and (4) continuing assistance to county probation departments to develop effective alternatives to crime and institutionalization.

Program Cost by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$6,425	\$7,739	\$ 9,901	\$12,360	\$13,224	\$14,241	\$15,374
Improvement of Adult Probation Services	1,526	1,679	2,015	2,500	3,050	3,600	4,150
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$7,951</u>	<u>\$9,418</u>	<u>\$11,916</u>	<u>\$14,860</u>	<u>\$16,274</u>	<u>\$17,841</u>	<u>\$19,524</u>

Public Utility Commission

The Public Utility Commission protects the citizens and the public utility corporations of the State by insuring 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 from the Governor and the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate. It 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

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
General Fund			
(Restricted Revenue Account)			
General Government			
Executive Authorization			
General Government Operations*	<u>\$8,493</u>	<u>\$11,066</u>	<u>\$15,403**</u>

* Not included in General Fund totals.

** Represents the departmental request, not the recommended figure.

General Government

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Government Operations			
Other Funds	\$8,493	\$11,066	\$15,403**

Protects the consumer by regulating the rates charged by 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.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorization:*			
General Government Operations	<u>\$8,493</u>	<u>\$11,066</u>	<u>\$15,403**</u>

* Executive Authorization from restricted revenue account which is not included in General Fund Totals.
 ** Represents departmental request, not the recommended figure.

PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Consumer Protection
Regulation of Public Utilities*
DEPARTMENT TOTAL

* All funds are other than General or Special Funds.

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Other Funds	<u>\$8,493</u>	<u>\$11,066</u>	<u>\$15,403</u>	<u>\$16,173</u>	<u>\$16,982</u>	<u>\$17,831</u>	<u>\$18,723</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Percent of utilities not meeting safety standards	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Formal and informal complaints resolved	11,734	9,750	9,800	9,850	9,975	10,200	10,500
Investigations resulting from complaints	10,153	10,289	10,402	10,599	10,683	10,797	10,850
Investigations conducted on order of the Commission	6	4	4	4	4	4	4
Railroad crossings upgraded on order of the Commission	202	244	287	314	340	375	418

Program Analysis:

The primary duty and obligation of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission is to insure that safe and adequate service is available to the public at fair and reasonable rates.

The Commission has regulatory power over the following types of utilities: electric, gas, steam heat, water, telephone, telegraph, and sewage-collection and disposal services; transportation of passengers and property by railroad, aircraft, boat or ferry as a common carrier; and transportation 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.

The Commission conducts studies for possible adverse impact on the public interest in contracts between public utilities and their affiliates; holds hearings and oral argument on complaints instituted on its own motion and on complaints, applications and petitions submitted to it by utility customers and others where, in its judgement, necessity for hearings and/or oral argument is indicated; studies the pleadings, evidence and briefs, submitted to it; and enters appropriate written orders. A primary area of concern for this program is the review of all rate requests with particular emphasis on adequate service and continued supply in view of the continuing energy crisis.

During the current year, two important pieces of legislation

Regulation of Public Utilities (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

were enacted, broadening the powers and duties of the Public Utility Commission.

Act 216, enacted December 7, 1976, created two new bureaus within the Commission: the Bureau of Conservation, Economics and Energy Planning (CEEP) and the Bureau of Consumer Services. It also established the Office of Administrative Law Judge, which replaced the attorney examiners. CEEP's function includes long-range forecasting of energy needs, new methods of energy production, and the development of an effective program of energy conservation; another of its duties is review of plant expansion plans of gas and electric utilities with a view toward determining the impact of plant expansion on rates.

The Bureau of Consumer Services will be required to investigate and reply to all informal consumer complaints and advise the Commission of the need for formal action thereon. As a result of the new billing and service discontinuance

procedures required of utilities by Act 215, the activities of the bureau can be expected to be very substantial during the 1977-78 fiscal year.

Act 215 confers on the Commission new supervisory powers over utilities' fuel adjustment practices and over contracts between utilities and affiliated interests; consequently, the accounting staff will have new duties. The Commission is to order audits at least annually of utilities using fuel adjustment clauses and is to hold hearings on the reports utilities must submit concerning fuel adjustment practices. Act 215 defines affiliated interests more comprehensively; because the act requires Commission approval of affiliated interest contracts, the Commission must establish a mechanism for reviewing them. During the 1977-78 fiscal year the Audit Division functions will be expanded to include management audits of the major utilities.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
RESTRICTED REVENUE ACCOUNT (General Fund*)							
General Operations	<u>\$8,493</u>	<u>\$11,066</u>	<u>\$15,403**</u>	<u>\$16,173</u>	<u>\$16,982</u>	<u>\$17,831</u>	<u>\$18,723</u>

* Not included in General Fund Totals
 ** This figure represents the amount requested by the agency, not the amount recommended.

Department of Public Welfare

The Department of Public Welfare provides financial assistance 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	Details on Page	1977-78 State Funds (in thousands)
General Government Operations	Expansion of Forensic Psychiatric Services	623	\$ 33
Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services	Expansion of Forensic Psychiatric Services	623	3,319
Community Services for the Mentally III and Mentally Retarded	Expansion of Forensic Psychiatric Services	623	1,388
	Program Revision Total		<u>\$ 4,740</u>

This Program Revision will provide appropriate forensic psychiatric services to persons transferred to State mental hospitals and inmates at State correctional facilities and certain prisons.

Community Services for the Mentally III and Mentally Retarded	Expansion of Community Living Arrangements for the Mentally Retarded	645	\$ 506
Community Living Arrangements	Expansion of Community Living Arrangements for the Mentally Retarded	645	4,995
	Program Revision Total		<u>\$ 5,501</u>

This Program Revision will provide community residential services to over 2,000 mentally retarded persons and day programs for approximately 562 adults in community residences.

DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u><u>\$10,241</u></u>
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 16,834	\$ 20,204	\$ 22,144
Internal Audit and Investigation Unit .....	.....	450	795
County Administration	84,730	93,573	107,719
Office of Information Systems	2,088	3,216	4,351
Claims Settlement	2,072	3,173	3,628
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-Total	\$ 105,724	\$ 120,616	\$ 138,637
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Institutional			
Youth Development Centers and Forestry			
Camps	\$ 20,729	\$ 23,237	\$ 25,633
State Restoration Centers	5,826	5,657	7,572
State General Hospitals	7,243	7,243	2,956
Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services	325,987	339,371	361,667
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-Total	\$ 359,785	\$ 375,508	\$ 397,828
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grants and Subsidies			
Cash Assistance	\$ 485,925	\$ 532,437	\$ 547,061
Medical Assistance	279,617	306,426	344,287
Supplemental Grants—Aged, Blind and Disabled	47,765	63,380	64,259
Second Class County Homes	5,200	.....	.....
Public Nursing Homes .....	.....	10,000	23,174
Private Nursing Homes	44,435	59,045	51,163
Community Services for the Mentally Ill and Mentally Retarded	78,419	91,261	101,456
Community Living Arrangements	11,734	15,000	23,075
Aging Programs	5,094	8,058	8,702
Training Personnel at Geriatric Homes	50	50	50
Blind Programs	840	840	940
Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Pittsburgh	25	25	.....
Center for the Blind, Philadelphia	25	25	.....
Beacon Lodge Camp	25	25	.....
Center for Blind, Delaware	25	25	.....
County Child Welfare Programs	49,639	32,689	64,870
Day Care Services	14,100	18,500	18,500
Juvenile Delinquency Programs	1,750	1,500	3,000
Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh	375	400	400
Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia	750	800	800
Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic	4,000	4,500	4,500
Social Services	2,944	2,533	2,762
Arsenal Family and Children's Center	100	100	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-Total	\$1,032,837	\$1,147,619	\$1,258,999
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Summary by Fund and Appropriation
(continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Capital Improvements			
Capital Improvements	\$ 128	\$ 375	\$ 556
Total State Funds	<u>\$1,498,474</u>	<u>\$1,644,118</u>	<u>\$1,796,020</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 991,707	\$1,160,297	\$1,253,298
Other Funds	65,860	93,380	108,338
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$2,556,041</u>	<u>\$2,897,795</u>	<u>\$3,157,656</u>
Department Total – All Funds			
General Fund	\$1,498,474	\$1,644,118	\$1,796,020
Federal Funds	991,707	1,160,297	1,253,298
Other Funds	65,860	93,380	108,338
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	<u>\$2,556,041</u>	<u>\$2,897,795</u>	<u>\$3,157,656</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$ 18,922	\$ 23,870	\$ 27,290
Federal Funds	13,534	17,963	20,457
Other Funds	5,308	2,107	2,325
TOTAL	\$ 37,764	\$ 43,940	\$ 50,072

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, the Office of Information Systems and the Internal Audit and Investigation Unit.

Provides overall planning and direction for a comprehensive social services system.

Promotes the reduction of ill health among Pennsylvania residents by licensing and regulating selected medical facilities, and provides direction for health programs for Pennsylvania residents who are unable to purchase adequate health care services.

Provides the overall planning and direction for individuals striving to attain and maintain a minimally acceptable level of living.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
General Government Operations	\$ 16,834	\$ 20,204	\$ 22,144
Office of Information Systems	2,088*	3,216	4,351
Internal Audit and Investigation Unit . . . . .	. . . .	450	795
Federal Funds:			
Child Welfare Services	1,692	1,649	1,700
Child Abuse — Prevention and Treatment Act . . . . .	. . . .	5	. . . .
Programs for the Aging Administration	610	636	697
Programs for Aging — Training	5	. . . .	. . . .
Rehabilitation Services and Facilities			
Administration	645	683	730
Medical Assistance Program — Administration	2,100	2,835	3,130
Public Assistance — State and Local			
Training	220	215	237

* Represents the amount allocated from the \$943,160,000 appropriated for Public Assistance and Administration.

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds (continued)			
Federal Funds: (continued)			
Public Assistance — Social Services —			
Administration	\$ 4,365	\$ 4,172	\$ 4,428
Public Assistance — Maintenance Assistance —			
Administration	1,300	2,608	2,879
Foster Grandparent Program — Administration	30	32	34
Public Assistance — Social Services			
Training	70	105	116
Food Stamp Program — Administration	756	760	838
Supplemental Security Income —			
Administrative Expenses	104	100	111
Supplemental Security Income — Special			
Project — Alert	24		
Work Incentive Program — Administrative			
Expenses		200	200
CETA — General Government		11	13
ESEA, Title I — General Government	175	220	210
Vocational Rehabilitation Facilities Grant		156	65
Health Insurance Benefit Program	210	41	
Refugee Assistance — Cambodian and			
Vietnamese Refugees	13		
Public Service Careers	2		
Medical Assistance — Internal Audit and			
Investigation		192	491
Public Assistance — Internal Audit and			
Investigation		61	156
Maintenance Assistance — Information			
Systems	1,001	1,772	2,388
Medical Assistance — Information Systems	202	1,455	1,959
Child Support Enforcement — Information			
Systems		45	62
Food Stamps — Information Systems	10	10	13
Other Funds:			
Comptroller's Billing	993	1,200	1,300
Reimbursement for Institutional Collection	451	597	624
Non-Governmental Project Grants	5		
Reimbursement for Processing Center	3,013	310	401
Conference Registration Fees	2		
United Services Agency Reimbursement	844		
TOTAL	\$ 37,764	\$ 43,940	\$ 50,072

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
County Administration			
State Funds	\$ 86,802	\$ 96,746	\$ 111,347
Federal Funds	86,931	112,039	114,986
Other Funds	5,415	1,479	120
TOTAL	\$ 179,148	\$ 210,264	\$ 226,453

Provides staff to determine eligibility to receive cash grants, medical assistance and food stamps. Also provides the social services intended to strengthen family life and help persons realize their maximum potential for achieving self-sufficiency. The Bureau of Claims Settlement provides staff to make collections from financially responsible relatives of recipients.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
County Administration	\$ 84,730*	\$ 93,573	\$ 107,719
Claims Settlement	2,072	3,173	3,628
Federal Funds:			
Social Services – County Administration	23,984	23,822	28,449
Maintenance Assistance – County Administration	23,102	36,485	39,747
Public Assistance – State and Local Training	2,477	2,100	2,582
Social Services – Training – County Administration	40	700	54
Medical Assistance – County Administration	11,211	16,024	17,108
Work Incentive Program – Child Care – County Administration	5,426	4,355	4,518
Work Incentive Program Registration – County Administration	270	400	40
Food Stamp Program – County Administration	15,014	14,776	12,428
Supplemental Security Income – County Administration	694	550	603
Rehabilitation Services and Facilities – County Administration	1,732	1,800	1,969
CETA – Title VI – County Administration	286	185	100
PWEDA – County Administration . . . . .	. . . . .	15	. . . . .
Emergency Employment Program	41	. . . . .	. . . . .
Maintenance Assistance – Claims Settlement	860	1,412	1,692
Child Support Enforcement – Claims Settlement	1,577	9,345	5,585
Food Stamps – Claims Settlement	132	70	111
Social Services	85	. . . . .	. . . . .
Other Funds:			
County Contributions – Food Stamp Plan	5,339	1,359	. . . . .
Non-Federal Salary Reimbursements	64	. . . . .	. . . . .
Child Support Incentive Receipts	12	120	120
TOTAL	\$ 179,148	\$ 210,264	\$ 226,453

* Represents the amount allocated from the \$943,160,000 appropriated for Public Assistance and Administration plus \$1,400,000 appropriated for Food Stamp Program Administration.

Institutional

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Youth Development Centers and Forestry Camps			
State Funds	\$20,729	\$23,237	\$25,633
Federal Funds	3,049	5,729	3,520
Other Funds	68	20	25
TOTAL	\$23,846	\$28,986	\$29,178

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.

	Bed Capacity Oct. 1977	Population Oct. 1975	Population Oct. 1976	Projected Population Oct. 1977	Projected Percent of Capacity
Youth Development Centers					
Cornwells Heights	246	120	124	158	64%
Loysville	96	100	96	85	89%
New Castle	228	211	238	236	104%
Waynesburg	144	95	144	144	100%
Warrendale	48	88	122	48	100%
Warrendale Day Treatment Centers	80	. . . . .	38	80	100%
Youth Forestry Camps					
Camp No. 1	52	71	65	52	100%
Camp No. 2	52	51	52	52	100%
Camp No. 3	52	58	52	52	100%
Philadelphia Day Treatment Center	60	40	18	52	87%
TOTAL	1,058	834	949	959	91%

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Total Proposed Expenditures by Institution:			
YDC Cornwells Heights			
State Funds	\$ 3,756	\$ 4,443	\$ 5,161
Federal Funds . . . . .	. . . .	320	598
Other Funds	14	3	2
TOTAL	\$ 3,770	\$ 4,766	\$ 5,761
YDC Loysville			
State Funds	\$ 2,760	\$ 2,841	\$ 3,368
Federal Funds	2,018	2,904	416
Other Funds	7	3	4
TOTAL	\$ 4,785	\$ 5,748	\$ 3,788
YDC New Castle			
State Funds	\$ 4,603	\$ 5,438	\$ 5,676
Federal Funds . . . . .	. . . .	405	703
Other Funds	16	3	4
TOTAL	\$ 4,619	\$ 5,846	\$ 6,383
YDC Warrendale			
State Funds	\$ 2,490	\$ 2,484	\$ 2,977
Federal Funds	99	726	352
Other Funds	7	3	3
TOTAL	\$ 2,596	\$ 3,213	\$ 3,332
YDC Waynesburg			
State Funds	\$ 2,343	\$ 2,746	\$ 2,742
Federal Funds	212	253	317
Other Funds	3	3	4
TOTAL	\$ 2,558	\$ 3,002	\$ 3,063
YF Camp No. 1—Raccoon Creek			
State Funds	\$ 677	\$ 727	\$ 705
Federal Funds . . . . .	. . . .	30	104
Other Funds	6	1	2
TOTAL	\$ 683	\$ 758	\$ 811

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
YF Camp No. 2—Hickory Run			
State Funds	\$ 686	\$ 750	\$ 728
Federal Funds .....	.....	38	104
Other Funds .....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	\$ 686	\$ 788	\$ 832
YF Camp No. 3—Trough Creek			
State Funds	\$ 628	\$ 692	\$ 682
Federal Funds .....	.....	29	78
Other Funds .....	.....	1	2
TOTAL	\$ 628	\$ 722	\$ 762
Philadelphia Day Treatment Center			
State Funds	\$ 2,786	\$ 3,116	\$ 3,594
Federal Funds	720	1,024	848
Other Funds	15	3	4
TOTAL	\$ 3,521	\$ 4,143	\$ 4,446

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Youth Development Centers and Forestry			
Camps	\$20,729	\$23,237	\$25,633
Federal Funds:			
Public Assistance — Social Services —			
Youth Development Centers	720	1,128	3,220
Child Welfare Services	300	.....	.....
LEAA — Juvenile Programs	1,988	3,001	.....
Child Nutrition Program .....	.....	.....	300
Public Service Careers	14	.....	.....
Educationally Deprived Children in			
State Institutions Serving			
Neglected	27	.....	.....
Public Works Employment Act — Recommended			
Additional .....	.....	1,600	.....
Other Funds:			
Cafeteria Receipts	23	20	25
Miscellaneous Receipts	45	.....	.....
TOTAL	\$23,846	\$28,986	\$29,178

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
State Restoration Centers			
State Funds	\$ 5,826	\$ 5,657	\$ 7,572
Federal Funds	8,124	9,598	8,967
Other Funds	311	565	357
TOTAL	\$14,261	\$15,820	\$16,896

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:

State Restoration Centers	Patient Capacity	Population Oct. 1975	Population Oct. 1976	Population Oct. 1977	Projected Percent of Capacity
Western	104	91	90	92	88%
South Mountain	1,000	754	756	900	90%
TOTAL	1,104	845	846	992	90%

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Total Proposed Expenditures by Institution			
Western Restoration Center			
State Funds	\$ 1,007	\$ 1,005	\$ 1,288
Federal Funds	1,332	1,619	1,493
Other Funds	66	72	76
TOTAL	\$ 2,405	\$ 2,696	\$ 2,857
South Mountain Restoration Center			
State Funds	\$ 4,819	\$ 4,652	\$ 6,284
Federal Funds	6,792	7,979	7,474
Other Funds	245	493	281
TOTAL	\$11,856	\$13,124	\$14,039

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
State Restoration Centers	\$ 5,826	\$ 5,657	\$ 7,572
Federal Funds:			
Medical Assistance Program	8,117	9,348	8,967
Public Services Careers	7	. . . .	. . . .
Public Works Employment Act . . . . .	. . . .	250	. . . .
Other Funds:			
Cafeteria Reimbursements	21	27	28
Institutional Collections	269	511	300
Canteen Reimbursements	20	27	29
Sale of Reclaimable Material	1	. . . .	. . . .
TOTAL	\$14,261	\$15,820	\$16,896

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
State General Hospitals			
State Funds	\$ 7,243	\$ 7,243	\$ 2,956
Federal Funds	20,497	23,489	28,973
Other Funds	15,873	17,380	21,732
TOTAL	\$43,613	\$48,112	\$53,661

Provides hospitalization and other medical services to people in formerly depressed areas of the Commonwealth where local communities have been unable to assume these responsibilities. The current trend is toward reducing financial dependency upon the Commonwealth by having the community take them over.

The Institutional populations for the prior, current and upcoming years are:

State General Hospital	Patient Capacity	Population Oct. 1975	Population Oct. 1976	Projected Population Oct. 1977	Projected Percent of Capacity
Ashland	200	126	116	116	58%
Coaldale	166	94	105	106	64%
Connellsville	90	57	57	57	63%
Hazleton	142	108	116	116	82%
Locust Mountain	86	53	50	50	58%
Nanticoke	100	59	52	52	52%
Philipsburg	170	91	95	95	56%
Scranton	107	101	80	95	89%
Shamokin	116	54	55	55	47%
TOTAL	1,177	743	726	742	63%

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Total Proposed Expenditures by Institution			
Ashland			
State Funds	\$ 872	\$ 768	\$ 586
Federal Funds	3,359	3,972	4,591
Other Funds	2,620	2,811	3,310
TOTAL	\$ 6,851	\$ 7,551	\$ 8,487
Coaldale			
State Funds	\$ 450	\$ 586	. . . . .
Federal Funds	2,383	2,784	\$ 3,739
Other Funds	1,836	1,423	2,104
TOTAL	\$ 4,669	\$ 4,793	\$ 5,843
Cannellsville			
State Funds	\$ 849	\$ 839	. . . . .
Federal Funds	1,895	2,188	\$ 2,927
Other Funds	1,440	1,739	2,313
TOTAL	\$ 4,184	\$ 4,766	\$ 5,240
Hazleton			
State Funds	\$ 1,385	\$ 1,222	\$ 808
Federal Funds	2,775	3,344	3,896
Other Funds	2,169	2,610	3,080
TOTAL	\$ 6,329	\$ 7,176	\$ 7,784
Locust Mountain			
State Funds	\$ 388	\$ 460	. . . . .
Federal Funds	1,443	1,622	\$ 2,002
Other Funds	1,093	1,258	1,583
TOTAL	\$ 2,924	\$ 3,340	\$ 3,585
Nanticoke			
State Funds	\$ 630	\$ 566	. . . . .
Federal Funds	1,407	1,780	\$ 2,139
Other Funds	1,099	1,382	1,691
TOTAL	\$ 3,136	\$ 3,728	\$ 3,830

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Philipsburg			
State Funds	\$ 283	\$ 455	\$ 753
Federal Funds	2,934	3,278	3,455
Other Funds	2,249	2,598	2,731
TOTAL	\$ 5,466	\$ 6,331	\$ 6,939
Scranton			
State Funds	\$ 2,007	\$ 2,137	\$ 809
Federal Funds	2,627	2,674	3,850
Other Funds	2,053	2,125	3,043
TOTAL	\$ 6,687	\$ 6,936	\$ 7,702
Shamokin			
State Funds	\$ 379	\$ 210	.....
Federal Funds	1,674	1,847	\$ 2,374
Other Funds	1,314	1,434	1,877
TOTAL	\$ 3,367	\$ 3,491	\$ 4,251

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
State General Hospitals	\$ 7,243	\$ 7,243	\$ 2,956
Federal Funds:			
Medical Assistance Program	4,347	5,417	6,750
Medicare Services	15,953	17,682	22,023
Public Works Employment Act	.....	250	.....
CETA - Title VI - General Hospitals	197	140	200
Other Funds:			
Sale of Reclaimable Materials	12	.....	.....
Cafeteria Reimbursements	116	120	125
Miscellaneous Institutional Reimbursements	59	.....	.....
Institutional Collections	15,686	17,260	21,607
TOTAL	\$43,613	\$48,112	\$53,661

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services			
Institutions for the Mentally Ill and Mentally Retarded			
State Funds	\$325,987	\$339,371	\$361,667
Federal Funds	113,458	134,063	158,402
Other Funds	21,732	40,926	31,706
TOTAL	\$461,177	\$514,360	\$551,775

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 plans there has been a more dramatic decrease in the patient population. It is anticipated that this reduction will continue.

Institutions 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:

Institutions for the Mentally Ill	Patient Capacity *	Population Oct. 1975	Population Oct. 1976	Projected Population Oct. 1977	Projected Percent of Capacity
Allentown	797	777	675	620	78%
Clark Summit	971	541	505	600	62%
Danville	1,499	1,079	943	850	57%
Dixmont	416	418	375	351	84%
Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute	110	90	77	70	64%
Eastern State School and Hospital	268	202	220	200	75%
Embreeville	517	238	213	50	10%
Farview	417	380	292	240	58%
Harrisburg	659	714	567	510	77%
Haverford	560	457	419	520	93%
Holidaysburg	471	324	183	30	6%
Mayview	1,929	1,596	1,483	1,380	72%
Norristown	1,647	1,469	1,336	1,200	73%
Philadelphia	1,100	1,170	1,029	900	82%
Retreat	250	569	432	296	118%
Somerset	564	258	229	300	53%
Torrance	1,021	1,166	1,053	920	90%
Warren	1,280	810	768	712	56%
Wernersville	789	822	698	640	81%
Woodville	1,114	1,144	1,006	900	81%
TOTAL	16,379	14,224	12,503	11,289	69%

* Capacity after Life Safety Code Improvements.

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

Institutions for the Mentally Retarded	Patient Capacity*	Population Oct. 1975	Population Oct. 1976	Projected Population Oct. 1977	Projected Percent of Capacity
Cresson	454	478	409	310	68%
Ebensburg	932	963	928	890	95%
Hamburg	789	835	811	738	94%
Laurelton	515	417	364	320	62%
Pennhurst	1,150	1,332	1,250	1,050	91%
Polk	1,730	2,196	2,058	1,755	101%
Selinsgrove	1,491	1,482	1,412	1,317	88%
Western	763	632	595	603	79%
White Haven	742	872	841	790	106%
Embreeville	360	311	309	460	128%
Woodhaven	300	214	285	285	95%
Marcy	173	149	172	173	100%
TOTAL	9,399	9,881	9,434	8,691	92%

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Total Proposed Expenditures by Institution:			
IMI Allentown			
State Funds	\$ 9,326	\$ 9,653	\$ 11,765
Federal Funds	3,124	3,050	3,562
Other Funds	921	1,921	760
TOTAL	\$ 13,371	\$ 14,624	\$ 16,087
IMI Clarks Summit			
State Funds	\$ 6,985	\$ 7,459	\$ 7,654
Federal Funds	1,745	2,422	2,727
Other Funds	462	855	646
TOTAL	\$ 9,192	\$ 10,736	\$ 11,027
IMI Danville			
State Funds	\$ 11,902	\$ 12,393	\$ 13,084
Federal Funds	3,854	4,765	5,487
Other Funds	1,129	2,213	1,316
TOTAL	\$ 16,885	\$ 19,371	\$ 19,887
IMI Dixmont			
State Funds	\$ 5,177	\$ 5,394	\$ 5,347
Federal Funds	2,134	2,278	3,284
Other Funds	303	667	356
TOTAL	\$ 7,614	\$ 8,339	\$ 8,987

*Capacity after Life Safety Code Improvements.

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute			
State Funds	\$ 10,400	\$ 8,000	\$ 9,881
Federal Funds	28	2,625	460
Other Funds	309	297	469
TOTAL	\$ 10,737	\$ 10,922	\$ 10,810
IMI Eastern State School and Hospital			
State Funds	\$ 2,308	\$ 4,044	\$ 3,912
Federal Funds	5,700	4,919	5,963
Other Funds	271	385	291
TOTAL	\$ 8,279	\$ 9,348	\$ 10,166
IMI Embreeville			
State Funds	\$ 6,246	\$ 6,277	\$ 7,496
Federal Funds	849	1,155	1,385
Other Funds	398	1,027	174
TOTAL	\$ 7,493	\$ 8,459	\$ 9,055
IMI Farview			
State Funds	\$ 7,227	\$ 8,577	\$ 12,930
Federal Funds	841	760	345
Other Funds	3,149	3,576	1,611
TOTAL	\$ 11,217	\$ 12,913	\$ 14,886
IMI Harrisburg			
State Funds	\$ 9,341	\$ 9,669	\$ 11,035
Federal Funds	2,956	2,515	3,036
Other Funds	781	1,626	754
TOTAL	\$ 13,078	\$ 13,810	\$ 14,825
IMI Haverford			
State Funds	\$ 8,854	\$ 8,747	\$ 11,382
Federal Funds	1,126	2,213	2,612
Other Funds	1,735	2,449	92
TOTAL	\$ 11,715	\$ 13,409	\$ 14,086
IMI Hollidaysburg			
State Funds	\$ 5,517	\$ 6,449	\$ 2,847
Federal Funds	1,356	860	150
Other Funds	307	527	73
TOTAL	\$ 7,180	\$ 7,836	\$ 3,070

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
IMI Mayview			
State Funds	\$ 16,978	\$ 17,154	\$ 17,904
Federal Funds	3,494	4,454	6,512
Other Funds	924	2,159	2,209
TOTAL	\$ 21,396	\$ 23,767	\$ 26,625
IMI Norristown			
State Funds	\$ 22,134	\$ 22,408	\$ 24,685
Federal Funds	4,156	4,739	7,077
Other Funds	1,774	2,881	1,866
TOTAL	\$ 28,064	\$ 30,028	\$ 33,628
IMI Philadelphia			
State Funds	\$ 25,843	\$ 26,621	\$ 28,143
Federal Funds	4,288	5,369	6,890
Other Funds	727	1,367	1,149
TOTAL	\$ 30,858	\$ 33,357	\$ 36,182
IMI Retreat			
State Funds	\$ 7,725	\$ 7,552	\$ 9,091
Federal Funds	177	91	45
Other Funds	549	1,213	611
TOTAL	\$ 8,451	\$ 8,856	\$ 9,747
IMI Somerset			
State Funds	\$ 3,439	\$ 4,188	\$ 4,645
Federal Funds	1,644	1,303	1,766
Other Funds	319	565	220
TOTAL	\$ 5,402	\$ 6,056	\$ 6,631
IMI Torrance			
State Funds	\$ 12,971	\$ 12,647	\$ 14,420
Federal Funds	1,940	2,522	3,529
Other Funds	1,287	2,192	1,460
TOTAL	\$ 16,198	\$ 17,361	\$ 19,409
IMI Warren			
State Funds	\$ 13,163	\$ 13,420	\$ 14,989
Federal Funds	2,935	3,452	4,060
Other Funds	1,212	1,971	1,101
TOTAL	\$ 17,310	\$ 18,843	\$ 20,150

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
IMI Wernersville			
State Funds	\$ 8,818	\$ 8,585	\$ 9,054
Federal Funds	2,408	3,448	4,046
Other Funds	626	1,492	940
TOTAL	\$ 11,852	\$ 13,525	\$ 14,040
IMI Woodville			
State Funds	\$ 15,449	\$ 14,808	\$ 15,961
Federal Funds	2,275	4,855	5,268
Other Funds	791	1,613	1,019
TOTAL	\$ 18,515	\$ 21,276	\$ 22,248
IMR Cresson			
State Funds	\$ 4,353	\$ 6,299	\$ 6,520
Federal Funds	4,976	3,821	4,017
Other Funds	300	431	719
TOTAL	\$ 9,629	\$ 10,551	\$ 11,256
IMR Ebensburg			
State Funds	\$ 7,182	\$ 8,349	\$ 6,903
Federal Funds	8,405	9,118	11,267
Other Funds	195	555	1,445
TOTAL	\$ 15,782	\$ 18,022	\$ 19,615
IMR Hamburg			
State Funds	\$ 5,631	\$ 5,260	\$ 4,750
Federal Funds	6,365	7,727	9,150
Other Funds	299	957	1,289
TOTAL	\$ 12,295	\$ 13,944	\$ 15,189
IMR Laurelton			
State Funds	\$ 4,677	\$ 4,478	\$ 4,219
Federal Funds	3,622	4,420	5,173
Other Funds	174	502	656
TOTAL	\$ 8,473	\$ 9,400	\$ 10,048
IMR Pennhurst			
State Funds	\$ 25,333	\$ 27,400	\$ 28,972
Federal Funds	6,020	7,508	8,537
Other Funds	541	1,641	2,153
TOTAL	\$ 31,894	\$ 36,549	\$ 39,662

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
IMR Polk			
State Funds	\$ 34,776	\$ 35,052	\$ 37,697
Federal Funds	4,155	7,337	8,028
Other Funds	854	2,304	3,151
TOTAL	\$ 39,785	\$ 44,693	\$ 48,876
IMR Selinsgrove			
State Funds	\$ 8,865	\$ 11,651	\$ 11,449
Federal Funds	12,745	12,027	13,817
Other Funds	542	1,424	2,077
TOTAL	\$ 22,152	\$ 25,102	\$ 27,343
IMR Western			
State Funds	\$ 7,739	\$ 7,822	\$ 6,167
Federal Funds	4,767	5,779	8,323
Other Funds	217	496	871
TOTAL	\$ 12,723	\$ 14,097	\$ 15,361
IMR White Haven			
State Funds	\$ 5,811	\$ 7,103	\$ 6,849
Federal Funds	8,684	8,324	9,797
Other Funds	377	1,204	1,363
TOTAL	\$ 14,872	\$ 16,631	\$ 18,009
IMR Embreeville			
State Funds	\$ 1,357	\$ 825	\$ 151
Federal Funds	3,100	4,435	5,444
Other Funds	93	121	476
TOTAL	\$ 4,550	\$ 5,381	\$ 6,071
IMR Woodhaven			
State Funds	\$ 7,615	\$ 8,100	\$ 8,774
Federal Funds	2,189	4,005	4,592
Other Funds	60	64	102
TOTAL	\$ 9,864	\$ 12,169	\$ 13,468
IMR Marcy			
State Funds	\$ 2,845	\$ 2,987	\$ 2,991
Federal Funds	1,400	1,767	2,053
Other Funds	106	231	287
TOTAL	\$ 4,351	\$ 4,985	\$ 5,331

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services	\$325,987 *	\$339,371 **	\$361,667
Federal Funds:			
CETA — Mental Health/Mental Retardation Institutions	2,712	903	903
Hospital Improvement Grants at Mental Health/Mental Retardation Institutions	213	306	194
Foster Grandparents Program at Mental Health/Mental Retardation Institutions	596	613	564
Medical Assistance at Mental Health/Mental Retardation Institutions	103,081	118,400	151,725
Medical Assistance at Woodhaven	2,189	3,946	. . . .
Medical Assistance at Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute . . . . .	. . . .	596	. . . .
ESEA Title I — Mental Health/Mental Retardation Institutions	1,655	1,193	. . . .
ESEA Title I — Woodhaven . . . . .	. . . .	59	. . . .
ESEA Title I — Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute . . . . .	. . . .	9	. . . .
PWEDA — Mental Health/Mental Retardation Institutions . . . . .	. . . .	303	. . . .
Medicare Services at State Mental Hospitals and State Centers	2,924	3,415	3,493
Public Health Service Grant . . . . .	. . . .	20	. . . .
Indirect Cost Reimbursement	34	200	. . . .
Public Works Employment Act — Mental Health/Mental Retardation Institutions . . . . .	. . . .	2,300	. . . .
Public Works Employment Act — Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute . . . . .	. . . .	1,800	. . . .
Public Service Careers	53	. . . .	. . . .
Reimbursement for Flood Related Costs — Office of Emergency Preparedness	1	. . . .	. . . .
National School Lunch Program . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	523
Public Assistance — Social Services . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1,000
Other Funds:			
Cafeteria Reimbursements	667	552	630
Canteen Reimbursements	419	448	424
Sale of Reclaimable Materials	250	. . . .	. . . .
Institutional Collections	19,712	39,926	30,222
Miscellaneous Institutional Reimbursements	677	. . . .	430
Sale of Automobiles	7	. . . .	. . . .
TOTAL	\$461,177	\$514,360	\$551,775

*Includes expenditures of \$7,615,000 for Woodhaven Center which was a separate appropriation in 1975-76.

**This reflects the total amount appropriated for the State Mental Hospitals and State Centers. These funds were actually appropriated separately as follows: Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services \$323,271,000, Woodhaven Center \$8,100,000, Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute \$8,000,000.

Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Cash Assistance			
State Funds	\$485,925	\$532,437	\$547,061
Federal Funds	357,443	393,878	396,697
Other Funds	14,236	28,000	31,032
TOTAL	\$857,604	\$954,315	\$974,790

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 for Dependent Children, State Blind Pensions and General Assistance.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Cash Assistance	\$485,925 *	\$502,600	\$547,061
Cash Assistance—Recommended Deficiency .....	.....	29,837	.....
Federal Funds:			
Maintenance Assistance — Cash Grants	357,020	363,369	388,897
Maintenance Assistance — Cash Grants — Recommended Deficiency .....	.....	23,669	.....
Public Works Employment Act .....	.....	.....	6,000
Public Works Employment Act—Recommended Deficiency .....	.....	5,040	.....
Indochinese Refugee Program for Cash Grants	423	1,800	1,800
Other Funds:			
Public Assistance Payments — Restitutions and Overpayments	8,557	9,280	9,500
Child Support Program	5,679	6,720	9,700
Medical Assistance Reimbursements .....	.....	12,000	11,832
TOTAL	\$857,604	\$954,315	\$974,790

* Represents the amount allocated from the \$943,160,000 appropriated for Public Assistance and Administration.

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Medical Assistance			
State Funds	\$329,252	\$375,471	\$418,624
Federal Funds	292,506	332,660	367,518
Other Funds . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	18,168
TOTAL	\$621,758	\$708,131	\$804,310

Provides all eligible persons under age 65 with physicians services whenever rendered, inpatient hospital care, post-hospital care, clinic services, nursing care in the home, private nursing home care and nursing care in public institutions. Similiar services are provided for persons over age 65 for whom such care is not already furnished under Medicare.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Medical Assistance	\$279,617 *	\$286,816	\$344,287
Medical Assistance — Recommended			
Deficiency . . . . .	. . . .	19,610	. . . .
Second Class County Homes	5,200	. . . .	. . . .
Public Nursing Homes . . . . .	. . . .	10,000	23,174
Private Nursing Homes	44,435 *	59,045	51,163
Federal Funds:			
Medical Assistance Payments	188,590	180,021	224,431
Medical Assistance Payments — Recommended			
Deficiency . . . . .	. . . .	17,447	. . . .
Indochinese Refugees Medical Assistance	97	538	600
Medical Assistance — Public Nursing Homes	48,869	61,873	65,050
Medical Assistance — Private Nursing Homes	54,941	72,781	77,437
Work Incentive Program — Registration	9	. . . .	. . . .
Other Funds:			
Monies Returned as Settlement of Law			
Suit 74-860 . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	12,000
Medical Assistance Reimbursements . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	6,168
TOTAL	\$621,758	\$708,131	\$804,310

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Supplemental Grants—Aged, Blind and Disabled			
State Funds	\$ 47,765	\$ 63,380	\$ 64,259

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Supplemental Grants—Aged, Blind and Disabled	<u>\$ 47,765*</u>	<u>\$ 63,380</u>	<u>\$ 64,259</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Community Services for the Mentally III and Mentally Retarded			
State Funds	\$78,419	\$91,261	\$101,456
Federal Funds	848	1,012	825
Other Funds	2	. . . . .	. . . . .
TOTAL	<u>\$79,269</u>	<u>\$92,273</u>	<u>\$102,281</u>

Provides services mandated by the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Act of 1966 to persons suffering from a mental disability. The Act assures the continuous provision of services to all persons in need at the community level.

* Represents the amount allocated from the \$943,160,000 appropriated for Public Assistance and Administration.

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Community Services for the Mentally Ill and Mentally Retarded	\$78,419*	\$91,261	\$101,456
Federal Funds:			
Comprehensive Public Health Services -- Formula Grants	557	713	625
Developmental Disabilities -- Mental Health/ Mental Retardation Community Services	291	299	200
Other Funds:			
PASS Program -- Tuition and Book Fees	2	. . . . .	. . . . .
TOTAL	<u>\$79,269</u>	<u>\$92,273</u>	<u>\$102,281</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Community Living Arrangements			
State Funds	\$11,734	\$15,000	\$ 23,075

Provides for the purchase of residential services for the mentally retarded at the community level.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Community Living Arrangements	<u>\$11,734**</u>	<u>\$15,000</u>	<u>\$ 23,075</u>

*Includes \$2,877,000 allocated from the Community Living Arrangements appropriation for family resource services for the mentally retarded and community living arrangements coordinators.

**Represents that part of the Community Living Arrangements appropriation allocated for residential services.

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Aging Program			
State Funds	\$ 5,094	\$ 8,058	\$ 8,702
Federal Funds	24,257	38,485	49,646
Other Funds	1,473	1,392	1,392
TOTAL	\$30,824	\$47,935	\$59,740

Encourages communities to develop programs which will help elderly persons achieve or maintain independent living and a role in community life. Services provided in this program include meals on wheels, establishment of multi-service centers throughout the State, homemakers and chore services.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Aging Programs	\$ 5,094	\$ 8,058	\$ 8,702
Federal Funds:			
Social Services for Aging	12,152	17,777	17,777
Programs for the Aging	5,775	5,072	11,164
Nutrition Program for the Aging	5,870	14,293	18,654
Programs for the Aging - Training	180	393	601
Social Services for Aging-Training	36	950	1,450
Model Project - Aging	244	.....	.....
Other Funds:			
Local Contributions for Aging Services	1,473	1,392	1,392
TOTAL	\$30,824	\$47,935	\$59,740

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Training Personnel at Geriatric Homes			
State Funds	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50
Federal Funds .....	.....	100	100
TOTAL	\$ 50	\$ 150	\$ 150

Contracts with appropriate institutions for training nursing home personnel.

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Training Personnel at Geriatric Homes	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50
Federal Funds:			
Medical Assistance Program . . . . .	. . . . .	100	100
TOTAL	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>\$ 150</u>	<u>\$ 150</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Blind Programs			
State Funds	\$ 940	\$ 940	\$ 940
Federal Funds	2,571	3,721	4,274
Other Funds	56	124	94
TOTAL	<u>\$ 3,567</u>	<u>\$ 4,785</u>	<u>\$ 5,308</u>

Provides remedial eye care, vocational rehabilitation for persons who are visually handicapped and grants to vocational rehabilitation agencies for expanded programs to enable agencies to serve more people.

The blind centers provide an opportunity for blind individuals to participate in summer recreational programs at Beacon Lodge Camp near Lewistown. Also provided is financial support for other centers and associations for the blind which are located throughout the State.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Blind Programs	\$ 840	\$ 840	\$ 940
Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Pittsburgh	25	25	. . . . .
Center for the Blind, Philadelphia	25	25	. . . . .
Beacon Lodge Camp	25	25	. . . . .
Center for the Blind, Delaware	25	25	. . . . .
Federal Funds:			
Rehabilitation Services and Facilities for the Blind	1,468	1,892	2,086
Vocational Rehabilitation Services for Social Security Disability Beneficiaries	256	599	600
Social Services to the Blind	546	1,003	1,183
Vocational Rehabilitation Services for Supplement Security Income Recipients	301	227	405
Other Funds:			
Local Contributions for Blind Services	56	124	94
TOTAL	<u>\$ 3,567</u>	<u>\$ 4,785</u>	<u>\$ 5,308</u>

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
County Child Welfare Programs			
State Funds	\$49,639	\$32,689	\$64,870
Federal Funds	16,253	20,870	20,014
TOTAL	<u>\$65,892</u>	<u>\$53,559</u>	<u>\$84,884</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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
County Child Welfare Programs	\$49,639	\$32,689	\$64,870
Federal Funds:			
Child Welfare Services	560	557	600
Maintenance Assistance — Child Welfare	4,862	7,145	6,246
Social Services — Child Welfare	10,583	12,568	12,568
Indochinese Refugee Program — Child Welfare	248	600	600
TOTAL	<u>\$65,892</u>	<u>\$53,559</u>	<u>\$84,884</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Day Care Services			
State Funds	\$14,200	\$18,600	\$18,500
Federal Funds	35,231	41,666	47,681
Other Funds	486	486	486
TOTAL	<u>\$49,917</u>	<u>\$60,752</u>	<u>\$66,667</u>

Day care services are provided in day care centers or family day care homes to help children achieve the readiness level needed for entering and performing adequately in school. Such services also provide a safe, stimulating place for a child to stay while family members work; allows family members to seek training and employment and provides balanced meals, medical care, and needed counseling services to other family members.

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Day Care Services	\$14,100	\$18,500	\$18,500
Arsenal Family and Children's Center	100	100	. . . . .
Federal Funds:			
Social Services — Day Care	34,963	40,016	45,531
Indochinese Refugee Program — Day Care	2	15	15
Social Services — Training — Day Care	266	1,635	2,135
Other Funds:			
Local Contributions — Day Care Services	486	486	486
TOTAL	<u><u>\$49,917</u></u>	<u><u>\$60,752</u></u>	<u><u>\$66,667</u></u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Juvenile Delinquency Programs			
State Funds	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,500	\$ 3,000
Federal Funds	1,762	3,090	4,350
Other Funds	71	72	72
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 3,583</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,662</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,422</u></u>

The purpose of this activity is to promote and maintain effective handling of children to assure that they receive appropriate police services and to redirect juvenile gang activities toward socially acceptable conduct.

To accomplish this purpose, the State provides financial aid to local governments for the purchase of additional police staff, increasing salaries for the present staff, specialized training in the handling of children. This program also provides for the development and improvement of community programs and resources geared to the betterment of its youths.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Juvenile Delinquency Programs	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,500	\$ 3,000
Federal Funds:			
Social Services — Juvenile Delinquency	1,550	3,090	3,200
LEAA Subgrant . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,150
Youth Development and Delinquent Prevention	212	. . . . .	. . . . .
Other Funds:			
Local Contributions for Juvenile Delinquency	71	72	72
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 3,583</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,662</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,422</u></u>

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Medical Facilities Chronic Disease			
Hospitals—State Aided			
State Funds	\$ 1,125	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200

Reimburses certain chronic disease hospitals for long term treatment of indigent persons under age 65. Presently, two institutions are subsidized: Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia and Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh	\$ 375	\$ 400	\$ 400
Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia	750	800	800
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,125</u>	<u>\$ 1,200</u>	<u>\$ 1,200</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Mental Health and Mental Retardation			
Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic			
State Funds	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500

This grant helps offset the cost of research into the causes, treatment, prevention and cure of various types of nervous disorders and mental diseases and the cost of training qualified personnel needed as a result of the mounting number of persons requiring attention for mental disorders.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic	<u>\$ 4,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,500</u>	<u>\$ 4,500</u>

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC WELFARE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Social Services			
State Funds	\$ 2,944	\$ 2,533	\$ 2,762
Federal Funds	15,243	21,934	26,888
Other Funds	829	829	829
TOTAL	<u>\$19,016</u>	<u>\$25,296</u>	<u>\$30,479</u>

This appropriation provides various services, such as legal services and family planning, to those individuals determined eligible, as mandated by the Federal Government.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Social Services	\$ 2,944	\$ 2,533	\$ 2,762
Federal Funds:			
Public Assistance — Social Services	15,123	21,348	24,302
Public Assistance — Social Service — Training	50	586	2,586
Public Assistance — State/Local Training	70	.....	.....
Other Funds:			
Non-Governmental Agencies Project Grants	829	829	829
TOTAL	<u>\$19,016</u>	<u>\$25,296</u>	<u>\$30,479</u>

Capital Improvements

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Public Welfare Institutions			
State Funds	\$ 128	\$ 375	\$ 556

This will provide for demolition and minor construction projects at the State Restoration Centers, State Centers and State Mental Hospitals, as identified in the Capital Budget Section.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Capital Improvements	<u>\$ 128</u>	<u>\$ 375</u>	<u>\$ 556</u>

Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
Public Assistance – Social Services	\$15,481	\$15,495	\$16,695
Southeastern Pennsylvania Institutional Area	4,142	4,914	5,500
Assets of Former Pennsylvania Rural Rehabilitation Corporation	143	105	110
Earned Interest on Guardian Account	66	39	40
TOTAL	<u>\$19,832</u>	<u>\$20,553</u>	<u>\$22,345</u>

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$ 15,584	\$ 18,936	\$ 21,569	\$ 24,448	\$ 25,780	\$ 27,264	\$ 28,819
Medical Programs	\$ 358,398	\$ 407,037	\$ 450,640	\$ 549,811	\$ 637,888	\$ 730,894	\$ 837,559
Medical Facilities Review	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Health Services Support and Development	21,256	18,888	22,134	24,002	26,005	28,180	30,498
Prevention—Physical Health	161	224	200	230	265	304	350
Screening, Diagnosis and Referral	8,170	8,772	10,396	11,793	13,385	15,204	17,282
Outpatient Services—Physical Health	101,653	101,741	110,333	126,882	145,915	167,801	192,971
Inpatient Hospital Services	171,441	202,491	225,396	266,200	306,016	351,804	404,460
Long Term Care	55,670	74,921	82,181	120,704	146,302	167,601	191,998
Mental Health	\$ 258,772	\$ 273,048	\$ 303,264	\$ 332,829	\$ 365,617	\$ 401,688	\$ 441,369
Mental Health Systems Support	13,160	13,199	14,500	15,479	16,537	17,693	18,969
Primary Prevention—Mental Health	1,303	1,578	1,730	1,900	2,090	2,300	2,530
Early Intervention and Evaluation	8,454	10,240	11,223	12,345	13,580	14,940	16,435
Outpatient Services—Mental Health	22,690	27,482	31,132	34,245	37,670	41,440	45,585
Partial Hospitalization	3,395	4,112	4,507	4,960	5,450	5,995	6,595
Short-Term Inpatient Services (Community)	5,133	6,217	7,188	7,910	8,700	9,570	10,530
Inpatient Services (State Mental Hospitals)	204,637	210,220	232,984	255,990	281,590	309,750	340,725
Social Development of Individuals	\$ 101,988	\$ 98,718	\$ 134,721	\$ 154,951	\$ 168,115	\$ 182,291	\$ 197,544
Youth Development Services	20,729	23,237	25,633	27,617	29,741	32,014	34,445
Services to the Community	7,090	10,000	12,236	13,307	16,221	19,389	22,834
Family Support Services	74,169	65,491	96,852	114,027	122,153	130,888	140,265
Mental Retardation	\$ 162,535	\$ 178,651	\$ 189,469	\$ 212,779	\$ 233,235	\$ 255,665	\$ 280,276
Mental Retardation Systems Support	4,383	4,707	5,110	5,610	6,149	6,740	7,388
Prevention—Mental Retardation	1,303	1,578	1,730	1,905	2,095	2,300	2,530
Early Identification, Diagnosis and Case Management	2,218	2,687	2,944	3,240	3,565	3,920	4,310
Independent and Family Living Arrangements	15,819	16,338	17,838	19,620	21,580	23,740	26,115
Community Living Arrangements	11,734	15,000	23,581	30,599	32,856	35,275	37,873
Institutional Living Arrangements (Private Licensed Facilities)	10,800	12,850	13,750	15,125	16,640	18,305	20,135
State Centers	116,278	125,491	124,516	136,680	150,350	165,385	181,925
Economic Development of the Disadvantaged and Handicapped	\$ 601,197	\$ 667,728	\$ 696,357	\$ 746,078	\$ 786,044	\$ 828,295	\$ 872,813
Income Maintenance	601,197	667,728	696,357	746,078	786,044	828,295	872,813
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$1,498,474</u>	<u>\$1,644,118</u>	<u>\$1,796,020</u>	<u>\$2,020,896</u>	<u>\$2,216,679</u>	<u>\$2,426,097</u>	<u>\$2,658,380</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$15,584	\$18,936	\$21,569	\$24,448	\$25,780	\$27,264	\$28,819
Federal Funds	9,416	14,337	16,373	17,464	18,871	20,316	21,900
Other Funds	5,308	2,107	2,325	2,440	2,575	2,710	2,860
TOTAL	\$30,308	\$35,380	\$40,267	\$44,352	\$47,226	\$50,290	\$53,579

Program Analysis:

General Administration and Support within each substantive program area provides the administrative and overhead systems which support the operations of programs necessary for the achievement of Commonwealth and Department objectives.

The administrative costs for regional offices, various

commissions and advisory committees, and the central office are included in this subcategory.

A primary concern of the Commonwealth is to minimize these administrative costs in relation to the costs of provided services.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$13,496	\$15,270	\$16,423	\$18,884	\$19,772	\$20,773	\$21,812
Internal Audit and Investigations Unit		450	795	864	932	1,009	1,087
Office of Information Services	2,088	3,216	4,351	4,700	5,076	5,482	5,920
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$15,584	\$18,936	\$21,569	\$24,448	\$25,780	\$27,264	\$28,819

Medical Facilities Review

OBJECTIVE: To insure the quality of health care given to and the safety of the patients in Pennsylvania's long-term care facilities.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Funds	1,968	\$2,750	\$3,025	\$3,267	\$3,528	\$3,810	\$4,115
TOTAL	<u>\$2,015</u>	<u>\$2,750</u>	<u>\$3,025</u>	<u>\$3,267</u>	<u>\$3,528</u>	<u>\$3,810</u>	<u>\$4,115</u>

Program Analysis:

Long-term care medical facilities are faced with the responsibility of caring for a mostly aged clientele who are both ambulatory and non-ambulatory, but rarely capable of much self-preservation. These facilities must also be capable of dispensing immediate and 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. Prior to September 1, 1975, the Department of Public Welfare had the ultimate responsibility for licensing and certifying such institutions for long-term cases. With the implementation of Reorganization Plan No. 3, effective September 1, 1975, the functions were transferred to the Department of Health. A major difficulty in regulating nursing facilities has been the separation of licensure responsibilities of hospitals and nursing homes between the two State Departments, and the often conflicting separation of certification responsibilities for facilities under the Medicare and Medicaid laws. Through the transfer of the license and certification functions to the Department of Health such difficulties should be alleviated. For further discussion on this subject and program measures see the Medical Facilities Review subcategory in the Department of Health.

The Nursing Home Loan Agency was created during 1974 to provide inexpensive loans to upgrade existing nursing homes to come into compliance with State and Federal standards. As of October 1976, the agency has made loan commitments to 61 nursing homes for a total amount of over \$32 million. It is hoped that, through these loans, facilities can be upgraded to meet State and Federal standards and that nursing beds can continue to be available. For further information see the Industrial Development subcategory in the Department of Commerce.

The nursing care situation is further 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 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.

For further discussion of the programmatic implications, the causes and possible solutions to the nursing home problem, refer to the subcategory Long-Term Care.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
County Administration	<u>\$47</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$21,256	\$18,888	\$22,134	\$24,002	\$26,005	\$28,180	\$30,498
Federal Funds	9,792	13,476	12,498	13,571	14,718	15,970	17,337
TOTAL	<u>\$31,048</u>	<u>\$32,364</u>	<u>\$34,632</u>	<u>\$37,573</u>	<u>\$40,723</u>	<u>\$44,150</u>	<u>\$47,835</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Persons enrolled in health maintenance organizations or health plans	9,000	9,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Nursing school graduates from State general hospital nursing schools	121	132	132	132	132	132	132
Inpatient hospital days of care delivered to Medical Assistance patients determined inappropriate for Medical Assistance reimbursement	29,800	29,100	28,400	27,800	27,100	26,500	25,900
Medical Assistance nursing care cases reviewed	31,850	34,600	37,500	40,700	44,100	47,900	52,000
Nursing care cases, alternate care placement recommended	4,582	4,810	5,050	5,300	5,600	5,800	6,100
Percent of all hospitals participating in Medical Assistance program and having an approved concurrent utilization review system	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Inpatient hospital care admissions	277,449	288,810	306,000	312,000	319,000	325,000	332,000

Program Analysis:

The support and development of a health care system is the convergence of the present system's control and feedback mechanisms with the theoretical application of possible new systems. 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.

Under the Medical Assistance program, control and feedback is a primary responsibility of several review functions. Through utilization review, a random sampling of all types of medical invoices are reviewed and evaluated prior to payment. Furthermore, all hospital claims are subject to utilization review.

With supporting documents, medical professionals review the invoices for quality and pattern of care. Other provider invoices are reviewed for type of diagnosis, pattern of care and

Health Services Support and Development (continued)**Program Analysis: (continued)**

charges allowable under Medical Assistance. After review of these invoices, suspected cases of fraud, abuses and misutilization are forwarded to the Utilization Review Committee for appropriate action; the remaining invoices are processed for payment.

Through this review function, profiles are built on providers, abuse patterns are noted, proof is obtained and enforcement is initiated. From 1971 to 1974, inpatient hospital expenditures, as a percentage of total Medical Assistance expenditures declined from 44.3 percent (1970-71) to 23.2 percent (1973-74). This was due primarily to the Department's tightened review of claims for hospital care and to the expansion of outpatient services which decreased the need for inpatient care. During 1975-76, inpatient hospital expenditures rose to 41 percent of total Medical Assistance expenditures, while the average hospital stay per case declined. This was caused by several factors. The number of persons eligible for Medical Assistance continued to rise during 1975-76 as the national recession's effect began to be felt in Pennsylvania. In addition, inpatient hospital costs have continued to rise since wage and price controls were rescinded in 1973-74. These factors only emphasize the need for effective review functions in order to assure that those services provided are indeed necessary and appropriate. For further discussion on this subject see the subcategory Inpatient Hospital Services.

To reduce abuse and eventually eliminate the need to review all hospital claims, the Department has implemented a statewide Pre-Discharge Utilization Review (PDUR) program. Every participating hospital is now required to have PDUR or a facsimile in order to receive reimbursement. At the time of patient admission, a review of the diagnosis is conducted and the length of stay is determined by Department medical professionals. Any extension beyond the initial determination must be specially approved. The effect of PDUR is to insure the participating hospitals that their claims on the Medical Assistance program will not be denied or reduced, and to insure that the Commonwealth will not overpay claims. The data for inpatient hospital days of care determined inappropriate for Medical Assistance reimbursement printed this year are substantially less than that printed previously. This reduction in days can be attributed to the success of the review process in eliminating unnecessary care.

The 1973-74 fiscal year saw the initiation of long-term care medical review. The intent of this type of review is to eliminate overutilization, to improve patient care, and to make early determination of bed availability. One of the immediate results of this review was to reclassify skilled nursing home patients to less intensive intermediate care facilities. During

1975-76, 4,582 alternate care placements were recommended as a result of this review activity. The data for the program measures Medical Assistance nursing care cases reviewed and nursing care cases, alternate care placement recommended have changed significantly from that printed last year. The backlog of cases to be reviewed has been eliminated, thus the data presented reflect only routine case review. As a result of the reduction in cases to be reviewed, more time can be allotted to each and a better evaluation can be made; therefore, the number of alternate care placements has increased.

Another review function deals specifically with the screening done for all eligible children. As each child is screened, diagnosed and treated, a profile is developed for that child. It is the responsibility of the Department that a pretreatment review be made of each profile. This review assures that, based on the screening, the diagnosis and suggested treatment is appropriate.

Another agency program provides for a form of control and feedback by delivering health care service training. Training for personnel at geriatric homes has been provided at mobile training sites set up around the State. These in-service training sessions are conducted to provide up-to-date information on new treatment procedures and current problems of the aged. In addition, four State general hospitals have diploma schools for the training of registered nurses. In 1975-76, 121 nurses were graduated and 132 are estimated to graduate from State general hospitals in 1976-77.

Until recently, very little emphasis was placed on developing alternative and improved methods of delivering health care within this agency. There are several reasons for this, but the general contention is that Medical Assistance, which dominates the medical programs in this agency, was viewed as a grant program, and not a system of health care delivery. Rising costs and a better informed management, however, are forcing a higher quality assessment of the worth of adequate health care on the whole lifestyle of an individual.

The Medical Assistance program is designed to give an eligible person the right to choose a medical provider when this person decides they need medical care. However, this manner of helping people purchase essentials has a major negative impact on the health care system if competition between providers and an adequate supply of services does not exist. The health care industry is clearly not competitive, and there are not enough resources to meet demand. This situation leads to an increase in medical prices but not necessarily to a corresponding increase in quality care. Therefore, to insure accountability, quality care, favorable cost-benefit ratio and minimal impact on the health care system, administrators have

Health Services Support and Development (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

had to begin taking an active interest in the manner and method of delivering health care services.

Because the traditional Medical Assistance fee-for-service system has such a substantial impact on the health care system of the Commonwealth, alternative ways of providing services are being developed. Health maintenance organizations (HMO) are health care associations that provide full medical services for a fixed annual fee. At no further charge, subscribers are entitled to all the health care they need, ranging from sophisticated surgery to regular check-ups. This method offers much built-in incentive for the organization to maintain the health of its subscribers. The Department currently participates in four HMO projects. Three HMOs are quite new, thus, there are little available data. The contract with the Temple Health Maintenance Plan was terminated in 1975-76

and a contract with the Comprehensive Health Services Plan was initiated. Problems surrounding this contract have arisen and for this reason no funds have been included for 1977-78. The measure describing the number of persons enrolled in health maintenance organizations or health plans is substantially lower than that printed previously. This reduction in persons reflects the elimination of persons participating in the Comprehensive Health Services Plan.

During 1977-78, the Department does not plan to contract with any additional HMOs. The ability of the current HMOs to deliver health care economically will be assessed after an initial period of operation and the decision will be made whether the contracts should be continued and whether new HMOs should be established.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 1,195	\$ 1,316	\$ 1,533	\$ 1,655	\$ 1,756	\$ 1,861	\$ 1,972
County Administration	11,993	13,626	16,131	17,421	18,815	20,320	21,945
Medical Assistance	5,514	2,199	1,464	1,683	1,936	2,226	2,560
Training Personnel at Geriatric Homes	50	50	50	50	50	50	. . . . .
State General Hospitals	2,504	1,697	2,956	3,193	3,448	3,723	4,021
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$21,256</u>	<u>\$18,888</u>	<u>\$22,134</u>	<u>\$24,002</u>	<u>\$26,005</u>	<u>\$28,180</u>	<u>\$30,498</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 161	\$ 224	\$ 200	\$ 230	\$ 265	\$ 304	\$ 350
Federal Funds	1,229	1,800	1,800	2,070	2,380	2,738	3,148
TOTAL	\$1,390	\$2,024	\$2,000	\$2,300	\$2,645	\$3,042	\$3,498

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	16.3	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9
Persons receiving routine family planning medical services	155,232	172,100	190,800	211,700	234,900	260,700	289,500

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. The Commonwealth has a relatively high infant mortality rate, particularly among minority groups, in comparison to surrounding states. The data representing infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births has increased substantially from that printed previously. This data, which comes from the

Department of Health, has been updated from prior years. Through family planning clinics under the Medical Assistance program, prevention services, such as genetic screening and counseling, are being provided. At least one expert says that about 20 percent of the total national cost of health care is attributable to genetic diseases. 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 data presented in the measure relating to family planning medical services has increased substantially from that printed in the 1976-77 Governor's Recommended Budget. This increase can be attributed to an overall increase in the number of persons eligible for such services and to a greater utilization of available family planning services.

The nutrition program for the aged was formerly discussed in this subcategory. Beginning this year discussion of this program and revised program measures can be found in the subcategory Services to the Community along with the corresponding funding.

Prevention – Physical Health (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Medical Assistance	\$137	\$200	\$200	\$230	\$265	\$304	\$350
Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Pittsburgh	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center for the Blind, Philadelphia	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$161</u>	<u>\$224</u>	<u>\$200</u>	<u>\$230</u>	<u>\$265</u>	<u>\$304</u>	<u>\$350</u>

Screening, Diagnosis and Referral

OBJECTIVE: To detect and diagnose diseases at the earliest possible stage of development and refer to appropriate treatment resources in order to reduce morbidity and the incidence of debilitating diseases.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 8,170	\$ 8,772	\$10,396	\$11,793	\$13,385	\$15,204	\$17,282
Federal Funds	7,503	9,379	10,815	12,082	13,518	15,146	16,996
Other Funds	56	124	94	94	94	94	94
TOTAL	\$15,729	\$18,275	\$21,305	\$23,969	\$26,997	\$30,444	\$34,372

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Persons eligible for Medical Assistance . .	1,100,342	1,133,600	1,158,000	1,180,800	1,198,300	1,206,000	1,209,500
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	77%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
Persons to age 21 eligible for screening program	450,000	463,500	477,400	491,700	506,500	521,700	537,300
Diagnostic lab and radiological services	421,861	472,400	535,800	584,400	648,300	713,100	784,400
Visually Handicapped:							
Impaired persons in Pennsylvania . . .	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Persons referred for treatment	10,085	11,100	12,200	13,400	14,600	15,500	16,200
Persons referred to vocational rehabilitation	4,600	5,100	5,600	6,100	6,600	7,100	7,600

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 preventative health programs, but also as a point of detection in the early development of a disease.

Several of the Department of Public Welfare medical programs are directed toward the screening, diagnosis and referral type of health care. A program begun in the 1973-74 fiscal year periodically screens and treats all Medical Assistance eligible children. 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 diseases 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 1975-76 there were approximately 450,000 eligible children who required screening. Approximately 132,000 screenings were completed during 1975-76 and it is estimated that 185,000 will be screened during 1976-77. By far the largest number of health defects found have been dental

Screening, Diagnosis and Referral (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

problems. Consequently, the Department has increased efforts to treat these problems. This increased effort can be seen in the substantial increase, compared to prior estimates, in the percentage of cases with physical, mental or dental abnormalities referred for and receiving treatment. The Department of Health also conducts a screening program. For further discussion of this program refer to the subcategory Detection and Diagnosis in that Department.

Another part of the Medical Assistance program provides screening and diagnosis services to all the eligible population. However, these pathological and radiological services are provided only at the request of a physician. The program measure representing diagnostic lab and radiological services

has increased from that printed previously due to a growing population eligible for Medical Assistance and an increased utilization of such services by physicians.

Other screening activities within this agency are directed specifically towards an individual's visual capacity. Through the Office of the Visually Handicapped these activities include identification and treatment of the impairment and provision of social and rehabilitative services which enable the individual to realize her/his potential capabilities. Counseling and casework services are provided to encourage and support individuals and families who must deal with blindness. Referrals for vocational rehabilitation are also made.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
County Administration	\$1,280	\$2,074	\$2,270	\$2,452	\$2,648	\$2,860	\$3,090
Medical Assistance	6,744	6,580	8,099	9,314	10,710	12,317	14,165
Blind Programs	70	42	27	27	27	27	27
Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Pittsburgh	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center for the Blind, Philadelphia	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center for the Blind, Delaware	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beacon Lodge Camp	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$8,170</u>	<u>\$8,772</u>	<u>\$10,396</u>	<u>\$11,793</u>	<u>\$13,385</u>	<u>\$15,204</u>	<u>\$17,282</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$101,653	\$101,741	\$110,333	\$126,882	\$145,915	\$167,801	\$192,971
Federal Funds	68,376	76,631	82,850	95,113	109,202	125,389	143,991
Other Funds	1,994	1,594	1,761	1,902	2,054	2,218	2,395
TOTAL	\$172,023	\$179,966	\$194,944	\$223,897	\$257,171	\$295,408	\$339,357

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Eligible Medical Assistance persons	1,100,342	1,133,600	1,158,000	1,180,800	1,198,300	1,206,000	1,209,500
Routine outpatient clinic services provided	2,391,123	2,500,125	2,747,500	3,022,300	3,324,500	3,657,000	4,022,700
Persons receiving dental treatment	514,228	555,400	604,600	653,000	705,200	761,600	822,500
Outpatient physician visits	4,527,576	4,700,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,050,000	6,655,000	7,320,500
Pharmaceutical services provided	8,359,200	8,638,700	8,811,500	8,987,700	9,167,500	9,350,800	9,537,800
General or ambulance transportation services	35,924	43,000	50,100	55,600	61,700	68,500	76,000
Home health care visits	197,147	205,000	217,100	238,800	262,700	289,000	317,900
Post-hospitalization days of care	61,257	62,324	69,660	76,600	84,300	92,700	102,000
Restoration centers:							
Persons receiving outpatient services ..	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Average visits per patient	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
State general hospitals:							
Persons receiving outpatient services ..	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Average visits per patient	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outpatient visits	154,142	157,200	160,400	164,600	166,800	170,200	173,600

Program Analysis:

The third stage of the health care delivery system reflects the majority of services offered to a person who does not need 24 hour care in a health care facility. Should the first and second stages of the health care delivery system be functioning optimally, most persons referred to outpatient services will

require only minimal care to restore them to good health, and even fewer will need inpatient services.

As already indicated in the previous subcategories, the first two stages of health care delivery are not presently functioning at an optimal level. For this, and other reasons, outpatient

Outpatient Services – Physical Health (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

services have historically been the most important source of nonintensive health care delivery.

The present emphasis of outpatient services must be reoriented and the intent of the present program must be redefined so that these services function correctly in the health care delivery continuum. 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 of the consumers. Instead, it should be used as a means of furthering continuity in the system. If the initial stages of health care delivery detect any disorders, then 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.

Outpatient services include clinic and office care (medical, psychiatric, dental, renal dialysis, drug and alcohol, podiatric and chiropractic), pharmaceutical services, transportation, home health care, medical appliance and prosthetic services, and post-hospital care. Under the Medical Assistance program the medically needy are excluded from pharmaceutical, medical appliances and prosthetic, podiatric and dental services. The medically needy are persons who do not receive cash assistance grants, but remain financially eligible for all but these four Medical Assistance services.

The measure representing general or ambulance transportation services provided has increased substantially from that printed previously. Fees for ambulance services were increased during 1975-76 which had the effect of increasing the number of vendors providing services to Medical Assistance eligibles.

The Department also provides outpatient services at the nine State general hospitals and at one restoration center. Emergency room treatment and clinical visits are provided at the general hospitals. Western Restoration Center's outpatient department provides people from the community with diagnosis, evaluation, social counseling and referral, certain forms of treatment and, when required, appropriate placement in other medical facilities.

Data presented by the Department last year concerning persons receiving outpatient services in State general hospitals were incorrect. However, the Department of Public Welfare is unable to supply a more accurate number. Therefore, no data are presented this year. The measure number of outpatient visits has been added this year to provide data concerning the level of activity.

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 pieces 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 affected 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.

One method of improvement could be to provide ambulatory services in the hospital of the same character as those offered to the inpatient. An example of this is what is referred to as "in-and-out" surgery, where simple, inpatient surgical procedures are adapted to an outpatient basis. This obviously has the advantage of providing the public needed health care at greater convenience and at a lesser cost.

Another method of improvement would be to expand compensable outpatient medical and surgical procedures. By expanding the number of compensable medical and surgical procedures performed in the emergency room or outpatient department of a hospital, rather than on an inpatient basis, costs can be reduced and a more appropriate level of care can be rendered.

Under the Medical Assistance program a new management technique has been applied to the administration of pharmaceutical services. Beginning February 1, 1975, the Department contracted with a third party to take over the administration and responsibility for payment of pharmaceutical invoices. This responsibility includes management of a complete and ongoing data system that among other things, determines misutilization of pharmaceutical services by the providers and/or the consumers. The Department pays the contractor a flat per capita rate per month, regardless of the number of prescriptions filled. Thus, accountability and timely payment of invoices not only aid in the management of all services, but

Outpatient Services – Physical Health (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

also, it encourages more equal treatment of Medical Assistance recipients as compared to the general consumer.

Outpatient services are particularly affected by the Commonwealth Medical Fees Committee. This committee is assigned the responsibility for insuring that medical services

paid for by various State agencies are in accordance with the procedures and rates detailed in the Commonwealth Medical Fee Schedule. Requests for fee increases must go through this committee.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
State Restoration Centers	\$ 8	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 7
Medical Assistance	101,645	101,737	110,328	126,877	145,909	167,795	192,964
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$101,653</u>	<u>\$101,741</u>	<u>\$110,333</u>	<u>\$126,882</u>	<u>\$145,915</u>	<u>\$167,801</u>	<u>\$192,971</u>

Inpatient Hospital Services

OBJECTIVE: To insure the availability of quality inpatient services to the eligible population in order to reduce morbidity and length of disability and to minimize time in the hospital.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$171,441	\$202,491	\$225,396	\$266,200	\$306,016	\$351,804	\$404,460
Federal Funds	131,855	133,580	160,275	182,556	208,040	237,194	270,555
Other Funds	13,879	15,786	26,139	21,567	23,293	25,158	27,170
TOTAL	<u>\$317,175</u>	<u>\$351,857</u>	<u>\$411,810</u>	<u>\$470,323</u>	<u>\$537,349</u>	<u>\$614,156</u>	<u>\$702,185</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Persons eligible for Medical Assistance ...	1,100,342	1,133,600	1,158,000	1,180,800	1,198,300	1,206,000	1,209,500
Inpatient hospital care admissions	277,449	288,810	306,000	312,000	319,000	325,000	332,000
Average length of stay in days:							
Statewide	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2
Medical Assistance	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1
Average cost per day per hospital stay:							
Statewide	\$131.91	\$153.00	\$172.89	\$183.26	\$194.26	\$205.92	\$218.28
Medical Assistance	\$132.02	\$153.13	\$173.05	\$183.43	\$194.44	\$206.10	\$218.47
State general hospitals	\$151.45	\$167.00	\$183.00	\$201.00	\$222.00	\$244.00	\$268.00
Persons receiving inpatient services:							
State general hospitals	36,341	35,200	34,500	34,200	34,200	34,500	35,000

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 nine general hospitals and assists two chronic disease hospitals. Originally, the State general hospitals were intended to provide low cost care to patients in the coal mining regions of the State. With the advent of Medicare, Medical Assistance and third party insurers such as Blue Cross, patients are now being fully charged for using the facilities. With increasing third party support, it is anticipated that the local communities will take over the institutions and manage them with the intention of gearing the institutions to the particular needs of each area. The Commonwealth also assists two chronic disease hospitals, the Children's Heart Hospital and the Home for Crippled Children, which care for chronically ill indigent patients.

Clearly the largest cost item in this subcategory is the care delivered under Medical Assistance. 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 or dentist. 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 ultimate success of this program should be gauged by a reduction in the need for inpatient services which can be measured indirectly by admissions and duration of stay as well as the extent to which patients are being restored to the

Inpatient Hospital Services (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

community. The table shows recent trends in the use of inpatient services by Medical Assistance recipients as compared to selected characteristics of statewide inpatient hospital usage. As can be seen in the table, the number of Medical Assistance cases maintained a downward trend from 1971-72 to 1973-74. Beginning in 1974-75, the number of cases increased as the effects of the national recession were reflected in additional persons eligible for Medical Assistance. Average days of stay have declined from 7.5 in 1971-72 to 6.4 in 1976-77 despite the overall increase in cases. The average cost per patient has risen steadily throughout the period showing an average annual increase of 14.4 percent. The statewide figures show a similar persistent drop in average length of stay although the pattern is less consistent. At this point in time, the length of stay for Medical Assistance recipients is

substantially less than the statewide hospital length of stay. With the continued implementation of professional standards review along with pre-discharge utilization review, lengths of stay for Medical Assistance patients should continue to be less than those experienced by the statewide population. The data presented in the table pertaining to Medical Assistance recipients has been changed from that printed last year. The adjustments made result from a change in the accounting system in which zero days of care are counted for these persons for whom the Department pays the Medicare deductible. This has the effect of showing a substantial increase in the average cost per day per hospital stay for Medical Assistance patient although neither the cost nor units of service really change.

Fiscal Year	STATEWIDE			MEDICAL ASSISTANCE		
	Number of Cases	Length of Stay (days)	Cost Per Day	Number of Cases	Length of Stay (days)	Cost Per Day
1971-72	1,737,587	8.3	\$ 76.32	260,239	7.5	\$78.44
1972-73	1,739,774	8.5	85.71	248,680	7.2	87.74
1973-74	1,741,500	8.4	93.68	236,786	7.0	94.99
1974-75	1,814,303	8.6	119.92	250,648	7.4	110.33
1975-76	1,886,875	8.5	131.91	277,449	6.4	132.02
1976-77	1,962,350	8.5	153.00	288,810	6.4	153.13

While several new programs have been developed to encourage the use of less intensive care, the Department has also instituted the Pre-Discharge Utilization Review (PDUR) program. Review of each Medical Assistance case is made upon admission. Length of stay is predetermined so that only those cases with prior permission may stay beyond the initially approved length of stay. During October, 1974, PDUR, which had been only a demonstration project in Allegheny County, became a statewide requirement of all participating hospitals.

The presumption has been that, by limiting hospital admittances and stays to only those necessary, costs would go down. Concurrently, greater use would be made of less intensive and less expensive preventive services and outpatient treatment, and greater emphasis on preventive measures would work to produce fewer long-term disabilities. However, there

are some short-term implications of this policy on inpatient hospital costs.

Hospitals, because of high fixed costs, are unable to adjust their costs to the point where the cost per patient day can be lowered. As occupancy rates move downward, lengths of stay shortened and admissions reduced, a rigid cost picture is prorated over fewer patients which has the effect of driving the cost per patient upward. Certainly, the rising cost of medical services is, in large measure, attributable to general inflationary trends in the economy as a whole; but built-in hospital cost rigidities do much to prohibit reductions in medical care prices. The table shows that in spite of the wage and price controls evoked between 1971-72 and 1973-74, cost per day showed a diminished but continued escalation.

The Department of Public Welfare pays hospitals for

Inpatient Hospital Services (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

services rendered to Medical Assistance recipients. The hospitals are 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. This reimbursement method helps to assure that payments for services will reflect current hospital costs. With this assurance, however, comes the fact that there is little to restrain medical costs; there are virtually no operative market forces, i.e., competition within the industry, or governmental regulations to control costs. Consequently, there is very little incentive to find means of reducing hospital costs. These factors are reflected in the 1977-78 budget. During the three years since wage and price controls on the medical services industry were lifted, inpatient hospital costs have increased by an average of 17.3 percent annually. Costs are expected to continue to increase substantially throughout 1977-78, though at a somewhat reduced rate.

Furthermore, the above mentioned factors warn against the likelihood of reductions in Medical Assistance payments for inpatient hospital services. Even if inflation is brought within acceptable limits, hospital cost rigidities and reasonable cost

reimbursements would work to stabilize or increase payments per patient day.

In response to the mounting costs of this segment of Medical Assistance, the Commonwealth has begun exploring alternative methods of dispensing medical services. The Department intends to conduct a prospective reimbursement project in western Pennsylvania during the next three years. The purpose of this project is to control hospital costs through an intensive review of the hospital's budget. Once the budget is approved, the hospital must keep expenditures within the projected costs. Also included are incentives for reducing costs and penalties for exceeding the budgeted amount. The Department will review the results of this project to determine whether or not it has statewide applicability.

Another alternative is to establish health maintenance organizations (HMO). The data referring to the hospital utilization for the Temple HMO has been deleted from the table since the contract with Temple HMO has been terminated. Experience with other HMOs is too limited at this time to allow for comparison. For further discussion concerning health maintenance organizations, refer to the subcategory Health Services Support and Development.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
State General Hospitals	\$ 4,739	\$ 5,546	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Assistance	165,577	195,710	\$224,196	\$264,920	\$304,656	\$350,354	\$402,910
Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh	375	400	400	430	460	500	550
Children's Heart Hospitals, Philadelphia	750	800	800	850	900	950	1,000
Capital Improvements .....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$171,441	\$202,491	\$225,396	\$266,200	\$306,016	\$351,804	\$404,460

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 55,670	\$ 74,921	\$ 82,181	\$120,704	\$146,302	\$167,601	\$191,998
Federal Funds	113,576	146,015	153,363	171,523	191,764	219,641	251,737
Other Funds	311	565	12,357	386	417	450	486
TOTAL	\$169,557	\$221,501	\$247,901	\$292,613	\$338,483	\$387,692	\$444,221

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Persons eligible for Medical Assistance . . .	1,100,342	1,133,600	1,158,000	1,180,800	1,198,300	1,206,000	1,209,500
Eligible persons receiving skilled nursing care	32,897	34,300	36,100	37,900	39,800	41,700	43,700
Eligible persons receiving intermediate care	14,310	15,100	15,800	16,600	17,400	18,300	19,200
State restoration centers:							
Persons receiving skilled nursing care: .	241	240	240	240	240	240	240
Medical Assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non-Medical Assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Average length of stay for skilled nursing patients	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons receiving intermediate care: . . .	718	720	720	720	720	720	720
Medical Assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non-Medical Assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Average length of stay for intermediate care patients	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
State general hospitals:							
Persons receiving skilled nursing care: .	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Medical Assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non-Medical Assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Average length of stay for skilled nursing patients	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Long-Term Care (continued)**Program Analysis: (continued)**

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 institutional patients are not reflected here.

The program measures concerning State restoration centers and State general hospitals printed last year were incorrect; however, the Department of Public Welfare which provided them is not able to provide updated information, therefore, no data has been presented. Also, the Department is unable to provide an explanation as to why the data has changed since last year for the measure eligible persons receiving skilled nursing care.

Skilled nursing care is defined by the Federal Government as those nursing care services and/or rehabilitation services needed by the patient on a daily and continuing basis. Intermediate care is defined by the Commonwealth as care given in a facility which provides for food, shelter, health services and supervision for a period exceeding 24 hours. Both types of long-term care are designed for persons who require round-the-clock supervision but do not require more intensive and expensive inpatient acute or chronic hospital care.

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 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 and older.

The two major issues concerning long-term care are: supply and demand and appropriateness of care, although they are rarely separate or distinct issues. Present controversy surrounding the nursing homes in Pennsylvania centers around the absolute shortage of long-term care beds. Disregarding income status and Medical Assistance eligibility, there are more people in need of skilled nursing and intermediate care than there are available beds. Moreover, the need for nursing homes will not diminish in the next few years. In fact, by most indicators it will increase. For instance, the total population of the Commonwealth is projected to increase by .7 percent between 1976 and 1980, whereas the over-65 population,

which overwhelmingly dominates the nursing home population, is expected to increase 7.3 percent by 1980. Also, the popularity of nursing homes for the aged is not decreasing. Formerly, the primary family unit would and could take care of its aged members. However, lifestyles have changed and the aged often lack alternatives to nursing homes. Furthermore, until all facilities are fully in compliance with State licensing standards, and certification of participating facilities is not in jeopardy, new construction will be needed to meet the demand. Unfortunately, there are no reliable data on the exact size of the total deficit of nursing home beds. However, the House of Representatives' 1974 report on the nursing home problem estimated that there is or will be in the future a deficit of 21,618 nursing home beds. Exactly how many of these represent beds that are or will be needed by Medical Assistance recipients is not known. A figure of 40 percent or over would not seem unreasonable since 49 percent of existing nursing home beds are occupied by Medical Assistance patients.

The causes of the present nursing bed shortage are numerous and complicated. One of the causes is that nursing home operators, whether private, county or State, have not made the necessary improvements in their facilities to meet licensing and certification standards established by the State and Federal governments and have failed to expand their capacity to meet the need for beds. The major reason for this failure to upgrade existing facilities and develop new ones, some contend, was the lack of proper incentives whether negative, e.g., revocation of licenses and certification, or positive, e.g., Medical Assistance reimbursement rates sufficiently high to induce improvement and expansion of facilities. The lack of positive and negative incentives is currently being rectified. The State is now stringently enforcing licensing and certification standards. Furthermore, it has implemented a Federally mandated cost-related reimbursement system for nursing homes participating in the Medical Assistance program effective July 1, 1976. A defined, allowable cost reimbursement system has been developed by the Department in cooperation with the Ad Hoc Nursing Advisory Committee, comprised of representatives from proprietary, nonprofit and public facilities. The system includes definitions and standards for specific allowable and unallowable cost, including general administration, consultant, staffing revenue and interest, depreciation and capital construction costs. Also included are profit allowance standards and bed occupancy levels. The system provides for regional ceilings to control excessive daily rates above the norm. Costs unrelated to patient care will be disallowed and

Long-Term Care (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

the fiscal abuse of the program experienced in other states will be precluded.

For the short term, the strict enforcement of licensing and certification standards will exacerbate the nursing bed shortage by forcing the elimination of substandard beds. While the increase in Medical Assistance reimbursement rates may partially offset the loss of beds, there will still be a net short term loss of beds available for Medical Assistance eligibles. The allocation of funds from the \$100 million bond issue approved in 1974 for loans for capital improvements to nursing homes is another partial solution.

Because of the projected shortage of beds, the problem of immediately relocating long-term care patients through the elimination of substandard beds is overwhelming. Though the Department has made every effort to staff and train relocation teams, the data available indicate that more lives will be lost just from this transition, than if these patients remained in substandard homes. Furthermore, it is extremely difficult to find enough available beds to which these patients can be transferred. The supply and demand of nursing home beds is clearly an issue fraught with many conflicting problems. Resolution of these will occur only with the passage of time and with much effort.

As if these problems were not enough, there remains the appropriateness of care issue. This issue can be summarized in the following manner: people in nursing care beds should receive the level of care they need and be provided nursing care in the proper setting. Two problems involved in this issue are: the misutilization of skilled nursing and intermediate care beds, and the provision of skilled nursing and intermediate 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 less intensive intermediate care. The reverse may also occur. Thus, a person may be provided more intensive care than required or be provided insufficient care. The extent of this problem is not definitely known. The size of this problem, however, is indicated by the fact that of 31,850 bases reviewed in 1975-76 by Department of Welfare medical review teams, 4,582 alternate care placements were recommended. 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. In other words, long-term care beds can be and are sometimes used to provide residential or domiciliary care. The extent of this problem is not presently known. The misuse of nursing care beds in this manner is understandable, since some persons, especially the aged, may have no other place to go. It is still deplorable since it denies the use of beds to people needing nursing care services.

Obviously people should receive nursing care in the proper setting, however, this is not always the case. Approximately 6,000 individuals for whom no psychiatric care is required, now reside in State mental institutions and do need skilled nursing or intermediate care. These people should be provided nursing care in a nursing home setting, not in mental institutions. In addition, approximately 13,200 persons are receiving less than adequate care in unlicensed boarding homes. These people should also be provided nursing care in nursing facilities.

A partial solution to the appropriateness of the care problem may lie in the improvement of the present medical review function. Medical review consists of the review of every Medical Assistance long-term care patient record to insure that appropriate care was provided. In addition, the Federal requirement that professional standards review organizations be set up to review the appropriateness and quality of care in long-term facilities should serve to assure the appropriateness of care. A full solution, however, will require an increase in the supply of long-term beds to provide care to those now receiving it in inappropriate settings.

One report on the nursing home problem stated that long-term care is as complicated as it is, primarily because no single kind of medical treatment facility can adequately meet the needs of all the elderly. But to go one step further, it can be said that no facility adequately meets the needs of all elderly. Not only do we need long-term care facilities to meet the medical needs of the elderly, but we need to develop organizations and activities that will offer services that will stimulate the elderly. Mental and physical stimulation is one of the best preventive health measures. Efforts to provide such stimulation are discussed in the subcategory Services to the Community.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					1980-81	1981-82
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80		
GENERAL FUND							
State Restoration Centers	\$ 5,818	\$ 5,653	\$ 7,567	\$ 8,172	\$ 8,825	\$ 9,531	\$ 10,194
County Administration	217	223	244	264	285	307	332
Second Class County Homes	5,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Nursing Homes .....	.....	10,000	23,174	39,631	53,659	61,700	71,000
Private Nursing Homes	44,435	59,045	51,163	72,637	83,533	96,063	110,472
Capital Improvements .....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$ 55,670	\$ 74,921	\$ 82,181	\$120,704	\$146,302	\$167,601	\$191,998

Mental Health Systems Support

OBJECTIVE: To maintain a system in which mental health services are available to all those in need of them and in which services are delivered in an efficient and effective manner employing state-of-the-art science and technology.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$13,160	\$13,199	\$14,500	\$15,479	\$16,537	\$17,693	\$18,969
Federal Funds	1,063	2,502	1,389	1,442	1,489	1,539	1,592
Other Funds	154	149	235	251	269	288	307
TOTAL	\$14,377	\$15,850	\$16,124	\$17,172	\$18,295	\$19,520	\$20,868

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Unduplicated persons provided mental health services	168,000	178,100	189,000	200,000	212,000	225,000	236,000
Professionals required to provide services to the mentally disabled	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Professionals employed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Program Analysis:

The activities included in this subcategory are designed to maintain and develop the entire mental health service delivery system. Planning, coordination, administration, manpower development, research and demonstration serve to support and improve the mental health service system. Since this subcategory provides no direct services to persons with mental disabilities, the impact or effect of this subcategory on individuals must be measured indirectly by the levels of effectiveness achieved by the substantive subcategories which follow it.

In this budget presentation a progressively intensive service delivery system model, in which processes generally become more complicated and intensive as one proceeds through the system, is used to view the Commonwealth's mental health programs. The overall goal of this system is to prevent the occurrence of mental disability and, if preventive activities fail, to restore persons who become mentally disabled to maximum levels of functioning with minimum involvement with the mental health care system. The value underlying the system's goal is independence. A progressively intensive system should maximize the use of the processes at the front of the system and minimize the utilization of the more intensive, complicated and costly processes at the end of the system.

The mental health service delivery system model is divided

into six subcategories in addition to the Systems Support subcategory. Each subcategory represents activities designed to meet specific subcategory objectives which in turn represent steps toward reaching the system's goal. The six subcategories are: Primary Prevention; Early Intervention and Evaluation; Outpatient Services; Partial Hospitalization; Short-Term Inpatient Services and Inpatient Services - State Mental Hospitals. The six subcategories serve as a conceptual framework for the analysis of the Commonwealth's mental health programs. Progress toward achievement of the objectives can be quantified by collecting information defined by the program measures. Thus the Commonwealth's mental health programs can be evaluated by measuring the progress toward achieving the subcategory objectives and by extension toward attainment of the system's goal.

The key to effective monitoring and evaluation of the Commonwealth's mental health programs is the collection and reporting of information about the effect the programs are having on people. The program measures listed for each subcategory define the types of data that must be collected in order to measure the impact of the mental health programs. The Commonwealth will continue to develop mechanisms for planning, data collection and evaluation, all required for rational program development and management of all levels in

Mental Health Systems Support (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

the mental health system. Unfortunately, this has not been given a high priority, and departmental data for this program is limited and inconsistent.

The analytical framework described above should not be confused with the actual mechanisms for the delivery of services. At present the delivery of mental health services by the Commonwealth is accomplished through two major mechanisms: community mental health programs and the State operated mental health hospital program. Prior to 1966 the Commonwealth's efforts in the mental health field were centered on the State mental institutions. A person with a mental health problem was either hospitalized or left to find services in the private sector. In order to rectify the deficiencies of the Commonwealth's mental health program and make services available to a greater number of people, the General Assembly mandated the creation of a community mental health program by passage of the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Act of 1966.

It was envisioned that the development of community services would supplement the traditional institutional services thereby creating a comprehensive mental health services delivery system capable of providing the appropriate response, when and where it was needed. It was expected that the role of the State mental hospitals would diminish since they would become only one type of service provider among many. Also, only those persons requiring long-term psychiatric care would be admitted to the mental hospitals.

As services developed, several significant deficiencies have been identified. The community services have not been merged with the institutions in terms of funding, patient care programs or emphasis. Many organizational and political barriers have developed which almost completely stymied the

deemphasis of the institutional component. These deficiencies can be rectified by developing a statewide policy for the future use of the institutions, the elimination of direct patient access to institutions except through the community based program, and the development of policies and mechanisms by which personnel can transfer from part of the system to another.

In July 1976, the General Assembly passed Act 143, known as the Mental Health Procedures Act. This act establishes specific criteria and procedures to be used when involuntary examination and treatment is sought for an individual. The impact of this act should be reflected in reduced admissions to and increased discharges from State mental hospitals.

The Department of Public Welfare is continuing its planning efforts to improve the delivery of mental health services. During 1976-77 a program revision for census reduction in the state mental hospitals was funded. Through this revision, community living arrangements and supportive services in five county mental health programs are being developed. As a result, the patient census at Retreat Mental Hospital will be substantially reduced during the next year. In addition, the patient census at Hollidaysburg Mental Hospital is being reduced in anticipation of that institution being transferred to the Department of Military Affairs effective September 1, 1977.

For the 1976-77 fiscal year, the General Assembly reduced State funding for Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute by over \$2.0 million. As a result, authorized positions for this institutions were reduced by 114 or approximately 21 percent. This reduction will have the effect of a reduced research capability by that facility.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 683	\$ 753	\$ 987	\$ 1,064	\$ 1,132	\$ 1,203	\$ 1,279
Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services	5,200	4,000	4,690	5,160	5,675	6,240	6,865
Community Services for Mentally III and Mentally Retarded	3,277	3,946	4,323	4,755	5,230	5,750	6,325
Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic	4,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$13,160	\$13,199	\$14,500	\$15,479	\$16,537	\$17,693	\$18,969

Primary Prevention—Mental Health

OBJECTIVE: To lower the risk of occurrence of mental disability in the general population and to increase community awareness that mental disabilities can be treated.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$1,303</u>	<u>\$1,578</u>	<u>\$1,730</u>	<u>\$1,900</u>	<u>\$2,090</u>	<u>\$2,300</u>	<u>\$2,530</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Incidence of mental disability	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percentage of cases that are initiated through self-referrals	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Attendance at community meetings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Program Analysis:

The mental health system's primary prevention efforts presently consist of activities designed to promote community awareness that mental disabilities can be an individual's temporary reaction to a series of stressful events; that the duration and intensity of the disability can be significantly diminished with early intervention; and, that treatment is available through the mental health care delivery system. This general theme is conveyed to the public by means of community meetings, consultations with non-mental health professionals such as doctors, clergy, law enforcement officers and others and through consultations with community service agencies.

At the present time, data to measure the effectiveness of community awareness activities are unavailable. If data were available, however, an increase in attendance at community meetings or an increase in self-referrals as a percentage of total referrals might indicate that some degree of community awareness is being attained.

The other component of the primary prevention objective is to lower the risk of occurrence of mental disability. To accomplish this objective it is necessary to eliminate the causes of mental disability. Environmental factors are usually

considered to be a primary cause of many mental disabilities and they can be numerous and extremely complex. If prevention of mental disabilities is to be successful, it must be successful at controlling and/or eliminating all causative factors. The greater the number of causal factors, the less likely is the prospect of preventing the resultant event. In order to develop and operate an effective prevention program, it is necessary to have reliable information concerning the causal factors of mental illness and the types of disability by the characteristics of the persons affected, such as: age; socio-economic status and geographic location. Such information would indicate whether or not mental disabilities occur with differing frequencies among different population groups. This information would allow the mental health care system to focus prevention efforts on segments of the population at high risk of developing mental disabilities. Unfortunately, this type of information is not systematically collected or evaluated.

Obviously, a universally accepted definition of mental health is necessary before information can be gathered systematically and analyzed for the causal factors contributing to mental dysfunction. Such a universal definition does not

Primary Prevention—Mental Health (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

exist. The American Psychiatric Association defines mental health as: "A state of being, relative rather than absolute, in which a person has effected a reasonably satisfactory integration of his instinctual drives. His integration is acceptable to himself and to his social milieu as reflected in his interpersonal relationships, his level of satisfaction in living, his actual achievement, his flexibility, and the level of maturity he has attained". One major problem with this definition, as with most other definitions of mental health is that it uses criteria that are essentially value judgments. What, for example, is "acceptable" and "satisfactory" to one psychiatrist may not be to another, and what is the basis for determining "maturity" and flexibility" in an individual?

The subjectivity of this definition suggests that mental health and illness are highly nonspecific and arbitrary.

Standard prevalence figures often used such as, "one out of every ten" or "six out of every ten" should be viewed skeptically because of the inherent complexity of the concepts "mental health" and "mental illness". However, these prevalence figures will continue to be widely used until more refined data is available. With this refined data, the incidence of disability by type and target group can be explored and primary prevention programs can be designed to reduce disability by type of psychopathology and particular population. Program effectiveness of primary preventive activities could then be measured by a reduction in the incidence of mental disability by target group and by type of disability. Currently, there is no valid data available from the Department of Public Welfare on the incidence of mental disability.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Community Services for Mentally Ill and Mentally Retarded	<u>\$1,303</u>	<u>\$1,578</u>	<u>\$1,730</u>	<u>\$1,900</u>	<u>\$2,090</u>	<u>\$2,300</u>	<u>\$2,530</u>

Early Intervention and Evaluation

OBJECTIVE: To reduce the disabling effect of a mental condition by providing services that diminish the severity of temporary personal crises and select the appropriate treatment alternatives for each individual.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$8,454</u>	<u>\$10,240</u>	<u>\$11,223</u>	<u>\$12,345</u>	<u>\$13,580</u>	<u>\$14,940</u>	<u>\$16,435</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Percent of crises resolved without referral	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of crises resolved and referred to appropriate services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
First time contacts with mental health system as a result of crisis intervention	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Monthly contracts with mental health system through crisis intervention	4,000	4,230	4,440	4,660	4,890	5,130	5,390
Persons referred from intake to:							
Outpatient services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Partial hospitalization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Inpatient services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community generic services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total referrals to mental health system	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons contacting the system by referral source:							
Crisis intervention	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Physicians, clergy or other professional sources	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Self-referral and family referral	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other mental health facilities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Program Analysis:

The function of this subcategory is to serve as the entry point for the Commonwealth's mental health services delivery system. The activities in this subcategory not only facilitate the entry of persons in need of mental health services into the appropriate portions of the system, but also screen out those who come into contact with the system but do not need mental health services.

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. Both situations require an appropriate response from the mental health system. Each situation, however, demands a different set of activities in response to the problems presented.

Early Intervention and Evaluation (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

A nonemergency or noncrisis situation usually results in an evaluation of the client's service needs, referral to appropriate services, and case management to insure that the client receives the required services.

The traditional mode of treatment in the event of a crisis or emergency has been the emergency room of a general hospital. Recently a set of activities known as the crisis intervention program has been developed specifically for use by the mental health system to respond to personal crises and emergencies. The purpose of the crisis intervention program is to diminish the severity of a personal crisis which may be due to, or result in, a mental disability by responding to situations with on the scene aid. When the system is notified of an emergency, resources are marshaled rapidly to provide mental health services such as counseling, diagnosis and evaluation and quick referral. The normal time frame of evaluation and referral is collapsed from days and weeks to hours.

Crisis intervention personnel make every attempt to find a satisfactory solution to a crisis that does not require long-term involvement with the mental health system. Thus, the crisis intervention team often refers people to generic service agencies. In order to make proper referrals to non-mental health agencies, crisis intervention staff must be aware of all the community services and resources that might help alleviate a person's problem. If it is determined that a person needs mental health services, the crisis intervention program strives to match the person with an appropriate program outside of a mental hospital or other inpatient hospital setting.

The effectiveness measure, percent of crises resolved without referral, would indicate the number of problems handled that were of a mild nature or of short duration and

the success of the crisis intervention services in dealing with these problems. It would also indicate the number of contacts that do not result in further involvement with the system and, thus, crisis intervention's ability to keep people out of the mental health system. The second effectiveness measure, percent of crises resolved and referred to appropriate services, would indicate the success of crisis intervention in alleviating temporary crises and either bringing people into the mental health system or diverting them to generic service. The number of persons served by crisis intervention should increase dramatically as these services expand throughout the State.

First time contacts with the mental health system compared to total contacts with the mental health system would indicate the ability of the system to reach persons who have not been previously served. Persons referred from intake to various types of services implies the severity of the disability at intake. The more severe the disability the more intensive the treatment. As crisis intervention programs become operational statewide, the proportion of persons referred to the more intensive services should decrease.

Data for the measure monthly contacts with mental health system through crisis intervention are stated as a monthly case load. Data provided in prior years was on an annual basis.

Total referrals to the mental health system would indicate the level of demand for services. The referral source would indicate the awareness of the system and the willingness to use the system on the part of various groups. With the exception of one measure, information is not collected and tabulated for the measures discussed above. It will be necessary to actively seek this information to measure the effectiveness of this subcategory.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Community Services for Mentally Ill and Mentally Retarded	<u>\$8,454</u>	<u>\$10,240</u>	<u>\$11,223</u>	<u>\$12,345</u>	<u>\$13,580</u>	<u>\$14,940</u>	<u>\$16,435</u>

Outpatient Services – Mental Health

OBJECTIVE: To reduce mental disability and to restore mentally disabled individuals to the highest possible level of mental health and self-sufficiency with minimum dependence on the mental health system.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$22,690</u>	<u>\$27,482</u>	<u>\$31,132</u>	<u>\$34,245</u>	<u>\$37,670</u>	<u>\$41,440</u>	<u>\$45,585</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Persons receiving services on an outpatient basis (stated as an average monthly case load)	45,585	48,775	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000
Average length of treatment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cases closed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons referred to partial hospitalization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons referred to inpatient treatment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons receiving vocational rehabilitation and social training services (stated as an average monthly case load)	3,530	3,740	3,965	4,200	4,450	4,720	5,000
Persons placed in employment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Program Analysis:

Outpatient services is the first level of treatment in the mental health delivery system. Its objective is to reduce mental disability and to restore mentally disabled individuals to the highest possible level of mental health and self-sufficiency with minimum dependence on the mental health system. Since services provided on an outpatient basis are usually made available by the local mental health center and/or base service unit, the client can remain in the community. Therefore, with an effective outpatient services program, institutionalization is unnecessary. The services offered by the local base service units may vary from center to center, depending on client need and professional persuasion. Generally speaking, however, three broad areas of service are offered to outpatients: (1) treatment services; (2) vocational rehabilitation services; and (3) life management and social rehabilitation.

Treatment services usually consist of psychotherapy and chemotherapy. Broadly considered, psychotherapy is a mode of treatment for problems of an emotional nature in which a trained person deliberately establishes a professional

relationship with a patient with the objective of removing, modifying or retarding existing symptoms, or mediating disturbed patterns of behavior and of promoting positive personality growth and development. There are numerous approaches to psychotherapy with each approach based on a particular theory of human behavior. Each system of psychotherapy defines and attempts to modify various aspects of human behavior according to its underlying theory. For all their diversity, however, the various systems of psychotherapy do have one important factor in common, that is, that man is capable of change and capable of bringing this change about himself, provided he is aided in his search for change.

Chemotherapy is a primary means of treating those individuals suffering from an acute mental illness who have not responded to traditional psychotherapy. It can also be supportive treatment to those individuals receiving and responding to psychotherapy. More potent and experimental drugs are usually dispensed to those individuals who have not responded to more traditional therapies.

Outpatient Services – Mental Health (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

Vocational rehabilitation services and life management and social rehabilitation services are services provided for special populations; mainly, those individuals who have recently been discharged from State mental institutions and are now in need of employment, social and personal skills. The acquisition of these skills will allow the individual to remain in a community setting while receiving treatment services at a local mental health center.

In a vocational rehabilitation center, prospective clients are tested to obtain information about their abilities, attributes and values. Employment opportunities are sought for those capable of competitive employment, while noncompetitive employment is provided by sheltered workshops for those who cannot compete. Vocational skills for competitive employment may also be acquired at various job training centers or at the sheltered workshops.

Life management and social services are designed to assist individual adjustment to an unstructured environment. Clients receive training in personal and social skills prior to

leaving an institutional setting; however, these same skills must be reinforced after the client leaves the institution. Examples of these skills are: home management training; personal financial management training; personal health care and various types of recreational and social activities.

An additional measure, persons receiving vocational rehabilitation and social training services, has been included this year to reflect the case load supported by this program.

More refined data will have to be obtained to determine whether or not outpatient services are having an impact on the recipients of outpatient services. It will be necessary to know: cases closed; persons referred to more intensive services; persons placed in employment and other measures of program effectiveness.

The recommended budget includes \$1,013,000 for outpatient services in conjunction with the Program Revision – Expansion of Forensic Psychiatric Services. For an explanation of that Program Revision see the appendix to Inpatient Services (State Mental Hospitals) subcategory.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Community Services for Mentally Ill and Mentally Retarded	\$22,690	\$27,482	\$31,132	\$34,245	\$37,670	\$41,440	\$45,585
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Partial Hospitalization

OBJECTIVE: To reduce mental disability through a planned program of various treatment modalities by providing care and treatment (more than three hours and less than twenty-four hours per day) in a partial hospitalization setting for those individuals not yet able to return to the community on a full-time basis.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$3,395</u>	<u>\$4,112</u>	<u>\$4,507</u>	<u>\$4,960</u>	<u>\$5,450</u>	<u>\$5,995</u>	<u>\$6,595</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Persons receiving services in a partial hospitalization setting (stated as an average monthly case load)	3,921	4,621	5,043	5,497	5,882	6,176	6,485
Average length of treatment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cases closed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons referred to outpatient treatment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons referred to inpatient treatment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons restored to independent living in the community	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons placed in employment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Program Analysis:

Partial hospitalization is the next step in the continuum of services provided by the mental health delivery system. Its objective is to reduce mental disability through a planned program of various treatment modalities by providing care and treatment (more than three hours but less than twenty-four hours per day) for those individuals not yet able to return to the community on a full-time basis. These services are provided in a partial hospital setting, and are more intensive than those provided on an outpatient basis but less intensive than 24 hour a day hospital care, whether it be short-term or longer. The term partial hospitalization refers to the duration of the services provided to an individual in a 24 hour period and not the nature of the services.

The services provided in a partial hospitalization setting generally include: treatment; vocational rehabilitation; life management and social rehabilitation. Partial hospitalization services are mandated by the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Act of 1966. The partial hospitalization arrangement is unique in that day, evening and weekend care is offered to meet the specific schedule and needs of the patient. It is designed for those patients who are able to respond to treatment short of total inpatient care, but who require a program beyond the design and capability of outpatient services.

Services offered on a partial hospitalization basis may be given to the mentally disabled on an intensive basis without

Partial Hospitalization (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

disrupting ties with homes, families, employment and the community in general. This is viewed as most important in order to prevent the difficulties of long-term chronicity too often associated with inpatient care. Thus, partial hospitalization is an alternative to inpatient care for carefully selected people who are deemed able to successfully remain in the community while undergoing treatment. In addition to the essential function of prevention of inpatient hospitalization, partial hospitalization is a vehicle for patient reintegration into the community from both short-term and long-term inpatient care.

Persons receiving services in a partial hospitalization setting reflect the scope of the program in terms of services to people.

Cases closed and persons referred to outpatient services would indicate the success of the program in reducing mental disabilities while the number of persons referred to inpatient services reflects the inability of the program to reduce the need for more intensive inpatient services. Persons restored to independent living in the community and persons placed in employment, reflect the success of the program activities, life management and social rehabilitation and vocational rehabilitation.

The effectiveness of services provided in a partial hospitalization setting cannot be determined until data for these measures is obtained.

Programs Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Community Services for Mentally Ill and Mentally Retarded	<u>\$3,395</u>	<u>\$4,112</u>	<u>\$4,507</u>	<u>\$4,960</u>	<u>\$5,450</u>	<u>\$5,995</u>	<u>\$6,595</u>

Short-Term Inpatient Services (Community)

OBJECTIVE: To reduce the mental disability of individuals and restore their capacity to function in a community setting by providing high quality short-term intensive inpatient treatment.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$5,133</u>	<u>\$6,217</u>	<u>\$7,188</u>	<u>\$7,910</u>	<u>\$8,700</u>	<u>\$9,570</u>	<u>\$10,530</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Persons receiving services on a short-term inpatient basis (stated as an average monthly case load)	2,000	2,205	2,330	2,450	2,570	2,720	2,860
Average length of treatment in days per month	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Cases closed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons referred to outpatient services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons referred to partial hospitalization services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons referred to a State mental hospital	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Program Analysis:

The most intensive form of treatment funded by the Commonwealth in the community is provided on a short-term inpatient basis. Services on an inpatient basis are needed when outpatient services and partial hospitalization services fail or when an individual does not come into the mental health delivery system until the disability has progressed to a stage which requires inpatient services. The objective is to reduce the mental disability of individuals and restore their capacity to function in a community setting by providing high quality short-term intensive inpatient treatment. Inpatient services in

the community are referred to as short-term because their duration is limited to 60 days, whereas services in a State mental hospital are of a longer duration.

Community inpatient services are appropriate when an individual requires intensive treatment at the onset of a disability or during periods of unusual stress. It is also appropriate when supervision as well as intensive treatment is needed for individuals unable to manage themselves because of deep depression, severely disturbed behavior or extreme confusion. Services are generally provided in a mental health

Short-Term Inpatient Services (Community) (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

center or in a community general hospital.

The major advantage of providing inpatient services in the community is that it results in a minimal amount of disruption in an individual's life and contact with family and friends can be maintained.

In addition, from a fiscal point of view, short-term inpatient services are less costly. Although the per diem rate for these services is relatively high, the total cost of service is low as compared to the total cost in a State mental hospital. This is because inpatient services provided in the community are of a shorter duration.

The types of services provided on an inpatient basis are generally: (1) treatment; (2) vocational rehabilitation and (3) life management and social rehabilitation. Although these same services are also provided on an outpatient and partial hospitalization basis, the emphasis in an inpatient setting is primarily on treatment, utilizing the medical model. (For a more detailed discussion of these services see the subcategory Outpatient Services – Mental Health).

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of short-term inpatient services it will be necessary to collect data which reflects the success of the program in meeting its objective.

The measures listed will provide a quantifiable evaluation when data is available.

As the services provided in the front of the mental health system become more effective, the need for short-term inpatient services should diminish. This reduction would be reflected in a reduction in the number of persons receiving services on a short-term patient basis. For those persons in need of short-term inpatient services, contact with the mental health delivery system should be as minimal as possible. The duration of the contact would be reflected in the average length of treatment. Cases closed, persons referred to outpatient services and persons referred to partial hospitalization services would reflect the success of the program in reducing the mental disability of individuals, since these services are less intensive. Conversely, persons referred to a State mental hospital would indicate the inability of the program to keep individuals from more intensive services.

The recommended budget includes \$375,000 for short-term inpatient services in conjunction with the Program Revision – Expansion of Forensic Psychiatric Services. For an explanation of that Program Revision see the appendix to Inpatient Services (State Mental Hospitals) subcategory.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Community Services for Mentally Ill and Mentally Retarded	<u>\$5,133</u>	<u>\$6,217</u>	<u>\$7,188</u>	<u>\$7,910</u>	<u>\$8,700</u>	<u>\$9,570</u>	<u>\$10,530</u>

Inpatient Services (State Mental Hospitals)

OBJECTIVE: To reduce the mental disabilities of individuals and to restore their capacity to function in a community setting in as short a time as possible by providing high quality intensive inpatient care.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$204,637	\$210,220	\$232,984	\$255,990	\$281,590	\$309,750	\$340,725
Federal Funds	46,888	56,483	67,925	72,680	77,760	83,200	89,000
Other Funds	17,951	30,847	15,669	16,770	17,940	19,190	20,530
TOTAL	\$269,476	\$297,550	\$316,578	\$345,440	\$377,290	\$412,140	\$450,255

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
State mental hospital institutional population at end of fiscal year	13,383	11,500	10,300	9,200	8,800	8,500	8,250
Rated bed capacity in State mental hospitals	18,436	16,379	16,004	15,908	15,908	15,908	15,908
Average length of treatment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rate of recidivism	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cases closed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons referred to outpatient services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons referred to partial hospitalization services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons referred to short-term inpatient services in the community	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Program Analysis:

The 20 State mental hospitals provide the most intensive services in the mental health delivery system. If the services at the front of the system were having the optimal impact, there would be no need for the services provided at the State mental hospitals. However, due to the absence of alternative services in the past and the inability of less intensive services currently available to identify and meet, as early as possible, the needs of the mentally disabled, such services continue to be needed.

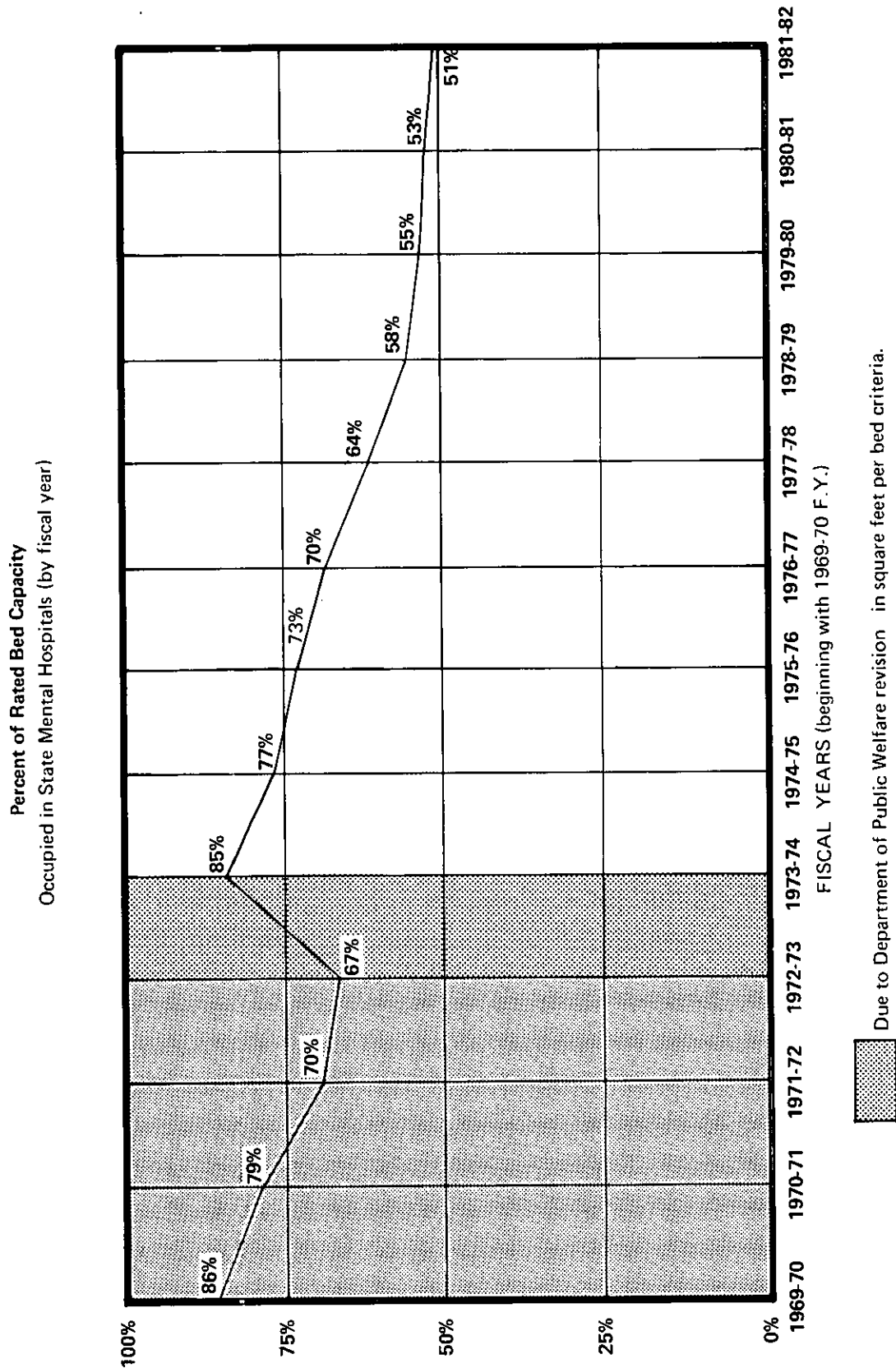
Utilization of State mental hospital services is considered the least desirable of all services provided in the system. This is because it requires the removal of the individual from the family and community, it can lead to long-term institutionalization, it is the most costly of all services, and it

is probably the most ineffective in terms of therapeutic impact on the individual.

Since 1955, there has been a 61 percent decline in the inpatient population at the State mental hospitals. This decline was initially due to the widespread introduction of chemotherapy, which enabled individuals to function outside the institutions. Since 1969, however, the decline in inpatient population has been more rapid. This has been frequently attributed to the development of community based services, although this impact has not been conclusively documented.

A comparison of the State mental hospital population with the beds available reflects the continuing decline in the occupancy rate.

Inpatient Services (State Mental Hospitals) (continued)



Inpatient Services (State Mental Hospitals) (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

Even though the patient population at the mental hospitals continues to decline, the institutions continue to demand increasing resources. This is due to several reasons.

First, institutional staffing, which comprises approximately 80 percent of total operating expenditures, has not decreased in proportion to the patient population decreases. One would expect staffing to decrease if the original staffing level were adequate. However, the staffing level is only now beginning to approach an acceptable level on the basis of Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospital and Medicare standards. The cost of personnel services has increased significantly in the past several years due to employe salary and benefits increases. These increases have a substantial impact on this program where over 15,000 positions are authorized.

Second, the fixed costs of operating an institution do not decrease when occupancy decreases unless discrete units of the hospital are closed. Operating costs, which include such items as fuel, food, electricity, drugs, and medical care are particularly subject to inflation.

Approximately one-third of the patients in the State mental hospitals are 65 years of age or older. In addition, the majority of patients have been in residence ten years or longer. It is often argued that many of these patients are no longer in need of inpatient psychiatric care and could be moved to the community if appropriate services were available.

During 1976-77, the Department of Public Welfare is exploring the feasibility of establishing long-term care units at six State mental hospital sites. These units would provide general nursing care for institutionalized persons no longer in need of inpatient psychiatric care. This approach would have the advantage of providing needed services not generally available for former psychiatric patients and earning Federal

medical assistance funds for skilled nursing and intermediate care.

The inpatient population in the State mental hospitals is projected to continue decreasing over the next five years. This will be accomplished through: identification of persons no longer in need of psychiatric hospital care, increased intensified preparatory programming for patients ready for discharge to semi-independent living situations and increased community service capability and incentive through installation of needed supportive services such as crisis intervention and various social services.

The revision in the rated bed capacity in State mental hospitals in 1976-77 is due to renovations needed to meet the Life Safety Code requirements. The reduction in 1977-78 and 1978-79 reflects the transfer of Hollidaysburg State Mental Hospital to the Department of Military Affairs effective September 1, 1977.

The effectiveness of the services provided to persons in the State mental hospitals cannot be measured until appropriate data is collected. The average length of treatment would indicate whether or not the services are successful in returning the inpatient to the community as quickly as possible. The rate of recidivism would reveal how effective the services are in keeping persons out of the intensive end of the mental health service system. The last four measures would reflect the impact of institutional services in moving persons into less intensive mental health services. Until data for these measures is obtained, the effectiveness of the State mental hospitals' services cannot be assessed.

A program revision entitled Expansion of Forensic Psychiatric Services has been recommended and is described in the appendix to this subcategory.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	1975-76	1976-77	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
			1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Mental Health and Mental Retardation							
Services	\$204,600	\$210,045	\$232,725	\$255,990	\$281,590	\$309,750	\$340,725
Capital Improvements	37	175	259	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$204,637</u>	<u>\$210,220</u>	<u>\$232,984</u>	<u>\$255,990</u>	<u>\$281,590</u>	<u>\$309,750</u>	<u>\$340,725</u>

**Inpatient Services (State Mental Hospitals)
Program Revision: Expansion of Forensic Psychiatric Services**

Recommended Program Revision Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund			\$4,740	\$6,036	\$6,460	\$6,911	\$7,393
Federal Funds			88	211	225	242	259
TOTAL			<u>\$4,828</u>	<u>\$6,247</u>	<u>\$6,685</u>	<u>\$7,153</u>	<u>\$7,652</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Rated bed capacity at Farview State Hospital							
Current	436	417	417	417	417	417	417
Program Revision			150	150	150	150	150
Rated bed capacity at regional forensic units							
Current	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Program Revision			330	330	330	330	330

Program Analysis:

The Commonwealth is mandated to provide secure inpatient hospitalization facilities for mentally ill persons who are judged to be incompetent and unfit to proceed in the face of serious criminal charges and for mentally ill offenders currently undergoing prison sentences.

It is with this mandate in mind that a Program Revision for Expansion of Forensic Psychiatric Services is recommended. The concept of this Program Revision is developed on the premise that rapid and quality mental health services provided to mentally disabled defendants and offenders will decrease the need for services provided at maximum security forensic facilities.

The following are the major thrusts of this Program Revision.

Farview State Hospital, a maximum security facility, will be systematically phased down to 150 beds, which will be adequate to meet the demands for this type of psychiatric care. The Department of Public Welfare will contract with the medical schools in Pennsylvania to provide the necessary quality clinical care at this facility.

Concurrently, the Department of Public Welfare will increase the number of beds existing in regional forensic units from 200 to 330. This increase should be adequate to handle the case load referred from the criminal justice system as well as to receive on transfer the non-maximum security cases from

Farview State Hospital. A total of 218 additional positions will be authorized to adequately staff these regional units.

A long neglected service area which this Program Revision will address is the provision of mental health services to the inmates at the State correctional institutions. Providing mental health services of a preventive nature to prisoners undergoing sentence, reduces the possibility of chronicity and the resultant need for hospitalization in a mental health facility.

When inpatient hospitalization is required, follow-up aftercare services will be provided upon an individual's return to prison from a mental hospital which will again serve to prevent deterioration and the need for return for hospitalization.

In addition, this Program Revision will provide mental health services to defendants and offenders in prison in the large cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. These services, including short-term inpatient, outpatient and aftercare, will be provided through the Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Program. These services are essential to the overall plan of reducing the need for maximum security beds.

Finally, in order to effectively manage these programs and coordinate the Commonwealth's forensic service effort, two positions will be added to the staff of the Division of Forensic Psychiatry in the Department of Public Welfare.

Inpatient Services (State Mental Hospitals)
Program Revision: Expansion of Forensic Psychiatric Services (continued)

Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Public Welfare							
Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services	<u>\$3,319</u>	<u>\$4,478</u>	<u>\$4,797</u>	<u>\$5,132</u>	<u>\$5,490</u>

In addition to the amount shown above, the program revision is also included in three other subcategories in the amounts shown below.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Mental Health Systems Support							
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$ 33</u>	<u>\$ 70</u>	<u>\$ 75</u>	<u>\$ 80</u>	<u>\$ 85</u>

Outpatient Services – Mental Health

GENERAL FUND							
Community Services for the Mentally Ill and Mentally Retarded . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	<u>\$1,013</u>	<u>\$1,086</u>	<u>\$1,159</u>	<u>\$1,240</u>	<u>\$1,327</u>

Short-Term Inpatient Services

GENERAL FUND							
Community Services for the Mentally Ill and Mentally Retarded . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	<u>\$ 375</u>	<u>\$ 402</u>	<u>\$ 429</u>	<u>\$ 459</u>	<u>\$ 491</u>

Youth Development Services

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the incidence of juvenile delinquency and to develop the capacity for constructive community living among court adjudicated youth that come to the State's attention.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$20,729	\$23,237	\$25,633	\$27,617	\$29,741	\$32,014	\$34,445
Federal Funds	3,049	5,729	3,520	3,541	3,563	3,587	3,613
Other Funds	68	20	25	27	29	31	33
TOTAL	\$23,846	\$28,986	\$29,178	\$31,185	\$33,333	\$35,632	\$38,091

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Court adjudicated juveniles in Commonwealth	19,085	20,379	21,675	22,969	24,169	24,170	24,170
Court adjudicated juveniles admitted to youth institutions	2,200	2,200	2,700	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000
Percentage of youths admitted to youth Institutions demonstrating significant reduction in antisocial behavior patterns	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	65%
Rate of recidivism of institutionalized youths	60%	55%	55%	50%	45%	45%	40%
Juveniles housed in adult facilities	2,911	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Youth on parole status who continue education and/or gain employment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of youths involved in some sort of vocational or prevocational training	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Program Analysis:

This program's primary objective is to bring about a more positive change in behavior patterns among court adjudicated delinquent juveniles.

Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system consists of two sections: juvenile court services and juvenile correctional institutions. The courts' jurisdiction may be categorized into three separate services: administration, probation and placement. Several different types of juvenile correction facilities are maintained in the Commonwealth: youth forestry camps and youth development centers; private and semi-private institutions; and community based secure facilities.

The youth development centers are large institutions providing rehabilitation services to males and females of

varying ages. The youth forestry camps were founded on the correctional concept that hard work in a rural setting promotes behavior patterns acceptable to society. Both facilities are presently State owned and operated. These institutions provide opportunities for vocational training, academic education, medical and dental services and psychological counseling.

These institutions are maintained and controlled with varying degrees of security. Detention and control often evoke a compliance response from juveniles rather than a cooperative response. A compliance response, on the part of inmates, often reinforces attitudes of contempt and hatred for the system; or worse produces a degree of dependency on it.

Practitioners point out that genuine attitudinal changes are

Youth Development Services (continued)**Program Analysis: (continued)**

difficult to bring about under such conditions. The changing data in the measures: rate of recidivism of institutionalized youths and percentage of youths admitted to youth institutions demonstrating significant reduction in antisocial behavior patterns leads support to the hypothesis that certain phases of the institutional process may be a substantial barrier to itself.

Despite, high recidivism rates the Commonwealth has continually increased funding for the same traditional programs. In view of this, the Commonwealth's juvenile justice system has only recently begun exploring new mechanisms to facilitate a move away from the traditional juvenile delinquency services delivery approach.

Concomitant with the Department's efforts to minimize widespread institutionalization, the State Attorney General ordered the assignment of youthful offenders to the State Correctional Institution at Camp Hill halted. This order was preceded by the passage of legislation mandating the removal of all juveniles from adult prisons. Subsequently, the Department of Public Welfare, during 1975-76, began studying the feasibility of rehabilitation for youths in their own community. The logic being that juveniles rehabilitated in institutions are in a controlled environment; thus, upon release he or she returns to the community. However, the same community pressures that brought about the youth's commitment are still present upon her or his return, consequently practitioners are leaning toward rehabilitation in the community.

It was in 1975-76 that a firm decision was made to provide alternative placement options for court utilization. The largest program initiated was the Camp Hill Project. Under this project the Department of Public Welfare entered into a contractual agreement with a private organization — the Center for Community Alternatives, Inc., or C.C.A. C.C.A. was created to locate substitute placements for juveniles incarcerated at the State Correctional Institution at Camp Hill, and for those youths requiring placement in a security type setting. The continuation of this program is discussed more fully in the subcategory Services to the Community.

Several youth development centers were expanded to provide security beds to aid in the placement of youths normally sent to the State Correctional Institution at Camp Hill. While the Commonwealth does endorse the deinstitutionalization concept, there also prevails the realization that a need for institutionalization does exist for those individuals posing a threat to themselves or others.

Data indicate that a substantial portion of the juveniles in the system are institutionalized because there are no alternative places to send them in their own neighborhoods. Many times a youth comes to the attention of authorities after

performing acts which are not normally punishable by detention. However, when the youth's home life is such that he or she cannot be returned, and no viable solutions exist in the community, then institutionalization is the only alternative available.

Continually the juvenile courts are criticized for ineffective placements of juveniles, and in certain instances this criticism is totally unfounded due to the Commonwealth's failure to provide adequate alternatives for the juvenile courts' use. During 1976-77, however, the Commonwealth concentrated upon developing and expanding its programs for predelinquent and delinquent youngsters. The number of community beds and programs were increased, as were the number of vendors providing foster care. The initiation of a coed program at a youth development center was implemented.

Several structural revisions were effectuated in 1976-77. The framework, through which youth services programs were provided, was restructured by combining the Department of Public Welfare's Bureau of Youth Services and the Department of Education's Bureau of Corrections Education. Another major change in the delivery system was the phasing out of the Center for Community Alternatives and the reassigning of many of the functions to the Department of Public Welfare's regional offices.

For the upcoming budget year, major import is again placed on developing additional community resources; and improving the management of those resources, via the management/monitoring information system initiated last year in the Western Region on a test basis. The primary objective of the system is the collection of basic data concerning delinquent youths in the service system.

Information will be compiled showing program sites, utilization of program resources, cost client location, client flow and the availability of treatment space. Data of this nature is vital in identifying gaps in service delivery, and locating resource development inadequacies. The Department of Public Welfare has discontinued collecting information for several measures: youth on parole status who continue education and/or gain employment and percent of youths involved in some sort of vocational or prevocational training. This decision was made in anticipation of the new information system providing more current measures which reflect the new thinking in delinquency prevention.

For the coming budget year, the Commonwealth will again encourage the use of community-based types of care as opposed to institutional care. Act 148 of 1976 which becomes effective January 1, 1978 provides fiscal incentives for this policy by reimbursing counties at least 75 percent of the cost for placement in the community, while institutional placements receive 50 percent reimbursement.

Youth Development Services (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

Different groups receiving special attention in 1977-78 will be: female offenders, delinquents experiencing mental problems, and the status offenders. A status offender is a juvenile who has committed an act or acts designated by law as a crime. These same acts if committed by an adult would not constitute a crime. Examples include: truancy, curfew

violation, and incorrigibility. These target groups have not received the necessary attention, since they have never been viewed in terms of: the resources available-both human and monetary as compared with the number of youths who pass through the juvenile court system.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	1975-76	1976-77	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			1980-81	1981-82
			1977-78	1978-79	1979-80		
GENERAL FUND							
Youth Development Centers and Forestry Camps	<u>\$20,729</u>	<u>\$23,237</u>	<u>\$25,633</u>	<u>\$27,617</u>	<u>\$29,741</u>	<u>\$32,014</u>	<u>\$34,445</u>

Services to the Community

OBJECTIVE: To improve the quality of community living and to raise the level of community interest by providing information, consultation and assistance whenever needed.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 7,090	\$10,000	\$12,236	\$13,307	\$16,221	\$19,389	\$22,834
Federal Funds	26,472	41,857	54,335	55,432	57,840	60,417	63,173
Other Funds	1,544	1,464	1,464	1,464	1,464	1,464	1,464
TOTAL	<u>\$35,106</u>	<u>\$53,321</u>	<u>\$68,035</u>	<u>\$70,203</u>	<u>\$75,525</u>	<u>\$81,270</u>	<u>\$87,471</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Pennsylvanians 5 to 17 years of age	2,683,000	2,643,000	2,591,000	2,537,000	2,480,000	2,426,000	2,378,000
Full-time juvenile officers	505	505	505	505	505	505	505
Persons over 65	1,437,000	1,468,000	1,497,000	1,524,000	1,551,000	1,574,000	1,580,000
Aged persons presently living at home as a result of home services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Elderly persons receiving meals on wheels	15,000	21,600	27,000	30,000	33,000	36,000	39,000

Program Analysis:

This program is geared to the development and strengthening of community resources for the elderly and certain youths in an effort to either eliminate or reduce lengths of stay in institutional type settings.

Practitioners now accept the premise that individuals tend to develop more favorably in their own natural surroundings. Currently, however, there exists a scarcity of alternatives to institutional care for young and aged alike. This situation has placed an unnecessary and costly burden on the Commonwealth. More important, however, many of these people do not need intensive institutional care, and would function very well in their own neighborhoods if certain minimal services were made available to them.

The 1977-78 fiscal year marks the third and final year of funding for the Youth Service System project, which was designed to divert juveniles from the juvenile court system. Juvenile courts throughout the Commonwealth have reported that many juveniles have been and are being institutionalized due to the void in services between probation and commitment to an institution. The Youth Service System project does not seek to replace the juvenile justice system, but attempts to reduce some of the backlog in the courts and meet certain unmet needs of children at the community level.

The new system is being implemented on a trial basis in several communities. Each community's program differs in its delivery of services, depending on the needs of the respective

Services to the Community (continued)**Program Analysis: (continued)**

community. However, each system shares in Commonwealth-wide goals and objectives. Funding is made available through the traditional grant-in-aid program. Services rendered include: youth service boards, community intake centers, emergency housing and group homes, and support services. These services are the basic elements making up the youth service system. This system is locally controlled, independent programs designed to act as a catalyst, strengthening the communities' existing youth services if necessary.

Currently, responsibility and program accountability are divided among more than 300 agencies which are involved in providing services to young people. It is hoped the new Youth Service System, via the local youth service bureaus, will eliminate the fragmentation of responsibility in the field of youth services. This System also provides a central location for accountability, since little or no communication presently exists between the various field agencies. The program will strive to induce an integrated but comprehensive service delivery system within the local communities.

One of the projects located in Delaware County, has been designated by the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare as one of the ten national demonstration project models.

With the termination of juvenile commitments at the State Correctional Institution at Camp Hill, other existing juvenile programs and facilities were required to manage a substantial service delivery population increase with no proportionate funding increase. Therefore, the inclusion of additional funds for 1977-78 will provide funds to increase several types of community-based services: group homes, foster care and supervised living. It is anticipated that an additional 150 slots for youths will be made available with the implementation of this program expansion.

In addition to the Youth Service System, comprehensive services to the aged are a high priority. This is being addressed by the creation of viable alternatives to institutional care, via provision of community based care and in-home social services. Pennsylvania currently provides an array of services to the aged. Unfortunately, because of the rapid increase in the population of persons 65 and older, and the increasing complexity of their problems, many elderly persons are not

reached by these services. The basic components of the service delivery system for the aged include: county offices, multi-service centers, training programs in gerontology at the college level and grants to communities to provide human services.

Funds have been included for 1977-78 to continue improving and developing service management functions, need assessment and service planning to assure proper stewardship of all aging programs within Pennsylvania. Unfortunately, data supplied in prior years by the Department of Public Welfare for the measure, aged persons presently living at home as a result of home services, have not been provided this year. Hopefully, provision of these data will be resumed in the future.

In addition, such services as transportation, escort, domiciliary care, legal services, day care, homemaker/home health aid services, chore services and educational opportunities were either initiated or expanded during 1976-77. It is estimated that a comprehensive service delivery system for the elderly will not be fully functional until calendar year 1979. The number of designated planning and service areas is now 47, and all area agencies on aging have become staffed and functioning during the 1976-77 fiscal year.

The home delivered meal program is expected to increase in 1977-78 to provide home delivered meals for approximately 27,000 elderly persons statewide. In addition to the Meals on Wheels program, 400 nutrition sites are being integrated with the service centers to facilitate delivery of necessary services.

For 1977-78 emphasis will be placed on the expansion of living arrangements for the frail elderly. Support will also be provided to aged clients with chronic illnesses and serious functional disabilities. For multi-service centers, improvements will be geared toward upgrading present center programs to minimally acceptable levels for physical facilities, programming and increasing the length of time the centers are open.

Besides the Free Transit for the Elderly program operated by the Department of Transportation, a transportation component will be developed in each service area to link elderly persons with vitally needed health and social services.

In addition to the specialized services made available to the young and aged, other services are made available to the entire community. One such service is rural transportation which

Services to the Community (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

provides transportation resources to an increasing number of rural Pennsylvania residents. The State's Rural Transportation Task Force is coordinating and structuring the Commonwealth's efforts towards providing an adequate level of transportation for all rural residents throughout the

Commonwealth.

In the upcoming year the United Services Agency (USA) will be returned to the subcategory Family Support Services, since the services rendered are oriented towards servicing the family as a whole.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 246	\$ 442	\$ 534	\$ 559	\$ 594	\$ 630	\$ 667
Aging Programs	5,094	8,058	8,702	11,250	14,024	17,044	20,332
Juvenile Delinquency Programs	1,750	1,500	3,000	1,498	1,603	1,715	1,835
GENERAL FUND TOTAL.....	\$ 7,090	\$10,000	\$12,236	\$13,307	\$16,221	\$19,389	\$22,834

Family Support Services

OBJECTIVE: To promote and strengthen family life and to prevent the breakup of the family unit over any problems which might arise.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 74,169	\$ 65,481	\$ 96,852	\$114,027	\$122,153	\$130,888	\$140,265
Federal Funds	91,278	109,778	123,837	125,699	134,728	144,094	154,572
Other Funds	1,315	1,315	1,315	1,315	1,329	1,329	1,329
TOTAL	\$166,762	\$176,574	\$222,004	\$241,041	\$258,210	\$276,311	\$296,166

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Services to the family:							
Families needing homemaker services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eligible families receiving homemaker services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Assistance recipients needing casework services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Assistance recipients receiving casework services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Children receiving day care	19,200	20,100	20,400	20,700	21,000	21,300	21,600
Children receiving child welfare services	77,000	86,000	90,000	96,000	102,000	104,000	105,000
Incidence of reported child abuse	5,200	10,000	15,000	20,000	22,000	25,000	27,000
Services to selected individuals:							
Legal services cases represented	66,500	68,000	69,000	70,000	71,000	72,000	73,000
Children in private detention facilities	2,750	2,750	2,700	2,500	2,400	2,300	2,200
Percentage of the child welfare appropriation going to detention services							
	50%	44%	40%	35%	30%	27%	25%

Program Analysis:

A major problem frequently caused by poverty is the inability of families and individuals to function independently as a unit. The general approach of this program is to promote the self-sufficiency of the family unit by reinforcing the family functioning and other basic nonfinancial living needs of low income families and other selected individuals. In some cases, however, specific individuals within family units must be given assistance, otherwise all of the members of that family unit will be impacted negatively. If the family unit can be kept intact and functioning as a whole, then the incidence of emotional, social and economic problems for individual family members will be substantially reduced.

Services included in this program include: homemaker services, protective services for children, juvenile court services, day care services, casework services, legal services and several other social services.

Homemaker services provide home care, which allows many individuals to reside and remain in her or his natural setting. These services are designed to: eliminate family breakdown in the time of crises; reestablish broken homes; and reinforce family life.

Three program areas have been identified as priorities for 1977-78. These areas are: child abuse, subsidized adoptions, and the implementation of Act 148 of 1976.

Family Support Services (continued)**Program Analysis: (continued)**

Child abuse reports have increased from 2,836 in 1975 to over 5,200 for the period January 1 to October 31, 1976; it is anticipated the number of reports shall reach 6,350 by the end of calendar 1976. Due to the creation of the Child Abuse Hotline, the Central Registry program and most important, the Child Abuse Act (Act 124 of 1975) public awareness regarding reporting of suspected abuse has increased, as have activities in the child welfare agencies.

During 1976, legislation was enacted (Act 148) which will eventually change the reimbursement rates for various child welfare and delinquency prevention programs. The Act, which becomes effective January 1, 1978, provides fiscal incentives to encourage the utilization of community-based services rather than institutional placements.

However, for calendar 1977, counties will continue to receive the 50 percent reimbursement for providing services mandated under the Juvenile Act of 1972. Counties will also be paid up to 90 percent for costs incurred in the provision of traditional child welfare programs. The actual rate is dependent upon the amount of the child welfare appropriation remaining after the Juvenile Act mandate has been met.

Day care services are an integral part of family support services, and are very much in demand throughout the Commonwealth. This budget requests funds to increase the number of slots presently being filled to an estimated 21,400 by the end of 1977-78. Day care is provided through a community based delivery program which includes family day care, infant-toddler care, preschool and school-age care and special needs programs. The primary focus of day care is to provide a comprehensive developmental approach to child care. However, a strong secondary purpose is to assist families to achieve and maintain economic self-sufficiency, thus reducing dependency on other parts of the welfare system. For next fiscal year the Department of Public Welfare will attempt to increase their comprehensive child care and day care services to children of migrant workers. In addition, the Department has broadened the scope of child day care to include services to welfare eligible families, as well as families who are identified as the "working poor." This effort is an attempt by the Department and the Federal Government to aid this segment of the population in their move into the mainstream of the Commonwealth's working class.

Casework services are not directly aimed at children, but are provided to eligible persons at the county board of assistance offices. Services rendered usually consist of referrals to appropriate public and/or private agencies counseling and eligibility determination. For several years efforts have been underway to separate casework services from eligibility determination. When this goal is achieved, it will insure that persons who need social services will have access to them, and people who need an assistance grant will not be informally coerced into receiving social services. The most positive benefit, however, is that caseworkers will have time to plan for and provide a complete range of social services tailored to the individual's needs. For the first time, then, the real effects of casework services can be measured.

The Department of Public Welfare is responsible for funding one of the most progressive and innovative legal services programs in the United States. The philosophy behind this program is to provide poor people access to the protection of the law even though they do not have sufficient funds to hire a lawyer. For the budget year, funds are requested to serve nearly 69,000 people with legal services in civil cases. This is projected to increase in future years.

A major problem confronting this subcategory is collecting accurate measures of the effort and effectiveness of the services which are delivered. Traditionally the Department, due to the lack of a data system, has never been fully cognizant of what services were being provided, or to what particular client group. Consequently, there was no way to assess the actual needs of the local programs.

Although it was able to provide data last year, the Department of Public Welfare has been unable this year to provide any data for the first four program measures listed.

In 1977-78 the Department will continue to address these problems in a two pronged attack: (1) A complete revision in the fiscal reporting system and account structure and (2) A revision in the client/data information system related to each specific service. Service definitions are being clarified and standardized. In addition, need indicators, output indicators, and impact indicators are being developed for each specific service. This combined data revision project will enable closer and more accurate scrutiny of specific services and cost benefit for each service.

Family Support Services (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 283	\$ 1,152	\$ 1,214	\$ 1,310	\$ 1,390	\$ 1,474	\$ 1,561
County Administration	7,103	10,507	9,506	10,266	11,087	11,975	12,935
County Child Welfare Programs	49,639	32,689	64,870	74,319	79,311	84,653	90,369
Day Care Services	14,100	18,500	18,500	23,864	25,765	27,818	30,035
Social Services	2,944	2,533	2,762	4,268	4,600	4,968	5,365
Arsenal Family and Children Center	100	100	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$74,169</u>	<u>\$65,481</u>	<u>\$96,852</u>	<u>\$114,027</u>	<u>\$122,153</u>	<u>\$130,888</u>	<u>\$140,265</u>

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
State Funds	\$4,383	\$4,707	\$5,110	\$5,610	\$6,149	\$6,740	\$7,388
Federal Funds	792	999	975	1,034	1,085	1,139	1,193
Other Funds	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$5,177</u>	<u>\$5,706</u>	<u>\$6,085</u>	<u>\$6,644</u>	<u>\$7,234</u>	<u>\$7,879</u>	<u>\$8,581</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Persons requiring mental retardation services	216,786	217,718	218,633	219,550	220,472	222,675	223,450
Unduplicated persons receiving specialized mental retardation services:							
Number	24,360	25,000	26,857	28,200	29,610	31,000	32,550
Percent of those needing services	11.2%	11.5%	12.3%	12.8%	13.4%	13.9%	14.6%
Persons requiring specialized services who are institutionalized	8,520	8,100	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,700

Program Analysis:

The activities included in this subcategory are designed to maintain and develop the entire mental retardation service delivery system. Planning, coordination, administration, manpower development and research serve to support and improve the mental retardation service system. Since no services are provided directly to the mentally retarded in this subcategory, its impact on individuals is measured indirectly by the effectiveness of the substantive subcategories which follow.

In this budget presentation the mental retardation service delivery system is viewed as a continuum of supportive services ranging from the most dependent (See subcategory: State Centers) to the least dependent (See subcategory: Independent and Family Living Arrangements). The primary impetus is to move individuals from the most dependent to the least dependent settings. In order to achieve this, "normalization" has been adopted as the operating principle. Normalization means making available to the mentally retarded patterns and conditions of everyday life, which are as close as possible to the norms and patterns of the mainstream of society. In other

words, the mental retardation system's goal is to provide services to the retarded that will enable them to function and live in a manner as close to "normal" as possible.

Ideally, mental retardation would be eradicated if the activities of the Prevention subcategory were successful. However, when mental retardation occurs, it should be detected early by the activities of the Early Identification, Diagnosis and Case Management subcategory. Only those mentally retarded who need services would be referred to appropriate living arrangements described in the subcategories: Independent and Family Living Arrangements, Community Living Arrangements, Private Licensed Facilities and State Centers. If the value of the system is being implemented and the operating principle is working more and more mentally retarded persons should remain with their families or live in independent or relatively unstructured community settings.

A requisite component of an improved system of services for the mentally retarded is a data collection and reporting system that will measure the effect the delivery system has on its clients. Data must be collected and reported for the

Mental Retardation Systems Support (continued)**Program Analysis: (continued)**

program measures listed in the subcategories that follow this one in order to measure the achievement of the system's stated objective.

In addition to data needs for planning, there is a continued need for manpower training if personnel are to keep up with developments in the field of service delivery, administration and development. Manpower training will continue in the area of administrative skills, fiscal management, program planning and evaluation, personnel management and funding resource

development.

Another area of concentration will be the provision of services to all persons who need them. The first two measures for this subcategory indicate the unduplicated number of persons receiving specialized services as compared to the number needing services. The number of persons receiving specialized mental retardation services includes those in county programs, in interim care (private licensed facilities), and in State centers.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 356	\$ 474	\$ 525	\$ 565	\$ 599	\$ 635	\$ 673
Community Services for Mentally Ill and Mentally Retarded	4,027	4,233	4,585	5,045	5,550	6,105	6,715
	<u>4,383</u>	<u>4,707</u>	<u>5,110</u>	<u>5,610</u>	<u>6,149</u>	<u>6,740</u>	<u>7,388</u>
GENERAL FUND TOTAL.....	\$4,383	\$4,707	\$5,110	\$5,610	\$6,149	\$6,740	\$7,388

Prevention--Mental Retardation

OBJECTIVE: To decrease the incidence of mental retardation and to increase community awareness that mental retardation can be treated.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$1,303</u>	<u>\$1,578</u>	<u>\$1,730</u>	<u>\$1,905</u>	<u>\$2,095</u>	<u>\$2,300</u>	<u>\$2,530</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Infants born with organic mental retardation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Births with birth defects or prematurity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Organic mentally retarded infants born to high risk mothers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pregnancies with potential high risk	30,000	30,000	31,500	32,075	33,000	33,000	33,000
Live births to high risk mothers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Program Analysis:

The two pronged objective of this subcategory is to reduce the occurrence of mental retardation and thus reduce the need for and demand on the mental retardation service delivery system and to make the community aware of the nature of mental retardation and the fact that it is both preventable and treatable. Prevention is important since it frees up economic resources for use in other program areas, and it eliminates the psychological and emotional trauma for people who might have had a retarded child. If prevention were completely successful, the mental retardation service delivery system could concentrate on the current population of mental retardates and not concern itself with an increasing pool of mentally retarded. While complete prevention of mental retardation is not yet possible, studies indicate that there is much that can and should be done in this area.

In order to prevent the occurrence of a problem or debilitating condition, it is necessary to know the nature, causes and scope of the problem or condition. The standard definition of mental retardation is: significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning existing concurrently with

deficits in adaptive behavior manifested during the developmental period.

There are approximately 200 known causes of mental retardation which fall into three broad categories: (1) significantly below average genetic endowment of intelligence, (2) physical damage to or maldevelopment of the brain, and (3) environmental deprivation. The factors included in the first category range from genetic disorders such as Down's syndrome (mongolism) to any disease or problem which affects the development of the fetus, such as the mother having rubella. The second category includes accidents occurring after the birth of a child or any disease or condition such as malnutrition or lead poisoning which affects the normal development of the brain. The third category includes those factors which contribute to the lack of or diminishment of sensory and intellectual stimulation such as poverty.

A standard figure for the incidence of mental retardation on a nationwide basis is three percent of the population. A study commissioned by the Department of Public Welfare concluded that 1.8 percent of Pennsylvania's population is mentally

Prevention—Mental Retardation (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

retarded and will probably need some kind of specialized services. The difference between the three percent figure and the 1.8 percent figure represents mentally retarded persons who probably will not require mental retardation services. Epidemiological studies conducted in other states indicate that the prevalence of mental retardation is not uniform for all demographic groups.

Prevention in regard to mental retardation is the process of arranging forces in the society so as to mitigate or eliminate those factors in life of which mental retardation or other developmental disabilities may be a consequence. There are three broad classifications of methods for preventing mental retardation: (1) those which prevent the birth of a defective child, (2) those which prevent brain damage that occurs after conception, and (3) those which through environmental modification or specialized care prevent a child's IQ from falling below the defined threshold of mental retardation.

Because of the multiple causes of mental retardation and other developmental disabilities, preventive measures must cover a broad program range including: environmental, biomedical, genetic screening and counseling, and accident prevention and safety programs. A specific biomedical measure used at most general hospitals is the apgar scale. This scale is used to rate five physiological conditions of an infant immediately after birth. The results of the rating provide a probability indicator for the development of mental retardation. Most preventive activities that impact on mental retardation are not specifically designed to reduce the incidence of mental retardation but are designed to insure the general health and well being of individuals, especially pregnant women and children. Due to this fact, the mental retardation service delivery system often is not directly involved in the delivery of primary prevention services. At present, the mental retardation service delivery system serves the role of an advocate for, coordinator of, monitor of and information source for preventive services and their providers. This role consists of insuring that providers of preventive

services are aware of mental retardation and that their prevention programs should take into account the population at risk of mental retardation. One of the major areas of preventive activities is prenatal and postnatal care. The provision of adequate medical and nutritional services to pregnant women and infants can go a long way toward the assurance of the birth of healthy children and their normal development. Family planning and genetic counseling also can play a major role in reducing the incidence of mental retardation. The major direct activity of the mental retardation service system consists of providing information about mental retardation to health and social service agencies, health and social service professionals, and to the community at large. One-to-one consultations are held with health and social service professionals to increase their knowledge of mental retardation. Lectures and community meetings are held for community groups to increase their awareness of mental retardation and its preventability.

The program effectiveness measures for this subcategory such as infants born with organic mental retardation, births with birth defects or prematurity and organic mentally retarded infants born to high risk mothers, those mothers 39 years of age and older and 16 years of age and under, would measure the impact of preventive programs over which the mental retardation system has no direct control. There is the presumption that there is at least an indirect causal relationship between the mental retardation system's activities and the level of incidence of mental retardation.

Data for these measures have not been provided by the Department of Public Welfare for the 1977-78 budget.

Pregnancies with potential high risk and live births to high risk mothers would indicate the high risk population which is in need of prevention services. The trend in the data for the measure, pregnancies with high risk follows the general population trends. There will be no dramatic change in the level of need for services other than the normal change due to population variations.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Community Services for Mentally III and Mentally Retarded	\$1,303	\$1,578	\$1,730	\$1,905	\$2,095	\$2,300	\$2,530

Early Identification, Diagnosis and Case Management

OBJECTIVE: To promote the earliest possible identification of mentally retarded persons and to refer them to appropriate services.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$2,218</u>	<u>\$2,687</u>	<u>\$2,944</u>	<u>\$3,240</u>	<u>\$3,565</u>	<u>\$3,920</u>	<u>\$4,310</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
New clients added to the mental retardation system	8,000	8,800	9,680	9,680	9,680	9,680	9,680
Active cases in county mental retardation program	24,360	25,000	26,857	28,200	29,610	31,000	32,550
Estimated unidentified mentally retarded persons	194,640	190,400	190,400	190,400	190,400	190,400	190,400
Estimated unidentified mentally retarded persons requiring services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clients placed and followed in services:							
Generic services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Residential services	1,570	1,570	1,570	1,570	1,570	1,570	1,570
Public education services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Primary prevention services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Preschool programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vocational programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Social and recreational programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contacts received as crisis	1,008	1,210	1,452	1,742	2,090	2,508	3,010
Percent of crisis contacts receiving emergency services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Program Analysis:

Many individuals are mentally retarded because preventive services are not completely effective. Therefore, because mental retardation continues to occur, it is necessary to make available a broad range of services. To insure the appropriate delivery of services, it is necessary to identify mentally retarded individuals, assess their individual needs, develop a program plan for them, and have them placed in the appropriate service settings.

It is important to discover as early as possible all individuals who have conditions associated with mental retardation in

order to bring to bear all the known interventions that will minimize the effect of the unprevented disabling conditions. The earlier mental retardation is discovered, especially in the cases due to environmental deprivation, the sooner services can be brought to bear that may prevent the worsening of the condition and the sooner it may be possible to place the retarded individual in the mainstream of life.

The activities encompassed by this subcategory in part determine who should enter the service system and also screen out those for whom mental retardation services are not

Early Identification, Diagnosis and Case Management (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

required or for whom other types of services may be indicated. This subcategory also includes active case finding of mentally retarded individuals.

Individual diagnosis and assessment attempts to determine the nature, severity and cause of a person's mental retardation, and to determine what interventions and services are needed to minimize the effects of the handicap. An extension of this evaluation process is individual program planning which consists of the development of a written personalized statement of goals and objectives for the client which specifies service modes of intervention for achieving the client's objectives and identifies agencies capable of delivering the needed services. Clients' objectives are stated within a time frame in behavioral terms that provide measurable units of progress.

Case management is another major function of this subcategory. Case management is the process that establishes the responsibility for the implementation of the client's individual program plan. It includes procuring direct program services whether specialized mental retardation services or services provided by generic agencies, coordination of multiple program placements, and monitoring all placements through the collection of information that measures the progress of the client.

Occasionally, the already stressed family and social situation surrounding a mentally retarded person may become suddenly untenable due to an unexpected change in the severity of the handicap or the sudden loss of a person who had been making a major contribution to the stability of the situation. The mental retardation system responds in such cases with crisis intervention services. This special response is

designed to bring a mentally retarded individual into the mental retardation service delivery system quickly and provide appropriate services.

The new clients added to the mental retardation system, is an indication of the extent of which the objective of early identification is being met. The data for this measure have changed substantially from the data presented in the 1976-77 budget. The revised data exclude persons who were put on inactive status and later readmitted to service within the same fiscal year. The data shown include persons who are first time admissions to the program and persons who were put on inactive status and readmitted to the program in a subsequent fiscal year.

The number of active cases in the county mental retardation program is estimated to increase from 26,857 in 1977-78 to 32,550 in 1981-82. This increase is a result of an excess of new clients entering the system over clients exiting the system. In a majority of cases a person does not leave the mental retardation service system entirely except by death or departure from the State. This is due to the life long nature of mental retardation and the fact that it is not something that can be "cured".

The Department of Public Welfare cannot provide data for estimated unidentified mentally retarded persons requiring service. The base data provided in prior years were obtained from a one time survey, with a projection of that data. A subsequent survey has not been made.

At present most of the data for clients placed and followed in services are unavailable. When these data are collected, they will indicate what types of services are utilized by the mentally retarded and what the mix of services should be.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Community Services for Mentally III and Mentally Retarded	<u>\$2,218</u>	<u>\$2,687</u>	<u>\$2,944</u>	<u>\$3,240</u>	<u>\$3,565</u>	<u>\$3,920</u>	<u>\$4,310</u>

Independent and Family Living Arrangements

OBJECTIVE: To enable mentally retarded individuals to live in an independent setting or in a family setting by providing services and/or financial support to the family and/or mentally retarded individual.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$15,819</u>	<u>\$16,338</u>	<u>\$17,838</u>	<u>\$19,620</u>	<u>\$21,580</u>	<u>\$23,740</u>	<u>\$26,115</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Mentally retarded persons who could live in a family or independent setting if provided support services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of mentally retarded persons served who are living with their families, in foster homes, or in independent settings	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%
Percent of mentally retarded persons served who are transferred to community living arrangements, private licensed facilities or State centers	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
Families and/or individuals provided:							
Respite care services	1,158	1,204	1,293	1,293	1,293	1,293	1,293
Family aid sitter services	2,239	2,239	2,501	2,501	2,501	2,501	2,501
Homemaker services	624	649	697	697	697	697	697
In-home therapy	2,099	2,183	2,345	2,345	2,345	2,345	2,345
Transportation services	10,213	10,622	10,622	10,622	10,622	10,622	10,622
Mentally retarded persons and/or families receiving family education and/or training services	3,972	4,131	4,131	4,131	4,131	4,131	4,131
Preschool mentally retarded clients provided early intervention services	2,650	3,061	3,214	3,374	3,542	4,319	4,534
Clients provided early intervention services and placed in higher level educational programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Preschool mentally retarded clients not provided early intervention	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mentally retarded persons on waiting list for mental retardation vocational training program	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clients in mental retardation system sponsored vocational training programs	5,529	5,529	5,529	5,529	5,529	5,529	5,529
Clients prepared for and/or placed in:							
Regular employment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sheltered employment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Independent and Family Living Arrangements (continued)

Program Analysis:

The philosophy of mental retardation now guiding the mental retardation service system has as its main feature the principle of "normalization." The "normalization" principle means making available, to the mentally retarded, patterns and conditions of everyday life which are as close as possible to the norms and patterns of the mainstream of society. The closest approach to the norms and patterns of the mainstream of society is family or independent living. Enabling mentally retarded individuals to remain in, or return to, family or independent settings is the most favorable outcome of the mental retardation service delivery system.

The changes in attitudes and philosophies toward mental retardation have caused the mental retardation system to concern itself with the provision of a wide array of programs and services for mentally retarded persons. These programs and services include: (1) family support services which have the effect of maintaining mentally retarded individuals of many ages in their homes; (2) early developmental training for preschool aged mentally retarded children; (3) prevocational and vocational training so that individuals who are mentally retarded may enter appropriate employment; (4) social and recreational opportunities for mentally retarded persons. The ideal situation occurs when the above listed services for individuals who are mentally retarded are integrated with similar services provided to non-retarded persons.

The number of mentally retarded persons who could live with their families or in an independent setting due to the services provided in this subcategory is indeterminable at this time. The program effectiveness measures used in this subcategory indicate the achievement of the desired outcome of family and independent living.

Among the services provided by the mental retardation service system in this subcategory a major group consists of family resource services. These family support 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. These services both attempt to prevent institutionalization of mental retardates from ever taking place and to assist mentally retarded persons making the adjustment from an institutional to a community life style.

The individual types of services included under the title family resource services are 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 normal activities such as shopping; (3) homemaker services--the provision of homemakers to perform essential household duties when family members are unable to manage effectively; (4) in-home therapy--the provision of occupational, physical or other rehabilitative therapies to the homebound mentally retarded; (5) transportation services--the provision of assistance to families in transporting their child or adult retarded family member to various developmental programs. The data for these measures has changed significantly from the data presented in the 1976-77 budget. This due to the fact that data presented in the 1976-77 budget was based on a survey of 29 counties plus an estimate for the remaining counties. The data presented here is based on reporting from all counties. In addition, ambiguities in the old reporting form have now been resolved, resulting in more reliable data. Changes in data for mentally retarded persons and/or families receiving family education and/or training services is also due to reporting from all counties and more reliable data.

Another group of services provided in this subcategory are early intervention services for preschool aged mentally retarded children, which are usually conducted in a day care center. Retarded children from birth through five years of age are evaluated and enrolled in such programs and provided with professional stimulation in the areas of self-help skills, fine and gross motor skills, socialization skills, communication skills and other skills. An integral part of this program is the involvement of parents. Parents learn skills from teachers and teacher aides so that they can replicate training techniques in the home setting, thereby preventing regression.

Such 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 these children, in fact, are able to advance into higher level programs in the public school either in general or special education classes and are, thereby, prevented from entering the State institutional system. The data for preschool mentally retarded clients provided early intervention services has increased substantially from the data presented in the 1976-77 budget. The increase is attributable to inclusion of all children whose services are funded in whole or in part with State funds, whereas the prior year's data included only children whose services were totally State funded.

The Department of Public Welfare cannot provide data for clients provided early intervention services and placed in higher level educational programs or preschool mentally retarded clients not provide early intervention. The base data provided in prior years was obtained from a one time survey, with a projection of that data. A subsequent survey has not

Independent and Family Living Arrangements (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

been made, making it impossible to verify the data.

Another major group of services provided in this subcategory are prevocational and vocational training services for the adult mentally retarded. The retarded adult needs vocational services to achieve or approach the normal adult life style-- which is to work. The mental retardation service system is committed to the provision of a range of prevocational and vocational services, namely vocational evaluation; occupational training; personal/work adjustment programs (prevocational services); sheltered employment and job counseling and placement. Such programs are typically offered by community workshops and vocational rehabilitation centers. It is obvious that appropriate vocational preparation and placement services follow the normalization principle, and reduce the retarded citizen's dependence on the elaborate network of special supportive services.

An effort to provide opportunities to the mentally retarded in the fields of recreation and social development is another prime concern of the mental retardation service system. Various programs now exist, but in a fragmented way. Current efforts are directed toward the development of a coordinated system of social and rehabilitation training. The main thrust of the program will be toward the integration of mentally retarded children and adults into the mainstream of society. That is, mentally retarded persons should have the opportunities and resources necessary to participate in the usual social and recreational activities of their community. Specialized programs will also be needed, of course, to provide leisure time activities for persons who cannot become involved in such programs and to provide developmental training for persons who need time to learn social and recreational skills before they can become involved in integrated programs.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Community Services for Mentally III and Mentally Retarded	<u>\$15,819</u>	<u>\$16,338</u>	<u>\$17,838</u>	<u>\$19,620</u>	<u>\$21,580</u>	<u>\$23,740</u>	<u>\$26,115</u>

Community Living Arrangements

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 Cost:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$11,743</u>	<u>\$15,000</u>	<u>\$23,581</u>	<u>\$30,599</u>	<u>\$32,856</u>	<u>\$35,275</u>	<u>\$37,873</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Duplicated clients awaiting admission to noninstitutional community setting	1,632	1,888	1,750	2,380	2,314	1,572	2,000
Duplicated clients served in noninstitutional community living settings	2,627	3,475	5,593	5,593	5,593	5,593	5,593
Percent of clients served who are transferred to an independent or family living arrangement	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
Percent of clients served who are transferred to a private licensed facility . . . . .	.2%	.1%	.1%	.1%	.1%	.1%	.1%
Percent of clients served who are transferred to a State center	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Duplicated clients who work in competitive employment	194	273	458	458	458	458	458
Duplicated children clients attending preschool developmental/day programs in the community	20	26	63	63	63	63	63
Duplicated children clients attending public school classes	361	411	974	974	974	974	974
Duplicated adult clients attending vocationally oriented programs in the community	1,155	1,951	2,916	2,916	2,916	2,916	2,916

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. (See subcategory: Independent and Family Living Arrangements). In other cases, the client may need a more structured program at the community level in preparation for independent or family living.

The objective of this subcategory is 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. This objective is being met through the Community Living Arrangements program. This program provides a progressive continuum of eight different types of community based residential programs in apartments or homes for mentally

Community Living Arrangements (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

retarded citizens of all ages and all degrees of handicaps. These residential programs, sometimes referred to as group homes, may be considered as alternatives to traditional institutionalization, thereby serving as a vital component in deinstitutionalization.

Children who reside in community living arrangements attend regular classes during the day. Adults work in the community in vocational training settings, sheltered workshops or competitive employment. Residents receive training and instruction in such areas as money management, telling time, reading and writing, utilizing community resources and others. In all cases, an effort is made to minimize all those things about the individual which may make the individual appear to be different and to maximize those things which may make the individual appear to be the same.

The criteria upon which the community living arrangements are evaluated are, fundamentally: (1) that the environment be conducive to personal dignity; (2) that the health, safety and social well-being of each resident will be protected; (3) that services are provided in surroundings and under circumstances which are as close as possible to those which are typical for the general population; and (4) that a comprehensive program of developmental services be provided to enhance the capacity of each resident to achieve this optimum level of self-realization, self-care, social competence and economic self-sufficiency.

The measure, duplicated clients awaiting admission to noninstitutional community setting indicates the continuing need for development of community living arrangements. The data for this measure was obtained from five year county plans submitted to the Department of Public Welfare.

These plans, which are updated yearly by the counties, identify individuals residing in State centers and private institutions and those who are on residential placement waiting lists. Since the county plans are updated yearly, the data shown may fluctuate from year to year, based on identified needs and priorities.

The number of duplicated clients served in noninstitutional community living arrangements was 2,627 for the 1975-76 fiscal year. This figure is less than that amount shown in last year's budget, however that figure was a projection, and the new figure represents actual data for 1975-75 fiscal year.

The term "duplicated", which is used in these measures, means the same individual may be included in the data for more than one fiscal year, but no more than once in a single fiscal year.

The success of the program in meeting its objective is reflected in percent of clients served who are transferred to an independent or family living arrangement. Approximately 16 percent (or 433 persons) of all persons served during 1975-76 were dispersed to independent or family living arrangements. This represents a one percent increase in dispersal data over percentages shown in the 1976-77 budget. Percent of clients served who are transferred to a State center and percent of clients served who are transferred to a private licensed facility indicate the failure of the program to meet part of its objective. It should be noted that these percentages are relatively small.

The measure, clients who acquire a skill and are placed in competitive employment which was shown in the prior year's budget has been replaced with the measure duplicated clients who work in competitive employment. The revised wording more accurately reflects the data which is being collected.

The last three measures replace last year's measures, duplicated clients attending specialized programs for the mentally retarded and duplicated clients attending generic programs in the community. These new program measures delineate the types of programs provided to children and adult clients.

A Program Revision entitled Expansion of Community Living Arrangements for the Mentally Retarded has been recommended and is described in the appendix to this subcategory.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Community Living Arrangements . . .	\$11,734	\$15,000	\$23,075	\$29,335	\$31,490	\$33,800	\$36,280
Community Services for the Mentally Ill and Mentally Retarded . . . . .	.....	.....	506	1,264	1,366	1,475	1,593
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$11,734</u>	<u>\$15,000</u>	<u>\$23,581</u>	<u>\$30,599</u>	<u>\$32,856</u>	<u>\$35,275</u>	<u>\$37,873</u>

**Community Living Arrangements
Program Revision: Expansion of Community Living Arrangements for Mentally Retarded**

Recommended Program Revision Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund			<u>\$5,501</u>	<u>\$11,254</u>	<u>\$12,155</u>	<u>\$13,127</u>	<u>\$14,178</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Retarded persons residing in institutions and in community requiring alternate residences							
Current	18,183	17,994	17,994	17,994	17,994	17,994	17,994
Program Revision			15,876	15,876	15,876	15,876	15,876
Clients served in noninstitutional community living setting							
Current	2,627	3,475	3,475	3,475	3,475	3,475	3,475
Program Revision			5,593	5,593	5,593	5,593	5,593
Duplicated clients who work in competitive employment							
Current	194	273	290	290	290	290	290
Program Revision			458	458	458	458	458

Program Analysis:

This Program Revision is intended to continue the expansion of the Community Living Arrangements Program so it may serve more mentally retarded persons. This is consistent with the Commonwealth's total commitment to de-institutionalization.

The Community Living Arrangements Program, created in 1971, provides a progressive continuum of eight different types of community-based residential services as alternatives to institutionalization for the Commonwealth's mentally retarded citizens. This comprehensive and progressive continuum provides an opportunity for the mentally retarded person to live as close as possible to the pattern and norms of the mainstream of society, thereby making it possible for him to achieve his fullest potential and become as independent and economically self-sufficient as possible.

The Community Living Arrangements Program is based upon the Commonwealth's five year plan for de-institutionalization. The five-year goal of the Community Living Arrangements Program beginning in 1977-78 fiscal year and ending in 1981-82 fiscal year, is to promote the residential continuum and establish programs providing for a total of 10,000 new community placements.

As of December 31, 1976, 3,902 persons had been served through this program since its inception. Of this number 1,693

had been dispersed to other living arrangements (1,466 to more independent living situations, 40 to nursing homes and 187 to State centers) and 2,209 were residing in living arrangements funded through this program. Approximately 50 to 60 percent of those persons served are from State institutions or private licensed facilities.

During 1976-77, it is anticipated that 3,475 persons will be served. This would include 2,871 in residences by June 30, 1977 and 604 persons dispersed from the program during the fiscal year.

For 1977-78 the funding of 1,750 new community living arrangement slots, serving 2,118 additional persons is being recommended. In addition, funds are recommended to provide day programs for approximately 562 adult residents entering the Community Living Arrangements Program.

Funds recommended for 1977-78 represent one-half of the 12 month cost. This is due to the fact that the program will be phased in during the course of the 1977-78 fiscal year.

It is anticipated that the State funds cost of this Program Revision will be substantially offset by an increase in Medical Assistance earnings in the State centers. The increased earnings would be due to compliance with Medical Assistance regulations subsequent to the relief of certain overcrowded conditions.

Community Living Arrangements
Program Revision: Expansion of Community Living Arrangements for Mentally Retarded (continued)

Program Revision Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Public Welfare							
Community Living Arrangements	\$4,995	\$9,990	\$10,789	\$11,652	\$12,585
Community Services for the Mentally Ill and Mentally Retarded	506	1,264	1,366	1,475	1,593
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$5,501</u>	<u>\$11,254</u>	<u>\$12,155</u>	<u>\$13,127</u>	<u>\$14,178</u>

Institutional Living Arrangements (Private Licensed 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$10,800</u>	<u>\$12,850</u>	<u>\$13,750</u>	<u>\$15,125</u>	<u>\$16,640</u>	<u>\$18,305</u>	<u>\$20,135</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Clients provided services in private licensed facilities	1,610	1,610	1,610	1,610	1,610	1,610	1,610
Clients transferred to an independent or family living arrangement	60	63	66	70	74	74	74
Clients transferred to a community living arrangement	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Clients transferred to State centers	20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Program Analysis:

The activities of this subcategory provide institutional living arrangements for some mentally retarded persons who have been diagnosed as in need of inpatient care in a State center but for whom such care cannot be provided due to overcrowded conditions. The living arrangements provided in these private licensed facilities (PLF), commonly referred to as interim care, are funded entirely by the State through the community mental retardation program. They are licensed by the Department of Public Welfare. Interim care is mandated by the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Act of 1966.

Because of the institutional nature of these living arrangements, they are considered less desirable than independent, family or community living arrangements. They are considered more desirable than care in a State center because of their relatively small population, an average of 35 persons per facility. This tends to diminish the development of extreme dependency on the part of the resident which is often associated with care in a State center.

They are the last step in the progressively intensive mental retardation service delivery system before admission to a State center.

The disabilities of the individuals being served in the private licensed facilities range from profound to mild levels of mental

retardation. It is generally known that most individuals residing in these facilities are receiving developmental, social and recreational program services, even though current regulations governing PLF's are lacking in programmatic requirements.

During 1976 the Department of Public Welfare began the development of new regulations which contain these requirements. These regulations are not yet finalized.

The data for the measures, clients transferred to an independent or family living arrangement and clients transferred to a community living arrangement demonstrates the success of the private licensed facilities in moving individuals to community based living arrangements. The future year's data for these measures reflects a steady increase in the movement of mentally retarded persons from the private licensed facilities to the community.

The measure, clients transferred to State centers indicates the inability of the program to prepare some mentally retarded persons for community living. It should be noted that the number of persons transferred to State centers is relatively low. The Department estimates no transfers in future years.

No substantial change is anticipated in the number of residents in private licensed facilities in the foreseeable future.

Institutional Living Arrangements (Private Licensed Facilities.) (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Community Services for Mentally Ill and Mentally Retarded	<u>\$10,800</u>	<u>\$12,850</u>	<u>\$13,750</u>	<u>\$15,125</u>	<u>\$16,640</u>	<u>\$18,305</u>	<u>\$20,135</u>

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 at their point of readiness.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$116,278	\$125,491	\$124,516	\$136,680	\$150,350	\$165,385	\$181,925
Federal Funds	66,556	76,268	90,247	96,560	103,320	110,550	118,290
Other Funds	3,627	9,930	15,802	16,730	17,500	18,500	19,300
TOTAL	<u>\$186,461</u>	<u>\$211,689</u>	<u>\$230,565</u>	<u>\$249,970</u>	<u>\$271,170</u>	<u>\$294,435</u>	<u>\$319,515</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Clients awaiting admission to State centers	6,317	6,317	5,258	5,258	5,258	5,258	5,258
Bed capacity in State centers	11,098	9,165	9,165	9,165	9,165	9,165	9,165
State center institutional population	8,747	8,485	7,532	7,532	7,532	7,532	7,532
Mentally retarded persons in units at State mental hospitals	917	707	882	882	882	882	882
Percent of State center institutional population:							
Transferred to independent or family living arrangements	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%
Transferred to community living arrangements	2%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Transferred to private licensed facilities or other private placements	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Ready for alternative placement	55%	51%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%
State center institutional clients who are trainable and unemployed	1,700	1,530	1,377	1,240	1,116	1,005	905
State center institutional clients placed in community sheltered workshops or structured employment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Program Analysis:

This program includes the operation of eleven State-owned centers (formally called State schools and hospitals) which serve the mentally retarded. These centers have traditionally been the primary provider of service and therefore had assumed a custodial and, in many instances, life maintenance role. A survey of clients served in the State centers reveals

approximately 26 percent are 20 years of age or younger, 36 percent are between the ages of 21 and 34, and the remainder are 35 years of age or older. Approximately 10 percent of the clients are diagnosed borderline or mildly retarded, 12 percent are moderately retarded, and 78 percent are severely or profoundly retarded. The average length of stay is 15 years.

State Centers (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

The realization that mental retardation does not automatically require life-long institutional care has led to the development of alternative services in the community to assure every mentally retarded citizen the opportunity to achieve maximum potential. The development of a comprehensive service system providing community service alternatives is changing the role of the centers to one type of service provider among many and has demanded an explicit objective for their continued operation. That objective is to prepare institutionalized clients for community living in as short a time as possible and move them into appropriate alternative settings at their point of readiness.

There are several major barriers which must be overcome before the centers can meet this objective. First, community services must be provided in the quality and quantity necessary to facilitate the movement of clients. The measure, percent of State center institutional population ready for alternative placement, quantifies the need for the development of community services.

Secondly, the centers must develop a structured program environment which will assure the acquisition of requisite skills and behavior by the client so the individual can move to a community setting. This will require an ongoing retraining program for center employees and the adoption of the latest training techniques for the clients. One such training program which was begun during 1973-74 requires the establishment of behavioral goals for each client. This type of approach is seen as a major strategy in preparing mentally retarded persons to develop the daily living skills that will promote successful community living. Special attention has been given to promoting the use of the same techniques in community agencies so that plans started within the center will follow the mentally retarded person and provide continuity of progress toward the goals.

The success of the institutions in preparing residents for community living is reflected in three measures. These

measures reflect the percent of center clients who have been transferred to independent or family living arrangements, community living arrangements and private licensed facilities or other private placements.

The measure clients who are trainable and unemployed indicates a significant need for expanding vocational training services in the centers. The measure clients placed in community sheltered workshops or structured employment would reflect the success of existing services in preparing clients for community living.

Thirdly, a mechanism must be developed which will allow for the utilization of manpower in a manner compatible with the requirements of the service system. As the new role of the centers develops and the demand for institutional services diminishes, the need for manpower at the centers should lessen. The transfer of this manpower to community programs is necessary not only from a program objective point of view but from a fiscal one as well. The cost of funding an institutional program at its current level reduces fiscal resources available to develop community services. Fiscal resources simply are not available to support a dual system of services.

The measure, clients awaiting admission to State centers, indicates a continuing significant demand for institutional services. Only those persons who can benefit from the type of services provided in an institutional setting should be admitted. Others should be diverted to community services as they become available. The reduction is due to the expansion of Community Living Arrangements.

The bed capacity shown for the State centers includes the total for the State centers and the mental retardation units at the State mental hospitals. The reduction in capacity shown in 1976-77 is a result of compliance with the Life Safety Code requirements and the phasing out of two mental retardation units. This phase out also affects the measure mentally retarded persons in units at State mental hospitals.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Mental Health and Mental Retardation							
Services	\$116,187	\$125,326	\$124,252	\$136,680	\$150,350	\$165,385	\$181,925
Capital Improvements	91	165	264	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$116,278</u>	<u>\$125,491</u>	<u>\$124,516</u>	<u>\$136,680</u>	<u>\$150,350</u>	<u>\$165,385</u>	<u>\$181,925</u>

Income Maintenance

OBJECTIVE: To insure that all handicapped, dependent or incipiently dependent individuals are enabled to live at the State's minimum standard of health and decency by providing cash grants.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 601,197	\$ 667,728	\$ 696,357	\$ 746,078	\$ 786,044	\$ 828,295	\$ 872,813
Federal Funds	411,894	468,713	470,071	495,851	523,088	551,799	582,227
Other Funds	19,651	29,479	31,152	20,720	21,820	23,020	24,120
TOTAL	\$1,032,742	\$1,165,920	\$1,197,580	\$1,262,649	\$1,330,952	\$1,403,114	\$1,479,160

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Persons receiving cash grants	767,391	788,700	802,700	814,700	824,500	830,300	832,000
Aged, blind and disabled persons receiving supplemental grants	147,714	158,400	167,300	175,700	181,300	181,400	181,400
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)	\$24,100	\$35,000	\$43,000	\$45,000	\$47,500	\$50,000	\$52,500
Cash value of food stamps issued each month (in thousands)	\$35,126	\$38,639	\$40,571	\$41,990	\$43,250	\$44,331	\$45,218
Persons eligible who have been referred to Work Incentive (WIN) Program	42,076	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Blind persons employed in blind vending stands	183	195	200	205	210	220	225
Persons receiving vocational rehabilitation services	6,958	7,166	7,375	7,550	7,746	7,800	8,034

Program Analysis:

The Public Assistance person load is composed of three categories of assistance: Aid for Dependent Children (AFDC), General Assistance (GA) and State Blind Pension (SBP). The latter two categories are completely State-funded, the former receives 55 percent Federal funds and 45 percent State funds. Cash assistance is distributed through 67 county boards of assistance, AFDC represents about 80.5 percent of the total person load with about 68 percent children, GA represents about 18.7 percent and SBP less than one percent. In addition,

a number of persons receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) supplemental grants.

Inflationary and recessionary trends have had a significant effect on the person load. This has been reflected in the measure persons receiving cash grants. Since December, 1974, the person load, particularly in the GA category, has been rising sharply. This increase can be attributed to a number of reasons. One factor has been those individuals who were laid off during the recession due to an industry slowdown and who

Income Maintenance (continued)**Program Analysis: (continued)**

were ineligible for unemployment compensation. In addition, there has been an increase in the number of young individuals who upon graduation have been unable to secure employment and are forced to accept assistance due to the lack of other available resources.

The Commonwealth's assistance grant level does not automatically adjust to the rise in inflation. During 1976, the grant level is at 81 percent of the Commonwealth's defined minimally acceptable standard of living. This standard, known as the Woodbury Standard, is a standard of living developed by an advisory committee to determine the cost of basic living needs and is used as the basis for granting cash assistance to eligible persons in Pennsylvania.

Federal regulations require that a statewide standard of assistance be uniformly applied. However, the Supreme Court in *Wyman vs Boddie* determined that states may have area differentials in their statewide standard which are based on actual and appreciable cost differences. On August 1, 1976, the Commonwealth came into conformity with the Federal regulations by reducing its 51 different standards to one statewide standard with three upward variations as a result of shelter costs.

For the most part, employment opportunities are not good for those in poverty. These persons often are either too young, too old, too ill (mentally or physically), unskilled, or burdened with the care of the young, old or ill to be considered for employment. Nevertheless, those AFDC recipients who are found to be employable are required to register with the Bureau of Employment Security in the Work Incentive (WIN) Program in order to be eligible for cash assistance. This Federal requirement accounts for the increase in persons eligible who have been referred to the WIN program from that previously printed. The WIN program provides training and/or employment for those who are registered in the program. The separate administrative units of the county boards of assistance arrange for needed social services to the recipient while the Bureau of Employment Security provides the training and/or job placement activities. During 1976-77, approximately 40,000 persons will enter the program. Of these, approximately 10,560 persons will enter employment.

The Department is currently working toward implementation of employment provisions of State Act 202 enacted in July, 1976. The Act establishes the Pennsylvania Employables Program. This program will require that all assistance applicants or recipients, except those in or exempt from the WIN program must register for employment within ten

days of authorization of assistance as a condition of eligibility. A registered individual must accept bonafide employment if offered. Failure to register or accept a bonafide offer of employment will disqualify that person, although other members of the family may continue to receive assistance in the form of protective payments.

County staffs will continue to seek accountability through the management techniques initiated by the Commonwealth. With the Secretary of Welfare's Eligibility Evaluation Program (SWEEP) and Direct Delivery this agency has managed to bring under control ineligibilities, overpayments and fraud. SWEEP teams were regionalized in August, 1975. The primary use of the teams by the region is to review the General Assistance case load in the counties to ensure compliance with the Department's eligibility regulations. These teams are also used for quality reviews where needed.

Through Direct Delivery, local banks are cooperating to deliver assistance checks to eliminate the number of replacements and duplicate checks. This management technique has received national recognition. Direct Delivery presently is being operated in the cities of Allentown, Bethlehem, Bristol, Chester, Easton, Erie, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Norristown, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, Scranton, Warminster and York. Participating in this program are 129,888 GA and AFDC cases which represent approximately 42 percent of the caseload.

In February, 1976, a modification of the Direct Delivery System was initiated in three areas of Philadelphia where there are no banking facilities. City banks have opened modified issuing offices in these areas and an additional 6,000 checks are processed through these offices each month. Again the result has been to eliminate duplicate and replacement checks. Another variation is underway in Allentown where a local bank at certain times of the month has a facility in a housing project. The bank cashes checks, issues food stamps, prepares money orders and processes payments for utilities and rent.

Another management effort affecting primarily AFDC and GA recipients is the Bureau of Claims Settlement. The scope of activities of the Bureau has been dramatically increased by the passage of new Federal legislation during the spring of 1975. Claims Settlement has traditionally been a collection arm of the Department. Over the years the Bureau has collected millions of dollars from former assistance recipients or their legally responsible relatives. The legislation has strengthened the Bureau's role in the area of child support. Effective August 1, 1975, all court orders for the support of children are to be made payable to the Department with the Bureau responsible, in

Income Maintenance (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

coordination with the domestic relations offices of the courts, for their enforcement. This increased responsibility has greatly increased the work load of the Bureau as well as increase the dollar amount of collections. In 1977-78, the amount of reimbursement collections is estimated to be \$43 million as compared to \$24.1 million collected during 1975-76. In order for the Bureau to effectively deal with the increased work load and to insure that payments are promptly collected, the current payment processing system was computerized. In addition, positions were created for this Bureau during 1976-77 and will be used to handle the increased work load.

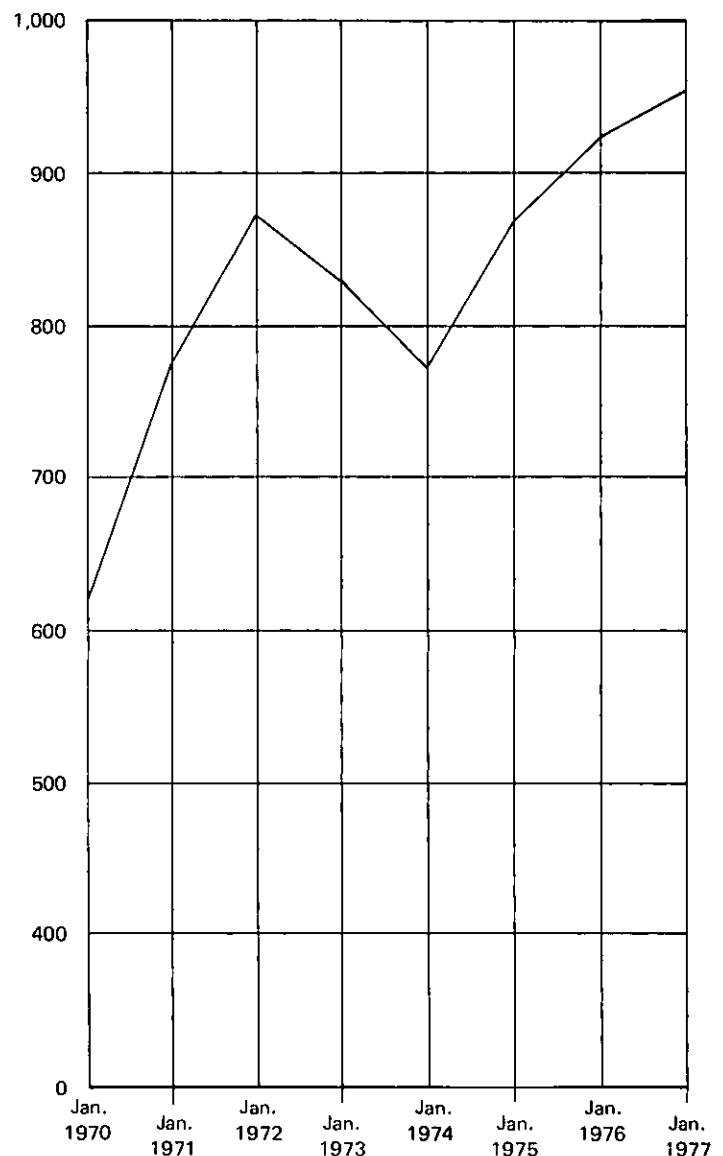
Efforts to increase the food purchasing power of Pennsylvania's economically indigent were continued during 1976 through implementation of the Food Stamp Outreach Program. The purpose of this program is to inform low and moderate income persons of the benefits of food stamps in providing a healthier and more nutritious diet. Success of the program is evidenced by a ten percent increase in the cash value of food stamps spent in Pennsylvania during 1976-77 over 1975-76.

A related but different 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 grant of \$167.80 for an individual and \$251.80 for a couple.

To these Federal levels the Commonwealth adds \$32.30 and \$48.70 respectively. Enactment of State Act 28 in April, 1976, made three significant changes relevant to the SSI program: it enabled the Department to make special need allowances to SSI recipients; it mandated that increases in the Federal SSI payment level be passed on to the recipient and not be used to reduce the State supplement levels; and it provided that the State supplement be paid to clients otherwise eligible for SSI, whose income is less than the combined Federal and State levels. This latter provision removed the requirement of at least \$1 Federal eligibility before the State supplement was paid.

The demonstration domiciliary care program became operational with the placement of its first clients in May, 1976. 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. Placement sites were developed during 1976-77 in all four regions of the Commonwealth. It is anticipated that by June, 1977, fifteen domiciliary care programs will be operating around the State with 2,400 clients in placement.

Public Assistance Average Person Load
(in Thousands)
January 1970 to January 1977



Income Maintenance (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 575	\$ 797	\$ 928	\$ 1,004	\$ 1,065	\$ 1,129	\$ 1,196
Cash Assistance	485,925	532,437	547,061	586,838	616,180	646,990	679,340
County Administration	64,090	67,143	79,568	85,933	92,810	100,233	108,250
Claims Settlement	2,072	3,173	3,628	3,918	4,231	4,570	4,935
Supplemental Grants—Aged, Blind and Disabled	47,765	63,380	64,259	67,472	70,845	74,387	78,106
Services to the Blind	770	798	913	913	913	986	986
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$601,197</u>	<u>\$667,728</u>	<u>\$696,357</u>	<u>\$746,078</u>	<u>\$786,044</u>	<u>\$828,295</u>	<u>\$872,813</u>

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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 43,399	\$ 47,310	\$ 55,280
Compensation of Informers and Escheators . . . . .	. . . . .	5	5
Inheritance Tax . . . . .	. . . . .	4,655	7,654
Sub-Total	\$ 43,399	\$ 51,970	\$ 62,939
 Grants and Subsidies			
Distribution of Public Utility Realty Tax	\$ 22,687	\$ 27,016	\$ 30,000
Total State Funds—General Fund	\$ 66,086	\$ 78,986	\$ 92,939
 Federal Funds			
Other Funds	\$ 1,754	\$ 250 2,061	. . . . . \$ 2,194
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$ 67,840	\$ 81,297	\$ 95,133
 Motor License Fund			
General Government			
Collection—Liquid Fuels Tax	\$ 2,512	\$ 3,276	\$ 3,466
MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL	\$ 2,512	\$ 3,276	\$ 3,466
 Boating Fund			
General Government			
Collecting Motorboat Registration Fees	\$ 207	\$ 258	\$ 283
BOATING FUND TOTAL	\$ 207	\$ 258	\$ 283
 State Harness Racing Fund			
General Government			
Administration of Collections—Harness Racing	\$ 159	\$ 165	\$ 174
STATE HARNESS RACING FUND TOTAL	\$ 159	\$ 165	\$ 174
 State Horse Racing Fund			
General Government			
Administration of Collections—Horse Racing	\$ 109	\$ 158	\$ 173
STATE HORSE RACING FUND TOTAL	\$ 109	\$ 158	\$ 173

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Summary by Fund and Appropriation
(continued)

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
State Lottery Fund			
General Government			
General Operations	\$ 14,435	\$ 16,000	\$ 18,039
Payment of Prize Money	36,068	32,800	40,000
Payment of Commissions	700	700	700
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 51,203</u>	<u>\$ 49,500</u>	<u>\$ 58,739</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Property Tax and Rent Assistance for the Elderly	\$ 57,993	\$ 58,200	\$ 58,200
Total State Funds—State Lottery Fund	<u>\$109,196</u>	<u>\$107,700</u>	<u>\$116,939</u>
Other Funds	\$ 161	\$ 140	\$ 140
STATE LOTTERY FUND TOTAL	<u>\$109,357</u>	<u>\$107,840</u>	<u>\$117,079</u>
Department Total — All Funds			
General Fund	\$ 66,086	\$ 78,986	\$ 92,939
Special Funds	112,183	111,557	121,035
Federal Funds . . . . .	. . . . .	250	. . . . .
Other Funds	1,915	2,201	2,334
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	<u>\$180,184</u>	<u>\$192,994</u>	<u>\$216,308</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$43,399	\$47,310	\$55,280
Federal Funds .....	.....	250	.....
Other Funds	1,754	2,061	2,194
TOTAL	<u>\$45,153</u>	<u>\$49,621</u>	<u>\$57,474</u>

Directs enforcement of all tax statutes of the Commonwealth. Major activities include determining and implementing policies and procedures for tax collection and tax settlements, preparing the official Commonwealth revenue estimates, conducting field audits, preparing and mailing out tax forms and instructions, and the processing of returns.

Major taxes administered and enforced include sales tax, personal income tax, corporation taxes and cigarette and beverage taxes.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
General Government Operations	\$43,399	\$47,310	\$55,280
Federal Funds:			
Public Works Employment Act .....	.....	250	.....
Other Funds:			
Audit of State Authorities	14	14	14
Charges to Special Funds	1,643	1,955	2,109
Cigarette Fines and Penalties	63	61	40
Sale of Tax Data	21	21	21
Reimbursement for Graphic Arts Services	13	10	10
TOTAL	<u>\$45,153</u>	<u>\$49,621</u>	<u>\$57,474</u>

GENERAL FUND

REVENUE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Compensation of Informers and Escheators			
State Funds	\$ 5	\$ 5

Provides a financial incentive for information regarding escheat and decedant cases where the Commonwealth has a statutory interest.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Compensation of Informers and Escheators	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Inheritance Tax			
State Funds	\$4,655	\$7,654

Provides for the administration of the Commonwealth's inheritance tax collections. Legislation placing this operation under budgetary control was only enacted in December, 1976 (Act 283) and therefore the available year amount reflects only seven months of operation.

Previously, these costs had been paid prior to the tax revenue being remitted to the Commonwealth.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorization:			
Inheritance Tax	<u>\$4,655</u>	<u>\$7,654</u>

Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Distribution of Public Utility Realty Tax			
State Funds	\$22,687	\$27,016	\$30,000

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Distribution of Public Utility Realty Tax	<u>\$22,687</u>	<u>\$27,016</u>	<u>\$30,000</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Collection—Liquid Fuels Tax			
State Funds	\$ 2,512	\$ 3,276	\$ 3,466

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Collection—Liquid Fuels Tax	<u>\$ 2,512</u>	<u>\$ 3,276</u>	<u>\$ 3,466</u>

Boating Fund

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Collecting Motorboat Registration Fees			
State Funds	\$207	\$258	\$283

Prepares and supplies counties with the forms for the registration of motorboats and collects the fees for the Boating Fund.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorization:			
Collecting Motorboat Registration Fees	<u>\$207</u>	<u>\$258</u>	<u>\$283</u>

State Harness Racing Fund

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Administration of Collections-- Harness Racing			
State Funds	\$159	\$165	\$174

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorization:			
Administration of Collections-- Harness Racing	<u>\$159</u>	<u>\$165</u>	<u>\$174</u>

State Horse Racing Fund

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Administration of Collections— Horse Racing			
State Funds	\$109	\$158	\$173

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorization:			
Administration of Collections— Horse Racing	<u>\$109</u>	<u>\$158</u>	<u>\$173</u>

State Lottery Fund
General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Operations			
State Funds	\$14,435	\$16,000	\$18,039
Other Funds	161	140	140
TOTAL	<u>\$14,596</u>	<u>\$16,140</u>	<u>\$18,179</u>

Coordinates and directs the activities of the State Lottery Commission and establishes operational procedures to effect the policies of the Commission. Also provides for the administration of the Commonwealth's program of property tax and rent assistance for the elderly.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorization:			
General Operations	\$14,435	\$16,000	\$18,039
Other Funds:			
License Fees	125	118	123
Charges to Other Agencies	20	16	17
Sale of Vehicles	16	6	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$14,596</u>	<u>\$16,140</u>	<u>\$18,179</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Payment of Prize Money			
State Funds	\$36,068	\$32,800	\$40,000

Provides funds to pay the winners of the Commonwealth lottery.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorization:			
Payment of Prize Money	<u>\$36,068</u>	<u>\$32,800</u>	<u>\$40,000</u>

OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS

REVENUE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Payment of Commissions			
State Funds	\$ 700	\$ 700	\$ 700

Provides for commissions on sales of lottery tickets.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorization:			
Payment of Commissions	<u>\$ 700</u>	<u>\$ 700</u>	<u>\$ 700</u>

Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Property Tax and Rent Assistance for the Elderly .			
State Funds	\$57,993	\$58,200	\$58,200

Allows for a partial rebate of both the property taxes and rent that is paid by the elderly.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorization:			
Property Tax and Rent Assistance for the Elderly	<u>\$57,993</u>	<u>\$58,200</u>	<u>\$58,200</u>

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81		1981-82
General Administration and Support . . .	\$ 5,798	\$ 6,514	\$ 7,336	\$ 7,996	\$ 8,715	\$ 9,500	\$ 10,355
Fiscal Management	\$110,772	\$121,502	\$143,919	\$155,411	\$167,488	\$180,192	\$193,584
Revenue Collection and Administration	88,085	94,486	113,919	120,411	127,488	135,192	143,584
Public Utility Realty Payments	22,687	27,016	30,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	50,000
Support and Care of the Aged	\$ 61,699	\$ 62,527	\$ 62,719	\$ 63,079	\$ 63,469	\$ 63,889	\$ 64,343
Property Tax and Rent Assistance	61,699	62,527	62,719	63,079	63,469	63,889	64,343
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$178,269</u>	<u>\$190,543</u>	<u>\$213,974</u>	<u>\$226,486</u>	<u>\$239,672</u>	<u>\$253,581</u>	<u>\$268,282</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 5,798	\$ 6,514	\$ 7,336	\$ 7,996	\$ 8,715	\$ 9,500	\$10,355
Other Funds	1,648	1,966	2,119	2,221	2,332	2,423	2,517
TOTAL	<u>\$ 7,446</u>	<u>\$ 8,480</u>	<u>\$ 9,455</u>	<u>\$10,217</u>	<u>\$11,047</u>	<u>\$11,923</u>	<u>\$12,872</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$ 5,798</u>	<u>\$ 6,514</u>	<u>\$ 7,336</u>	<u>\$ 7,996</u>	<u>\$ 8,715</u>	<u>\$ 9,500</u>	<u>\$10,355</u>

Revenue Collection and Administration

OBJECTIVE: To assure the availability of resources for the Commonwealth's programs through the equitable and efficient administration of Pennsylvania's revenue system.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$37,601	\$45,456	\$ 55,603	\$ 60,648	\$ 66,154	\$ 72,159	\$ 78,711
Special Funds	50,484	49,030	58,316	59,763	61,334	63,033	64,873
Federal Funds . . . . .	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds	267	235	215	219	223	226	230
TOTAL	\$88,352	\$94,971	\$114,134	\$120,630	\$127,711	\$135,418	\$143,814

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total revenue collected (in thousands)	\$4,572,923	\$4,807,000	\$5,297,630	\$5,705,530	\$6,081,136	\$6,467,830	\$6,908,830
Personal income tax annual returns processed	4,732,000	4,900,000	5,000,000	5,100,000	5,150,000	5,225,000	5,300,000
Sales and use tax returns processed	3,359,000	3,500,000	3,600,000	3,700,000	3,800,000	3,900,000	4,000,000
Corporation tax accounts	141,372	139,000	140,000	141,000	142,000	143,000	144,000

Program Analysis:

This program provides for the thorough and equitable administration of all the Commonwealth's revenue statutes and for the assessment and collection of various taxes. Among the taxes collected are all corporation taxes, inheritance taxes, the Realty Transfer Tax, Cigarette and Beverage Taxes, the Sales Use and Hotel Occupancy Tax, the Personal Income Tax, taxes imposed under the Liquid Fuels Tax Act, Fuels Use Tax Act, Motor Carriers Road Tax and Bus Compact Fuels Tax, and taxes received from corporations conducting horse and harness racing.

Some of the activities of this program include preparing and distributing tax instruction booklets and tax return forms, handling inquiries from Commonwealth taxpayers regarding questions of tax liability or proper filing procedure, receiving and auditing of returns, and the processing of refunds.

In addition to these activities, this program implements and administers the Commonwealth Lottery. This involves the printing and marketing of tickets, validating winning numbers, promoting sales and devising new and innovative approaches to lotteries.

Act 283 of 1976 placed the administration of the inheritance tax collections under direct State budgetary control for the first time. Prior to the passage of Act 283, administrative costs were withheld from the revenues remitted to the Commonwealth. Since the act was signed in December, 1976, the 1976-77 fiscal year represents only seven months of operations.

By placing this activity under budgetary control, the Department will be able to streamline and economize the collection process thereby making it a more cost effective operation.

The reason for the minor change in the number of corporate accounts is because of a more accurate filing system which resulted in dormant accounts being purged.

It has always been the philosophy of this program to maximize the tax yield while minimizing the cost of the collections. This is especially paramount at this time since some of the largest areas of expense for this program are paper and printing and these are among the hardest hit areas in our present inflationary economy.

Revenue Collection and Administration (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$37,601	\$40,796	\$47,944	\$52,258	\$56,962	\$62,088	\$67,676
Compensation of Informers and Escheators		5	5	5	5	5	5
Inheritance Tax		4,655	7,654	8,385	9,187	10,066	11,030
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$37,601	\$45,456	\$55,603	\$60,648	\$66,154	\$72,159	\$78,711
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
Collections — Liquid Fuels Tax	\$ 2,512	\$ 3,276	\$ 3,466	\$ 3,777	\$ 4,117	\$ 4,488	\$ 4,892
BOATING FUND							
Collecting Motorboat Registration Fees	\$ 207	\$ 258	\$ 283	\$ 305	\$ 330	\$ 356	\$ 385
STATE HARNESS RACING FUND							
Administration of Collections	\$ 159	\$ 165	\$ 174	\$ 189	\$ 206	\$ 225	\$ 245
STATE HORSE RACING FUND							
Administration of Collections	\$ 109	\$ 158	\$ 173	\$ 188	\$ 205	\$ 224	\$ 244
STATE LOTTERY FUND							
General Operations	\$10,729	\$11,673	\$13,520	\$14,604	\$15,776	\$17,040	\$18,407
Payment of Prize Money	36,068	32,800	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Payment of Commissions	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
STATE LOTTERY FUND TOTAL	\$47,497	\$45,173	\$54,220	\$55,304	\$56,476	\$57,740	\$59,107

Public Utility Realty Payments

OBJECTIVE: Equitable distribution to all taxing authorities of the tax on realty of public utilities.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$22,678</u>	<u>\$27,016</u>	<u>\$30,000</u>	<u>\$35,000</u>	<u>\$40,000</u>	<u>\$45,000</u>	<u>\$50,000</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Taxing authorities receiving funds	3,079	2,962	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 its share of the funds that local taxing authorities 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 1976-77 this program received a significant increase

in funding for two primary reasons. First, some utilities undertook major renovations during the 1975-76 fiscal year thereby increasing the assessed value of their property and the 1976-77 fiscal year is the first one in which the increased assessment is reflected in the distribution formula. Secondly, 1976-77 also reflected for the first time, increases in the tax rates of various taxing authorities.

The difference in measures is due to the fact that the first two years reflect the exact numbers of utilities 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 Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Distribution of Public Utility							
Realty Tax	<u>\$22,687</u>	<u>\$27,016</u>	<u>\$30,000</u>	<u>\$35,000</u>	<u>\$40,000</u>	<u>\$45,000</u>	<u>\$50,000</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Special Funds	<u>\$ 61,699</u>	<u>\$ 62,527</u>	<u>\$ 62,719</u>	<u>\$ 63,079</u>	<u>\$ 63,469</u>	<u>\$ 63,889</u>	<u>\$ 64,343</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Applications for property tax or rent assistance	433,700	434,000	434,000	434,000	434,000	434,000	434,000
People provided property tax or rent assistance	426,440	427,000	427,000	427,000	427,000	427,000	427,000

Program Analysis:

This program provides property tax or rent assistance to senior citizens, widows, widowers and permanently disabled persons, who meet certain income and age requirements.

The reason for providing this type of assistance to the elderly is because, more than any other segment of the population, many of them are attempting to maintain themselves on fixed incomes or on steadily dwindling savings. The effective buying power of this type of income is rather minimal when pitted against the general decline in purchasing power brought on by inflation. Since the Commonwealth is unable to have any effective control over national inflationary trends, the only alternative is to provide some type of assistance to those persons most severely affected by it. State assistance in this way often makes the difference of whether an elderly person can retain possession of his home or not.

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 amount of assistance provided to a claimant ranges from \$10 to \$200 and is based on the claimant's income. Among the types of income included are salaries, wages, alimony, gross amount of pensions or annuities, all Federal Social Security benefits except Medicare and any capital gains, rentals or interest payments.

At the present it is felt that the segment of the population eligible for assistance will remain relatively stable even though Pennsylvania's elderly population is projected to rise.

Since property tax and rent assistance payments are made early in the fiscal year, legislation is needed to allow the Lottery Fund to anticipate revenues.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
STATE LOTTERY FUND							
General Operations	\$ 3,706	\$ 4,327	\$ 4,519	\$ 4,879	\$ 5,269	\$ 5,689	\$ 6,143
Property Tax and Rent Assistance for Elderly	57,993	58,200	58,200	58,200	58,200	58,200	58,200
STATE LOTTERY FUND TOTAL	<u><u>\$61,699</u></u>	<u><u>\$62,527</u></u>	<u><u>\$62,719</u></u>	<u><u>\$63,079</u></u>	<u><u>\$63,469</u></u>	<u><u>\$63,889</u></u>	<u><u>\$64,343</u></u>

Securities Commission

The Securities Commission oversees the State controlled securities industry to ensure compliance with Commonwealth statutes.

SECURITIES COMMISSION

Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government Operations	\$695	\$861	\$986
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$695</u>	<u>\$861</u>	<u>\$986</u>

General Government

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$695	\$861	\$986

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.

Prior to the implementation of Act 171 of 1975, the Securities Commission was located within the Department of Banking and funds for its operation were appropriated to that Department. However these funds are shown here for comparison purposes.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
General Government Operations	<u>\$695</u>	<u>\$861</u>	<u>\$986</u>

SECURITIES COMMISSION

Summary of Agency Program By Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					1980-81	1981-82
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80		
Consumer Protection	\$695	\$861	\$986	\$1,045	\$1,107	\$1,173	\$1,221
Regulation of Securities Industry	695	861	986	1,045	1,107	1,173	1,221
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$695</u>	<u>\$861</u>	<u>\$986</u>	<u>\$1,045</u>	<u>\$1,107</u>	<u>\$1,173</u>	<u>\$1,221</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$695</u>	<u>\$861</u>	<u>\$986</u>	<u>\$1,045</u>	<u>\$1,107</u>	<u>\$1,173</u>	<u>\$1,221</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Dollar amount of securities registered (in billions)	\$ 20	\$ 22	\$ 24	\$ 25	\$ 27	\$ 27	\$ 31
Securities filings processed	1,487	1,525	1,550	1,575	1,600	1,625	1,650
Broker-dealers registered	490	600	650	700	750	800	850
Agents registered	11,600	13,500	14,000	14,500	15,000	15,500	15,500

Program Analysis:

This program seeks to protect the public from unfair or fraudulent practices in the securities industry; to require the registration of broker-dealers, agents investment advisors, and securities and to establish regulatory procedures for making other 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 most 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.

As can be seen in the program measures, the amount of securities sold has steadily increased. Most securities cleared are processed routinely. Special review is now being given to tax-sheltered offerings with a major emphasis of review being to determine whether these offerings, designed solely for tax benefits, will only be sold to individuals who in fact could use such tax benefits.

In addition to reviewing securities offered for sale, the Commission requires the companies to make post effective filings. The purpose of these filings is to determine whether investors' funds were illegally used by a company, and to make information available to the security holders with reference to the current status of a company in which they invested.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$695</u>	<u>\$861</u>	<u>\$986</u>	<u>\$1,045</u>	<u>\$1,107</u>	<u>\$1,173</u>	<u>\$1,221</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 and the 22 professional and occupational licensing boards.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$4,785	\$5,439	\$6,165
Publishing Constitutional Amendments	9	40	80
Electoral College Expenses . . . . .	. . . .	5	. . . .
Sub-Total	\$4,794	\$5,484	\$6,245
Grants and Subsidies			
Voting of Citizens in Military Service	\$ 5	\$ 30	\$ 20
Voter Registration by Mail . . . . .	. . . .	1,200	525
Sub-Total	\$ 5	\$1,230	\$ 545
Total State Funds	\$4,799	\$6,714	\$6,790
Other Funds	\$ 338	\$ 546	\$ 560
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$5,137	\$7,260	\$7,350

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$4,785	\$5,439	\$6,165
Other Funds	338	546	560
TOTAL	<u>\$5,123</u>	<u>\$5,985</u>	<u>\$6,725</u>

Provides intra-agency administrative support; maintains current information on corporations and charitable organizations; monitors the election process and issues commissions to State and local officials. Protects the public from unqualified practitioners in the various professional and skilled service areas licensed by the Department.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
General Government Operations	\$4,785	\$5,439	\$6,165
Other Funds:			
Fees--Registration of Charitable Organizations	55	65	70
Auctioneers Licenses	32	30	34
Medical, Osteopathic, Optometric and Podiatry Fees	133	331	326
Boxing and Wrestling Fees	118	120	130
TOTAL	<u>\$5,123</u>	<u>\$5,985</u>	<u>\$6,725</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Publishing Constitutional Amendments			
State Funds	\$ 9	\$ 40	\$ 80

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Publishing Constitutional Amendments	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>	<u>\$ 80</u>

GENERAL FUND

STATE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Electoral College Expenses			
State Funds	\$ 5	.....

Provides for the expenses of the members of the electoral college.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Electoral College Expenses	<u>\$ 5</u>	.....

Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Voting of Citizens in Military Services			
State Funds	\$ 5	\$ 30	\$ 20

Reimburses county boards of election at the rate of \$.40 per ballot for each military absentee ballot cast during an election.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Voting of Citizens in Military Service	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>\$ 20</u>

GENERAL FUND

STATE

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Voter Registration by Mail			
State Funds	\$1,200	\$ 525

Reimburses county boards of election and the United States Post Office for all mailing costs incurred in registering voters by mail.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Voter Registration by Mail	<u>\$1,200</u>	<u>\$ 525</u>

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						1981-82
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	
General Administration and Support	\$ 857	\$ 985	\$1,060	\$1,156	\$1,241	\$1,319	\$1,402
Consumer Protection	\$3,614	\$4,116	\$4,737	\$5,082	\$5,452	\$5,854	\$6,307
Regulation of Consumer Products and Promotion of Fair Business Practices	857	1,005	1,191	1,286	1,382	1,486	1,600
Maintenance of Professional and Occupational Standards	2,757	3,111	3,546	3,796	4,070	4,368	4,707
Electoral Process	\$ 328	\$ 1,613	\$ 993	\$1,016	\$1,053	\$1,097	\$1,110
Maintenance of Electoral Process	328	1,613	993	1,016	1,053	1,097	1,110
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$4,799</u>	<u>\$6,714</u>	<u>\$6,790</u>	<u>\$7,254</u>	<u>\$7,746</u>	<u>\$8,270</u>	<u>\$8,819</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$857</u>	<u>\$985</u>	<u>\$1,060</u>	<u>\$1,156</u>	<u>\$1,241</u>	<u>\$1,319</u>	<u>\$1,402</u>

Program Analysis:

Within the Department of State, this subcategory includes the executive offices, the comptroller, legal and administrative services, all of which support the operations of programs necessary for the achievement of Commonwealth and Agency objectives. The Department of State, through this

administrative support program 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$857</u>	<u>\$985</u>	<u>\$1,060</u>	<u>\$1,156</u>	<u>\$1,241</u>	<u>\$1,319</u>	<u>\$1,402</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 857	\$1,005	\$1,191	\$1,286	\$1,382	\$1,486	\$1,600
Other Funds	173	186	200	210	220	225	230
TOTAL	<u>\$1,030</u>	<u>\$1,191</u>	<u>\$1,391</u>	<u>\$1,496</u>	<u>\$1,602</u>	<u>\$1,711</u>	<u>\$1,830</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Fictitious names, businesses and corporations on file	775,780	818,280	862,280	907,780	940,000	970,000	999,000
Currently soliciting groups requiring licensing	11,000	11,500	12,000	12,500	13,000	13,500	14,000
Currently soliciting groups complying with regulations	7,750	8,250	8,750	9,250	9,750	10,250	10,800
Exhibitions held for purse requiring regulation	310	350	350	350	350	350	350

Program Analysis:

This subcategory encompasses the programmatic efforts 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. There are currently over 775,000 fictitious names, businesses and corporations on file in the Bureau and, as indicated in the measures, this number is growing by approximately five percent per year. The Corporation Bureau is also responsible for Uniform Commercial Code filings and service of process filings, which together total about 85,000 and are growing at the rate of five percent per year. Corporate search and reservation requests have averaged 25,000 per year.

Registration of charitable organizations, professional fund raisers and solicitors, as well as, the regulation of actual solicitation and distribution of collected funds are the duties of the Commission on Charitable Organizations. The measure reflecting the number of currently soliciting groups represents an educated guess as this is still a relatively new field for government regulation and accurate statistics are not available. One area of difficulty has been that charities not soliciting are not required to register.

The State Athletic Commission is charged with the regulation of boxing and wrestling exhibitions. The figure is projected to level off at 350 exhibitions per year, but no explanation is provided by the Department for the measures.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$ 857</u>	<u>\$1,005</u>	<u>\$1,191</u>	<u>\$1,286</u>	<u>\$1,382</u>	<u>\$1,486</u>	<u>\$1,600</u>

Maintenance of Professional and Occupational Standards

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the number of professional and occupational practitioners and establishments failing to meet specified standards of entry and performance.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$2,757	\$3,111	\$3,546	\$3,796	\$4,070	\$4,368	\$4,707
Other Funds	165	360	360	380	400	410	420
TOTAL	\$2,922	\$3,471	\$3,906	\$4,176	\$4,470	\$4,778	\$5,127

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Licenses and renewals issued	344,845	322,334	440,000	350,000	450,000	360,000	450,000
Entrants failing examinations for license	16,300	23,368	26,800	30,400	33,900	38,000	40,000
Schools and shops newly licensed	2,500	2,780	3,000	3,310	3,574	3,847	4,000
Routine investigations	18,300	22,300	23,000	24,000	25,000	26,000	30,000
Minor violations corrected as a result of inspections	3,564	4,285	4,760	5,230	5,710	6,180	7,500
Establishments prosecuted for violations	113	187	220	275	330	350	350

Program Analysis:

The intent of this program is to protect and raise the quality of service to the citizenry of the Commonwealth by ensuring that practitioners are competent, honest and providing adequate legalized services.

One method used in achieving that aim is the placement of restrictions at the entry level. Each year an estimated 18,000 new licensees are added to the system. To further breakdown that figure, we have changed the measure for schools and shops licensed from a cumulative total to the amount that is newly licensed each year. In 1975-76, as in previous years, about one-fifth of the new applications for licensure or certification were rejected either because of examination failure or lack of qualifications. It is interesting to note that the number of rejections tends to correlate directly with the number of foreign language speaking applicants. Recognizing the possibility that professional skill is sacrificed for language proficiency, interpreters can now sit with examinees in some disciplines.

The examination approach, although having merit, is not extensive enough in that an individual, once licensed, can continue to practice his profession without ever again being required to demonstrate competence. Therefore, there is a

growing demand that as a precedent condition for renewal of license, a specified number of hours of professional education be required in continuing education.

Currently, routine inspections are still the principal means of monitoring the vast numbers of licensees. Investigators average 533 routine inspections per year. The effectiveness of this effort, due to the numerically small force of inspectors has been dubious at best considering the fact that there were only 18,300 routine inspections in 1975-76 for 620,000 licenses.

In addition, inspectors must do intensive investigations of establishments. In 1975-76, there were 4,680 investigations, averaging 156 in-depth investigations for the year per inspector. These investigations arose partly from discoveries of infractions during routine inspections, from reports from consumers, and from complaints by other licensees. The demands for such investigations are increasing, stemming from growth in consumer and licensee awareness and constantly increasing stringency of rules and regulations. Thus, the increased pressure for investigations results in a decrease in the number of routine inspections. To offset any such decreases, additional inspectors are being recommended.

Maintenance of Professional and Occupational Standards (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

The estimated figure of correctable violations runs well into the tens of thousands. In 1975-76, with only 18,300 routine inspections, 3,564 violations were discovered and corrected. Assuming that this rate of violations is representative there could well be over 100,000 existing correctable violations.

One side effect of any licensing system is that competition is restricted resulting in higher consumer prices and higher profits for those who hold licenses. In an ideal system, only

those individuals who would be incompetent in a profession would be excluded from that profession. However, the danger of unreasonable requirements for entry into a profession is always present. In this regard, many allege that special interest groups often seek licensing, or more severe licensing requirements, in the hope of restricting competition and thus obtaining higher profits.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$2,757</u>	<u>\$3,111</u>	<u>\$3,546</u>	<u>\$3,796</u>	<u>\$4,070</u>	<u>\$4,368</u>	<u>\$4,707</u>

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$328</u>	<u>\$1,613</u>	<u>\$ 993</u>	<u>\$1,016</u>	<u>\$1,053</u>	<u>\$1,097</u>	<u>\$1,110</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Voters registered in Pennsylvania	5,526,004	5,706,076	5,800,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Voters voting in general election	2,784,608	4,450,739	2,900,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000
Persons filing for office	2,234	500	1,900	550	2,700	575	1,900
Persons found in violation of campaign expenditure reporting requirements	20	5	10	5	7	5	10
Commissions issued	15,733	14,900	15,200	14,800	15,250	14,850	15,300

Program Analysis:

The much publicized abuses of the political processes in recent years have raised the public's ire. The ultimate ill effects of the unlawful activities by public office seekers are manifest in the unwillingness of citizens in this state as well as across the nation to participate in the electoral process. This negative attitude by our electorate is expressed both verbally and at the polls on Election Day causing a large segment of incumbent politicians to not seek reelection.

This overall problem of limited voter participation has wide ranging effects particularly if disinterested nonvoters are rejecting the whole concept of citizen participation in government. Therefore, limited voter participation becomes potentially destabilizing to democracy when those who do not vote are interested in their government, but regard voting as a useless and fraudulent exercise.

In defining the public service objective of this program, it is most important to first identify the sources of limited voter participation and secondly, to isolate those sources that can be acted upon within current legal parameters and to recommend legislative action for those that cannot.

Currently, two sources of limited voter participation have been defined. The first source is the widespread abuse and

disregard for the laws governing the electoral process. The second source of limited voter participation are the barriers to convenient participation in registration and voting inherent in the anachronistic Pennsylvania Election Code. Therefore, in order to increase the participation of the Commonwealth's electorate, it is the objective of this program to ensure that the electoral process conforms to legally defined specifications, and that appointed and elected officials meet the legal requirements for their respective positions.

Programmatic attempts at eliminating the first source, abuse of the law, have been and are continuing to be made.

Alternative measures include: (1) a detailed examination of nominating petitions and papers to ensure that requirements are met; (2) the implementation of a monitoring system for campaign finance reports; (3) development of a training program for local election officials; (4) biennial meetings with county election officials in order to ensure that the laws regulating elections are uniform throughout the State, as required by Article VII of the Pennsylvania Constitution; (5) publication of various reports, pamphlets and handbooks for public distribution detailing election laws and procedures; (6) publication of information relative to candidates and their status preceding the election and after the election.

Maintenance of the Electoral Process (continued)**Program Analysis: (continued)**

The program measure dealing with the number of persons found in violation of campaign expenditure reporting requirements is projected to generally decrease. The reason for this overall decrease is attributed to recent modifications in the law. These have significantly revised the reporting requirements of political committees by permitting corporate political action committees to operate in Pennsylvania and increasing contribution reporting levels. Therefore, under the revised statutory provisions, the Elections Bureau does not anticipate a significant number of violators.

Steps to eliminate barriers to registration and voting have also been initiated both within the legal confines of the program, and through amendatory legislation recommendations. These measures include: (1) enfranchising new groups of

citizens formerly not accessible to registration and voting, such as those confined in institutions and citizens residing overseas; these groups were enfranchised both by Federal law and Attorney General's Opinions; (2) development and implementation of a voter registration by mail proposal recently passed by the General Assembly; (3) formulation of a proposal for a commission on the revision of the Pennsylvania Election Code. In addition, research is currently being conducted on other recommendations for change.

Other functions within this subcategory which fall under the commissioning area include commissioning State Board members, judges, notaries public, preparing extraditions for the Governor, and processing bond issues for the Commonwealth.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$314	\$ 338	\$ 368	\$ 396	\$ 423	\$ 452	\$ 480
Publishing Constitutional Amendments	9	40	80	60	60	60	60
Voting Citizens in Military Service	5	30	20	10	20	30	20
Electoral College Expenses . . . . .	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Voter Registration by Mail . . . . .	.....	1,200	525	550	550	550	550
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$328</u>	<u>\$1,613</u>	<u>\$ 993</u>	<u>\$1,016</u>	<u>\$1,053</u>	<u>\$1,097</u>	<u>\$1,110</u>

State Employees' Retirement System

The State Employees' Retirement System is responsible for administering the State Employees' Retirement Fund; the supplemental retirement allowances and cost-of-living increases for annuitants; and the State's share of medical/hospital insurance costs for eligible Commonwealth annuitants.

STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
Annuitants Medical -- Hospital Insurance	\$2,100	\$4,300	\$11,140
Employer's Retirement Contribution . . . . .	*	. . . .	. . . .
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$2,100	\$4,300	\$11,140

* This represents the employer's share of the retirement contributions which was appropriated directly to the State Employees' Retirement System but subsequently was distributed to various agencies. To avoid double counting the funds are not shown here. Details may be found on page 72 of Volume 1, of the 1976-77 Budget.

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Annuitants Medical – Hospital Insurance			
State Funds	\$2,100	\$4,300	\$11,140

Provides the State's share of medical – hospital insurance costs for Commonwealth annuitants who have elected such coverage. Effective January 1, 1977, the Commonwealth's share will be raised from \$10 per month to fully State paid coverage for most annuitants with such coverage.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Annuitants Medical – Hospital Insurance	<u>\$2,100</u>	<u>\$4,300</u>	<u>\$11,140</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Employer's Retirement Contribution			
State Funds	*

Provided for most of the State funds share of the State employer's retirement cost for General Fund employes. During 1975-76, \$77,531,000 was appropriated to the Retirement System through this appropriation. These funds are shown as available to the individual agencies and, to avoid double counting, are not shown here. See page 72 of Volume 1 of the 1976-77 Budget for details of the distribution.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Employer's Retirement Contribution	*

*See narrative for explanation.

STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support . . .	\$2,100	\$4,300	\$11,140	\$13,400	\$16,080	\$19,296	\$23,155
General Administration and Support .	\$2,100	\$4,300	\$11,140	\$13,400	\$16,080	\$19,296	\$23,155
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$2,100</u>	<u>\$4,300</u>	<u>\$11,140</u>	<u>\$13,400</u>	<u>\$16,080</u>	<u>\$19,296</u>	<u>\$23,155</u>

General Administration and Support

OBJECTIVE: To provide an effective administrative system through which the substantive programs of the Agency can be achieved.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$2,100	\$4,300	\$11,140	\$13,400	\$16,080	\$19,296	\$23,155
Other Funds	1,386	1,596	2,396	2,828	3,224	3,675	4,190
TOTAL	\$3,486	\$5,896	\$13,536	\$16,228	\$19,304	\$22,971	\$27,345

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Member accounts	129,147	131,647	134,147	136,647	139,147	141,647	144,147
Annuitants	32,536	35,536	38,636	41,836	45,136	47,107	50,607

Program Analysis:

The State Employees' Retirement System (SERS) was established to administer the pension plan created by statute in 1924 for employees of the Commonwealth. Close inspection reveals that the business of retirement begins, not when an employee is ready to receive a pension, but rather when he is employed, and it continues throughout his lifetime.

The State Employees' Retirement System processes applications for membership and refunds of contributions on account of terminations. These two functions alone currently amount to over 2,300 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 over 130,000 account records and credits interest to these accounts each 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 the type of coverage an employee has. This function entails researching an employee's service and salary records, computing the cost of the request, reporting same to the employee, and processing the payments for the purchase.

There are several functions required by the retirement process itself. The revised Retirement Code requires all agencies to have a retirement counselor to act as a liaison

between the employee and the Retirement System. Presently there are 113 counselors in the agencies. The job of training counselors and keeping them informed of policy and procedure is another important service of the SERS. The System also researches and processes approximately 300 retirement applications each month. Each new retiree is put on the monthly payroll, which now numbers over 33,000 checks totaling over nine million dollars. The SERS also receives about 100 applications each month for death benefits.

The Retirement System oversees a portfolio of investments valued at more than one and a half billion dollars. The recodified Retirement Law brought about many major changes and a myriad of problems of interpretation and administration. The Retirement Board and its staff, working with the legal and actuarial advisors to the System, are dedicated to maintaining a system that is financially sound, efficient and responsive to the requirements of its membership.

On January 1, 1977, the Commonwealth's medical-hospital insurance program for annuitants was expanded to extend fully state-paid coverage to most annuitants, replacing the former \$10 per month state contribution. The \$11,140,000 recommended for 1977-78 reflects the full cost to the Commonwealth of medical-hospital coverage for eligible annuitants.

STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

General Administration and Support (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Annuitants Medical—Hospital							
Insurance	\$2,100	\$4,300	\$11,140	\$13,400	\$16,080	\$19,296	\$23,155
Employer's Retirement							
Contribution . . . . .	*	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$2,100</u>	<u>\$4,300</u>	<u>\$11,140</u>	<u>\$13,400</u>	<u>\$16,080</u>	<u>\$19,296</u>	<u>\$23,155</u>

*This represents the employer's share of the retirement contributions which was appropriated directly to the State Employee's Retirement System but subsequently was distributed to various agencies. To avoid double counting the funds are not shown here. Details may be found on page 72 of Volume 1 of the 1976-77 Budget.

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 the 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 1977-78 the ratio will be 26.5 percent General Fund and 73.5 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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 26,244	\$ 27,439	\$ 33,769
Municipal Police Training	412	1,000	1,353
Emergency Flood Relief	50	. . . . .	. . . . .
Nonservice Disability and Death Benefits . . . . .	. . . . .	80	80
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 26,706</u>	<u>\$ 28,519</u>	<u>\$ 35,202</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 396	\$ 717	\$ 123
Other Funds	5,784	6,703	7,520
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$ 32,886</u>	<u>\$ 35,939</u>	<u>\$ 42,845</u>
Motor License Fund			
General Government			
Transfer to General Fund—General Government Operations	\$ 75,206	\$ 83,484	\$ 93,641
Transfer to General Fund—Municipal Police Training	412	1,400	1,353
MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL	<u>\$ 75,618</u>	<u>\$ 84,884</u>	<u>\$ 94,994</u>
Department Total — All Funds			
General Fund	\$ 26,706	\$ 28,519	\$ 35,202
Special Funds	75,618	84,884	94,994
Federal Funds	396	717	123
Other Funds	5,784	6,703	7,520
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	<u>\$108,504</u>	<u>\$120,823</u>	<u>\$137,839</u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$ 26,656	\$ 28,519	\$ 35,202
Federal Funds	396	717	123
Other Funds*	81,402	91,587	102,514
TOTAL	\$108,454	\$120,823	\$137,839

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
General Government Operations	\$ 26,244	\$ 27,439	\$ 33,769
Municipal Police Training	412	1,000	1,353
Nonservice Disability and Death Benefits		80	80
Federal Funds:			
State and Community Highway Safety	160	217	123
LEAA — Discretionary Grants	236		
Public Works Employment Act		500	
Other Funds:			
From Turnpike Commission for Traffic Control	4,996	5,750	6,100
Transfer from Motor License Fund—General Government Operations*	75,206	83,484	93,641
Transfer from Motor License Fund—Municipal Police Training*	412	1,400	1,353
Reimbursement for Tuition of Municipal Police	39	510	500
Sale of Automobiles	658	270	750
Reimbursement for Comptroller Services	80	138	145
Training Fees	10		
Reimbursement for Lethal Weapons Training Costs	1	35	25
TOTAL	\$108,454	\$120,823	\$137,839

*Other funds include the transfers from the Motor License Fund which are not carried forward to the Summary by Fund and Appropriation to avoid double counting.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Emergency Flood Relief, 1975			
State Funds	\$ 50	.....	.....

Provided for emergency services, direction of traffic and maintenance of security by the State Police during Tropical Storm Eloise.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Emergency Flood Relief, 1975	<u>\$ 50</u>	.....	.....

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$ 75,618	\$ 84,884	\$ 94,994

Provides reimbursement to the General Fund for State Police activities relating to highway safety, traffic patrol and municipal police training.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Transfer to General Fund—General Government			
Operations	\$ 75,206	\$ 83,484	\$ 93,641
Transfer to General Fund—Municipal Police			
Training	412	1,400	1,353
TOTAL	<u>\$ 75,618</u>	<u>\$ 84,884</u>	<u>\$ 94,994</u>

STATE POLICE

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$ 10,150	\$ 11,584	\$ 14,488	\$ 14,475	\$ 15,305	\$ 16,186	\$ 17,106
Traffic Safety and Supervision	\$ 67,879	\$ 74,591	\$ 84,144	\$ 90,030	\$ 95,167	\$100,522	\$105,897
Operator Qualifications	2,472	2,627	2,783	2,948	3,125	3,297	3,480
Vehicle Standards Control	1,014	1,081	1,135	1,192	1,251	1,313	1,375
Traffic Supervision	64,393	70,883	80,226	85,890	90,791	95,912	101,042
Control and Reducation of Crime	\$ 23,220	\$ 26,127	\$ 30,422	\$ 32,787	\$ 34,615	\$ 36,563	\$ 38,895
Crime Prevention	483	536	555	592	622	653	686
Criminal Law Enforcement	22,737	25,591	29,867	32,195	33,993	35,910	38,209
Maintenance of Public Order	\$ 701	\$ 700	\$ 716	\$ 763	\$ 801	\$ 841	\$ 883
Prevention and Control of Civil Disorders	638	686	700	746	783	822	863
Disaster Assistance	63	14	16	17	18	19	20
Community Safety	\$ 374	\$ 401	\$ 426	\$ 457	\$ 480	\$ 504	\$ 529
Fire Prevention	374	401	426	457	480	504	529
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$102,324</u>	<u>\$113,403</u>	<u>\$130,196</u>	<u>\$138,512</u>	<u>\$146,368</u>	<u>\$154,616</u>	<u>\$163,310</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 2,411	\$ 1,291	\$ 3,638	\$ 3,252	\$ 3,438	\$ 3,637	\$ 3,834
Special Funds	7,739	10,293	10,850	11,223	11,867	12,549	13,272
Federal Funds	60	545	23	23	23	23	23
Other Funds	80	138	145	152	160	168	176
TOTAL	\$10,290	\$12,267	\$14,656	\$14,650	\$15,488	\$16,377	\$17,305

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 mansion, 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.

During the current year, 1976-77, the Legislature provided

\$80,000 to the State Police to cover the nonservice related disability and death benefits awarded by an arbitrator in the Gershenfeld Award of December 27, 1973. Regardless of the length of service, the disability benefit is 70 percent of final average salary to officers who are totally and permanently disabled as a result of a nonservice connected disability. If an officer dies, and his death is nonservice connected, his family shall receive benefits on the basis of 50 percent of final average salary. This presentation assumes similar funding for these provisions in the budget and future years.

Also in the budget year, additional funds are provided to facilitate the State Police move into their new headquarters building, on what was formerly Harrisburg State Hospital land.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$2,411	\$1,211	\$3,558	\$3,172	\$3,358	\$3,557	\$3,754
Nonservice Disability and Death Benefits		80	80	80	80	80	80
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$2,411	\$1,291	\$3,638	\$3,252	\$3,438	\$3,637	\$3,834
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
Transfer to General Fund	\$7,739	\$10,293	\$10,850	\$11,223	\$11,867	\$12,549	\$13,272

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Special Fund	<u>\$2,472</u>	<u>\$2,627</u>	<u>\$2,783</u>	<u>\$2,948</u>	<u>\$3,125</u>	<u>\$3,297</u>	<u>\$3,480</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Traffic accidents:							
Individual fatalities	1,999	1,977	1,957	1,937	1,917	1,897	1,877
Individual injuries	140,710	138,724	138,532	137,991	137,163	136,367	135,576
Accidents involving injuries	92,869	91,558	91,431	91,074	90,528	90,002	89,480
Total accidents	292,574	294,769	173,200	174,701	175,139	175,653	176,180
Accidents attributable to unqualified drivers:							
Fatalities	1,041	1,030	1,019	1,008	998	988	977
Injuries	58,229	57,407	57,327	57,103	56,761	56,431	56,104
Total accidents	178,177	179,514	105,479	106,393	106,660	106,972	107,294
Licensed operators	8,210,000	8,406,000	8,608,000	8,815,000	9,027,000	9,244,000	9,466,000
Operators reexamined	152,823	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Vehicle miles driven (in billions)	63.7	64	64	64	65	66	68

Program Analysis:

This subcategory is comprised of a series of preventive programs. These include: public safety presentations, examination of new operators, reexamination of randomly selected operators and reexamination of each school bus operator every four years. In order to complete these tasks, the State Police have 43 troopers and 106 civilian driver license examiners stationed at various locations around the State.

Numerous studies have shown that youthful drivers, ages 16 to 24, have a higher accident rate than more mature drivers. To combat the high number of youth accidents, each State Police troop has a man assigned to youth safety education.

The emphasis of this subcategory, however, has traditionally been placed on initial operator licensing examinations which have served as a screening device for identifying those applicants whose test performance indicated a low driving skill

level or inadequate prior training. As a supplement to this effort, the Bureau of Traffic Safety in the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation schedules operators randomly for reexamination. However, due to staff reductions the level of reexaminations has been reduced to 150,000 operators rather than the 200,000 projected last year.

This reexamination entails a vision test and a physical examination by a physician to certify that there is no medical condition which would impair the operator's driving ability. Such a program effort should extend the impact of this subcategory. However, this type of program cannot be expected to exert influence over more than 15 to 20 percent of total accidents, since such defects as alcoholism, drug dependency and mental illness are practically impossible to detect in a cursory examination.

A further discussion of the program measures is contained in the Vehicle Standards Control subcategory.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
Transfer to General Fund	<u>\$2,472</u>	<u>\$2,627</u>	<u>\$2,783</u>	<u>\$2,948</u>	<u>\$3,125</u>	<u>\$3,297</u>	<u>\$3,480</u>

Vehicle Standards Control

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the number of traffic accidents attributable to vehicle mechanical defects.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Special Funds	<u>\$1,014</u>	<u>\$1,081</u>	<u>\$1,135</u>	<u>\$1,192</u>	<u>\$1,251</u>	<u>\$1,313</u>	<u>\$1,375</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Statewide vehicle registration	8,154,000	8,480,000	8,819,000	9,172,000	9,539,000	9,920,000	10,317,000
Traffic accidents:							
Individual fatalities	1,999	1,977	1,957	1,937	1,917	1,897	1,877
Individual injuries	140,710	138,724	138,532	137,991	137,163	136,367	135,576
Accidents involving injuries	92,869	91,558	91,431	91,074	90,528	90,002	89,480
Total accidents	292,574	294,769	173,200	174,701	175,139	175,653	176,180
Accidents resulting from mechanical failure (primary cause):							
Fatalities	34	34	33	33	33	32	32
Accidents involving injuries	2,693	2,655	2,651	2,641	2,629	2,610	2,594
Total accidents	8,192	8,254	4,850	4,891	4,903	4,918	4,933
Inspection stations	15,982	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Inspection station visitations	30,988	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000

Program Analysis:

Vehicle failure, as a primary causal factor, contributes to about 1.7 percent of fatal accidents and 2.8 percent of all accidents in the Commonwealth. The motor vehicle inspection program conducted by the State Police seeks to maintain these low rates or, if possible, to reduce them.

The major activities of this program involve the regulation of inspection stations. Every inspection station is visited twice a year. During such visits the station's inspection records are audited and a check is made of the station's facilities. In addition, all mechanics who perform inspections must be certified. Successful performance on a written examination is required for certification. Passage of this examination assures only that a mechanic is familiar with the inspection regulations.

Several studies conducted on the impact of motor vehicle inspection systems, involving analysis of accident rates in several states, have reached the general conclusion that inspection systems have a minimal effect on accidents or fatalities. A comprehensive study conducted on the effectiveness of vehicle inspection systems was done by the

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in 1971. The NHTSA analyzed accident data covering a 19 year period in an effort to determine the effectiveness of periodic motor vehicle inspection programs in reducing accidents. A comparison was made between the fatality rates of states having a periodic inspection program and states without such a program. No correlation between the existence of an inspection program and fatality rates could be found. The NHTSA study also compared fatality rates for the seven states which adopted a motor vehicle inspection program between 1955 and 1965. Accident data for the three years preceding and following initiation of the program was studied. That analysis revealed no pattern either before or after adoption of an inspection program. The NHTSA stated in its conclusion that "there was no significant reduction in highway fatalities attributable to periodic motor vehicle inspections."

A task force associated with Carnegie-Mellon University recently released (December 1975) a study which dealt both with the Pennsylvania inspection program and with a comparison of programs of other states. That study confirmed

Vehicle Standards Control (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

the NHTSA's finding that inspection systems have a very limited effect on accident rates. In fact, the study found that "states using a random system appear to have lower accident fatality rates than those requiring either mandatory inspections or none at all."

Given the low number of accidents caused by vehicle failure, and the evidence that inspection systems have little effect on accident rates, it would appear that major emphasis in reducing traffic accidents should be placed on other approaches to highway safety. It is estimated that Pennsylvanians will spend approximately \$91 million on inspection fees this year, plus an incalculable amount for unneeded repairs at dishonest or incompetent inspection stations. If there was some way that a portion of these funds could be diverted to other traffic safety activities the results would, in all likelihood, be more effective. The Department of Transportation is presently reviewing the Carnegie-Mellon report and considering possible changes to the inspection program. Changes that may be considered include

simplification of the inspection procedure to look only for the most critical areas of mechanical failure and adoption of an annual inspection program.

Prior budgets indicated that slightly over seven million motor vehicles were registered in the Commonwealth. The Department of Transportation (PennDOT) has determined their previous estimate to be low; the eight and one-half million figure shown in the measures is now considered by PennDOT to be the correct number. The forty percent drop in the number of total accidents forecast for 1977-78 is the result of revised reporting requirements included in the new Motor Vehicle Code. Beginning on July 1, 1977, the present \$200 property damage limit will be eliminated and an accident will have to be reported only if a vehicle is rendered inoperative or if a law enforcement officer performs an investigation. With no historical data, PennDOT can only make a rough estimate of the number of traffic accidents shown for future years. The actual trend for total accidents and accidents resulting from mechanical failure will be one of gradual increase.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
Transferred to General Fund	\$1,014	\$1,081	\$1,135	\$1,192	\$1,251	\$1,313	\$1,375

Traffic Supervision

OBJECTIVE: To minimize the number of traffic accidents.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Special Funds	\$ 64,393	\$ 70,883	\$ 80,226	\$ 85,890	\$ 90,791	\$ 95,912	\$101,042
Federal Funds	99	172	100	100	100	100	100
Other Funds	5,481	6,185	6,875	7,206	7,554	7,919	8,302
TOTAL	\$ 69,973	\$ 77,240	\$ 87,201	\$ 93,196	\$ 98,445	\$103,931	\$109,444

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Traffic accidents:							
Individual fatalities	1,999	1,977	1,957	1,937	1,917	1,897	1,877
Individual injuries	140,710	138,724	138,532	137,991	137,163	136,367	135,576
Accidents involving injuries	92,869	91,558	91,431	91,074	90,528	90,002	89,480
Total accidents	292,574	294,769	173,200	174,701	175,139	175,653	176,180
Accidents investigated by State Police attributable to actions of the motor vehicle operator:							
Fatalities	442	435	430	420	410	410	410
Injuries	7,810	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Total accidents	17,930	18,000	18,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	20,000
State Police arrests for hazardous moving violations	375,054	400,000	415,000	430,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
Local police trained by State Police in basic course	692	600	600	640	680	720	750
Responses by State Police for assistance in traffic cases	54,931	57,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
State Police arrests for intoxication	2,771	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,100	3,100

Program Analysis:

The purpose of this program is to reduce traffic accidents by providing a deterrent to improper actions of motor vehicle operators. The primary methods of deterrence consist of traffic supervision activities such as highly visible highway patrol, warning motorists that continued illegal behavior will result in arrest, and outright arrests for illegal behavior resulting in fines and/or suspension of driving privileges. The measure showing arrests for hazardous moving violations is considerably reduced from the previous year, due primarily to lower speed limits and reduced allocation of manpower in the field.

The fundamental concept of patrol is to eliminate both the opportunity and belief in the opportunity that the motorist can violate traffic regulations without apprehension. In an effort to determine the effect of patrolling activities on the accident level, a study was carried out by the Office of the Budget in cooperation with the State Police employing data prior to the energy crisis.

The study centered on eighteen well-traveled highway patrol zones throughout the Commonwealth, ranging from two-lane State roads to controlled access interstate routes as well as sections of the Pennsylvania Turnpike. The study

Traffic Supervision (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

included several measures of patrol activity, namely arrests, radar patrol hours and most importantly, in-view patrol hours which are defined as the number of hours a patrol vehicle is located on the chosen segment of highway. In addition, several highway environmental factors were included to determine their effect on accident levels; these were traffic volume, season of the year and type of highway construction.

By far, the most important determiner of traffic accident levels was traffic volume. That is, the effect of traffic volume on accidents quite easily overshadows any effect that police operations may have. It was found that a 1.0 percent increase in traffic volume produced a 0.99 percent increase in traffic accidents; nearly a 1 to 1 ratio. By contrast, an increase of 1.0 percent in in-view patrol hours resulted in a 0.20 percent decrease in accidents. Traffic arrests were found to have essentially the same effect as patrol hours. Within classes of accidents (property damage accidents and injury accidents) a weaker but still significant relationship was found with the same factors in the same order of importance. That is, traffic volume is of overwhelming importance with police patrol

activities ascendant among the remaining factors. No significant influence on fatal accident levels was found for any of the factors included in the study.

As has been noted, traffic accident levels are very sensitive to changes in traffic volume. It would therefore seem that for the purpose of reducing traffic accidents, broad continuous supervision would be less effective than patrols within the highest traffic volume areas. This suggests that the allocation of police patrol activities may currently be the most important consideration, especially in light of the fact that traffic volume trends continue to show slow growth and are expected to be further depressed by imminent increases in the costs of energy.

As a result, large increases in manpower are not necessary in light of anticipated accident trends. In order to obtain maximum utilization of the existing complement of State troopers, the Governor's Budget recommendation includes an attrition class of one hundred fifty (150) cadets. Plans to deploy these troopers should involve consideration of high traffic volume locations.

A further discussion of the program measures is contained in the Vehicle Standards Control subcategory.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
Transferred to General Fund—General Government Operations	\$ 63,981	\$ 69,483	\$ 78,873	\$ 84,050	\$ 88,848	\$ 93,866	\$ 98,784
Transfer to General Fund—Municipal Police Training	412	1,400	1,353	1,840	1,943	2,046	2,258
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
TOTAL	<u>\$ 64,393</u>	<u>\$ 70,883</u>	<u>\$ 80,226</u>	<u>\$ 85,890</u>	<u>\$ 90,791</u>	<u>\$ 95,912</u>	<u>\$101,042</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$483</u>	<u>\$536</u>	<u>\$555</u>	<u>\$592</u>	<u>\$622</u>	<u>\$653</u>	<u>\$686</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Student population (11 - 17 year olds)	1,572,000	1,561,000	1,534,000	1,492,000	1,432,000	1,365,000	1,300,000
Juveniles arrested by State Police	12,362	13,700	15,200	16,700	18,100	19,600	21,000
Recidivism rate for youths (12 - 16)	44%	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%
Juveniles receiving State Police preventive contacts	2,386	2,350	2,100	1,900	1,700	1,500	1,300
Juvenile offenders handled informally	10,959	9,600	8,700	7,800	7,000	6,300	5,700
Liaison visits to courts, schools, police departments etc.	4,358	4,100	3,700	3,300	3,300	2,700	2,400
Attendance at youth aid programs	25,390	25,000	23,000	21,000	19,000	17,000	15,000

Program Analysis:

The aim of this subcategory is the reduction of the incidence of crime through preventive programs. In an effort to reduce the opportunity for potential violators to commit crimes, the State Police conduct public education programs aimed at increasing the awareness of potential victims and thereby reducing their probability of being a target. Some of the more notable State Police presentations have dealt with safeguarding against bunco artists, rape and robbery.

Another approach to reducing the crime rate, that is followed in this subcategory, is to aim preventive programs at youth before crime becomes an established way of life. It has been established that, next to opportunity, desire for excitement appears to be the main basis of most juvenile crimes. Thus, it is hoped that with a relevant information campaign and personal contacts with an enforcement officer, in a nonpunishing capacity, the desire for excitement can be directed away from crime and its incidence lowered.

In the past, the State Police have tried to use a dual approach to the juvenile crime prevention program. First, have been the preventive contacts, where the officer faces the

juvenile and/or the parents before a crime is actually committed. The second type of referral is after a youth has been caught, but not yet arrested. The idea being that leniency in the first contact with the law might prevent further incidents. But, as the measures show there has been a de-emphasis in this approach as other demands are placed on the troopers.

The measures also show a 54 percent juvenile recidivism rate which remains unchanged despite the decrease in State Police counseling effort. Thus, on the surface it would appear that the efforts of the State Police have not been as effective as had been anticipated in preliminary evaluations in the past. But in fairness, it should be pointed out that both the arrest and recidivism figures are inflated by inclusion of underage drinking, which seems immune to counseling efforts. In the future it may be useful to separate this from other crimes.

Beginning this year, the Department of Education will be providing the State Police with student population figures, heretofore done in-house.

Crime Prevention (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$483</u>	<u>\$536</u>	<u>\$555</u>	<u>\$592</u>	<u>\$622</u>	<u>\$653</u>	<u>\$686</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$22,737	\$25,591	\$29,867	\$32,195	\$33,993	\$35,910	\$38,209
Federal Funds	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds	223	380	500	511	523	535	548
TOTAL	\$23,197	\$25,971	\$30,367	\$32,706	\$34,516	\$36,445	\$38,757

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Statewide crimes against persons	38,892	42,000	43,000	45,000	46,000	47,000	48,000
Statewide crimes against property	353,980	370,000	390,000	410,000	420,000	430,000	430,000
Crimes against persons investigated by State Police:							
Clearances	62.9%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%
Convictions	57.5%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Crimes against property investigated by State Police:							
Clearances	19.9%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Convictions	74.0%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%

Program Analysis:

The effect of this program is intended to be a controlling factor on the incidence of crime. Although many factors associated with high crime rates have been identified, uncertainties still surround the cause and effect relationships in criminal conduct. It is clear that crime cannot be viewed in isolation from other social and behavioral dilemmas. Nor can crime hope to be reduced without the cooperation of the other branches of government that make up the entire legal system. As a result, the question of whether the volume of police services is related to the level of crime is a subject of much conjecture. During the last ten years police manpower and material increased, technical know-how improved, arrests increased and the crime rate soared. Perhaps the best measures of the intensity and competency of the police investigative effort are clearance and conviction records.

The clearance rate is the percentage of reported crimes for which an arrest is made. The clearance rate for crimes of violence is higher than other crimes for three reasons: there is a victim; there is usually a witness (often the victim); and more investigative effort is concentrated on this type of crime. The crimes of violence are murder, rape, robbery and assault. Crimes against property have a lower clearance rate because there is usually no witness to the crime. These include burglary, larceny and auto theft.

In an effort to improve on their conviction rate, the State Police have concentrated more effort in certain areas: auto theft and homicides. Preliminary figures show that such extra effort has had a positive effect on conviction rates. The State Police will be performing an effectiveness audit on this subject.

The State Police accept responsibility for criminal

Criminal Law Enforcement (continued)

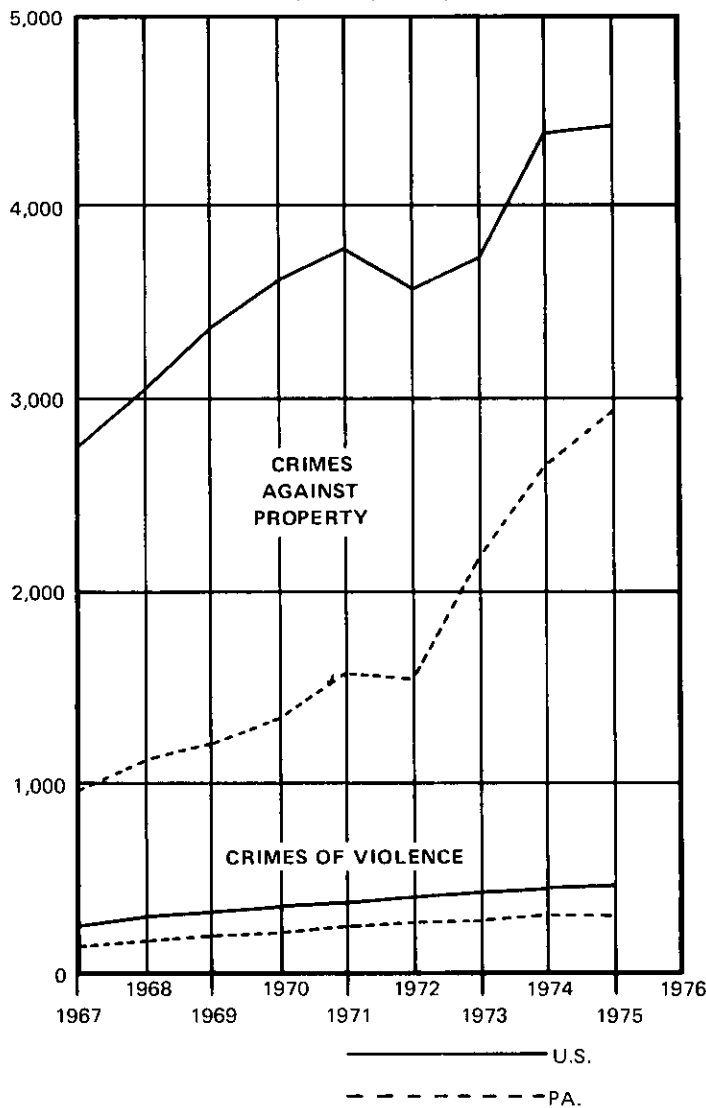
Program Analysis : (continued)

investigation anywhere in the Commonwealth where they are asked to give assistance. Technical assistance is provided to any municipality requesting it at no charge. An increasing number of municipal police departments are being created and are assuming responsibility in an ever growing proportion of the Commonwealth. There seems to be general agreement that local police familiarity with local social conditions makes them more effective in crime prevention, detection and apprehension; thereby heightening the deterrent value of police efforts. This has further served to enhance the State Police role of providing technical expertise and support, rather than the traditional enforcement role. The State Police have traditionally provided training courses to municipal police. They maintain criminal identification records, fingerprint records and gun registration records. Local police have access

to the Commonwealth Law Enforcement Assistance Network and the expanded laboratory facilities of the State Police. The requests for assistance have been increasing. The requests for technical assistance from municipal police agencies increased from 1,028 in 1968-69 to 14,956 in 1975-76 and are expected to reach 17,000 in 1977-78. Recognizing this growing demand on the State Police computer capabilities, money is provided in this budget for an update of the computer hardware in the Commonwealth Law Enforcement Network.

In addition, the State Police perform normal criminal activities related to those already mentioned. Normal criminal activities include: background investigations for police applicants, as well as court attendance, report writing and supervision.

Crime Rate U.S. vs. PA.
(Crimes per 100,000 Population)



Pennsylvania has always shown a level of crime less than might be expected. The graph shows a comparison, by type of crime, for Pennsylvania and the United States.

Criminal Law Enforcement (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$22,325	\$24,591	\$28,514	\$30,359	\$32,054	\$33,868	\$35,953
Municipal Police Training	412	1,000	1,353	1,836	1,939	2,042	2,256
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$22,737</u>	<u>\$25,591</u>	<u>\$29,867</u>	<u>\$32,195</u>	<u>\$33,993</u>	<u>\$35,910</u>	<u>\$38,209</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$638</u>	<u>\$686</u>	<u>\$700</u>	<u>\$746</u>	<u>\$783</u>	<u>\$822</u>	<u>\$863</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Civil disorders requiring State Police response	497	60	100	100	100	100	100
Arrests by State Police stemming from disorders	74	5	20	20	20	20	20
Intelligence man-hours spent on disorders	5,566	5,800	6,000	6,200	6,400	6,600	6,800
Total man-hours spent on disorders	41,251	9,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000

Program Analysis:

This program provides a preventive and control capability which supposedly reflects the readiness of the State Police to anticipate and handle civil disorders. The fluctuations shown in the measures for the actual and available years illustrate some of the difficulty in predicting the number of disorders and their degree of seriousness. The other part of the problem is that the State Police do not have a set definition of what constitutes a civil disorder. Disorders are categorized into four broad groupings: labor, youth, minority or subversive. The actual determination of whether a civil disturbance exists, is left up to the discretion of the policeman on the scene. Thus, many minor incidents, involving only a few individuals, are arbitrarily classified as civil disorders. This tends to warp the program measures. For example, the measures show an inordinately high number of incidents classified as civil disorders requiring State Police response during 1975-76. This time frame included the State employee's strike. A closer scrutiny of the 497 incidents reveals that each Commonwealth

site which was picketed, regardless of size or comportment of the picketing group, was labeled a disorder and assigned an officer. This also accounts for the wide divergence in total man-hours spent on disorders between 1975-76 and 1976-77, a relatively quiet year. It is interesting to note that, despite coming off a quiet year and in view of the downward trend in major incidents since the late 1960's and early 1970's, the State Police are, for no stated reason, predicting an increased level of disorder.

Ordinarily, each of the fifteen State Police troops has at least one community relations officer whose responsibility is to monitor civil disorders. Through community relations activities, this program seeks to establish better communications with community officials and organizations to search out potential problem areas and effect the necessary preventive measures. In addition, surveillance is maintained on known promoters of civil disorders.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$638</u>	<u>\$686</u>	<u>\$700</u>	<u>\$746</u>	<u>\$783</u>	<u>\$822</u>	<u>\$863</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 disaster situation.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$63</u>	<u>\$14</u>	<u>\$16</u>	<u>\$17</u>	<u>\$18</u>	<u>\$19</u>	<u>\$20</u>

Program Analysis:

This program cannot be evaluated until an actual natural disaster occurs. Since natural disasters are such rare occurrences, their frequency cannot be predicted and, in turn, the probable number of lives and the amount of property endangered cannot be predicted.

Money spent on this program is for maintenance of a small

inventory of emergency equipment. In the event of a severe disaster, the State Police are prepared, as was demonstrated by the Eloise flood disaster in 1975 to transfer the necessary manpower and technical assistance from other programs to meet the need.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	\$13	\$14	\$16	\$17	\$18	\$19	\$20
Emergency Flood Relief, 1975	50						
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$63</u>	<u>\$14</u>	<u>\$16</u>	<u>\$17</u>	<u>\$18</u>	<u>\$19</u>	<u>\$20</u>

Fire Prevention

OBJECTIVE: To minimize fire hazards endangering persons or property.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$374</u>	<u>\$401</u>	<u>\$426</u>	<u>\$457</u>	<u>\$480</u>	<u>\$504</u>	<u>\$529</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Inspections of flammable liquid tank installations	2,846	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,400
Approvals of flammable liquid tank installations	2,244	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Corrections formally ordered and made	26	25	25	30	40	50	50

Program Analysis:

The principal activity within this subcategory is the inspection of all proposed flammable tank installations, including modifications of existing ones. Applicants must obtain written approval before installing a flammable liquid storage facility. After approval has been granted, and the facility constructed, the State Police make a safety inspection of the facility. If unsafe conditions are found, corrections are ordered and the facility is then reinspected. The energy crisis has caused a reduction in the number of facilities being constructed and an increase in the number of instances in which proposed facilities are cancelled after having been

approved for construction. The number of corrections ordered fell off from previously estimated levels. This was due to the decreased number of installations made and to the increasing number of municipalities that have adopted Federally suggested fire codes. It is expected that the measures will level off and even increase somewhat in future years.

Other activities involved in this program include investigation by the State Police of potential fire menaces and lectures to community groups on the subject of fire prevention.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$374</u>	<u>\$401</u>	<u>\$426</u>	<u>\$457</u>	<u>\$480</u>	<u>\$504</u>	<u>\$529</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

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$751	\$789	\$865
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$751</u>	<u>\$789</u>	<u>\$865</u>

General Government

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$751	\$789	\$865

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.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
General Government Operations	<u>\$751</u>	<u>\$789</u>	<u>\$865</u>

TAX EQUALIZATION BOARD

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support . . .	\$751	\$789	\$865	\$917	\$972	\$1,030	\$1,092
General Administration and Support .	\$751	\$789	\$865	\$917	\$972	\$1,030	\$1,092
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$751</u>	<u>\$789</u>	<u>\$865</u>	<u>\$917</u>	<u>\$972</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,092</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	<u>\$751</u>	<u>\$789</u>	<u>\$865</u>	<u>\$917</u>	<u>\$972</u>	<u>\$1,030</u>	<u>\$1,092</u>

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 2500 municipalities and 505 school districts in the Commonwealth. The results are used in determining distribution of State subsidies 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
General Government Operations	<u>\$751</u>	<u>\$789</u>	<u>\$865</u>	<u>\$917</u>	<u>\$972</u>	<u>\$1,030</u>	<u>\$1,092</u>

Department of Transportation

The responsibility of the Department of Transportation (PennDOT) is to provide for the fast, efficient and safe movement of people and goods within the Commonwealth through a balanced transportation system. PennDOT 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.

The Department of Transportation's program structure has been changed to more accurately reflect the lines along which program decisions are made. While some minor title changes have also been made, the major alterations are the combining of the "Urban" and "Rural and Intercity" subcategories in the highway construction, maintenance and safety areas into one subcategory for each area and the addition of a "Local Highway Assistance" subcategory. Highway decisions are not made on an urban versus rural basis, but rather on a needs basis; and significant amounts of State tax revenues are allocated to local governments for use on local roads and bridges, a reality that the previous program structure did not emphasize.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Summary by Fund and Appropriation

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
Mass Transportation Operations	\$ 1,055	\$ 1,040	\$ 1,154
Bicentennial Mass Transportation Projects	4,087	. . . .	. . . .
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 5,142</u>	<u>\$ 1,040</u>	<u>\$ 1,154</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Mass Transportation Assistance	\$ 74,188	\$ 74,200	\$ 79,000
Intercity Rail and Rural Bus Transportation . . . . .	. . . .	1,200	1,910
Port of Philadelphia	1,000	1,000	1,000
Port of Erie	250	250	250
Civil Air Patrol	24	25	25
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 75,462</u>	<u>\$ 76,675</u>	<u>\$ 82,185</u>
Capital Improvements			
Capital Improvements . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	\$ 67
Sub-Total	<u>. . . .</u>	<u>. . . .</u>	<u>\$ 67</u>
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 80,604</u>	<u>\$ 77,715</u>	<u>\$ 83,406</u>
Federal Funds			
Federal Funds	\$ 683	\$ 8,707	\$ 18,944
Other Funds . . . . .	. . . .	178	1,025
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 683</u>	<u>\$ 8,885</u>	<u>\$ 19,969</u>
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$ 81,287</u>	<u>\$ 86,600</u>	<u>\$ 103,375</u>
Motor License Fund			
General Government			
General Government Operations	\$ 20,516	\$ 22,668	\$ 21,220
Refunding Monies Collected Through the			
Department of Transportation	425	650	585
Highway and Safety Construction	55,890	46,119	58,348
Appalachia Local Access Roads	1,172	. . . .	. . . .
Highway Maintenance	200,875	355,411	366,658
Secondary Roads -- Maintenance and			
Resurfacing	51,777	55,956	57,139
Safety Administration and Licensing	31,041	37,942	42,742
Aviation Operations	3,773	3,958	4,407
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 365,469</u>	<u>\$ 522,704</u>	<u>\$ 551,099</u>
Debt Service Requirements			
State Highway and Bridge Authority			
Rentals	\$ 34,788	\$ 35,320	\$ 35,500
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 34,788</u>	<u>\$ 35,320</u>	<u>\$ 35,500</u>
Grants and Subsidies			
Local Road Maintenance and Construction			
Payments	\$ 92,600	\$ 86,300	\$ 87,275
Airport Development	1,159	2,500	1,511
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 93,759</u>	<u>\$ 88,800</u>	<u>\$ 88,786</u>
Total State Funds	<u>\$ 494,016</u>	<u>\$ 646,824</u>	<u>\$ 675,385</u>
Federal Funds			
Federal Funds	\$ 347,120	\$ 357,565	\$ 331,336
Other Funds	47,806	40,675	32,526
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 394,926</u>	<u>\$ 408,240</u>	<u>\$ 363,862</u>
MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL	<u>\$ 888,942</u>	<u>\$1,045,064</u>	<u>\$1,039,247</u>

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Summary by Fund and Appropriation

(continued)

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)	1977-78
	Actual	1976-77 Available	Budget
Boating Fund			
General Government			
Navigation Office for the Delaware River	<u>\$ 81</u>	<u>\$ 69</u>	. . . . .
State Lottery Fund			
Grants and Subsidies			
Free Transit for the Elderly	<u>\$ 12,783</u>	<u>\$ 13,576</u>	<u>\$ 14,939</u>
Department Total – All Funds			
General Fund	\$ 80,604	\$ 77,715	\$ 83,406
Special Funds	506,880	660,469	690,324
Federal Funds	347,803	366,272	350,280
Other Funds	47,806	40,853	33,551
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	<u><u>\$ 983,093</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,145,309</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,157,561</u></u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Mass Transportation Operations			
State Funds	\$1,055	\$1,040	\$1,154
Federal Funds	153	707	1,311
Other Funds . . . . .	. . . .	43	80
TOTAL	\$1,208	\$1,790	\$2,545

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.

Provides staff assistance for the development activities of the ports of Philadelphia and Erie. Efforts are keyed to enhancing the Commonwealth's ability to compete for an increased share of both foreign and domestic markets.

Provides, for the first time, administrative direction, staff assistance and planning costs for the Department of Agriculture's Rural Transportation Program, which will transferred to PennDOT on July 1, 1977.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Mass Transportation Operations	\$1,055	\$1,040	\$1,154
Federal Funds:			
Urban Mass Transportation Technical			
Studies Grants	153	356	620
Title IV Rail Assistance—Program			
Operations and Planning . . . . .	. . . .	345	683
Capital Assistance Elderly and			
Handicapped Programs—Administration . . . . .	. . . .	6	8
Other Funds:			
Reimbursements from Local Governments for Cost			
of Mass Transit Studies . . . . .	. . . .	14	. . . .
Reimbursements from Local Governments for Cost			
of Rural and Intercity Transit Studies . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	50
Reimbursements from Aviation			
Restricted Revenues . . . . .	. . . .	29	30
TOTAL	\$1,208	\$1,790	\$2,545

GENERAL FUND

TRANSPORTATION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Bicentennial Mass Transportation Projects			
State Funds	\$4,087	.....	.....

Provides for the promotion and improvement of mass transportation facilities and services in order to restrain congestion and enhance mobility for tourists visiting historical sites associated with the American Bicentennial.

Includes the preparation, promotion and distribution of transportation brochures and transit pass subsidies; increasing passenger train, trolley and bus service; construction of parking areas; acquisition and/or rehabilitation of rolling stock and bus facilities; erection of a foot bridge over the Schuylkill River at Valley Forge; and renovation of the train station at Valley Forge State Park.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Bicentennial Mass Transportation Projects	<u>\$4,087</u>	.....	.....

Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Mass Transportation Assistance			
State Funds	\$74,188	\$74,200	\$79,000
Federal Funds	530	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$74,718</u>	<u>\$74,200</u>	<u>\$79,000</u>

Assists in developing improved, coordinated, and efficient mass transportation systems in the Commonwealth's urban areas through subsidization of public carriers' operating losses.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Mass Transportation Assistance	\$74,188	\$74,200	\$79,000
Federal Funds:			
Urban Mass Transportation Technical			
Studies Grants	530	.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$74,718</u>	<u>\$74,200</u>	<u>\$79,000</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Intercity Rail and Rural Bus Transportation			
State Funds	\$1,200	\$ 1,910
Federal Funds	8,000	17,217
Other Funds	135	932
TOTAL	<u>\$9,335</u>	<u>\$20,059</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 rural areas and between urbanized areas that lack adequate public transportation. Included in this appropriation for the first time is the project grant portion of the Department of Agriculture's Rural Transportation Program, which will be transferred to PennDOT effective July 1, 1977. In addition to the costs shown, bond funds required to finance construction of a rail spur for the New Stanton Volkswagen plant and capital improvements to existing rail lines are summarized in the Capital Budget Section of this budget.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Intercity Rail and Rural Bus Transportation	\$1,200	\$ 1,910
Federal Funds:			
Title IV Rail Assistance—Operating Subsidies, Lease Payments and Accelerated Maintenance	8,000	8,571
Title IV Rail Assistance—Acquisition and Modernization	8,346
Rural Highway Transportation Demonstration Projects	300
Other Funds:			
Local Reimbursements—Intercity Rail and Bus Projects	135	932
TOTAL	<u>\$9,335</u>	<u>\$20,059</u>

GENERAL FUND

TRANSPORTATION

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Port Facilities			
State Funds	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250

Assists in the expansion and improvement of the port facilities of Philadelphia and Erie, thereby stimulating foreign trade profits of Pennsylvania industry while providing jobs at the ports.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Port of Philadelphia	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Port of Erie	250	250	250
TOTAL	<u>\$1,250</u>	<u>\$1,250</u>	<u>\$1,250</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Civil Air Patrol			
State Funds	\$24	\$25	\$25

Pays for instructional aids and other equipment used in local civil air patrol programs.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Civil Air Patrol	<u>\$24</u>	<u>\$25</u>	<u>\$25</u>

Capital Improvements

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Capital Improvements			
State Funds	\$ 67
Federal Funds	416
Other Funds	13
TOTAL	<u>\$496</u>

Provides for acquisition, rehabilitation and replacement of minor rail lines to be abandoned by the Consolidated Rail Corporation (ConRail).

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Capital Improvements	\$ 67
Federal Funds:			
Title IV Rail Assistance—Acquisition and Modernization	416
Other Funds:			
Local Reimbursements—Intercity Rail and Bus Projects	13
TOTAL	<u><u>\$496</u></u>

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Government Operations			
State Funds	\$20,941	\$23,318	\$21,805
Federal Funds	228	246	405
Other Funds	4,236	4,287	2,394
TOTAL	\$25,405	\$27,851	\$24,604

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 employes, the work of the State Transportation Commission and the Advisory Committee are included within this program. PennDOT also provides certain photographic and reproduction services to other State agencies on a reimbursable basis.

Responsibility for refunding monies collected erroneously by PennDOT for licenses, fees, permits, fines and other charges was transferred from Treasury to PennDOT by Acts 69 and 71, signed into law July 30, 1975.

'Other Funds' include PennDOT's bond-funded operating costs; these consist of Departmental operating expenses chargeable to bond-funded highway capital projects. Bond expenditures, both direct capital project costs and those associated PennDOT costs shown here as 'Other Funds', are summarized in the Capital Budget section of this budget.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
General Government Operations	\$20,516 *	\$22,668	\$21,220
Executive Authorizations:			
Refunding Monies Collected Through Department of Transportation	425	650	585
Federal Funds:			
Highway Research, Planning and Construction	228	246	405

* Represents estimated allocation of expenditures from former General Operations appropriation.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds (continued)			
Other Funds:			
Reimbursements From Capital Facilities Fund – Direct			
PennDOT Costs	\$ 3,886	\$ 3,876	\$ 1,850
Reimbursements From Aviation Restricted			
Revenues	53	55	100
Reimbursements From General Fund – Mass			
Transportation	2	3	91
Reimbursements for Commonwealth Duplicating			
Services	174	201	208
Reimbursements for Photographic Services	82	110	103
Receipts from Other Agencies for Rental of			
Equipment	39	42	42
TOTAL	<u>\$25,405</u>	<u>\$27,851</u>	<u>\$24,604</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Highway and Safety Construction			
State Funds	\$ 57,062	\$ 46,119	\$ 58,348
Federal Funds	329,570	338,251	300,739
Other Funds	41,616	34,544	28,362
TOTAL	<u>\$428,248</u>	<u>\$418,914</u>	<u>\$387,449</u>

Provides for the construction of highways that contribute to the economic growth of the Commonwealth and the mobility of our citizens, while fostering 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, bond sales, local construction contributions and current revenues, PennDOT is charged with the responsibility of developing and executing a program that will correct the most critical construction and safety deficiencies on the State-administered system.

The highway building process begins with research: long range planning of construction needs and testing of materials and methods to improve the quality and safety of highways constructed. 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 PennDOT personnel who inspect these activities for adherence to established standards.

Of a specialized nature, the Appalachia Local Access Roads program finances the Federal share of eligible 70 percent Federal-30 percent local projects until reimbursement is received from the Federal Government. The revolving fund established for this purpose will terminate when the Federal program ends, at which time the \$1,172,500 in State funds will lapse into the Motor License Fund.

In addition to the costs shown, bond funds are used to finance direct capital project costs within this program. Bond expenditures, both direct capital project costs and those associated PennDOT costs shown here as 'Other Funds', are summarized in the Capital Budget section of this budget.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Highway and Safety Construction	\$ 55,890 *	\$ 46,119	\$ 58,348
Appalachia Local Access Roads	1,172	. . . . .	. . . . .
Federal Funds:			
Highway Research, Planning and Construction	300,747	304,749	271,210
Appalachia Development Highway System	28,001	32,723	28,500
Forest Highways	79	79	79
Appalachia Local Access Roads	743	700	950
Other Funds:			
Reimbursements from Capital Facilities			
Fund — Direct PennDOT Costs	27,714	24,253	20,484
Highway Construction Contributions	13,349	9,951	7,603
Reimbursements from Aviation			
Restricted Revenues	130	100	70
Reimbursements from General Fund —			
Mass Transportation	423	240	205
TOTAL	<u>\$428,248</u>	<u>\$418,914</u>	<u>\$387,449</u>

* Represents estimated allocation of expenditures from former General Operations appropriation.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Highway Maintenance			
State Funds	\$252,652	\$411,367	\$423,797
Federal Funds	16,326	17,866	29,389
Other Funds	975	799	675
TOTAL	<u>\$269,953</u>	<u>\$430,032</u>	<u>\$453,861</u>

Performs maintenance activities necessary to keep roadway surfaces in a safe and usable condition. Work carried out by PennDOT 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 PennDOT 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 now available for routine maintenance activities, but the current dollar availability of such grants is limited.

Separate authorization and accounting is provided under this program for the one cent secondary roads maintenance and resurfacing funds as required by Act 161 of the 1974 session of the Legislature.

Of the \$424 million in "State Funds" maintenance expenditures recommended, \$52.6 million is contingent upon passage of the recommended liquid fuels tax increase effective January 1, 1978.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Highway Maintenance	\$200,875 *	\$355,411	\$366,658
Executive Authorizations:			
Secondary Roads — Maintenance and Resurfacing	51,777	55,956	57,139
Federal Funds:			
Highway Research, Planning and Construction	44	1,200	24,185
State and Community Highway Safety	1,269	716	1,204
Highway Emergency Relief	15,013	9,500	4,000
Transfer from General Fund—Public Works Employment Act . . . . .	. . . . .	6,450 **	. . . . .
Other Funds:			
Highway Maintenance Contributions	893	725	600
Sale of Automobiles	64	74	75
Sale of Equipment	18	. . . . .	. . . . .
TOTAL	<u>\$269,953</u>	<u>\$430,032</u>	<u>\$453,861</u>

* Represents estimated expenditure from former General Operations appropriation plus the entire Highway Maintenance appropriation.

** This transfer from the General Fund is shown in the Motor License Fund only to avoid double accounting.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Safety Administration and Licensing			
State Funds	\$31,041	\$37,942	\$42,742
Federal Funds	184	736	596
TOTAL	<u>\$31,225</u>	<u>\$38,678</u>	<u>\$43,338</u>

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; project development and implementation under provisions of the Federal Highway Safety Act; and regulating the transportation of hazardous substances on the highway.

Operates 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 Construction program.

The additional funds requested in 1976-77, as well as much of the increase proposed for 1977-78, are required to meet provisions of the new Motor Vehicle Code.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Safety Administration and Licensing	\$31,041*	\$37,285	\$42,742
Safety Administration and Licensing —			
Deficiency . . . . .	. . . . .	657	. . . . .
Federal Funds:			
State and Community Highway Safety	184	736	596
TOTAL	<u>\$31,225</u>	<u>\$38,678</u>	<u>\$43,338</u>

* Represents estimated expenditures from the General Operations appropriation.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Aviation Operations			
State Funds	\$3,773	\$3,958	\$4,407
Federal Funds	812	466	207
Other Funds	979	1,045	1,095
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	\$5,564	\$5,469	\$5,709

Maintains and operates the Bureau of Aviation within the Department of Transportation, and all State-owned airports—primarily 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 summarized in the Capital Budget section of this budget.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Aviation Operations	\$3,773	\$3,958	\$4,407
Federal Funds:			
Airport Development Aid Program	783	175	171
Airport Planning Grant Program	29	291	36
Other Funds:			
Reimbursements for Cost of Utility			
Services — HIA	974	1,030	1,090
Reimbursements for Cost of Utility			
Services — Other	5	15	5
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	<u>\$5,564</u>	<u>\$5,469</u>	<u>\$5,709</u>

Debt Service Requirements

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
State Highway and Bridge Authority Rentals			
State Funds	\$34,788	\$35,320	\$35,500

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 are now 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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
State Highway and Bridge Authority Rentals	<u>\$34,788</u>	<u>\$35,320</u>	<u>\$35,500</u>

Grants and Subsidies

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments			
State Funds	\$92,600	\$86,300	\$87,275

Provides financial aid to local municipalities to assist them in the maintenance and construction of their portion of the total highway system. The subsidy is presently equal to 1.6 cents per gallon of gasoline sold within the Commonwealth, and is proposed to remain at an equivalent level when the conversion from a cents-per-gallon to a percent of selling price tax on liquid fuels is instituted. Each fiscal year's payments are based on the prior fiscal year's fuels tax collections.

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)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments	\$92,600	\$85,200	\$87,275
Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments — Deficiency . . . . .	. . . . .	1,100	. . . . .
TOTAL	<u>\$92,600</u>	<u>\$86,300</u>	<u>\$87,275</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Airport Development			
State Funds	\$1,159	\$2,500	\$1,511

Provides assistance on a matching basis to local governments and authorities for development of aeronautical facilities.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriations:			
Airport Development	<u>\$1,159</u>	<u>\$2,500</u>	<u>\$1,511</u>

**Boating Fund
General Government**

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Navigation Office for the Delaware River			
State Funds	\$81	\$69	.....

Promotes watercraft safety and enforces boating laws and regulations on the tidal waters of Pennsylvania. The activities of the Navigation Office were transferred from PennDOT to the Fish Commission and the Department of Commerce on September 7, 1976 by Act 197 of the 1976 session of the Legislature.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorizations:			
Navigation Office for the Delaware River	<u>\$81</u>	<u>\$69</u>	.....

**State Lottery Fund
Grants and Subsidies**

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Free Transit for the Elderly			
State Funds	\$12,783	\$13,576	\$14,939

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.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Executive Authorizations:			
Free Transit for the Elderly	<u>\$12,783</u>	<u>\$13,576</u>	<u>\$14,939</u>

Restricted Receipts Not Included in Department Total

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
Federal Reimbursements for Roads off the State			
System Costs	\$2,125	. . . . .	. . . . .
Rural Highway Public Demonstration			
Program — FHWA . . . . .	. . . . .	\$ 435	\$ 180
Capital Assistance Elderly and Handicapped			
Programs	253	1,330	1,235
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$2,378</u>	<u>\$1,765</u>	<u>\$1,415</u>
Motor License Fund			
Federal Reimbursements to Political			
Subdivisions — Highway Safety Program	\$ 2,443	\$ 2,800	\$ 2,800
Federal Reimbursements to Political			
Subdivisions—TOPICS . . . . .	. 509	500	210
Cash Security Deposits—Motor Vehicle Safety			
Responsibility Act	504	430	. . . . .
Airport Development Aid Program	14,200	14,500	15,225
Federal Advances—Delaware Housing			
Authority . . . . .	. . . . .	200	750
Federal Reimbursements for Flood Related			
Costs	5,221	150	1,800
Federal Reimbursements for Roads off the			
State System Costs . . . . .	. . . . .	3,547	1,430
Reimbursements to Municipalities — Vehicle			
Code Fines and Penalties . . . . .	. . . . .	4,300	4,515
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL	<u>\$22,877</u>	<u>\$26,427</u>	<u>\$26,730</u>
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
TOTAL	<u>\$25,255</u>	<u>\$28,192</u>	<u>\$28,145</u>

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Administration and Support	\$ 21,591	\$ 24,067	\$ 22,718	\$ 23,851	\$ 25,028	\$ 26,262	\$ 27,559
Transportation Systems and Services	\$501,241	\$640,637	\$666,298	\$696,684	\$732,718	\$768,970	\$802,548
State Highway Construction	69,847	59,486	66,704	64,716	65,131	65,250	62,771
State Highway Maintenance	251,772	410,437	422,814	433,786	453,972	475,121	497,279
Local Highway Assistance	94,127	86,674	87,676	89,334	91,554	93,791	96,070
Urban Mass Transportation	78,812	74,776	79,640	98,538	111,074	121,297	132,338
Intercity Rail and Rural Bus Transportation	366	1,453	2,269	2,887	3,238	5,370	5,539
Air Transportation	4,956	6,483	5,943	6,171	6,497	6,889	7,299
Water Transportation	1,361	1,328	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252
Highway Safety	\$ 51,834	\$ 59,869	\$ 69,740	\$ 72,787	\$ 75,603	\$ 79,278	\$ 83,159
Highway Safety Projects	20,749	21,863	27,050	27,862	28,697	29,558	30,455
Safety Administration and Licensing . .	31,085	38,006	42,690	44,925	46,906	49,720	52,704
Free Elderly Transit	\$ 12,818	\$ 13,611	\$ 14,974	\$ 15,275	\$ 15,582	\$ 15,894	\$ 16,213
Free Elderly Transit	12,818	13,611	14,974	15,275	15,582	15,894	16,213
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$587,484</u>	<u>\$738,184</u>	<u>\$773,730</u>	<u>\$808,597</u>	<u>\$848,931</u>	<u>\$890,404</u>	<u>\$929,479</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 87	\$ 167	\$ 185	\$ 196	\$ 208	\$ 220	\$ 234
Special Funds	21,504	23,900	22,533	23,655	24,820	26,042	27,325
Federal Funds	266	246	425	421	422	400	400
Other Funds	4,236	4,316	2,424	1,972	1,666	1,723	1,887
SUB-TOTAL	\$26,093	\$28,629	\$25,567	\$26,244	\$27,116	\$28,385	\$29,846
Bond Fundst . . . . .	.....	.....	299	1,183	2,861	4,651	6,085
TOTAL	\$26,093	\$28,629	\$25,866	\$27,427	\$29,977	\$33,036	\$35,931

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.

"Other Funds" now include PennDOT's bond-funded operating costs; these consist of Departmental operating expenses chargeable to bond-funded highway capital projects. The bond-funded highway capital projects costs themselves continue to be shown as "Bond Funds" in later subcategories; "Bond Funds" shown in this subcategory are expenditures for highway buildings only.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Mass Transportation Operations	\$ 87	\$ 167	\$ 185	\$ 196	\$ 208	\$ 220	\$ 234
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
General Government Operations	\$20,074	\$22,182	\$20,819	\$21,859	\$22,953	\$24,100	\$25,305
Highway and Safety Construction	82	90	94	99	104	109	114
Highway Maintenance	880	930	983	1,042	1,104	1,171	1,241
Safety Administration and Licensing	43	48	52	55	59	62	65
Refunding Monies Collected Through the Department of Transportation	425	650	585	600	600	600	600
MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL	\$21,504	\$23,900	\$22,533	\$23,655	\$24,820	\$26,042	\$27,325

† Excluded from all summary presentation. These are direct capital costs for highway buildings only.

State Highway Construction

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Special Funds	\$ 69,847	\$ 59,486	\$ 66,704	\$ 64,716	\$ 65,131	\$ 65,250	\$ 62,771
Federal Funds	288,754	286,578	234,149	219,622	237,078	231,841	256,279
Other Funds	38,629	31,717	26,850	13,709	11,908	11,931	13,434
SUB-TOTAL	\$397,230	\$377,781	\$327,703	\$298,047	\$314,117	\$309,022	\$332,484
<i>Bond Funds†</i>	<i>236,151</i>	<i>176,450</i>	<i>121,060</i>	<i>97,640</i>	<i>66,656</i>	<i>66,656</i>	<i>70,013</i>
TOTAL	\$633,381	\$554,231	\$448,763	\$395,687	\$380,773	\$375,678	\$402,497

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Losses attributable to substandard highways (millions of dollars):							
Time:							
Passenger	\$503	\$519	\$529	\$540	\$551	\$561	\$575
Cargo	\$557	\$573	\$584	\$595	\$608	\$619	\$639
Operating costs:							
Passenger	\$65	\$65	\$66	\$66	\$65	\$65	\$65
Cargo	\$174	\$177	\$176	\$175	\$174	\$174	\$172
Accident costs:							
All vehicles	\$43	\$45	\$46	\$47	\$47	\$48	\$48
Vehicle miles of travel on highways (billions):*							
Passenger	37.0	37.6	38.4	39.2	39.9	40.7	41.6
Cargo	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.5	12.7
Vehicle miles of travel on substandard highways (billions):*							
Passenger	23.5	24.0	24.5	24.9	25.2	25.4	25.5
Cargo	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1
Miles of highways:*							
Total	44,734	44,808	44,898	44,986	45,076	45,164	45,254
Substandard	25,875	26,165	26,353	26,539	26,724	26,724	26,723
Brought up to standard	273	77	178	178	178	178	178
Highway share of passenger trips							
Percent of urban trips**	95.3%	95.4%	95.4%	95.4%	95.4%	95.4%	95.5%
Percent of urban work trips**	91.9%	92.1%	92.1%	92.1%	92.2%	92.2%	92.2%
Percent of rural and intercity trips***	96.5%	96.5%	96.5%	96.6%	96.6%	96.5%	96.5%

*State highways only, local roads excluded.

**Auto and transit trips only.

***Auto, transit and aviation trips.

†Excluded from all summary presentations. These are direct capital projects costs only; associated PennDOT bond-funded operating costs are now shown as "Other Funds."

State Highway Construction

Program Analysis:

In the past year, Pennsylvania has taken dramatic steps to reverse the priorities of its highway program. The aggressive road building campaign begun in the mid-1960's has been replaced by a markedly more realistic program that reflects prevailing national problems of energy and the economy, and the Commonwealth's more particular problem of maintenance deficiencies.

The Pennsylvania Transportation Commission has recently completed action on a new 12 year program that for the first time emphasizes economic and fiscal realities rather than the unlimited needs and desires expressed by local interest groups. This new approach to highway planning is based entirely on those resources reasonably obtainable from present and future highway users; a radical departure from past policies which assumed that an almost unlimited tax burden could be shifted to future years through unrestrained borrowing. The new program cuts State and Federal commitments for road building from \$5.4 billion to \$3.2 billion between now and the late 1980's — with the entire \$2.2 billion reduction occurring in State funding. The Commonwealth's financial commitment from bonds is scheduled at \$100 million per year for the first five years of the program and \$125 million for each of the remaining seven years. The previous \$5.4 billion program would have required nearly \$300 million per year in State bonds.

Since nearly all State contributions to highway construction are presently financed through bond sales, maintenance funding will increase only gradually as debt service is brought under control. Thus, maintenance will not increase as rapidly or dramatically as construction decreases. Nonetheless, debt

service requirements over the next 12 years will be almost \$1.5 billion less under the Transportation Commission's new program than under its previous one; \$1.5 billion that can then be committed through maintenance to the preservation of highway investments of past years.

This budget reflects the Transportation Commission plan of approximately \$100 million in annual bond authorization, with a strong emphasis placed on safety and bridge projects. This is not, however, an endorsement of deficit financing. It is, instead, an attempt to both adequately fund maintenance and correct the most vital safety and structural deficiencies. While the debate over build-now, pay-later highway financing should be pursued, there is no doubt that any new construction program beyond the austere level now envisioned will depend on the willingness of the taxpayer to accept substantially higher highway-user tax rates.

Development of meaningful parameters for assessing the impact of highway construction is a primary requirement before any expansion of the Transportation Commission program is contemplated. Even more important is the need to develop similar economic, social and environmental measurements for all modes of transportation. Comparisons of the various modes should include: original construction and projected operating and maintenance costs; air, water and land quality implications; land damage and tax base reduction impacts and costs; and the generally ignored alternative of simply doing nothing. Then, and only then, can a rational allocation of transportation monies be made; then, and only then, can a truly balanced transportation system be achieved.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
Highway and Safety Construction . . .	\$35,059	\$24,166	\$31,204	\$31,516	\$31,831	\$32,150	\$32,471
State Highway and Bridge Authority							
Rentals	34,788	35,320	35,500	33,200	33,300	33,100	30,300
 MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
TOTAL	<u>\$69,847</u>	<u>\$59,486</u>	<u>\$66,704</u>	<u>\$64,716</u>	<u>\$65,131</u>	<u>\$65,250</u>	<u>\$62,771</u>

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Special Funds	\$251,772	\$410,437	\$422,814	\$433,786	\$453,972	\$475,121	\$497,279
Federal Funds	16,326	17,866	29,389	13,567	5,900	5,900	5,900
Other Funds	975	799	675	813	856	889	921
TOTAL	\$269,073	\$429,102	\$452,878	\$448,166	\$460,728	\$481,910	\$504,100

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Miles of State-administered highways:							
Total maintained	44,734	44,808	44,898	44,986	45,076	45,164	45,254
Requiring short-term improvement ...	11,266	14,046	13,978	13,773	13,427	12,938	12,293
Improved, but not up to standard	4,038	6,886	7,023	7,164	7,307	7,453	7,602
Requiring resurfacing	7,474	8,563	8,440	8,264	8,033	7,747	7,404
Resurfaced	1,462	2,674	2,727	2,782	2,837	2,894	2,952
Requiring surface treatment	3,792	5,483	5,538	5,509	5,394	5,191	4,889
Surface treated	2,576	4,212	4,296	4,382	4,470	4,559	4,650

Program Analysis:

Pennsylvania, with the fourth largest State-administered highway system in the nation (and the largest among northern snow-belt states), has for years faced enormous and steadily increasing maintenance requirements. Yet, during the last two decades both the State and Federal governments have emphasized construction over maintenance. This led to years of maintenance deferrals that have finally threatened to create the need for prohibitively expensive reconstruction expenditures on thousands of miles of structurally-unsound roads. Compounding this underfunding of maintenance in more recent times have been the dual problems of rampant inflation and an unforeseen slowing of gasoline consumption growth trends in an energy-conscious economy.

Recent recognition of the magnitude of the problem has led to a number of steps needed to correct this neglect shown in preserving the massive investment our highway system represents. The two highway-user tax increases since 1974 were earmarked specifically for maintenance, and in 1975-76 specific appropriation of all maintenance funds was initiated.

Meanwhile, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) has shifted its priorities to maintenance, while the State Transportation Commission has adopted a limited long-term capital program that will dramatically slow the future growth in the rate of debt service—thereby ultimately freeing more funds for maintenance. Of additional assistance will be: a provision in the new Motor Vehicle Code that will eventually eliminate the use of studded tires; and the recent lifting of the ban on using Federal Highway Trust Fund monies for maintenance, which will permit limited usage of funds once earmarked solely for construction.

And this budget recommends the equivalent of a two-cent per gallon fuels tax increase, with the tax also being converted from a cents-per-gallon basis to a percent-of-selling price basis, to become effective January 1, 1978 as the only means of sustaining beyond 1976-77 the accelerated maintenance program made possible by previous tax increases. Additionally, this budget proposes abolishment of the Motor License Fund and the merging of its revenues and expenditures into the

State Highway Maintenance (continued)**Program Analysis: (continued)**

broader-based General Fund to provide a more firm financial base for the highway maintenance and construction programs.

Particularly significant are the program increases in maintenance between 1975-76 and 1977-78. Enactment of the two-cent equivalent tax increase effective January 1, 1978 will allow total State maintenance expenditures to increase from \$252 million in 1975-76 to \$423 million in 1977-78. Within the major maintenance categories for the period between 1975-76 and 1977-78, routine general maintenance including resurfacing will increase from \$128 million to \$275 million; snow and ice removal expenditures will increase from \$43 million to \$62 million; purchase, maintenance and operation of maintenance equipment and properties from \$69 million to \$70 million; and flood repairs and other special projects from \$12 million to \$16 million.

As indicated in the program measures, these efforts have thus far served only to limit a problem that is far from solved. The major resurfacing program already underway in 1976-77, and also possible in 1977-78 if the fuels tax increase is enacted, will make only minor inroads into the backlog of over 8,500 miles of resurfacing needs that now exist by reducing unmet resurfacing needs to less than 8,300 miles by July 1, 1978. This is a vast improvement over the 10,800 miles of unmet needs that would have been reached by that time without the changes in policy direction and funding outlined above. Similar reductions in surface treatment deficiencies will be possible if the fuels tax increase is passed. PennDOT's maintenance program is based upon the "M₂" level recommended in the Larsen Report. This program level is geared to eliminate the most critical maintenance deficiencies, including resurfacing and surface treatment, guard rail replacement, minor bridge upgrading and road widening within the next ten years and the total maintenance backlog within 25 years. To maintain this level both in 1977-78 and in future years requires adoption of the two major recommendations contained in this Motor License Fund budget: the two-cent equivalent fuels tax increase and the abolishment of the Motor License Fund.

Despite the best efforts of PennDOT and the Legislature, many of the problems confronting the maintenance program are beyond the control of State. The end of the era of cheap and plentiful gasoline will continue to have a devastating effect on funds available for maintenance. Before the OPEC oil embargo, liquid fuels tax revenues were projected to increase by five percent each year into the 1980's. Had the projections been realized, it would have been possible to fund considerably more maintenance work since the 1973 Middle East War. However, with today's high price of gasoline, the recent trend toward smaller, more economical cars and the 55 mile per hour speed limit, latest estimates indicate fuels tax

revenues in 1976-77 to be nearly \$100 million less than would have been received if pre-energy-crisis trends had continued. Similarly, 1977-78 collections will fall short by more than \$120 million, and shortfalls will become greater each year if fuels tax revenues grow at the reduced rate of less than 2.5 percent per year now forecast. Future prospects will be worse if the Federal Government takes measures to curtail motor vehicle fuel consumption, or if the oil-producing nations continue to raise prices or impose another embargo.

Perhaps the most visible causes of the Commonwealth's highway maintenance problems have been the rising costs for materials and personnel. According to the Federal Highway Administration's nationwide Maintenance Materials Cost Index, inflation in the period between January 1970 and January 1976 was 48 percent. The most severe cost escalations have been in the past two years, as the cost of the upkeep on an average highway rose 12 percent in 1974 and 9 percent in 1975.

Another uncontrollable factor compounding today's maintenance problem is the level of debt service resulting from past construction decisions. Maintenance cannot be funded from bond sales; construction can and is, and debt service on past construction bonds has first entitlement on those tax monies from which maintenance must also be funded. Thus the expansive construction program begun in the 1960's resulted in vastly decreased funding for maintenance efforts. And while the bonded construction program has now been reduced by approximately two-thirds, existing debt obligations and borrowing for construction currently underway will continue to delay the impact on revenues available for maintenance funding. Nevertheless, the long-term impact of this decreased borrowing will afford considerable assistance to the maintenance program in the future by limiting the drain of debt service on current revenues.

Finally recognizing that the full benefits of either new or existing highways cannot be realized if the road surface is not properly maintained, Congress has now appropriated a small portion of the Federal Highway Trust Fund monies for non-flood-related road repairs. However, this belated approval is essentially a one-shot 1977-78 allocation that will provide only enough funds to pay two percent of routine maintenance costs for highways in Pennsylvania during the 1975-76 to 1977-78 period. Similarly, during this same period the Federal Government will have contributed almost 40 times as much money to the Commonwealth's construction program as to its non-flood-related maintenance program.

Further contributing to the financial problem, PennDot is burdened with a 40 percent share of the total State highway system compared to the National average of 20 percent. Recommendations to return local-service roads to local governments have thus far gone unheeded.

State Highway Maintenance (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
Highway Maintenance	\$199,995	\$354,481	\$365,675	\$375,234	\$393,996	\$413,695	\$434,380
Secondary Roads—Maintenance and Resurfacing	51,777	55,956	57,139	58,552	59,976	61,426	62,899
 MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
TOTAL	<u>\$251,772</u>	<u>\$410,437</u>	<u>\$422,814</u>	<u>\$433,786</u>	<u>\$453,972</u>	<u>\$475,121</u>	<u>\$497,279</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Special Funds	\$ 94,127	\$ 86,674	\$ 87,676	\$ 89,334	\$ 91,554	\$ 93,791	\$ 96,070
Federal Funds	743	700	950	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,150
Other Funds	36,906	38,568	39,073	39,590	38,814	38,761	39,733
TOTAL	\$131,776	\$125,942	\$127,699	\$129,924	\$131,418	\$133,652	\$136,953

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Miles of locally administered highways:							
Total	65,053	65,303	65,553	65,803	66,053	66,303	66,553
Percent of all highways in							
Commonwealth	59.3%	59.3%	59.4%	59.4%	59.4%	59.5%	59.5%
Miles of local highway improved	2,393	2,519	2,545	2,570	2,596	2,622	2,648
Travel on locally administered highways:							
Billions of vehicle miles	21.7	22.1	22.5	23.0	23.5	23.5	24.0
Percent of vehicle miles	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%

Program Analysis:

There is a popular misconception that Pennsylvania's nine cents per gallon liquid fuels tax is used entirely on the State-administered highway system; in fact, a substantial portion of this tax is diverted by law to local governments for use on their roads.

The first one half cent of the Commonwealth's tax is paid directly into the Liquid Fuels Tax Fund and apportioned to the 67 counties based on an arcane formula reflecting essentially each county's share of gasoline sales in 1931. Since most counties have few highways under their own jurisdiction, they in turn pass much of these funds on to municipalities within the county. Because these funds do not go into the Motor License Fund, but rather into what is considered a minor special fund for purposes of this budget, they are shown above as "Other" rather than "Special" funds.

Of the remaining eight and one half cents fuels tax, one and six-tenth cents per gallon is paid from the Motor License Fund directly to the 2,567 municipalities in the Commonwealth on a 50 percent mileage-50 percent population formula. Thus, almost one-quarter of all fuels tax collections are legally unavailable for use on the State highway system. It is proposed that the county and municipal shares of fuels tax collections remain at a level equivalent to the current one-half cent and one and six-tenths cents respectively when the conversion from a cents-per-gallon to a percent-of-selling-price tax is instituted.

PennDOT's Bureau of Municipal Services is charged with ensuring that these funds are not diverted locally to non-highway purposes, and also provides technical and professional assistance and advice to local governments regarding proposed road and bridge improvements.

Besides these liquid fuels tax allocations, certain Federal highway funds are channeled through the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) to local governments. Since PennDOT has no programmatic control over the use of these funds, they are classified as restricted receipts and are also shown above as "Other" funds.

Local governments in Pennsylvania supplement these funds with a estimated \$300 to \$400 million annually from their own revenues (general revenues such as wage and property taxes, debt financing, and road-related receipts such as parking fees and traffic fines) and from direct Federal assistance. Thus, in terms of dollars spent per volume and type of travel accommodated, our local roads quite possibly are better-funded than our State-administered highways. This probable imbalance leads even greater credence to the oft-argued contention that significant numbers of State-administered roads could and should be returned to local jurisdiction and funding.

Local Highway Assistance (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 355	\$ 374	\$ 401	\$ 421	\$ 442	\$ 464	\$ 487
Appalachia Local Access Roads	1,172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local Road Maintenance and Construction Payments	92,600	86,300	87,275	88,913	91,112	93,327	95,583
 MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
TOTAL	<u>\$94,127</u>	<u>\$86,674</u>	<u>\$87,676</u>	<u>\$89,334</u>	<u>\$91,554</u>	<u>\$93,791</u>	<u>\$96,070</u>

Urban Mass Transportation

OBJECTIVE: To provide frequent, fast, inexpensive transit services between residential neighborhoods and employment centers at a level sufficient to alleviate prevailing pressures on urban road systems caused by congestion and lack of parking facilities.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$78,812	\$74,776	\$79,640	\$98,538	\$111,074	\$121,297	\$132,338
Federal Funds	645	362	625	651	696	744	797
Other Funds	144	772	704	739	776	815	856
SUB-TOTAL	\$79,601	\$75,910	\$80,969	\$99,928	\$112,546	\$122,856	\$133,991
<i>Bond Funds†</i>	<i>16,849</i>	<i>21,500</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>37,000</i>	<i>40,000</i>	<i>45,000</i>	<i>45,000</i>
TOTAL	\$96,450	\$97,410	\$110,969	\$136,928	\$152,546	\$167,856	\$178,991

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Urban mass transit person—trips:							
Millions annually	453.4	454.8	437.1	445.8	454.5	463.4	472.6
Percent of urban trips*	4.7%	4.6%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%
Percent of urban work trips*	8.1%	7.9%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%
Percent of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh work trips*	10.6%	10.4%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%
Urban passengers carried by State-assisted carriers:							
Millions annually	437.3	438.7	420.9	429.4	437.9	446.7	455.6
Percent of all transit trips	96.4%	96.5%	96.3%	96.3%	96.3%	96.4%	96.4%
Cost of average urban mass transit trip:**							
To user (fare)	32.6¢	34.1¢	38.8¢	38.8¢	38.8¢	38.8¢	38.8¢
To Commonwealth (subsidy—including Lottery Fund)	19.9¢	20.0¢	22.3¢	26.3¢	28.8¢	30.5¢	32.4¢
To Federal Government (subsidy)	6.2¢	10.3¢	13.5¢	10.8¢	10.5¢	11.4¢	12.3¢
To local governments (subsidy)	12.2¢ ***	10.6¢ ***	9.4¢	11.4¢	12.6¢	13.5¢	14.4¢
Total Cost	70.9¢	75.0¢	84.0¢	87.3¢	90.7¢	94.2¢	97.9¢

* Auto and transit trips only.

** State-assisted carriers only.

*** Including unfunded deficits.

† Excluded from all summary presentations. These are direct capital project costs only.

Program Analysis:

Only a few years ago, urban mass transportation seemed doomed to extinction in all but the nation's largest cities. From 1945 to 1972 total ridership in the country plunged from 19 billion to 5.5 billion revenue passengers, a drop of over 70 percent. In Pennsylvania, transit usage had shown a

steady decline between 1960 and 1972 totaling over 70 percent in the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton area, almost 60 percent in Lancaster, over 55 percent in Harrisburg, over 50 percent in Altoona and nearly 30 percent in Philadelphia.

The general decline of transit systems during the post-World

Urban Mass Transportation (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

War II era is not surprising considering massive government investment in new highways and the unquestioned convenience of the automobile. Ignored by the public sector, private transit companies struggled for survival rather than progress. Forced to adopt substantial fare increases and service reductions to meet rising expenses, transit operators could not maintain the economic viability of their systems. As more and more dissatisfied customers rejected mass transportation, the resultant decline in revenues forced a continued cycle of fare hikes and service cuts which further discouraged ridership. Starved financially from modernizing equipment, operators tried to minimize the immediate cost of their facilities - thus developing into undercapitalized, high cost per passenger operations. Mass transit came to be associated with decrepit and filthy equipment that broke down at the most inopportune times, erratic and infrequent schedules, and often unresponsive managerial personnel. By the late 1960's, the destructive trend of increasingly higher fares, poorer service and fewer passengers had led to the demise of most private transit companies and the creation of public authorities.

Considering the unacceptable social impacts of insufficient transit service, leaders of both government and the private sector began to realize that an adequate transit system must be provided to the great number of citizens who need or desire to use it. Clearly, a partial or total termination of service would have caused a further massive diversion of riders to automobile travel - thus worsening the stifling traffic congestion and pollution that has been a growing blight on the urban environment. In Philadelphia, for example, the State Department of Transportation (PennDOT) estimates that without the transit alternative more than 20,000 private cars would currently be added to the daily traffic problem. The inevitable construction of highways to accommodate these additional motorists would only hasten the deterioration of urbanized areas; reduce the tax base due to destruction of houses and displacement of businesses; damage the viability of existing center city communities; continue to foster growth patterns that encourage more affluent residents to move to the suburbs; and create unwanted hardships on those of our citizens without access to an automobile.

The first definitive step toward rehabilitation of mass transportation in the Commonwealth was the "Pennsylvania Urban Mass Transportation Assistance Law" enacted in 1968. The Act declared that:

"...the welfare and vitality of urban areas in the Commonwealth, the satisfactory movement of people and goods within such areas, and the effectiveness of housing, urban renewal, highway, industrial development, and other programs are being jeopardized by the deterioration or inadequate

provision of urban common carrier mass transportation facilities and services, the intensification of traffic congestion, and the lack of coordinated transportation and other development planning on a comprehensive and continuing basis."

This legislation recognized that adequate service could not be provided if fare box revenues were expected to cover a transit system's costs. It authorized the use of General Fund monies to help establish reasonable fares and acceptable service, and the use of Commonwealth bonds to help modernize equipment. With these operating and capital assistance programs initiated in conjunction with local governments, Pennsylvania firmly adopted the principle that mass transit would be viewed as an essential public service - much along the lines of police or fire protection, welfare, health or education.

The second major occurrence affecting mass transit in recent years was the imposition of the oil embargo in the fall of 1973, and with it the understanding that the country faced serious energy problems. Higher cost and limited availability of gasoline combined with the realization of our overreliance on the automobile caused increased use of mass transit to be viewed as a necessary step toward reducing national dependence on foreign energy sources. Yet, even before the latest Middle East war, the efforts of state and local governments had begun to reverse the uninterrupted slide of mass transit that followed World War II. Both in the nation and the Commonwealth, the rate of decreasing patronage had begun to soften considerably by the late 1960's. A gradual increase was in evidence by the middle of the 1972-73 fiscal year, as ridership ended its thirty year decline by posting a modest gain of almost two percent. With the shock waves of fuel shortages and higher prices accelerating the revival of mass transit, patronage increased by an impressive six percent in 1973-74. Fears that ridership gains would not withstand the lifting of the oil embargo did not materialize, and transit agencies successfully retained their new customers. It has been particularly encouraging that the upward swing in patronage continued during the past two fiscal years, though at the slower rate of approximately two and one half percent per year.

While mass transportation is now an essential part of the Commonwealth's efforts to retain the vitality of our cities, it is a program that has not come cheaply. In the past five years, \$345 million has been made available to local transit agencies. Yet, revenues continue to grow at a slower pace than expenses. Escalating costs for labor, fuel, insurance, maintenance and supplies in this highly labor-intensive industry; governmental policies gradually shifting towards a balanced transportation concept but still favoring highways; and still all-too-often unresponsive transit management - all lead inexorably toward increased transit operating losses.

The Federal transit grant program enacted in 1974 will

Urban Mass Transportation (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

provide \$45 million in 1976-77 and allocate \$59.5 million in 1977-78. Unfortunately, more than one-fourth of this amount is a ConRail-related emergency operating assistance grant for commuter rail service in the Philadelphia area that is scheduled to expire on September 30, 1978. This funding expiration, unless delayed by Congress, will cause sharply higher State and local subsidies beginning in 1978-79 (as shown in the future year projections).

Further complicating the Federal funding picture is the formula used to allocate the regular "Section 5" operating assistance monies to the nation's urbanized areas. While the Federal program is theoretically designed to fund up to 50 percent of operating losses, the actual formula provides excessive allocations to all of Pennsylvania's smaller transit systems but totally inadequate allocations to the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA) and the Port Authority of Allegheny County (PAT) — the two transit agencies which carry over 90 percent of the Commonwealth's transit passengers. Thus, all but two metropolitan areas in the State are not only receiving full 50 percent Federal participation in their losses, but in effect lose an average of more than 30 percent of their Federally allocated funds. On the other hand, the Federal contribution to operating losses incurred by SEPTA and PAT in 1975-76 were only 15.9 and 17.1 percent respectively. This underfunding of densely populated, heavily urbanized areas with large transit systems is somewhat of a nationwide pattern. A large part of the State's mass transit financing burden would be alleviated if the Federal Government took a more rational approach to the deficit problem in large metropolitan areas by replacing the current small-city oriented population and density grant formula with one based more logically on number of passengers serviced. Federal funds are not shown above because these funds are paid directly to transit agencies rather than to the State.

So despite recent State, local and Federal subsidies to fund operating losses and replace capital equipment, it will still take many years for mass transportation to recover from the long period of neglect that followed World War II. Considering the massive exodus from transit in previous years, the 13 percent ridership increase now attained during the last four years hardly constitutes a revolution in urban transportation. Nevertheless, it would be unrealistic to expect the commuting habits of three decades to be abruptly altered. That there has been any growth in the past few years is particularly encouraging, since ridership has traditionally plummeted during periods when urbanized areas experience extremely high levels of unemployment.

Due to the rapidly rising cost of providing transit service, PAT

increased its basic fare from 40¢ to 50¢ in March 1976 and the Red Arrow Division of SEPTA raised its basic fare from 35¢ to 40¢ in August 1976, while the City Transit Division of SEPTA was forced into service reductions. Because of the service reductions and the loss of riders that resulted from increased fares, transit patronage is estimated to remain virtually unchanged during the current fiscal year. And since this budget assumes enactment of the long-debated City Transit Division fare increase from 35¢ to 45¢ effective by the beginning of the 1977-78 fiscal year, statewide ridership is expected to decline by four percent next year (because City Transit carries over half of all urban transit passengers in the Commonwealth). Once the initial impact of fare increases is reflected in reduced 1977-78 ridership, patronage is expected to stabilize and then resume a pattern of growth, although not at the rate achieved in the past four years. With the apparent return of unlimited availability of gasoline for private cars and slackening conservation efforts, future year ridership gains are conservatively estimated at only two percent per year. It is unlikely that transit patronage will experience major increases in the near future unless the Federal Government adopts a more aggressive energy conservation policy or the oil producing nations impose another boycott or significant price hikes.

Long term progress in the mass transportation field is largely dependent upon the ability of the various levels of government to move further from past highway dominated policies toward the goal of a balanced transportation system. The key to such progress is the growing awareness that public transportation is an integral part of the total urban environment, that transit can be a valuable tool in alleviating economic, housing, pollution, energy and other problems; and that, therefore, all these potential indirect benefits of an improved transit system must be accepted as valid components in the urban planning process. The future livability of our cities will depend to a significant degree on how successfully these altered perceptions of mass transit can be translated into altered urban transportation priorities.

As noted above, this budget assumes that SEPTA will raise its City Transit Division basic fare by 10¢, a long-discussed increase that corresponds to PAT's recently enacted 10¢ increase. Even with this fare hike, the recommended State subsidy will rise by \$4.8 million next year, but will also eliminate the unfunded deficit accrued by most transit agencies during 1975-76 and 1976-77. With this assumed fare increase, SEPTA's subsidy will increase from the current year \$53.2 million to \$54 million in 1977-78, PAT from \$19 million to approximately \$22 million, and all other urban transit agencies combined from \$2 million to approximately \$3 million.

Urban Mass Transportation (continued)

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Mass Transportation Operations	\$ 537	\$ 576	\$ 640	\$ 678	\$ 719	\$ 762	\$ 808
Mass Transportation Assistance	74,188	74,200	79,000	97,860	110,355	120,535	131,530
Bicentennial Mass Transportation Projects	4,087	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$78,812</u>	<u>\$74,776</u>	<u>\$79,640</u>	<u>\$98,538</u>	<u>\$111,074</u>	<u>\$121,297</u>	<u>\$132,338</u>

Intercity Rail and Rural 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$366	\$ 1,453	\$ 2,269	\$ 2,887	\$3,238	\$5,370	\$ 5,539
Federal Funds		8,345	18,299	4,812	3,606	300	300
Other Funds	109	1,142	1,706	1,897	1,727	3,214	4,114
SUB-TOTAL:	\$475	\$10,940	\$22,274	\$ 9,596	\$8,571	\$8,884	\$ 9,953
<i>Bond Funds †</i>		8,903	4,400	550	200	200	200
TOTAL	\$475	\$19,843	\$26,674	\$10,146	\$8,771	\$9,084	\$10,153

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
State-assisted rural and intercity rail passenger trips (passenger miles)		2,315,000	25,325,000	26,672,000	27,472,000	28,296,000	29,145,000
State-assisted tons of freight shipped by rail		860,000	880,000	900,000	920,000	940,000	960,000

† Excluded from all summary presentations. These are direct capital project costs only.

Program Analysis:

Although the modern American economy was founded on passenger and cargo transportation provided by an innovative railroad industry, this nation now probably has the worst rail system in the industrialized world.

The role of the railroads as carriers of intercity passengers declined precipitously between the mid-1940's and the early 1970's. During this period, revenue passenger miles fell by over 70 percent through shifts to auto, bus and air travel. Massive infusions of Federal and state tax monies for improved and expanded highway facilities have contributed significantly to the tremendous growth and popularity of the private automobile, and have made possible increased intercity bus service. Federal subsidies to airlines have contributed to the superior speed, comfort and attractiveness of air travel. Meanwhile, the railroads did not benefit from programs that would enable them to maintain adequate investment policies.

The decline of the railroads in the cargo sector evolved for similar reasons since railroads were, until recently, the only freight-handling mode that did not receive any major government subsidy. Highway, aviation and waterway facilities have further been aided by being exempt from those state and local real estate taxes that had to be paid by rail companies for their rights-of-way. This competitive imbalance, most evident in the Federal policy of earmarking the majority of transportation monies for highways, was a primary factor in causing rail freight usage to fall as shipments were diverted to the expanding trucking industry.

After years of neglect, the slow and unsafe conditions that prevailed on many railroad lines became something of a national scandal. Particularly in the northeastern region, unreliable and outmoded equipment would run over track that often did not meet even minimal maintenance standards. Derailments, or

Intercity Rail and Rural Bus Transportation (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

decreased speed to avoid derailments, became commonplace. With increased travel time and frequent interruptions in service, customers were discouraged from utilizing railroads for any passenger service and all but bulk cargo that could not be easily handled on other modes.

Lacking public support and plagued by obsolete facilities, poor management and excessive labor costs, matters reached the point where seven northeastern and midwestern railroad companies became bankrupt. From this near disaster situation first arose Amtrak, and then ConRail.

The consolidation of thirteen different passenger operations into the Federally supported Amtrak network offered hope for continued and possibly expanded service, but more than half of the country's passenger train runs were eliminated on the first day of Amtrak's existence. Although the new rail corporation initially experienced severe reorganization and financial problems, patronage increased by the percent in the year after the Arab oil embargo, indicating a distinct potential for intercity rail service. Nevertheless, the Federal Government has been reluctant to increase its budgetary commitment.

In the Commonwealth, those routes now operating amount to a cutback in what was already insufficient service before the approval of Federal assistance. The skeltonized Amtrak system initiated on May 1, 1971 excluded all of northwestern and southwestern Pennsylvania, dropped service going north from the capitol city and discontinued the York stop on the Harrisburg-Baltimore-Washington line. Cross-state passenger service was retained, but the pre-Amtrak total of thirteen runs was reduced to six and then merely four. Only the popular Philadelphia-Harrisburg route with its many commuter stops remained intact.

With the completion of the Statewide Rail Plan in December of 1975 and passage of the "Pennsylvania Rural and Intercity Common Carrier Transportation Assistance Act" in February of 1976, the Department of Transportation (PennDOT) can now proceed with an operating assistance program to resume service on some of the lines abandoned by Amtrak. To help in this effort, the Federal Government has promised financial aid over a four year period beginning April 1, 1976. First year funding will be 100 percent Federal, followed by 90 percent participation in the second year, 80 percent the third year and 70 percent during the final year of the program. After April 1, 1980, all operating assistance funds will have to be provided by the State and/or local governments. Restoration of the following lines is expected during 1977: Altoona-Pittsburgh, Harrisburg-Erie, Scranton-Bethlehem and Center Valley-Allentown. In addition to these service restorations, PennDOT plans to provide subsidies for the Pottsville-Reading and Beaver Falls-Allegheny County Line runs to prevent termination of service on existing routes which have not been receiving sufficient revenues to meet operating expenses. The

Altoona-Pittsburgh and Scranton-Bethlehem restorations are scheduled for April, the others for July or later; thus 1976-77 patronage as shown in the measures reflects only a small portion of the program impact, which will have its full effect in 1977-78. Local participation in the costs of these service restorations and subsidies is anticipated, along with an estimated \$5 million in Federal funds appropriated directly to Amtrak by Congress and thus not shown in the dollar amounts above.

With intercity rail passenger service at least marginally resurrected, the Federal Government has now turned its attention to cargo service. For despite all their problems, the nation's railroads continue to carry a larger percentage of freight, in terms of ton-miles, than any other intercity domestic carrier. Recognition of the economic dislocation that would result from the absence of these rail services spurred passage of the Federal "Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973" to rebuild the seven bankrupt lines into one semi-public enterprise.

Yet, the Consolidated Rail Corporation (ConRail) which began operations on April 1, 1976 threatened to terminate service on approximately 5,700 miles of light-density track, along with 1,100 miles of presently out-of-service track. Under provisions of the "Reorganization Act", those lines not believed to have sufficient prospects of profitability were to be abandoned unless some provision for financial assistance was made by the individual states or local communities.

To ease the immediate financial burden placed on state or local governments that wished to avert the potentially disastrous consequences of massive rail abandonments, the Federal Government adopted a five-year program to help bridge the gap between revenues and expenses. Federal participation in losses resulting from operating, maintenance, rehabilitation and acquisition costs as well as track use payments was set at 100 percent for the April 1, 1976 to March 31, 1977 period, 90 percent during the next 15 months, 80 percent the following year and 70 percent in the remaining two years of the program. From more than 1,300 miles of eligible light density or out-of-service track, PennDOT's current plans call for continuation of service on 416 miles of track affecting 285 businesses and carrying approximately 26,000 carloads of freight annually. In addition, PennDOT intends to restore service to 80 miles of track that is out of service simply because of flood damage.

These small branch lines offer essential transportation links to the Commonwealth's less urbanized areas. Without access to rail facilities, many companies would be put out of business or forced to relocate, disrupting the economic viability of small communities that rely on a single or limited number of firms. PennDOT estimates that continuation of service on the 416 miles of track that had been operational prior to ConRail will prevent the loss of approximately 6,500 jobs directly from

Intercity Rail and Rural Bus Transportation (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

business closures and cutbacks plus the loss of almost 9,000 additional jobs due to poor economic conditions caused by these original job losses and business closures. The reduction in business activity and jobs would, in turn, cause estimated annual expenditures of \$27.8 million in unemployment benefits and public assistance, the loss of over \$140 million in personal income, a drop of \$14.5 million in Federal and State income tax receipts, and decreased business profits of nearly \$57 million. Participation by these businesses is therefore anticipated in the acquisition, rehabilitation, maintenance and operating expenses incurred in service continuation on these rail branch lines. Also, the planned restoration of service on 80 miles of flood damaged lines is expected to generate a total of about 1,400 new jobs resulting in \$18.7 million in additional wages and \$1.8 million in income taxes. PennDOT estimates that this restoration of rail services will save affected businesses \$4.4 million in transportation costs.

In addition to its concern for intercity passenger and cargo rail transportation, PennDOT has most recently become involved in developing a program to improve bus service in Commonwealth's less densely populated regions. On July 1, 1977, responsibility for the ongoing Federal Rural Highway Public Transportation Demonstration Program will be transferred from the Department of Agriculture. PennDOT will work with counties and public authorities in rural areas to utilize increased Federal funding provided for special demonstration projects that encourage the development, improvement and use of public mass transportation services.

In another program that goes beyond the Federally-financed

demonstration projects, local organizations representing 18 counties have already requested Commonwealth assistance in funding the operating deficits to be incurred by bus companies that would be willing to provide new or expanded service between small urban areas. To permit these proposals to become a reality during the 1977-78 fiscal year, PennDOT will support regional planning efforts designed to identify specific needs and facilitate project development work. Funds are also provided in this budget to support studies of non-intercity service concepts that would make local employment, health care, shopping, education and other services more accessible to residents of rural areas. As this planning effort proceeds, a limited demonstration program will be initiated with State and local financing to determine the operational feasibility of various proposals. Based on the experience gained with small scale projects, PennDOT hopes to develop a permanent, comprehensive program that will provide increased mobility to citizens who are not presently served by adequate public transportation facilities.

The program measures shown above have been changed this year to reflect only rail trips and freight cargo on State-assisted lines, rather than on all Amtrak and ConRail lines as shown in last year's budget, thus more accurately reflecting the effects of the funds spent by the Commonwealth. These State-assisted statistics do represent, however, an extremely small percentage of all rail passenger and freight activity in the Commonwealth. The bus and rural transit demonstration projects are in too nebulous a planning stage to reasonably estimate potential ridership resulting from efforts in these areas.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Mass Transportation Operations	\$366	\$ 253	\$ 292	\$ 309	\$ 328	\$ 348	\$ 369
Intercity Rail and Rural Bus							
Transportation . . . . .	. . . .	1,200	1,910	2,578	2,910	5,022	5,170
Capital Improvements . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	67	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$366	\$1,453	\$2,269	\$2,887	\$3,238	\$5,370	\$5,539

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$ 24	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 25
Special Funds	4,932	6,458	5,918	6,146	6,472	6,864	7,274
Federal Funds	812	466	207	64	68	71	75
Other Funds	15,179	15,545	16,320	17,146	18,015	18,927	19,887
SUB-TOTAL	\$20,947	\$22,494	\$22,470	\$23,381	\$24,580	\$25,887	\$27,261
<i>Bond Funds</i> †	4	253	909	1,429	965	612	432
TOTAL	\$20,951	\$22,747	\$23,379	\$24,810	\$25,545	\$26,499	\$27,693

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Airports in Pennsylvania:							
Total	546	557	570	583	596	609	622
Substandard	94	93	92	90	87	84	81
Brought up to standard	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
Person-trips on scheduled airlines (millions)	17.2	18.0	18.8	19.7	20.6	21.6	22.7
General aviation person trips (millions)*	5.8	7.0	8.4	10.1	12.1	14.5	17.4
Total flights handled—public airports (millions)*	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6
Tons of cargo handled	182,000	193,000	204,000	216,000	229,000	243,000	258,000
State-owned airports:							
Passengers handled	655,000	694,000	750,000	810,000	875,000	945,000	1,020,000
Flights handled	258,000	266,000	282,000	299,000	317,000	336,000	356,000
Tons of cargo handled	7,140	7,350	7,720	8,110	8,510	8,940	9,390

* Imprecise estimates; data shown only to reflect anticipated trends.

† Excluded from all summary presentations. Those are direct capital project costs only.

Program Analysis:

Although only a small percentage of Pennsylvania's passengers and cargo travel by air, aviation represents an important segment of the Commonwealth's transportation system. With 546 airports, Pennsylvania ranks fifth nationally in the number of airports and fourth in landing facilities per square mile. In addition to facilitating the movement of people and goods, these aeronautical facilities bring substantial benefits to the State directly through air transportation-related jobs and indirectly through additional incentives to industry to

conduct its business in Pennsylvania. To insure our citizens the benefits of air transportation, the Commonwealth currently operates seven 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 eight of the nation's eleven domestic trunkline carriers, one local service airline, the largest U.S. international airline, and seven foreign airlines. The State has two of the most active airports

Air Transportation (continued)

Program Analysis (continued)

in the country with Philadelphia ranking 16th and Pittsburgh 15th nationally in terms of originating passengers. These two airports account for 90 percent of all airline enplanements in Pennsylvania. Seventeen additional public airports are served by scheduled carriers, the other 150 public airports in the State are general aviation fields, and the approximately 380 remaining airports in Pennsylvania are privately-owned and operated for corporate, agricultural, recreational or experimental use.

General aviation—business and recreational flying and charter service—today accounts for half of all flights and over 20 percent of intercity person trips by air. This means of travel may provide 40 percent of such intercity trips by 1980. Energy and economic considerations could limit general aviation's anticipated growth somewhat, although recent marketings of extremely efficient general aviation single and twin-engine aircraft have thus far negated the sharp decline predicted for this important industry.

Generally, the pattern of air passenger service today is one of a heavy concentration of scheduled service for major cities, particularly Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, with reduced service between cities of modest size. The small to modest size communities that provide commuter service have only 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. In turn, future needs of Pennsylvania's citizens should strain the existing system, particularly adding to the congestion already affecting major air terminals. The State Aviation System Plan, now under development and scheduled for completion during 1977, should provide the basis for future development of adequate air passenger service for the Commonwealth.

Congested terminals are joined by a number of other major aviation problems facing the State today: air and noise pollution from aircraft activities; conflict between aircraft operation and adjacent land uses; 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. Yet the most serious problem of all is the potential for disaster caused by our congested airways. The heaviest concentration of air traffic in the country passes over Philadelphia, a problem further complicated by the proximity of New York and Washington. Any disruption in the established pattern of air traffic over this region, which can be caused by weather, strikes or emergencies, could create a serious chain reaction of disturbances and delays, or possibly a disastrous accident.

A primary method of combating these congestion problems is to divert both commercial and general air traffic away from major commercial airports. In an effort to entice such diversions, as well as to provide its residents with improved air service in general, the Commonwealth is currently upgrading the facilities at Harrisburg International Airport which handle both foreign and domestic traffic.

Even though air cargo has received less public attention than passenger service, the dramatic growth of airline freight has been one of the more important developments on the transportation scene. Air cargo is increasing rapidly both in tonnage and proportion of all freight movements, and has become the fastest growing mode of freight transport. Although costs have remained high, air transport offers great time advantages and, if properly and fully utilized, can make traditional warehousing and distribution practices obsolete. Introduction of larger aircraft in the next decade and resulting cost economies should continue to increase air cargo demand rapidly—particularly with increased capability in handling cargo containers.

In Pennsylvania, the movement of goods by air has doubled since 1970. Despite the energy problem and a sluggish economy, air freight tonnage is expected to rise by six percent in 1977-78, with similar increases projected for future years.

Even with this increase, Harrisburg International Airport (HIA) will be utilizing less than 45 percent of its cargo space by 1980, a marked increase from the 27 percent presently utilized, but nonetheless still far from optimum—especially for a facility having a runway exceeded in load-bearing capacity by only two other airports in the country. Similar underutilization of cargo capacity is evidenced at the other two major cargo-handling airports in the State at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, while the remaining public airports in the State handle three percent of total state air cargo.

So despite the impressive tonnage gains in recent years, and the still-promising future for air cargo, Pennsylvania can accommodate an even greater share of this industry than its locational and population characteristics would indicate. Pennsylvania presently ranks eleventh in comparison with other states in percentage of air freight service handled. Philadelphia has constructed a portion of a \$100 million "Air Cargo City" in an attempt to provide adequate facilities and satisfy the containerization demand of shippers.

Fortunately, Federal "energy crisis" predictions have proven overly pessimistic and the impact on Pennsylvania's aviation program has not been as devastating as originally feared. Nevertheless, economic and energy problems have had a deleterious effect on the restricted revenue account that provides funds for the State's aviation efforts. Therefore, this budget must call for a continuation of the diminished rate of

Air Transportation (continued)

Commonwealth expenditures for capital projects at non-State owned public airports necessitated by the energy crisis (the apparent increase in 1976-77 was due to an accounting technicality, not a program increase). But even though the Airport Development program remains at a restrained level due to a shortage of aviation revenue, this program will still allow for substantial air facility improvements throughout

Pennsylvania due to the increase in Federal funds anticipated to be made available under the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1976. These Federal funds are shown as 'Other' rather than 'Federal' funds above, since they are simply 'flow-through' restricted receipts over which the Commonwealth has no control. As such, they are simply handed intact to the local airports involved.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Civil Air Patrol	\$ 24	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 25
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
Aviation Operations	\$3,773	\$3,958	\$4,407	\$4,596	\$4,872	\$5,164	\$5,474
Airport Development	1,159	2,500	1,511	1,550	1,600	1,700	1,800
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
TOTAL	<u>\$4,932</u>	<u>\$6,458</u>	<u>\$5,918</u>	<u>\$6,146</u>	<u>\$6,472</u>	<u>\$6,864</u>	<u>\$7,274</u>

Water Transportation

OBJECTIVE: To promote the development of the Port of Philadelphia and Port of Erie while encouraging the utilization of these ports by domestic and international shippers.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$1,280	\$1,259	\$1,252	\$1,252	\$1,252	\$1,252	\$1,252
Special Funds	81	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	\$1,361	\$1,328	\$1,252	\$1,252	\$1,252	\$1,252	\$1,252

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Value of cargo handled (millions):							
Port of Philadelphia	\$12,462	\$13,833	\$15,354	\$17,043	\$18,918	\$20,999	\$23,309
Port of Erie	\$48	\$52	\$57	\$62	\$68	\$74	\$81
Foreign exports (thousands of short tons):							
Port of Philadelphia	5,864	6,157	6,465	6,788	7,127	7,483	7,857
Port of Erie	139	145	150	156	163	169	176
Foreign imports (thousands of short tons):							
Port of Philadelphia	70,762	74,300	78,015	81,916	86,012	90,313	94,829
Port of Erie	576	599	623	648	674	701	729
Domestic trade (thousands of short tons):							
Port of Philadelphia	63,000	66,150	69,457	72,930	76,576	80,405	84,425
Port of Erie	818	851	885	920	957	995	1,035

Program Analysis:

Since 1966-67, the Commonwealth has supported the development of new and improved facilities at the Port of Philadelphia and the Port of Erie. These facilities provide low cost water transportation, generate employment, attract industry and furnish direct economic benefits through payroll and taxes from port activities and port-attracted industries. Port activity has increased dramatically in both volume and economic impact in the past ten years, and this trend is expected to continue in the future.

When the Philadelphia Port Corporation began its development program in 1965, Philadelphia ranked third nationally behind the port cities of New York and Baltimore in handling international waterborne commerce. With the construction of new shipping facilities and a vigorous promotion campaign, tons of import and export goods passing

through Philadelphia exceeded that of Baltimore in 1972. Only two years later, the Port Corporation announced that Philadelphia was transporting more international tonnage than any other port in the country. Presently, the Port of Philadelphia handles 28 percent more foreign trade than New York and more than twice as much as the Port of Baltimore.

Although combined export-import tonnage declined by five percent during fiscal year 1975-76 due to the worldwide economic recession, Philadelphia continued to increase its share of the North Atlantic market. Thus, it maintains the strong competitive position needed to capture the expanded foreign trade projected for future years. The program measures reflect the expectation that the Port of Philadelphia will resume its historical growth pattern—though not at the level of the 1971 to 1974 boom years when international tonnage

Water Transportation (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

increased at an average annual rate of more than 13 percent. Dollar values will continue to rise at a faster pace than tonnage due to the effects of inflation.

Bulk cargo, consisting primarily of grain, sugar, molasses, soybeans, iron ore, coal, coke and petroleum, accounts for 93 percent of the foreign tonnage and almost all of the domestic trade. Domestic tonnage at the Port of Philadelphia, in fact, consists almost entirely of petroleum arriving from the Gulf Coast states.

In dollar and job terms, however, it is general cargo—anything that is bagged, boxed, crated, or unitized—that creates the greatest economic benefits for the State. General cargo accounts for about 40 percent of foreign trade dollar value, 60 percent of all port-related jobs, and generates an estimated 25 new dollars and \$1 in State tax revenues per ton. Approximately half of this new income is maritime labor, the other half going to rail and motor carriers, terminal operators, tugboat companies, banks, insurance companies, ship supply companies, etc. The economic effect of this income extends far inland, as each of these new dollars has an estimated 2½ times multiplier effect. Thus the 5.3 million tons of general cargo moving through the Port of Philadelphia, for instance, creates 130 million new dollars with a subsequent multiplier effect of \$330 million as the original dollars are spent and re-spent.

Philadelphia has been making its most important recent gains in general cargo trade. The main emphasis at the port has been on a rapid move toward containerization—the

increasingly dominant method of shipping general cargo—and this move has reaped tremendous benefits. In 1970, only one shipping line offered regular container services to the Port of Philadelphia. Today, a multiplicity of container lines provide service to every major containerized port in the world. During the 1975-76 fiscal year, the total number of containers handled by the port's two container facilities rose to 86,000 compared to only 35,000 moved three years earlier. The tremendous growth in container traffic indicates that a third container facility will be needed, and the Port Corporation is actively pursuing the necessary planning studies for such a terminal.

The Port of Erie, operating on a much smaller scale and handling primarily domestic and Canadian bulk cargo, is expected to show current and future year increases of four percent per year for tonnage and nine percent for dollar value. Changes in import-export tonnage from past years is reflective of the varying mixes of commodities handled by the port. The impact of two new power plants and a steel factory now planned for the Erie vicinity has not been indicated in the measures above since these projects are not expected to be completed until the early 1980's and their direct effect on shipping is difficult to assess.

This program area also includes costs incurred through September 7, 1976 of the activities of the Navigation Office for the Delaware River, which were transferred from PennDOT to the Fish Commission and the Department of Commerce as a result of Act 197 of the 1976 Legislation Session.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Mass Transportation Operations	\$ 30	\$ 9	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2
Port of Philadelphia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Port of Erie	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$1,280	\$1,259	\$1,252	\$1,252	\$1,252	\$1,252	\$1,252
BOATING FUND							
Navigation Office for the Delaware River	\$ 81	\$ 69					

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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Special Funds	\$ 20,749	\$ 21,863	\$ 27,050	\$ 27,862	\$ 28,697	\$ 29,558	\$ 30,455
Federal Funds	40,073	50,973	65,640	66,378	68,922	68,159	71,721
Other Funds	5,040	6,000	5,603	3,397	3,350	3,350	3,389
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 65,862	\$ 78,836	\$ 98,293	\$ 97,637	\$100,969	\$101,067	\$105,565
<i>Bond Funds†</i>	28,330	23,421	22,606	21,500	19,700	19,700	19,700
TOTAL	\$ 94,192	\$102,257	\$120,899	\$119,137	\$120,669	\$120,767	\$125,265

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Traffic fatalities:							
Total	1,999	1,977	1,957	1,937	1,917	1,897	1,877
Rate per 100 million vehicle miles . . .	2.85	2.78	2.69	2.61	2.53	2.46	2.39
Attributable to roadway factors	48	47	46	45	44	43	42
Traffic injuries:							
Total	140,710	138,724	138,532	137,991	137,163	136,367	135,576
Rate per 100 million vehicle miles . . .	201	196	191	186	181	177	172
Attributable to roadway factors	10,272	10,134	10,113	10,074	10,013	9,955	9,897
All traffic accidents:							
Total	292,574	294,769	173,200	174,701	175,139	175,653	176,180
Rate per 100 million vehicle miles . . .	418	413	238	235	232	228	224
Attributable to roadway factors	23,698	23,876	14,030	14,151	14,188	14,228	14,355
Highway safety improvements:							
High accident and congested sections improved	375	375	475	475	475	475	475
Traffic signs installed	266,000	339,000	326,000	286,000	286,000	286,000	286,000
Traffic signals installed or revised . . .	660	720	780	690	600	560	520

† Excluded from all summary presentations. These are direct capital project costs only; associated PennDOT bond-funded operating costs are now shown as "Other Funds".

Program Analysis:

Physical characteristics of a highway can contribute significantly to the probability of accidents. Poor alignment, improper grade separation, traffic flow and other hazardous characteristics of the roadway itself are second only to driver error as a causal factor of vehicular accidents, injuries and fatalities.

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 disproportionally high numbers of accidents occur, the roadway itself is the prime causal factor. Physically unsafe is

defined as any section of roadway on which the accident rate is higher than the statewide average for that type of road, or which carries markedly more traffic than it should handle. From the nearly 10,000 such hazardous and congested sections of roadway on the State-administered highway systems, priority listings of both major and minor safety projects and traffic flow improvements are developed to be implemented as funds become available.

Such safety improvement projects have yielded a 40 percent reduction in accidents at the locations involved, and as such represent one of the highest potentials for success and

Highway Safety Projects (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

return on investment of all highway safety efforts. This success rate is much higher than that achieved from efforts to reduce accidents due to driver error, which represent the great preponderance of all accidents. Based on this high success factor, increased priority is being placed on improving the physical characteristics of our existing highways, and a significant portion of the increase recommended for 1977-78 is to fund safety projects.

The program measures do not indicate the full effect of energy problems and reduced speed limits on traffic safety, since the greatest impact was felt prior to the 1974-75 fiscal year. From 1972-73 to 1974-75, statewide fatalities decreased by 18 percent, injuries by 6 percent and total accidents by 3 percent. Although a modest increase in all three categories was reported in 1975-76, latest Pennsylvania's Department of Transportation (PennDOT) statistics indicate that the number of fatalities and injuries is once again declining -- a downward trend that the Department now expects to continue into the foreseeable future. On the other hand, PennDOT believes that the occurrence of all traffic accidents will continue to rise gradually in future years. However, the new Motor Vehicle Code will eliminate the present \$200 property damage limit as a reporting requirement and an accident will have to be reported to PennDOT only if a vehicle has been rendered inoperative or if a law enforcement officer performs an investigation. With no historical data available on the new requirements that will become effective on July 1, 1977, PennDOT can only make a rough estimate that the number of traffic accidents shown for 1977-78 will be approximately 40 percent lower than would have been reported under the existing law. Even without this reporting change, the accident rate per 100,000 vehicle miles had been expected to experience a slow but steady decline as increased travel continues to outpace the increased number of all accidents.

Based on assumed vehicle safety improvements, fatality

rates are projected to drop faster than the rates for injuries or accidents. The reduction in accident, injury and fatality rates over the past few years is attributed in large part to the national 55 mile per hour speed limit. Not only are crash injuries less severe at lower speeds, the 55 mile per hour maximum also reduces the chance of collision because traffic moves at a more uniform pace. Success in diminishing the extreme role of speed as a killer on our highways is illustrated by National Highway Traffic Safety Administration statistics showing that those highways affected by the lowered limits have had fatality reductions twice as large as those roads which never permitted speeds in excess of 55 mile per hour. The continued decline in fatality, injury and accident rates which is projected in this budget for future years is predicated on assumed intensification of Federal, State, and local safety efforts and increased safety awareness on the part of the motoring public.

The number of traffic signs installed during 1976-77 and 1977-78 will be considerably higher than past years due to both the requirements of the new Motor Vehicle Code and new Federal safety programs. A similar increase in traffic signals is shown for the available and budget years as a result of work required by recently revised Federal highway safety standards.

The figures for the three "attributable to roadway factors" measures differ from previous budgets since causal factors for accidents, injuries and fatalities are now computed separately by PennDOT, where previously an accident causal factor alone was computed and then applied to injuries and fatalities. It is logical, however, that an accident caused by roadway factors is less likely to result in a fatality or injury than an accident caused by drunken driving or speeding; thus fatalities due to roadway factors in particular are shown as significantly lower than in previous budgets.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
Highway and Safety Construction . . .	<u>\$20,749</u>	<u>\$21,863</u>	<u>\$27,050</u>	<u>\$27,862</u>	<u>\$28,697</u>	<u>\$29,558</u>	<u>\$30,455</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Special Funds	\$31,085	\$38,006	\$42,690	\$44,925	\$46,906	\$49,720	\$52,704
Federal Funds	184	736	596	600	600	600	600
Other Funds	504	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	\$31,773	\$39,172	\$43,286	\$45,525	\$47,506	\$50,320	\$53,304

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
State motor vehicle registrations	8,154,000	8,480,000	8,819,000	9,172,000	9,539,000	9,920,000	10,317,000
Vehicles repaired through inspection system	1,060,000	1,102,000	1,146,000	1,192,000	1,240,000	1,290,000	1,342,000
Operators licenses in effect	8,210,000	8,406,000	8,608,000	8,815,000	9,027,000	9,244,000	9,466,000
Operators licenses revoked, suspended, re-examined or restricted	366,000	250,000	263,000	276,000	290,000	305,000	320,000
Driver seminar attendance	134,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Program Analysis:

Three distinct activities are carried out within this program area. Driver testing and licensing, as well as the driver point system and the attendant license suspension and revocation duties constitute the primary program responsibilities. The vehicular licensing and inspection programs represent a second attack on highway accidents, as well as a significant source of highway revenue. Finally, the accident analysis program develops, through computer analysis, priority listings of high accident locations. The actual improvements to these high accident locations are funded through the Highway Safety Projects subcategory.

Driver error continues to be the number one 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 handicaps. The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) is assigned the responsibility for implementing the operator licensing program and provides for 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. PennDOT's Bureau of Traffic Safety 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 number of such actions related to the driver point system will drop considerably during the 1976-77 fiscal year due to the amnesty provisions of the new Motor Vehicle Code (Act 81 of 1976).

In past years, the department has also conducted a driver improvement school for operators who had accumulated six or more points. The amnesty provisions included in Act 81 have eliminated the immediate need for such schools. As drivers begin to exceed the six point limit, PennDOT is considering exercising its option under the Code to handle these cases through the administration of examinations rather than through schools. For this reason, no figures for driver seminar attendance are shown subsequent to the 1975-76 fiscal year.

PennDOT's registration and inspection programs permit the monitoring of the Commonwealth's eight and one-half million motor vehicles. While vehicle registration is primarily a revenue-producing operation, the inspection program is intended to minimize traffic accidents due to mechanical

Safety Administration and Licensing (continued)

Program Analysis: (continued)

failure. The Bureau of Traffic Safety 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. It is estimated that over 1.1 million vehicles will be repaired during the current fiscal year as a result of vehicle inspections. Vehicle registrations now are expected by PennDOT to increase at a rate of four percent annually in future years, operator's licenses by two and one-half percent. Because of the planned multi-year phase-in of staggered automobile registrations, four-year-operators' licenses and colored photographs on all operator licenses beginning in 1977-78, revenues from these sources will follow an erratic pattern.

In addition to its other record keeping responsibilities, the Department operates a data collection system for accident analysis. Pennsylvania has taken a leadership role in this endeavor with the creation of an accident record system in 1966 and the establishment of the Bureau of Accident Analysis in 1970. All accidents reported are entered on computer tapes and contain information on location, time and cause of the accident. Records are maintained on the active files for a period of three years.

The greatest success in this program has been the identification of 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. Given current financial and manpower limitations, such ranking of nearly 10,000 high accident locations provides the Department with a scientific means of selecting the highest priority locations for those actual improvements carried out within the Highway Safety Projects subcategory.

Much of the increased cost of this program for the 1977-78 year is to meet provisions of the new Motor Vehicle Code, including particularly additional computer requirements and the costs of placing color photographs on drivers licenses. This latter cost will be passed on to the licensee, with an additional one dollar charged for each license. This additional charge is included under "Operators' Licenses" in the Revenue section of the Motor License Fund budget.

Prior budgets have indicated that slightly over seven million motor vehicles were registered in the Commonwealth. PennDOT has determined their previous data to be in error; the eight and one-half million figure shown in the measures is now considered by PennDOT to be the correct number of motor vehicle registrations.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
MOTOR LICENSE FUND							
General Government Operations	\$ 87	\$ 112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Safety Administration and Licensing ..	30,998	37,894	\$42,690	\$44,925	\$46,906	\$49,720	\$52,704
MOTOR LICENSE FUND TOTAL	<u>\$31,085</u>	<u>\$38,006</u>	<u>\$42,690</u>	<u>\$44,925</u>	<u>\$46,906</u>	<u>\$49,720</u>	<u>\$52,704</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Special Funds	<u>\$12,818</u>	<u>\$13,611</u>	<u>\$14,974</u>	<u>\$15,275</u>	<u>\$15,582</u>	<u>\$15,894</u>	<u>\$16,213</u>

Program Measures:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Persons over 65	1,437,000	1,468,000	1,497,000	1,524,000	1,551,000	1,574,000	1,580,000
Free transit trips by elderly during non-rush hours	61,620,000	60,388,000	61,595,000	62,827,000	64,084,000	65,365,000	66,673,000

Program Analysis:

This program, authorized by Acts 338 and 339 of the 1972 session of the Legislature, provides greater mobility, more flexibility in life style, and financial relief to the Commonwealth's elderly citizen through the provision to them of limited free local transit service. Available to all persons who have reached the age of 65, no-fare transit applies to non-rush hours during the week, and at all times on weekends and holidays.

The program began officially on July 1, 1973 and is funded by grants to local transit operators from the State Lottery Fund. Currently more than seventy transit agencies are participating, with an average of more than five million free trips being made by the elderly each month. During the first year of the program over 52.6 million such free trips were taken, as transit usage by the elderly increased by over fifty percent from the previous year.

While increases during the past two years averaged approximately eight percent per year, a decrease of about two percent is forecast for the 1976-77 fiscal year. This reduction is considered to be primarily the result of Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA)-City Transit Division service cuts which affected non-peak hour runs that had been carrying large numbers of senior citizens. The drop in ridership is expected to stabilize by the end of the current fiscal year and future year increases are projected at a modest two percent per year.

The funding increase recommended for 1977-78 results primarily from the fare increase from 35¢ to 45¢ assumed for SEPTA's City Transit Division, which means in turn that SEPTA would have received more revenues from elderly riders if they were to pay full fare. This increase is offset somewhat by the aforementioned loss of elderly ridership by SEPTA.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Mass Transportation Operations	<u>\$ 35</u>	<u>\$ 35</u>	<u>\$ 35</u>	<u>\$ 37</u>	<u>\$ 39</u>	<u>\$ 41</u>	<u>\$ 43</u>
STATE LOTTERY FUND							
Free Transit for the Elderly	<u>\$12,783</u>	<u>\$13,576</u>	<u>\$14,939</u>	<u>\$15,238</u>	<u>\$15,543</u>	<u>\$15,853</u>	<u>\$16,170</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

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
Senate	\$13,225	\$14,685	\$15,724
House of Representatives	19,771	21,887	25,686
Legislative Reference Bureau	1,646	1,851	1,968
Legislative Budget and Finance Committee	270	292	317
Legislative Data Processing Center	750	850	925
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions	1,280	1,557	1,707
Total State Funds	\$36,942	\$41,122	\$46,327
Other Funds	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$36,952	\$41,132	\$46,337

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Senate			
State Funds	\$13,225	\$14,685	\$15,724

Performs the duties and functions required of the Senate by Articles II and III of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Salaries			
Fifty Senators	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,500
Officers and Employees	725	797	800
Employees of Senate President	80	85	90
Senate Salaried Employees	3,600	3,650	3,700
Employees of Chief Clerk	500	500	550
Mileage			
Senators, Officers and Employees	120	120	120
Postage			
Chief Clerk and Legislative Journal	80	104	104
Lieutenant Governor	7	9	9
Librarian	7	9	9
Contingent Expenses			
Secretary	80	85	85
Librarian	15	18	18
President	28	28	28
President Pro Tempore	20	20	20
Chief Clerk	35	40	40
Majority Floor Leader	6	6	6
Minority Floor Leader	6	6	6
Majority Whip	3	3	3
Minority Whip	3	3	3
Chairman—Majority Caucus	3	3	3
Chairman—Minority Caucus	3	3	3
Secretary—Majority Caucus	3	3	3
Secretary—Minority Caucus	3	3	3
Chairman—Majority Appropriations Committee	6	6	6
Chairman—Minority Appropriations Committee	6	6	6
Chairman—Minority Policy Committee . . . . .	. . . . .	2	2
Chairman—Minority Policy Committee	2	2	2
Administrator—Minority Staff	17	17	17
Majority Caucus Administrator . . . . .	. . . . .	2	2
Minority Caucus Administrator . . . . .	. . . . .	2	2

GENERAL FUND

LEGISLATURE

Source of Funds (continued)	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Miscellaneous Expenses			
Incidental Expense	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 235
Committee on Appropriations(D)	328	360	398
Committee on Appropriations(R)	328	360	398
Expenses—Senators	375	375	375
Legislative Printing and Expenses	1,144	1,642	1,775
National Legislative Conference—Expenses	11	15	16
Attending Meetings of the Council of State Governments—Expenses	3	6	7
Special Leadership Account(D)	750	850	950
Special Leadership Account(R)	750	850	950
Legislative Management Committee(D)	1,200	1,500	1,700
Legislative Management Committee(R)	1,200	1,500	1,700
Bicentennial Legislative Session	28	.. . .	.. . .
Commonwealth Emergency Medical System	50	50	50
Commonwealth Compensation Commission . . . . .	.. . .	25	30
TOTAL	<u>\$13,225</u>	<u>\$14,685</u>	<u>\$15,724</u>

House of Representatives	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
State Funds	\$19,771	\$21,887	\$25,686

Performs the duties and functions required of the House of Representatives by Articles II and III of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Source of Funds	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Appropriation:			
Salaries			
Members' Salaries, Speaker's Extra Compensation	\$ 4,275	\$ 4,300	\$ 5,500
Officers and Employees	2,678	2,800	2,912
House Salaried Employees	4,275	4,300	4,386
Mileage			
Representatives, Officers and Employees	350	365	675

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds (continued)			
Postage			
Chief Clerk and Legislative Journal	\$ 150	\$ 200	\$ 225
Contingent Expenses			
Speaker	15	15	15
Chief Clerk	125	175	200
Secretary	50	55	55
Majority Floor Leader	6	6	6
Minority Floor Leader	6	6	6
Majority Whip	3	3	3
Minority Whip	3	3	3
Chairman—Majority Caucus	3	3	3
Chairman—Minority Caucus	3	3	3
Secretary—Majority Caucus	3	3	3
Secretary—Minority Caucus	3	3	3
Chairman—Majority Appropriations Committee	6	6	6
Chairman—Minority Appropriations Committee	6	6	6
Chairman—Minority Policy Committee	2	2	2
Administrator for Minority Staff	17	17	20
Chairman—Majority Policy Committee	2	2	2
Majority Caucus Administrator	2	2	2
Minority Caucus Administrator	2	2	2
Miscellaneous Expenses			
Incidental Expenses	475	500	800
Committee on Appropriations(D)	328	360	398
Committee on Appropriations(R)	328	360	398
Expenses—Representatives	1,522	1,522	1,523
Legislative Printing and Expenses	1,000	2,000	3,000
National Legislative Conference—Expenses	150	80	80
Meetings of the Council of State			
Governments—Expenses	5	5	5
Special Committee Expenses(D)	750	850	950
Special Committee Expenses(R)	750	850	950
Legislative Management Committee(D)	1,200	1,500	1,732
Legislative Management Committee(R)	1,200	1,500	1,732
Renovation House Chamber Balcony			
Bicentennial Legislative Session	28		
Commonwealth Emergency Medical Services	50	50	50
Commonwealth Compensation Commission		25	30
Conference for New Members		8	
TOTAL	\$19,771	\$21,887	\$25,686

GENERAL FUND

LEGISLATURE

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Legislative Reference Bureau			
State Funds	\$ 1,646	\$ 1,851	\$ 1,968

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 967	\$ 1,065	\$ 1,208
Contingent Expenses	10	10	10
Printing of Pamphlet Laws	169	141	120
Printing of Pennsylvania Bulletin and Pennsylvania Code	500	635	630
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,646</u>	<u>\$ 1,851</u>	<u>\$ 1,968</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Legislative Budget and Finance Committee			
State Funds	\$ 270	\$ 292	\$ 317

Performs duties and functions relating to the study of the revenues, expenditures and fiscal operations of the agencies, boards and commissions of the Commonwealth.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Legislative Budget and Finance Committee	<u>\$ 270</u>	<u>\$ 292</u>	<u>\$ 317</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Legislative Data Processing Center			
State Funds	\$ 750	\$ 850	\$ 925
Other Funds	10	10	10
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	\$ 760	\$ 860	\$ 935

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.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Legislative Data Processing Committee	\$ 750	\$ 850	\$ 925
Other Funds:			
Reimbursement for Data Processing Services	10	10	10
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 760</u>	<u>\$ 860</u>	<u>\$ 935</u>

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions			
State Funds	\$ 1,280	\$ 1,557	\$ 1,687

Provides for those permanent commissions and committees which are necessary to provide the Legislature with current information, and to maintain liaison with various national, state and local organizations. It further provides for the various study commissions and committees periodically established to investigate and recommend solutions to various problems that arise from time to time and for the compilation and distribution of various municipal codes.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Joint State Government Commission	\$ 918	\$ 957	\$ 990
Local Government Commission	182	190	192
Local Government Codes . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	80
Joint Legislative Air and Water Pollution Control Committee	105	115	125
Purchase of Pennsylvania, National and Bicentennial Flags for State Residents	20	40	40
Legislative Audit Advisory Commission	55	55	65
Legislative Office for Research Liaison . . . . .	. . . .	200	215
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,280</u>	<u>\$ 1,557</u>	<u>\$ 1,707</u>

LEGISLATURE

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Legislative Process	\$36,942	\$41,122	\$46,327	\$52,488	\$56,517	\$60,960	\$65,578
Legislature	36,942	41,122	46,327	52,488	56,517	60,960	65,578
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$36,942</u>	<u>\$41,122</u>	<u>\$46,327</u>	<u>\$52,488</u>	<u>\$56,517</u>	<u>\$60,960</u>	<u>\$65,578</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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$36,942	\$41,122	\$46,327	\$52,488	\$56,517	\$60,960	\$65,578
Other Funds	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
TOTAL	<u>\$36,952</u>	<u>\$41,132</u>	<u>\$46,337</u>	<u>\$52,498</u>	<u>\$56,527</u>	<u>\$60,970</u>	<u>\$65,588</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.

Recently there has been an 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)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<u>\$36,942</u>	<u>\$41,122</u>	<u>\$46,327</u>	<u>\$52,488</u>	<u>\$56,517</u>	<u>\$60,960</u>	<u>\$65,578</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

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
General Fund			
General Government			
Supreme Court	\$ 2,202	\$ 2,595	\$ 3,122
Court Administrator	878	1,198	1,899
National Conference — Expenses	100	. . . .	. . . .
Superior Court	1,360	1,516	1,683
Commonwealth Court	1,500	1,911	2,124
Courts of Common Pleas	13,690	16,705	17,912
Community Courts—District Justices of the Peace	9,028	12,174	13,340
Philadelphia Traffic Court	140	179	170
Philadelphia Municipal Court	888	964	1,092
Law Clerks	124	130	155
Sub-Total	\$29,910	\$37,372	\$41,497
 Grants and Subsidies			
Reimbursement of County Court Expenses	\$14,000	. . . .	. . . .
Total State Funds	\$43,910	\$37,372	\$41,497
 Federal Funds \$ 261 \$ 718 \$ 609			
Other Funds 243 250 250			
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$44,414	\$38,340	\$42,356
 Revenue Sharing Trust Fund			
Grants and Subsidies			
Reimbursement of County Court Expenses	\$10,000	\$24,000	\$24,000
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND TOTAL	\$10,000	\$24,000	\$24,000
 Department Total — All Funds			
General Fund	\$43,910	\$37,372	\$41,497
Special Funds	10,000	24,000	24,000
Federal Funds	261	718	609
Other Funds	243	250	250
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$54,414	\$62,340	\$66,356

General Government

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Supreme Court			
State Funds	\$ 3,180	\$ 3,793	\$ 5,021
Federal Funds	261	718	609
Other Funds	243	250	250
TOTAL	<u>\$ 3,684</u>	<u>\$ 4,761</u>	<u>\$ 5,880</u>

Holds the supreme judicial powers of the Commonwealth. It consists of seven justices, one of whom is the Chief Justice, elected by qualified electors of the Commonwealth for a term of ten years.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Supreme Court	\$ 2,202	\$ 2,560	\$ 3,122
Salary Increase for the Judges .....	.....	35	.....
Court Administrator	878	1,198	1,899
National Conference Expenses	100	.....	.....
Federal Funds:			
Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act	261	.....	.....
LEAA - Judicial Information System—Design and Development .....	.....	200	200
LEAA - Judicial Information System - Implementation .....	.....	134	153
LEAA - Court Opinion Circularization .....	.....	17	.....
LEAA - Courts Statistical Program .....	.....	48	35
LEAA - Training for Judges and Court Personnel .....	.....	40	.....
LEAA - Standard Jury Instruction Project .....	.....	23	.....
LEAA - Constable Evaluation Project .....	.....	15	.....
LEAA - Pilot Constable Training Program .....	.....	34	.....
LEAA - Judicial Training Center .....	.....	80	131
LEAA - Court Planner/Coordinator .....	.....	10	.....
LEAA - Statistical Reporting Unit .....	.....	17	.....
LEAA - Comprehensive Court Planning .....	.....	100	90
Other Funds:			
Law Student Fees to State Board of Law Examiners	243	250	250
TOTAL	<u>\$ 3,684</u>	<u>\$ 4,761</u>	<u>\$ 5,880</u>

GENERAL FUND

JUDICIARY

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Superior Court			
State Funds	\$ 1,360	\$ 1,516	\$ 1,683

Represents the court of intermediate appeal and its jurisdiction is provided by law. It is composed of seven judges, of whom one is the President Judge, elected by the qualified electors of the State for ten year terms.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Superior Court	\$ 1,360	\$ 1,481	\$ 1,683
Salary Increase for the Judges .....	.....	35	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,360</u>	<u>\$ 1,516</u>	<u>\$ 1,683</u>

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Commonwealth Court			
State Funds	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,911	\$ 2,124

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 seven judges, of whom one is the President Judge, elected by the qualified electors of the State for ten year terms.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Commonwealth Court	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,876	\$ 2,124
Salary Increase for the Judges .....	.....	35	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,500</u>	<u>\$ 1,911</u>	<u>\$ 2,124</u>

GENERAL FUND

JUDICIARY

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Courts of Common Pleas			
State Funds	\$13,690	\$16,705	\$17,912

There is one Common Pleas Court for each judicial district having the divisions and number of judges as provided by law. These courts have unlimited original jurisdiction in all cases except as may be otherwise provided by law.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Courts of Common Pleas	\$13,690	\$15,285	\$17,912
Salary Increase for the Judges .....	.....	1,420	.....
TOTAL	<u>\$13,690</u>	<u>\$16,705</u>	<u>\$17,912</u>

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Community Courts—District Justices of the Peace			
State Funds	\$ 9,028	\$12,174	\$13,340

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, in that judicial district. 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 district justices of the peace in each of 588 magisterial districts. The jurisdiction of district justices of the peace is as provided by law and they have a term of six years.

	1975-76 Actual	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77 Available	1977-78 Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Community Courts—District Justices of the Peace	<u>\$ 9,028</u>	<u>\$12,174</u>	<u>\$13,340</u>

GENERAL FUND

JUDICIARY

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Philadelphia Traffic Court and Philadelphia Municipal Court			
State Funds	\$ 1,152	\$ 1,178	\$ 1,417

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.

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Philadelphia Traffic Court	\$ 140	\$ 164	\$ 170
Salary Increase for the Judges . . . . .	. . . .	15	. . . .
Philadelphia Municipal Court	888	884	1,092
Salary Increase for the Judges . . . . .	. . . .	80	. . . .
Law Clerks	124	130	155
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 1,152</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,273</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,417</u></u>

Grants and Subsidies

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Reimbursement of County Court Costs			
State Funds	\$14,000	. . . .	. . . .

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. Funding for this program is now provided out of the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund.

	1975-76	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Reimbursement of County Court Costs	<u><u>\$14,000</u></u>	. . . .	. . . .

Revenue Sharing Trust Fund

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Reimbursement of County Court Costs			
State Funds	\$10,000	\$24,000	\$24,000

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. Additional funding for the actual year was provided out of the General Fund.

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Actual	Available	Budget
Source of Funds			
Appropriation:			
Reimbursement of County Court Costs	<u>\$10,000</u>	<u>\$24,000</u>	<u>\$24,000</u>

JUDICIARY

Summary of Agency Program by Category and Subcategory

General Fund and Special Funds

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Adjudication of Defendents	\$53,910	\$61,372	\$65,497	\$68,718	\$72,087	\$75,710	\$79,723
State Judicial System	\$53,910	\$61,372	\$65,497	\$68,718	\$72,087	\$75,710	\$79,723
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>\$53,910</u>	<u>\$61,372</u>	<u>\$65,497</u>	<u>\$68,718</u>	<u>\$72,087</u>	<u>\$75,710</u>	<u>\$79,723</u>

State Judicial System

OBJECTIVE: To provide Pennsylvania citizens with prompt and equitable justice under the law.

Recommended Program Costs:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
General Fund	\$43,910	\$37,372	\$41,497	\$44,718	\$48,087	\$51,710	\$55,723
Special Funds	10,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
Federal Funds	261	718	609	500	500	450	450
Other Funds	243	250	250	250	250	250	250
TOTAL	<u>\$54,414</u>	<u>\$62,340</u>	<u>\$66,356</u>	<u>\$69,468</u>	<u>\$72,837</u>	<u>\$76,410</u>	<u>\$80,423</u>

Program Analysis:

The judicial system of the Commonwealth is a unified system with all courts financed by numerous General Fund appropriations which are detailed in the summary.

The supreme judicial powers in the Commonwealth rest in the Supreme Court which consists of seven justices. Through the Court Administrator's Office, the Supreme Court provides administrative direction to the entire judicial system.

The Superior Court, which consists of seven judges, is a court of intermediate appeal.

The Commonwealth Court 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.

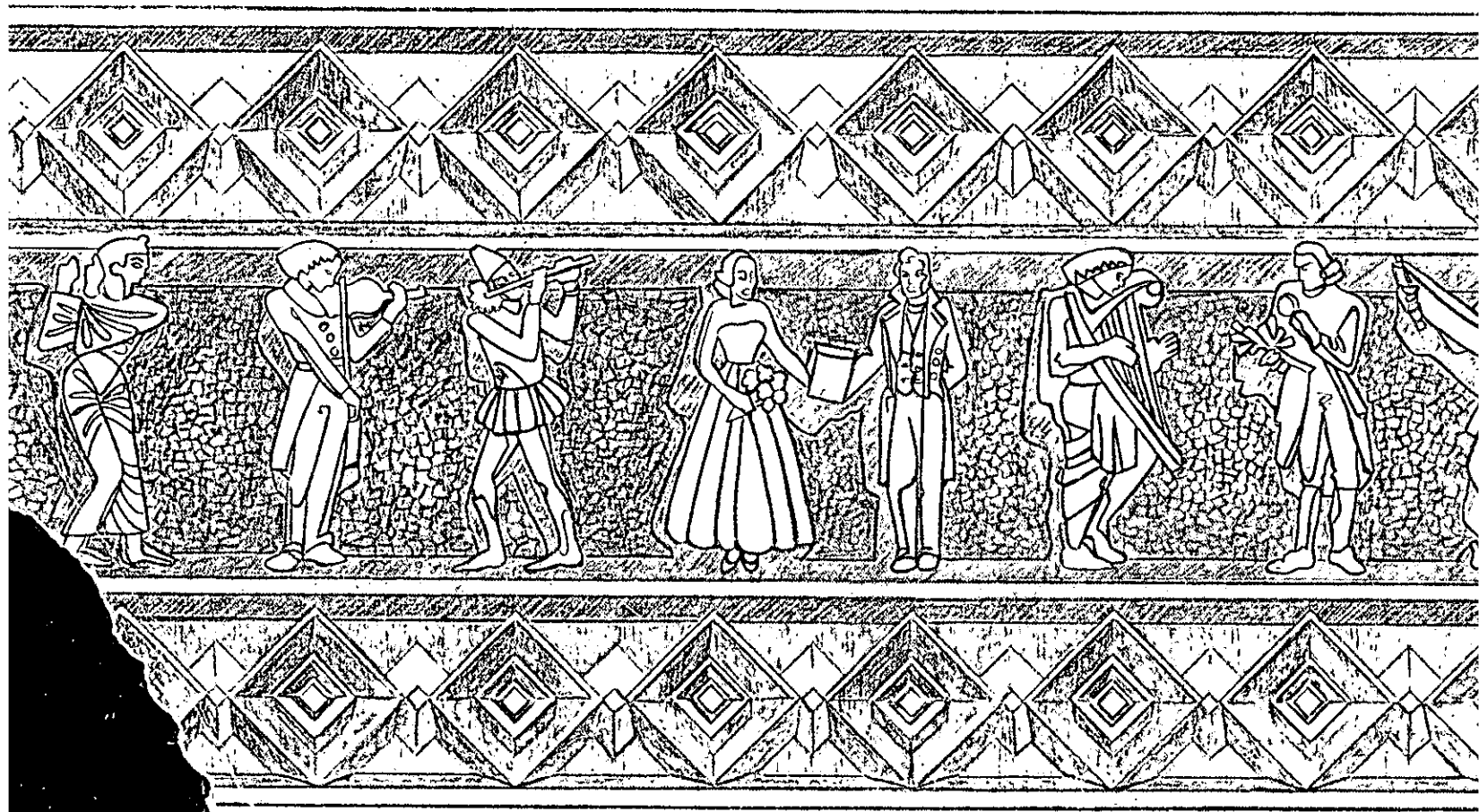
Original jurisdiction for most major cases rests in the Courts of Common Pleas. There is one Common Pleas Court, often with several divisions and judges for each judicial district. These courts have unlimited original jurisdiction except as otherwise provided by law.

Community Courts have original jurisdiction in minor cases, such as minor traffic violations.

In addition to providing direction of certain courts and court activities, the Commonwealth provides direct grants to reimburse counties a portion of their court expenses.

Program Costs by Appropriation:

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL FUND							
Judiciary (All Judiciary Appropriations)	<u>\$43,910</u>	<u>\$37,372</u>	<u>\$41,497</u>	<u>\$44,718</u>	<u>\$48,087</u>	<u>\$51,710</u>	<u>\$55,723</u>
REVENUE SHARING TRUST FUND							
Reimbursement of County Court Expenses	<u>\$10,000</u>	<u>\$24,000</u>	<u>\$24,000</u>	<u>\$24,000</u>	<u>\$24,000</u>	<u>\$24,000</u>	<u>\$24,000</u>



udget is taken from the bronze griled entrance doors to the Forum of the
Capitol Group Buildings of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at

sculptored by Le Lawrie prior to completion of the building in
usic, the Arts, Religion, Recreational Activities, and Amusements.