



A Joint Committee of the Pennsylvania General Assembly

2018 Annual Report

January 2019



Legislative Budget and Finance Committee

A JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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January 2019

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DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CHRISTOPHER LATTA

To: All Members of the Pennsylvania General Assembly

This Annual Report of the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee summarizes the nine reports and performance audits completed by the Committee in the 2018 calendar year and a list of the current projects before the Committee. The report contains a list of all reports, categorized by subject matter, which the Committee has completed since 1982. The report also describes the duties and responsibilities of the Committee and provides information about the Committee's staff and operations.

The Committee welcomes questions and comments regarding its activities and this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Bob Mensch

Chairman

TABLE OF CONTENTS



STATUTORY COMPOSITION	1
ROLES AND RESOURCES	
Statutory Charges	2
Report Development.....	4
Staff Resources	5
Additional Information	7
SUMMARIES OF REPORTS COMPLETED IN 2018	8
Sexual Assault Evidence Collection	9
Costs to Implement the Right-to-Know Law	11
Update of Cost Estimates for an Alternative Approach to Meeting PA's Chesapeake Bay Nutrient Reduction Targets	13
Promoting the Long-Term Sustainability and Viability of Universities in the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education	15
Feasibility of Establishing a Water Use Fee in Pennsylvania	17
An Interim Report on the Establishment of the Northern Pennsylvania Regional College	18
PA Game Commission Compliance With its Strategic Plan	20
The Impact of Tavern Gaming on the Pennsylvania State Lottery	22
A Fiscal and Operational Review of the YDC/YFC System	23
PROJECTS READY FOR RELEASE, IN PROCESS, OR ASSIGNED	25
REPORTS COMPLETED SINCE 1982	26

STATUTORY COMPOSITION

Act 1959-195 (46 P.S. §70.1 et. seq.) created the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee as a bipartisan, bicameral legislative agency. The act specifies that the Committee is to consist of 12 members: 6 Senators and 6 Representatives. The Committee is comprised equally of both parties in the House and Senate.

The President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Majority and Minority Leaders of each chamber are designated by law to be members

of the Committee, but they may designate other members to serve in their stead. The President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint three additional members of their respective chambers, at least two of whom are from the Minority party.

The Committee elects its own Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary, and Treasurer.

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

SENATORS	REPRESENTATIVES
ROBERT B. MENSCH, CHAIR	ROBERT W. GODSHALL, SECRETARY
JAMES R. BREWSTER, VICE CHAIR	JAKE WHEATLEY, JR., TREASURER
MICHELE BROOKS	STEPHEN E. BARRAR
THOMAS J. McGARRIGLE	AARON BERNSTINE
CHRISTINE M. TARTAGLIONE	SCOTT CONKLIN
JOHN T. YUDICHAK	MARGO L. DAVIDSON

A special thanks to Representative Godshall who joined The Legislative Budget and Finance Committee in 1989 and became an officer in 2007. Representative Godshall retired at the end of the 2017-18 session. Congratulations on his retirement!

Members who left the Committee in 2017-18

- Representative James J. Christiana (R)
- Representative Peter G. Schweyer (D)

STATUTORY CHARGES

Under [Act 1959-195](#), as amended by Act 1961-645, the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee (LBFC) is empowered “to perform all duties and functions relating to the study of the revenues, expenditures, and fiscal problems of the Commonwealth, its officers, boards, committees, commissions, institutions and other State agencies.” This includes, among others, the power to review Commonwealth revenues and expenditures to identify unnecessary expenditures, to promote economy in state government, and to ensure that state funds are expended as intended by law. If funds are found to be used for purposes unintended by law or if it is found that any other statutory restrictions or provisions are being violated, the LBFC is to report to the General Assembly, the Governor, and the Auditor General.

Otherwise, the Committee is charged to report “from time to time, to the members of the Legislature and . . . the standing committees of the Senate and House of Representatives with respect to any of its findings or recommendations”

In addition to the general authority under its enabling statute, the LBFC has been granted authority under the following legislative actions:

[Act 1986-93](#), as amended by Act 1998-166, requires the LBFC to conduct a performance audit to examine the PGC’s compliance with its strategic plan every three years. A summary of the most recent study is included in this report.

[Act 1995-17](#) requires that the Pennsylvania State Police establish a system for conducting instant background checks on prospective firearms purchasers. The act also establishes a \$2 instant background check fee and a \$3 surcharge on each firearms sale, and requires the LBFC to assess the adequacy of these fees every five years. The next report is due in 2020.

[Act 2004-159](#) amended the Fish and Boat Code to implement a new license fee structure and requires the LBFC to conduct a performance audit of the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission every three years. The next report is due in 2019.

[Act 2013-90](#), an amendment to the Local Option Small Games of Chance Act, requires the LBFC to conduct an annual study of the impact of tavern gaming on the State Lottery. A summary of the most recent study is included in this report.

[Act 2007-45](#) and [Act 2010-123](#) require the LBFC to annually submit a report to the Appropriations and Education Committees of the Senate and the House summarizing the financial and academic status of a third-class distressed school district and including an audit of its accounts for the immediately preceding school year.

[Act 2016-86](#), requires the LBFC to undertake a review of the success of the rural regional college and rural regional college plan established pursuant to this act. A summary of this study is included in this report.

One [House resolution](#) required the LBFC to conduct a comprehensive review of the fiscal impact on Commonwealth agencies and local governmental agencies for implementation of the Right-to-Know Law and to make recommendations. A summary of this study is included in this report.

Three [Senate resolutions](#) required the LBFC to study (1) Commonwealth expenditures for salaries and other compensation and benefits of members of state boards and commissions. An interim report had been released in 2017 which was deemed final in 2018, (2) the extent to which rape kits remain unprocessed and identify the

reasons why they remain untested, and (3) provide staff assistance to the Senate Resolution 6 Commission to recommend improvements to the delivery of emergency services in the Commonwealth. Summaries of these studies are included in this report.

Three studies were initiated by the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee officers directing the staff to study (1) updated cost estimates based on the 2013 LBFC report on Nutrient Reduction in Watershed Implementation Plan, (2) approaches taken in how fees are charged for use of public water, and (3) the YDC/YFC system. Summaries of these studies are included in this report.

REPORT DEVELOPMENT

Overview of Key Steps in the LBFC Performance Audit Process.

1. Audit Adoption

- Audit project initiated by statutory mandate, resolution, or proposal by LBFC member or other member of the General Assembly.
- Audit project formally adopted by LBFC officers and/or full Committee.
- Audit assigned to LBFC staff and incorporated into staff audit schedule.

2. Administration and Planning

- Develop preliminary audit survey questionnaire.
- Develop audit scope and objectives.
- Develop preliminary survey work plans.

3. Preliminary Survey

- Establish agency reference file.
- Conduct entrance conference.
- Review meeting minutes.
- Conduct initial interviews.
- Obtain audit perspectives (agency staff and “outsiders”).
- Review prior reports.
- Test legal compliance.
- Test internal controls.
- Develop non-finding sections.
- Identify audit issues to pursue during fieldwork.

4. Fieldwork

- Develop fieldwork audit plans.
- Focused audit activities conducted at central office and field locations.
- Data collection, analysis, and verification carried out in all finding areas.
- Develop draft findings and reference report.

5. Report Referencing and Internal Quality Review

- Final referenced copy of draft report prepared and reviewed by audit team.
- Draft report reviewed by Executive Director and/or a project manager not previously involved in the audit for internal quality control review.
- Audit team makes necessary report adjustments.

6. Report Production, Release, and Post-Release

- Confidential draft report sent to agency for their review.
- Agency response received and final report printed.
- Prepare oral presentation and press release.
- Committee meeting held. Discuss, release, and distribute report.
- Audit files archived.

STAFF RESOURCES

STAFF QUALIFICATIONS

At the end of 2018, the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee had a staff complement of twelve. The staff includes individuals with the following degrees:

- Master of Business Administration, major in business.
- Three Masters of Public Administration, with majors in public administration, public budgeting and finance management, and public and non-profit management.
- Master of Public Health, major in community and behavioral health.
- Three Licensed Attorneys.
- Bachelor of Science, major in criminal justice.
- Two Bachelor of Arts, majors in policy, management studies, and political science.

2018 STAFF LISTING

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Anna Amsbaugh*	Analyst I
Patricia Berger	Executive Director
Lauren Bordner*	Office Resource Manager
Jason Brehouse*	Project Manager
Stephen Fickes*	Project Manager
Amy Hockenberry*	Analyst II
T. Tomeka Jenrette	Secretary
Rick Jones	Counsel
Christopher Latta	Deputy Executive Director/Project Manager
Shanika Mitchell-Saint Jean*	Analyst I
Stevi Sprenkle*	Analyst II
Anne Witkonis	Analyst II

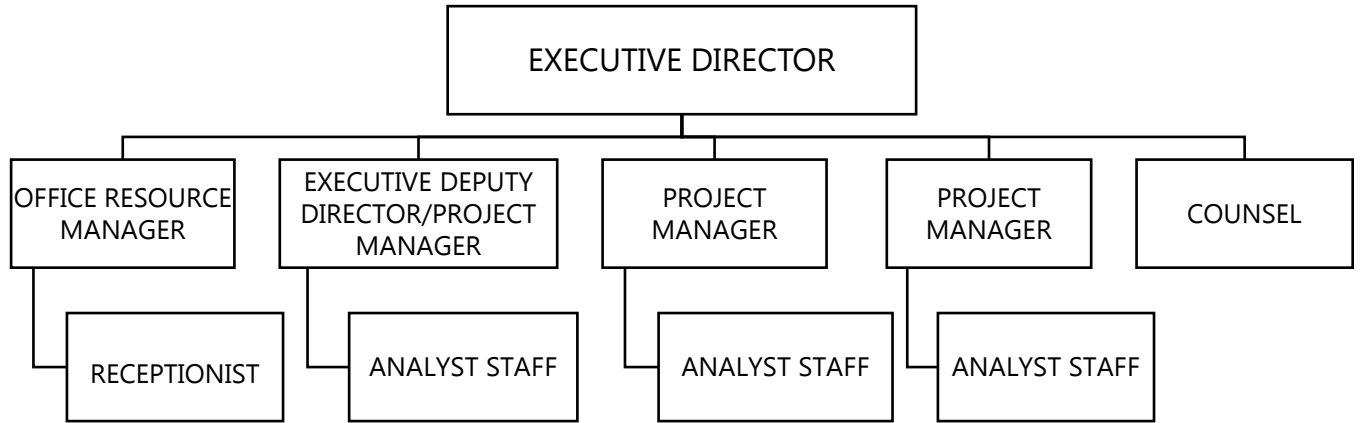
**Joined the staff in 2018.*

Effective 1/1/2018 - Patricia Berger became the Executive Director and Christopher Latta became the Deputy Executive Director. The following individuals left LBFC in 2018:

- Maryann Nardone retired effective 02/28/2018.
- Terry Beam retired effective 06/30/2018.
- Louis Day resigned effective 10/12/2018.

THE LBFC ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE IS SHOWN ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE.

Legislative Budget and Finance Committee Organizational Chart



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RESEARCH RESOURCES

To support its research activity, the LBFC staff maintains a research library. Library materials are also available for use by legislators and their staffs.

The LBFC library includes financial, legislative, and legal resource documents. It also includes books on auditing standards and performance auditing and professional journals and newsletters. Also available are departmental budget presentations.

EXPENDITURES

During fiscal year 2017-18, the Committee spent \$1,519,491.37.

LBFC UPDATES AND CURRENT ACTIVITIES

Links to one-page summaries of released reports as well as the full reports can be found on the LBFC website (<http://lbfc.legis.state.pa.us>). The website also lists current Legislative Budget and Finance Committee members and staff as well as recent information on Committee and staff activities, including links to videos of Committee meetings.

LBFC welcomed a new Executive Director in 2018, and with that change and improvements to our agency. Training topics in 2018 included:

- Using Data Visualization to Improve Messaging
- Report Writing
- Methodology: Utah's Award-winning Methods to Test Regulation of Payday Lending
- Planning and Scoping Evaluations
- OGC University
- NLPES Professional Development Seminar
- Implementation of Act 2017-5
- Right-to-Know-Law

LBFC SUMMARIES OF REPORTS COMPLETED IN 2018

The LBFC is charged with conducting informational and evaluative studies and performance audits as directed by the Committee and as mandated by the General Assembly. Further, the Committee is charged to:

. . . make reports, from time to time, to the members of the Legislature and, upon request, to the standing committees of the Senate and House of Representatives with respect to any of its findings and recommendations...

Nine reports were completed and released in 2018.¹ Summaries of these reports are located on the following pages. Copies of reports can be obtained by contacting our office via lbfcinfo@palbfc.us (email), 717-783-1600 (telephone), or 717-787-5487 (fax). Full reports and one-page fact sheets for more recent reports are also available via the Committee's website at: <http://lbfc.legis.state.pa.us>.

¹ The annual distressed school district report was not produced in 2018, to avoid duplication of effort. Quarterly status reports are required by the Duquesne City School District Recovery Plan.

SEXUAL ASSAULT EVIDENCE COLLECTION

RELEASE DATE:

- February 2018

BACKGROUND:

- Senate Resolution 2017-75 directed the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee to study the extent to which rape kits remain unprocessed in the Commonwealth and the reasons kits remain untested as part of the Commonwealth's Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Program.
- This 56-page report is divided into five major sections, plus appendices.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

- **To help assure each victim's rape kit is tested and to identify the state's "backlog" of kits awaiting testing, in 2015, the Commonwealth's Sexual Assault Testing and Evidence Collection Act was amended.** Rape and sexual assault crimes are traumatic, uniquely personal violent crimes. Reporting such assaults takes a considerable toll on victims in the form of further emotional trauma, humiliation, fear or actuality of retaliation, loss of privacy, and lost wages. Act 2015-27, therefore, provided for:
 - Certain victim rights, including the requirement for victim consent to the testing of the kit.
 - An initial and then annual census or inventory of "backlogged" kits (i.e., those held for 12 months or more by local law enforcement agencies and forensic laboratories that are awaiting lab testing).
 - Prompt collection and securing of rape kits from health care facilities by local law enforcement agencies to establish and preserve a chain of evidence for the crime.
 - Standards for laboratories that meet FBI standards for National DNA Index System participation.
- **Law enforcement agencies serving almost 90 percent of the state's 2,560 municipalities (899 agencies serving 2,245 municipalities) filed reports on their backlog with the Pennsylvania State Police (PSP) and the Department of Health (DOH) for the 2017 report.** Typically, municipalities not included in the report are small boroughs or second class townships, many of which receive services through contracted police agencies.
- **For the most part, local law enforcement agencies and forensic laboratories reported reduced sexual assault kit backlogs from 2015 through 2016.** Statewide, as of December 31, 2015, there were about 1,900 reported backlogged sexual assault evidence kits in the possession of law enforcement agencies and forensic labs. By the end of 2016, the number had dropped to just over 1,200, for a net reduction of almost 700 backlogged kits. Two national programs targeted specifically to reducing the backlog of untested kits made available support/assistance to eliminate the equivalent of 60 percent (1,128 of 1,898) of Pennsylvania's

backlog as of December 2015. In October 2017, the City of Philadelphia received an additional federal grant to complete analysis of kits in its possession. The state's three forensic labs also participate in the federal DNA capacity enhancement and backlog reduction program.

- **Typically, the local law enforcement agencies reporting an increase in their backlog from 2015 through 2016 are over-counting/misreporting their backlog.** For example, over half (25 of 43) of the reported backlog increase for local law enforcement agencies from 2015 to 2016 did not meet the Act's criteria for awaiting testing. Many of these kits were associated with victims that had not given consent for forensic testing and/or the victim subsequently reported a crime had not occurred, or the district attorney declined to prosecute. When the PSP examined the reasons for its reported increase, it also found kits not meeting the Act's criteria, including kits for closed cases being kept for expiration of the statute of limitations, kits that had been previously tested, and rape kits that were part of homicide investigations rather than sexual assault investigations. The PSP had identified a need for improved instructions for the backlog survey and is revising the instructions for the annual survey for the PSP and local law enforcement agencies.
- **DOH is revising its recommended rape kit consent form to assure victims/patients freely consent to forensic testing of their rape kits.** Sexual assault response teams in some communities have also developed local programs that go beyond the Act's requirements in order to support victims who choose to remain anonymous.

COST TO IMPLEMENT THE RIGHT-TO-KNOW LAW

RELEASE DATE:

- February 2018

BACKGROUND:

- House Resolution 50 (2017) directed the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee to conduct a comprehensive review of the fiscal impact on state and local governmental agencies for implementation of the Right-to-Know Law (RTKL). The review is to identify annual costs to the state and local agencies for administration of the law and actions to decrease the administrative burdens of the law on the state and local agencies while ensuring reasonable public access to public records and information.
- This 96-page report is divided into seven major sections, plus appendices.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

- **Over half of the agencies surveyed received 10 or fewer RTKL requests during CY 2016.** Nearly 36 percent of the agencies received 11 to 50 requests, 6 percent received 51 to 100 requests, and 6 percent reported over 100 requests. We estimate that state and local agencies received a combined total of 109,000 RTKL requests.
- **Over half of the agencies surveyed reported annual costs of \$500 or less.** Almost 19 percent reported costs ranging from \$501 to \$2,000, 19 percent reported costs from \$2,001 to \$10,000, and 8 percent from \$10,001 to over \$400,000. We estimate that the total costs to agencies ranged from \$5.7 to \$9.7 million in CY 2016.
- **Only 3 percent of the RTKL requests received were appealed, and fewer than 16 percent of the agencies reported having any requests appealed.** Almost 4 percent of the agencies surveyed accounted for 80 percent of the appeals.
- **Agencies differ on what they consider “overly burdensome” and may react more to the type of requester versus the actual request.** A third of the RTKL requests considered overly burdensome were fulfilled in less than three hours, a third took between three to eight hours, and a third required 8 hours or more.
- **Most agencies receive general purpose and commercial requests, and a third receive litigation requests, but few receive requests from inmates.** Roughly two-thirds of all the reported general, commercial, litigation, and research requests, and 89 percent of all inmate requests were fulfilled in less than three hours.
- **Most agencies do not have the requisite RTKL information easily accessible on their website.** Nearly 70 percent of 588 randomly selected agencies were not in full compliance with the statutory website posting requirements of the RTKL, with over half of those agencies not posting any of the required information.
- **Agencies may respond to RTKL requests in an inefficient manner and undergo legal costs for unnecessary solicitor reviews and otherwise avoidable RTKL appeals.** Nearly 29 percent of the RTKL requests fulfilled by the agencies surveyed

used a 30-day extension and 34 percent were sent to a solicitor for a legal review. Over 40 percent of our RTKL requests submitted to 588 randomly selected agencies were deemed denied.

Recommendations:

The General Assembly should consider:

(1) requiring agencies to provide Agency Open Records Officer (AORO) contact information to the OOR annually or when changed; (2) specifying AORO contact information include name, telephone number, email address, and physical address; (3) requiring all AOROs to attend one OOR RTKL training course annually; and (4) authorizing the OOR to establish reasonable hourly fees as they determine necessary for commercial and/or other exceedingly time-consuming requests.

The OOR should:

(1) create a searchable database on their website for the contact information for all state and local government AOROs and update it as new contact information is provided by the agencies; (2) develop ongoing training and informational materials to reach out to all AOROs; (3) develop and post training videos and informational materials directed at requesters; and (4) annually collect data from AOROs on the number of RTKL requests received each year to monitor for significant changes in trends.

UPDATE OF COST ESTIMATES FOR AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH TO MEETING PA'S CHESAPEAKE BAY NUTRIENT REDUCTION TARGETS

RELEASE DATE:

- February 2018

BACKGROUND:

- The Committee officers directed the Committee staff to update the relative cost advantage of the alternative approach to meeting Pennsylvania's Chesapeake Bay nutrient reduction targets as outlined in our 2013 report entitled *A Cost Effective Alternative Approach to Meeting PA's Chesapeake Bay Nutrient Reduction Targets*. The update is to reflect the 3:1 "uncertainty factor" DEP implemented in 2016 for nutrient reduction credits generated by agricultural best management practices (BMPs).
- This 20-page report has one major section, plus appendices.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

- **By 2025, PA is required to reduce nitrogen delivered to the Chesapeake Bay by 30 percent over 2016 levels.** As called for under the current Watershed Improvement Plan (WIP), most of these reductions (about 80 percent) are to come from agriculture. PA is also required to reduce phosphorus delivered to the bay by 16 percent and sediment by 20 percent.
- **Although good progress has been made by wastewater facilities, less progress has been made by agriculture and urban stormwater.** Most public wastewater facilities are near, or have already achieved, their 2025 reduction targets. The EPA has, however, expressed concerns over the agriculture and urban stormwater sectors. A recent analysis suggests that the nitrogen targets set for agriculture, in particular, will not be met under the current plan.
- **DEP has agreed to implement a 3:1 uncertainty factor for tradable credits generated by agricultural BMPs.** DEP took this action in response to EPA concerns regarding PA's trading program and various factors that may reduce the effectiveness of agricultural BMPs. As a consequence, 3 lbs. of nitrogen reduction generated through an agricultural BMP is equivalent to 1 lb. of nitrogen pollution reduction credit. A key exception is for technologies where actual reductions can be measured and verified; no additional adjustment is necessary.
- **It is unclear what will happen if PA fails to meet its nutrient reduction targets.** The EPA has indicated it might impose additional reductions on wastewater treatment plants as a way to compensate for the failure to achieve targets in other sectors.
- **If allowed by EPA, a competitive RFP program could help achieve PA's nitrogen reduction targets.** Nitrogen, a pollutant that is more readily carried downstream than phosphorous or sediment, is key to PA meeting its CB nutrient reduc-

tion targets. Under a competitive RFP (Request for Proposal) program, eligible credit generators would be able to sell tradable credits to point sources (such as municipal separate storm sewer systems, known as MS4s) or other eligible entities who could then use those credits to help meet their nitrogen reduction targets. Phosphorous credits can also be traded, but sediment, a pollutant of particular importance to locally-impaired streams, is not included in the trading program.

- **A competitive RFP program could lower overall compliance costs by 90 percent or more for nitrogen reductions for agriculture and urban stormwater.** We estimate achieving the required nitrogen reductions for agriculture and urban runoff through BMPs, after applying a 3:1 ratio for agricultural BMPs, would cost about \$6.5 billion by 2025. We estimate a competitive RFP program could achieve these same

levels of reductions at a cost of about \$340 million in 2025. These estimates do not, however, attempt to adjust for how BMPs designed to satisfy sediment or phosphorus reductions might also impact nitrogen reductions. This adjustment could be significant, as often efforts to reduce sediment also serve to reduce phosphorus and nitrogen.

- **The cost estimates assume a fundamental restructuring of DEP's current Watershed Improvement Plan (WIP).** A competitive RFP program of the magnitude contemplated in this report would require a fundamental restructuring of Pennsylvania's current WIP. In particular, the current WIP has a cap on the number of credits that can be traded annually and does not provide for MS4s in its nutrient credit trading program. These and other issues would need to be addressed for the plan to be viable.

PROMOTING THE LONG-TERM SUSTAINABILITY AND VIABILITY OF UNIVERSITIES IN THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

RELEASE DATE:

- April 2018

BACKGROUND:

- Senate Resolution 34 of 2017 directed the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee to conduct a study and issue a report relating to the long-term sustainability and viability of the 14 universities in the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education (State System). The RAND Corporation conducted the study and developed and assessed five options for change.
- This 102-page report is divided into six major sections, plus appendices.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

- **Demographic trends pose significant challenges to State System universities.** Between 2015 and 2030, 55 of the 67 counties in the state are projected to experience declines in youth population ranging from 3 percent to 45 percent. This will likely result in a significant drop in enrollment of traditional college-age students.
- **State financial support is limited.** Appropriations for State System universities declined sharply in 2011. Today, tuition and fees account for the largest proportion of State System revenue: over the period 2006 to 2016, state appropriations fell from 29 percent of total revenues to 21 percent while tuition and fees increased from 36 percent to 42 percent.
- **Internal factors reduce the State System's ability to respond to challenges.** Governance that is reportedly bureaucratic and places politics above system needs, and inflexible faculty labor relations, hinder opportunities to change. State regulations slow down procurement and construction as well as efforts to purchase services and improve facilities.
- **Challenges will continue to affect institutions and students.** System enrollment has declined 13 percent between 2010 and 2016. As of 2016, 11 of the 14 State System universities are operating in deficit (although some of this effect may stem from 2015 changes in accounting rules for retiree pensions). Given the projected decline of the state's youth population, student costs could continue to rise while services may continue to be curtailed or downsized.
- **Five possible options for change:** University closures are not recommended. Instead, the report presents five options to increase flexibility and responsiveness. Several of these options could affect the missions of the universities, accessibility and costs for students, and the sovereign immunity that currently protects the State System from lawsuits.
 - **Option 1** is to keep the broad State System structure with improvements. It upgrades the existing system by modifying the governance structure to

reallocate authority across the various system levels and freeing institutions from some state requirements.

Option 2 makes the changes in Option 1 and also consolidates the current 14 universities into a smaller number—perhaps 5 to 8—by merging State System universities in each region of the state and including at least one fiscally viable university in each merger.

Option 3 would eliminate the State System structure and convert the universities to state-related status. This option would be applied to the stronger universities or to weaker universities that could be merged with stronger ones prior to independence.

Option 4 places the State System and all its institutions under the management of a large state-related university, building on their strong performance, possibly for a defined period of time such as ten years.

Option 5 merges the State System universities into one or more of the state-related universities as branch campuses.

Recommendations: The RAND team recommends:

(1) **Understand the seriousness of the challenges and plan for major changes.** Option 1 is unlikely to address long-term challenges; Options 2 to 5 may be more difficult to implement, but they are more likely to strengthen financially weak institutions and match staff size to enrollment trends.

(2) **Seek to develop a new structure with state-related universities.** Pursue either Option 4 or 5 if large, state-related universities are willing.

(3) **If that is not feasible, pursue other options,** starting with Option 2 or 3. If those cannot be implemented, pursue Option 1.

(4) **Do not establish a statewide coordinating body, unless it is needed to implement a specific option.** Most of the options probably do not justify establishment of a new statewide higher education body.

FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A WATER USE FEE IN PENNSYLVANIA

RELEASE DATE:

- June 2018

BACKGROUND:

- The Officers of the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee directed staff to study potential water use fees in the Commonwealth. The study is to determine potential revenues from House Bill 20, PN 1846 of 2017; the necessary fee rates to generate annual revenues of \$500 million, \$300 million, and \$100 million; and potential revenue from each of the major watersheds of the Commonwealth.
- This 216-page report is divided into five major sections, plus appendices.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

- **In 2015, Pennsylvania withdrew 25.8 trillion gallons of water across 11 sectors.** Three of those sectors, hydroelectric power, thermo-electric power, and public water supplies accounted for 98.4 percent of total water withdrawals. Hydroelectric power, alone, accounted for 92 percent of total water withdrawals.
- **If House Bill 20 were enacted, the proposed water fee could generate \$2.6 billion.** House Bill 20 establishes a water resource fee on water withdrawals greater than 10,000 gallons. Exempted from the fee are agricultural, municipal, community, and non-community water systems, and not-for-profit entities. The hydroelectric power sector would pay 90 percent (\$2.4 billion) of the proposed fee. The thermoelectric power sector would pay 8 percent of the proposed fee (\$205 million).
- **We calculated various fee rates to generate revenue levels of \$500 million, \$300 million, and \$100 million.**
 - Generating \$500 million in revenue would require a fee of \$0.000018 per gallon of water withdrawn and subsequently re-turned to the source and a fee of \$0.00018 per gallon of water consumed.
 - Generating \$300 million in revenue would require a fee of \$0.000010 per gallon of water withdrawn and returned and a fee of \$0.00010 per gallon of water consumed.
 - Generating \$100 million in revenue would require a fee of \$0.0000036 per gallon of water withdrawn and returned and \$0.000036 per gallon of water consumed.
- **Sectors in the Susquehanna Watershed would generate 67 percent of fees (\$336 million) under scenarios designed to generate \$500 million, \$300 million, and \$100 million.** The watershed withdrew 18 trillion gallons of water in CY 2015—representing 69 percent of all water withdrawals.

AN INTERIM REPORT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA REGIONAL COLLEGE

RELEASE DATE:

- May 2018

BACKGROUND:

- Article XVII-E.1 of Act 2014-126 [Repealed], and subsequently Article XIX-G of Act 2016-86, provide for the establishment, operation, administration, and funding of a rural regional college (RRC) in a multicounty rural area that is underserved by comprehensive community college education and workforce development, and direct the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee (LBFC) to review the success of the RRC in satisfying the goals set forth in the RRC plan approved by the Secretary of Education, and the needs of the multicounty area the RRC was established to serve. The LBFC is required to submit an interim report to the General Assembly by June 30, 2018, and the final report by June 30, 2022. As the Northern Pennsylvania Regional College (NPRC) was only approved by the PA Department of Education (PDE) in May 2017, the data required for the interim report was not available. Instead, we prepared a brief report updating the General Assembly on the progress that has been made to date.
- This 50-page report is divided into two major sections, plus appendices.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

- **The RRC serves nine contiguous counties.** Cameron, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, McKean, Potter, Venango, and Warren Counties were designated to be served by the establishment of the RRC.
- **Act 2014-126 directed the FY 2014-15 appropriation to the RRC, not the RRC Board of Trustees.** The appropriation was not available to the RRC until the college was established, which required the RRC plan to be submitted to, and approved by, the Secretary of Education. Due to these funding stipulations, the deadline for the submission of the RRC plan was extended to December 2016, and the Board of Trustees entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the PDE to make payments for the Board for services and fees incurred during the development of the plan.
- **Northern Pennsylvania Regional College was established in May 2017.** The Board submitted their RRC plan to the Secretary for review in December 2016, and the plan was approved in May 2017.
- **NPRC adopted the education delivery model used by the Education Consortium of Upper Allegheny (ECUA).** The ECUA, in Partnership with Gannon University, provides education to rural students by combining traditional classroom instruction with synchronous delivery of instruction to remote classrooms through the use of live interactive television (ITV) technology.
- **NPRC established a partnership with Gannon University.** The NPRC/Gannon University partnership is providing two associate degree programs—Business

Administration and Interdisciplinary Studies—during the 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 academic years.

- **NPRC/Gannon University Tuition and Fees are in line with Community College fees.** The combined tuition and fees for the 2017-2018 academic year were set at \$198 per credit hour, with dual enrollment (high school) students paying tuition of \$60 per credit.
- **NPRC/Gannon University Student Enrollment.** A total of 45 students were enrolled in Fall Semester 2017, and 29 students were enrolled in Spring Semester 2018. During both semesters, 58 percent were in an Associate's Degree program and 42 percent were in dual enrollment program.
- **NPRC anticipates increased student enrollment.** Improved marketing strategy and the addition of several non-credit courses and associate degree programs are anticipated to increase student enrollment. These include three non-credit technical training courses during the Summer Semester 2018, and two additional Associate Degrees (Early Childhood Development and Criminal Justice) starting in the Fall Semester 2018.
- **Middle States Commission on Higher Education Accreditation.** NPRC staff currently anticipate being recognized as a Candidate for Accreditation by the 2021-2022 academic year, with full accreditation attained by the 2025-2026 academic year.

Recommendation: The General Assembly should consider extending the final report date from June 30, 2022, to June 30, 2025, to allow NPRC to be established as an accredited institution and to collect data necessary for the final report.

PA GAME COMMISSION COMPLIANCE WITH ITS STRATEGIC PLAN

RELEASE DATE:

- May 2018

BACKGROUND:

- A 1998 amendment to the Game and Wildlife Code requires that the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee to conduct a performance audit every three years of the Pennsylvania Game Commission's (PGC's) compliance with its strategic plan for agency operations. This is the seventh report issued under this mandate. The report also includes information on PGC revenues, expenditures, and the Game Fund financial condition.
- This 44-page report is divided into two major sections, plus appendices.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

- **The PGC 2015-2020 Strategic Plan has been streamlined.** The 2015-2020 Strategic Plan has five broad goals and 34 associated objectives, compared to seven goals and 41 objectives in the 2009-2014 plan. For the most part, the goals and objectives in the 2015-2020 plan are sufficiently defined and stated in a manner (i.e., specific, time-limited, and quantifiable) to allow for an independent assessment of their achievement. Our ratings of the PGC's achievement of its goals and objectives are based primarily on information provided by the PGC and the PGC's internal self-assessment ratings, not direct observation or file reviews by LBFC staff.
- **All five of the PGC's broad goals were rated as Partially Achieved.** In addition to the five broad goals, the Strategic Plan contains 34 Strategic Objectives. Of these 34 objectives, we rated 8 as Fully or Largely Achieved, 18 as Partially Achieved, and 8 as Not Achieved or Largely Not Achieved. Each rating has a brief explanation.
- **The deer population trend shows an increase in 5 Wildlife Management Units (WMUs).** The 6-year trend also shows that the deer population is stable in the other 18 WMUs.
- **Three of the Not Achieved or Largely Not Achieved objectives were on hold due to budgetary constraints.** These objectives include evaluating new tools to improve communications and engage with the non-hunting public, developing a marketing plan and construction of the Game Commission Wildlife Research and Education Center in State College.
- **The PGC's objective to focus State Game Lands (SGL) acquisition efforts on lands providing access to existing SGLs, inholdings, indentures, and sensitive habitats for special concern species and other unique landscapes was Partially Achieved.** In FY 2015-16, 439 acres were acquired, including one interior and one indenture with both providing improved access and three additional acquisitions improving access to existing SGLs. In FY 2016-17, 1,953 acres were acquired, including two interiors, seven indentures, and five acquisitions to improve access

into existing SGLs. Two of these properties connected detached parcels to existing SGLs.

- **Forest health has improved.** The number of WMUs where forest health is rated as good has increased from none in 2012 and 2013 and one in 2014 to 4 in 2015. In addition, 16 WMUs had fair forest habitat health, and none had a poor forest health assessment.
- **The two objectives related to maintaining or expanding license sales were Not Achieved or Largely Not Achieved; license sales have declined over the last three years from 988,952 in LY 2014-15 to 958,122 in LY 2016-17.** The PGC anticipates recruitment and retention efforts directed at retaining and expanding licensees to improve with the hiring of a marketing director in 2018.

THE IMPACT OF TAVERN GAMING ON THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY

RELEASE DATE:

- June 2018

BACKGROUND:

- Act 2013-90, an amendment to the Local Option Small Games of Chance Act, requires the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee (LBFC) to conduct an annual study of the impact of tavern gaming on the State Lottery. Under the act, the Governor may request the General Assembly appropriate money from the General Fund to the State Lottery Fund up to the amount identified in the study. This is the third such report under this mandate.
- This 4-page report is divided into four major sections.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

- **As of May 2018, the PLCB had licensed 51 tavern gaming establishments.** This is far below the Governor's Office initial estimates of 2,000 licensees. Expensive up-front license fees, intrusive background checks, and an unfavorable tax structure have been cited as some of the reasons for low participation among tavern owners.
- **In 2017, tavern games generated \$1.44 million in state and host municipality tax revenue.** This is far below the Governor's Office initial estimates of \$93.6 million annually.
- **Tavern gaming has not had a material impact on the State Lottery.** The \$1.44 million in tavern gaming revenue collected by the Commonwealth in 2017 represents about \$2.22 million in patron losses (gross sales minus prizes), as compared to about \$1.46 billion in losses for persons participating in Lottery games. Because tavern gaming losses are less than two-tenths of 1 percent (0.15 percent) of the losses incurred in Lottery games, we concluded tavern gaming did not have a material impact on State Lottery sales in 2017.

A FISCAL AND OPERATIONAL REVIEW OF THE YDC/YFC SYSTEM

RELEASE DATE:

- October 2018

BACKGROUND:

- The Officers of the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee directed staff to conduct a detailed review of the Department of Human Services' (DHS) Youth Development Center (YDC) and Youth Forestry Camp (YFC) system. The YDC/YFC system is the state-owned service delivery mechanism for youth who have been adjudicated delinquent. Our study had six objectives, which covered these specific areas of interest: (1) utilization; (2) cost; (3) recidivism; (4) funding; (5) expenditures; and (6) employee complement. Our review primarily covered the period July 1, 2014, through June 30, 2018.
- This 96-page report is divided into five major sections, plus appendices.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

- **There are distinct differences between Pennsylvania's juvenile and adult criminal court process.** Youth who commit crimes are not found guilty; instead, they are adjudicated delinquent by county juvenile court judges, who then decide how best to treat the juvenile offenders, including the appropriate placement.
- **The YDC/YFC system is comprised of three YDC facilities and two YFC facilities.** The YDC facilities are: Loysville, South Central, and North Central, and are secure residential facilities. The two YFC facilities are located on the grounds of state parks (Hickory Run and Trough Creek) and are non-secure, residential facilities. YDC/YFC facilities are not to be confused with juvenile detention facilities, which are typically operated by county government(s) and are for the temporary protection/placement of youth.
- **The YDC/YFC system is the *de facto* "provider of last resort."** There are hundreds of different juvenile rehabilitation providers (operated by for-profit and not-for-profit entities).

Counties contract with these providers to provide services for their adjudicated youth. These providers, however, can (and do) deny placements to their facilities. Conversely, the YDC/YFC system cannot deny placements—and as a result—it typically receives very complex (and costly) cases. For the youth in the YDC/YFC system as of April 2018, we found that 84 percent had a prior placement—and the average number of previous placements was 2.8.

- **Utilization: On average, about 775 youth are assigned to a YDC/YFC facility per year.** Over the past four years, juvenile placements have increased by approximately 14 percent. In terms of days of care—or how long youth stay at a facility—there has been less growth, with only about 2 percent growth over the same period. This trend indicates that while more youth are being placed at a YDC/YFC facility, they are staying for shorter periods of time.

- **Cost: Sending a youth to a YDC/YFC facility is expensive.** We looked at per diem rates, or the daily rate to send a youth to a YDC/YFC facility. We found the rates are heavily influenced by a facility's days of care, and as such, there can be fluctuation between the estimated rate and the final certified rate. Counties pay for YDC/YFC services through a complicated reconciliation process, and the final rate is ultimately shared between the state (60 percent) and the county (40 percent). YDC/YFC per diem rates are several hundreds of dollars per day, which can easily end up costing counties tens of thousands of dollars per juvenile.
- **Recidivism: Slightly more than 50 percent of juveniles we reviewed committed additional crimes within two years of completing a YDC/YFC program.** We reviewed two cohorts of YDC/YFC youth—and while this recidivism statistic is high—it needs to be viewed within the context of the youth's expected recidivism rate. Using this perspective, we found that approximately 97 percent of the youth were at moderate to very high risk to recidivate; therefore, because only slightly more than half actually did commit additional crimes—the actual recidivism rate is a better than expected outcome.
- **Funding and Expenditures: The YDC/YFC system is funded predominately (85 percent) through the General Fund. With respect to expenditures, 66 percent of total expenditures are related to the direct care of juveniles.** It costs about \$74 million to fund the YDC/YFC system per fiscal year. Expenditures are generally less than what is appropriated, with the balance being returned to the state's General Fund. However, because it is difficult to plan for the number of juveniles who will be placed in the system (and the needs of those youth) expenses can vary from year to year. Expenditures are coded to one of seven categories, of which

Indirect Costs, have grown by 31 percent over the last three years.

- **Complement: Owing to the difficult mix of youth in the YDC/YFC facilities, the system is labor intensive.** As of April 28, 2017, 711 positions were assigned to the YDC/YFC system, with 624 positions filled, and 87 positions vacant. Of the filled positions, 46 were on work injury or other leave status. 72 percent of all positions were assigned to the direct support of juveniles.

2018 PROJECTS READY FOR RELEASE, IN PROCESS, OR ASSIGNED

Statewide Environmental Permitting Programs Study – Senate Resolution 2018-226 directs the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee to conduct an independent performance evaluation of certain statewide environmental permitting programs administered by the Department of Environmental Protection. This report is currently in process and due for completion and release in March 2019.

Standardized Testing in Public Education – Senate Resolution 2018-322 directs the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee to study the use of standardized tests in public education. This report is currently in process and due for completion and release in June 2019.

Initiatives to Assist Dairy Producers – Senate Resolution 2018-384 directs the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee to conduct a study making recommendations for initiatives to assist dairy producers in Pennsylvania. This study is currently in process and due for completion and release the summer of 2019.

Performance Audit of the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission – Act 2004-159 requires the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee to conduct a performance audit of the PA Fish and Boat Commission by July 1, 2007, and every three years after that. This audit is currently in process and due for completion and release in the summer of 2019.

Adequacy of Fees Charged in Pennsylvania's Instant Check System for Firearms Purchases – Act 1995/17, requires that the PA State Police establish a system for conducting instant background checks on prospective firearms purchasers. The act also established a \$2 instant background check fee and a \$3 surcharge on each firearms sale. Every five years, the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee is to review the

need to increase or decrease the \$2 instant check fee and report its findings to the General Assembly. This report is expected to be released in the fall of 2020.

Local Options Small Games of Chance Act – Act 2004-159 requires the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee to produce an annual report beginning March 15, 2016, analyzing the impact of tavern gaming on the state lottery. The annual work on this is anticipated to begin in early 2019 for a report release by spring.

Distressed School Districts - Act 2007-45 and Act 2010-123 require the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee each year to submit a report to the Appropriations and Education Committees of the Senate and the House summarizing the financial and academic status of a third-class distressed school district and including an audit of its accounts for the immediately preceding school year. This study is to be addressed by February each year.

Organ Procurement Organizations - Act 2018-90 requires the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee to conduct a study and evaluation of the funding of certified organ procurement organizations operating in the Commonwealth. Work on this project is anticipated to begin in fall of 2019 for completion the following year.

REPORTS COMPLETED SINCE 1982

Aging and Youth

Date

The Impact of Tavern Gaming on the Pennsylvania State Lottery	June 2018
The Impact of Tavern Gaming on the Pennsylvania State Lottery	May 2017
The Commonwealth's Network of Elder Abuse Task Forces.....	June 2015
State Efforts to Fund Assisted Living Services.....	June 2008
Long Term Care for the Elderly in Pennsylvania.....	April 2005
An Assessment of the Need for an Adult Protective Services Program	October 2003
Providing Prescription Drug Coverage for Low and Moderate Income Senior Citizens	June 2003
Children's Trust Fund	November 1997
Pharmaceutical Assistance Review Board	April 1993
Department of Aging	February 1987

Agriculture and Rural Affairs

Fiscal Impact of Preferential Assessment of Farm and Forest Land (Clean and Green Program)	September 2010
Agricultural Conservation Easement Purchase Program	November 2008
A Reexamination of Pennsylvania's Weights and Measures Program	November 1998
State Farm Show Complex.....	June 1997
Status Report on Pennsylvania's Weights and Measures Program	December 1995
Dog Law Advisory Board	December 1992
Agricultural Farm Operations Advisory Committee	November 1991
Noxious Weed Control Committee	November 1991
Weights and Measures Enforcement Activities in PA State Government, Follow-Up	September 1987
State Farm Products Show Commission	February 1984
PA Milk Marketing Board	February 1984

Business, Insurance, and Economic Development

The Impact of Act 2012-207 on Access to Retail Pharmacies and Cost of Prescription Medications.....	April 2015
Study of the Economic Impact of the Brewery Industry in the Commonwealth	January 2013
Museum Funding in Pennsylvania	November 2012
2012 Pennsylvania Recreational Water Trails Economic Impact Study	November 2012
Pennsylvania's Tax Credit Programs.....	September 2010
The Feasibility of Establishing a Statewide Blighted Property Registry.....	March 2010
Preliminary Report on PA's Research and Development Tax Credit Program.....	July 2009
An Evaluation of the Keystone Opportunity Zone (KOZ) Program	July 2009
Pennsylvania Film Production Tax Credit and Industry Analysis.....	June 2009
Economic Impact of the Proposed Greater Hazleton Air Cargo Airport.....	June 2008
The Cost to PA's Economy Resulting From School Starting Before Labor Day.....	September 2006
Considerations for Regulating Surplus Accumulation and Community Benefit Activities of Pennsylvania's Blue Cross and Blue Shield Plans	June 2005
Pennsylvania's Workers' Compensation System Compared to Nearby States.....	February 2005
Study of the Pittsburgh Development Fund (PDF)	May 2004
Commonwealth and Local Government Efforts to Ameliorate Blight	March 2004

Business, Insurance, and Economic Development (Continued) **Date**

Dept. of Community and Economic Development – Economic Development Programs....	October 2000
Ben Franklin/IRC Partnership, Sunset Audit	January 2000
Dept of Community and Economic Development – Community Development Programs.	July 1998
Medical Professional Liability Catastrophe Loss Fund	June 1996
Review of the Department of Commerce’s Economic Development Programs	January 1996
PA Minority Business Development Authority	May 1995
Auto Insurance in Southeastern PA.....	November 1994
State Workmen’s Insurance Board.....	November 1993
Evaluation of Pennsylvania’s Tourism Promotion Programs	June 1993
Evaluation of the Medical Cost Containment Provisions of Act 1990-6	March 1993
MILRITE Council.....	June 1989
PA Logo Signing Program.....	March 1989
Pennsylvania Insurance Department.....	May 1988
Ben Franklin Partnership Program	February 1988
Pennsylvania Insurance Department, Interim	December 1987
PA Minority Business Development Authority	September 1986
PA Industrial Development Authority	September 1986
State Workmen’s Insurance Board	February 1984
PA Securities Commission	December 1983
PA Savings Association Board	July 1983

Conservation and Environmental Resources

Feasibility of Establishing a Water Use Fee in Pennsylvania	June 2018
Update of Cost Estimates for an Alternative Approach to Meeting PA’s Chesapeake Bay Nutrient Reduction Targets	February 2018
PA’s Program for Beneficial Use of Biosolids (Sewage Sludge) by Land Application	June 2017
A Cost Effective Alternative Approach to Meeting Pennsylvania’s Chesapeake Bay Nutrient Reduction Targets	January 2013
The Costs and Benefits of FSC Certification of DCNR Forests	November 2012
A Review of the Commonwealth’s Growing Greener II Initiative.....	March 2010
Chesapeake Bay Tributary Strategy Compliance Cost Study.....	November 2008
Review of the Operation and Structure of County Conservation Districts	June 2005
DCNR Implementation of the Grants Portion of the Snowmobile and All-Terrain Vehicle Program	February 2005
The Status of DCNR’s Efforts to Improve the PA State Park Reservation and Revenue System	December 2003
Status of Siting a Regional Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility in PA	May 1995
Costs to Implement the Federal Clean Air Act	November 1994
Wild Resource Conservation Board.....	December 1992
Environmental Hearing Board	June 1988
Certification Board for Sewage Enforcement Officers.....	February 1987
Certification of Sewage Treatment Plant and Waterworks Operators Board.....	February 1987
State Conservation Commission	June 1985
Citizens Advisory Council (DER)	December 1983
Environmental Quality Board	December 1983

Consumer Protection and Professional Licensure

Date

Cell Phone Service in Pennsylvania.....	November 2008
Performance Audit of the Pennsylvania Utility Commission	February 2007
PUC Filing and Reporting Requirements on Local Exchange Carriers	November 2004
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission's Implementation of Chapter 30	June 2003
Assessing the Reliability of PA's Electric Transmission and Distribution Systems.....	June 2002
Commonwealth Regulation of Taxicab and Limousine Services.....	December 2001
BP&OA Disciplinary Actions Since the <u>Lyness</u> Decision	October 1995
Physician Self-Referral Practices in Pennsylvania	November 1994
State Board of Vehicle Manufacturers, Dealers and Salespersons	March 1994
State Board of Funeral Directors, 2 Volumes.....	January 1994
State Real Estate Commission	October 1993
State Board of Accountancy	May 1993
Office of Small Business Advocate	May 1993
State Registration Board for Professional Engineers and Professional Land Surveyors	December 1992
State Board of Occupational Therapy Education and Licensure	October 1991
Public Utility Commission	February 1991
State Board of Optometry	February 1991
Office of Consumer Advocate	February 1989
Commission on Charitable Organizations	June 1985
State Board of Psychologist Examiners	February 1985
State Board of Examiners of Nursing Home Administrators	February 1985
State Board of Nurse Examiners	February 1985
State Board of Optometrical Examiners	February 1985
PA Public Utility Commission, 3 Vols.	February 1985
State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	December 1984
State Board of Pharmacy	December 1984
State Board of Physical Therapy Examiners	December 1984
State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	December 1984
Selected Consumer Protection & Citizen Redress Activities of PA State Government	November 1984
State Board of Medical Education and Licensure	August 1984
State Board of Osteopathic Medical Examiners	August 1984
State Board of Podiatry Examiners	August 1984
State Dental Council and Examining Board	August 1984
State Board of Barber Examiners	July 1983
State Board of Cosmetology	July 1983
State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants	February 1983
Architects Licensure Board	February 1983
State Board of Funeral Directors	February 1983
State Board of Auctioneer Examiners	February 1983
State Registration Board for Professional Engineers	February 1983
State Board of Landscape Architects	February 1983
State Board of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers, Dealers and Salesmen	February 1983
State Real Estate Commission	February 1983

Education

Date

An Interim Report on the Establishment of the Northern Pennsylvania Regional College..	June 2018
Promoting the Long-Term Sustainability and Viability of Universities in the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education	April 2018
Public Charter School Fiscal Impact on School Districts (with letter from PA Coalition of Public Charter Schools)	October 2017
Afterschool Programs in Pennsylvania.....	June 2016
Implementation of the Pennsylvania Safety in Youth Sports Act	December 2015
Feasibility and Cost Effectiveness Study: Merging Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Public School District Health Care Plans	December 2015
The Feasibility of Alternative Charter School Authorizers in Pennsylvania	April 2015
Character Education in Pennsylvania Public Schools.....	September 2014
The Status of Special Education for Gifted Students in the Commonwealth.....	December 2013
Pennsylvania’s Continuing Education Program for Professional Educators	April 2013
Interim Report on Pennsylvania’s Continuing Professional Education Program	November 2012
Summary of the Financial and Academic Status of the Duquesne City School District.....	May 2012
The Need for Public Community College Programs in Rural Pennsylvania	December 2011
Summary of the Financial and Academic Status of the Duquesne City School District.....	June 2011
Cost and Funding Models of a State-led Virtual Learning Program	February 2011
Afterschool Programs in Pennsylvania	July 2009
Preliminary Report on PA’s Educational Improvement Tax Credit Program	July 2009
Summary of the Financial and Academic Status of the Duquesne City School District.....	April 2009
Summary of the Financial and Academic Status of the Duquesne City School District.....	January 2008
A Study of the Cost-Effectiveness of Consolidating Pennsylvania School Districts.....	June 2007
Reimbursement for Educational Services for Adjudicated Youth in Private Residential Facilities.....	March 2006
Administrative Operations and Expenditures of the Pittsburgh School District.....	June 2005
The Feasibility of Placing Public School Employees Under the Commonwealth’s Jurisdiction for the Purpose of Providing Health Benefits	February 2004
The Status of “Project Link-to-Learn” and Other Educational Technology Initiatives	June 2003
2002 Review of PIAA Finances and Management	November 2002
Approaches Used in Other States to Provide School Property Tax Relief and Possible Options for Pennsylvania	July 2002
A Financial and Management Review of the PIAA	December 2001
Dropout and Truancy Prevention Programs and Efforts	April 1995
Board of Governors of the State System of Higher Education	December 1992
State Board of Education	June 1986
Professional Standards and Practices Commission	June 1986
State Board of Private Correspondence Schools	June 1986
State Board of Private Business Schools	June 1986
State Board of Private Academic Schools	June 1986
State Board of Private Trade Schools	December 1983

Game and Fisheries

PA Game Commission Compliance With its Strategic Plan	June 2018
A Performance Audit of the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission	June 2016
PA Game Commission Compliance With Its Strategic Plan	June 2015

Game and Fisheries (Continued)

	<u>Date</u>
An Update on the Feasibility of a Combined Fish and Wildlife Commission for Pennsylvania	March 2014
A Performance Audit of the PA Fish and Boat Commission	October 2013
PA Game Commission Compliance With Its Strategic Plan	February 2012
Economic Contributions of Sunday Hunting Alternatives in Pennsylvania: 2010 Update ..	October 2011
A Performance Audit of the PA Fish and Boat Commission	September 2010
The Deer Management Program of the Pennsylvania Game Commission	February 2010
Examination of Current and Future Costs and Revenues From Forest Products and Oil, Gas, and Mineral Extraction on Pennsylvania Game Commission Lands	February 2010
PA Game Commission Compliance With Its Strategic Plan	April 2009
Performance Audit of the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission.....	March 2008
Do Shotguns and Muzzleloaders Pose Less Risk Than Centerfire Rifles for Hunting Deer in Pennsylvania?.....	March 2007
Pennsylvania Game Commission Compliance With Its Strategic Plan.....	March 2006
A Study of the Potential Economic, Social, and Other Impacts of Expanding Sunday Hunting in Pennsylvania	June 2005
Transferring Enforcement of Fish, Boat, and Game Laws to a Single Executive Branch Agency.....	February 2004
An Update on the Feasibility of a Combined Fish & Wildlife Commission for PA.....	November 2003
Compliance With Its Strategic Plan - PA Game Commission	February 2003
Compliance With Its Strategic Plan - PA Game Commission	June 2000
Audit of the PA Fish and Boat Commission's Budget	July 1998
Annual Audit of the Budget of the PA Game Commission	February 1997 - February 1998 November 1985 - November 1995
Impact and Financial Feasibility of Combining the PA Fish and Game Commissions, 2 Volumes	April 1989
Impact and Financial Feasibility of Combining the PA Fish and Game Commissions, Interim Report	September 1988

Gaming and Lottery

The Impact of Tavern Gaming on the Pennsylvania State Lottery	May 2016
The Impact of Slots Gaming on the Pennsylvania State Lottery	February 2015
The Current Condition and Future Viability of Casino Gaming in Pennsylvania	May 2014
The Impact of Slots Gaming on the Pennsylvania State Lottery	March 2014
The Impact of Slots Gaming on the Pennsylvania State Lottery	April 2013
The Impact of Slots Gaming on the Pennsylvania State Lottery	May 2012
PA Lottery Funding of Programs and Services for Older Pennsylvanians	February 2012
The Impact of Slots Gaming on the Pennsylvania State Lottery	April 2011
The Impact of Slots Gaming on the Pennsylvania State Lottery	March 2010
An Assessment of the Impact of Slots Gaming on Pennsylvania Lottery Sales.....	April 2009
An Assessment of the Impact of Slots Gaming on Pennsylvania Lottery Sales	June 2008
State Lottery Funding of Programs and Services for Older Pennsylvanians	June 1994
PA State Lottery	September 1987
PA State Lottery, Interim Report	June 1987

Health and Welfare

Date

A Fiscal and Operational Review of the YDC/YFC System	October 2018
Cost Estimates to Implement the Recommendations of the Task Force on Lyme Disease and Related Tick-borne Diseases	October 2016
Pennsylvania eHealth Partnership Authority Evaluation	October 2016
Study of Family Work Support Programs	December 2015
Department of Human Services' Implementation of the Olmstead Decision as It Pertains to State Centers	September 2015
Family Caregivers in PA's Home and Community-Based Waiver Programs	June 2015
Funding of County Adult Probation Services	February 2015
Sexual Assault Evidence Collection	February 2018
Dental Services for Persons With Disabilities in Pennsylvania	February 2015
Prescription Drug Specialty Tiers in Pennsylvania	September 2014
A Performance Audit of the Emergency Medical Services Operating Fund	October 2013
Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council Performance Audit	October 2013
Financial and Compensation Information Concerning Nonprofit and For-profit Human Service Providers	April 2013
Feasibility of Using Biometric Smart Cards or Photo ID Cards to Dispense Public Assistance Benefits	November 2012
Mandate Relief for County Human Services Programs	August 2012
The Administration of Pennsylvania's LIHEAP Heating Grant and Crisis Program	June 2012
A Performance Audit of Pennsylvania's Medical Assistance Transportation Program for Methadone Maintenance	February 2011
Feasibility of Requiring Shared-Ride Services During Evenings and Weekends	May 2008
Growth in Medicaid Enrollment and Expenditures	December 2007
Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council Performance Evaluation	December 2007
Lessons Learned From Three Mental Health Diversion and Post-Release Programs	October 2007
Performance Evaluation of PA's Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Program	June 2007
An Assessment and Cost Review of Personal Care Homes in Pennsylvania	April 2007
Medicaid Reform Efforts in Other States and Their Applicability to Pennsylvania	March 2007
Various Aspects of Colorectal Cancer Screening	February 2007
Pennsylvania's Mental Health System for Children and Youth	June 2006
Quality Assurance for Specialized Clinical Services	April 2005
PA's Response to Current and Projected Shortages in the Nursing Workforce	April 2004
Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services in a Managed Care Environment	June 2003
A Follow-up Performance Audit of the Statewide Child Support Collections and Disbursements Unit	September 2001
Cost and Benefits Study of Mental Health Insurance Coverage (Act 1998-150)	June 2001
Medical Assistance Payments to Hospitals.....	March 2001
Long-Term Care Pharmacy Dispensing Costs – A Report in Response to HR 2000-545	December 2000
Performance Audit of Child Support Statewide Collections and Disbursement Unit	June 2000
Commonwealth Funding of Mental Retardation Programs	March 2000
Performance Audit of Pennsylvania's Children and Youth System	June 1999
PA Efforts to Assure Quality of Care in a Changing Health Care Environment	June 1999
Salary Levels and Their Impact on Quality of Care for Child Care Workers in Licensed Child Day Care Programs	June 1999
Salary Levels and Their Impact on Quality of Care for Client Contact Workers in Community-Based MH/MR Programs	June 1999

Health and Welfare (Continued)

Date

Independent Evaluations in the Birth to Age Three Early Intervention Program	September 1998
Emergency Medical Services Operating Fund	February 1998
An Actuarial Review of the HealthChoices Program in Southeastern PA	February 1998
Review of the Commonwealth's Early Intervention Programs	November 1996
Review of the Certificate of Need Program	November 1996
Programs and Initiatives for Pregnant and Parenting Teens	April 1994
Health Care Cost Containment Council	May 1992
Certificate of Need Program, 2 Vols.	April 1992
DOH Administration of the Emergency Medical Services Operating Fund	November 1991
Adoption Processes for Children With Special Needs	November 1991
Review of the Financial Health of PA Hospitals Serving Disproportionately High Volumes of Medical Assistance Patients	October 1991
Health Department's Administration of the PA Head Injury Program	June 1991
Private Adoption Processes in PA	June 1991
PA Advisory Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse	February 1991
Select PA Management Controls for Drug Treatment and Prevention Programs	December 1990
Drug Abuse Treatment Programs	April 1990
Drug Abuse Treatment Programs, Interim	September 1989
Human Services Programs Quality Assurance Systems	April 1989
Salary Levels and Their Impact on Quality of Care for Client Contact Workers in Community-Based MH/MR and Child Day Care Programs, 2 Vols.	February 1989
Human Services Programs Quality Assurance Systems, Interim Report	September 1988
Administration of PA's Subsidized Child Day Care Program	September 1987
Emergency Medical Services Funding Provisions - Act 1985-45, Follow-Up, 2 Vol	September 1987
Feasibility of State Funding of an Anti-Rejection Medication (Cyclosporine) for PA-Resident Organ Transplant Patients	July 1987
Weatherization Programs in PA	July 1987
Administration of PA's Subsidized Child Day Care Program, Interim Report	June 1987
Emergency Medical Services Funding Provisions of Act 1985-45	June 1987
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	April 1987
Certificate of Need Program	February 1987
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, Interim Report	December 1986
Certificate of Need Program, Interim Report	December 1986
PA's Temporary Emergency Food Assistance (Surplus Foods) Program	June 1986
State Board of Public Welfare	June 1985
Governor's Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse	February 1985
PA Drug, Device and Cosmetic Board	February 1985
Organizational Structure and Funding of Emergency Medical Services in PA	February 1983
Relations Between the Department of Public Welfare and Service Providers: Information and Comments From Medical Service Providers in PA	November 1982
Significant Aspects of PA's Administration of the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children	January 1982

Labor and Industry

A Review of the Pennsylvania One Call System	October 2017
Commonwealth Services for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired	September 2006
Funding and Service Delivery Levels in PA's Vocational Rehabilitation Program	June 2002

Labor and Industry (Continued)

Date

Feasibility of Retrofitting High Rises, College Dorms, and Certain Other Buildings With Fire Sprinklers, 2 Volumes.....	January 2001
Advisory Council for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired	February 1991
Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission	November 1990
PA Job Service Coordination With Other Related Agencies and Proposed Job Service Act	September 1988
PA Job Service	June 1988
PA Job Service, Interim Report	March 1988
Industrial Board	September 1986
State Board of Vocational Rehabilitation	September 1986
PA Workers' Compensation Program	January 1986
Government Funded Job Training Programs in PA	January 1986
PA Human Relations Commission	December 1984
PA Labor Relations Board	December 1983
Nature and Impact of Policy Changes and Staff Reductions in the PA Vocational Rehabilitation Program	February 1983

Law Enforcement and Judiciary

PA State Police Cost to Provide Safety on Public Highways.....	March 2017
PA Department of Corrections Overtime Study	February 2017
The Commonwealth's Access to Justice Act	February 2017
The Adequacy of Fees Charged in PA's Instant Check System for Firearms Purchases	September 2015
Police Consolidation in Pennsylvania	September 2014
The Adequacy of Fees Charged in PA's Instant Check System for Firearms Purchases	May 2011
A Performance Audit of Pennsylvania's Access to Justice Act	May 2011
Statewide Complement Levels of Probation and Parole Officers	February 2010
An Examination of State Agency Use of Electronic Fingerprinting to Process Noncriminal Justice Background Checks	November 2008
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Law Enforcement and Judiciary (Continued)

Date

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State and Local Government (Continued)

Date

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Date

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Veterans Affairs and Emergency Preparedness (Continued) **Date**

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