



Summary of Legislation May 15, 2018

House Finance and Tourism and Recreational Development Committees Hold Joint Hearing on Hotel Tax Bill

The committee held a joint hearing May 1 on [HB 1511](#). The legislation, sponsored by **Rep. Marguerite Quinn (R-Bucks)** amends the Tax Reform Code, applying the state sales and the local hotel occupancy tax to the full price paid by the consumer at point of sale for booking a hotel room. It establishes the Tourism Promotion Fund as a restricted revenue account within the Treasury Department, into which tax collected by intermediaries will be deposited and disbursed upon appropriation for tourism promotion purposes. Explaining her bill, Rep. Quinn quipped the Tax Reform Code is "stuck in time," as it has not been updated since 1971, and "is blind" to new technology. She called for updates to the code to reflect today's reality while maintaining the original intent of the code, arguing that updates to reflect new technology and "the way we live today" would mitigate the need to look for new tax sources. Her bill is intended to ensure parity and transparency in the booking of online hotel rooms and the remittance of the existing sales tax. Rep. Quinn disagreed with claims that the bill is a new tax that will increase the cost of tourism, and instead claimed it will close a loophole in existing law that was written before these types of travel became commonplace. "We're just looking to modernize the Pennsylvania tax code to reflect" the travel industry of today, Rep. Quinn commented. She read a list of several states, including most recently Maryland, that have changed their laws to require online travel companies to remit full tax on the retail fare.

Dan Hassell, Secretary, Department of Revenue (DOR), provided an overview of the bill and a background on the current hotel tax law. He explained the bill amends the Tax Reform Code by creating a funding mechanism for tourism promotion and requires intermediaries to collect and remit the commonwealth's six percent Hotel Occupancy Tax when facilitating the booking of an occupancy. Monies collected from intermediaries will be deposited in the Tourism Promotion restricted account within the Treasury Department to be distributed upon appropriation by the Department of Community and Economic Development for the purpose of promoting tourism. He stated the six percent Hotel Occupancy Tax is imposed at the same rate as the state Sales and Use Tax, and applies to room rentals of less than 30 days by the same person. Sec. Hassell explained the business model of online travel companies (OTCs) is to set a price that the hotel and OTCs agree on so that the OTCs have access to hotel rooms. OTCs then facilitate booking transactions between customers and hotels, and typically charge a markup or service fee to the consumer for the room, Sec. Hassell said. He stated Hotel Occupancy Tax is currently collected on the amount received by the hotel from the consumer not the total amount the consumer may pay. Sec. Hassell continued that the intent of the bill is to tax the portion of the service fee that is kept by the OTCs and deposit it to the Tourism Promotion Fund. He noted DOR estimates it would generate approximately \$20 million a year.

Tourism and Recreational Development Minority Chairman Mark Longietti (D-Mercer) asked how they arrived at the \$20 million estimate. Sec. Hassell responded it was based on figures the department has access to and he would be happy to share the fiscal analysis.

Fritz Smith, Vice President of Research and Industry Relations, **Visit Philadelphia**, commented he believes passage of the bill will restore the legislative intent of the tax code. He stated online travel agencies (OTAs) specialize in the sale of travel products to consumers and two major brands are Expedia and Priceline. In Philadelphia, Expedia and Booking.com generate about 350,000 room nights in Philadelphia, Smith said. He explained the process of booking a hotel on the hotel's website versus an OTA like Expedia. Smith said on Expedia it appears they paid the full amount of tax but Expedia is keeping part of it. There are recent lawsuits across the United States that have closed this loophole such as in Denver, Chicago, and Washington DC, Smith said. He noted this is important to Philadelphia because its major competitors are New York, Baltimore, and Washington DC, all of which have closed the loophole.

Craig Davis, President, **Visit Pittsburgh**, added every business should pay their fair share of taxes. He commented taxes are paid by travelers who are willing to pay the full tax on transaction where OTCs are mandated to pay it. Davis stated in Allegheny one percent of funds supports regional assets which includes expenses for police, roads, libraries, the Pittsburgh Zoo, and the children's museum. He said this would create a level playing field for Pennsylvania.

House Finance Chairman Bernie O'Neill (R-Bucks) asked the difference between Expedia and Priceline. Smith responded there is a lot of consolidation so they are the two parent companies that have bought up most existing brands today.

Rep. Stephen Bloom (R-Cumberland) inquired if the testifiers could explain the analogy of whether buying a hotel room or car based on the taxes being paid. Smith explained with a car it is manufactured and sold to the dealer which is a wholesale transaction. The consumer pays the full tax rates on the car, but for a hotel it is the wholesale to retail process in reverse, Smith said. He stated the consumer pays the full retail price first then the wholesale price is being remitted to hotels. Rep. Bloom noted the wholesaler now has to remit a piece of what they've kept under this bill. He questioned what this will do to the hotel and consumer relationship and if it will change the rates. Davis replied it may be marked up but the market will determine that.

Chairman O'Neill asked if the three cities mentioned that have closed the loophole have seen a difference. Smith replied yes, explaining Washington DC has been able to provide a subsidy to some associations to hold conventions in the city, which makes it hard to compete with. Chairman O'Neill asked if there has been any negative impact. Smith said no.

Rep. Karen Boback (R-Luzerne) asked for clarification on the car analogy. She said if she gets a car on sale she pays taxes on the sale price. Rep. Boback inquired if she were to rent a room through Expedia for \$80 then she would pay taxes on \$80. Smith stated the critical distinction there is that she paid \$100 and the \$80 is purely an agreement with the hotel as the final bill reflects the final tax rate. Rep. Boback asked if they are asking for the tax but not remitting the entire tax. Smith replied that is correct.

Rep. Mary Jo Daley (D-Montgomery) inquired if they know what other cities have in terms of budget and if they are getting the full impact of closing the loophole. Smith said New York City has the room tax go into the general fund and Washington DC receives some of the money. Rep. Daley asked if they are looking for funds from the general fund or just the tourism fund. Smith said they have been told at the local level if they want to close the loophole locally they have to do so through the state. He stated they are looking at the tourism fund.

Rep. Duane Milne (R-Chester) questioned what the distinction is between states that have closed the loophole and states that have partially closed the loophole. Pennsylvania Restaurant and Lodging Association (PRLA) Vice President of Government Affairs **Melissa Bova** explained the only state that is partially closed is Montana and they can gather more information. Smith added he suspects they made a negotiated agreement to make a payment instead of closing the loophole.

Rep. Eric Roe (R-Chester) commented he received a letter that states the bill backfires as it would only be paid by Pennsylvanians. He asked if that is true. Davis replied that is not true as people that pay hotel tax are people who are travelers. Rep. Roe asked if his district would lose business to Delaware because he is on the border. Smith said he does not think there is a connection.

Steve Shur, President, the **Travel Technology Association**, discussed his opposition and myths about OTAs. Shur said hotel room rates on sites are voluntary and OTAs are never responsible for inventory. He stated the biggest myth is that OTAs buy rooms at wholesale rates and sell them at retail rates. Shur said that OTAs are marketing and distribution partners. He explained the hotel can log in to the system to change the inventory and rates. The rates are negotiated less than the consumer pays then includes taxes and a travel agency service fee, Shur said. He commented the travel agent service fee is the subject of this legislation. Shur noted there is a letter from the **American Society of Travel Agents** also opposing the bill. In addition, the tax has real consequences on small businesses as when the room rates are raised one percent it reduces booking by two percent, Shur argued. He continued that what the state may gain in revenue is lost in benefits of travelers who spend time and money in the commonwealth. Shur stated they are talking about a new tax, not closing a loophole. He said all proper taxes are

being collected. Shur gave the example of Minnesota who enacted the tax in 2011 and in 2012 to 2013 collected \$3 million when it promised \$9 million in tax revenue.

Joseph Montano, Government Affairs Manager, **Expedia, Inc.**, also expressed his opposition to the bill. He explained it could hurt small independent operators because negotiations will be affected. Montano stated OTAs connect them to a world of potential travelers. Montano added the hotel controls the room 100 percent of the time, the hotel controls the room rates, and the OTA charges a service fee. He stated another myth is that taxes are going unpaid but there is a packet of court cases that have ruled on this. Montano noted this is a new tax.

House Finance Minority Chairman Jake Wheatley (D-Allegheny) asked for clarification on how it could hurt small independent operators. Montano responded the traveler is aware of the price differences and even small amount of changes in the room rates will cause them to choose somewhere with a lower rate. Wheatley asked how the consumer would see any changes because at the end of the day they are still paying the same. Shur stated when they tax the service fee it will not be an immediate change but the way independent hotels will get hurt is that next time they negotiated prices taxes will be taken into consideration. Chairman Wheatley commented it sounds like the reason pressures would be on independent operators and a rise in cost would be in the interest to keep the profit margin on both sides. He said the consumer gets caught in the middle and it is up to them as government officials to try to figure out how to make a change. Chairman Wheatley said they must ask about the consumer thinking the money is going to government services.

House Tourism and Recreational Development Chairman David Millard (R-Columbia) stated what they are looking at is not an increase in price to the consumer but the unremitted amount of that transaction. He asked how often they negotiate for special events. Chairman Millard also asked what the incentive is for someone to book with them as opposed to directly with the hotel. He also questioned if they agree that advertising Pennsylvania more would make more business for them. Shur replied virtually every court looked at the base of statute to look at that unremitted amount. He said he does not believe unremitted tax is the case and that they are talking about the service fee. Agreements are negotiated every one, three or five years and prices change as often as the hotel wants, Shur said. He noted the incentive is to not only shop across all brand, but that gives hotels the desire to lower rates at times.

Chairman Longietti inquired how many employees each testifier's company has in Pennsylvania. Neither Montano nor Shur knew the exact number. Chairman Longietti commented he appreciates the services they provide, but it looks like on the site with taxes and fees the consumer believes most of that to be taxes. He asked why the website does not sort that out. Montano stated it prevents others from figuring out what the contracts are and undercutting them. Shur added it is mandated by the hotels that the negotiated rate is not known by the consumer.

Rep. Quinn inquired if states that have closed the loophole had to increase their prices. Montano and Shur both replied they are not aware. Rep. Quinn added this is different for a travel agent because traditionally they receive commission. Shur replied that places such as the Marriott are cutting commission which is causing agents to change their models.

Rep. Boback commented she is taken aback that they say this is trying to impose a new tax. She stated it would be better off that the companies imposed a fee because at least the consumer would know what they are paying for as to combine tax and fee is disingenuous.

Rep. Michael Corr (R-Montgomery) questioned in the hypothetical graphic of what a consumer pays, why they are keeping \$22 instead of \$20. He explained it shows a consumer paying \$100 for the room with a ten percent tax rate making it \$110. Shur said the room rate is \$80 and the taxes are on the room rate. He noted the service fee changes and is not static. Rep. Corr clarified if what he is saying that the company is showing the consumer the application of tax on the gross number but in reality is allocating what the consumer sees as tax into a fee. Shur replied the taxes and fees are bundled. Rep. Corr commented this is disingenuous to see it as a tax and it would have been a better case had they said the hypothetical was \$100 with \$8 in tax. Shur responded that is what they are saying. Rep. Corr countered that they are applying the percent to the whole amount and keeping \$2.

Matt English, General Manager, Holiday Inn Hershey/Harrisburg, testified on behalf of the PRLA. He rebutted that the industry is not opposed to competition. English stated what they are opposed to is that fact that these online

booking sites, by remitting lesser taxes, profit on the backs of the hotels that are located here and employ Pennsylvanians. He claimed the OTAs are remitting Hotel Occupancy Tax on the wholesale amount rather than the retail amount. English continued that DOR has said closing the loophole would bring \$20 million in new revenue. This would be directed toward statewide tourism promotion which is a line-item that has been neglected over the past few years, English argued. He stated PRLA conducted a study that shows that increasing the tourism line-item would yield a three-to-one return on investment for every dollar spent.

He noted this bill is not a tax on travel agents because travel agents receive a commission from hotels, but said if there is a concern from travel agents in Pennsylvania they would be happy to address that concern. English added independent hotels would not be hurt by this legislation unless the OTC refuses to list the hotel anymore. He urged the committee to recognize the legislation for what it is—ensuring a level playing field.

Chairman Millard concluded that he is well aware of the lack of dollars that remain for promoting tourism. He commended the representative for proposing the legislation and believes it will close the loophole.

Written testimony was submitted by: **Pocono Mountains Visitors Bureau; American Society of Travel Agents; Independent Lodging Industry Association; NetChoice; and Americans for Tax Reform.**

Legislative Activity

The following bills of interest to PEDAs were acted on by the General Assembly this past month.

Budget Related Bills

[HB 83](#) RE: Capital Facilities Debt (by Rep. John Lawrence, et al)

Amends the Capital Facilities Debt Enabling Act, in capital facilities, further providing for bonds, issue of bonds and notes, maturity and interest. The bill adds that retirements of principal for funding bonds authorized under section 312 shall be regular and substantial if made in annual or semiannual amounts whether by stated serial maturities or by mandatory sinking fund retirements computed in accordance with either a level annual debt service plan as nearly as may be or upon the equal annual maturities plan. Provisions allowing the issuing officials to enter into agreements or contracts to insure or secure payment of principal, interest or the purchase price of bonds which will assist in managing the interest costs of the debt of the Commonwealth are repealed.

Reported as committed from Senate Appropriations Committee, and read first time, 4/25/2018

[HB 2101](#) RE: Commonwealth Office of Management and Budget (by Rep. Seth Grove, et al)

Amends Title 71 (State Government), in boards and offices, providing for Commonwealth Office of Management and Budget.

Introduced and referred to House State Government Committee, 4/18/2018

[HB 2102](#) RE: Dept. of Business, Tourism & Workforce Development (By Rep. Frank Ryan, et al)

Amends Title 71 (State Government), in boards & offices, est. Dept. of Business, Tourism & Workforce Development & transferring specific powers & duties from Dept. of Labor & Industry, DCED & Dept. of State.

Introduced and referred to House State Government Committee, 4/18/2018

[HB 2103](#) RE: Dept. of Local Government & Community Affairs (by Rep. Matthew Dowling, et al)

Amends Title 71 (State Government), in boards & offices, est. Dept. of Local Government & Community Affairs & transferring specific powers & duties from DCED and Dept. of State.

Introduced and referred to House State Government Committee, 4/18/2018

[SB 995](#) RE: Capital Budget Act of 2018-2019 (by Sen. Vincent Hughes, et al)

Provides for the capital budget for the fiscal year 2018-2019 and appropriates \$1,010,000,000. Effective July 1, 2018, or immediately, whichever is later.

Reported as committed from Senate Appropriations Committee, and read first time, 4/23/2018

Read second time, 4/24/2018

Rereferred to Senate Appropriations Committee, 4/25/2018

KOZ/CRIZ/Tax Credits

[HB 645](#) RE: Neighborhood Assistance Tax Credit (by Rep. Bernie O'Neill, et al)

Amends the Tax Reform Code, in neighborhood assistance tax credit, further providing for tax credit and for grant of tax credit and providing for reporting. The bill changes the dollar limit of tax credit granted for programs approved under the act from \$18 million to \$36 million and establishes that on the effective date of the subsection, no additional tax credits shall be granted under the article. The Department Of Community and Economic Development shall issue a report within 12 months of the effective date and each five years thereafter including a funding evaluation of the neighborhood assistance program and recommendations for the tax credit, submitted to each Finance committee.

Reported as committed from House Appropriations Committee, read third time, and passed House, 4/16/2018 (188-7)

Received in the Senate and referred to Senate Finance Committee, 4/30/2018

[HB 2269](#) RE: Factory and Mill Building Tax Credit (by Rep. Bob Freeman, et al)

Amends the Tax Reform Code, providing for tax credits for rehabilitation and reconstruction of certain factory and mill buildings and for a business tax credit. The bill establishes a certified building shall be treated as having been substantially rehabilitated only if the reconstruction and rehabilitation expenditures incurred during the 24-month period selected by the certified building owner and ending with or within the taxable year in which the rehabilitated certified building is first placed in service in service by the certified building owner meet the definition of substantial rehabilitation. It also adds that a certified building owner may be allowed a tax credit against the qualified tax liability of the owner.

Introduced and referred to House Finance Committee, 4/18/2018

[HB 2271](#) RE: Tax-exempt Property Municipal Assistance Act (by Rep. Bob Freeman, et al)

Provides for an annual revenue sharing program for municipalities relating to tax-exempt real property; establishes the Tax-exempt Property Municipal Assistance Fund; imposes powers and duties on the Department of Community and Economic Development; and makes an inconsistent repeal. The intent of the bill is to provide a dedicated state funding source to municipalities that have at least 15% tax-exempt properties within their municipal borders.

Introduced and referred to House Local Government Committee, 4/18/2018

[HB 2273](#) RE: Small Business Incubators (by Rep. Maria Donatucci, et al)

Amends the Small Business Incubators Act further providing for definitions, for creation of program, for incubator grants, loans and loan guarantees and for responsibilities of local sponsors; repealing provisions relating to challenge grants for seed capital funds; further providing for general powers and duties of the board and for indicators of program impact; providing for funding; and repealing provisions relating to time limit on approvals. The bill establishes if a business operating within an incubator that is administered by a local sponsor relocates outside of this Commonwealth or transfers an ownership interest to an entity located outside of this Commonwealth, the business shall repay the local sponsor the full value of services and assistance the business has received that were funded by grants, loans or guaranteed loans received by the local sponsor under this act. If the local sponsor does not utilize repaid funds to provide services to other businesses in the incubator, the local sponsor shall return the funds to the board. If a local sponsor transfers ownership of an incubator to an entity located outside of this Commonwealth, the local sponsor shall return all grant funds awarded under this act to the board.

Introduced and referred to House Commerce Committee, 4/18/2018

[SB 234](#) RE: Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) Programs (by Sen. John Blake, et al)

Amends Title 12 (Commerce and Trade) adding a chapter authorizing counties or municipalities to create property assessed clean energy programs, which authorize assessments for energy improvements in districts designated by municipalities. Before a real property can establish an assessment under the program and begin local financing or owner financing of a qualified project, the following shall occur: (1) Any financial institution holding a lien, mortgage or security interest in or other encumbrance of the real property that secures a current, future or contingent payment obligation must be given written notice of the real property owner's intention to participate in the program and acknowledge in writing to the property owner and municipality or county that established the program that they have received such notice; and (2) Any financial institution required to be given notice must provide written consent to the property owner and municipality or county that established the program that the property may participate in

the program. Reviews and public notice are required. An assessment and any interest or penalties on the assessment is a first and prior lien on the real property and has the same priority status as a lien for any other tax.

Public hearing held in House Commerce Committee, 4/18/2018

Reported as committed from House Commerce Committee, read first time, and laid on the table, 5/1/2018

Removed from the table, 5/2/2018

[SB 1140](#) RE: Transition to Renewable Energy (by Sen. Chuck McIlhinney, et al)

Amends Title 27 (Environmental Resources) providing for transition to renewable energy; imposing duties on the Department of Environmental Protection and other Commonwealth agencies relating to energy consumption and renewable energy generation; establishing the Clean Energy Transition Task Force, the Clean Energy Center of Excellence, the Council for Clean Energy Workforce Development and the Clean Energy Workforce Development Fund; and providing for interim limits on energy produced from nonrenewable sources. The bill establishes that the department and other Commonwealth agencies controlling sectors or subsectors of energy consumption shall promulgate regulations establishing declining annual limits on the percentage of nonrenewable energy consumed by the sectors and subsectors as identified in the bill. The regulations shall reduce the use of nonrenewable energy at a rate sufficient to meet the interim 2030 and 2040 limits on nonrenewable energy consumption, as well as the 2050 goal of 100 percent renewable energy.

Introduced and referred to Senate Environmental Resources and Energy Committee, 4/23/2018

Partnerships/Liability

NONE

Local/State Government Regulations

[HB 1237](#) RE: "Economically Significant" Regulations (by Rep. Dawn Keefer, et al)

Amends the Regulatory Review Act adding language providing if the Independent Regulatory Review Commission issues an order to approve a final-form regulation or final-omitted regulation that is an economically significant regulation or if the agency decides to proceed with a regulation the commission disapproved, the agency shall submit a copy of the order and, if applicable, the agency response to the Senate and the House and shall request a concurrent resolution approving the order. The House and the Senate shall each have 30 calendar days or ten legislative days, whichever is longer, to adopt the concurrent resolution. Requires the Regulatory Analysis Form to include the specific statutory citation indicating the provision of law that authorizes the agency to promulgate the regulation for that purpose; requires the concurrent resolution to be referred to the committee before being referred to the full House or Senate and requires the House and Senate to consider the concurrent resolution; and ensures the committee review process for a regulation and House and Senate consideration of a concurrent resolution shall include both calendar days and legislative days. If the General Assembly does not adopt the concurrent resolution in the time prescribed, the regulation shall be deemed not approved and the regulation shall not take effect. An economically significant regulation is defined as a regulation that, if implemented, may reasonably be expected to result in the direct or indirect cost to the Commonwealth, its political subdivisions and to the private sector in excess of \$1 million on an annual basis.

Removed from the table, 4/16/2018

Read second time, and rereferred to House Appropriations Committee, 4/30/2018

Reported as committed from House Appropriations Committee, read third time, and passed House, 5/1/2018 (101-89)

[HB 1960](#) RE: State Agency Regulatory Compliance Officer Act (by Rep. Brian Ellis, et al)

Requires each state agency to designate an employee as the agency's regulatory compliance officer. Provides for the powers and duties of the regulatory compliance officer. Requires each agency to submit an annual report to the General Assembly detailing the progress made by each agency and the regulatory compliance officer in the preceding calendar year towards compliance with this act, the number of regulated communities served, and the type of regulated communities serves.

Removed from the table, 4/16/2018

Amended on House floor, read second time, and rereferred to House Appropriations Committee, 4/30/2018

Reported as committed from House Appropriations Committee, read third time, and passed House, 5/1/2018 (116-72)

Local/Property Taxes

NONE

Minimum Wage

NONE

Permitting

[HB 1959](#) RE: Permit Administration Act (by Rep. Greg Rothman, et al)

Provides for the administration of permits by state agencies, for a tracking system for permit applications, for the establishment of permit programs and for annual reports. The bill requires state agencies to establish, maintain and make available a secure tracking system for applicants to track the status of applications on their websites.

Delineates the types of categories that are required for reporting to the General Assembly.

Removed from the table, 4/16/2018

Amended on House floor, read second time, and rereferred to House Appropriations Committee, 4/30/2018

Reported as committed from House Appropriations Committee, read third time, and passed House, 5/1/2018 (112-75)

Procurement

NONE

Sales/Use Taxes

[SB 1056](#) RE: Bonus Depreciation (by Sen. Michele Brooks, et al)

Amends the Tax Reform Code, in corporate net income tax, further defining taxable income. The stated intent of the bill is to align state law with federal law's 100 percent bonus depreciation.

Reported as amended from Senate Finance Committee, read first time, 4/17/2018

Read second time, and rereferred to Senate Appropriations Committee, 4/18/2018

Reported as committed from Senate Appropriations Committee, 4/23/2018

Read third time, and passed Senate, 4/24/2018 (42-7)

Workforce Development

[HB 25](#) RE: CareerBound Act (by Rep. Ryan Mackenzie, et al)

Provides for the creation and implementation of up to seven school-to-work pilot programs in the Department of Labor and Industry, to be known as CareerBound, and provides a tax credit to businesses that participate in the program. A school-to-work pilot program shall expire at the end of the fourth school year of operation and the department shall issue a report on the programs following their expiration. Requires program partners to set objectives and measurable goals; requires Department of Labor and Industry to set outcome-based metrics used to evaluate all programs in annual and final reports; allows contributing businesses to designate which program their contributions would support; enumerates and allows Pennsylvania institutions of higher learning to participate in CareerBound; includes "soft skills" in curriculum requirements; gives priority to programs targeting middle school and early high school students; and clarifies that the Department of Labor and Industry and the Pennsylvania Department of Education must provide program partners with informational resources. Requires additional consideration be given to a pilot program which is integrated into a school partner's curriculum as a credit course.

Reported as committed from House Appropriations Committee, read third time, and passed House, 4/16/2018 (194-1)

Received in the Senate and referred to Senate Labor and Industry Committee, 4/30/2018

[HB 2206](#) RE: WIB Membership (by Rep. Jim Roebuck, et al)

Amends the Workforce development Act, in local workforce investment areas and boards, adding that membership shall include at least one local administrator of a career and technical center.

Introduced and referred to House Education Committee, 4/11/2018

Reported as committed from House Education Committee, read first time, and laid on the table, 4/16/2018

Removed from the table, 4/17/2018

Read second time, and rereferred to House Appropriations Committee, 4/18/2018

Reported as committed from House Appropriations Committee, read third time, and passed House, 4/30/2018 (191-0)

[SB 1143](#) RE: Career Data (by Sen. Vincent Hughes, et al)

Amends the Workforce Development Act, in industry partnerships, further providing for definitions, for industry clusters, for interdepartmental cooperation and for industry and labor market research and providing for dissemination of industry and labor market research to educational institutions. The bill establishes that each educational institution that receives labor market information and forward-facing employment data shall provide copies of the information and data to the individuals responsible for vocational and educational guidance at an educational institution for use in planning and developing career education programs and providing vocational and education guidance to career education pupils.

Introduced and referred to Senate Labor and Industry Committee, 4/23/2018

Upcoming Meetings of Interest

Some House Committee meetings and session can be viewed online at: <http://www.pahousegop.com/>

Senate Committee meetings and session can be streamed at: <http://www.pasenategop.com/>

Commonwealth Financing Authority Meeting Schedule (Subject to Change)

Tuesday, May 22

10:30 AM

Forest Room, CKB Meeting Center, 1st Floor (plaza) Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street, Harrisburg

Tuesday, July 17

10:30 AM

Forest Room, CKB Meeting Center, 1st Floor (plaza) Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street, Harrisburg

Tuesday, September 18

10:30 AM

Forest Room, CKB Meeting Center, 1st Floor (plaza) Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street, Harrisburg

Wednesday, November 14

10:30 AM

Forest Room, CKB Meeting Center, 1st Floor (plaza) Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street, Harrisburg

For more information:

<https://dced.pa.gov/programs-funding/commonwealth-financing-authority-cfa/>

UPDATED 2018 SENATE SESSION SCHEDULE

May 21, 22, 23

June 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29

2018 HOUSE SESSION SCHEDULE

May 22, 23, 24

June 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30

The Fall Legislative Schedules have not been announced yet.

Copies of all bills of interest can be accessed via the Internet at:

<http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/home/session.cfm>