

RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER, NO. 47-145.

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In the PPO, the Board Hearing Examiner found that PASCHER did not "willfully violate regulations, rules or procedures adopted by [the] authority." Specifically, he was holding that the AIA's "Similar and uniform system of charges" requirement, which prevents the Board from "mak[ing] different charges for similar services," does not apply.

The "Similar and uniform system of charges" rule is intended to insure that those who pay the same amount for a particular product or service receive the same treatment.

This rule should be upheld until we find out what the "Similar and uniform" rule is.

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Resolution 5 - Payroll Changes:

The Board has been given the authority to make changes in the payroll system. This authority is given to the Board to make changes in the payroll system to reflect the needs of the members.

Given that the Board has been given the authority to make changes in the payroll system, we would like to make some changes to the system. We would like to make some changes to the system to reflect the needs of the members.

We believe that the proposed changes will help to make the payroll system more efficient.

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All AIA members should be allowed to make changes in the payroll system. This would allow the members to make changes in the payroll system to reflect the needs of the members. This would also allow the members to make changes in the payroll system to reflect the needs of the members.

The Board has been given the authority to make changes in the payroll system. This would allow the members to make changes in the payroll system to reflect the needs of the members.

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Resolution 6 - Health Insurance:

The Board has been given the authority to make changes in the health insurance system. This would allow the members to make changes in the health insurance system to reflect the needs of the members. This would also allow the members to make changes in the health insurance system to reflect the needs of the members.

Given that the Board has been given the authority to make changes in the health insurance system, we would like to make some changes to the system.

We believe that the proposed changes will help to make the health insurance system more efficient. This would allow the members to make changes in the health insurance system to reflect the needs of the members.

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APSCUF, on the other hand, claims that the Clean Indoor Air Act, while

not a "statute," is nevertheless a "law" within the meaning of section 1142.

APSCUF also claims that section 1142 creates a duty on the part of the Commonwealth to pay a higher rate of pay to public employees.

The Commonwealth has a prerogative to pay a higher rate of pay to its public employees.

in the Commonwealth Court, section 1142 created a duty on

the Commonwealth to pay a higher rate of pay to its public employees.

vested in the public employer the prerogative to pay a higher rate, to do so as a result of collective bargaining is not "in violation of, or inconsistent with, or in conflict with" the statute in question. The mere fact that the General Assembly granted the prerogative to the employer does not exclude the possibility that the decision to exercise that prerogative was influenced by the collective bargaining process.

prohibit the public employer from making an agreement as to that specific term or condition of employment.

~~prohibition of union registration explicitly and definitively prohibits
BASCU from making collective bargaining agreements on its~~

Campuses:

The Board of Education properly concluded that it must review state law and review statutes, such as the Clean Indoor Air Act, to determine whether the General Assembly intended to prohibit collective bargaining within the meaning of Section 703 of DEPA. State College Area School District.

With an attorney new to our school board, we were fortunate to have Mr. Mike "Mike" Miller, Jr. from the Pennsylvania Senate, who has been an excellent resource. While you know, can't guarantee, like anything, "if you will be successful, you will be successful," we have had some very good success with him.

He spoke this year at the PA House symposium on the topic of Chapter 28 of the PA Constitution. He also spoke at the PA House Education Committee on the same topic. He has been instrumental in helping us to understand the issue and to work with the legislature to find a solution.

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nature of the seating arrangements, despite the fact that they may be partially open. If the General Assembly had wanted to ensure that both the First Committee and the Second Committee were able to vote non-binding, it would have included unanimous requirements for resolution 151, or otherwise

the General Assembly could have decided to make the First Committee and the Second Committee the only committees which were able to vote non-binding. This is what happened in 1997, when the General Assembly decided to give the First Committee and the Second Committee the power to vote non-binding. The First Committee and the Second Committee were given the power to vote non-binding because they were the only committees which were able to vote non-binding.

It is also interesting to note that the First Committee and the Second Committee were given the power to vote non-binding because they were the only committees which were able to vote non-binding.

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therein?" Representative Seiber responded that "yes, ... [d]isassuming it is in an outdoor area, smoking would be permitted." Legislative Journal - House, July 16, 2007 at 2061.

Indeed, the Pennsylvania Department of Health, which is charged by the Clean Indoor Air Act with the "establishment of an Internet

list of facilities that may not smoke or operate a public place in accordance with the requirements of this act," 35 P.S. §§ 637.9, also disagrees with Tassine's interpretation. The Department of Health's Guidance for Public Places and Workplaces, as of August 21, 2008,² provides:

"Smoking is prohibited in all indoor areas of public places. This includes, but is not limited to, restaurants, bars, nightclubs, movie theaters, gyms, gyms, swimming pools, day care facilities, museums, libraries, and other public places."

It is important to note that this guidance is not law and is not intended to supersede any state or local laws. It is intended to provide information to assist the public in understanding the requirements of the Clean Indoor Air Act.

Under the Clean Indoor Air Act, smoking is prohibited in all indoor areas of public places. This includes, but is not limited to, restaurants, bars, nightclubs, movie theaters, gyms, gyms, swimming pools, day care facilities, museums, libraries, and other public places.

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It is important to note that this guidance is not law and is not intended to supersede any state or local laws. It is intended to provide information to assist the public in understanding that under the Clean Indoor Air Act, smoking would be prohibited in all areas of public places.

If this was not clear enough, in a similar context with regard to "outside" areas of 'amusement' parks, Representative Gabig noted that he "did not see anything about prohibiting smoking."

"How is it that you, as a father, are permitted to take a break from the kids and have a smoke, that is permitted under the law?" Representative Gerber responded combatively, "That's what is the intent of the language."

Representative Gabig, for purposes of the Clean Indoor Air Act, the outside areas of amusement parks, zoos and state universities are essentially the same. Indeed, this view is consistent with that of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which has

SMOKING IN ENCLOSURE CROWDS AND WALKWAYS - *Senate*

Information as of April 2003
may change. See About This Document for more details.

Accordingly, Representative Gabig proposed the language below. The legislation that follows is the original bill, prior to consideration by the Senate Health and Welfare Committee, introduced by Senator Barbara Boxer, D-Calif., and Senator Tom Harkin, D-Iowa. The original bill was introduced in the House by Representative Henry A. Waxman, D-Calif., and by Representative Robert Weller, R-Bethesda, Md.

The House version of the bill would prohibit smoking in all enclosed areas of state universities, zoos, amusement parks and state fairs. Under the House version, the bill would apply to all enclosed areas of amusement parks, zoos, state universities and state fairs. The Senate version of the bill, however, applies only to enclosed areas of amusement parks, zoos and state fairs.

Both versions of the bill would not prohibit smoking in the outside walkways or in the outside areas of zoos, amusement parks and state fairs. Both versions of the bill also would not prohibit smoking in the outside areas of state universities.

The House version of the bill would prohibit smoking in all enclosed areas of state universities, zoos, amusement parks and state fairs. The Senate version of the bill, however, applies only to enclosed areas of amusement parks, zoos and state fairs.

SENATE BILLS ON SMOKING IN ENCLOSURE CROWDS AND WALKWAYS

The Senate version of the bill would prohibit smoking in all enclosed areas of state universities, zoos, amusement parks and state fairs. The Senate version of the bill also would not prohibit smoking in the outside walkways or in the outside areas of zoos, amusement parks and state fairs.

The House version of the bill would prohibit smoking in all enclosed areas of state universities, zoos, amusement parks and state fairs. The House version of the bill also would not prohibit smoking in the outside walkways or in the outside areas of zoos, amusement parks and state fairs.

The Senate version of the bill would prohibit smoking in all enclosed areas of state universities, zoos, amusement parks and state fairs. The Senate version of the bill also would not prohibit smoking in the outside walkways or in the outside areas of zoos, amusement parks and state fairs.

The House version of the bill would prohibit smoking in all enclosed areas of state universities, zoos, amusement parks and state fairs. The House version of the bill also would not prohibit smoking in the outside walkways or in the outside areas of zoos, amusement parks and state fairs.

ORDER

In view of the foregoing and in order to effectuate the policies

of the Board, it is ordered that the following rules and regulations be adopted:

ARTICLE I
THE BOARD
Section 1. The Board shall consist of three members appointed by the Secretary of State.

Section 2. The Board shall be responsible for the administration of the Board and shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the proper performance of its functions.

Section 3. The Board shall be subject to the supervision and control of the Secretary of State and shall be responsible to him for all acts done in the discharge of its duties.

Section 4. The Board shall be responsible for the proper administration of its affairs and shall be liable to the Secretary of State for all damages sustained by him in consequence of any act or omission of the Board.

Section 5. The Board shall be responsible for the proper administration of its affairs and shall be liable to the Secretary of State for all damages sustained by him in consequence of any act or omission of the Board.

The Secretary of the Board, pursuant to 3d Reg. 2000-21-0000, is directed to cause to be made upon the part of the Board the following order:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board

ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE
COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY FACULTIES

v.

: Case No. PERA-C-08-373-E

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SYSTEM OF
HIGHER EDUCATION

AFFIDAVIT OF COMPLIANCE

*Association of
Pennsylvania State
College and University
Faculties*