



MEMO

To: Delco Chamber

From: Alex Rahn, AxAdvocacy

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Subject: February & March 2025 Advocacy and Legislative Report

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➤ **Governor Shapiro Third Budget Proposal**

On Tuesday, February 4th, Governor Josh Shapiro proposed his third budget address. The \$51.5 billion proposal is a 7% increase from last year's budget and utilizes \$1.6 billion out of the \$7 billion surplus within the Rainy-Day Fund and the \$3 billion of leftover funds.

The budget has an increase of 4.7% increase for Community Colleges for a total of \$290,338,000 and level funding for the Community College Capital, and Regional Community College Service funds. For full information please click [here](#) to and a proposed budget line-item appropriations may be accessed [here](#).

Shapiro's plan will also flat fund for state-related universities, but is asking for \$60million for a new Performance-based Funding Council to distribute between Penn State, Temple University, and the University of Pittsburgh.

During his speech, Shapiro highlighted many of his accomplishments, including licensing reform, permit fast-tracking, Main Street funding, and industrial site expansion. He even mentioned that Site Selector Magazine named Pennsylvania the top state in the Northeast for economic competitiveness.

The Governor proposes accelerating the Corporate Net Income Tax reduction by 24 months but closing the Delaware Loophole. He also reiterated his new energy [Lightning Plan](#), which he released before his Budget Address. The plan is a six-part package of legislation that attempts to "collectively cut carbon pollution, grow energy jobs, diversify Pennsylvania's energy portfolio, and reduce costs on residents' utility bills."

The Governor asked the General Assembly to raise the minimum wage to \$15 an hour, add \$65 million in funds for innovation and life sciences, and spend approximately \$20 million on hospital relief. Education was again a primary focus in his proposal, with an increase of \$75 million in essential education funding and \$40 million in special education funding.

The Governor gave his address to a joint Session of the Democrat-controlled House and Republican Senate, and Shapiro stated, “Despite all that change(d) in DC, the voters here in Pennsylvania returned a Republican-controlled state Senate and a Democratic-controlled state House – with the same margins – to continue working with me to get stuff done. The good people of Pennsylvania looked at all we’ve accomplished together and spoke clearly through their votes: Do more of that. Work together. Solve problems. Pass commonsense policies. To build on that progress. And go get more... stuff done.”

“We’ve done this work together,” Shapiro continued, “Each of the last two years, both Democrats and Republicans have voted for common sense budgets that solve real problems.”

Despite those comments, Republicans in the General Assembly criticized the plan as overspending and the cap-and-trade portion of his new energy plan, to name a few of their concerns. The next step for Governor Shapiro’s proposal is a series of [Budget Hearings](#) with the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, which will further review the plan before negotiations start in earnest with the Republican Senate and closely divided Democrat-controlled House to meet the constitutionally mandated June 30th deadline for the state to have a balanced budget.

➤ **Governor Shapiro’s Reintroduces Energy Plan**

Soon after announcing the PJM agreement, Governor Shapiro reintroduced an energy plan from last year with some changes, including a new name - “[Lightning Plan](#).”

This proposal will be part of the Governor’s Budget Proposal Address next Tuesday February 4th. As mentioned in previous updates, there is a lot of deal making during the budget process and there are rumors of an agreement being worked out between the Governor and Republican controlled Senate. This agreement is just speculation at this point and the House is currently at 101-101 split between Democrats and Republicans. Thus, the chances of a package being approved by them is too early to predict.

The plan is a six-part package of legislation that attempts to “collectively cut carbon pollution, grow energy jobs, diversify Pennsylvania’s energy portfolio, and reduce costs on residents’ utility bills.”

The six pieces include:

1. Reintroduction of the Pennsylvania Reliable Energy Sustainability Standards Act (“PRESS”) which updated the Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards to incentivize innovation in nuclear and renewable energy, including battery storage.
2. Reintroduction of the Pennsylvania Climate Emissions Reduction Act (“PACER”), which would establish a cap-and-invest program to set Pennsylvania’s carbon limit and invest in reducing electricity costs. Under PACER, 70 percent of the revenue generated would be returned to Pennsylvanians as rebates on their electric bills.
3. Establishing a new Reliable Energy Siting and Electric Transition (“RESET”) Board to bring Pennsylvania in line with the majority of other states that have some statewide entity with the authority to handle siting decisions for key energy projects.
4. Reforming Pennsylvania’s flagship energy efficiency law, Act 129, which was enacted back in 2008 and can be updated to maximize consumer savings in a changing energy landscape.
5. Reintroduction of reforms to the Economic Development for a Growing Economy (“EDGE”) tax credits, which includes:
 - a. Reliable Energy Investment Credit Up to \$100 million per facility for three years, focused on adding reliable energy sources to the grid.
 - b. Regional Clean Hydrogen Tax Credit: Up to \$49 million annually for regional hydrogen projects, with lower thresholds to qualify.

- c. Sustainable Aviation Fuel: Up to \$15 million per year for a taxpayer who makes a \$250 million capital investment and creates four hundred jobs at a facility to produce sustainable aviation fuel (SAF), like the CNX and KeyState Energy collaboration at Pittsburgh International Airport.
- 6. Establishing a new “Community Energy” program that is modeled after an existing proposal to authorize Community Solar (a policy that has been debated in the General Assembly for many sessions now) while also providing for resources such as geothermal and anaerobic digesters.

➤ Trump Issues Flurry of Executive Orders

Donald Trump's inauguration as the 47th President of the United States took place on Monday, January 20th. Upon taking office for the second time as President, Trump signed a flurry of Executive Orders within hours of his inauguration, fulfilling many of his key campaign promises. These executive actions reflect significant policy shifts across various domains.

- ENDING RADICAL AND WASTEFUL GOVERNMENT DEI PROGRAMS AND PREFERENCING – President Trump issued and [Executive Orders](#) (EO) that placed on leave all federal employees currently working on Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI), and Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) initiatives. The order took effect at 5 p.m. Wednesday, January 22nd. In addition to placing employees on leave, it directs agencies to remove any public websites for DEI offices. Trump also ordered that all DEI, environmental justice, and equity action offices and programs be terminated within 60 days "to the maximum extent allowed by law." The Trump Executive Order directly criticized the Biden Administration's DEI policies, namely the Executive Order (EO) signed by President Biden on his first day of office in 2021. According to information from President Trump, Biden's EO 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, “demonstrated immense public waste and shameful discrimination.” How many people will be affected has yet to be determined. Still, federal agencies must compile a list of DEI offices and workers and submit "a written plan" for executing layoffs in DEI offices. The EO also directs agencies to provide a list of all federal contractors who have provided DEI training and material and any organizations that received federal funding to promote DEI and environmental justice programs. It also requires the US attorney general to submit, within 120 days, recommendations "to encourage the private sector" to end similar diversity efforts. Since President Trump was elected in November, numerous sizable companies have already ended or scaled back their DEI programs. This [includes](#) Boeing, Ford, Toyota, Amazon, Molson-Coors, Lowes, Harley Davidson, John-Deere, Meta (Facebook), McDonald's and Walmart, to name a few. However, several [companies are defending](#) their DEI programs, including Apple, Costco, Target, and several airlines, such as Delta and American Airlines. However, Trump also issued an EO, KEEPING AMERICANS SAFE IN AVIATION, that directs the Federal Aviation Administration to prioritize merit-based, non-discriminatory hiring and rescind all diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) initiatives deemed to prioritize characteristics like race, sex, or disability over qualifications. It mandates evaluating employees in critical safety roles, ensuring all personnel meet high performance and capability standards to uphold air safety and efficiency. The order emphasizes competency and individual excellence in FAA recruitment and operations. The Executive Order can be found [HERE](#).
- RECIPROCAL TRADE AND TARIFFS - President Trump issued sweeping 25% tariffs on all Mexican and Canadian goods, and a 10% tariff on all imports from China stating that the United States has one of the most open economies and has among the lowest average weighted tariff rates in the world. The United States imposes fewer barriers to imports than other major world economies, including those with similar political and economic systems. For many years, the United States has been treated unfairly by trading partners, both friend and foe. This lack of reciprocity is one source of our country's large and persistent annual trade deficit in goods — closed markets abroad reduce United States exports and open markets at home result in significant imports. However, the tariffs on Mexico and Canada have been paused until March due to a border enforcement agreement. The Tariffs on China not only remain, but China has now imposed tariffs on U.S. coal, gas, and other goods, as well restrictions on some exported minerals. 25% steel and aluminum [tariffs](#) are also being imposed on all trading partners. The Executive Order can be found [HERE](#).
- UNLEASHING AMERICAN ENERGY - This Executive Order aims to boost U.S. energy dominance by reducing regulations hindering domestic resource development, such as oil, gas, and minerals, while prioritizing national security and economic growth. It revokes several climate-related executive orders and seeks to eliminate burdensome regulations, especially regarding electric vehicles and appliances. The order promotes efficient permitting for energy projects, disbands the Interagency Working Group on Greenhouse Gases, and focuses on

advancing critical minerals, particularly for defense and economic security. Additionally, it pushes for regulatory reforms, prioritizing domestic energy production and job creation. The Executive Order can be found [HERE](#) and an executive order establishing National Energy Dominance Council can be found [HERE](#).

- UNLEASHING ALASKA'S EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCE POTENTIAL - This Executive Order emphasizes the need to unlock Alaska's vast natural resources, such as energy, minerals, timber, and seafood, to bolster national prosperity and security. It mandates the reversal of restrictions placed on resource development in Alaska under the previous administration, aiming to expedite resource extraction and maximize the state's potential, particularly in liquefied natural gas (LNG) production. The order calls for actions from various agencies, including rescinding specific regulations, revising permits, and facilitating infrastructure development. It also emphasizes prioritizing national and economic security while considering the environmental and cultural impact of these initiatives. The Executive Order can be found [HERE](#).
- TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL OF ALL AREAS ON THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF FROM OFFSHORE WIND LEASING AND REVIEW OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S LEASING AND PERMITTING PRACTICES FOR WIND PROJECTS - The memorandum temporarily withdraws all areas on the Outer Continental Shelf from offshore wind leasing, effective January 21, 2025, for an indefinite period. It halts new or renewed approvals for onshore and offshore wind projects pending a review of federal leasing and permitting practices. This review will address environmental impacts, economic costs, and legal concerns, particularly regarding wildlife and energy subsidies. It also calls for a moratorium on the Lava Ridge Wind Project due to legal issues and assessments of idle windmills' impact. The Attorney General may intervene in related legal cases, and the policy will be published in the Federal Register. This Presidential Action can be found [HERE](#).
- SPENDING FREEZE (rescinded) - The Trump administration rescinded on January 29 a memo issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) calling for a funding freeze on thousands of federal programs, pending review by the administration. However, White House press secretary Karoline Leavitt has cautioned the administration was only rescinding the memo itself, not the funding freeze. The vagueness has led 22 States that have Democrat Attorney Generals to sue the Trump Administration. Even though Pennsylvania has a Republican AG, Governor Shapiro has also filed suit against Trump, [namely over environment and climate-related programs](#) from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA).
- DOGE - This Executive Order establishes the Department of Government Efficiency to implement the President's DOGE Agenda, by modernizing Federal technology and software to maximize governmental efficiency and productivity. To restore accountability to the American public, this order commences a critical transformation of the Federal bureaucracy. By eliminating waste, bloat, and insularity, my Administration will empower American families, workers, taxpayers, and our system of Government itself. This Presidential Action can be found [HERE](#).
- REFORMING THE FEDERAL HIRING PROCESS AND RESTORING MERIT TO GOVERNMENT SERVICE - This Executive Order aims to reform federal hiring by prioritizing merit, efficiency, and dedication to constitutional principles. It mandates agencies to have a Federal Hiring Plan emphasizing skill, efficiency, and rule of law, while eliminating bias based on race, sex, or religion. Goals include reducing hiring time to under 80 days, leveraging technology, and improving communication with candidates. Agencies must implement these reforms, with clear performance metrics established for accountability and regular monitoring by the Office of Personnel Management. The Executive Order can be found [HERE](#).
- RESTORING ACCOUNTABILITY TO POLICY-INFLUENCING POSITIONS WITHIN THE FEDERAL WORKFORCE - Previously known as the attempt to reclassify certain employees under "Schedule F," The Executive Order reinstates and amends Executive Order 13957, creating Schedule Policy/Career positions in the Federal workforce for policy-making and policy-influencing roles. It emphasizes accountability, streamlines the dismissal of underperforming employees, and ensures loyalty to executive directives. The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is tasked with regulatory updates, while agency heads must recommend positions for inclusion. The order revokes Executive Order 14003, rescinding protections deemed contrary to its goals, and mandates guidance on additional roles for reclassification. The Executive Order can be found [HERE](#).
- RESTORING ACCOUNTABILITY FOR CAREER SENIOR EXECUTIVES - The memorandum directs agency heads to restore accountability for Career Senior Executive Service (SES) officials by ensuring alignment with presidential priorities. It mandates the Director of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), in coordination with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), to issue SES Performance Plans within 30 days. Agency heads must reassign, review, and evaluate SES officials, restructure performance boards, and take corrective actions, including removals, for inefficiency, misconduct, or nonalignment with policy objectives. The Executive Order can be found [HERE](#).

- HIRING FREEZE - The memorandum enacts a Federal civilian hiring freeze across the executive branch, effective January 20, 2025, except for positions related to national security, public safety, immigration enforcement, and essential services like Social Security and Medicare. Agencies must reallocate resources to maintain critical functions. Within 90 days, the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with other agencies, will develop a workforce reduction plan. The freeze excludes Presidential appointees, non-career roles, and positions protected by collective bargaining agreements. The Executive Order can be found [HERE](#).
- RETURN TO IN-PERSON WORK - This Executive Order is short and reads: "Heads of all departments and agencies in the executive branch of Government shall, as soon as practicable, take all necessary steps to terminate remote work arrangements and require employees to return to work in-person at their respective duty stations on a full-time basis, provided that the department and agency heads shall make exemptions they deem necessary. This memorandum shall be implemented consistent with applicable law." The Executive Order can be found [HERE](#).
- DECLARING A NATIONAL EMERGENCY AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER OF THE UNITED STATES - Declares a national emergency at the southern border due to the ongoing invasion by criminal cartels, human traffickers, and other hostile entities. The proclamation invokes the National Emergencies Act and authorizes the use of the Armed Forces to support the Department of Homeland Security in securing the border. Key measures include deploying military personnel, constructing additional physical barriers, and enhancing countermeasures against unmanned aerial systems. The proclamation also revokes prior actions from 2021 and mandates detailed reports on the progress of border control efforts within 30 and 90 days. This Presidential Action can be found [HERE](#).
- GUARANTEEING THE STATES PROTECTION AGAINST INVASION - This executive order declares the ongoing situation at the U.S. southern border as an "invasion," requiring action to protect national sovereignty. It suspends the entry of individuals involved in this invasion and imposes restrictions on their ability to remain in the U.S. The order cites risks related to public health, safety, and national security, especially due to the inability to verify backgrounds or health information of illegal entrants. It directs federal agencies to take action to repel, remove, or repatriate those crossing illegally until the invasion ceases. The Executive Order can be found [HERE](#).
- DESIGNATING CARTELS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AS FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS AND SPECIALLY DESIGNATED GLOBAL TERRORISTS - This executive order establishes a process for designating international cartels and transnational organizations, such as Tren de Aragua (TdA) and MS-13, as Foreign Terrorist Organizations or Specially Designated Global Terrorists. These groups pose significant national security threats due to their violent campaigns and involvement in illegal activities, including drug trafficking and terrorism. The order aims to eliminate their presence and threat to the U.S. by facilitating actions such as designations and potential removal under the Alien Enemies Act. The Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Homeland Security Secretary are tasked with implementing this process. The Executive Order can be found [HERE](#).
- PROTECTING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AGAINST INVASION - Aims to address the widespread illegal immigration crisis and strengthen enforcement of U.S. immigration laws. The order critiques the previous administration's approach, emphasizing the national security and public safety threats posed by unlawful immigration. It outlines various actions to prioritize the removal of inadmissible aliens, including criminal offenders, those involved in espionage or terrorism, and individuals abusing the American immigration system. It revokes previous executive orders that hindered enforcement and establishes new priorities for federal agencies. Key provisions focus on ensuring efficient removals, creating federal-state task forces to combat transnational crime, and promoting compliance through legal mechanisms like visa bonds and fines. The order also proposes increased funding for immigration enforcement agencies, including hiring more personnel, and targets sanctuary jurisdictions that obstruct federal immigration laws. Additionally, it calls for a thorough review of funding to non-governmental organizations supporting illegal immigrants. Through these measures, the administration seeks to reinforce national security, curb illegal immigration, and prioritize the safety and well-being of American citizens. The Executive Order can be found [HERE](#).
- SECURING OUR BORDERS - This Executive Order addresses the challenges posed by illegal immigration, emphasizing the need to secure U.S. borders and protect national security. It calls for the construction of physical barriers, increased personnel deployment, and detention of illegal aliens until removal. The order also seeks to resume Migrant Protection Protocols, adjust parole policies, and strengthen international cooperation to curb illegal entry. Key actions include prioritizing the prosecution of smuggling and trafficking offenses and ensuring border security measures are swiftly implemented within 14 days. The order stresses urgent action to protect public safety and sovereignty. The Executive Order can be found [HERE](#).

- REEVALUATING AND REALIGNING UNITED STATES FOREIGN AID – President Trump’s EO leads to a 90-day pause in United States foreign development assistance for assessment of programmatic efficiencies and consistency with United States foreign policy, stating...”for decades, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has been unaccountable to taxpayers as it funnels massive sums of money to the ridiculous — and, in many cases, malicious — pet projects of entrenched bureaucrats, with next-to-no oversight.” All department and agency heads with responsibility for United States foreign development assistance programs shall immediately pause new obligations and disbursements of development assistance funds to foreign countries and implementing non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and contractors pending reviews of such programs for programmatic efficiency and consistency with United States foreign policy, to be conducted within 90 days of this order. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) shall enforce this pause through its apportionment authority. The Executive Order can be found [HERE](#).

➤ **Dates of Interest**

- 2024 Session Schedule for PA General Assembly

House

January - 7, 27, 28, 29

February - 3, 4, 5

March - 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26

April - 7, 8, 9, 22, 23, 24

May - 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14

June - 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30

Senate

January - 7, 27, 28, 29

February - 3, 4, 5

March - 24, 25, 26, 31

April - 1, 2

May - 5, 6, 7, 12, 13

June - 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30

- 2024 Session Schedule for US Congress

➤ **Tracked Legislation** - The following bills and co-sponsorship memos for bills to be introduced of interest were recently acted on by the General Assembly.

- **Economic & Workforce Development**

[HB29 Rep. Manuel Guzman \(D\) , Sen. Patty Kim \(D\) Supporting our Diverse and Disadvantaged Business Through HUB Zones](#)

Amends Title 62 (Procurement), in diverse and disadvantaged businesses, further providing for definitions and for woman-owned business, minority-owned business or veteran-owned business, and establishing the HUB Zone Business Procurement Program under the Department of General Services. Inserts and amends several definitions. Amends section 2202 heading to diverse and disadvantaged businesses. Provides for HUB zone business procurement. Outlines provisions for a request for a full or partial waiver and good faith efforts. Requires the department to perform compliance reviews and monitor contracts with HUB zone businesses on a monthly basis. Requires payment verification reports.

01/10/2025 H - Referred to - House Commerce

[HB369 Rep. Robert Freeman \(D\) Permitting Municipalities of any Size to Establish a Land Bank](#)

An Act amending Title 68 (Real and Personal Property) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in land banks, further providing for definitions.

02/05/2025 - Laid on the table

[HB455 Rep. Carol Hill-Evans \(D\) Building a Better Future Grant Program](#)

An Act providing for grants to organizations that host or offer education, workforce training or skills development to young adults; establishing the Building a Better Future Grant Program; imposing duties on the Department of Labor and Industry; and making an appropriation.

02/03/2025 - Referred to - House Labor and Industry

[SB69 Sen. Wayne Langerholc \(R\) Recovery to Work Program](#)

An Act establishing Recovery-to-work as a pilot program within the Department of Labor and Industry; and providing for local recovery-to-work pilot programs, for incentives to encourage business participation and for powers and duties of the Department of Labor and Industry

01/22/2025 - Referred to - Senate Labor and Industry

[SB101 Sen. Camera Bartolotta \(R\) Workforce Development/Data Sharing](#)

An Act amending the act of December 18, 2001 (P.L.949, No.114), known as the Workforce Development Act, in preliminary provisions, further providing for definitions; and, in local workforce development areas and regions and local workforce development boards, further providing for plan, functions and responsibilities and providing for technical assistance and data availability and for local performance accountability.

01/22/2025 - Referred to - Senate Labor and Industry

[SB119 Sen. Vincent J. Hughes \(D\) Establishing a Pennsylvania Community Reinvestment Act](#)

An Act amending Title 7 (Banks and Banking) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, providing for community reinvestment, for community reinvestment by banks and for community reinvestment by nonbank entities.

01/22/2025 - Referred to - Senate Banking and Insurance

○ **Taxation/Budget/Pensions**

[HB105 Rep. Anita Astorino Kulik \(D\) Creating a Floor for the Pennsylvania Inheritance Tax](#)

An Act amending the act of March 4, 1971 (P.L.6, No.2), known as the Tax Reform Code of 1971, in inheritance tax, further providing for imposition of tax.

01/14/2025 - Referred to - House Finance

[HB315 Rep. Paul Friel \(D\) Providing Sales Tax Collection Support for Businesses](#)

An Act amending the act of March 4, 1971 (P.L.6, No.2), known as the Tax Reform Code of 1971, in sales and use tax, further providing for discount.

01/23/2025 - Referred to - House Finance

[SB117 Sen. David G. Argall \(R\) Strengthening the Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program](#)

An Act amending the act of March 4, 1971 (P.L.6, No.2), known as the Tax Reform Code of 1971, in historic preservation incentive tax credit, further providing for definitions.

01/22/2025 - Referred to - Senate Finance

[SB137 Sen. Camera Bartolotta \(R\) Film Industry Tax Credit](#)

An Act amending the act of March 4, 1971 (P.L.6, No.2), known as the Tax Reform Code of 1971, in entertainment production tax credit, further providing for limitations.

01/22/2025 - Referred to - Senate Finance

[SB207 Sen. Greg Rothman \(R\) Making PA Competitive: CNIT Rate Reduction](#)

An Act amending the act of March 4, 1971 (P.L.6, No.2), known as the Tax Reform Code of 1971, in corporate net income tax, further providing for imposition of tax.

01/29/2025 - Referred to - Senate Finance

- **Transportation/Infrastructure**

[HB254 HB255 Rep. Joe Ciresi \(D\) Helping Pennsylvanians Afford Hybrid and Alternative Fuel Vehicles](#)

An Act amending the act of March 4, 1971 (P.L.6, No.2), known as the Tax Reform Code of 1971, in tax credit and tax benefit administration, further providing for definitions; and establishing the Residential Electric Vehicle Charging Station Tax Credit.

01/17/2025 - Referred to - House Transportation

[HB291 Rep. Mary Jo Daley \(D\) Parking-Protected Bicycle Lanes](#)

An Act amending Title 75 (Vehicles) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in rules of the road in general, further providing for additional parking regulations.

01/17/2025 - Referred to - House Transportation

[HB571 Rep. Mary Isaacson \(D\) Investing in Infrastructure Improvements throughout Pennsylvania](#)

The Rebuild Pennsylvania Act establishes the Rebuild Pennsylvania Board, the Rebuild Pennsylvania Program and the Rebuild Pennsylvania Fund; providing for powers and duties of the board and for use of program money; and making an interfund transfer. Adds definitions. Establishes the Rebuild Pennsylvania Program as an independent administrative board and outlines the composition and meeting requirements. Establishes by laws, participating and voting, compensation, appointments and dissolution requirements and processes. Establishes the Rebuild Pennsylvania program in the board to provide financial assistance in the form of grants, loans or other forms of financing or funding for eligible uses.

02/12/2025 H - Referred to - House Environmental and Natural Resource Protection

[SB147 Sen. Rosemary Brown \(R\) Near Zero Emission Truck Incentive Program](#)

An Act establishing the Near Zero Emission Truck Incentive Program and the Near Zero Emission Truck Incentive Fund; and providing for the powers and duties of the Department of Transportation.

01/22/2025 - Referred to - Senate Transportation

[SB205 Sen. Greg Rothman \(R\) Ensuring Local Funding Flexibility for County and Municipal Bridges](#)

An Act amending Title 75 (Vehicles) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in supplemental funding for municipal highway maintenance, further providing for supplemental funding for municipal highway maintenance; and, in taxes for highway maintenance and construction, further providing for imposition of tax.

01/29/2025 - Referred to - Senate Transportation

- **Energy**

[HB113 Rep. James B. Struzzi \(R\) Eliminating Negative Regulatory Impact on Electric Prices](#)

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1982 (P.L.633, No.181), known as the Regulatory Review Act, further providing for proposed regulations and procedures for review.

01/14/2025 - Referred to - House Energy

[HB114 Rep. James B. Struzzi \(R\) Creating an Independent Energy Office](#)

An Act establishing the Independent Energy Office; and providing for powers and duties of the Independent Energy Office.

01/14/2025 - Referred to - House Energy

[HB272 Rep. Robert E. Merski \(D\) Municipal and Emergency Responder Solar Grant Program Act](#)

An Act establishing the Municipal and Emergency Responder Solar Grant Program; and providing for powers and duties of the Department of Environmental Protection.

01/14/2025 - Referred to - House Energy

[SB102 Sen. Camera Bartolotta \(R\) Impact Fee Withheld from Municipality in Certain Cases](#)

An Act amending Title 58 (Oil and Gas) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in unconventional gas well fee, further providing for distribution of fee.

01/23/2025 - Referred to - Senate Environmental Resources and Energy

- **Environment/Regulations**

- [HB43 Rep. Scott Conklin \(D\) Environmental Protection through Community Awareness](#)

- An Act amending Title 58 (Oil and Gas) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in development, further providing for well permits.

- 01/10/2025 - Referred to - House Environmental and Natural Resource Protection

- [HB52 Rep. Kristine C. Howard \(D\) Stop Habitat Loss](#)

- An Act amending the act of November 10, 1999 (P.L.491, No.45), known as the Pennsylvania Construction Code Act, providing for building permits and endangered and threatened species; and making an appropriation.

- 01/10/2025 - Referred to - House Environmental and Natural Resource Protection

- [HB84 Rep. Greg Vitali \(D\) Prohibition of Land Spreading of Oil & Gas Wastewater](#)

- An Act amending the act of July 7, 1980 (P.L.380, No.97), known as the Solid Waste Management Act, in general provisions, further providing for definitions; and, in residual waste, providing for prohibition on road spreading and land application of oil and gas wastewater.

- 01/10/2025 - Referred to - House Environmental and Natural Resource Protection

- [SB158 Sen. Camera Bartolotta \(R\) DEP Permitting Appeals](#)

- An Act amending the act of July 13, 1988 (P.L.530, No.94), known as the Environmental Hearing Board Act, further providing for jurisdiction.

- 01/23/2025 - Referred to - Senate Environmental Resources and Energy

- [SB245 Sen. Jarrett Coleman \(R\) Regulatory Sandbox: Making PA the Home of Dynamic Innovation](#)

- An Act establishing the Regulatory Sandbox Program, the Regulatory Relief Office and an advisory committee; and providing for their powers and duties.

- 502/13/2025 - Referred to - Senate Intergovernmental Opera

- **Utilities/Consumer Protection**

- [HB279 Rep. Seth M. Grove \(R\) Greater Contract Oversight and Accountability](#)

- An Act amending the act of February 14, 2008 (P.L.6, No.3), known as the Right-to-Know Law, in State contract information, further providing for submission and retention of contracts.

- 01/23/2025 - Referred to - House Intergovernmental Affairs and Operations

- [HB306 Rep. Johanny Cepeda-Freytiz \(D\) PUC Inspection Records Transparency](#)

- An Act amending the act of November 29, 2006 (P.L.1435, No.156), known as the Public Utility Confidential Security Information Disclosure Protection Act, further providing for procedures for submitting, challenging and protecting confidential security information.

- 01/23/2025 - Referred to - House Consumer Protection, Technology and Utilities

- [HB320 Rep. Joe Ciresi \(D\) Facilitating Public Participation in Utility Rate Cases](#)

- An Act amending Title 66 (Public Utilities) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in rates and distribution systems, further providing for voluntary changes in rates.

- 01/23/2025 - Introduced

- **Telcom/Broadband/Cyber Security**

- **Local Gov't/Housing/Real Estate**

- **Labor & Employment**

- [HB276 Rep. David M. Dellosa \(D\) Employee Misclassification Working Group](#)

An Act providing for interagency cooperation regarding employee misclassification; and establishing the Employee Misclassification Working Group.

01/22/2025 - Referred to - House Intergovernmental Affairs and Operations

[HB288 Rep. Jim Prokopiak \(D\) Prevailing Wage for All Pennsylvania Tax Credits](#)

An Act amending the act of March 4, 1971 (P.L.6, No.2), known as the Tax Reform Code of 1971, providing for construction tax credit requirements.

01/23/2025 - Referred to - House Labor and Industry

[HB371 Rep. Jim Prokopiak \(D\) Prevailing Wage in Keystone Opportunity Zones](#)

An Act amending the act of October 6, 1998 (P.L.705, No.92), known as the Keystone Opportunity Zone, Keystone Opportunity Expansion Zone and Keystone Opportunity Improvement Zone Act, in preliminary provisions, further providing for definitions; and, in keystone opportunity zones, further providing for qualified businesses.

01/28/2025 - Referred to - House Labor and Industry

○ **Health & Human Service**

[HB 28 Rep. Tim Twardzik \(R\) Increasing Oversight of Physicians under the Medical Marijuana Program](#)

This bill would clarify the Department of Health's authority to place conditions for a physicians inclusion on the medical marijuana registry, or to deny an application for listing on the registry.

01/08/2025 H – Introduced

[HB 33 Rep. Dan Frankel \(D\) Medical Marijuana Consumer Protection Legislation](#)

A reintroduction of HB2208 from the 2023 Regular Session. This bill would promote product integrity by establishing oversight through audit testing, quality assurance testing, data transparency, and inspections. In addition, it would add an expert in laboratory science to the MMJ board.

01/08/2025 H – Introduced

○ **Insurance/Med Mal**

○ **Hospitality & Gaming**

[HB44 Rep. Scott Conklin \(D\) Allowing Wineries to Offer Small Games of Chance](#)

An Act amending the act of December 19, 1988 (P.L.1262, No.156), known as the Local Option Small Games of Chance Act, in tavern gaming, further providing for definitions.

01/10/2025 - Referred to - House Gaming Oversight

[SB93 Sen. Kristin Phillips-Hill \(R\) Gaming Expansion for Property Tax Relief](#)

An Act amending Title 4 (Amusements) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in revenues relating to gaming, providing for revenue from expansion of gaming.

01/22/2025 - Referred to - Senate Community, Economic and Recreational Development

○ **Education**

○ **Finance/Banking**