COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE BUDGET HEARING

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE CAPITOL
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
ROOM 140, MAJORITY CAUCUS ROOM

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 2018 2:00 P.M.

BEFORE:

HONORABLE STANLEY SAYLOR, MAJORITY CHAIRMAN

HONORABLE JOSEPH MARKOSEK, MINORITY CHAIRMAN

HONORABLE KAREN BOBACK

HONORABLE SHERYL DELOZIER

HONORABLE GEORGE DUNBAR

HONORABLE GARTH EVERETT

HONORABLE KEITH GREINER

HONORABLE SETH GROVE

HONORABLE DOYLE HEFFLEY

HONORABLE SUE HELM

HONORABLE LEE JAMES

HONORABLE WARREN KAMPF

HONORABLE FRED KELLER

HONORABLE JASON ORTITAY

HONORABLE MIKE PEIFER

HONORABLE MARGUERITE QUINN

HONORABLE CURT SONNEY

HONORABLE KEVIN BOYLE

HONORABLE TIM BRIGGS

HONORABLE DONNA BULLOCK

HONORABLE MARY JO DALEY

HONORABLE MADELEINE DEAN

HONORABLE MARIA DONATUCCI

HONORABLE PATTY KIM

HONORABLE STEPHEN KINSEY

Pennsylvania House of Representatives Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

1	BEFORE: (Continued)
2	HONORABLE LEANNE KRUEGER-BRANEKY HONORABLE MIKE O'BRIEN
3	HONORABLE PETER SCHWEYER
4	NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS
5	HONORABLE MIKE SCHLOSSBERG HONORABLE BILL KORTZ
6	HONORABLE ED NEILSON HONORABLE PERRY WARREN
7	HONORABLE MIKE CARROLL
8	COMMITTEE STAFF PRESENT:
9	DAVID DONLEY
10	REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RITCHIE LAFAVER
11	REPUBLICAN DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
12	MIRIAM FOX DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
13	TARA TREES DEMOCRATIC CHIEF COUNSEL
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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: We'll get our 3 4 hearing started. 5 Welcome, Madam Secretary. If you would, and anybody else that is 6 7 going to provide testimony, please rise and raise 8 your right hand. Do you swear and affirm that the 10 testimony you're about to give is true to the best of your knowledge, information and belief; if so, 11 12 say I do. 1.3 SECRETARY DUNN: T do. 14 DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: I do. 15 DEPUTY SECRETARY IMGRUND: DEPUTY SECRETARY WALSH: I do. 16 17 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Thank you. 18 With that, we'll get right into 19 questions, and we'll start off with 20 Representative Peiffer. 21 REPRESENTATIVE PEIFFER: Thank you,

Chairman. First in line here today, great.

Thank you, Secretary, for being here.

It's always great to listen to your initiatives for

our State parks and State lands. The question I

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have is, for many years I've talked about the Poconos marketing themselves. And the Pocono Mountain Vacation Bureau has a very good marketing campaign now. We get to see the commercials down here. We get to see them back home. We're competing against New York.

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But are you in discussion with those different vacation bureaus across Pennsylvania to be a part of this marketing scheme on how we can get more people into your parks?

SECRETARY DUNN: Yes, absolutely. I'm glad you asked that.

The Poconos happen to be a place where we have one of our conservation landscape initiatives, the Poconos Forests and Waters. And that partnership has a broad array of folks, including the Visitor's Bureau. We work at DCNR mainly on the asset side. We assure beautiful State parks, forestlands.

In fact, that's an area of the State
where there's been a lot of addition to the
forestland system based on local interest, and where
we work to assure clean water coming out of the
public lands. But the partnership, through its
relationships with the businesses and the marketing

provided by Poconos Visitors Bureau, collaborates a lot with DCED Tourism to get the word out.

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DCED Tourism, I know Dennis Davins has already been here, but they've got some incredible social media tools. They can actually blast a specific social media marketing to a specific area of, say, New York and New Jersey and really bring people in, say, on a snowy weekend. And we have a lot of -- I was just up on Friday with Representative Carroll to a site. And ironically, it's snowing again today.

So when there's a snowing opportunity, we can get that out there. I say we, I mean DCED can get that out there rapidly and bring visitors in in these shorter seasons that the businesses really want and need. You know, the summer season is pretty busy with the canoeists and the hikers and the vacationers, but the shorter seasons are what the businesses really want to see more of.

And we do collaborate, especially in the seven conservation landscape initiatives.

REPRESENTATIVE PEIFER: Okav. Great.

Because I really think, you know, we're trying to track millennials. People are coming there to recreate. They want to have fun. I think,

you know, a part of the State park would be a part of those commercials. I know they are going to historical sites. They are going to different types of resorts. And it's all about recreation. It's all about fun, and it's all about giving people that opportunity to come back and have a positive experience.

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So I mean, somewhere in there, I'd love to see our parks as part of that initiative.

SECRETARY DUNN: We would be glad to be in it more than we are. If you see an opportunity that we're missing, we definitely want to be part of that. Interestingly, the Visitors Bureau did some public interest surveys up there. And it's been years ago, but I suspect the findings would be the same today.

People going to the Poconos today are looking for a natural experience. They're looking to connect with nature. They're looking for a hike in the deep woods or a connection to clean water. I know the past Poconos image on tourism was a little different, but the new Poconos is really family oriented, recreation, getting people out in the outdoors, fun, adventure, et cetera.

And I think --

REPRESENTATIVE PEIFFER: Along those

lines, do you -- I know you talked about clean water

and what you're trying to do to maintain our clean

water. I know our whole community does in the

northeast, but do you work with the Game Commission?

I know they have, I think, a million and

a half acres here in the Commonwealth.

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Do you work -- do your foresters consult with their foresters?

I mean, do you have initiatives where you're working together?

SECRETARY DUNN: A good example is actually in your area. The Kittatinny Ridge is a ridge that the Appalachian Trail is on across 11 counties in Pennsylvania. And it goes into the Poconos, and then it hooks up into New Jersey.

So the Game Commission has been the primary public landowner for a lot of the Kittatinny Ridge, but sometimes they come to us for assistance on a land conservation grant through, say, a land grant like Wildlife Conservancy or National Lands Trust or Nature Conservancy.

And add land to the Kittatinny Corridor or surrounding lands, where there's a lot of demand for additional public lands, in that area

particularly.

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REPRESENTATIVE PEIFFER: Okay. Because again, it only makes sense if you're working with those agencies. And you have a management plan that I get every year. I use that because we get many questions that come into our office about, you know, where are they timbering, why are they fixing this road? You know, what's the initiative?

And that management plan is a really good profile of what your activity is for the year. So if there's any way you can help market that to people, you know, we've been marketing it in my office, just simply because it answers so many questions.

SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah. Thank you for doing that.

We're trying to get the public more directly involved in their district forest management plan, so thank you for making that opportunity available to your constituents. And we'd like to advertise that opportunity to everybody.

REPRESENTATIVE PEIFFER: All right.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SECRETARY DUNN: Thank you.

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1 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Representative 2 Markosek.

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MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: Thank you,
Chairman.

Secretary, welcome. Welcome to your staff.

You know, right before the meeting, the Secretary suggested that, you know, in my new life here, in about a year or so, that I could add all of these State parks to my bucket list of places that I want to travel to. I have a big, long bucket list and, quite frankly, I didn't have a whole lot of State parks on it until today.

So I'm going to take you up on that. We have a lot of great areas to see in Pennsylvania, and we should be very proud of them. We all should make it a point to visit a lot of those areas.

Secretary, you were kind enough to come in here a short time ago and talk to our Committee relative to the special funds and the potential surpluses that may or may not be in those special funds.

Can you just kind of give us a little status report on that, not only refresh our memories on some of the basics there, but also, any new

information that you want to share with us relative to that?

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SECRETARY DUNN: Sure. I appreciate that. And I did appreciate that opportunity to come in here in late January. And at the time, I mentioned that, you know, I would love to bring my staff in front of any of the committees to talk about our work, but the special funds, they have a long important tradition in Pennsylvania.

Even the ones that precede, predated the Environmental Stewardship Fund put in by Governor Ridge or the Keystone Fund before that by Governor Casey. There was Project 500, Project 70. We have a long tradition of supporting the environment and conservation through these special funds, but the funds in play now, the ones that were questioned, the Environmental Stewardship Fund and the Keystone Fund, whether it be a grant or a public infrastructure project, the project is selected, the money attached to that project, and then committed to it, either precommitted or programatically.

Eventually, it shows in a cash balance as committed once there's a contract, but the projects are committed very shortly after the budget process.

And to pull any of that money away would harm a real

project in a real place that people are looking forward to and communities are excited about.

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One thing that happened since the hearing, we were gratified, opened with interest, you know, one of those things that come across your e-mail, Independent Financial Office issued a report on the special funds. So needless to say, I couldn't open that fast enough to see what it said.

I was gratified that it really supported what we had been telling the Committee and what our Budget Office had helped us develop. Maybe I'll ask Lauren Imgrund, who had really taken a look at that IFO Report and compared it to our experience with the grant program, particularly.

DEPUTY SECRETARY IMGRUND: Sure. I'd be happy to talk about that. As the Secretary said, you know, the special funds, the dedicated funds that we have at DCNR through the Keystone Fund and the Environmental Stewardship Fund and the Environmental Education Fund, go for projects, both grant projects and State park enforced infrastructure projects.

And those are paid out over several years. So you will see that there's, you know, an available number in the budget. And this is

confirmed by the IFO report that both takes into account the funds that are budgeted for that year and then the funds that are budgeted for projects that have not yet been completed, but are from previous fiscal years.

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So for example, with the grants that we announced in the fall, we announced 442 -- excuse me, I'm sorry -- had 442 applications, 266 grants for \$44 million. And we're working on finalizing all the contracts for those. Most of these are contracted now, but those contracts will be over three to four years.

So the money is committed to the projects as soon as we make the announcement, but the expenditures may not take place. They'll take place over time, and that mirrors what the Independent Fiscal Office Report says.

MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: Okay. Just so I understand it here, when you release a grant or name a grantee to a contract, is the money there at that time, all the money for that contract?

You're saying it's being paid out over time, but it's not sitting there making interest and being paid out, is it, or is it?

SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah, that money is

there. We require them to have their match before we make the grant. And therefore, we have to have our funds, you know, as the project unfolds.

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You know, and frankly, in the beginning of the projects, we don't know and they don't know how fast it will unfold. Sometimes they actually happen very, very rapidly. And sometimes they take three years and sometimes even four, depending on the complexity of the project, design phase, permitting requirements, et cetera, et cetera.

But we're always looking for ways to speed them up. I think one big advancement that we've been able to make on the grant side is the Electronic Grant Program. We've built and improved this over the last five years. We started with the application and the behind-the-scenes management.

And now we're about to open a portal that will really, just like doctors' offices do now, and you can chat back and forth with your doctor on, let's say, a lab result or something. You can now -- we'll be able to chat back and forth with the grantee, saying, hey, you need a quarterly report here. We're expecting, you know, we're expecting a report from you. Or they can say, hey, we're about ready to ask for the remaining amount on this grant

because we're wrapping it up.

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So that portal, once that part of it is done, will be really efficient. So we're constantly -- we're looking for constant improvement in the system, but I would say the system now, the main thing to remember is each -- you know, to take money out of that means you're taking something away from a community or a park.

MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: So the money, it's invested by the Treasurer, right?

SECRETARY DUNN: Right.

MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: And when it's due to be paid out to the recipient, you go to the Treasury and --

SECRETARY DUNN: Right.

MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: -- withdraw, is that pretty much it?

SECRETARY DUNN: The process we follow, in fact, we focus more on the program side of this, but we draw the money down as the payments are requested and as we approve them. Yeah, we feel we do it with a lot of rigor.

When you're managing public dollars, the public expects that kind of a rigor. And we do that, but then when we submit for a payment, then

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     we're satisfied that the requirements have been met,
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     that the project is, in fact, proceeding as planned
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     and we release the payment.
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                MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: Okav.
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     you.
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                SECRETARY DUNN:
                                  Thank you.
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                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Representative
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     Everett.
                REPRESENTATIVE EVERETT: Thank you,
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     Mr. Chairman.
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                Thank you, Madam Secretary, for being
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     here today. We'll switch it up for a little bit
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     from what you and I usually talk about, which is
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     the --
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                SECRETARY DUNN: Chesapeake Bay.
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                REPRESENTATIVE EVERETT: -- Chesapeake
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     Bay to guess what? Natural gas.
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                SECRETARY DUNN:
                                  Okay.
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                REPRESENTATIVE EVERETT: So one of the
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     questions that I get asked, because there is so much
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     gas activity up in the area that I represent, is how
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     much money are we making off of gas, natural gas, on
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     DCNR land?
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                You know, what did we make this year;
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     what do you think we're going to make next year?
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And what do we do with that money?

SECRETARY DUNN: Okay. So as you know,
there's a moratorium on new leasing. So the leases
that we have on State land are the original leases
that were done in '08 and '10. On those existing
leases, there are at this point 653 wells that have
been drilled. Two additional ones were drilled in
'17. There are 633 of them reporting royalties and
a current acreage under these leases, totals from
the three big leases, 265,000 acres.

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know, has severed rights. So we've never owned the mineral rights under that portion. So the total amount on the 2.2 million acres of forestland, there's about 1.5 million in the Marcellus play in the State forestlands. And there are 350 severed acres where there's the opportunity for drilling.

We release a monitoring report every three years, five years --

DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: Five years.

SECRETARY DUNN: -- every five years that reports on the amount of activity going on. And the past one that's been published showed that 20 percent of the existing leases have been developed out. Keeping in mind, the industry continues to

advance their practice. And they're now able to, you know, go farther and farther underground with less, you know, surface disturbance and less pad.

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So they're actually leasing parts of their area through existing pads. And I think when we see the next monitoring report, we just looked at some draft numbers, we're probably looking at about a 30 to 40 percent build-out of existing leases.

Deputy Secretary Norbeck could probably add a little detail to that.

DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: Sure.

REPRESENTATIVE EVERETT: If I could just, and then you can get right into my follow-on question, which is one of the concerns that we've had over the years -- this isn't a new concern -- with private lands, DCNR lands, Game Commission lands.

If you feel -- are you still having any difficulty with the developers on ensuring that you're getting paid what your leases said and post-production costs and those kinds of issues, while we're talking about the revenue?

SECRETARY DUNN: Deputy Secretary Norbeck just came back from a Natural Gas Advisory Committee and he reported to me. Our relationship with that

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     set of leasees that we have -- again, it's a finite
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     set because of no new leasing. It's really grown,
     and we've really come to understand each other.
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     I think we've acquired improvement in practice.
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     they're proud of the improvement in practice.
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                But I'll have John take the question
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     since you were there directly.
                DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK:
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                                            Sure.
                                                    Thank
     you very much.
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                 I guess I can talk about a couple of
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     things. And one is, as the Secretary said, we had
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     two new wells approved this year on State
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     forestlands. However, they haven't been drilled
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     yet. And we expect, if the market stays the way
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     that it appears to, that we'll probably have another
     drill rig on State forestlands by the end of '18,
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     calendar year '18.
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                REPRESENTATIVE EVERETT:
                                          Just real quick,
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     then you can keep going.
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                What developer is that?
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                Is that Seneca or Alta?
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                DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK:
                                            Actually, I
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     think it's PGE, but I'm not sure.
                REPRESENTATIVE EVERETT:
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                DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: I'm not sure.
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1 REPRESENTATIVE EVERETT: That's fine.
2 DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: I'm not sure.

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Yes.

So with that, I'll go back to the income side of things. We project that we'll make about \$80 million this year in the Oil and Gas Lease Fund. And if you know about the depreciation of these wells, I mean, they produce their best the very first day that they're drilled -- excuse me, drilled.

And then from there, their biometric production starts to go down. So we're seeing that right now. In our projections for next year, we're looking at probably \$79 million -- or the following year, \$79 million in income coming back to the Lease Fund.

We have been working with the industry, looking at a number of pipeline opportunities. So it's both on the supply side, where we're working, where pipelines are crossing State forest or State parklands. We're working with the industry to reduce the environmental impact that it has.

And as the Secretary said, I was at a meeting yesterday with the industry and conservation folks there and Repsol was giving DCNR great kudos

where we had a situation going across the State forests, where they initially were asking for a right-of-way of 60 to 90 feet.

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They said our program folks carried a big stick and beat them back to 25, but they actually did it. So they improved their process through working with DCNR, and they gave us credit for that. We're very proud of that.

As far as the audits go, so we have a couple of really robust audit programs. And one is volumetric auditing. We've got a contract with Penn State University to do that for us. In that program, we audit every producer that's both conventional and non-conventional. We audit their records every three years, so we have a rotation of companies that we're auditing each year.

Through that program, we've brought back about \$100,000 of money that was owed to the Commonwealth that was missed in the reporting process. With the unconventional wells, a lot of that stuff, or all of it on the unconventional, is electronically recorded. I mean, we can get down to the second of how much volume is leaving the wellhead. So we're feeling pretty comfortable on that side of things.

We also have, within our Oil and Gas
Division, a group of folks who are dedicated to
doing audits of our leases. So we want to make sure
that as the payments come in, the payments are based
on the correct volume. It's based on the correct
royalty payment. It's based on the correct pricing.

So we go through all of that. We've probably received over \$2.5 million through that program where we've found some incorrect reportings to us. Now, I will say a lot of that incorrect reporting often comes from -- we have a pretty stringent lease. I mean, we're managing the Commonwealth's resources, so we have a pretty stringent lease.

And we have a floor, a price, a floor that even if gas prices go below that, that the royalty rate is fixed. Most leases do not have that. So when the industry is processing these bills, they're processing it like they usually do. And we catch these particularly when gas prices go below that floor.

REPRESENTATIVE EVERETT: Thank you very much. I know a lot of people don't understand what you're explaining, but I do.

I know a lot of my private landowners

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wish they had a floor price like that, rather than the market price.

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Thank you. Keep up the great work.

DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: If I can just add on to that, I mean, we are working through this Natural Gas Advisory Council to look at best management practices. And that's both in the land management and the conservation side of things and also our leases. So we're more than willing to share what we've learned with other State agencies and the general public.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Representative Krueger-Braneky.

REPRESENTATIVE KRUEGER-BRANEKY: Hello, Secretary. Thank you so much for joining us here today.

So I know in previous years DCNR has relied on what has often been a volatile Oil and Gas Lease Fund to cover operational expenses for State parks and forests. However, last summer the State Supreme Court came down with a ruling in the Pennsylvania Environmental Defense Foundation versus the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which essentially directed the General Assembly to more properly exercise its responsibility as a trustee of our

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     natural resources. And in a sense, the
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     Supreme Court was upholding the State Constitution,
     Article 1, Section 27, which states that the people
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     have a right to clean air, pure water and to the
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     preservation of the natural scenic, historic and
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     esthetic values of the environment. Pennsylvania's
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     public natural resources are the common property of
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     all the people, including generations yet to come.
                So the Supreme Court came down and said,
     this is in our Constitution and we as a legislature
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     need to abide by it.
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                So I'm wondering, as you went into your
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     budget process this year, what impact did that
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     ruling have?
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                And what financial impact do you
     anticipate this decision to have on the Oil and Gas
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     Lease Fund?
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                SECRETARY DUNN:
                                  I'll start -- sorry, I
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     can't see you too well.
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                REPRESENTATIVE KRUEGER-BRANEKY:
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     a big map of the State parks, but they're lovely.
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                SECRETARY DUNN: I'll use this one here.
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     I will start with the environmental rights amendment
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     to the Pennsylvania Constitution.
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                So first of all, I'll say it's certainly
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gratifying to the men and women of natural resources agencies to have that brought up in the public eye.

It's been there, and it was really, you know,

Franklin Curry, if you don't know him, it's really worth getting to know him. He'll talk to you about how that came about.

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It really came about because of pollution of the Susquehanna River and this growing public interest in the public natural resources. And so for us, that gives our whole mission a Constitutional underpinning. And it also, you know, puts a pressure on us to really -- you know, we're managing the trust of the public lands and environment as part of our mission. And the beneficiaries of that trust are the citizens of Pennsylvania, all of the citizens, including generations yet to come.

DCNR and the natural resources agencies, but the legislature, elected officials of all types, to think about the Constitution that underpins the public trust. On the financial side, there's a part of that that the royalty issue is still on -- it was remanded back to the Commonwealth Court.

So that hasn't been decided on. So DCNR

and the Governor's Budget Office will look at that decision when that comes out. The Commonwealth's position has been that in supporting the men and women who work at DCNR, in other words, the Oil and Gas Lease Fund, you will see this year is underpinning part of our operating budget that that meets the tests.

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And of course the PDF position is other than that. So I think we'll all watch with interest as the courts take a look at that, and we'll revisit that, I'm sure, when -- it's probably happening some time this year, so we'll know soon.

REPRESENTATIVE KRUEGER-BRANEKY: So do you anticipate having to rebudget or change your budget midstream as a result?

SECRETARY DUNN: It depends on -- yeah, it depends on the outcome. I think, the Commonwealth is put in a position that wouldn't expect that, but, then again, the courts will take a look, so --

REPRESENTATIVE KRUEGER-BRANEKY: Okay.

And so can you talk a little bit more, you know, as this decision has come down, how DCNR has decided to carry out the required restrictions on the Oil and Gas Lease Fund?

SECRETARY DUNN: On the Oil and Gas Lease Fund, well, since it underpins only a portion of our budget, there's a good bit more spent on that public interest mission than just the Oil and Gas Lease Fund. In fact, the very existence of that constitutional amendment requires us to manage that public trust with the resources that we have.

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So the Governor's budget allocates general funds to us. We have the special funds. Really, the special funds, particularly, help extend the public resources to all Pennsylvanians. They're critical to providing -- just as you said, that right that citizens have and also expanding access to the public trust.

So I think our mission embodies the purpose behind that constitutional amendment. And all of the funds that are provided to us, you know, by the Governor's budget and by the legislature, help us meet that requirement. So we feel that it gives our mission a really strong constitutional basis.

REPRESENTATIVE KRUEGER-BRANEKY: So your staff were pleased with the ruling, and at this point in time, you feel like the budget that's been proposed is in compliance awaiting to see --

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SECRETARY DUNN: Yes.
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                REPRESENTATIVE KRUEGER-BRANEKY: -- what
     the court does?
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                SECRETARY DUNN: Yes, we do. Thank you.
                REPRESENTATIVE KRUEGER-BRANEKY:
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     Thank you, Madam Secretary.
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                SECRETARY DUNN: Yes.
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Representative
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     Ouinn.
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                                        Thanks,
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                REPRESENTATIVE QUINN:
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     Mr. Chairman.
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                It's always great to have you here.
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     Thank you very much for your testimony --
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                SECRETARY DUNN:
                                  Thank you.
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                REPRESENTATIVE OUINN: -- and thanks for
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     the wonderful work you've been doing down in
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     Bucks County with the Delaware Canal State Park, one
18
     of your most complicated parks, and also with your,
19
     you know, taking on of the Washington Crossing State
2.0
     Park.
21
                My first question, John, this should be a
22
     quick one. You just spoke about the natural gas
23
     wells and what I understand is the type curve that
24
     reflects their production, high in the beginning and
2.5
     then it tapers off.
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1 Do you have an estimate as to how long 2 you believe that the wells operating presently for DCNR or on DCNR property, how long do you expect 3 them to have life and be producing? 4 I ask because we've called it a 5 6 transitional fuel, and I'm just not sure if that's 7 25, 50, 100 --DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: 8 Sure. 9 REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: Do you have a 10 crystal ball? 11 DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: No, I don't. 12 REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: Okay. 1.3 DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: To give you a straight answer, I think would be, each well is 14 15 going to be different in the amount of volume that it can produce. So some of the richer areas, our 16 17 original estimate was they would probably have viable life for the next 50 years, but frankly, 18 19 there are other places that probably would have a 2.0 lot less life. 21 REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: Okay. Thanks. 22 SECRETARY DUNN: And then Utica shale 23 underlies the Marcellus layer in many of the same 24 areas, so that's something to consider, as well. 2.5 REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: Are any of the

Utica level shale being tapped yet on DCNR property?

DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: No. We don't

have any Utica shale wells.

REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: Thanks.

Okay. Back to the budget questions. I'm

always a big proponent of seeing where we can save

1.3

2.0

2.5

always a big proponent of seeing where we can save money and, you know, the GO-TIME initiatives that are under the jurisdiction, so to speak, of DCNR, reducing energy costs, partnering with DGS to identify potential projects. Updating the state parks reservation systems was about 100,000 over a couple of years. And then reducing database redundancies through the online portal, that was to be about 100,000.

I'm not yet, though, seeing where those savings are coming up tangible because you're still asking for additional manpower, which I would think some of the reservation system or the portal work could very well reduce, and also additional dollars in the budget.

SECRETARY DUNN: Sure.

REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: Are these in a tangible spot where we could see them?

SECRETARY DUNN: I will explain -- I'll start this and then I will probably pass to

Deputy Secretary Walsh for an explanation and over to Deputy Secretary Norbeck for the GESA Program and its impact on State parks.

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So I think you're seeing the tip of the iceberg. One, when the Governor pulls the cabinet together on his efficiency moves and we have created an Office of Performance Through Excellence, in which GO-TIME is under and now an initiative called the Lean Initiative, the first charge of that effort is to efficiencies to serve the public, in other words, to free up somebody who might have been, like, say in a grant program, moving papers around for signatures, to actually serving the community.

And the same with the State park portal, freeing up a State park person rather than moving a bunch of lease agreements around for cabins to actually being out there with the public. So the efficiency we're looking for isn't just money savings. It's the public service side of things.

Having said that, I think what we're going to find is that there's some sleeping giants in our plans and that the GESA Program is one. So I will have Deputy Secretary Walsh run through the GO-TIME and Lean Initiatives and then I'll ask John to follow up with how that might look in a State

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1
     park and forest system.
2
                 I am passing the questions on a lot today
     because I have a cold and if I talk too much --
 3
                REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: That's fine.
 4
                SECRETARY DUNN: -- I'll start coughing.
 5
                REPRESENTATIVE QUINN:
                                        That's fine.
 6
7
     you can't be the expert on everything.
8
                SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah, I'll go to --
                REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: And NESA, is that
9
10
     what you referred to?
11
                DEPUTY SECRETARY WALSH:
                                          GESA.
12
                So as you mentioned, there are --
1.3
                REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: Okay. I see it.
                DEPUTY SECRETARY WALSH: Yeah, there are
14
     six projects that you mentioned that are in process.
15
16
     There are four that have been completed that are
17
     officially on the GO-TIME list. I think the list
18
     that you have reflects data as of October of 2017.
19
     And we've done some additional since then that may
     not be reflected in all of the data that's been
2.0
21
     provided because the reports are done.
22
                REPRESENTATIVE OUINN: For the four
23
     completed, were you able to quantift savings or is
24
     it as the Secretary said, some are efficiencies that
2.5
     serve the public?
```

DEPUTY SECRETARY WALSH: Yes. You know, so she touched upon the sustainability initiative that we're focusing on. And I think that's a very visible way that we're showing savings to the public in our parks and forests. So we have built LEED certified buildings across our infrastructure. We have purchased electronic vehicles.

We're installing solar installations in

2.0

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We're installing solar installations in various parks. And she mentioned GESA. I'll just touch upon that. That stands for Guaranteed Energy Savings Act. It allows us as an agency to go out, make investments in parks and forest infrastructure.

In this first phase, we're going to make investments in 22 parks and in four forest districts. We're going to spend \$5.5 million upgrading that infrastructure, boilers, lights, building envelopes, but we're going to see \$7.5 million in savings come from that.

REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: Over what amount of time?

DEPUTY SECRETARY WALSH: I'm sorry?

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Yes, you're out of time.

DEPUTY SECRETARY WALSH: Yeah, over -- REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: Speaking of time.

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1
                DEPUTY SECRETARY WALSH: Yeah, speaking
2
     of time.
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: If you want to
 3
     finish the answer, go ahead. I'll let you finish.
 4
5
                DEPUTY SECRETARY WALSH:
                                          That's a 20-year
6
     life span that we're going to see the savings over.
7
                REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: So it's a lot of
8
     capital, upfront capital.
9
                DEPUTY SECRETARY WALSH: We think we'll
10
     see the savings quicker than that, but that's what
11
     we have to officially show, is a 20-year savings.
12
                REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: Thank you.
1.3
                DEPUTY SECRETARY WALSH:
                                          Thank you.
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Representative
14
15
     Donatucci.
16
                REPRESENTATIVE DONATUCCI: Thank you,
     Mr. Chairman.
17
                I'm always knocking it off.
18
19
                Thanks to all of you for being here
20
     today.
             I have two questions, so I'll try to be
21
     brief. The first is, I want to go back to the
22
     grants.
23
                How do your various grant programs help
24
     local communities?
2.5
                And in particular, how does it help job
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creation, because that seems to be a big theme?

2 SECRETARY DUNN: I'll let Deputy

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2.5

3 | Secretary Lauren Imgrund brag about her program.

DEPUTY SECRETARY IMGRUND: Great. I'd be happy to answer that question.

We did bring a map today here to my left that shows the grant investments over the past 10 years. That map also shows our State parks and State forests, so you can see the spread across the Commonwealth of the impact that DCNR has. And over the last 10 years, we've invested more than \$350 million into Pennsylvania communities through 2300 projects.

And if you add to that the leverage that those grants do, you will see that that's at least a \$700 million impact in those communities. And in fact, a couple -- I think two years ago, the National Recreation and Parks Association did a study of the impact of local parks on communities and on economic impact, in particular, the capital expenditures of local parks.

In Pennsylvania, we have 6,000 local parks. And again, many of those have received DCNR grants. That study that the National Recreation and Park Association did shows that there was a \$1.6

billion impact, economic impact, from the capital expenditures in local parks, and that translated into 12,500 jobs.

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In addition, our heritage areas program, we have 12 heritage areas. They have done numerous economic impact studies that show \$2.3 billion dollars in value added efforts from the tourism and economic development associated with those activities and about 25,000 jobs.

We also know for trail expenditures, we have about 16,000 miles of trails in Pennsylvania and trails like the Great Allegheny Passage, the Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor, the circuit trails in Philadelphia, all attract local businesses to serve those trail users. Things like bike shops, cafes, ice cream shops spring up along those long distance trails.

They also spring up along areas where we've invested to build ATV parks. So the Anthracite Outdoor Adventure Area, we know there have been a couple of businesses there that have sprung up because of that. So there's a whole suite of ways, both from the direct construction, planning, engineering jobs in the local park to the businesses that spring up around that project.

REPRESENTATIVE DONATUCCI: Thank you.

And quickly, the DCNR budget proposes funding the statewide radio upgrade. I know there are several agencies that are also involved in that.

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So can you elaborate how this upgrade will affect your agency and what kind of improvements and services will we see with the upgrade?

SECRETARY DUNN: First of all, people don't think of us as a law enforcement entity, but in reality, with, you know, 2.5 million acres of the Commonwealth's land and with 40 million visits in the State parks alone, things happen on the public lands and our ranger force is really called, you know, for public health and safety.

Additionally, we manage wildfires across the Commonwealth, including the State lands. And our forest fighters need contact. So we need a radio system that connects with county control and the State Police. And the P-25 system that's been piloted with State Police is a system that the Commonwealth is going with.

So our portion that you see in the budget reflects year one of DCNR's investment in this program. You'll see when you visit with State

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1
     Police, you'll see the same -- large part in the
2
     State Police budget, their lead, and you'll see it
     probably in some other agencies, but the
3
 4
     Commonwealth system, it serves in remote areas where
     we operate and, frankly, where our public health and
5
 6
     safety needs can be critical.
7
                REPRESENTATIVE DONATUCCI:
                                            Thank you.
8
                Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Representative
9
10
     Keller.
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                REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you,
                                                        Mr.
     Chairman.
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1.3
                Thank you, Madam Secretary, and deputy
     secretaries. First, I want to say I appreciate the
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15
     relationship we have to be able to work together on
16
     things. I know we just got done working on one
17
     thing that you were helpful with. And I appreciate
18
     the fact that you answered our questions from our
19
     special funds hearings.
2.0
                And actually, I have the letter from that
21
     with me. And that's really, I guess, where my
22
     questions are going to focus.
23
                SECRETARY DUNN: Okay.
24
                REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: It was example
2.5
     one at the bottom of the page. You mentioned a
```

1 performance metric of converting sites from like 2 tent sites or primitive sites to one that has 3 electricity. SECRETARY DUNN: Right. 4 REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: And talk about 5 the additional revenue per site per year. 6 7 SECRETARY DUNN: Correct. 8 REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: You know, just trying to figure out, so we're both on the same 9 10 page, when I take the cost for each site per day, if 11 I go out to DCNR's, to book our reservations, it's 12 about \$6.50-a-day difference between the tent site 1.3 and the one that has electricity for your camper or what I guess they call a modern electric site. 14 15 And I'm struggling to come up with the 16 343 percent increase or the \$3,356 per year. I come up with about additional \$2,300 and a 34 percent 17 18 increase. 19 Am I looking at something incorrectly 2.0 there? 21 SECRETARY DUNN: Okay. It's going to be 22 hard for me to answer that on the fly. I'll turn 23 that over to Deputy Secretary Norbeck. I'll talk a 24 little bit about the way we approach that.

We do surveying of the public users, of

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1
     State parks and recreational users. And this trend
2
     of people wanting full service hookups and camp
     sites is something we've seen. We don't know if
3
     it's the baby boomers getting into --
 4
5
                REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Yeah, I was --
6
     excuse me, if I can.
7
                I understand. I'm not saying I
8
     disagree --
                SECRETARY DUNN:
                                  Yeah. Yeah.
10
                REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: -- with us trying
11
     to meet the needs of what people want.
12
                SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah.
                                         So --
13
                REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: But just simply
     doing the math of the difference in the cost per
14
15
     site --
16
                SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah, we're trying to
17
     get a calculator going here on the iPhone.
18
                REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Maybe I can ask
19
     another question, and this could be for follow-up,
2.0
     if I could maybe.
21
                How much does it cost us to convert a
22
     site, and are we getting the return?
23
                In other words, when we look at the
24
     depreciation and maintenance, all of those things --
2.5
                SECRETARY DUNN:
                                  Yeah.
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REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Do we factor that in because I notice it mentions how much more revenue we generate, but what does it cost us to generate that revenue?

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I don't know if -- you may not have that with you, but if we could get that, that would be helpful.

SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah, I'll turn it over to John in a second here, but I really invite you to come over to our office. We've got a guy in State Parks that has charts all over his walls on exactly the kind of questions you're asking, measuring the return on investment of different investments we make, the places where we can turn over to these full service sites and then up the revenue, but I think the return on investment on those full service hookup sites is remarkable, and they fill up as soon as we make them available.

So can you answer the --

DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: Sure I can address both of those. Unfortunately, I'm not going to be able to compare our equation with your equation sitting right here, but I'd be more than happy to do that --

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: But the revenue

1 we would generate would be the difference that it 2 costs you to rent the fully electric site, the modern site, minus the tent site, if it's \$6.50 more 3 for the fully electric site. 4 If we rented that every night and took 5 6 \$6.50 times 365, we would generate another \$2,300. 7 DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: So I think 8 what you're looking at, and again, I can do the math later, but the electric site is a \$6.00 add-on. 10 full service hookup is more than that, and I don't 11 know what that cost is. REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: I wasn't able to 12 13 find those on any of the booking sites when I went on. I went to Ole Bull State Park, Little Pine. 14 15 And the most expensive one I found was \$27.00 --16 yeah, it was \$27.50. 17 DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: Yeah, I don't 18 believe we have full service hookups at those two 19 parks. 2.0 REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Ole Bull? 21 Do you have one that does, I guess? 22 DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: I'm not sure. 23 REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Okay. 24 DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: I'm not sure. 2.5 REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: I'd just like to

check. I just want to make sure that we're all on the same page and we're looking at measuring how we're performing.

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DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: I'm not saying we're not, it just, when I run the numbers, it just is sort of a little puzzling to me. And I just want to do that. I am a numbers guy kind of thing, so I'm looking at that.

DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: Yeah, we can certainly do that, but I can assure you that these numbers are good numbers. Like the Secretary said, you know, we have spreadsheets on every park, campground in the system. We break that down to every park --

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: But to have a 343 percent increase, we'd have to charge three times what we were charging for the other site. And I don't know that we're three times that. I mean, if a camp site, a tent site is \$19.00, we would have to be charging seventy-some dollars a night for a full hookup.

DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: That's sort of what I'm thinking. So I'm thinking maybe we're --

1 I'm not sure. 2 But if we could work on that, I would 3 appreciate it. 4 DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: We could send you the math on that, and I could come over and go 5 over it with you. 6 7 REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: I would 8 appreciate that. 9 SECRETARY DUNN: We have a guy on our 10 parks staff I'd love for you to meet because he 11 could answer all of these questions on the fly and 12 then some, so --13 REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: But you know what I mean, if we're paying three times \$19.00, it says 14 15 343 percent increase, it's going to be almost \$100.00 just to park a camper for one night -- yeah, 16 for -- excuse me. 17 No, it wouldn't be that. It would be --18 19 well, yeah, it would be. Because if it says it's a 20 300 percent increase, if we're paying \$19.00 now, it 21 would be three time \$19.00, so it would be \$60.00 to 22 park your camper. 23 And I don't know that we're charging that 24 much. That's, I guess, my point. 2.5 SECRETARY DUNN: Okay. We get the point.

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And I think, yeah, we'll follow up for you.
1
2
                REPRESENTATIVE KELLER:
                                         Thank you.
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Representative
 3
     Kim.
 4
                REPRESENTATIVE KIM: Good afternoon.
 5
                SECRETARY DUNN:
                                  Good afternoon.
 6
7
                REPRESENTATIVE KIM: Valley Forge was
8
     your first State park --
                SECRETARY DUNN:
                                  Yes.
                REPRESENTATIVE KIM: -- under DCNR 125
10
11
     years ago. That was a long time ago. And if my
12
     facts are correct, I think that's when
13
     Chairman Markosek started as a State Representative.
14
                SECRETARY DUNN: He missed it.
15
                REPRESENTATIVE KIM: We can't let the
     Chairman leave without being roasted, we're going to
16
     miss him.
17
                So with DCNR, you really need to have a
18
19
     long view.
2.0
                SECRETARY DUNN:
                                  Yes.
21
                REPRESENTATIVE KIM: So 100 years out,
22
     and I was really encouraged to see your new program
23
     where you've teamed up with L&I to make sure that
24
     you train the young people. And I love that you're
     also taking kids from the inner cities to go out
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1 there --2 SECRETARY DUNN: Absolutely. REPRESENTATIVE KIM: -- and fall in love 3 with nature. So tell us more about that program. 4 And where do you want to see our parks in 5 125 years? 6 7 SECRETARY DUNN: Thank you for that. 8 Boy, great for you for recognizing it's 125 years of our State park system. We do have to plan. 9 10 always say we're in the forever business, because we 11 do have to plan so long term, and because of the 12 question that Representative Krueger-Braneky mentioned about the constitutional basis. 1.3 So it's incumbent upon us in our mission 14 15 and for the Constitution to really think that way. 16 So we recognize that to engage the next generation, 17 we need a very proactive program. So we worked with Labor & Industry and launched the 18 19 Pennsylvania Outdoor Corps. 2.0 If you think about the Civilian 21 Conservation Corps and the Pennsylvania Conservation

Conservation Corps and the Pennsylvania Conservation
Corps, it's the same sort of model, engaging young
people with a well-paying job for either a six-week
summer crew -- our youth crew is age 15 to 18 -- or
the young adult crews that are 10 months and being

trained right now. We have nine of them, nine crews of them, and they're ages 18 to 25.

2.5

In both cases, not only are we getting a lot of good work done on State parks and forests, I mean, they're building trails, they're building lean-tos. And Representative Keller, there's a great return on investment there because they're essentially free and then we rent them.

We are building, you know, we are moving evasive species and giving them like signature projects. In doing so, they are gaining work skills and even certifications that they can then take and get a job. And they're gaining like soft job skills.

Labor & Industry, through their program, they're training the young people on, you know, filling out a job application, how to present yourself, how to write a letter of interest. So in addition to the real hands-on work that benefits DCNR so much, they leave that program armed to get a job and be part of the workforce.

I got a chance last summer -- and the best days of 2017 that I can think of were the days I spent with the Outdoor Corps. And I invite all of you to join us out in the field. I know

Representative Carroll has joined us. I know many of you here have joined us for the Outdoor Corps, and I invite everybody. I really encourage it, in fact, to get out there and spend a day with them.

2.5

But we always do a circle with them and talk about our career path. You know, my first job in State government was an equipment operator for the Department of Ag. I talk about my career path. All of us who are there talk about our career path.

Then we ask them to talk about their interests. We had one young man that said, I don't want to go to college. I just want to drive a big piece of equipment in the woods. And it turns out he actually had good skills for that. He's now working on a maintenance crew in Delaware State Forest.

So we would love to, you know, hire a lot of these young people in our system. And of course, as jobs come up, we are working with OA to erase the obstacles for employment that people face. You know, OA is working with the Civil Service System to transfer over to NEOGOV, so that people can see a job, apply for it and then get it.

We think this is transformative in these young people's lives. And in the meantime, it

1 really helps us with the park and forest 2 infrastructure, the trails, the buildings and everything else. It's one of the most gratifying 3 things that we have the honor of doing every day. 4 5 Thank you. 6 MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: Folks, what 7 Representative Kim left out is, in those 125 years, 8 I never missed a day. SECRETARY DUNN: Good. MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: 10 I note to 11 Representative Kim, as well, I think Chairman 12 Markosek sent a letter to the Secretary, no more 1.3 grants for Harrisburg. 14 SECRETARY DUNN: She didn't say I was 15 around 125, so she's okay. 16 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Sorry, Patty. 17 Representative Helm. 18 REPRESENTATIVE HELM: Thank you. 19 Secretary Dunn and deputy secretaries, I 20 always wanted a winery in my district. Now I have a 21 very successful winery, but now there's an insect 22 out there that's looming that could drastically affect the grapes. And I'm surprised there's no 23 information about our funding requested for the 24

spotted lantern fly in your budget.

2.5

Why is that, when this pest reportedly threatens all agricultural and forested areas and the PA Department of Agriculture requested \$1.6 million for detection and eradication efforts?

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I just wonder, are you working with the Department of Ag and other agencies to address the spotted lantern fly and other invasive species?

Shouldn't this also be a priority in your own budget?

SECRETARY DUNN: Thank you,

Representative Helm. Thank you for asking that.

It's a very important question and something we're very involved with. We at DCNR have one of the best forest pest management units in the United States and certainly in the northeast. So we have a lot of Ph.D. entomologists and scientists.

And we are deployed to help the

Department of Ag with the spotted lantern fly.

We've used some of our special funds, the

Environmental Stewardship Fund, and diverted

\$340,000 over to spotted lantern fly this year.

And then we're expecting to work with Ag, and you saw the announcement probably, that the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Federal government is coming in and funding through Department of Ag, but

I'm sure some of that money will be used across the system to combat this new threat.

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There are 13 counties currently quarantined. Secretary Redding will be the real expert here, but obviously, it's a threat to not only wine, you know, grapes, but also hops, also, you know, economic important tree species to our forest product industry. Not only that, it's a real pest potentially on people's private property.

We've had gypsy moths, hemlock woolly adelgid, emerald ash borer. Sadly, it just seems like every couple of years, there's a new threat to Pennsylvania's forests and this is just the newest one, but we really stand ready to be part of this.

The Governor has asked the agencies to really, you know, Department of Ag, DEP, DCNR and the other agencies, to really come together and try to contain this threat in the 13 quarantined counties and then eventually eradicate. So thank you for asking that.

REPRESENTATIVE HELM: Just so I have this correct, did you say \$430,000 of your special funds is where you're planning to take the money from?

SECRETARY DUNN: That was in this year's

budget. We took it from the Environmental

Stewardship Fund money in this year's budget and
directed it, you know, recently to that project so
we could get started on overflights to identify -there's a certain type of tree that attracts it,
ailanthus, Tree of Heaven, if you know what it is.

2.5

REPRESENTATIVE HELM: Okay.

SECRETARY DUNN: It's an evasive tree,
too. The benefit of that tree is it attracts a bug.
We want to eradicate that tree except in places
where we want to attract the bugs to it and then
eradicate the bugs when they get to the tree. So
we're laying out a plan.

In addition, our Forest Pest Unit is developing a parasitoid wasp that will become a parasite on the spotted lantern fly. That's the kind of approach we used on gypsy moth and emerald ash borer, developing a parasite to the pest and then releasing it and hoping it gets established, but this just -- one more in the wave of forest pests in Pennsylvania. We're certainly responding.

And I think you'll see, just like gypsy moths, the regular part of our budget now, I think you'll -- the spotted lantern fly will be something we'll all be talking about over the next years.

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1
     Hopefully, we can beat it back.
2
                REPRESENTATIVE HELM: We want you to do
     that, so thank you for your efforts. Thank you.
3
 4
                SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah, we'll do our best.
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR:
 5
                                            Recognizing
 6
     the Democratic Chairman of the Environmental
7
     Resources and Energy Committee,
8
     Representative Carroll.
                REPRESENTATIVE CARROLL:
                                          Thank you,
     Mr. Chairman.
10
11
                Madam Secretary, thank you for the fine
12
     work that you and your staff do throughout our great
     Commonwealth.
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14
                SECRETARY DUNN:
                                  Thank you.
15
                REPRESENTATIVE CARROLL: It was a
16
     pleasure to be with you in Lackawanna County a week
17
     or so ago in Thornhurst, and an opportunity to
     highlight the wonderful, wonderful assets that we
18
19
     have across our State with our State parks and our
2.0
     State forests. So thank you for all the fine work
21
     that you and your staff do across our State.
22
                SECRETARY DUNN: Good.
                                         Thank you.
23
                REPRESENTATIVE CARROLL: As a commentary
24
     prior to my first question for
2.5
     Representative Everett in his desire to make sure
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that these leaseholders have the insulation that the 1 2 Commonwealth enjoys because of our fine attorneys, I'm eager to see HB 557 be advanced by the 3 4 General Assembly to ensure that the leaseholders get a 12-and-a-half-percent minimum royalty. 5 And furthermore, the Commonwealth would 6 7 be the beneficiary --8 SECRETARY DUNN: Right. REPRESENTATIVE CARROLL: -- of \$20 9 10 million additional income tax revenue and probably 11 somewhere between 10 and 20 million in sales tax 12 revenue. So at the same time that we can protect our leaseholders, our Commonwealth's bottom line 13 could do a little better, as well. 14 15 SECRETARY DUNN: Right. 16 REPRESENTATIVE CARROLL: So I'm eager to see Representative Everett's bill be considered some 17 time in the near future. 18 19 Madam Secretary, you just mentioned a 20 moment ago gypsy moths. 21 SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah. 22 REPRESENTATIVE CARROLL: I represent an 23 area in northeastern Pennsylvania that has faced a 24 scourge of the gypsy moths in the past. Without too

much granularity in your answer, what does the

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future of this year hold with respect to gypsy moths?

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SECRETARY DUNN: Well, I'll turn that -I think Deputy Secretary Norbeck just got a briefing
from Forests Pests. And what I heard was a little
bit encouraging, but I'll turn it over to him.

DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: Sure. So for this year, we've allocated \$2 million out of our Environmental Stewardship Fund, money to spray for gypsy moths. When you think about the budgeting process, we're budgeting money for a bug that we're not quite sure what the population is going to be when we have to spray it.

So that could be more; that could be less. Right now, we believe that the bug is kind of on a decline. And you'll have population changes on those. There's a population curve, so they'll grow really large and then they'll start to decline again. We believe that we're in that decline situation right now, but we'll know better this spring.

We're doing egg mass counts right now to give us an idea of how much is actually out there.

REPRESENTATIVE CARROLL: Terrific.

25 Thanks a lot. I know it's a major problem across

the State and our region in particular. And the way the counties now are strapped financially, there's less of an ability by many counties to go forward with the gypsy moth program and it falls on property owners in a lot of cases with respect to their own trees. So I'm happy that it's downhill, so to speak, for gypsy moths. That's good news.

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Madam Secretary, there's been a lot of conversation in the building relative to consolidations and mergers and a streamlining that the Governor had advanced both last year and this year in budget proposals that have not enjoyed wild support, so to speak, in the General Assembly.

And I know that in your agency there has already been a merger with respect to Human Resources with DEP. And I think it highlights the ability for us in State government to consider the positive effects of consolidation and streamlining and smart sizing State government.

Can you share with me, Madam Secretary, where we stand and how effective the consolidation has been with respect to HR with the two agencies?

SECRETARY DUNN: Yes. So we're part of a grouping with Department of Ag, Department of Environmental Protection, DCNR, as well as the Milk

Marketing Board and Environmental Hearing Board.
Not only has HR been combined, but of recent, the I's

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Not only has HR been combined, but of recent, the IT functions, as well.

And so we're part of a shared service agreement. OA operates it and combines the resources. And the people, frankly, of the original host agencies for these teams are under leadership looking for the same efficiencies, such as if software is being ordered for a certain kind of program, can it broadly be used across five agencies or even across the Commonwealth?

Human Resources, as you mentioned, different agencies have their seasonality of hiring. For instance, we bring on a large wage staff in the summer for parks and forests. That's a big push now through May. Other agencies have a different cycle, so that allows the government over time to take advantage of these cycles.

So OA is doing a great job at managing this. And we're early on in the implementation. We had shared HR with DEP for about three or four years, so this was a mature relationship. And that's why our shared service agreement with Ag and DEP and DCNR was one of the first ones and considered one of the first pilots.

And I would say it's going well and we're 1 2 in the middle. We're transitioning to that system 3 weekly. 4 REPRESENTATIVE CARROLL: I appreciate 5 And I think it does highlight the success and 6 the possibilities that exist. Very often around 7 here, we fall in to predictable silos in how we 8 treat agencies -- I applaud the Administration and the Governor for having the foresight to advance a conversation relative to the consolidation of some 10 11 of the various agencies that he has proposed, both 12 last year and this year. 1.3 And I'm hopeful that the General Assembly will embrace the possibilities of some of these 14 15 consolidations to save taxpayers money and to 16 provide a more streamlined State government. 17 So Mr. Chairman, I'll stop there and say 18 thank you for the opportunity. 19 Madam Secretary, thank you. Thank you. 2.0 SECRETARY DUNN: 21 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: With that, we

REPRESENTATIVE HEFFLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, Madam Secretary, for

go to Representative Heffley.

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testifying today. We've had several conversations, and I've just got to kind of just make another pitch.

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Obviously, we're blessed in the 122nd District, Carbon County, we've got some great DCNR state parks here. The D&L Corridor and the Rails to Trails Program, which is providing a lot of opportunities for tourism to increase. And we have the new bridge dedication coming up.

But once again, going back to some of the downsides of having the State parks. And because of the proximity and where we're located, it's great we attract a lot of folks from out of State to come to our area, but with our State parks, sometimes the issue of overcrowding and just years of putting off some maintenance projects and stuff like that, due to lack of funding.

And I'd once again like for DCNR to consider -- and I don't know if you have -- I think you have the authority now, but if you need the statutory authority, I also have a proposal to do that, it would be like for some kind of an entrance fee or a parking, primarily parking because a lot of our State parks have many entrances.

So if you want to go fishing, you've got

to buy a fishing license. If you want to put your boat out, you have to have your boat registered. So already, folks that are using those resources are already paying for it. But if you're driving from New York, New Jersey or Connecticut to come down to the lake for the day, you're not really paying anything.

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And I think, looking at the possibility of a minimal fee for parking -- and it's important to note that we can charge a higher fee for out-of-state residents. I just don't think that we can continue to ask the taxpayers of Carbon County to pay for people from out of state to come here and vacation.

And some of these locations of the parks don't necessarily parlay into a lot of tourism dollars for the community because people are coming in and going right back home and not really staying overnight or anything. So I would, once again, as you look at funding sources and the need for additional resources for those parks, I would like if you could consider some type of nominal fee, not to gouge anybody, but just to provide additional resources for those parks that are being impacted.

SECRETARY DUNN: I appreciate that. I

know your park is well-loved. Beltzville State Park is well-loved, especially on the summer holiday weekends. And we had this discussion many times.

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The model that Pennsylvania State Parks embraces is to have no entrance fee, so the park is not only available to all citizens as per our mission and our constitutional basis, but also to be an economic driver for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The 40 million visits to Pennsylvania

State parks generates \$1.2 billion in the

Commonwealth economy, 13,000 jobs. And we're part

of professional associations with other State park

systems. And where an entrance fee or a parking fee

has been imposed, the visitorship drops off, so

you've lost this attractive element for visitorship

in these States.

In Pennsylvania, we get about 20 percent of our park visits from out-of-Staters. I go to Pinchot State Park and Pine Grove Furnace State Park a lot on the weekends to paddle my kayak and you do see a lot of out-of-state plates, but those people being attracted into Pennsylvania are spending money in Pennsylvania and really generating a lot of economy.

And again, 13,000 jobs, so the model in the culture of Pennsylvania for the residents is that those parks are free and available to all citizens, a strong culture in that. And then the economic model, it returns the value, returns, really, more than the cost to the Commonwealth coffers.

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Additionally, this is more a practical issue. The parks weren't built around that design of having an entrance. Perhaps this probably isn't the best example -- Pymatuning is a good one, though. Twenty-seven different roads cut through Pymatuning State Park. And access to the park is everywhere and --

REPRESENTATIVE HEFFLEY: I understand that, but I guess, I mean, I think sometimes when we think about it, you think, well, you're going to have somebody in a booth collecting dollars every time you go in and out. And I know I go to State parks in Delaware in the summer and I pay. I think it's like \$20.00 for a week for a pass to get in or you can buy a seasonal pass.

I think New Jersey parks charge a fee, I guess, in looking at other opportunities, like parking at kiosks. So you could have kiosk parking,

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and you swipe a card and you park for that long in
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2
     the parking lot at that park. That money would then
     be generated. You wouldn't have to have additional
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 4
     staff and your park rangers would just have to
5
     ensure that folks -- and it's great, you can
6
     actually get it on your phone like here in
7
     Harrisburg and they'll send you an alert if you're
8
     running out of time or money, and you can put more
     on.
10
                I'm just looking at -- I don't want it to
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     be punitive, but I just see it in these areas where
12
     we're having this influx -- that we're limited
13
     resources and it's really burdening the local
     communities and costing them additional dollars in
14
15
     enforcement to keep up with this. But thank you for
16
     your time.
17
                SECRETARY DUNN:
                                  Thank you.
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                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Representative
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     James.
2.0
                REPRESENTATIVE JAMES: Thank you,
     Mr. Chairman.
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22
                Thank you, Secretary and panelists.
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                I felt the need to stand up.
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                SECRETARY DUNN: Okay.
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                REPRESENTATIVE JAMES: I have a couple
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issues in mind, looking at the budget. And remarkably, we have recommendations. And it is a budget recommendation about a 16 percent across-the-board recommendation to increase operations in State parks and forests. And that sounds just fine.

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And then the very next line item on there is Heritage Parks and other parks, and that is a negative 21 percent. I'm not sure, what does that say to me?

Secretary DUNN: Okay. So the increase in the General Fund that you're seeing in the State park line is because there's less Oil and Gas Fund in the General Fund, in the State park appropriations. So the Governor's proposal was to make that up with general funds.

So when you look at the bottom line at the bottom of the sheet, at the total of General Fund and Oil and Gas Lease Fund line, the total core operating cost, it's actually essentially level. If you take away the new radio request, which is really, essentially, the only new funded item, then the increase in our budget overall is just about a half a percent. So it's a very modest increase for parks, forests, and just general government, just

half a percent. On the issue of the Heritage Parks, so this Governor, Governor Wolf, is the first Governor actually to fund the Heritage Parks in the Governor's budget. What was happening in the past is Governors' budgets of the past wouldn't have it in and the legislature would add it in.

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And then there is -- in the past, the legislature has chosen to add funds to the other park line for a specific project. We didn't presume -- the Governor's budget didn't presume to do that, but we put in money for the core Heritage Parks, the 12 Heritage Parks that Lauren Imgrund just talked about.

So that's why that looks smaller, because it's only reflecting the Governor's budget, 12

Heritage Parks, but that's really the legislature's discussion, you know, with the Governor's Budget

Office, on whether they want to add something to that or not.

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES: Well, thank you for the response. I guess as you're debating the issue going forward, I would encourage you to reflect a little bit upon some of the previous statistics, the 25,000 jobs and the dollar amounts that are being brought in and perhaps soften your

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     stance on that.
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                A different topic, if I may -- and by the
3
     way, your chart up there, are the green areas on
 4
     that chart publicly-owned land?
                 Is that what that --
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 6
                 SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah, there is State
7
     forestland and then the more -- are the parks a
     tree?
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                DEPUTY SECRETARY IMGRUND: So there are
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     both.
11
                 SECRETARY DUNN: You can --
12
                 DEPUTY SECRETARY IMGRUND: Sure.
                                                    The
13
     large green dots are where there were grant
14
     investments.
15
                 SECRETARY DUNN: The round dots; they're
16
     round.
17
                 DEPUTY SECRETARY IMGRUND: Yeah.
                                                    And
18
     there's State forestland and State parkland.
19
     think the State parks are brown, actually, on there.
2.0
                 SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah.
21
                 REPRESENTATIVE JAMES: Thank you for
22
     that.
23
                 I've been informed -- and I guess I'm
24
     asking you to confirm this -- that your Department
2.5
     does not engage in the acquisition of acreage in
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1 Pennsylvania; is that a correct statement? 2 SECRETARY DUNN: No, we do. We have a grant program that serves the 80 land trusts of the 3 Commonwealth, and there's a lot of action and 4 interest in adding public lands to municipalities, 5 counties and held by the land trust. 6 7 In our case, we're able to add to the 8 park and forest system occasionally. And we do when it makes sense and when we have the money. 9 10 REPRESENTATIVE JAMES: Okay. You do 11 that. SECRETARY DUNN: 12 Yes. 1.3 REPRESENTATIVE JAMES: Okay. Do you work in conjunction with PennVEST at any time? 14 15 SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah. So PennVEST 16 recently gave a loan to a company called Lyme Timber 17 Company. The forest product industry in 18 Pennsylvania depends on large forested stands, both 19 public and private. 2.0 The Governor requested a green ribbon 21 task force to study the issues affecting the forest 22 industry. In '08, with the recession, the forest 23 product industry really declined in Pennsylvania. 24 We lost a lot of jobs, some industries blinked out. 2.5 And certainly, the economy around the forest product

industry had declined.

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And one concern was that the large private land forest areas of the north central that are private are held often by timber investment management companies. So they're large tracts held for timber purposes and the concern is those were being sold off. They would get parcelized smaller and smaller, and then the industry wouldn't be able to then, you know, have stability in the input of their market.

So a new company, new in Pennsylvania, a company with a long track record in New York State and other places, came in and proposed to buy/secure large tracts of private forestland, keeping it in private ownership, and secure a PennVEST loan.

PennVEST, as you know, requires water cleanup. So they were cleaning up some water issues on the sites and then secure these and make them available for the forest product industry.

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES: I think I'm running out of time. In fact, there's the red light, but I do want to make a point, if I may, Mr. Chairman.

My concern on that specific issue is that funds were made available to that TMO at a very

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preferred rate, and I'm wondering if they were
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2
     eligible for private investment by banking and those
3
     concerns.
 4
                SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah, I don't know the
5
     business side of Lyme Timber, but they probably are.
 6
     You know, I could get back to you on the structure.
7
     I think they're a traded company. I think they're
8
     available out on the Internet, as well, but we were
     gratified when a big forest product company saw the
10
     value and came in. And we were gratified when
11
     PennVEST saw fit to make a loan to this private
12
     forest company.
1.3
                REPRESENTATIVE JAMES:
                                        Thank you.
14
                SECRETARY DUNN:
                                  Thank you.
15
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Representative
     Dunbar.
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17
                REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR:
                                         Thank you,
     Mr. Chairman.
18
19
                Welcome, Secretary.
20
                If we're cutting funding for grants for
21
     Harrisburg, I think we've got to cut some for
22
     Venango County, too, seeing that he willfully went
23
     past his five minutes and didn't yield.
24
     saying.
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REPRESENTATIVE JAMES: I can't see red.

2.5

REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: You know, although it's nice hearing all about the State parks and State forests, unfortunately, it is a budget hearing, so I do have to talk a little bit about numbers. The Governor's budget proposal, specifically on the General, the GGO line, General Government Operations line, is showing an 8.6 percent increase, \$1.7 million.

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In looking through the information that you have provided us with, that is all coming through on the personnel line; is that correct, that the additional funding is for personnel?

SECRETARY DUNN: That would be --

REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: And before you answer, just so you know where I'm going with this because I don't like to play gotcha or anything like that.

SECRETARY DUNN: Okay.

REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: As I look at your complement numbers that you had on here, you had filled positions of 197 at the end of 2016 and 144 at the end of 2017, which is a reduction of 52 spots. Our complement number is only going up by two. I'm not seeing it in the budget.

The 2016 personnel numbers were

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$20 million, '17-'18 personnel numbers were
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     $21 million.
                Where did the money go that we saved from
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     all the people that were there?
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                SECRETARY DUNN: Okay. So that relates
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 6
     to the issue that Representative Carroll brought up.
7
     So IT and HR shifted out of DCNR over to OA, so
8
     those --
                REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR:
                                         I appreciate
10
     that, but you also told Representative Carroll --
11
                SECRETARY DUNN: -- that we paid --
                REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: -- that it's been
12
13
     going on for several years.
                SECRETARY DUNN: Well, HR had been
14
15
     combined in DEP for three or four years, but HR
16
     stayed in DCNR's budget and on DCNR's complement.
17
     So actually, the HR part was on our complement for
     both DEP and DCNR, but now it's all shifted over to
18
19
     OA, but we still pay for that service.
2.0
                So OA will identify the costs. And so
21
     the money is supposed to be there, and then we'll
22
     pay for it, but --
23
                REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: And in full
24
     disclosure, whenever you testified to that, I turned
2.5
     to Mr. Donley and I said, well, maybe that helps
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answer part of it, but I still want to make sure.
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2
                So now the money is still coming out of
     your budget, but why do you still need -- why the
3
     increase of $1.7 million?
 4
                I'm still not sure on that.
5
                SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah, that's salary and
 6
7
     benefits as driven by --
                REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: An 8 percent
8
     increase?
9
                SECRETARY DUNN: I wonder -- there's a
10
11
     number right in front of me, but I wonder if you're
12
     looking at the total of Oil and Gas --
1.3
                REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: No, I'm just
     looking at GGO, just strictly the GGO line.
14
15
                SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah. So you're looking
16
     at just General Fund.
17
                REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: Yeah, which is an
18
     8.6 percent increase, $1.739 million.
19
                SECRETARY DUNN: So to get the full --
20
     because we use Oil and Gas, as has been discussed
21
     here, Oil and Gas in all three appropriations,
22
     General Fund, Park and Forest, the difference -- but
23
     what you really have to look at is the total of the
24
     Oil and Gas in the General Fund and you'll see that
2.5
     in GGO, Oil and Gas is down by what -- I'm looking
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for the number here.

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It's down 25 percent, about \$13 million. So the total of Oil and Gas and General Fund in GGO should only reflect a very small increase in the cost to carry type increase and the General Fund alone.

REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: So your complement of employees that you list in your -- they're all in your GGO line, but that number is supplemented from the Oil and Gas?

Because I thought there was a separate page for Oil and Gas Operations a little bit back further.

SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah, it's back farther.

I'm trying to think of the best page to show the totals. In the Governor's budget book, I know it's page 11.5 in the Governor's budget.

REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: Yeah.

SECRETARY DUNN: And if you look at the bottom of that SFA, that should show the totals and each appropriation in fund. And then, again, the complement has been moved out to OA.

REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: Okay. So then, let me try and make it a little bit easier for myself. So if I would take your GGO and OA's GGO

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and combine them together and look at the
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2
     complements, as well, it should make sense
     analytically, then?
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                SECRETARY DUNN: Yes.
 4
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                REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: Okay. Well,
6
     then, I'll have to do that.
7
                SECRETARY DUNN:
                                  Okay.
8
                REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: All right. Thank
9
     you.
10
                SECRETARY DUNN:
                                  Thank you.
11
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Representative
12
     Grove.
13
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Thank you,
14
     Mr. Chairman.
15
                Good afternoon. How is everyone?
16
                SECRETARY DUNN:
                                  Good.
17
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Good.
18
                Governor Wolf's moratorium on natural gas
19
     drilling in State parks, still effective?
2.0
                SECRETARY DUNN: Correct.
21
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: All right.
22
                Recently, the PA Game Commission in
23
     Greene County, they did a bonus payment of $1.5
24
     million, 370 acres of State game lands. DCNR did a
2.5
     lease for submerged lands covering 184 acres,
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underlying 30 miles of the Shen --
1
2
                SECRETARY DUNN:
                                  Shenango.
 3
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: -- Shenango River
     in Mercer and Lawrence Counties -- thank you --
 4
                SECRETARY DUNN: I remember that one.
 5
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: -- which resulted
 6
7
     in the total bonus of $36,000.00 and DCNR issued
     about 25 leases, about 4,347 acres, since 2010. And
8
     that's submerged land.
10
                So you still have a submerged land policy
11
     in effect?
                SECRETARY DUNN:
                                  That's correct.
12
                                                   That
13
     was not affected by the moratorium. They're not
     park and forestland. The Governor's Executive Order
14
15
     directly refers to State park and forestland, not
     the submerged lands.
16
17
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE:
                                        So I quess just
18
     some confusion on my end. In one case, we're
19
     allowing drilling underneath submerged lands, which
20
     would probably greatly increase the risk of
     polluting waterways, versus non-submerged lands; is
21
22
     that correct?
23
                SECRETARY DUNN: We don't view it that
24
     way. What the Submerged Land Leasing Program is --
2.5
     what happens is you have a company that secured
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mineral rights on both sides of, say, the Shenango.

If the Shenango would act like a curtain, you know,
down, thousands of feet of State ownership, you
know, following the course of that river, that would
prevent them from going under it without
compensating the citizens of Pennsylvania.

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So if we wouldn't allow that and provide for that, but recover the money for the citizens, then they would have to actually have more impact. They would have to have a well pad on both sides of the Shenango and the impact would actually be greater.

The requirements of this Submerged Land
Leasing Program is there's no surface disturbance.
So in that corridor owned by the Commonwealth,
there's no surface disturbance, no pad, but way
underground, you know, they're able to connect or
lease holdings.

REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Would it work the same way if you had a pad outside of a State game land and instead of drilling underneath State game lands, you put a pad on this side of the State game lands to continue over?

Wouldn't it be better to open up drilling in those cases where you're not disturbing State

game lands to go underneath?

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I think that was Governor Corbett's proposal to bring in \$100 million of revenue prior to the ban to do non-surface disturbance drilling to try to connect those and get those because, you know, you have your pad and then you have your laterals going out. You can literally shut off a lateral from this side, but in order to get that gas, you may have to drill somewhere else on private land to maybe try to connect the two at some point.

Wouldn't it be better to do non-surface drilling and bring more revenue to the Commonwealth?

SECRETARY DUNN: This issue does come up from time to time. The Commonwealth perspective on this is that that would involve a new lease. And in doing so, you would be attracting more drilling, at least to the perimeter of the State park and State forest, where it would have impact.

There's really no such thing as no impact leasing and drilling because, I mean, there's always an impact because there are roads, there are pipelines, there are water trucks, there are sand trucks, et cetera. So that is caught up in the moratorium because it does have an impact, and it would involve actually leasing, even if the impact

1 would only be peripheral. 2 REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: So let's go back. 3 If I got a drilling rig right next to a State park, I can drill in every direction except under the 4 State park, correct? 5 SECRETARY DUNN: That's correct. 6 7 REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: If I don't have a current lease. 8 SECRETARY DUNN: That's correct. there's a little asterisk there. The asterisk is 10 11 that we actually don't own the mineral rights under 12 about 80 percent of parkland. So that's a 1.3 vulnerability to the State Park System. You know, a lot of parkland was acquired and became a State 14 15 park, you know, maybe donated by, say, Western Pennsylvania Conservancy, and the mineral rights 16 weren't achieved. 17 REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: 18 Who owns those, 19 that 80 percent, a private entity? 2.0 SECRETARY DUNN: Private entities. Τn 21 some cases, unknown private entities. So there's a 22 lot of -- and even under the State forests --23 REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: So today, in the 24 cases of the 80 percent that the State does not own, 2.5 could that private entity that owns the mineral

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1
     rights allow that?
2
                SECRETARY DUNN: Yes. And we --
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: And that would not
 3
     violate the --
 4
                SECRETARY DUNN: -- moratorium.
5
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: -- moratorium?
 6
7
                SECRETARY DUNN: We would have no
8
     recourse, just like on forestland where we don't own
     the mineral rights, drilling and activities have
9
     continued through 300,000 acres of State forestlands
10
11
     -- 350,000 acres of State forestland.
12
                So under State parkland, there are
13
     mineral activities under the parks.
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Okay. I still
14
15
     don't, you know, time is up, but I still don't
     understand the difference between risking submerged
16
     streams and regular land, but we'll leave it at
17
18
     that.
19
                Thank you.
2.0
                SECRETARY DUNN:
                                  Thank you.
21
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Representative
22
     Greiner.
23
                REPRESENTATIVE GREINER:
                                          Thanks,
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     Mr. Chairman.
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                Good afternoon, Madam Secretary.
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I want to talk briefly, like my good colleague from Westmoreland County, I want to maybe focus more on the financial aspects of it, although I think we're all very proud of our park system here in the State. I want to talk a little bit about minimum wage.

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We talk about the increase in costs in the budget. And I was curious, you know,

Governor Wolf is interested in raising the minimum wage from \$7.25 an hour to \$12.00 an hour.

First question, I believe he had signed an Executive Order a year or two ago for \$10.15 an hour.

Are you paying some people \$10.15 an hour inside your Department?

SECRETARY DUNN: I'm going to ask

Deputy Secretary Walsh to give the details of that.

We do have our Outdoor Corps, for instance, at that rate. And I'll let Mike Walsh cover any other staff and interns and such that may be picked up with that.

DEPUTY SECRETARY WALSH: Representative, we have 142 interns, summer interns, that are paid \$13.23 an hour. And we have 21 conservation aides that are paid \$10.75 an hour.

REPRESENTATIVE GREINER: Because that does -- just kind of following up because, I mean, when you look at statewide -- I'm looking at your, you know, inside your own budget, the Independent Fiscal Office stated this increase in minimum wage could impact a million workers here, you know, in the Commonwealth.

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What I'm wondering is, does your budget
-- you're already paying people over the \$12.00
threshold in some of those cases.

Does your budget assume any cost assumptions or impacts related to that increase in minimum wage?

I mean, is that included?

Are we assuming -- inside your budget, are we preparing for that increase or --

DEPUTY SECRETARY WALSH: Yeah, we've taken that into account. It's a minimal amount. I think when we looked at it, it was just shy of \$40,000.00. And we've made all of those assumptions and it's in the budget.

REPRESENTATIVE GREINER: So it's not -- I know, like I said, my colleague before was trying to figure out where the differences were. I just wasn't sure what the impact was on that, and I do

know we had that Executive Order.

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I mean, I do think this is an issue that's not cut and dry. I know yesterday I was actually shocked at some of the testimony of particularly one of the secretaries. I was surprised at his response because I don't think he knows just what the impact really is going to be on something like that. But nonetheless, kind of switching gears.

Looking at costs at our parks, is there any potential -- and I know my colleague here had asked some questions about how we can deal with services and park entrance fees, et cetera.

Have we attempted to outsource any of our park maintenance operations, like lawn mowing, trash collection, anything like that, to reduce costs?

I'll turn it over to Deputy Secretary Norbeck. We have private concessionaires, private contracts on the State park and State forest system to serve the public. And these are operators of everything from big snow resorts, big ski resorts, all the way down to a little concession stand at a pool.

These private concessionaires really are chosen to serve the visiting public. The main

screen there is they're serving the core purpose of the park. But in doing so, though, they are making money and they are serving an important purpose, they are providing jobs.

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On the outsourcing of other services, I will ask Deputy Secretary --

DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: Sure. So we do outsource some of our labor work. Probably in every State park, we have some type of trash collection contract.

Now, our employees would -- our wage employees or seasonal employees mostly would be the folks picking the trash up off the ground daily or many times during the day, but we do have trash collections. We also contract out a lot of our maintenance work.

In the Bureau of Forestry, we have contracts for fencing. We have contracts for mowing opportunities, where we're doing habitat enhancement work. So we do a little bit of all that where it makes sense.

REPRESENTATIVE GREINER: Let me just ask you, too, because for about two decades, I belonged to an organization that helps preserve and protect the environment, Stream Bank Restoration. I'm very

involved in this back in my home area.

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And what I'm wondering is, are there other not-for-profit organizations or community groups that you would work with?

I mean, because I think people would be willing to say, hey, I want to clean up the park, I want to help clean up the litter and do those things that actually make our parks -- I mean, you know, like I said, the esthetics -- somebody mentioned it earlier -- makes it a beautiful place to go.

Or can't we because of insurance?

DEPUTY SECRETARY NORBECK: No. No.

Actually, I'm just looking in the crowd here and the Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Park and Forest Foundation probably provides over \$3 million a year of volunteer service to State parks and State forests through a very vigorous volunteer program.

We also have a volunteer program within DCNR, where we have folks from the community come in and do work in our State parks and our State forests. We take advantage of that wherever we can.

REPRESENTATIVE GREINER: Appreciate the answers. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SECRETARY DUNN: If Chairman Saylor would

indulge me just for one add-on.

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Rotunda, there's a great exhibit from the
Pennsylvania Park and Forest Foundation, a photo
contest from around the State and the State parks,
just beautiful scenes. Additionally, there are
banners about the economic return and value, but I
know we couldn't do what we do without the
volunteerism that surrounds the system from trail
maintenance to raising money for pavilions and
playgrounds and everything.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Madam Secretary, I want to thank you for coming today.

But I want to go back to the volunteerism, because I remember it's been a number of years, but as members, when we used to send out our newsletters, when I first came here -- it seems like maybe about two decades ago, I guess, not quite as long as Chairman Markosek. I wasn't here when they created the State parks, but one of the things I did -- where's Patty?

I put a flier in with, you know, the envelope that I mailed my newsletter in out to my constituents suggesting volunteering.

You have a brochure of some kind?

SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah.

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MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Most members now don't put their newsletters in an envelope, it's a self-mailer, but if the Department -- and it's not just your Department -- but if State government, where they need volunteers, would put together a sample for all members of the General Assembly that they could put in their newsletter, an article of such, where to call, things like that, I think you would find more volunteerism because, particularly in the younger generation and even the older generation that's retiring, they're looking for things to do and they don't know those opportunities.

I mean, we all as legislators do all kinds of things to try and remind people what's out there today. And I think a lot of it, as I tell people, I find people using my office more now than they did 20 years ago simply because the Internet has confused the daylights out of a lot of people, including young people, as to where to go to do things because there are such multiple sites.

So just a recommendation that getting that information over to members that they might want to use in their newsletters to volunteer in the

parks would be a great thing.

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SECRETARY DUNN: Okay. We'll make sure you get that. We can provide links to the pages to sign up as a conservation volunteer, to find a French group in your park, or if somebody liked to do their own thing and hit a remote trail and do a trail maintenance project, we really depend on that network. We'd be gratified for the help.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: I mean, I personally think we have -- the Codorus State Park and Pinchot Park, but York County also has an outstanding county park system. We rely a lot on volunteers. In fact, one time, York County, I think, had the largest county park system in the country.

I don't know if that's still true today, but we're very fortunate in this State. I think we are blessed with some of the finest parks in the country. We don't have Mount Rushmore, but we have a lot of other beautiful sites.

Hyner View is one of those --

SECRETARY DUNN: Yes.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: -- that as a child, I visited almost once or twice a year. Just the site there is amazing.

I want to thank your employees at DCNR, as well, for all of the work they do. I know it's tedious, but it's important to the citizens to protect our environment. Thank you for coming today, and I appreciate all of the deputy secretaries, as well, and all of your workers. Thank you. SECRETARY DUNN: Thank you for the opportunity. We'd love to come any time. MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Thank you. (Whereupon, the hearing concluded.)

CERTIFICATE I hereby certify that the proceedings are contained fully and accurately in the notes taken by me on the within proceedings and that this is a correct transcript of the same. Tiffany L. Mast, Court Reporter Notary Public