COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE HEARING BUDGET HEARING

STATE CAPITOL MAJORITY CAUCUS ROOM HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2008, 1:00 P.M.

VOLUME III OF VI

PRESENTATION BY UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

BEFORE:

HONORABLE DWIGHT EVANS, CHAIRMAN

HONORABLE MARIO J. CIVERA, JR., CHAIRMAN

HONORABLE STEPHEN E. BARRAR

HONORABLE STEVEN W. CAPPELLI

HONORABLE H. SCOTT CONKLIN

HONORABLE CRAIG A. DALLY

HONORABLE GORDON R. DENLINGER

HONORABLE BRIAN ELLIS

HONORABLE DAN B. FRANKEL

HONORABLE JOHN T. GALLOWAY

HONORABLE WILLIAM F. KELLER

HONORABLE TIM MAHONEY

HONORABLE KATHY M. MANDERINO

HONORABLE FRED McILHATTAN

HONORABLE DAVID R. MILLARD

HONORABLE RON MILLER

HONORABLE JOHN MYERS

HONORABLE CHERELLE PARKER

HONORABLE JOSEPH A. PETRARCA

HONORABLE SCOTT A. PETRI

HONORABLE SEAN M. RAMALEY

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    BEFORE (cont.'d):
       HONORABLE DAVE REED
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       HONORABLE DOUGLAS G. REICHLEY
       HONORABLE DANTE SANTONI, JR.
 3
       HONORABLE MARIO M. SCAVELLO
       HONORABLE JOSHUA D. SHAPIRO
 4
       HONORABLE JOHN SIPTROTH
       HONORABLE MATTHEW SMITH
 5
       HONORABLE KATIE TRUE
       HONORABLE GREGORY S. VITALI
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       HONORABLE DON WALKO
       HONORABLE JAKE WHEATLEY, JR.
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8
    ALSO PRESENT:
       MIRIAM FOX
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       EDWARD NOLAN
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                                  JEAN M. DAVIS, REPORTER
                                  NOTARY PUBLIC
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1	INDEX	
2	TESTIFIERS	
3		
4	NAMES	PAGE
5	DR. AMY GUTMANN	4
6	DR. GLEN N. GAULTON	5
7	DR. JOAN C. HENDRICKS	5
8	DR. MARJORIE K. JEFFCOAT	5
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
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CHAIRMAN EVANS: The hour of 1 o'clock
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    having arrived, I would like to reconvene the House
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    Appropriations Committee.
            We have Benjamin Franklin's favorite
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    university. Ben was also Chairman of the House
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6
    Appropriations Committee and Speaker of the
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    House.
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            DR. GUTMANN: I'll second that, Mr.
    Chairman.
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            CHAIRMAN EVANS: You'll second that --
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    Chairman of the House; Chairman of the House.
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            We'll let Tom Tangretti's class get situated
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    first. We don't want to interrupt his class.
            REPRESENTATIVE TANGRETTI: I'm sorry, Mr.
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15
    Chairman.
            CHAIRMAN EVANS: I didn't want to interrupt
16
    his class. It's all on public TV.
17
18
            Tom Tangretti is practicing to be a
19
    professional teacher. I was going to call him a
20
    former member, but his term is not up yet. It's not
21
    up yet.
22
            We got the University of Penn, and this is
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    your third visit?
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            DR. GUTMANN: Fourth.
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            CHAIRMAN EVANS: Fourth visit? You have
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been around for a little while.
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2
            DR. GUTMANN: Since my senior year,
    Mr. Chairman.
3
 4
            CHAIRMAN EVANS: Your senior year.
            DR. GUTMANN: Though I'm not graduated.
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            CHAIRMAN EVANS: You haven't graduated?
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    I didn't let you graduate. It's the tuition; we got
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    to get you out of there.
            You know the rules. We'll just have people
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    on the panel introduce themselves, and then we will
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    start to ask some questions.
            Madam President.
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            DR. GUTMANN: Thank you.
            I'm Amy Gutmann. I'm President of the
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    University of Pennsylvania, and seated to my
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16
    right---
            DR. GAULTON: Glen Gaulton. I'm the
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    Executive Vice Dean and the Chief Scientific Officer
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    of the School of Medicine at Penn.
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2.0
            DR. HENDRICKS: I'm Joan Hendricks. I'm the
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    Dean of the Veterinary School of Pennsylvania.
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            DR. JEFFCOAT: I'm Marjorie Jeffcoat.
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    Dean of the School of Dental Medicine at the
24
    University of Pennsylvania.
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            CHAIRMAN EVANS: We had, at the last session
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with the State-relateds, we had a discussion about accessibility to higher ed and with the challenges that we have with the slowdown in the economy and basically trying to develop the workforce, but really about the cost of higher ed.

What are some of the ideas of some of the things that can be done to make sure schools are more accessible? I know one of your competitors, Brown -- but I don't know if you can say it's a competitor or not -- has a situation where individuals at a certain salary are going to Brown free of charge. I don't know if that's -- someone told me about that. Does Penn have anything of that nature at a certain level?

DR. GUTMANN: Yes. Thank you for asking, Mr. Chairman.

I would just like to say, on behalf of my whole executive team, that we thank you for having us here today, and we really appreciate the support that we have been getting and hope to continue to get from the Commonwealth.

And your attention and support has been very, very important to us, so thank you to the whole committee. We really feel that it's an honor to be able to speak with you.

In answer to your question, Mr. Chairman,

Penn over the last 3 years has initiated a series of

financial aid policies of which I think we all can be

proud.

Two years ago, we eliminated loans and had a grant-only policy for all students who come to Penn from families who earn under \$50,000 a year. Last year, we increased that threshold to \$60,000 a year, essentially eliminating tuition for those families.

This coming year, we are raising that threshold to include all middle- and even upper-middle-income families. So the threshold will be all grant, no loan, for under \$100,000 incomes.

Starting in September '09, all 40 percent of our students on financial aid, regardless of their family income, will have all grant and no loan. So it will be possible to graduate from Penn loan free for all students who start Penn in September '09 and beyond.

For all of those policies, we are grandfathering our existing students. So students right now at Penn have had the benefit of the policies that are in place and will have, the students who are sophomores, juniors, and seniors,

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    will have the benefit of the new policies as we phase
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    them in.
            So we are doing -- our policies are really
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    making possible a loan-free environment for our
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    financial aid students. This will increase our
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6
    financial aid budget over this 2-year period from
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    approximately $90 million a year for undergraduates
    to approximately $120 million a year. So it's a very
8
    large investment on our part.
9
            CHAIRMAN EVANS: What is the tuition
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11
    currently for the University of Penn?
            DR. GUTMANN: Our tuition -- I will find it
12
13
    here, Mr. Chairman. Let's see if I can find it.
14
            Paul, can you get me the page with our
    tuition on it? There are too many pages here.
15
16
            Okay; here we go. Our tuition -- for
    undergraduate students, tuition and fees total
17
    $35,916.
18
19
            Our average financial aid package is over
20
    $30,000 per student currently, and it's going to go
    up. So you can see that while the tuition and fees
21
22
    is a hefty number, our financial aid program is going
23
    to cover that for all students who can't afford it.
24
            CHAIRMAN EVANS: That's $35,000 a year,
25
    right?
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DR. GUTMANN: That's \$35,000 a year for tuition and fees.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: And that's room and board,

DR. GUTMANN: No. Average room and board costs are \$10,208. So if you add that together, you have a total -- tuition, fees, room and board -- of just over \$46,000.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Okay.

DR. GUTMANN: But I want to emphasize that the only families who pay that are families who can afford to pay that, and all of our students who have financial need are being supported by our now \$90 million a year undergraduate financial aid budget, which will climb over a 2-year period to \$120 million a year as we substitute grants for what are now loans.

And let me give you some sense of the magnitude of that. Right now, all students who come from families under \$60,000 can go to Penn loan free, but the students on financial aid whose families earn more than \$60,000 have an average loan burden when they graduate now of \$18,800. It used to be an average loan burden of over \$21,000. Two years from now, we are going to bring that loan burden down to

1 zero.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Have you been following the PHEAA situation, with what has been going on with PHEAA, the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, in terms of their inability to, because of the credit crunch, to be able to get access to the market? Have you been running into that same problem?

DR. GUTMANN: No; we are not running into that problem because we have enabled our students to get access to loans, and obviously as we move forward, we are reducing the loan burden dramatically.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: How have you been able to get access to that market? Because of what? Credit rating, or---

DR. GUTMANN: Because both the University of Pennsylvania has worked on having very good, making sure that the lenders know that our students are very good credit risks, so it's worked fine. Our students have not had a problem getting loans.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: I would like to ask some questions about the veterinarian school in terms of, as you know, we here in the State, one of my good colleagues, John Myers, has been raising a lot about

agriculture, but the veterinarian school.

2.0

Tell me some specific things of what is happening with the veterinarian school at this particular point. And I know from the past year that you work closely with the agricultural committee.

Can you give me one or two specific kinds of things you have been doing?

DR. HENDRICKS: Well, there's a tremendous concern about producing veterinarians who will go into serving agriculture, so we have been working very closely with agricultural producers and the industry to look at what the barriers are and to overcome them in partnership. And some of that has to do with finances and targeting scholarship aid, and also recruiting of students that we are convinced will go into agriculture and will stay in Pennsylvania, and working with the industry to make sure we are producing the kinds of veterinarians that the industry needs for all the different industries — dairy, poultry, pork production.

We also do a tremendous amount of advising and direct work with farmers on productivity and enhancing their business success on the farms so farmers can stay on their farms, and that is our faculty directly working with the farmers.

1 And we have a number of innovative programs. 2 You probably know that when avian influenza was such a worry a couple of years ago, Pennsylvania was 3 actually the most prepared State in the Union, and we 4 are very proud of that, and that has been a 5 partnership between the support from the 6 7 Commonwealth, our own faculty, and also, again, the 8 producers in readiness, so that, for example, every poultry farm is now marked by GPS mapping now. 9 10 are prepared and we have already shown that we can actually stop an avian influenza outbreak on poultry 11 farms within a couple of weeks and with minimal 12 financial losses and also minimal loss of 13 productivity and of lives. 14 15 CHAIRMAN EVANS: Have you been doing 16 anything on organic farming? 17 DR. HENDRICKS: We have graduates who do 18 work with organic farming, and it is a very 19 interesting issue, because, of course, our main 2.0 interest is the animals as well as the farmers who own the animals. 21 22 CHAIRMAN EVANS: Correct. 23 DR. HENDRICKS: And it is an interesting 24 question as to whether organic farming is better for

the animals or not. So we're very interested in

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that. There's very little study on non-antibiotic treatments, which, of course, is a part of organic farming.

And we have been interested in getting funding and looking specifically at that, and then for other reasons we are pursuing non-antibiotic treatments of various organisms. So in an indirect way, we are.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Are you familiar with something called the Rodale Institute? There's a colleague of ours, Representative Dave Kessler, who has been working in this area.

I think he talks about Minnesota and one other State where they are trying to use some form of incentives to get people to switch from conventional farming to organic farming.

DR. HENDRICKS: I'm not familiar with that particular institute, but as I have said, we are very interested in helping farmers and helping industry in Pennsylvania to address some of the public concerns about farming, mainly, again, central for our mission is the animal welfare questions. But another is also the environmental impact of farming.

And we have initiatives that are really looking in partnership with the industry at

addressing both those kinds of questions through scientific research and through actually proving that things are better.

So we are very interested in finding out what really works for the farmers.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Okay.

Chairman Mario Civera.

CHAIRMAN CIVERA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This question has come up a couple of times already this year and it came up last year in last year's budget, only because the Governor has requested to go after the Jonas Salk Fund. For the record, could you give us some of what your proposal is, which I kind of gather what it is but I need to hear it again, because this just becomes more and more debatable as we go on.

DR. GUTMANN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

We had some concerns about the Jonas Salk

Fund as it was originally proposed. We worked with

the Governor's Office, and they were responsive to

our concerns.

We support the current proposal. It is very important for us that the current level of tobacco settlement support of 19 percent of the total for health research be maintained.

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            CHAIRMAN CIVERA: And I'm sure that that's
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    been told to the Governor's Office over and over,
    just like we have told the Governor over and over.
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    So I'm--- Okay.
            DR. GUTMANN: Good.
 5
                                  Thank you.
            CHAIRMAN CIVERA: The Chairman has mentioned
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    PHEAA, because we're going to have them in here this
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    afternoon.
            Now, based on what you just told us as far
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    as what your proposal is and your students with your
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    loan and your financial situation, I'm very
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    impressed, because we have about 203 Legislators in
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    the General Assembly. They all qualify now.
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            DR. GUTMANN: It's total family income,
    Mr. Chairman.
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            CHAIRMAN CIVERA: So I'm very, very
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    impressed with this.
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            DR. GUTMANN: Well, you should spread the
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    word. We do want to get the word out about how
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    generous our financial aid policy is.
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            A lot of people don't know that if their
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    children, and their children don't know that if they
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    can qualify to get into Penn -- it's very competitive
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    to get in -- they can afford it.
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            CHAIRMAN CIVERA:
                               Okay.
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On one of your items on the budget request, if you wouldn't mind, dental clinics, the cardiovascular. Could you go over that for us?

DR. GUTMANN: Sure.

2.0

I think the best thing to do is to ask my colleagues just to go over one by one what the requests are. Why don't we start with the largest single item, which is our veterinary school.

CHAIRMAN CIVERA: Yes; okay.

DR. HENDRICKS: So the vast majority of the request for the veterinary school is for general veterinary activities. So it overwhelmingly goes for salaries and for student support for the instruction.

There is also a veterinary center for infectious disease, which was a line item that was added 2 years ago. That goes to support research and service related to infectious disease prevention and research and training, largely focusing on the diseases in Pennsylvania.

DR. GUTMANN: And that amount, of the amount that we have requested, we have requested \$53 million -- \$53,373,000 for the fiscal year 2008-09. That represents an increase of 7.4 percent. Of that amount, \$45,866,000 is being requested for

1 the vet school.

2.0

Let me turn it to Dr. Gaulton for the School of Medicine request.

MR. GAULTON: Thank you, President Gutmann.

The School of Medicine request is \$4.3 million. The bulk of that funding is requested specifically for resolving student financial aid issues.

As we mentioned previously, for the undergraduate side of our campus, the expenses for medical education are also extremely high at all medical schools, but particularly at the top-tier schools.

Our current tuition level in the School of Medicine is a little over \$46,000 annually for tuition alone, and that is without the additional cost for housing, and I know this intimately because I have a first-year medical student. My youngest son is a first-year medical student at Penn.

I should say that we are very grateful for the State's continuing support of this financial aid. It allows us to provide relief to the Pennsylvania State residents who are enrolled in our medical school.

The average debt burden for our graduates

right now is a little over \$120,000 on average for graduates of Penn Medicine, which is a substantial burden for them to bear, and we are working very, very hard through a variety of mechanisms to keep that level down.

2.0

I should say that 47 percent of our enrollees in the School of Medicine are Pennsylvania State residents, and almost a third of our graduates stay in the State for long-term physician services. So we are also very, very proud of that.

So the bulk of the funds for the medical school is used directly to offset the scholarship support and educational services delivered to Pennsylvania students.

DR. GUTMANN: Thank you.

Dr. Jeffcoat, for dental.

DR. JEFFCOAT: Yes. The School of Dental Medicine's appropriation is not intended to, as I understand it, it is not intended to offset tuition.

And you may be asking, when you look at the numbers, why is dental school higher than medical school? The reason is, dental students have to buy a lot of instruments. All that stuff that the dentist uses that you don't ever want to see, they leave

school with that. They own it. So the new students get new things, and we put that in their numbers so they know what it is going to cost so they can plan, and that's why the difference between our number and his number. Your students don't have to buy those instruments.

But what the appropriation does, and it's extraordinarily important to us and to the people of the Commonwealth, is it allows us to give care in our clinics to people who couldn't otherwise afford it.

At 7 o'clock in the morning, we have a line of people waiting. We have a number all night now. We have a 24-hour call line where people can call in, and it's busy all the time. So we very much are able to provide care that we couldn't otherwise provide through this mechanism, and it's very important.

We recognize that there is a need beyond west Philadelphia, and this year, through our own funds and funds we have been able to raise, we have taken the PennSmiles van out beyond -- when I say beyond, that means west, being a northeasterner.

DR. GUTMANN: Let me just give the numbers.

The dental clinic is asking for \$1,164,000. The total request, I have already said.

The total recommended, what the Governor is

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proposing, is $42,879,000 for the vet school, which
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    is an increase of only a half a percent.
                                               The total
    increase that the Governor has recommended is
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    1.3 percent or $50,325,000.
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            The delta between these schools represented
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    here and the total is our museum has a small request,
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7
    and there's no increase recommended by the Governor
    for the museum but to be held flat.
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9
            Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.
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            CHAIRMAN CIVERA:
                               Thank you.
            Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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            CHAIRMAN EVANS:
                              Thank you.
13
            Representative Jake Wheatley.
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            REPRESENTATIVE WHEATLEY: Thank you, Mr.
15
    Chairman.
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            Good afternoon, Madam President and team.
            DR. GUTMANN: Good afternoon.
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            REPRESENTATIVE WHEATLEY: One, if I can just
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19
    go back a moment just for my own clarity, can you go
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    back over the issue that you have with the Jonas Salk
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    Fund and the money, because I didn't hear all of your
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    response, so if you could just repeat that for me.
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            DR. GUTMANN: When the Jonas Salk Fund was
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    initially proposed, we had some concerns about the
    way it was structured. We worked with the Governor's
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Office, and they were responsive to those concerns.

Our main concern was that the current tobacco settlement supports the kinds of initiatives at Penn that are very good for the Commonwealth as well as essential to Penn.

The Governor was responsive to those concerns, and we believe the current proposal, although it evolves over time, the current proposal is responsive to those concerns.

Our main concern, I think it's worth underlining, is that the tobacco settlement remain as it is, that 19 percent of those funds go to support our medical enterprises. So I think that health research is a very important part of what we can contribute to the Commonwealth, and 19 percent of the tobacco settlement goes for that.

So I hope I have made that clear.

REPRESENTATIVE WHEATLEY: Sure. And I just wanted to make sure I was understanding what I thought the Jonas Salk Fund was doing, because one of the things -- and maybe I have this wrong, but you can help clarify it for me -- it is a volunteer option in to it, correct? As an institution, you could choose not to compete for the set-aside funds

1 and stay receiving your allocations that you normally 2 receive. Is that not right? 3 DR. GUTMANN: That's correct. REPRESENTATIVE WHEATLEY: 4 Okav. DR. GUTMANN: And it has evolved over time. 5 Where it is now, which we are supportive of, 6 7 is that institutions can opt out of it, or as we have 8 chosen, to opt in in its present form, which will 9 support infrastructure as well as research, ongoing 10 research, and we are supportive of that. REPRESENTATIVE WHEATLEY: Sure. And that 11 12 was not part of my questioning, but I just wanted to 13 get clear on it and make sure that I was 14 understanding your perspective. DR. GUTMANN: 15 Okay. 16 REPRESENTATIVE WHEATLEY: I am very happy to hear that, you know, basically, if you are a 17 18 middle-income family or a lower-income family and you 19 have the honor and the privilege to be accepted into the University of Penn, that you can basically go 20 21 without carrying any loans now. So I only hope that 22 as I apply for graduate schools and look at this, 23 that I get the honor to come into your facility as 24 well.

But, no, I do want to commend you for

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thinking about that, because that's critical as we move into the next years of trying to educate our leaders, our future leaders, that they can access your halls and gain the best that you have to offer and basically leave there with not the problem of having to repay back hundreds of thousands of dollars. And that opens up wonderful career options for them to do public service and don't necessarily have to go right into the top-dollar bid offer at private industry. So I'm glad that you are making yourself available that way.

I have asked the State-relateds and I have asked the State System, and I have had some conversations with the independent colleges and universities around this whole idea of, how can we as a Commonwealth get to a coordinated educational plan and support that plan and support the investment in what we are doing, meaning from birth basically to death? And how do you see, you know, as a private institution, how do you see or what would you suggest to policymakers as a way to do that?

I mean, clearly you receive some public money, and you do see yourself having some responsibility to the greater good of the Commonwealth. So what role, what would you suggest

to us as policymakers of how we can bring about this coordination?

DR. GUTMANN: Well, we as a private institution are very much dedicated to contributing to the public good. We see that as core to our mission. And we are very pleased and proud that we have as our founder Benjamin Franklin, who is true to that mission of doing well by doing good and contributing to the larger public good.

There are many different ways that the State Legislature and the State as a whole can help coordinate this mission moving forward. Some of those ways are represented in the kinds of requests that we are making that you have historically been very responsive to, which is making higher education for future leaders and future leaders in the Commonwealth affordable.

Benjamin Franklin wanted to found a university that was open to all people based on talent and hard work, and I think that is the guiding principle for a strong educational system. And that's what I have as a scholar and teacher studied and as a President am putting into practice, and it's only with the help of government that private institutions like us can put that into practice. And

1 here are some specific ways: being supportive of a 2 very strong primary and secondary school system; 3 being supportive of a very strong health-care 4 system. Children -- I think I don't need to tell you 5 -- children who do not get good health care and do 6 7 not get good education cannot be expected to succeed later in life. 8 And then, of course, being supportive of a 9 10 strong higher education system. In the 21st century, 11 no commonwealth will succeed if it doesn't have a 12 very high proportion of citizens who have college 13 degrees. And then obviously health care is incredibly 14 important, and for a heavily agricultural State, 15 16 veterinary medicine is critical. 17 REPRESENTATIVE WHEATLEY: Thank you for that 18 response, and I thank the Chairman. And I will not 19 take up much more time before the committee. I will 20 just submit the rest of my questions to you in 21 writing. 22 Thank you. 23 REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you.

Representative Gordon Denlinger.

Thank you, Mr.

REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER:

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1 Chairman. 2 Good afternoon. DR. GUTMANN: Good afternoon. 3 REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER: First, two 4 questions on your relationship with the Commonwealth. 5 With regard to the fact that we do support 6 7 your efforts there at the university, do you give a 8 preference -- you have spoken a little bit about the future plans for tuition, but under current policy, I 9 10 guess I should ask this: Do you give a preference 11 for Pennsylvania residents on tuition and/or enrollment? 12 13 DR. GUTMANN: We have -- of our full-time undergraduate students, 18 percent are from 14 15 Pennsylvania, and our heaviest recruitment is in the State. 16 In our veterinary school, 61.6 percent of 17 18 our students are Pennsylvania residents. One out of 19 every three students who applies from Pennsylvania 20 to our vet school gets in, and that compares to 1 out of every 20 who applied from out of State who 21 22 get in. 23 The medical school consists of 47 percent 24 of students from Pennsylvania, and dental school, 25 23.4 percent from Pennsylvania.

1 REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER: Okay. Very good. 2 Thank you for that. DR. GUTMANN: And Dr. Hendricks will also 3 comment. You had a question about tuition. 4 DR. HENDRICKS: Yes; I would like to add 5 that the veterinary school has a lower in-State 6 7 tuition for Pennsylvania applicants, and in addition, we also have been able to supplement that because of 8 the appropriation and provide additional scholarships 9 10 so that the effective tuition is at least \$10,000, \$15,000 less than the out of State. 11 12 REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER: Very good. 13 And then I have a question that's a little more difficult, quite frankly. 14 15 DR. GUTMANN: Sure. 16 REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER: I noticed that in 17 the Chronicle of Higher Education last year, your 18 endowment crossed over the \$6.6 billion mark. 19 grew by 24.9 percent last year, which is amazing. 20 That is amazing. Obviously we do support you, but we 21 support you to the extent of 1 percent of your total 22 endowment with the State budget line. 23 As a Representative, last evening I sat in 24 front of a roomful of frustrated and, at points,

emotional parents who cannot get their children,

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mentally disabled children, into group-home settings because of the budget. And so we are faced with priorities in terms of what we spend, and that crosses party lines. It's just difficult choices that we all have to make.

So make the case for me, if you will, as we face this budget -- last evening, a roomful of folks did in a very luciferous way -- can you help me to understand why I should support this?

DR. GUTMANN: Right. A perfectly understandable question, and I'm happy to answer.

We are an institution that is almost as old as this country, and we have been able to increase what we can do for our country and Commonwealth in part because of the prudent savings and investment but also the very generous donations to the university from private donors.

Because of the donations and the investment, our endowment now has crossed the \$6.6 billion mark. Most of that endowment, the vast majority of it, is restricted by donors' wishes. We simply can't transfer dollars from what a donor gave it for to some other priority.

So, for example, our undergraduate financial aid, 15 percent of that comes from gifts from donors.

Eighty-five percent of that is from our operating budget.

The vast majority of our financial aid comes from our operating budget. That gives you some sense of how dedicated we are to the public good that we are willing to spend on undergraduate financial aid alone \$120 million a year, the vast majority of it which comes from our operating budget.

So we are doing everything we can with our operating budget to support the public good, and we are absolutely essentially dependent on your support to allow us to do the medical education, the veterinary education and research, and dental education and public service that has become a hallmark of the university.

REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER: Very good. I appreciate those thoughts.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

DR. HENDRICKS: And could I add to that, since, again, the veterinary school is the major beneficiary of the Commonwealth's generous support through the years.

REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER: Sure.

DR. HENDRICKS: And what I would like to reemphasize, which I know that many of you are aware

of, is that not only is veterinary education expensive and our students do bear a lot of loan debt as they graduate, our students graduate with a \$160,000 debt now and go into a profession that, on average, earns \$70,000 when they graduate.

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What we really want and we are aiming for at Penn is to educate students who will go into the public good arena, so serving agriculture, pioneering biomedical research, going directly into government, which as we know is public service, and to do that, we really want to lower the debt burden of our students and enable them to go into these areas.

So we are focused very much on training leaders and on leading the profession, and in order to have students who can do that, and really in ways that are often not well understood, but those who receive them understand that veterinary medicine is part of the public health system of the country and especially of the Commonwealth.

So I just want to emphasize that our goal is very much to train people who are public servants when they are done.

DR. GAULTON: Could I also add that several committee members have asked about other things that the committee and the Legislature can do to help in,

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    you know, these aspects of student expenses and
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    education, and I think one of the ways that you can
    do that, it was brought forward by Deputy Speaker
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    Shapiro within the last year, a loan forgiveness
    program for physicians who will commit to an extended
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    stay here in the State after completing their
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    degrees.
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            And I think either full forgiveness or
    partial tuition forgiveness plans, I think in any one
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    of the professional schools, is a terrific way to,
    one, offset the financial burdens of these students;
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    two, to attract more students therefore to our
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    schools in the State; and three, to keep them here in
    Pennsylvania after we do such a tremendous job of
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    training them. So we applaud those kinds of
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    programs.
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            REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER:
                                        Very good.
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    appreciate those comments.
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            Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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            CHAIRMAN EVANS:
                              Thank you.
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            Representative Scott Petri.
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            REPRESENTATIVE PETRI:
                                    Thank you, Mr.
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    Chairman.
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            Thank you, President Gutmann.
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            I wanted to thank you for allowing the Life
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Science Caucus to do a tour, and I just have to remark for the record at how impressed I was when I went into the research facility and then over into the hospital.

Both were very impressive, but the thing that struck me the most after the day's visit was seeing a relatively young man on an artificial heart that was developed at your facility that was keeping this, again, relatively young man alive until a heart replacement could be obtained.

And then when I found out that that artificial heart was developed with money from the Commonwealth and specifically that Speaker Matt Ryan had made available, it made me pause again about some of the things we do. Sometimes we don't know just how important the money that we make available to our various research facilities will be in the end. So I just had to put that on the record.

DR. GUTMANN: Well, thank you very much for putting that on the record, and I just want to say how right on target you are. And that particular example got a lot of public recognition and I think sheds just great light on something the Commonwealth and the university can be very proud of.

I would like to ask Dr. Gaulton to say

something more about that support, what the Commonwealth has made possible through that.

DR. GAULTON: Thank you, President Gutmann.

The State appropriation also includes a request for continued funding for our cardiovascular studies area, as has been noted. That amount is \$1.7 million, which is up at a modest request of a little over a hundred thousand dollars from the previous year.

Those funds are used, just as you have described, to support innovative research and patient-care programs, and I'm pleased to say that. So the artificial heart that was inserted into this patient got this individual through to a point where an organ was made available, and the individual is now well into a year after and is still very healthy and doing extremely well.

This was the first fully artifical heart ever inserted in the northeastern region and certainly the first ever in the State of Pennsylvania, so we are extremely proud of that accomplishment.

These funds also provide a wealth of support in other areas associated with cardiovascular biology and medicine -- the Heart Failure and Transplant

Program being one example, the Electrophysiology
Program another.

Researchers at Penn have just recently developed a new way of inserting visible technology to measure a cardiac ablation. This is a very common phenomena -- arrhythmias, repeated heartbeats, irregular heartbeats, or rapid heartbeats. This can now be visualized in a direct way as a surgical procedure is done to determine immediately, as the procedure is being done, whether it is successful, and this is pioneered at Penn.

So these are a couple of examples of -- let me just say, it is a fantastic place to work. I have one of the greatest jobs in the world, surrounded by phenomenal individuals, and I'm extremely proud of it, as we all are here at the table.

DR. GUTMANN: As eager as students are to get into Penn, so are people who are suffering from life-threatening conditions and diseases eager to be treated at our hospitals and by our incredible medical team.

In addition to the investment in the kind of research and teaching efforts that make this such a great place for health care, we are now investing, over the next 3 years, over \$800 million in medical

building alone.

There are three major building components to this. One is, our Center for Advanced Medicine will be open this year. The second is a Proton Therapy Center, which will be open next year. And the following year, we will have a medical research building that specializes in translational medicine attached to the CAM, the Center for Advanced Medicine, and the Proton Therapy building.

Dr. Gaulton has led the effort of organizing the medical research building, and we will have, by all accounts, one of if not the best medical treatment and research centers in the country after this is all complete.

REPRESENTATIVE PETRI: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Benjamin Franklin would be pretty proud.

It's a pleasure to have you, Madam

President, and the members of your staff come before
the House Appropriations Committee. We appreciate
the insight that you have provided to us and the
exchange and the dialogue and the discussion. So we
look forward to continue working with you, and we
thank you for coming before this committee.

I want to take a 3-minute break. We have

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the Judiciary coming before us. So take a 3-minute
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    break, and then we'll have that.
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             Thank you very much.
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             (The hearing concluded at 1:27 p.m.)
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I hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence 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. Jean M. Davis, Reporter Notary Public