COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE HEARING BUDGET HEARING

STATE CAPITOL MAJORITY CAUCUS ROOM HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 2008, 10:45 A.M.

VOLUME II OF V

PRESENTATION BY DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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HONORABLE DAVID R. MILLARD

HONORABLE RON MILLER

HONORABLE JOHN MYERS

HONORABLE CHERELLE PARKER

HONORABLE JOSEPH A. PETRARCA

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    BEFORE: (cont'd.)
       HONORABLE SCOTT A. PETRI
       HONORABLE SEAN M. RAMALEY
 2
       HONORABLE DAVE REED
 3
       HONORABLE DOUGLAS G. REICHLEY
       HONORABLE DANTE SANTONI, JR.
 4
       HONORABLE MARIO M. SCAVELLO
       HONORABLE JOSHUA D. SHAPIRO
 5
       HONORABLE JOHN SIPTROTH
       HONORABLE MATTHEW SMITH
 6
       HONORABLE KATIE TRUE
       HONORABLE GREGORY S. VITALI
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       HONORABLE DON WALKO
       HONORABLE JAKE WHEATLEY, JR.
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    ALSO PRESENT:
       MIRIAM FOX
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       EDWARD NOLAN
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                                  JEAN M. DAVIS, REPORTER
                                  NOTARY PUBLIC
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REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Good morning.
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            You know that we usually suspend with the
    written statement. We'll submit that for the record.
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            If you could start by introducing your
    panel.
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            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: They may introduce
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    themselves.
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            Cindy.
            DEPUTY SECRETARY DUNN: I'm Cindy Dunn,
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    Deputy Secretary for Conservation and Technical
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    Services.
            DEPUTY SECRETARY CALVAN: Good morning.
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            Rita Calvan. I'm the Deputy Secretary for
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    Administration.
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            DEPUTY SECRETARY GRACE: I'm Jim Grace,
    Deputy Secretary for State Parks and Forestry.
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            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: And I'm Mike
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    DiBerardinis, Secretary of DCNR.
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            REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you.
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            This is a joint hearing, and we have the
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    Chairman of the Environmental Resources Committee,
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    Representative Scott Hutchinson.
            Scott, please.
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            REPRESENTATIVE HUTCHINSON: Thank you,
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    Mr. Chairman.
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Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

I'm going to focus this part of my questioning on the State forests. And in particular, looking at the budget, it seems that you have about 2 million extra dollars for State forest operations in there.

I was really trying to figure out how that money is going to be used, especially in light of the fact that -- I also looked, you know, on the revenue side. I was hoping some of this money would be used to promote some more timbering maybe, but on the revenue side of the budget, I believe there is no increase for timber sales revenue.

So could you comment on those, you know, where that \$2 million is going?

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: If you don't mind,
I would punt this over to Deputy Secretary Grace.

REPRESENTATIVE HUTCHINSON: Okay

DEPUTY SECRETARY GRACE: To answer your question, most of the \$2 million will go for the increased waiver costs in this budget cycle. The fact that that \$2 million is required there, it looks like a large amount, a relatively large amount, except when you look at the fact that in the Bureau of Forestry, about 60 percent of the revenue to carry

out all the operations of the Bureau of Forestry comes from their timber augmentations.

So while that General Fund money is a relatively small amount, now probably what you're also aware of, in the last year or year and a half, the income from timber sales has taken -- there's been a significant drop. And for the most part, it's not in terms of the quantity but it's accrued to the price. The price for oak went down significantly. The price for most of the quality hardwoods has gone down.

So that's been remaining -- while that number has gone up probably every year for the last 15 years, now we're at a point where it is leveling off and even hopefully it may drop. Since that's about 60 percent of the income for sponsoring the bureau, it's an important number.

So that number is remaining stable because it reflects that those timber prices have remained down. We're hoping they'll go back up. We're hoping the actual number is actually larger. But I think the realistic view right now is that it's going to be smaller than it has been in the past.

REPRESENTATIVE HUTCHINSON: Well, I'll just add a little coda about -- you know, I probably don't

even have to for you, that you know where I'm coming from -- that we want to be ever vigilant that a healthy amount of cutting is done. And, you know, if you do comparisons to private property, some would say that not enough cutting is occurring on State forests. But, you know, know that there are those of us here that want to keep you as close as possible as we can to making sure that a healthy amount of timber is taken from our forests for the health of that forest as well as for the health of our State's economy.

I'm going to ask one more question at this point, and that focuses on forestry also but in a little bit different angle, and that's with the gypsy moth.

I'll say there's a possibility of problems there more than anything, and my understanding is that you folks originally asked for more money for that, foreseeing a problem. You asked for about \$1.5 million more than you ended up getting. And there are many people who are concerned about the infestation of gypsy moths.

Are you going to be able to handle that? Do you need more resources?

DEPUTY SECRETARY GRACE: I think we're

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fairly -- well, actually, compared to where we
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    thought we'd be this year, we're very comfortable.
            We've got an increase of $3 million coming
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    from the State General Fund for the program. Also,
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    we're very fortunate that we got a million and a half
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    dollars of Federal money, which we frankly weren't
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    expecting to get that much.
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            So I think with those two sources, certainly
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    you're going to see a large expansion over what we
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    did last year. So we're going from a program of
    about 70,000 acres to 200,000 acres. So I think when
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    all is said and done, this year we're going to be
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    just about at capacity with what our human resources
    can handle.
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            So we feel fairly good that we're going to
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    handle the situation relatively well this year.
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            REPRESENTATIVE HUTCHINSON: Okay.
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                                                Thank
          I will suspend with questions at this point.
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            Thank you.
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            REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you.
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            Representative John Siptroth.
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            REPRESENTATIVE SIPTROTH: Thank you very
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    much, Mr. Chairman.
            Mr. Secretary and staff, good morning.
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            I have a couple questions. Number one,
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regarding the \$2.4 million allocation that DCNR will administer for the flood plain maps, if you could expound on that. Is that going to kind of bring us up to date currently?

A number of my constituents were flooded that were not in the defined area, and they were unable to obtain flood insurance. And as we continue to mitigate this Delaware River flooding issue with the New York DEP, they are going to be susceptible to additional flooding.

So if you could just give me an update on that, I would appreciate that very much.

SECRETARY DIBERARDINIS: Sure,
Representative.

REPRESENTATIVE SIPTROTH: And then I have a couple of other questions. Thank you.

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: The flood plain mapping that you refer to was part of a program called PA MAP, which DCNR is the lead State agency in building the most, one of the most sophisticated digital mapping programs in the country.

We've been at it for about 4 years, and this year we want to complete -- and all of this is built on flyovers. So it's very expensive to get the aerial photography in place, and that \$2.4 million

will be used to complete the remaining one-third of the State that we need to cover. And then we'll have the entire State mapped -- flown, photographed, and mapped.

And then any local government, county government, or State agency that needs this, not only for certainly understanding flood threats but also for a whole range of planning tools -- PENNDOT for doing their road restoration or planning, DEP for their work along the watersheds -- FEMA and PEMA both rely on this data.

So we're really proud of this project and of this tool. We think over time -- and I mean in a very short period of time -- the utility of this mapping system will just be extraordinary with all its many uses for planning, particularly for us on the State level but also for county and local governments.

So when we're finished that flyover, we will have completed the entire State. And then the challenge will be in the future to keep that data updated. So that would be the long-term, intermediate and long-term question that I think we will have to face.

But right now, once the flyover is done, we

1 will have the complete map of the State, and we will 2 promote and help educate people as to its utility. REPRESENTATIVE SIPTROTH: Okay. And once 3 that flyover and the mapping is complete, you will 4 forward that to FEMA for their input---5 SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: 6 7 REPRESENTATIVE SIPTROTH: ---and justification. 8 SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: 9 Right now, in fact, 10 we work pretty closely with them in this process. we're not bringing them in at the back end. 11 with us, FEMA and PEMA, on the front end as well. 12 13 REPRESENTATIVE SIPTROTH: Okay. Great. 14 The next question regards the gypsy moth in the northeast -- not as widespread as what we've seen 15 16 in the past, but there are significant pockets of total defoliation, and that's somewhat of a concern. 17 And the newer residents moving into the area 18 19 certainly have not adopted well to the gypsy moths as 20 our local residents have. They find them to be 21 somewhat of a pest, and they certainly are. 22 I understand that there has been an increase 23 in the Governor's budget of 1.8 percent, and will 24 that be sufficient, do you think, to address that 25 gypsy moth infestation?

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: We do.

The program is primarily a forest-based program, so when you get into residential areas, it's hard to fly a helicopter over and spray residential areas or communities that are somewhat mildly forested.

But relative to where the infestation is greatest and where there are large blocks of forested area, we are confident. We project the program will be over \$7 million, so we're confident -- and cover roughly 200,000 acres -- we're confident that we will be able to address the problem in a reasonable and professional fashion.

I think some of the questions and that kind of was your question is these residential areas that do not afford a flyover.

REPRESENTATIVE SIPTROTH: Yes.

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: There are treatments that are available, but they're more on-the-ground treatments and not using the helicopter, and that takes us out of the game.

REPRESENTATIVE SIPTROTH: Okay.

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: So our program is basically for forested areas.

REPRESENTATIVE SIPTROTH: In years past,

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    there was a partnership program between DCNR, at
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    least administered through DCNR, and local
    municipalities whereas local municipalities would
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    offer a match and DCNR would offer a match for
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    flyovers, and also then the property owner themselves
    would offer a portion of those moneys.
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    program still available?
            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: I'm going to ask
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    Jim to answer that.
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            REPRESENTATIVE SIPTROTH:
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            DEPUTY SECRETARY GRACE: Yes, and I think of
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    the projected 200,000 acres this year, almost, I
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    think, 70,000 to 80,000 are in that category.
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            As the Secretary was alluding, we are
    spraying predominately areas were people live in
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    rural forested areas, and those are the communities
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    that we're dealing with.
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            Where it gets touchier is where I would
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    describe it -- and this isn't so much the Poconos,
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    but in other parts of the State where you get closer
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    to a golf course environment and a forested housing
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    environment, it starts to get more complicated.
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            REPRESENTATIVE SIPTROTH: Okay. And one
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    other question, Mr. Chairman?
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            The Heritage and Parks Program has a
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    79.7-percent reduction this year, I noticed. Is that
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    program being replaced by another program, or is that
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    just going by the wayside?
            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: That program is
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    under Cindy's deputate, and I'll ask her to answer
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    the question.
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            DEPUTY SECRETARY DUNN: Okay. We asked for
    1.95, I believe, in that, and every year the
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    Legislature has added money to that. We asked for
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    1.95 last year and it was raised, so.
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            REPRESENTATIVE SIPTROTH: Okay.
            DEPUTY SECRETARY DUNN: It's the same as
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    what we asked for last year.
            REPRESENTATIVE SIPTROTH: Available in
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    2007-08, according to my records here, it was $9.6
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    million, and this year the Governor's request is 1.9.
            DEPUTY SECRETARY DUNN:
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                                    Yes.
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            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Yeah; that's our
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    annual request, and then through the budget process,
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    through the legislative process, that amount gets
    raised.
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            REPRESENTATIVE SIPTROTH:
                                      Okay.
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            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: So this is no
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    different than our annual request in previous years.
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            REPRESENTATIVE SIPTROTH: All right. And
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    you still are administering that program?
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    correct?
            DEPUTY SECRETARY DUNN: Yes.
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            REPRESENTATIVE SIPTROTH: Okay. Thank you
    very much, Mr. Secretary and staff.
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            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Thank you.
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            REPRESENTATIVE SIPTROTH: Thank you, Mr.
    Chairman.
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            REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you,
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    Representative Siptroth.
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            Representative Mario Scavello, please.
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            REPRESENTATIVE SCAVELLO: Thank you,
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    Mr. Chairman, and good morning.
            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Good morning.
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            REPRESENTATIVE SCAVELLO: I'm going to beat
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    up a dead horse. We're going to go back to gypsy
    moths.
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            Is it too late for a municipality to sign
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    on?
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             DEPUTY SECRETARY GRACE: Yes. I believe
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    the deadline was, I believe, September or October.
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    So at this point, the contracts have been let.
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    What's going to happen has been dictated.
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            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: It's not an
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    artificial deadline, and that is really the demands
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to get the flights up and running in this early spring. So we can't start any later than the fall to begin the negotiations with the contractors to talk to the counties. So it's the end product that determines when we start, not our decision.

REPRESENTATIVE SCAVELLO: Is it accurate to assume that that formula has been weakened, that it doesn't do the job that it used to do?

DEPUTY SECRETARY GRACE: In the last year, particularly when you get very aggressive building populations, and this can be weather dependent and a lot of other things, I think the feeling last year where those very high populations were and they were expanding, that the formulation of BT which they utilized was not as effective as it has been in past years.

with the BT in hopes of improving that. But the nature of this insect -- and thank God it's been probably 15 years since it was really bad before, because people start to forget. When the population is really growing, it's a very difficult time, and the spraying is not going to correct all those and it's impossible to do so.

I think we're trying to do the best we can

1 with an environmentally acceptable formulation.

We're going to try to up that to deal with the problems that we had last year, and hopefully we'll

4 get better results this year.

REPRESENTATIVE SCAVELLO: You know, last year -- I don't think I've ever seen the devastation by tent caterpillars in any other year -- but last year, last year driving on 80, on any of the highways, the tent caterpillar took over the whole tree.

Do we do anything? Are we doing anything? Does the tree come back?

DEPUTY SECRETARY GRACE: In most years, if a hardwood tree gets defoliated -- now the tent caterpillar tends to attack the tree later in the year.

REPRESENTATIVE SCAVELLO: Yes.

DEPUTY SECRETARY GRACE: So insects that defoliate the tree after July and August, the tree has already produced their food for the year, and so it's much less damaging at that point, whereas the gypsy moth, which is a very early spring defoliator, the tree has to leaf out. So you do that two or three times, and it can have a negative impact on the tree.

But the long-term health of the tree is somewhat dependent on whether you have multiple defoliations and also whether you have good moisture conditions. If you combat defoliation with drought, it tends to be much more damaging. If you have good growing cycles, a tree sometimes can deal with certainly a single defoliation and sometimes two or three and not be -- obviously, they slow their growth down, but you don't get excessive mortality.

So a lot will depend on the other weather conditions.

REPRESENTATIVE SCAVELLO: Yeah; I'm assuming that we don't have anything at all for the tent caterpillars? We don't do anything at all; am I correct? There are no programs?

DEPUTY SECRETARY GRACE: In certain years, we have actually had a spray program for some of the insect pests. We're not doing anything with that right now, and that tends to be much more sporadic and not as encompassing as the gypsy moth.

REPRESENTATIVE SCAVELLO: Okay.

What is the status of the Oil and Gas Lease Fund, and how is it used?

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Well, the revenue produced from the fund is approximately \$5 million a

year, and that fund, by law, that fund has to go back into the upkeep and support of the department in its work in parks and forests.

And that's really important money to us. It allows us to do things that we wouldn't ordinarily be able to do out of our operating dollars. So, for instance, some large equipment purchases are absolutely essential to do some of the work, maintenance work, that we have to do, and we can move through that program.

So it's a good source of income; we depend on it, and it's been pretty healthy the last few years.

REPRESENTATIVE SCAVELLO: Yeah; that was my next question. Do you anticipate an increase in permits, because I see there is an increase in permits.

SECRETARY DIBERARDINIS: Yes. We will do over 100 permits.

I'll ask Jim: How many new permits will we do? He's asking about permits.

DEPUTY SECRETARY GRACE: We put in about -I think on the areas that we have leased this year,
we saw probably 150 new wells go into those leased
areas. So there will be increased revenue.

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REPRESENTATIVE SCAVELLO: Any successes?
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            DEPUTY SECRETARY GRACE: Pardon me?
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            REPRESENTATIVE SCAVELLO: In the drillings,
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    have there been any successes?
            DEPUTY SECRETARY GRACE: Oh, yeah, most of
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    those have been successes.
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            REPRESENTATIVE SCAVELLO: Very good. Thank
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    you very much.
            DEPUTY SECRETARY GRACE: You're welcome.
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            REPRESENTATIVE SCAVELLO: Thank you,
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    Mr. Chairman.
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            REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you.
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            Representative Greg Vitali, please.
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            REPRESENTATIVE VITALI: Thank you,
    Mr. Chairman.
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            Thank you, Mr. Secretary, along with your
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    staff, for coming here today.
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            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Thank you.
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            REPRESENTATIVE VITALI: Recently I've been
    hearing about one of your programs, the Conservation
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    Landscape Initiatives.
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            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Yes.
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            REPRESENTATIVE VITALI: I don't know a lot
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    about that. I think the committee might be
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    interested in knowing a little more.
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SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Sure.

REPRESENTATIVE VITALI: I know you've had some success in north-central Pennsylvania.

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Right.

REPRESENTATIVE VITALI: Could you maybe tell us what is happening there and maybe some other areas of the State you might like to apply that to?

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Thank you.

This idea is trying to look where there's large concentrations of public land and seeing how can we elevate, not only the sort of environmental and ecological value of those lands but through working with local government, nonprofits, and businesses, how do we extend the social and economic value as well?

So it's trying to sort of move in and pay attention to our stewardship and our management practices, and at the same time try to do a better job at that, and at the same time trying to connect more people to those resources and have that be more a part of their lives in their communities, and at the same time see if we can build more sort of robust and sustainable economies.

And the Pennsylvania Wilds is sort of the one that we've spent the most time on. We started

very early. What we have done there is we've invested significantly into the public lands in that area to improve not only the environmental integrity and ecological integrity of those lands but also to have an improved outdoor experience for folks that really ties them and connects them to nature.

So we're doing a lot of trail work -improve our trails, interpret our trails. We're
attempting to maintain public access to the
waterways. So if you look at the map of the State,
we're actually losing public access to waterways.
We're trying to maintain and expand public access.

We're running outdoor programs like we have never done before -- kayaking, canoeing, rock climbing, bird watching, hiking, you know, introduction to fishing, mountain biking. So not only connecting people, but connecting them in a way that really builds stewardship and keeps them there for a longer amount of time, and then, therefore, hopefully they will be eating out and buying gifts, things like that, and generating the local economy.

In addition to that, we're doing around -this is sort of a similar approach around the State.
We're working with the local government, not just by
ourselves but with DCED, to do the kind of good

planning, so we're supporting -- we have a 12-county planning group that is the vehicle to support any infrastructure needs that may grow from increased visitation.

So for instance, in Benezette there are like 100,000 people come to this little town. I think there are probably 100, 150 people in the town. They get 100,000 visitors a year to do elk watching and other kinds of outdoor activities there.

We've worked with PENNDOT on road repair there. So we're working very closely with PENNDOT to make sure that their work is on time to support the local infrastructure. We've put in public bathrooms into their park recently so people have a place to take care of themselves when they're there, and there are very few restaurants or places they could use.

So that's the kind of work -- we're working with DEP on some of the acid mine work, acid mine drainage work, to make sure that the important streams are remediated that would add to the outdoor features -- fishing and kayaking and boating.

So it's a coordinated effort there and then a coordinated effort down to the local government, to county government to the local government. And then on top of that, we're working with a lot of the

industries, sort of the folks that are the entrepreneurial class that wants to get in on this, particularly the artists. So we're working with DCED with an artisans group that is trying to stimulate high-quality art products and craft products that could be a symbol of that part of State.

So it's a very exciting program. If you look, just look at the visitation up there, it outstrips the State and the country in terms of its increases over the past couple of years.

So we don't have complete data, but we do have some early data that suggests that it's working.

REPRESENTATIVE VITALI: I mean, it sounds like a great program. Are there any other regions of the State where you think this might be appropriate for?

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Well, yes. And the backbone of this is where -- it's not that we don't work in other areas, but what attracts us there is the large public-land holdings.

Another area that we're very interested in working in is in the Laurel Highlands, where there's a great deal of State parks and State forest lands and kind of some of the same dynamics. So we're working with the county commissioners; we're working

very closely with the folks at Ohiopyle, and I can't remember the township.

Cindy, what township?

interest, their community interest.

DEPUTY SECRETARY DUNN: Stewart Township.

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Stewart Township.

We're working very closely with them about reshaping

Ohiopyle and our park that sort of reflects their

interest, their municipal interest, their business

We're working with both -- DCED is working very closely with us down there. We've done a recreation plan that I think will, at least on the public lands with our investment of Growing Greener money, will, I think, make between Washington and Baltimore and Pittsburgh, make that probably one of the premier outdoor destinations on the East Coast and certainly in those two metropolitan regions.

So we're trying to duplicate the work there. That's not just about bringing more people there. It is about that, but it's also about improving our stewardship of the public lands, connecting people to the outdoors and building a stewardship ethic, and then working closely with local government, county government, nonprofits and businesses where the State can present itself as unified as it can, as unified a

1 partner as it can. 2 So again, it's very exciting. We're getting 3 great results and a lot of enthusiasm on the ground. 4 REPRESENTATIVE VITALI: Okay. Thank you. SECRETARY DIBERARDINIS: 5 Thank you. REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you. 6 7 Representative Gordon Denlinger. REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER: Thank you, 8 Mr. Chairman. 9 10 Good morning. 11 SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Good morning. REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER: I would like to 12 13 get into -- well, just an initial comment to follow 14 up on Representative Scavello's comments on the gypsy-moth issue. 15 16 I do hear complaints about the State program 17 and the weakened formula for the spraying of gypsy moth, and I'm encouraged to hear that you are 18 19 strengthening the formula. 2.0 In the local communities that I represent, 21 the word kind of spread that if you really want to 22 deal with the issue, ignore the State program and go 23 out and privately contract for that. So I just want 24 to add a word of encouragement on that point. 25 I did want to get to the flyover mapping

that you have been doing and specifically ask, I understand that DCNR has undertaken an effort to do some infrared photography to try to gauge the deer population. Are those two efforts conjoined or are those separated?

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: They are very different technologies.

REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER: Okay.

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: One is flown at night, right? The infrared for the deer is flown at night, and it's a very different technology. And somehow, and I don't know how they do it, but they can sort of pick up the deer in the night. I think it's heat based.

And I think it was about 2 years ago we concluded those flyovers with the Game Commission. We thought that was very successful because it did add another piece of data to the debate, and that has sort of been our approach. We think the best information, the best science, the best data, the best research, is what's needed, at least from our perspective, to guide our practice and to support others.

So that's why we did that. We did that in conjunction with the Game Commission. But we have

not done that -- I think a year and a half ago we probably finished that. We have not flown since then. But they're not connected.

REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER: I did review the results of that, and my question is perhaps a bit dated. I was under the impression you were going to continue that or perhaps do it again in the future.

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Well, I'm not saying no. We're just not doing it now, and we're not currently -- at least as far as I know; maybe Jim knows -- having any significant discussions with the commission about continuing that at this moment, but I would not rule it out either.

REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER: Could you share with the committee here the policy of DCNR with regard to the purchase of additional land.

Currently, I guess we have what, 2 million acres of State forest land, and we are evidently struggling to manage all that we have.

What is your policy going forward, and can we really handle what we have?

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Yeah; well, that's always a question when we're purchasing land to take into either the State park and the State forest system.

The other acquisition possibility is we work with a county or a local municipality, and it's theirs or it's some nonprofits to manage. So we do both.

And relative to the State forests and State
parks, I fight with Jim around every acquisition.

I'm teasing. We argue a little bit, and it's good.

It's a healthy debate about what are the resources--REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER: Fight on the plus
side or the against side?

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Well, it's really about, either parks or forests, are the resources available to manage the additional land?

Now, there are two ways of looking at it.

One is, some land is very important to acquire

because it's adjoining land; it's an inholding; it's

a very important space around the existing public

lands, and we have no disagreement around that. We

are serious about that. That helps us manage the

land better when we strategically buy smaller parcels

around the existing public lands.

The bigger question is, you're picking up 10,000 acres or 5,000 acres that may adjoin the State forest, but it's a big piece of land; do we have the management capabilities? That's always the question,

always the question in that. And sometimes we turn it down, sometimes we look for another manager depending on, you know, whether or not we feel like it's an appropriate fit and are resources needed.

2.0

On the other side, though, when it's a local municipality, a local township, a county, a nonprofit, my only rule is if the State legislator in the district is for it and the county wants to co-invest or we have a co-investor, then we're fine. But if the Senator or the Representative is against it, we don't need to do it.

That's my policy. That's not anything -maybe when I leave it will change. And then after
that we have to work with the county and local
officials. But if there's an objection on that side
of the acquisition program, I have no problem
folding, because you appropriate the money. You're a
stakeholder. You're an interest group in this
process, and I want to respect that.

REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER: Can you share with the committee -- I don't know if you have this information on hand -- how much land has been acquired since you've become Secretary?

SECRETARY DIBERARDINIS: Yeah. No, we've acquired quite a bit of land. I think the number is

around 100,000 acres.

Cindy, am I close there?

DEPUTY SECRETARY DUNN: Yes. It is going to be a couple thousand above that.

SECRETARY DIBERARDINIS: Yeah; so we're over 100,000 acres. I'd like to think that was done in a strategic way. I mean, that is, where there's local support; where there's real leveraged investment, that we're not the only ones lifting; that there's foundation support, there's county support, there's local government support, there's private investor support. So that's the other feature, that it has some environmental or ecological importance.

So we're trying to go to where, you know, there's value, not just, well, there's some green space there. What is the value of that green space? And then, what's the social value as well? What are the recreation values?

So we have a formula; we have a statewide approach, and I think it works pretty well.

In fact, we have been well funded, too. I mean, I would congratulate the Legislature for supporting Growing Greener II, because that has absolutely enhanced our capabilities to work with county and legal government in this effort.

REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER: One final comment, I guess, with regard to budgeting philosophy. We got into the question -- I forget who it was that had asked about the heritage and other parks and that budget line, of course, being cut dramatically in your submission.

2.0

You know, I hear various folks who come before this committee state, well, you know, that's the Legislature's initiative; that money always gets put back in. However, as we work with you to seek your guidance as far as the statement of your priorities as a department and we see, you know, certain items increased and others cut dramatically, to this Representative that looks like, you know, the family that had to make some hard decisions and maybe, you know, in a \$1,000 budget they had \$600 for housing, you know, \$300 for food, and \$100 for fuel, and for that we cut the 2-week vacation because that really became an expendable.

So as I look at that item, is that an expendable or is that something that you value or prioritize?

SECRETARY DIBERARDINIS: Well, here's what we value. Our dollars -- and, Cindy, correct me if I'm wrong -- that 1.9 is really to keep those

organizations operating. It's a base commitment to the heritage groups. And they have to go out and fundraise to keep themselves afloat, but we give them that baseline investment that allows them to, again, raise more money and to continue to, you know, advance and improve their programs. So that's our request, and it's real, honest to goodness operating dollars.

Usually what goes beyond that are the programmatic dollars. So we feel like we've maintained our commitment, both staffing from our central office and regional office to those groups, as well as our commitment to their sort of continued existence and ability to administer the programs.

Then we move into, I think, a whole nother area, which is really a programmatic area, which is really, I think -- and I hope I'm not disagreeing with you -- but it's not our purview as it is to kind of begin to get into the programmatic realm of this. We want to keep them healthy. We want to keep them connected to our organization and connected to our bigger initiatives.

But then after that, you know, we sort of let go and in some ways would seek the guidance from the Legislature about what your interests and your

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    priorities are.
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            REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER: I appreciate
    that. You know, in a tough budget year as we look at
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    the priorities that you've submitted, we use that as
    guidance, and I think that caught up a bit with the
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    Department of Agriculture in the last cycle where
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    certain items were cut fairly dramatically with the
    expectation that we would rush right back in, and we
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    were unable to do so.
            So that's just the reality of budgets, but
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11
    thank you.
            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS:
12
                                      Thank you.
13
            REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER:
                                        Thank you,
    Mr. Chairman.
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            REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you.
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            Representative John Myers.
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            REPRESENTATIVE MYERS:
                                    Thank you,
    Mr. Chairman.
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            Mr. Secretary and Deputy Secretaries, good
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    morning.
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            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Good morning.
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            REPRESENTATIVE MYERS: It seems like it's
23
    afternoon now.
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            You know, I've been kind of trying to get a
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    handle on the Governor's energy independence plan,
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    you know, and I've been like asking almost every
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    department, you know, questions how they fit into
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    this.
            In the testimony that you submitted, one of
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    the missions for DCNR is to expand alternative fuel,
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    and I guess a couple of questions come to mind.
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            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Okay.
            REPRESENTATIVE MYERS: How do you see that
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9
    unpacking, one?
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            Secondly, since some of the ingredients
    actually will come out of the forests, are you all
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12
    intending to grow some of them ingredients, because
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    as I understand it, there's like 16 million acres of
    forest land in the State of Pennsylvania. You all
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    have oversight over two. So the other
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    14 million acres, you know, how does that get brought
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    into the equation with regards to -- first of all,
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    who's growing, selling, and buying timber on the
19
    other 14 million acres and how do you see yourselves
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    playing a role with them?
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            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Okay.
                                             That's a
22
    very good but complicated question.
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            REPRESENTATIVE MYERS: Well, you can submit
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    it in writing.
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            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS:
                                      It's a good
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    question. I want to try to answer, at least as much
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    as we can at this moment, and I want to call on Jim
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    to maybe weigh in here.
            But we're looking at -- and I caught hell
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5
    for this -- we're looking at the possibility, just
    the possibility, and I already took my lumps in the
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7
    media about this, about the possibility of siting
    windmills on public lands.
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            We haven't made a decision, one, to
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    understand, is it possible? What would be the
    dangers? What are the risks? What are the benefits?
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    We looked at that. We think we can do it, but we
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    haven't made a decision yet.
            But to your question, that's one of the
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    areas that we are exploring as a possibility.
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            REPRESENTATIVE MYERS: Okay. Well, actually
    the area that I'm exploring is---
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            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: I'm going to go --
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    I'm going to where you---
2.0
            REPRESENTATIVE MYERS: Oh; okay.
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            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: I'm going to the
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    forests.
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            REPRESENTATIVE MYERS: Cellulosic.
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            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: All right.
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    think that, in terms of biofuels, we think that there
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is a possibility that the State forests can play a role in supplying and is a supply chain for generating carbon-neutral energy, and we think wood can be an important feature in that process.

Again, we're looking at an understanding, well, what would that mean if we're going to go in and take out pulpwood, which really had no real value up until this point, and forest refuge? And how do we integrate that into our resource management plan for the forests?

So we're looking at that, because we have one of the few forests in the country and very few in the world that are sustainably certified. So we have this third-party certification that we have to protect.

So working within that certification, it says, you're doing the best job possible of managing that forest relative to the health of the ecosystems; what is the capacity of the forest to supply fuel for that? So we're looking at that and trying to understand that as well.

REPRESENTATIVE MYERS: Okay. The only reason I came to that is because they give you a very short time in here.

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: All right; I'm

done, so go ahead.

REPRESENTATIVE MYERS: Okay.

Actually, you had mentioned something that I did have an interest in, and, you know, you can probably just submit it to the committee in writing or at some point we can discuss this.

The 6 million dry tons of forest residue, do you pay somebody to come take that out? I mean, like the small trees? I mean, what happens, when you clean these parks up, what do you do with the residue, if you clean them up?

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: We do clean them up. But let me -- I'll pass that off to Jim, because I get weak when we get down deeper into this.

DEPUTY SECRETARY GRACE: This is all in an economic, I'm going to call it a food chain, but it's a wood chain.

REPRESENTATIVE MYERS: Right.

DEPUTY SECRETARY GRACE: So you only can get that wood if you pay somebody to move it. And predominantly when you get on the lower value end of the wood chain -- the very high value timber is the first thing that comes off, and people are ready, willing, and able to pay for that and move it. And that's a big part of the economy in Pennsylvania, and

it puts supply into all our sawmills in the State, and there's a whole economic chain that moves that along.

When you get to the lower value wood, historically that was used in pulp mills. Currently it's used to produce pellets and a lot of other low value things.

The predominant need, it's part of, when you go into a forest, you get some high quality wood, you get some low quality wood. The high quality wood goes one way, the low quality wood goes another way, and basically from the point of view if you're a cellulosic energy plant, it's not a whole lot different than if you were a pulp mill. It's just that your product is a little bit different.

REPRESENTATIVE MYERS: Okay.

DEPUTY SECRETARY GRACE: So one is produced

-- but you've got to pay for the wood, and you've got
to pay enough for that wood to show up at your door,
which in many cases is more than what people think
they can spend on some of these ethanol plants.

REPRESENTATIVE MYERS: Okay. I have just one more, Mr. Chairman.

Actually, I had read an article about a guy who did, you know, trees, took care of trees, and he

actually went to a recycling thing. What he had to pay \$125,000 a year for somebody to remove, when you start making wood pellets for burning in a woodstove, he's actually making \$2 million a year now.

One other question. I heard read somewhere that if in fact the State gets into the business of timber for cellulosic fuel, that a hybrid poplar tree -- that was the term they used, hybrid poplar tree -- was probably what some of the plantations ought to look like. Have you all given any thought to that?

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Only in the general sense. I mean, this will be a significant turn for the department and the bureau to begin to produce short rotation woody crops, and that's what you're talking about.

So we're trying to understand, is it possible, all right? You have soil questions; you have temperature and climate questions around it. What we're trying to do now, and we're at the early stages, we want to understand the questions and the possibilities and then begin a deliberative process around them.

So we are in the early or intermediate stages of like looking at those things and saying, is this possible? Is this a legitimate function of the

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    State? What's the private sector's interest?
                                                    How do
2
    we measure that like, you know, we have a
    relationship with the timber industry? Do we have a
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4
    relationship with the alternative energy industries?
            We're trying to figure all that out right
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    now. And I'm not predicting any answer, but what I
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7
    think is, we have to look at it. I think we'll be
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    selling ourselves short, the agency short, our
    mission short, and the citizens of the State short if
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    we don't understand these questions as fully and as
    clearly as we can, and then present policy options to
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12
    the Governor and then, where appropriate, to the
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    Legislature and then down to the citizens.
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            REPRESENTATIVE MYERS: Well, that's why I
    want to be in that number. Thank you.
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            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: All right. Great.
    Thank you.
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            REPRESENTATIVE KELLER:
                                     Thank you.
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            Representative Fred McIlhattan.
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            REPRESENTATIVE McILHATTAN: Thank you,
    Mr. Chairman.
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            Good morning, Mr. Secretary.
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            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Good morning.
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            REPRESENTATIVE McILHATTAN: I'd like to
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    begin with a brief comment and maybe a little bit of
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a confession, and then I'd like to follow up with a question.

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Okay.

2.0

REPRESENTATIVE McILHATTAN: You know, when you were appointed Secretary of DCNR, you know, I had some real concerns. You had been the recreational commissioner of the city of Philadelphia.

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Right.

myself, what does this guy know or care about the rural, wild, and beautiful northwest Pennsylvania that I represent? This guy's probably never been there and he's probably never going to go there, and all the money, all the time, and all the effort is going to go to Philadelphia and the southeastern portion of the State. And that was my original thought and feeling, and I must confess, Mr.

Secretary and to everyone else here, I was wrong. I was very, very wrong.

DCNR under your direction and guidance, Mr. Secretary, has probably invested more money, time, and effort in rural northwestern Pennsylvania than ever before.

You put thousands into my community parks and our recreational facilities. Our Rails-to-Trails

projects: hundreds of thousands of dollars fixing up some of the ones we have and creating new ones. Our State parks in my area: hundreds of thousands of dollars being invested in our State parks.

2.0

And we talked here today about land acquisition and things like that. We just completed a major land acquisition in my area, a few in the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy, a project that I supported, a project that our county commissioners supported and our local township officials supported. A beautiful tract; thousands of acres in the beautiful Clarion River Valley, which will be preserved forever for people to enjoy.

And the Pennsylvania Wilds project -absolutely fantastic. And I just want to personally
thank you and your staff for what you have done and
what you're doing in northwestern Pennsylvania. It's
absolutely magnanimous, and I really, really
appreciate it.

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE McILHATTAN: And I also want to recognize Kim. I think you know Kim is your regional director there, and what a great job she does working with the local elected officials. I don't care whether it's Saturday or Sunday or

whatever time, she's there helping them, getting
things together.

So we can compete and do well, and again, I just want to thank you so much for that.

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE McILHATTAN: I do have an area, though, that deals with a State park issue.

Mr. Grace, you might want to handle this.

This really comes from Representative Sam

Smith. Sam has Jefferson County, and Clear Creek

State Park is there, and Sam has some concern. He's gotten different letters from a lot of his constituents in that area.

I understand you are going in and you are making some major renovations in that part of the State park. And I can understand, I imagine the first thought on your mind is, oh, gee-whiz, I'm up there investing hundreds of thousands of dollars and trying to make life better and now everyone wants to dump on me, and that's not the case.

I think sometimes in public service we realize it is not just what we do but it is how we do it that really makes the whole project successful.

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Right.

REPRESENTATIVE McILHATTAN: And the issue

there is, I guess you are going to close Clear Creek

State Park -- you are going to open it for the spring

session, it looks like, and then around June you are

going to close it, and then we thought you were going

to open it again next season and everything was going

to be fine.

Now, there are a lot of stakeholders involved. There are people, you know, building their economy around that whole area. And I guess in conversation with Sam and the things he's hearing from his constituents, they wanted to sit down and at least have a conversation and input into this idea and let people know how impacted they were going to be. I guess that never took place, number one, and he had some concern about that.

Another issue that Representative Smith brought up and he said he would like you to consider is that maybe when you do these projects, if you would send a detailed letter to the Representative in that area and really explain what you're doing, why you are doing it, the things that are going to be involved. And I think that probably does make some sense. Instead of maybe being a person that is criticizing, maybe we can be on your side and help you with the constituents. So that might be a pretty

1 good idea.

But I guess here also, just recently the Representative said that there has been another change, and now we are sort of going to be closed in and out for two seasons, and that's got everybody roiled up. So could you sort of take us through the forest on that and tell us what is going on and maybe see where we are.

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Well, first let me say that we will commit ourselves to doing better in the public process and in informing not only the local Representative but try to do that consistently across the State, in this instance Representative

Smith as well as anywhere else in the State. I think we generally do a good job, but in this case, it doesn't feel like it has been consistently as good.

This is a complicated project. It's not hundreds of thousand; it's \$2 million.

REPRESENTATIVE McILHATTAN: So what are you doing? Why don't you explain that?

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: We are doing sewer and water work.

REPRESENTATIVE McILHATTAN: Okay.

SECRETARY DIBERARDINIS: And it's a 300-day job. So I don't know how -- so we want to do better,

and we will adapt as best we can to the interests of the Representative and to the accompanying businesses. But when you have a 300-day construction job, it's hard to protect a season, you know, because you can't do it in the winter. I mean, you are going to be shut down in some pretty significant way in the winter, so we are stuck here.

2.0

So what I would pledge to you and to the Representative is that we will later this week or early next week sit down with him and whoever those individuals or businesses or organizations are to review the plans.

And the plan did change, because we were going to do this later. We got a project that got stuck with permitting. We didn't want the money to sit around. Because we were going to sit in permitting for 6 months, we moved it to this project so this project could shove off sooner and get done sooner.

That is part of the issue. We didn't communicate it that well, but, you know, we thought we were doing good and then it ended up---

REPRESENTATIVE McILHATTAN: You meant well;
I understand that. I appreciate that, and I think
you covered it well.

1 SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: So we are on this. 2 We will, in the next few days, present the ideas and the program in its fullest detail, and then listen 3 4 and do the best we absolutely can within the constraints of a complicated and expensive and very 5 long construction project at the park. 6 7 REPRESENTATIVE McILHATTAN: Okay. Thank you very much. I appreciate it. 8 REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Mr. Secretary, that 9 10 falls under my favorite phrase: No good deed goes 11 unpunished, so. 12 Representative David Millard, please. 13 REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 14 Mr. Secretary, earlier you talked about 15 16 acquiring additional lands, and I just might draw your attention to one item. 17 The Yankee Magazine, one of my favorites, 18 19 has a very interesting story this month on forest 20 management acquisition and all those details, so I 21 would just give you that comment. 22 I would like to talk about the PA MAP 23 initiative now. From what I understand, this is 24 strongly supported and advocated to be continued by

both public and private organizations that, I believe

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up to this point, have given over \$20 million to this initiative already.

Now, it appears that this program really, according to what you said, makes Pennsylvania a technological leader in GIS technology. My question really concerns the amount of funding.

With what you are saying that you have going into the budget this year, comments from outside your agency would indicate that a little over \$4 million is going to be required to really complete this project, and you are asking for a little bit less than half of that, I believe. But the numbers that have been supplied to me would indicate that in addition to that \$4 million to complete it, that it's going to probably take you about \$2 million a year to maintain that, and the benefits are tremendous.

Now, can you comment on that amount of money and the discrepancy in the total?

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Well, I don't think there's a discrepancy. I think I essentially agree with sort of the way you framed it out.

The \$2.4 million will, as I said earlier, complete the flyover. Now, once you do this, you have got to fly again. I mean, everything changes. In order for the maps to be completely utilitarian

and to have the highest value, you have to fly continuously in the out-years.

Now, the sequencing of the flying is in question. That's the question. So when do we fly again is a presenting question for, I think, next year or the following year.

I am comfortable -- I'll be honest with you -- I am comfortable with the 2.4 because it completes the flyover of the State and gives us, I think the earlier maps are like 2 to 3 years old. I think that works, so we will have a pretty current snapshot or a big snapshot of the State to use in the PA MAP.

Now, if in the out-years we don't fly, we don't do continuous flying in the out-years, well, what happens to PA MAP? It's utility will drop over time, and I think there is probably nobody in the world that can come in here and argue differently. That's just the way it is.

Now, if I were uncomfortable with the current picture we have of the State, I think I would say that here. I'm not. I think the big question is, next year or the following year, what will we do? And I think that's a pretty important question, because the State has over \$20 million invested in this technology. It is in great demand, not only

from within our State but on the national level with FEMA and the U.S. geologic service and other Federal agencies.

REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD: Well, I---

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: This is part of a national program, so we are very proud of this and very comfortable with where we are now. And I have some faith that in the future, people will respond to the future demands because of its great utility around the State.

REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD: Well, I guess my concern is whether you are comfortable in the amount of money, because it does offer and serve really a broad range of interest of the constituents. I mean, it is really not just limited to economic development but what you mentioned with PEMA and tourism and all those things.

SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: I mean, even

Homeland Security questions. I mean, the use of this
tool, once you get into it, is pretty amazing, and
that is why I think the department is so committed to
building it and then sharing it.

REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD: Well, we can have the greatest program, but unless it's completed and utilized, it goes nowhere.

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            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS:
                                      Right.
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            REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD: Thank you, Mr.
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    Secretary.
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            Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
            REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you,
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    Representative Millard.
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            First, I would like someone to take note and
    tell Chairman Evans that after a shaky start, we are
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    back on schedule again.
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            Mr. Secretary, thank you, and unlike
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    Representative McIlhattan, I know you do a great job,
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    because you did a good job in Philadelphia. And I
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    spend most of my time trying to figure out how your
    department can help me in South Philadelphia.
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            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: Hey, we always like
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    to help. Thank you.
            REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: I would like to
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    thank you and the panel for a great discussion.
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            Any further comments, Mr. Secretary?
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            SECRETARY DiBERARDINIS: No, I'm fine.
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    Thank you.
            I appreciate the questions, and I think they
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    were substantive and they get at the heart of why I'm
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    here and why we are in front of you today. So thank
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    you.
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REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you. We are
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    going to take a recess for lunch. We'll be back in
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    at 1 o'clock. We will have the Department of
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    Insurance at that time.
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             Thank you.
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             (The hearing concluded at 11:53 a.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