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2	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
3	COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
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6	Budget Hearing
7	Department of Health Department of Drug & Alcohol Programs
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9	House Appropriations Committee
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12	Main Capitol Building
13	Majority Caucus Room 140 Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
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16	Monday, February 24, 2014 - 10:00 a.m.
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23	1300 Garrison Drive, York, PA 17404
24	717.764.7801
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	└─Key Reporters

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      COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:
2
      Honorable William F. Adolph, Majority Chairman
      Honorable Ryan Aument
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      Honorable Karen Boback
      Honorable Jim Christiana
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      Honorable Gary Day
      Honorable Gordon Denlinger
5
      Honorable Brian Ellis
      Honorable Garth Everett
6
      Honorable Glen Grell
      Honorable Seth M. Grove
7
      Honorable Adam Harris
      Honorable Tom Killion
8
      Honorable David Millard
      Honorable Mark Mustio
9
      Honorable Donna Oberlander
      Honorable Bernie O'Neill
      Honorable Mike Peifer
10
      Honorable Scott Petri
11
      Honorable Jeffrey Pyle
      Honorable Curtis G. Sonney
      Honorable Joseph F. Markosek, Minority Chairman
12
      Honorable Brendan Boyle
13
      Honorable Matthew Bradford
      Honorable Michelle Brownlee
      Honorable Mike Carroll
14
      Honorable Scott Conklin
15
      Honorable Madeleine Dean
      Honorable Deberah Kula
16
      Honorable Tim Mahoney
      Honorable Michael H. O'Brien
      Honorable Cherelle Parker
17
      Honorable John Sabatina
18
      Honorable Jake Wheatley
19
      REPUBLICAN NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:
20
      Honorable Matt Baker
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      Honorable Sheryl Delozier
      Honorable Gene DiGirolamo
22
      Honorable Jerry Stern
      Honorable Joe Hackett
23
      Honorable John Taylor
      Honorable Rick Saccone
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      Honorable Mark Keller
      Honorable Mindy Fee
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      DEMOCRATIC NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:
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      Honorable Flo Fabrizio
      Honorable Pam DeLissio
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      Honorable Mark Schlossberg
      Honorable Paul Costa
      Honorable Dom Costa
 4
      Honorable Frank Burns
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      Honorable Tom Caltagirone
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      STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:
 9
      David Donley
         Majority Deputy Executive Director
10
11
      Daniel Clark, Esquire
12
         Majority Chief Counsel
13
      Miriam Fox
14
        Minority Executive Director
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-Key Reporters-

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4	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH/DEPARTMENT OF DRUG & AL PROGRAMS				ALCOHOL		
5	Michael Wolf, Secretary Department of Health						
6							
7	Carrie DeLone, Physician General Department of Health						
8							
9	Gary Tennis, Secretary Department of Drug & Alcohol						
10	Cheryl Dondero, Deputy Secretary Department of Drug & Alcohol Programs						
11					Programs		
12	Terry Matulevich, Director Bureau of Administration & Program Support Department of Drug & Alcohol Programs						
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MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Before we get started, if you would, take the time to check your your iPhones, your iPads, all your electronic devices, to make sure they're off or at least on vibrate. They do interrupt with the television coverage.

We're going to take a couple minutes to introduce the committee. My name is Bill Adolph.

I represent the 165th Legislative District in

Delaware County, and I'm the Republican Chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Chairman.

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MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: Thank you,
Chairman. I'm State Representative Joe Markosek,
25th Legislative District. I live in Allegheny
County. I represent part of Allegheny County, and
I represent a small part of West Moreland County.

REPRESENTATIVE BAKER: Representative

Matt Baker. I have the honor of representing

Bradford and Tioga counties. I also have the honor of being the Chairman of the Health Committee.

Good morning.

REPRESENTATIVE GRELL: Good morning, everybody. State Representative Glen Grell from Cumberland County, 87th District.

1	REPRESENTATIVE MUSTIO: Good morning.
2	Mark Mustio from Allegheny County, 44th District.
3	REPRESENTATIVE PEIFER: Good morning.
4	Mike Peifer, the 139th District: Pike, Wayne and
5	Monroe counties.
6	REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD: Good morning.
7	David Millard, 109th District, Columbia County.
8	REPRESENTATIVE ELLIS: Good morning.
9	Representative Brian Ellis, Butler County.
10	REPRESENTATIVE CHRISTIANA: Good
11	morning. Jim Christiana, 15th District; Beaver and
12	Washington County.
13	REPRESENTATIVE PYLE: Jeff Pyle, 60th
14	Legislative: Armstrong, Indiana, and soon to be
15	Butler. Good morning.
16	REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: Good morning.
17	Curt Sonney, Erie County, 4th District.
18	REPRESENTATIVE KILLION: Tom Killion,
19	Delaware and Chester counties.
20	REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Seth Grove, York
21	County.
22	REPRESENTATIVE DiGIROLAMO: Gene
23	DiGirolamo, 18th in Bucks County; Chairman of the
24	Human Services Committee.
25	REPRESENTATIVE ORERLANDER. Donna

Τ	Oberlander representing Clarion and part of
2	Armstrong County.
3	REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: Karen Boback,
4	House District 117: Parts of Luzerne, Wyoming and
5	Columbia counties.
6	REPRESENTATIVE PARKER: Cherelle Parker,
7	Philadelphia County, 200th Legislative District.
8	REPRESENTATIVE BROWNLEE: Good morning.
9	Michelle Brownlee, Philadelphia County, 195th
10	Legislative District.
11	REPRESENTATIVE CONKLIN: Scott Conklin,
12	77th District, Centre County.
13	REPRESENTATIVE CARROLL: Good morning.
14	Michael Carroll, Luzerne and Monroe counties.
15	REPRESENTATIVE KULA: Good morning.
16	Deberah Kula, Fayette and West Moreland counties,
17	52nd District.
18	REPRESENTATIVE SABATINA: Good morning.
19	John Sabatina, Philadelphia County.
20	REPRESENTATIVE DEAN: Good morning.
21	Madeleine Dean, Montgomery County, the 153rd
22	District. REPRESENTATIVE FABRIZIO: I'm Flo
23	Fabrizio, Erie County; Democratic Chairman of the
24	Health Committee.
25	CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you

very much, members. It's nice to have our standing committee chairs, which is the custom, that we do invite the committee chairs of the standing committees. It's nice to have them.

Also with us is Representative Jerry Stern, Representative Pam DeLissio and Representative Mike Schlossberg. Thank you for joining us today.

Today we have with us the Secretary of the Department of Health, Mike Wolf, and the Secretary of the Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs, Gary Tennis. Good morning, gentlemen.

SECRETARY TENNIS: Good morning, sir.

SECRETARY WOLF: Good morning.

a joint hearing, so I'm going to ask the members to address the questions to what secretary and what department it refers to. And I'm going to ask either Secretary for an opening statement, and then also introduce the staff that you have at your desk. I'd ask you to try to remember to keep the mike as close as you can get, and if one of your staffers need to respond for you, to pass the mike along to them. Thank you.

SECRETARY TENNIS: Thank you, Chairman.

My name is Gary Tennis, Secretary of the Department of Drug and Alcohol. I want to thank you and your fellow chairs and members of your committee for having us here to talk about the work that we're both doing.

I also want to thank you all for creating this department; for making it a department-level. I think it couldn't be clearer the need for that. I want you to know that I take, and we in this department take, that new responsibility and that opportunity very, very seriously and are working collaboratively with a number of departments.

You all know that prescription drug abuse and overdoses have really become a crisis in the Commonwealth. We've had a lot of agenda items that we needed to do when we came in to create this department, but those are the urgent matters that we're dealing with. So, I could take the whole hour on my opening statement, sir, and I will not do that, but we are really putting our full attention on those matters in a number of ways in kind of a multiple-pronged effort.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SECRETARY WOLF: Secretary, thank you.

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Good morning. I am joined today by Doctor Carrie DeLone, the Physician General for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I want to thank Chairman Adolph, Chairman Markosek and the rest of the committee for your attendance here today and the opportunity to come and speak with you. I won't do the formal remarks. I'll just speak to a couple of different items that I'm sure will come up at some point in time during the testimony today.

The first thing is, I thank you. The additional funding we received during last year as it related to the community, Community-Based Health Care Program, there was an additional \$4 million we announced last week. Those fundings, I'm happy to answer any questions that you might have. We were able to make this announcement, and we were able to do so very happily.

One of the things that we are very focused on at the Department of Health is the whole question around access to care for people. As we move forward with this, and you'll see additional funds are proposed in this year's budget, as we're moving forward, the whole idea of access to care is one that you'll hear us speak to frequently today.

As we know, there are approximately

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2 million people in the state of Pennsylvania the federal government considers medically underserved. As we move forward, we will continue to keep that in mind. We believe that what we have proposed to you, both from a standpoint of additional monies for health care clinics and additional funding for loan repayment assistance for health care practitioners who want to commit to working in primary care, will give us the opportunity to do 70 awards to physicians, dentists and other practitioners who agree to work in underserved areas.

We also have additional funding that will go into approximately 12 residency slots across the state of Pennsylvania. We think this is the right thing for us to do. It's the right time for us to be engaged in this activity, and we very much are looking forward to answering your questions. Thank you.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you, gentlemen. Secretary Tennis, would you like to introduce your --

SECRETARY TENNIS: Yes. Thank you for the reminder. On my immediate right is our bureau director for administration who handles our fiscal,

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Terry Matulevich, who's a veteran of the Office of 1 2 Drug and Alcohol, and then the bureau and now the department, and somebody we rely on very, very 3 heavily. 4 5 On my far right is my new deputy 6 secretary, Cheryl Dondero. Kim Bowman was here at my side a year ago. She's back in Chester County. 7 8 I'm very, very pleased to have another veteran of 9 state government that can help us maneuver through state government in a way that we have not been 10 11 able to before. Thank you. 12 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you. 13 Secretary Wolf, good morning. SECRETARY WOLF: Good morning, sir. 14 15 CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: My first 16 question is regarding the loss of tobacco 17 settlement money --SECRETARY WOLF: Sure. 18 19 CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: -- and how 20 that will affect your budget, and what steps have 2.1 you taken to address that? 22 SECRETARY WOLF: Certainly. Obviously, 23 the whole question around the arbitration was 24 something we were not expecting. We have, I

believe, handled it to the best of our abilities.

What it meant from us from a programmatic standpoint was very simple. It meant that there'd be no funding for the CURE universities this year. We also had to reduce the scope of what we're engaged in around the tobacco cessation work.

I would say, importantly, that we have continued working through that process. We are meeting all the FDA requirements, the CDC requirements, for what the state is bound to do by the funding that we receive around tobacco cessation from other programs.

We think we are meeting the core requirements for it, and we're looking forward to having additional funds to spend next year. We're working very hard with our partners to see what kind of creative ideas that we can be engaged in, and we feel like we're doing a good job there.

CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: The dollar amount?

SECRETARY WOLF: Roughly, it would be 38 million for CURE and approximately right around 6 and a half million for tobacco, so we lost 45, \$46 million.

CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: That seems to be a lot less than the figures that I've heard.

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I've heard up over \$150 million lost in tobacco money.

SECRETARY WOLF: With the recognition that I'm speaking only from the Department of Health's perspective. There were other departments affected by this.

CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: I see.

SECRETARY WOLF: So, I can only speak to it from our perspective.

CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you.

Next question: I believe we talked a little bit about this last year, and, of course, I'm going to address this question to Secretary Zogby as well.

There's some line items in the

Department of Health that, fortunately, over the

last two other administrations, we've always been

able to get them back in after the budget process

and during the budget process. It adds up to be a

little somewhere between seven to \$8 million.

These are diabetes programs, sickle cell programs,

epilepsy programs.

I'm looking at the budget, and I'm looking at these line items. Most of them were zeroed out, but some of them were decreased by 60

percent, and then one was left alone. So, at first I thought, whoever's making this decision. The decision was, okay, cut out all those line items that the legislators like, and then they'll get them back in. But, they must have taken a closer look at that, because not all of them were zeroed out. Do you have any explanation for that?

SECRETARY WOLF: I think what I would say, Chairman, is a couple of things. Number 1, obviously, as the Administration puts together its budget, tough decisions have to be reached. We also recognize that what we put forward is the beginning of a conversation that will occur over the next several months with this legislative body, with yourselves and with your counterparts in the Senate. We will, of course, always be happy to do the work that is required of us.

When the final budget comes through, I think we would say that governing is, we're putting forward some of our priorities; you're going to have your priorities, and we're going to meet somewhere in the middle.

CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Okay. Well, zeroing them out is not meeting us in the middle.

I know these programs are successful. I know the

families that are involved in these programs. 1 2 Every year they come up and they lobby the legislature. 3 When you're looking at a 29-billion-4 5 dollar budget and some of these line items for 500,000, \$50,000, I think it would be nice that we 6 7 would not have to address this year in and year 8 out. That was my request, and I'm certainly one who's in favor of putting them back in. 9 I wish there was a better answer than 10 11 just, you know, the government ping-pong. 12 being the case, I accept your answer, and we'll 13 continue to work to get them back into the budget 14 process. Chairman Markosek. 15 MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: Thank you, 16 17 Chairman Adolph. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. My question is for Secretary Wolf. 18 19 The current budget, the '13-'14 year 20 budget, assumes a closure of 24 of the 21 Commonwealth's 60 state health centers, resulting 22 in an elimination of about 50 positions. I 23 understand there's a court case --24 SECRETARY WOLF: Correct.

MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK:

don't expect you to comment on the court case.

But, does your current budget request assume those closures? And if the court goes the other way again, or --

SECRETARY WOLF: I think two things.

Let me go back and address why we're interested in pursuing this, and then let me speak to the question around the lawsuit.

So, our core focus, as it related to state health centers, and the idea that we have been driven by is, in the realm of implementing the Affordable Care Act, how do we do a better job of providing services into the community instead of making the community come to us. We're very dedicated to that.

In the areas in which we've been able to do that, we've seen some really interesting partnerships that have been formed. We're working a lot more with your collective legislative offices. We're doing more things as it relates to outreach and letting people know.

It's been everything from, we've been to more churches; we've been to food banks; we have been to thrift shops. We've been to places where people gather, and that was our focus.

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Specifically as it relates to the budget 1 2 and, unfortunately, you referenced the lawsuit that we are under, I really can't get into too many 3 specifics other than to tell you two things: 4 5 One, we are in the process of 6 negotiation. We believe those negotiations will be 7 fruitful. The second is that the residents in 8 those communities are still being served. 9 believe that we continue to do the right thing by 10 11 pushing to get people into the communities. What I 12 would say to you is, we'll be happy to engage in the conversation once the lawsuit is settled so we 13 can answer more of your questions directly. 14 15 MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: Okay. guess what I was getting at, do you have a plan B 16 17 if the lawsuit doesn't go your way? 18 SECRETARY WOLF: I think we're prepared 19 for whatever contingency may come forward. Again, 20 we are in that process of negotiation. We hope 2.1 that those negotiations will be fruitful for us. 22 MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: Just one 23 other brief question relative to the sickle cell. 24 SECRETARY WOLF: Sure. 25 MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: I believe,

and you can correct me if I'm wrong, there was 1 additional money put in over the asked-for last 2 year. But, this year, I believe the Governor has 3 proposed the same money. Will you be looking for 5 the additional money for that as well? 6 SECRETARY WOLF: I think I would say the 7 same thing to you, Chairman, that I said to Chairman Adolph. The Administration has put 8 9 forward its initial offering, and there will be a 10 great deal of negotiation. As always, we're happy to work with those groups that receive those line 11 12 items. 13 We understand the good work that they're doing and appreciate the work that has been done 14 for the citizens of Pennsylvania. 15 MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: Thanks. 16 I think the Chairman and I share a lot of the same 17 18 concerns about those various line items, and we'll 19 work with you in making sure they get properly 20 funded. 21 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 22 SECRETARY WOLF: Thank you. 23 CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you,

Chairman. We have three chairmen with us today for

the standing committees. Just for their

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information, the protocol will be Chairman
DiGirolamo, then Chairman Fabrizio if he has some
questions, and then Chairman Baker. Then we'll
move on to the Appropriations Committee members.
So, without further ado, Chairman DiGirolamo.

REPRESENTATIVE DIGIROLAMO: Thank you,

Mr. Chair. Good morning to both of you. My questions will be directed to Secretary Tennis.

First, I'd like to thank you for the good work you're doing; not only you but your staff. The scope of the problem in Pennsylvania is just absolutely enormous. I still get excited when I say the Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs.

I'd like to thank the other members
here, Democrat and Republican, who were here when
we passed the bill to create the new department
back in 2009. The bill got out of the House with
only a couple negative votes. Almost everybody
here who was there voted for this new department.
I know some of the good work that you're doing;
absolutely life-saving work.

Would you mind giving us a little report on what you're doing? This heroin problem is absolutely epidemic, and as everybody knows, it's being fueled by the prescription drug opiate

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problem. It's just tragic; 22 deaths out in western Pennsylvania, Allegheny and Westmoreland County; 22 deaths from heroin. The heroin problem is being fueled by the opiate prescription drugs. What are we doing about this, Secretary?

Chairman. Yes, it is a huge problem, and it continues to get worse. As you all know, the heroin problem has been fueled by the prescription drug abuse problem; that individuals, because of a change in prescribing practices that occurred in the '90's and it's sort of ramped up steadily and steadily to more and more pain opioid prescribing for pain management, that more and more people are getting addicted to prescription opioids.

Of control. They can no longer afford to get those or are not able to get those opioids, and then they switch to heroin. And as a result, we're seeing an incredible heroin overdose and prescription drug overdose problem, to the extent now that drug overdoses have overtaken car crashes as the leading cause of accidental death in America and in Pennsylvania. So, it is a huge problem. We're working on it in any number of fronts.

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To try to get to the core of the problem, my co-chair over here, Doctor DeLone, we are co-chairing a group we just started in December of leading pain management doctors, professionals in the area from Penn, Geisinger, Jefferson, University of Pittsburgh, to identify what are best and safest pain management practices specifically with regard to prescribing of opioids, because there are other ways to manage pain other than opioids.

We've had our first meeting; it was very productive. I think we've settled on those. This is an example of the kind of collaboration we've had. I think we had five or six departments there that actually have a touch on this issue:

Department of Public Welfare, Insurance, State, obviously, Health, Aging; to look at, once we identify what those practices are, what can each of our departments do to promote and drive those practices?

That's really the goal. It's that simple. We've got to get the prescribing under control, and that's something, any time I get a microphone in front of me I say, because so many of us have had the experience of going to the dentist

for some procedure and being given 20 heavy-duty pain killers when we might have needed two or three, if that, and maybe even having refills on them.

Doctors are meant to do no harm, but with a quadrupling of prescription drug overdoses in the last 10 years, that's not being followed. So that's one example.

We have an Overdose Rapid Response Task

Force that I started. That's federal, state and
local; both law enforcement, health and treatment.

We've really gathered together emergency
responders, folks from emergency departments, DEA,
the state A.G.'s Office, the state police, and then
we've had the treatment providers association;
they're represented as well.

What we're trying to do, these areas of health care, law enforcement, treatment tend to be siloed. And what happens as a result is, the information passing from one discipline to the other can take sometimes a month or two, and we unnecessarily lose lives as a result.

One example: Fentanyl has popped up, popped up last spring, late spring and early summer in Lebanon County and in a couple of other

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counties, and that's what really started this thing. We were gonna say, what can we do to get on to fentanyl fast?

And the coroners are really a critical part of that group, and they now have a fast-reporting form. If coroners see people who have died of fentanyl overdoes; if we can get that information onto a platform, and the state police have volunteered, they're putting this together for us, this platform with Homeland Security dollars, that information could be made available immediately, like, within days, to law enforcement, they could be sending in undercover officers to make those undercover buys and get the fentanyl off the street.

Another example: We have a warm hand-off group that the treatment providers have worked with us on, and we've actually sent out a directive to our county drug and alcohol directors, work with your emergency rooms. If somebody comes in and they survive an overdose, we need to have a more robust response to get them into treatment. Because, many people who die of drugs overdoses have survived previous overdoses and we've missed the opportunity, so we've got a good opportunity to

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get them into treatment. We've got any number of other -- I don't know where to stop here,

Representative.

CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: I would

CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: I would suggest now.

Tennis, thank you for your good work. You mentioned a coroner's report. I would ask the members to pull their coroner's report. I have from many of the different counties. It's just amazing. Three-quarters or better of the people that die from an accidental drug overdose are dying either because opioids or heroin were involved.

In Philadelphia alone last year, 1,000 people almost died from an accidental drug overdose, and 750 died because of either heroin or opiate drug prescription.

The prescription drug monitoring bill, we've got to get that passed. Me and Representative Baker have been working on that for almost four years. We've got it out of the House. It's over in the Senate. I think that will be really good if we can get that passed. That will really put a dent in the problem.

I just circulated a bill, and just a

quick comment. It's a Good Samaritan bill for a limited amount of immunity for drug overdoses combined with Narcan, which is an absolute miracle drug when it comes to opiates. I'm doing this with Representative Franklin. Just a quick comment on Narcan and how good it is and how we should be doing something with that.

just going to give you one quick example. Quincy,
Massachusetts, they actually implemented a plan
where it's a city of a hundred thousand. They gave
the police department the Narcan nasal cannisters.
They trained the police how to use them. It takes
about 15 minutes to train them. In three years,
they reversed 170 overdoses in a city of a hundred
thousand.

Now, think of the impact that could have in Pennsylvania and saving lives. You can't get people into recovery if they're dead. We have to save the lives first, so that's got to be our first priority.

REPRESENTATIVE DiGIROLAMO: It's a nasal spray. It's easy to give out. So, we're gonna look at that. Just real quick, and I'm gonna leave you with this:

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A number of weeks ago, I sent both

Secretary Wolf and you, Secretary Tennis, some
guidelines for physicians; something that the State
of Ohio just did. I think that is something

critically important that we have to look at here
in Pennsylvania; giving guidelines in place for
prescribers for these opiates.

SECRETARY TENNIS: Yes, I agree.

REPRESENTATIVE DiGIROLAMO: Thank you,

Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you,
Chairman DiGirolamo. I certainly do appreciate
your dedication and your passion to this issue,
along with the Secretary. I'm just going to ask
all the members and the chairs and the testifiers,
if you could keep your questions and the answers as
short as possible but to the point. I've already
advised the executive director to push back the
next group, the LCB. They were supposed to come in
here at 11. One question was about 15 minutes
long.

Chairman Fabrizio.

REPRESENTATIVE FABRIZIO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for being here this morning. One quick question for me.

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Last year the department proposed to modernize the state health centers--This is for Secretary Wolf, I'm sorry--by closing in over them. Could you give us an update on that?

Was saying to Chairman Markosek is, what I can say is, we continue to believe that we're doing the right thing by putting people into the community. One of the challenges that we're facing, and part of the reason we're happy to come back and talk more about this is, there was a lawsuit that was filed in July of this year. We are in the process of negotiation right now. Until that is settled, we really can't talk too much about what has happened because we, essentially, stopped what was occurring.

In the meanwhile, our staff has continued to go into communities and has done so.

I think we're finding some great successes in those communities in which we've been able to go there.

Again, we're happy to come back and have a longer conversation; happy to meet with individual members and talk about this once the lawsuit is settled.

REPRESENTATIVE FABRIZIO: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you,

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Chairman. Chairman Baker.

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REPRESENTATIVE BAKER: Thank you, Chairman Adolph. Good morning, everyone.

The Secretary of Health Wolf, I'm going to ask you to enunciate on and elaborate on these answers. But if your office could just merely provide me or the Chairman with the information, it would be very helpful, regarding the Primary Health Care Practitioner Program. There's a couple of highlights for the Department of Health that's noteworthy and very, very positive, and that is the increase of \$4 million in funding.

What I'd like to see is some specificity with regard to the additional hospital residency grants and to whom those are going to be awarded, as well as the 70 additional loan repayment awards. I'd like to see the dynamics of that and the demographics and where those are going to be allocated eventually.

Then the Community-Based Health Care Subsidy Program, the additional \$4 million for health care centers and the 36 existing health care entities that are going to be benefiting from that funding, I'd love to see that information as well if you can provide that to me.

One of the important pieces of this was to increase access to quality health care in underserved areas. That includes critical access, hospital areas, underserved rural health areas. I just need to have confirmation that the focus and the intent of that is being pursued and followed up and followed through on and that that money is going where it was intended to go.

Secretary Tennis, thank you for your great work on the prescription drug support on my legislation, Prescription Drug Monitoring Program.

You mentioned fentanyl. Is that a stand-alone drug that people are abusing, or is that being used in combination with other drugs?

Is it laced with heroin or other drugs? Could you just elaborate on that?

SECRETARY TENNIS: Yes, Chairman Baker, it's actually both. There is a form of fentanyl that is laced into the heroin to make it more powerful, and it also makes it more deadly. Other individuals are on fentanyl patches that exist, and they can be, basically, cut up and eaten by people that are trying to get fentanyl, in which case, that would be a pure fentanyl situation.

REPRESENTATIVE BAKER:

Is it your

opinion, and I think it is, that the Prescription

Drug Monitoring Program, if we can put that finally
into place in Pennsylvania, it will actually save
lives? I believe there's only two states that
don't have such a program in place, and we are way
behind on implementing such an important piece of
legislation.

SECRETARY TENNIS: Pennsylvania badly needs that prescription monitoring program.

They're proven to work. We will have a short-term increase in treatment demand, but I think, according to my conversations with Secretary Mackereth, Healthy Pennsylvania will increase access to treatment. That's gonna be badly needed for the short term for those who are currently addicted, but it does dramatically reduce the number of new people getting addicted.

REPRESENTATIVE BAKER: Lastly, the
Healthy PA Drug Take-Back box initiative is
outstanding. I was there with the three of you,
with the Governor, when we kicked this program off.
It's my understanding, of the 250 take-back boxes
that were available, 200 of them have already been
accounted for. There's only 50 left. I'm hoping
that my area will be able to take advantage of a

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few of those boxes that are left. We're working
with the district attorney's office to do that. I
do believe that will --

Could you just explain very quickly how that's going to work?

relates to our kids, because they tend to be the ones who will take the prescription opioids out of medicine cabinets. We're basically trying to educate the public that it's no longer safe to leave these in our medicine cabinets, but people don't know where to get rid of them. If you flush them down the toilet, they end up in our water supply and it doesn't filter out; then we all get a little of them, which we don't want.

These take-back boxes are placed in police stations under DEA regs. It's a good idea because they're a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. DAs can apply for them. We have 50 boxes left. But now, Clean Water PA is offering more boxes for Allegheny and Westmoreland County. We have some new boxes coming from there, so we're always looking for more. Ultimately, I would like to see one of these boxes convenient for every Pennsylvanian in the state. And that is the

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Governor's plan, ultimately. We're going to keep 1 2 driving on that until that happens. REPRESENTATIVE BAKER: Thank you very 3 much for your good work. Last question: 4 5 Doctor DeLone, General Delone, thank you for your good work. You've been front and center 6 7 on all of these issues. In your opinion, what 8 would be the biggest health care challenge or hurdle that you see in Pennsylvania that we need to 9 continue to be diligent on and pursue a resolution 10 11 for? 12 DR. DeLONE: That is a big question. 13 I think that health care, access to care, quality of care, and affordability and 14 15 Healthy PA, as a statewide initiative, really needs to occur. We have spent a lot of time with the 16 17 state innovation model trying to come up with a 18 plan that will improve health care throughout 19 Pennsylvania by having patients enter medical

REPRESENTATIVE BAKER: Thank you very, very much. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

we're getting quality care rather than volume care.

homes, having payment reform; making sure that

CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you. Representative Cherelle Parker.

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REPRESENTATIVE PARKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and good morning to each of you.

Tennis, I want to just commend you for all of the hard work that your department has put forth since its existence. Representative DiGirolamo clearly has been the champion in our chamber and all of the work since your department has been created.

People back home in Philadelphia, my district, and throughout the city, especially the providers, pay very close attention and expect us to pay close attention. So, I just want to offer my support in any way, shape or form of your efforts.

My first question is for Secretary Wolf.

Secretary Wolf, one of the charges for the

Department of Health is to ensure that health

services are provided to students in our 500 school

districts. Unfortunately, for us in the City of

Philadelphia, in 2011, we laid off 100 nurses.

This past fall, we had a major tragedy when a sixth grader in one of our public schools died from severe asthma complications. She was sent home because she complained of an illness and, unfortunately, a nurse was not on duty at the school that day.

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Has the Department of Health investigated that matter at all?

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SECRETARY WOLF: I would have to go back and ask that question of our staff. The thing I would remind of you as well is, we recognize it was an incredible tragedy for the family, for the school district, for the other kids in that young lady's class.

I think it's also a question for us of looking at -- It's a formula funding. And also, then, what are the ratios as well. I think what I would say to you is, we are happily engaged with the legislative body trying to answer those two questions: Are we providing appropriate the funding? Is it being done in an appropriate way?

And also, there is that ratio question out there for us to look at, both of which are in statute, and we would have to make some changes there.

REPRESENTATIVE PARKER: I'm glad you mentioned the ratios. That was the second part of my question, Mr. Secretary.

Would the department recommend changing the ratio under PA law? According to my notes here, we have one nurse for every 1500 students.

Should we be moving to something lower?

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The National Association For School

Nurses recommends one nurse for every 750 students,
and the ratio's different depending on the needs of
the student body, so you clearly hit the nail on
the head with that. Again, I want to extend an
olive branch to be willing to work with the
department, along with my colleagues on both sides
of the aisle, in looking at this issue.

Obviously, it all comes down to dollars and cents. But when it comes to the health of our students in schools throughout the Commonwealth, it has to make sense to us. So, I would hope that the department would review that to see what the ratios should be in the Commonwealth.

In addition to that, I wanted to ask you, and this is clearly a major issue in our district office. My staff has given me a note saying, what is the actual time for the processing of a birth and/or a death certificate? Is there anything that we should expect to improve as it relates to the efficiency changes that you are proposing?

SECRETARY WOLF: I guess a couple of things. One, you are correct. There have been

some challenges that we have faced as it relates to the issuance of birth and death records. We will always strive to do better. We are working to digitize as much as we can of that process. We have been engaged in that over the last year.

But, until everyone can get what they need, something on a more timely basis, and we can do it as quickly as possible, then we shouldn't settle. That's been the attitude that we have taken, and we'll continue to take that attitude.

REPRESENTATIVE PARKER: So the notes here, they tell me that the process and time usually takes about six to eight weeks. As you just referenced, if a constituent needs to correct something and/or if they need additional documentation, the process takes even longer. I'm sure, after communicating with colleagues, again, from both sides, the processing of birth and death certificates are major issues and services that people expect to receive from their legislators. So anything we can do to improve that lag time would be greatly appreciated.

SECRETARY WOLF: Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE PARKER: Finally, I just wanted to go on record about two issues. One, the

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Pew Research Center released a report saying 45 percent of U.S. adults report living with one or more chronic conditions like diabetes, lupus and/or sickle cell.

I just wanted to note that anything that we could be doing to improve our Pennsylvanians' education as it relates to prevention efforts and/or the funding mechanisms needed; that we need to lobby for within the legislative process to ensure that we are working to fund, research. And fund prevention is extremely important, and I feel a little passionately, obviously, about sickle cell, lupus and diabetes because, even within my own office here and in Philadelphia, I have several of my staff members who are impacted by these issues and living with these diseases every day.

SECRETARY WOLF: Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE PARKER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you,

Representative. I'd like to acknowledge the

presence of Representative Petri and Representative

22 Harris, members of the Appropriations Committee, as

23 | well as Representative Joe Hackett of Delaware

24 County.

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The next question will be by

-Key Reporters

Representative Donna Oberlander.

REPRESENTATIVE OBERLANDER: Thank you, Chairman. Good morning, Secretaries. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

As you're well aware, Act 122 was signed into law by Governor Tom Corbett in December 2013, coming from legislation to help level the playing field for Pennsylvania businesses; whereas, labs from outside of our state were engaging in prohibited practices that our own companies were not able to do. As I said, the legislation was signed into law in 2013.

My question to you, Secretary Wolf, is, can you give us an update on whether or not the department has issued any advisories, taken any enforcement action? Where are we in the implementation of Act 122?

anything in writing yet. We are in the process of working with various stakeholders that are involved in this. We recognize and appreciate that the legislature passed Act 122. It was a question for us of making sure that there was an equitable treatment of the question around in-state versus out-of-state labs. That has been fixed.

At the same point in time, as always whenever you pass something into law, there's the potential for unintended consequences, and we are working through that process right now to make sure that whatever we put forward in the very near future will be -- everyone will understand what is coming forward, and we're making sure that we're, both, following the letter of the law, but we're also not catching anyone by surprise as to what it is we're gonna be doing. REPRESENTATIVE OBERLANDER: Can you --SECRETARY WOLF: Sure. I'll be happy to expand for a quick second. REPRESENTATIVE OBERLANDER: Please. SECRETARY WOLF: Sorry. I just kind of figured that's what you were going to ask me. It's a question around other potentially impacted, whether it be hospitals, physicians' offices, specific specialties that could be potentially impacted; nursing homes, et cetera. Those are some of the people we're currently

REPRESENTATIVE OBERLANDER: Thank you.

Can you give me a better timeline of when we can expect something to happen so that our own

working with.

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businesses can see some increase? 1 2 SECRETARY WOLF: I don't think I can give you a specific timeline today. What we'll do 3 is stay in touch with your office to make sure, 5 when we are able to put materials forward. 6 we're trying to do so in an as expeditious manner 7 as possible. This is one of the challenges when the piece of legislation includes a --8 9 There was not a lot of window for us to 10 work through the process. It was effective-11 immediately law. Sometimes there are challenges 12 that are involved with the passage of those. We're 13 going through those right now, and we'll try to do this as quickly as possible. 14 15 REPRESENTATIVE OBERLANDER: Thank you, 16 Secretary. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 17 SECRETARY WOLF: Thank you. 18 CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you, 19 Representative. I'd also like to acknowledge the 20 presence of Representative Jake Wheatley who has 21 arrived. 22 The next question will be asked by 23 Representative Dean. 24 REPRESENTATIVE DEAN: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. Good morning, Secretaries. Thank you

for the work of your department, and thank you for your work.

Secretary Wolf, I just wanted to start and reiterate what both chairmen have talked about, which is the zeroing out of some particular smaller line items, and just voice my protest over using those line items—I'm not saying it's your fault, but whoever is doing this—using them as bargaining chips.

Just to be really concrete and specific, lupus, a hundred-thousand-dollar line item, zeroed out; diabetes, a hundred-thousand-dollar line item in a 29-billion-dollar budget, zeroed out; poison control, 700,000; epilepsy support, 500,000; Tourette syndrome, 150,000.

Those are relatively small numbers that are really meaningful for the families affected by these disorders and diseases. They will then come into all of our offices. So, we waste so many resources fighting for things that we know we're going to refill, or I pray we're going to refill. And I wonder why we waste time and energy and the angst of those families by doing that. So, I just wanted to reiterate that.

Secretary Wolf, to your presentation in

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terms of access to quality care, I'm wondering what conversations there were leading up to the budget presentation and also leading up to last week's application for waiver, Healthy PA with the federal government, with the Governor, to say, maybe one of the most immediate ways we can get people, Pennsylvanians, access to care would be to opt into Medicaid expansion now while we pursue our waiver application.

Did your department have conversations with the Governor like that?

SECRETARY WOLF: Most of those conversations are, obviously, with the Department of Public Welfare. I know that Secretary Mackereth will be here later this week, so I'm certain you'll be asking her the exact same question.

As it's specific to what the Department of Health is doing, we believe very much and very strongly that one of the areas that we should be focused on at the department is, we have existing programs that are aimed at how do we do a better job of retraining medical professionals, making sure that they can stay here in the state of Pennsylvania. That's one of the things we're doing.

Second thing is, how do we do a better job of looking at those underserved communities and helping to put primary care clinics in those places. Again, those are the two things we can do immediately, and have done immediately, and believe that those are two of the right things that we can, at the Department of Health, do.

REPRESENTATIVE DEAN: But in terms of the numbers, we're talking about a half a million Pennsylvanians that would be affected by this uninsured folks, so they don't have adequate access.

In terms of just dollars to

Pennsylvania, it's estimated that we are forfeiting

\$7 million a day. We're 55 days into this year.

That's \$385 million, federal dollars not flowing into Pennsylvania that would directly impact your work.

So, I just ask and urge everybody to, while the Governor pursues his waiver application, opt in now. We could do it in this quarter, and people would be covered in this quarter and they would have access to care.

I think it would directly impact, also, the work that you're doing, Secretary Tennis, in

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terms of helping people with addiction and education and treatment. Maybe if I could shift gears and ask you a little bit about your work.

Could you talk about your appropriation, both state and federal, and maybe give us some notion of the numbers? How many people are affected; how many people are we able to treat and help with the prescription or other addictions?

SECRETARY TENNIS: Right now, we get a federal block grant of \$58 million. We've taken every opportunity to seek federal discretionary grants. So, we have one for Philadelphia, for example, for homeless women with co-occurring mental illness and drug and alcohol addiction problems, which has given us another couple million dollars a year. We get a state appropriation of 41 million. So, most of the funding, actually, for drug and alcohol treatment for public-funded, most of it actually goes through HealthChoices and Medicaid HealthChoices.

In the Healthy PA proposal, one of the things that we've been very glad to hear from the Department of Public Welfare about is that those with drug and alcohol addiction will be deemed medically frail, which means, as opposed to getting

onto a private health insurance with the premium reimbursed, they will actually go into Medicaid. So that will help us a lot.

Nationally, this has been the disease that we have not chosen to really fully take care of. That's one of the reasons why I'm so thankful that the legislature and the Governor have made this a department, because it brings attention to that. Nationally, we fund enough treatment to take care of one person for every 10 people with this disease.

Pennsylvania, we do better because we have good insurance laws. It's more like 1 out of 8. It will get better under Healthy PA. But as a result, for every dollar we don't spend on treatment, we're spending \$7 in corrections and criminal justice costs. 70 percent of the people in the Department of Corrections are there with untreated addiction. And we know that when we do treatment with clinical integrity, we can reduce recidivism by two-thirds to 70 percent. In Pennsylvania, we've actually done even better. We even have better results.

Clinical integrity is a tough issue because, when you're so underfunded, there's a huge

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pressure on the system financially; a financial pressure for programs that don't necessarily get the money they need to give people. If they need six months' residential treatment for an opioid addiction, for example, they may be able to give 30 days or 40 days, so the outcomes suffer.

balance is, we're working with Healthy
Pennsylvania. We're looking across the system for
ways of getting more resources to cover treatment
and, at the same time, trying to push the system to
get back to where it was, where we could really get
people the amount of treatment they need. That
really has to do with getting them long enough time
in residential to follow the gradual step-down in
treatment services, the wraparound services for
vocational. We want people to be able to have a
job, have a stable living environment. Those
things all contribute to good, good recovery
outcomes.

So, it's an area that there is so much work to do, and it's going to take us years to do it, but we're working on it. We're making progress. I think Healthy PA will be a good step; really, actually, a historic step forward if we

really make sure those with drug and alcohol are able to get that full Act 152 benefit. And thank you for the question.

REPRESENTATIVE DEAN: No. Thank you for your work. My final question is, in light of -we're increasing some gaming in Pennsylvania, and I know part of your department's mission is the treatment of gambling addiction as well as other addictions. Can you tell us what you're doing in that area?

SECRETARY TENNIS: We get about \$5 million for gambling. Most of that money goes to our county drug and alcohol directors where they run prevention and treatment. We have two or three staffers that sort of oversee the quality, making sure it gets done. They work with the county drug and alcohol directors to really look at quality.

The bulk of the dollars to into -- our focus is on problem gambling or compulsive gambling. So we kind of work on prevention areas there; to help people self-identify; help people get into treatment at the level they need.

REPRESENTATIVE DEAN: All right. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SECRETARY TENNIS: Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you.

Representative Curt Sonney.

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REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Gentlemen, thank you both for being here, and ladies.

First I have a question for Secretary
Wolf. I'd like to follow up a little bit more on
Representative Baker's questioning. When you
provide that information, if you could also provide
us with the money that's gone into the student loan
forgiveness. Was that a 10-year payback; the
commitment is a 10-year?

SECRETARY WOLF: It won't be a 10-year commitment any longer. If you give me one quick second, I believe we're knocking it down to that they work for three to four years in medically-underserved areas, if I remember correctly, and we'll confirm this; and that we're going to put that into a two-year commitment as well.

One of the challenges that the state of Pennsylvania has had, especially for an area like yours where we're competing against other states and other state programs. One of our biggest challenges is that, until we're -- we're in that process of redesigning right now. We have not been

able to match what other states are doing, and because we have not been able to match what other states are doing, what the federal government is doing, we're losing students.

You have a wonderful institution up in your area with the Lake Erie Osteopathic School of Medicine. They do a tremendous job of providing and creating family docs. And we think, if we can do a better job of making sure we're retaining those kind of folks and doing a better job of keeping a relatively small percentage of the medical students here in the state of Pennsylvania to practice in the state of Pennsylvania, we're going to be in much better shape.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: The intent was to focus on the rural and the underserved areas.

I'd really be interested in knowing how successful we are on keeping them in those areas once we've repaid their loans.

SECRETARY WOLF: We'll be happy to get back to you with that specific information.

The American Medical Association has said about 70 percent of the physicians, wherever they do their residency, is where they tend to stay. If you look at it and you think of it in

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that manner, if we're able to keep some percentage around there, I think that would be a very positive step moving forward for us.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: I'd be interested to see those numbers. Obviously, the program hasn't been in existence for a terribly long time at this point, so I realize it would be kind of difficult to narrow it down. But I'd really like to know if they're jumping out right away.

SECRETARY WOLF: Sure. We'll be happy to.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: For Secretary
Tennis, we've got a lot of money that goes into
trying to treat people with addiction. As kind of
a two-part question, we know that recidivism is
always a concern. I'd like to know if you could
supply some numbers to the committee that kind of
breaks it down to how much of an investment is it
per person or per addiction to be able to get to
that success rate that we're really looking for.

SECRETARY TENNIS: That's a great question. It really needs to be individualized because -- When I was talking about clinical integrity, I was really talking about doing a good,

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individualized drug and alcohol assessment. We have something called the Pennsylvania Client Placement Criteria that says where that individual needs to go, and I'm gonna just to tout the kind of results.

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, which, pretty much consistently does a beautiful job with everything they do, has a Restrictive Intermediate Punishment Treatment Program. They are about to come out with a study, and for those --

We have a number of former prosecutors in the room. The recidivism rates are 13.9 percent for those who get diverted into treatment. These are drug-addicted or alcohol-addicted criminal justice offenders committing pretty serious crimes; they would be almost all coming back. But we're getting the recidivism rate down to 13.9 percent at 12 months; about 17 percent at two years after completing the entire program, at which point it pretty much flattens out.

For drunk drivers, the recidivism rate is 2.9 percent. The folks that are committing multiple drunk drivings and other offenses are getting better almost entirely in drug and alcohol

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treatment. And we have a law on the books; unfortunately, not well-enforced. If we were to treat everybody that came in that had a drug and alcohol problem that had drunk drivers, this is the kind of impact we would have.

In the Department of Corrections today, 5,100 offenders are sitting in there who had a prior DUI. If we had an intervention opportunity to do drug and alcohol treatment, with those kind of recidivism rates, those individuals, for the most part, could be out sober, working their jobs, supporting a family. But instead, they're sitting in the Department of Corrections after having committed mostly violent offenses. So, 5,100 had a DUI before they committed the offense that's got them locked up right now.

The potential impact here for this investment, the potential return on the investment, is enormous. The research shows about a 7-dollar return in reduced criminal justice costs for every dollar invested in treatment, and another \$5 in reduced health care costs. So, it's a tremendous return on the investment. This is the one disease we should really be going all out on, taking care of, if we want to make the job of the

Appropriations Committee a little easier.

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REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: You touched on the fact that they need to complete the programs. So, any information you could give the committee on not a total breakdown, but especially, probably, heroin and alcohol, opiates, what would be the length of those treatment periods that are suggested and the cost per individual to complete those treatments.

examples, some scenarios of that. But, I would say, someone with a serious opioid addiction, the sweet spots, depends on the individuals, it's probably going to come in around six months' residential, followed by intensive outpatient with supportive housing and working with the wraparound services.

And the cost -- Again, we'll get that to you, but the cost of not doing it is an individual who's going to cycle in and out of our criminal justice system; hurting people all the while, committing several crimes a day.

We could reduce our crime rates. If we get to the point where we fully fund this disease, we can reduce our crime rates by more than half.

It will take years. It will take us a long time to build up to that point. But if we do it, we will have safer communities, and you'll be spending far less money because of the savings on shutting down prisons and jails and all the other costs from taking care of this.

Untreated addiction is what drives crime in Pennsylvania and in the nation, for the most part. That's just a fact. The more we can wrap our arms around that and decide we're going to take care of that, then the more we're going to end up saving a lot of money and having a lot less suffering in our communities; both the 1 out of 4 families with the disease and those who are committing crimes, which is a minority of people with addiction, but they're still committing most of the crimes, and a lot fewer crime victims.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SECRETARY TENNIS: Thank you for that question.

CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you, Representative. Next question will be asked by Representative Jake Wheatley.

REPRESENTATIVE WHEATLEY: Thank you, Mr.

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Chairman. Good morning, Mr. Secretaries.

I wasn't going to start with this question, but since you finished with your last one--you said untreated addictions is what drives most of our crime--would you also say that most of these untreated addicted individuals might also have some form of mental or behavioral health issue?

SECRETARY TENNIS: That's a great question, Representative. The issue of co-occurring is one that's constantly being looked at and kind of being hashed through by the professionals, by the researchers. I would say, a lot of individuals with addiction have co-occurring mild mental illness such as depression or anxiety disorder.

And often, when we do the addiction treatment, when that gets done, when they get recovery, those lesser mental illnesses clean up; those lesser mental diseases. The depression cleans up with the addiction. The anxiety disorders often do. They get the tools to deal with that.

On the other hand, then we have another very substantial percentage--I don't know if it's a

majority. I would think maybe 30, 40 percent--that might present -- or, actually, probably less than that.

I have my expert back here. I'll actually get you the exact numbers; those that present with serious mental illness; the ones that we're targeting in that grant that I mentioned to you that we're doing in Philadelphia; individuals with schizophrenia, Dissociative Identity Disorder, bipolar; those kinds of diseases.

We have some folks that have serious mental illness and then they have drug and alcohol problems as well. They are a significant percentage. They require more resources, more treatment, more effort. It's a tricky business doing the treatment, but we have very, very good programs that handle those.

So, you're right that it exists, but when people talk about the co-occurring disorder or the dual diagnosis, it really means different things. We need to distinguish between where there's low-grade mental illness that's really spun out of the lifestyle that's really just been wrecked by addiction versus somebody that really brings into the situation a serious mental illness,

such as schizophrenia.

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REPRESENTATIVE WHEATLEY: How much input does your department or the Department of Health have as it relates to policy issues? How much discussion do you sit in with, as we are developing or the Governor is developing policy, that you share your input and your knowledge about the co-occurrence and the lack of the funding and so on and so forth?

SECRETARY TENNIS: I've worked with the Governor, actually, since the mid '90's on getting more drug and alcohol treatment. He understands that in the criminal justice system -- The Governor has really empowered this department to move forward on all kinds of initiatives, such as the prescribing practices.

We just started an issue to try to look at what the access to treatment is for Spanish-speaking populations, which is less than it is for everybody else. We have been given, really, kind of the green light to move forward in all of the areas that we're identifying. We really feel very much at liberty to pursue these issues.

Healthy Pennsylvania is an example where, as that proposal has been put together,

we've asked for -- and Secretary Mackereth and the folks putting that together have really been very receptive to the fact that we want to use this opportunity to expand access to treatment. So, under that proposal, because they will be deemed medically frail and Medicaid- eligible, that means it will really be an expanded group of people that are going to be bale to get --

REPRESENTATIVE WHEATLEY: Would they have to be seeking employment in order to -- SECRETARY TENNIS: No.

REPRESENTATIVE WHEATLEY: Okay.

SECRETARY TENNIS: No, sir. We've been given a green light to move forward, and we have more to do than we have time to do it with. So we're moving forward on a lot of different important fronts.

REPRESENTATIVE WHEATLEY: My final question, and maybe this goes to you or goes to the Secretary of Health. I was recently in a meeting with the Jewish HealthCare Foundation, who, as you all know, are the fiduciary agency for a lot of the HIV/AIDS resources that come into the county. One of the things that they suggested is that the department is going through a process now that may

put out either one funding agency for the entire state, or you might cut the state up in various parts.

Do you know where you're going as it relates to the funding resources for HIV and AIDS, and how will it impact those providers and fiduciary agencies?

SECRETARY WOLF: And we recognize, the organization you referenced is a very strong partner for us. One of the things that they may be referencing as well is a question surrounding that we're combining this year, for the first time in the budget, two line items that have traditionally been separate. We've combined them both because the SPBP Program moved to the Department of Health and we no longer have a necessity for it.

But, also, we're doing so at the request of our federal funders. So, at that request, we're doing so. It also allows us to be a little more flexible in the way in which we're spending, particularly the Ryan White grant funding for drug purchases. And we'd be happy to double back to you on any questions surrounding changes as well, Representative.

REPRESENTATIVE WHEATLEY: Do you know

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1	what time frame you will be
2	SECRETARY WOLF: Not specifically, no.
3	REPRESENTATIVE WHEATLEY: Okay. Thank
4	you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
5	CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you,
6	Representative. Representative Pyle.
7	REPRESENTATIVE PYLE: Thank you,
8	Chairman. Secretary, Secretary, Doctor, thank you.
9	I'm gonna try to win the Chairman's gold star for
10	quickest interrogation.
11	Have we ever drawn a correlative study
12	between the people we have enrolled in our heroin
13	addiction programs versus who's drawing welfare
14	benefits concurrently? I don't need an answer
15	right now, but I would like that information later.
16	Second, are we still paying mileage to
17	haul these guys to the closest treatment center?
18	Again, Chairman, I can take those answers later.
19	SECRETARY TENNIS: Yes, we are.
20	REPRESENTATIVE PYLE: Thank you,
21	Chairman.
22	SECRETARY TENNIS: Thank you.
23	CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you,
24	Representative. You did get the award.
25	Representative Sabatina.

REPRESENTATIVE SABATINA: Thank you, Chairman. Secretary Tennis and Secretary Wolf, thank you for your testimony today.

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Secretary Tennis, last year I had begun a conversation with you about Vivitrol. You shared some information with me. I'd like you to expound, what have we learned in the past year about Vivitrol and its effects and its use.

The second part of that question is, medicinal marijuana. Has the department conducted or looked at any studies to, I guess, substitute medicinal marijuana instead of opiates and pain killers?

SECRETARY TENNIS: On the first question about the Vivitrol, we spoke about it last year.

Naltrexone is the actual chemical. What it is, it's injected in a way so that it releases over a month. It's kind of like, a little bit like

Antabuse for alcohol, except it doesn't make you sick. You just can't get high off of opioids when you have naltrexone in your system.

When you speak with the makers of Vivitrol, they will tell you something that's true, which is, Vivitrol is a good support for somebody when they're coming out of treatment to help them

stay clean. It is not a substitute for treatment. There's no research showing that you can do less treatment with Vivitrol.

If you do treatment, give people the amount they need, they really get long enough as they should, you can take what are really good outcomes and make them even better. There's a small study of the Department of Corrections, and I regularly talk to John Wetzel about this; it's turned out to be a pretty small number of people. I know the Department of Public Welfare has a pilot they're doing in Philadelphia.

I think the trick is this: I think the key issue of Vivitrol is that it has some promise, but we've really got to always keep our eye on the ball in the sense of making sure we're giving the programs; we're funding them to the level so they can get people as much treatment as they need. If we do that and we add Vivitrol, then I think that, to me, holds promise.

What I worry about is that people say, well, because we have Vivitrol, we don't need to do treatment. But you do, because it's a disease that exists at all different levels. It's thinking; it's how people relate with each other; it's their

lifestyle. There's no chemical; there's no pill or no shot that's going to fix the problem, but it might help. So I think that's it.

As far as medical marijuana, we do have a position, and that is, we think that determining medicine should not be something that's really right for the political arena; that I need to let the medical researchers and the scientists look at the studies. If there are studies in other countries that seem to indicate something's effective, by all means the FDA should research it and should run their double-blind studies.

But, I don't know of any instances where we decide medicines in the legislature. It just doesn't seem -- What I do, I'm not a doctor, so I can't really have a personal opinion. I have to rely on the experts. So when I go in and look at what has been written about the issue, I see that the studies go both ways right now.

Some studies seem to indicate -- For example, some of us have met with the very heart-breaking situations with the kids with epilepsy, and it's just a shattering situation for those parents. But according to the founders of the Epilepsy Foundation, according to the folks

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that are looking at this issue, the studies kind of are in different places. So, in terms of determining what's effective, what's safe, what the proper dosage is, how to manage side effects, I think we need to demand that the FDA do their job. If this is something that's promising, they should research it, but let's leave it to them to work that out rather than have it thrown around.

For those of you who are as old as I am, you might remember Laetrile, when everybody said that was the magic cure for cancer, and everybody wanted to bypass the FDA. Well, it turns out Laetrile didn't work, and a lot of people died for going to conventional medicine for Laetrile. They went to Mexico to get their Laetrile treatments, and they died quicker than they had to.

So, to me, it's more a question of process and procedure, and really trying to say, let's leave this to the medical researchers and the experts to come up with -- and demand the FDA do its job.

REPRESENTATIVE SABATINA: Thank you, Secretary. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you. Representative Seth Grove.

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REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Ladies and 1 2 gentlemen, thank you so much. I appreciate it. Secretary Wolf, I'm going to start with you. 3 4 WIC program, it's been around for a 5 It's completely a pass-through through the 6 federal government, correct, so there's very little 7 wiggle room for us to find any cost-savers within that entity? 8 9 SECRETARY WOLF: That is correct. Wе 10 partner with the USDA. We serve approximately 11 about 254,000 people on a monthly basis. Right now 12 there are a number of changes that are occurring 13 and looking forward more towards modernization of some of the things that are coming down from the 14 federal level. Particularly, there's one that's 15 coming down in 2016 related to the electronic 16 benefit card. 17 REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: I understand 18 19 we're going to go through, basically, making it 20 electronic. 21 SECRETARY WOLF: Correct. 22 REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Hopefully it will 23 reduce costs moving forward. 24 Now, within that program, the department

has used sole-source contracts for a while.

there any movement towards doing an open bid out for RFQ or RFP moving forward to try to find some cost-savings within at least the bidding process?

SECRETARY WOLF: Representative, it's a good question. I think it's one we're always looking at; how can we do a better job of making sure we're playing the role of financial steward appropriately. We have worked a great deal with our partners in the local community on how do we do a better job of delivering service into the community, and we'll continue to engage in whatever kind of activities we can surround making sure this program is running as efficiently as possible.

Really, our bottom line is making sure that those 254,000 people are receiving their benefit on a monthly basis.

REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Excellent. Thank you. I appreciate that.

just showed an article on Colorado. Obviously, they just passed full legalization of marijuana, but then they want to jack up the age for buying cigarettes to 21. I don't know. Maybe they're too involved in one or the other, but I just wanted to point that out. I thought you'd get a laugh out of

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that.

We had a county block grant for about two budget cycles now. Obviously, your department doesn't administer it, but I know you work closely with the county drug and alcohol programs. What's the net result of that? Do you have any data from the counties that are in that and how it's affected their drug and alcohol programs?

SECRETARY TENNIS: Oh, the Human Services Block Grant?

REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Yes.

information -- I just know anecdotally that
everybody's been so busy with Healthy Pennsylvania,
and I've been asking to look at those figures.
I've spoken anecdotally to a couple of SCAs who
said that, in their counties, the drug and alcohol
services are doing just fine in those block grants.
We will be looking at that. We're very interested
to monitor that.

REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: I appreciate that, because I know there was some fear from providers that money would shift and wouldn't end up in drug and alcohol. So, I'm glad you've heard some good anecdotal, at least, comments coming back

from that. Thank you. 1 2 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you, 3 Representative. Representative Mike Carroll. 4 5 REPRESENTATIVE CARROLL: Thank you, Mr. 6 Chairman. Mr. Secretaries, thank you. Secretary 7 Wolfe, I'd like to direct my question or two to you, if possible, and to spend my time to talk 8 9 about the SPBP program, if I could --SECRETARY WOLF: 10 Sure. 11 REPRESENTATIVE CARROLL: -- Mr. 12 Secretary. 13 Could you walk through for me how benefits are being interfaced the Affordable Care 14 15 Act with respect to copays and wraparound services and just how we're going to measure the two? 16 17 SECRETARY WOLF: Certainly. I'd be 18 We're going to continue the SPBP happy to. 19 program. We're going to continue to provide the 20 wraparound services for the individuals and 21 continue to pick up the out-of-pocket costs for 22 medications. Our customers should not see any 23 change in what is occurring for them. 24 REPRESENTATIVE CARROLL: Do we have a 25 sense of how long that will continue?

SECRETARY WOLF: It's obviously our 1 2 intent to continue as long as we can. The federal funding that we receive via Ryan White and, also, 3 some of the surplus that we have as it relates to 4 5 the SPBP program will allow us to continue for 6 quite some time. 7 REPRESENTATIVE CARROLL: Okay. 8 then, just to characterize, do you envision any 9 problems on the horizon with respect to the Affordable Care Act and the exchanges in the 10 11 program? 12 SECRETARY WOLF: No, we do not. 13 REPRESENTATIVE CARROLL: Okay. Thank 14 you very much. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 15 CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you, 16 Representative. Representative Glen Grell. 17 REPRESENTATIVE GRELL: Thank you, Mr. 18 Chairman. I'll try to be brief. Two questions for 19 Secretary Wolf. 20 First, if our information is correct, I 2.1 believe your budget proposal reduces your 22 complement by 22 positions, and I understand those 23 are all currently vacant positions; is that 24 correct? 25 SECRETARY WOLF: I believe that is

correct, but we are very comfortable with the 1 2 staffing level proposed in this year's budget. REPRESENTATIVE GRELL: Okay. So you 3 don't see any problem in being able to --4 5 SECRETARY WOLF: No, sir. 6 REPRESENTATIVE GRELL: -- fulfill your 7 mission? In that case, I compliment you for being 8 willing to give up those positions. 9 Secondly, I'd like to ask you about ongoing implementation so far of Act 60, which was 10 11 the Health Care Facilities Act provisions that 12 allowed for hospitals to fulfill their licensure 13 obligation through other accreditation entities. How is that going, generally? I understand you 14 have identified and certified certain accreditation 15 groups that are now able to do that for you. 16 17 SECRETARY WOLF: Correct. 18 REPRESENTATIVE GRELL: Generally, how is 19 that going? SECRETARY WOLF: We're very happy with 20 2.1 that process. I'd like to publicly thank Chairman 22 Baker for his leadership on that issue. 23 We have moved the process forward. 24 have signed agreements, principally with The Joint

Commission and two other organizations.

Approximately 70 percent of the hospitals are taking advantage of that. I would remind you those numbers may change over a period of time.

extended out the hospital licensure from two to three years. So if you're a facility that received your license last fall, you don't have to make a decision right away. Essentially, it's pretty much falling down exactly where we expected it to.

There were about 75 percent of the hospitals who had some type of outside accreditation prior to the process. We believe that we'll probably wind up in that neighborhood, and the Department of Health will still work with the other approximately 25 to 30 percent of the hospitals in the state.

REPRESENTATIVE GRELL: I commend you and your department for doing the implementation so well thus far, and I look forward to work with you. Please let us know if there are any glitches or unforeseen circumstances arising from that legislation.

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SECRETARY WOLF: We'll be happy to.

24 REPRESENTATIVE GRELL: Thank you, Mr.

25 | Chairman.

CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you.

Representative Kula.

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REPRESENTATIVE KULA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Secretary Wolf, just kind of a brief statement to you and a thank you.

The community-based health services, we have Wesley Church Health Center in Connellsville and then the Mon Valley Community Health Services in Westmoreland County that do an excellent job. I was very pleased to see of the awarding of a couple grants to each of those.

I also want to thank your office for helping us get the flu shots that were needed at Wesley in the fall of this past year. They were short, and your office worked very well with us in getting those extra flu shots.

SECRETARY WOLF: Glad to hear that.

REPRESENTATIVE KULA: Secretary Tennis, a few years back, probably three years I guess, there was the expansion of the scope of practice of pharmacists signed into law. I had sponsored that bill. That bill afforded pharmacists the opportunity to expand outside of an institutional setting; to enter collaborative agreements with physicians in drug therapy management. I believe

the regulations were just adopted recently. It took a little while to get all of those ironed out.

But, at that time, it seemed to me it was a great opportunity for physicians and pharmacists to kind of work together in cooperation and maybe alleviate some of the drug problems that we are seeing in prescription drugs.

Have you looked into that legislation at all, or are you working with the pharmacies and the physicians to kind of look at that program?

won't go through it again. We have a prescribing practice group that Physician General DeLone and I are co-chairing. The pharmacists are represented there. I did look at their testimony in front of Chairman DiGirolamo at his hearing a couple weeks ago, and it talked about that. We are definitely looking at how we can hit that at all levels, including the pharmacists.

Another project we're doing that's not really part of that is, we're working with Doctor Jan Pringle, University of Pittsburgh School of Pharmacy, to train pharmacist to do a pilot; training pharmacists in something called SBIRT.

SBIRT is Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral

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to Treatment. Pharmacists, it's clear they can do a good job intervening. It's fine to, no, we're not going to prescribe to you, and to turn somebody away because you have good PMP or you know what to do, you know what you're handling.

But if you have somebody with an addiction, if you just say, get out of my office, that's not the solution. We need to train our medical professionals in terms of how to identify the problem, or early level addiction, how to intervene themselves; or, if it's a more advanced addiction, how to get them into the appropriate level of specialty care. That's really critical. I see that as part of our joint prescribing practices meeting that we're doing with Health.

SECRETARY WOLF: If I could add into it,
I think this is one of the areas where we are
really looking at having a prescription drug
monitoring program. We're very interested in
making sure that passes this year.

That whole question of making sure that the appropriate information -- sharing is going back and forth between those who are prescribing, those who are dispensing; where appropriate, law enforcement; where appropriate, treatment. There's

a lot of questions to be asked and answered there. But we believe very strongly that a more robust prescription drug monitoring program will help us as well there.

that. I know, in working through that legislation it was the intent of everyone to -- Obviously, when you look at the education that goes into every pharmacy student, and to allow them to use that education to the fullest benefit, to everyone, was a driving factor in that legislation. So we thank you for working with that.

In Fayette County, coming from western
Pennsylvania, we do have a great drug problem and
heroin and opiate problem. Senator Kasunic, myself
and Representative Mahoney have been meeting
regularly with our drug and alcohol and behavioral
health people to kind of open a dialogue; not only
that group of people, but we've also brought in
school administrators. We've also brought in the
clergy, and we tried to work to see what all of us
can do to alleviate the drug problem that we are
seeing not only in our adults but in our students.
And where do we start; at what age do we start, and
how do we approach that situation?

prevention work, we have a K to 12 law on the books. In fact, I think we're in the process of trying to set up a meeting to look at that K to 12. Last year we got an offer to do free LifeSkills Training, which focuses on the 6th, 7th, and 8th grade, and that was offered to any school district that wanted to take it, for free, from a group called Blueprints. That actually reduces drug abuse around 60 to 65 percent for that age group, and that's a good age to make sure they're not starting, because if they start then, they're in deep trouble.

The LifeSkills Training was offered. It was picked up by 50 school districts. We'd wished for more, but I know a lot of people have things going on and prevention programs in place.

The K to 12 is really K to 12. Part of our job is to reach across with the Department of Education and really take a fresh look at that.

There's intervention as well. Like the student assistance programs are an evidence-based, highly effective practice teachers and counselors are trained to spot kids that look like they're getting into trouble. They look like they have an

abutting problem, either with drug and alcohol addition or mental illness, maybe something at home, and they're trained to either set up groups in their schools or to get them to specialty care if they need it.

A lot of those programs were weakened or went away because they were funded by Safe Schools dollars, federal dollars, and those dollars are gone. Unless the county has the wherewithal to keep it going, then they might be there, but they're not really where they ought to be. That's another project we have to do with the Department of Education.

REPRESENTATIVE KULA: And I know our school districts have indicated they want to offer it as much as they can. But with the mandated curriculum from Department of Education, it's very difficult for them to always fit it into their school schedule. But they're working very hard, and we're working very hard to do that. We would make an open invitation for anyone to come to Fayette County to one of our meetings and share in this discussion.

SECRETARY TENNIS: I think I just got that invitation about a week ago, and I'll be out

1 there. 2 REPRESENTATIVE KULA: Okay. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 3 CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you. 4 5 Representative Karen Boback. 6 REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: Thank you, Mr. 7 This is a follow-up question to Chairman. 8 Representative Kula's. I was very concerned with 9 LifeSkills education program also. How can you argue? Sixty to 70 percent; you mentioned that 10 11 that's a success rate for adolescents in the 12 schools that have this program? 13 SECRETARY TENNIS: It's for 6th, 7th and 8th graders, and it studies what their use is at 14 15 that time. It's an excellent program. PCCD, 16 Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, 17 also, as part of their prevention, they provide 18 funding for LifeSkills Training. I've talked to some school 19 20 superintendents saying, why didn't more pick it up? 21 Some have already got prevention problems that 22 they're invested in and they didn't want to upset 23 the apple cart. I think some, it's the problem we 24 all experience. We have thousands of e-mails in

our box or whatever, and we send out notices and

maybe we just didn't do a good enough job on our end to make sure it really got on their radar. So, I'm guessing that happened some extent. I don't know.

But I do know, in the 50 school districts -- And Philadelphia is one of the ones that's doing it at a lot of the schools, so that's a big chunk right there; to get it there in Philadelphia. It is successful.

Now, that doesn't track outcomes after they finish, like when they go through 9, 10th, 11th and 12th. So you still need the program going. The LifeSkills Training information is based on what the use is like at those ages, and they are impressive numbers.

REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: May I suggest, then, that in conjunction with the Department of Education, you do a retry, because 50 out of 500 school districts, with a program like this that has proven successful, that's just unacceptable. So, if you would work with the Department of Education, I will help you any way I can.

SECRETARY TENNIS: Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: Numbers aren't lying in this case. We need preventive programs

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such as this. 1 So, thank you for your work. Let me 2 know how I can help you. We've got to get the 3 message out. 4 5 SECRETARY TENNIS: Thank you very much, 6 Representative. 7 CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you. 8 Representative. Representative Brownlee. 9 REPRESENTATIVE BROWNLEE: Good morning. I'm happy to hear that drug addiction is now being 10 11 categorized as a disease because, for many years it 12 wasn't categorize as a disease. 13 You're saying untreated addiction is driving crime. For one dollar spent in treatment, 14 15 I believe, if I could recap, is \$7 saved in corrections. Part of my question was going to be 16 17 regarding prevention, and Representative Kula and 18 Representative Boback got answers to that, so I 19 want to move on. 20 Over the last few years, there has been 2.1 talk of federal sequestration. I'd like to know, 22 possibly from both Secretaries, has that 23 sequestration affected your abilities to carry out 24 your mandates?

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SECRETARY TENNIS: I can start. I have

it right here. There was a 5.3 percent sequestration. We absorbed our share of it. We asked our county drug and alcohol directors, because most of our funding goes out to absorb their share so that we weren't just going to pass it on to programming.

Am I correct? Do we still have 10 vacancies?

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yes.

positions, we have 10 vacancies. Our department is working very hard. I think we're still getting the job done, but the people are working hard; they are. I feel a lot of gratitude to the folks in the department for the hard work they are putting in.

We do need to get back up to speed. We can do more. As you've identified, there's a lot to do. I think the sequestration cuts got restored, so I think we're in a position that we're going to be able to get some of those positions restored.

SECRETARY WOLF: The question on sequestration in the Department of Health, we have been able to weather this storm. What we have looked at is, how can we cut down on some of our

administrative costs surrounding it. We do receive a significant federal funding at the department, well worth of \$600 million a year.

As we have continued that process, we continue to be watching what's going on in Washington D.C., as well as not only sequestration, but what does the Affordable Care Act and its further implementation do to some of the programs that we are responsible for managing.

Specific to the last government shutdown, what I would tell you, and it think it speaks very well to the dedication of our staff at the department, the WIC Program kept on moving forward. We were still able to provide services during the government shutdown in October for those 254,000 people. We felt it was the right thing to do. We had excess funding available to us that we were able to use, and think it was the right thing for us to do.

REPRESENTATIVE BROWNLEE: Thank you.

One other question, directed at Secretary Wolf. I believe, in March 2013, Pennsylvania was awarded \$1.6 million of federal grant under ACA. That was to develop a state health care innovation plan.

Can you briefly, and for time's sake, explain that

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to us; very briefly, because I don't want the 1 2 Chairman --SECRETARY WOLF: I'll be as brief as I 3 can on this one. 4 5 REPRESENTATIVE BROWNLEE: Thank you. SECRETARY WOLF: We did receive 6 7 \$1.6 million out of the Center for Medicare and Medicare Innovation. It is something that was done 8 nationally. Pennsylvania was one of 16 states to 9 receive a block of funding. What we did was, we 10 11 turned around and did, I believe was, 20 plus 12 public meetings, breaking it out into different 13 areas in which we were going to study. It was all under the idea of -- well, really, three ideas. 14 The first idea was, if we could redesign 15 some parts of our health care delivery in state of 16 Pennsylvania, what would that look like? 17 18 Number 2 was, how do we focus on people 19 who super-utilize their community? I'm not 20 particularly enamored with that term of 21 super-utilizer, but that group of people drive an 22 enormous amount of cost within the system. How can 23 we be doing a better job of focusing on those 24 people?

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As well, then, also one of the things we

looked at was the whole guestion around the 1 2 continuity of care between primary care, hospital and specialists. 3 The work groups were able to develop a 4 5 whole series of recommendations. It's a plan that 6 we put together at the end of December. We'd be 7 happy to share it with the members of the legislature. We're very proud of the work that was 8 9 done and look forward to applying, hopefully, sometime in the near future for the next round of 10 11 funding. 12 REPRESENTATIVE BROWNLEE: Thank you. Ιf 13 you can forward that information --SECRETARY WOLF: I'd be happy to. 14 15 REPRESENTATIVE BROWNLEE: -- to the 16 respective chairs, that would be great. 17 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you, 18 19 Representative Jim Christiana. REPRESENTATIVE CHRISTIANA: Thank you, 20 2.1 Mr. Chairman. Good morning. 22 First of all, thank you for your 23 commitment to our community hospitals. As the 24 largest employer in Beaver County, our community 25 hospital is very thankful for your attention and

your appreciation for what they do and your working relationship.

I have one question about the eHealth Partnership Authority. I know, back in 2009, '10, with the stimulus, there was some federal funds allocated for health management exchange. I noticed a slight decrease in the proposed budget.

Could you give me an update of where we are on that project and what the timeline for implementation would be? I know that the region of western Pennsylvania has been working on a system for quite some time. How does your state system work in with those regional partnerships, and if you could just provide the community with an update.

SECRETARY WOLF: Certainly. I'm also a board member on the eHealth Authority, so it's something that we take very seriously. There was a 17-million-dollar grant provided, and the Authority is currently working with approximately 400 stakeholders representing both the public and private sectors, trying to help us guide through this process.

One of the things we are looking at, from a very holistic -- if you'll allow me to jump

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up to 30,000 feet, how do we do a better job of sharing information back and forth between patients, providers. That is really what we're trying to do.

One of the things we at the Department of Health and Department of Public Welfare are also doing is, how do we go about making sure we can provide -- People have to report back to both departments. If we can help to streamline that process through the eHealth Work, we're happy to do so.

I'd be happy to give you breakout of some of the questions around the budget and some of the work that they're doing specifically at the partnership as well.

REPRESENTATIVE CHRISTIANA: I definitely would definitely appreciate it. There's serious allocation of funds since 2008, 2009. And then, obviously, in last year's budget and this year's budget, understanding where those dollars are being spent and what the long-term plan is for implementation, I think would be very helpful.

SECRETARY WOLF: I'd be happy to share that with you.

REPRESENTATIVE CHRISTIANA: All right.

1	Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
2	CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you,
3	Representative.
4	Secretary Tennis, Secretary Wolf, thank
5	you so much for your time and your informative
6	answers. I'm looking forward to working with you
7	between now and June 30th of putting together a
8	budget. Obviously, your departments that you
9	operate are of concern to us as well.
10	SECRETARY TENNIS: Thank you, Mr.
11	Chairman.
12	SECRETARY WOLF: Thank you, Chairman.
13	CHAIRMAN MAJORITY ADOLPH: Thank you.
14	For committee members, we will reconvene
15	at 11:45 for the Liquor Control Board. Thank you.
16	(At 11:35 a.m., the budget hearing
17	concluded).
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## CERTIFICATE

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