COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE BUDGET HEARING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATE CAPITOL HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA ROOM 140, MAJORITY CAUCUS ROOM

> WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 2016 1:31 P.M.

BEFORE:

HONORABLE WILLIAM ADOLPH, MAJORITY CHAIRMAN

HONORABLE JOSEPH MARKOSEK, MINORITY CHAIRMAN

HONORABLE KAREN BOBACK

HONORABLE GARY DAY

HONORABLE GEORGE DUNBAR

HONORABLE GARTH EVERETT

HONORABLE KEITH GREINER

HONORABLE SETH GROVE

HONORABLE SUE HELM

HONORABLE WARREN KAMPF

HONORABLE FRED KELLER

HONORABLE TOM KILLION

HONORABLE JIM MARSHALL

HONORABLE KURT MASSER

HONORABLE DAVE MILLARD

HONORABLE DUANE MILNE

HONORABLE MARK MUSTIO

HONORABLE MIKE PEIFER

HONORABLE JEFFREY PYLE

HONORABLE MARGUERITE QUINN

HONORABLE CURT SONNEY

HONORABLE LESLIE ACOSTA

HONORABLE MATTHEW BRADFORD

HONORABLE TIM BRIGGS

HONORABLE DONNA BULLOCK

HONORABLE MARY JO DALEY

HONORABLE MADELEINE DEAN

HONORABLE MARIA DONATUCCI

HONORABLE STEPHEN KINSEY

HONORABLE MICHAEL O'BRIEN

BEFORE (continued):

HONORABLE KEVIN SCHREIBER

HONORABLE PETER SCHWEYER

NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

HONORABLE MATTHEW BAKER

HONORABLE JUDY WARD

HONORABLE CRAIG STAATS

HONORABLE TOM MURT

HONORABLE DAVE ZIMMERMAN

HONORABLE KATHARINE WATSON

HONORABLE CRIS DUSH

HONORABLE SCOTT PETRI

HONORABLE MARK KELLER

HONORABLE MARCIA HAHN

HONORABLE MINDY FEE

HONORABLE MARTY CAUSER

HONORABLE DAN MOUL

HONORABLE BRETT MILLER

HONORABLE KRISTIN PHILLIPS-HILL

HONORABLE DARYL METCALFE

HONORABLE MATT GABLER

HONORABLE RUSS DIAMOND

HONORABLE FLO FABRIZIO

HONORABLE SCOTT CONKLIN

HONORABLE MICHAEL DRISCOLL

HONORABLE LEANNE KRUEGER-BRANEKY

HONORABLE EDDIE PASHINSKI

HONORABLE JARET GIBBONS

HONORABLE MIKE CARROLL

HONORABLE VANESSA LOWERY-BROWN

HONORABLE PAM DeLISSIO

COMMITTEE STAFF PRESENT:

DAVID DONLEY

MAJORITY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RITCHIE LaFAVER

MAJORITY DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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I N D E X

TESTIFIERS
* * *
NAME RUSSELL REDDING SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE4
MICHAEL SMITH EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE4
SUBMITTED WRITTEN TESTIMONY * * *
(See submitted written testimony and handouts online.)

1 PROCEEDINGS 2 3 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Good afternoon, 4 everyone. I'd like to call to order the House 5 Appropriations Committee budget hearing for the fiscal 6 7 year 2016-'17. This hearing is with the Department of 8 Agriculture. Today we have with us the Secretary of the 10 Department of Agriculture, Secretary Russell Redding. 11 Good afternoon, Secretary. 12 SECRETARY REDDING: Mr. Chairman, good to 13 see you. Thank you. 14 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: And with him is 15 the Executive Deputy Secretary, Michael Smith. 16 EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH: Good afternoon. 17 18 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Good afternoon. EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH: 19 Thank 20 you, Chairman. 21 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: I'd like to 22 welcome everyone. 23 Just a show of hands, how many -- is this 24 your first time, public hearing, a budget hearing? How 2.5 did I know that?

Thank you. And congratulations, and I hope you find this very informational and take it back to wherever you live and tell the folks back home what's going on here in Harrisburg.

Just for some housekeeping issues, because we have a very crowded room, I'm going to ask, if you would, take a second and turn off your iPhones and your iPads and all that good stuff, all that electronic equipment.

This hearing is being televised by PCN. You might be able to catch yourself on television tonight.

You know, they do play it about 24 hours at a time.

But if you have a conversation that you have to have, please take that outside. I'm going to ask the testifiers to try to bring in their microphones as close as possible because they're not very powerful. Okay.

Mr. Secretary.

SECRETARY REDDING: Yes, sir.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: The mike is

20 yours.

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SECRETARY REDDING: Okay.

Chairman Adolph, Chairman Markosek, Chairmen Causer and Carroll, thank you for the opportunity to be here today and present the 2016-'17 proposed budget for the Department of Agriculture.

You have my written testimony, and I will just share some highlights. You have that for reference. But I just want to begin with a couple of points as you had requested in your February 17th letter to the Department, some of the needs that we've identified and what we're doing in that regard with the '16-'17 proposed budget.

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So a couple of those are -- first of all, the Governor's proposed budget provides \$7.6 million in additional funding for the GGO. And that is certainly critical to an agency that has its core mission as public health and safety. It invests \$2 million in IT infrastructure, and I'll expound upon that a little bit in the Q and A.

It provides \$3.5 million of new funding for "high path" avian influenza, to protect our poultry industry. It recognizes the important role that Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences plays in Pennsylvania and includes another 5-percent increase for the College of Agriculture.

And it also recognizes that as a Department and a larger government, that we have a responsibility for those who are at risk of hunger in our community, and it provides another \$3 million to our State Food Purchase Program.

The Governor's proposed budget certainly recognizes the growing workload of the Department. In the last eight years, we have lost 15 percent of our total complement. That's 108 positions. At the same time, you know, our personnel costs have increased 29 percent.

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Our workload has also grown over this time, food safety in particular. Twenty-seven municipalities have returned the responsibility to the Department of Agriculture, 1556 different facilities; the equivalent of six full-time positions.

The weights-and-measures side, which is a responsibility for the Department, we now have nine counties, for a total of 53, nine new counties, 53 counties total, that have returned their weights-and-measures responsibility to the Department of Agriculture; 22,000 devices that have been returned to the department, eight full-time equivalent positions.

These trends are likely to continue and certainly challenge our ability to protect public health and safety, underscoring the needs that we have and certainly recognize the increases that we've received in the Governor's proposed budget.

Two important issues I want to touch on.

One is the "high path" avian influenza. It is an issue

that, when I was before you a year ago, and many of you individually, certainly as a committee and members, we have spent a lot of time talking about what the issue was, what it means to Pennsylvania. And as the third-largest poultry-producing State in the country, the "high path" avian influenza could be devastating. We saw this play out in the Midwest a year ago.

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I just want to note that over the last year, we have spent considerable time planning. Just a couple of highlights. You know, we have worked with the industry most important to get the biosecurity plans in place at the farm level; worked with the poultry industry in a very cooperative way, a very strategic way. We have hired additional staff for our lab to deal with some of the surge capacity. We've purchased necessary equipment, and we've issued a number of interstate quarantines to limit the exposure for Pennsylvania.

I want to assure you that we have done everything possible to protect Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania poultry industry over the last year. I'm very proud of the work that's been done in partnership with industry, but also with that partnership with Penn State and the University of Pennsylvania as well.

Secondly, this issue of Penn State

University and the College of Agricultural Sciences and the Land Scrip Fund. I mean, as you see before you, these are folks who are, many of them, members of 4-H and valued partners in our work and certainly valued members of the community.

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But I want to just take a moment to explain sort of where we are and just to reiterate the Governor's support for the College of Agricultural Sciences in their teaching research and extension mission.

There is no disagreement on the value of this asset, only on the process. And that's important to note. Publicly, there's been some question about the value that is placed by the Governor and the Department. There's no disagreement on value. This is only a process question.

The Governor believes that the Land Scrip and Land Grant are connected, as they have been since the Commonwealth designated the Farmers' High School as our land-grant institution in 1863. For the College of Agricultural Sciences to deliver on our expectations as citizens, integrating the science and knowledge of a larger Penn State system is essential.

The contemporary issues that they are leading on health, nutrition, environment, food safety,

animal welfare, a long list, require access to the latest research and education that comes from College of Medicine, College of Law and business, just to name a few. The strength of the college is found in the greater university.

Let's not lose sight of history. When Penn State was granted the charter in 1863, not only did they commit to the people of Pennsylvania, but we also made a commitment to them to support them. This requires funding for the nonpreferreds in the State-related institutions.

I will just stop there. But you know in my written testimony I mention several other agencies that are really important to the Department of Agriculture around economic development, workforce development and education.

There's some detail in the written testimony that I think will help inform some of the discussion, but also to point out, just as we have a larger University and a college, we have a larger department and government and how they work together.

So, Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity, and I look forward to a conversation.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you, Mr.

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Before we get started, I'd just like to
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    recognize some members of the General Assembly that are
    not members of the Appropriations Committee. However,
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    they take great interest in the Department of
    Agriculture. And they are Representative Jaret Gibbons,
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    Representatives Diamond and Fee, Representatives Mark
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    Keller, Zimmerman and Hahn.
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                Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for being
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    here.
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                I'm going to reserve my questions,
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    Mr. Secretary, till the end.
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                SECRETARY REDDING:
                                     Okay.
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                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Being from
    Delaware County, there's many more members of this
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    General Assembly that know much more about agriculture
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    than I do, but I'm certainly one of the beneficiaries of
    the Agriculture Department. And over the years of being
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    in the legislature, I have learned an awful lot from my
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    colleagues that see it every day.
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                SECRETARY REDDING: I appreciate it.
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                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH:
                                            Chairman
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    Markosek.
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                MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK:
                                              Thank you,
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    Chairman Adolph.
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                And Secretary Redding, welcome. Mr. Smith,
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welcome.

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You mentioned -- the Bureau of Weights and Measures brings back an earlier part of my career. And I think you and I have had chats about the days when I had some legislation relative to scanners in the Commonwealth, testing scanners, and making sure that folks, what they buy, get an accurate read on their prices and things like that. Also octane testing, which I know is done by counties, but it can be turned over to the Commonwealth.

But nevertheless, I just wanted to make a couple of general observations. You're one of the departments, State agencies that is still being affected by the budget impasse. And you lack complete funding for the current fiscal year, the fiscal year we're in now, '15-'16.

And certainly, I think we all agree that we need to pass a complete and balanced budget for '15-'16 in order to fund the important programs that you handle through the Department of Agriculture, and you mentioned some of them.

Your operations are also hampered because we don't have a Fiscal Code in place right now. And for those who don't know, the Fiscal Code is the operating manual for the budget. It helps us -- it helps guide us

as to where a lot of money is in the budget and how it is spent.

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We need to pass a budget soon, of course. A budget that contains sustainable revenues necessary to ensure we can provide for the many important programs, not just your agency of course, but across the entire budget. And in order to do that, we need to solve the structural budget deficit, which I think most people in the room understand is somewhere in the neighborhood of about \$2 billion. So we have a lot of work to do.

But I do have a question aside from that.

One of the departments in -- one of the programs, I should say, in the Department of Agriculture -- and it's one that I'm very aware of, and certainly many members on both sides of the aisle watch as well -- is the State Food Purchase Program.

The appropriation helps to support food banks across the Commonwealth. In his budget proposal, the Governor has an additional \$2 million for this program that you oversee. I know in my area, the Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank -- I live in Allegheny County in the southwest -- estimates that in Allegheny County alone, over 176,000 people, including 45,000 children, are quote, food insecure. Food insecure.

Can you share with us any statistics on how many Pennsylvanians the Food Program serves? And are we keeping up with the demand? And what is it that we can do to make sure that we answer that demand?

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SECRETARY REDDING: Senator, thank you.

That's a great question. And again, that reminder for all of us that we appreciate the, you know, production agriculture in our capacity as a Commonwealth to produce food and fiber.

But it's also the reminder that you can't have a charitable food system without a food system that's charitable. So putting those together is what we have done in this budget. It adds an additional \$3 million to the State Food Purchase line item. And \$3 million of that is used for the Pennsylvania Agricultural Surplus System, which was an Act of the legislature some years ago, with the goal of really producing -- purchasing produce and food items from Pennsylvania producers to put into the charitable food system directly. And that is unique in the country.

But we think it's really important to connect both our production agriculture with our consumers, and if they can afford to pay -- as most of us can, but that's not everybody -- but if they can't, we still want them to access Pennsylvania products. So

the \$3 million would be for the PASS Program.

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Specifically to the trend, I mean, what is disturbing is, you know, we now have 14, a little over 14 percent of Pennsylvanians who are at risk of hunger, 14 percent. It's 1.8 million people; 600,000 people in the last sort of seven or eight years.

Now, part of that is the economy. Part of it's the struggle that we have seen play out nationally. But it is reassuring, I will say, to have a State program that is only one of five in the country for a supplemental to what the USDA provides in Federal funding as well as what our charitable giving back home does.

But I wish I could say that that problem is shrinking, but each time we go out and we talk to the food banks and look around the community, the number grows. And to your point, Senator, the number of children, one in five of that group is at risk of hunger. So we should be proud of that. It's an important investment. We're very anxious to take this new step that connects production agriculture with our charitable food system.

MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: Yeah, I was just startled really to see the numbers. And that's just one county. That's just Allegheny; 45,000 children

1 who are hungry. 2 SECRETARY REDDING: Right. 3 MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: It's a very sobering statistic, and I look forward to working with 4 5 you to provide you with the resources to help them and 6 help all of our constituents in Pennsylvania who might 7 be hungry. SECRETARY REDDING: 8 Yeah. MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: Thank you. 9 10 SECRETARY REDDING: Thank you. 11 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Did you think the 12 Secretary gave you a promotion there, Senator? 1.3 MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: I always say that I get demoted when people call me a Senator. 14 15 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Yeah. Yeah. SECRETARY REDDING: You can take it for 16 17 today. Thank you. 18 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: I just want to 19 try to put this whole budget debate in perspective 20 because I know there's going to be an awful lot of 21 questions regarding the blue-lining of the budget that 22 passed in December. 23 And I'm just going to lay it out. 24 You know, the Governor wanted a budget of \$30.8 billion, 2.5 \$30.8 billion. The House and the Senate passed a budget

that was roughly \$30.3 billion, about a \$500-million difference.

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There was a shortage of revenue of about \$300 to \$400 million. Okay. Prior to getting a revenue package together to make up the difference of the \$300 to \$400 million, the Governor blue-lined the budget.

And what has been really shocking to a lot of us, and Mr. Secretary, you're not the first secretary that's going to be asked these questions, we were shocked that the Governor blue-lined \$6 billion. We were only a \$500-million difference to begin with. We needed to close the gap with revenue of about \$300, \$400 million for that \$30.3.

The Governor used his constitutional authority to blue-line \$6 billion. And that's what a lot of these questions to you, Mr. Secretary, you're going to have. And I'm not -- I'm sure you were going to be aware of that, but I just wanted to lay it out because there's a lot of first-time folks here to see where the question is.

And, you know, Chairman Markosek and I, it's our custom to invite the chairmen of the standing committees. And with us today is the Republican chair of the House Agricultural Committee, Representative Marty Causer, and the Democratic chair of the

Agricultural Committee, Representative Mike Carroll. 1 2 And gentlemen, it's a pleasure to have both 3 of you here. We're going to start with Chairman Causer. 4 SECRETARY REDDING: Very good. Thank you. 5 CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 6 7 I also want to welcome everybody in the room 8 here. We obviously have a room full of agriculture supporters, and it's great to see. And walking through 9 10 the East Wing Rotunda, I know that is actually jammed 11 full of agriculture supporters also. So that's also 12 great to see, and they're watching us on TV now. 13 Mr. Secretary, welcome. 14 SECRETARY REDDING: Good to see you, Mr. 15 Chairman. 16 CHAIRMAN CAUSER: It's good to see you. 17 And I know that you're a strong supporter of 18 Pennsylvania agriculture and have worked in the field of 19 agriculture for a very long time. And so I know your 20 support of the industry, the number one industry in our 21 State. I'm starting to question the Governor's support, 22 though, for agriculture. 23 And when you look back over the last year of 24 where we started and where we've come, you know, we had 2.5 a '15-'16 budget proposal, that several programs were

proposed for no funding, six programs -- six line items in the agriculture budget. Those being agricultural excellence, agricultural research, agricultural promotion, education and exports, Hardwoods promotion, the livestock show, and the open dairy show. Those were proposed for no funding.

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When the legislature passed a budget bill in December, those programs were funded, and then the Governor promptly vetoed those funds. So that, on top of funding for the Land Scrip Fund for Penn State College of Agriculture and Penn State Extension, that was a line in the agriculture budget that the Governor actually did propose funding for, but then turned around and vetoed the Land Scrip Fund.

Can you speak to the support for agriculture? Are we going to continue to see a Governor who, from my perspective, doesn't appear to support funding for many agriculture programs?

SECRETARY REDDING: Mr. Chairman, thank you.

Certainly, you know, a complicated season, as you note, and pieces that are separate actions but, you know, combined as you note, certainly have an impact on agriculture.

Probably, just to back up a little bit, when

I was at Delaware Valley University and really sort of

contemplating, you know, do I step out of an academic institution where I had a chance to work with children and young adults who were thinking about their future in agriculture and influencing them? And do I want to step back into the Department of Agriculture and public service? That -- there was a pause in there.

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In part, with what has happened to the Department over a number of years and what I was stepping back into, I knew that was going to be a very difficult task. But when I met with the Governor and really felt in his sort of work, previous work in the Hardwoods industry and his work as a Peace Corps volunteer in India with a two-year and asking for a third-year extension to deal with a new variety of rice, he saw in food the power to change a community and the power of science.

And it was that conversation for me that said, this is a person that I believe understands the role of the Department and the role of agriculture. And that is the reason that I stepped back into the Department.

So as a foundation, I've never doubted his belief in agriculture. These are difficult decisions.

They're very difficult. You know, when you look at our budget, you have to sort of pull it apart. You know,

with the Land Scrip, as I noted in the opening statement, that it really is a connection to the Land Grant, and that's not a value statement. The issue of the decision to line-item veto, several of those lines were items that were to come out of the Race Horse Development Fund and negotiated as such and ended up sort of going to the Governor as a General Fund.

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And as the Chairman notes, that fund was already \$500 million out of whack. To put another \$15 million on that really wasn't the right thing to do, particularly when we negotiated under Act 7, those items as part of the horse race reform. So you have to look at it in total.

But I want to ensure you that in my conversations with him, he believes in agriculture. He believes in what we're doing. He gets it from the food production and the food-safety standpoint. So I have no reservations in that.

I will also share that the conversations of the last couple of months, because of these line-item discussions and budget discussions, is that I come away from those conversations with a better understanding of certainly the larger challenges of our State but also the nexus of where agriculture fits in dealing with and addressing some of the contemporary issues of our time

around health and nutrition and the environment.

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So I'm confident in that. I would just ask

-- and you've been a champion of agriculture yourself.

We've had many of these private conversations about the challenges. It is not easy, and I'm not sort of pointing to that there's a simple answer to this at all, but just to say that: the Governor supports;

complicated season. Issues around how things are funded and where they are and how we present that in the budget is also important.

Final point would be that those line items that you note are zeroed out. Every one of them is important to us. This is the challenge we have. Each one has a constituency, and we've had to make some tough decisions. The Chairman's letter noted, you know, the needs and the wants, and I'd like to put them all in the need column. But I have to tell you that when you come down to basic function of public health and safety, and that's our mission, is we've got to make some tough decisions.

CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Well, I guess my comment, while I respect -- while I respect that position, my comment is that actions speak louder than words. And the Governor's vetoes of these important programs are speaking louder than what the words associated with them

are.

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When looking at the Penn State Extension funding in particular, you know, as Chairman Adolph noted, to veto \$6 billion, when there was a shortfall of about \$300 million, I don't think is responsible. And you noted in your opening testimony that it was a process, a process question.

To me, that is a clear indication of politics rather than the need for funding. So, you know, this is a true partnership between Penn State and the Commonwealth, and I think we have a responsibility to get that funding out to Penn State to continue the good work that they do, because what is the value if they shut down?

I mean, it's a very valid question, in that, they're running out of funding, and if they shut down, what do we do at that point?

SECRETARY REDDING: So, again, it is a process, but we believe strongly that there is a connection between the Land Scrip and the Land Grant that dates back to April 1st of 1863, a year after President Lincoln signed the Morrill Act. It was connected then, and it is connected 150 years on, so keeping those together.

So in the budget process, we had a budget

that had a Land Scrip appropriation, but we had no corresponding appropriation for the Land Grant, which is found in the non preferred's and State-related's. So that's the connectedness. That's the processed piece that I was referring to. It is not about whether there's value in or need for extension.

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I think, you know, spoken today by the presence of many is there's still a need, it's still relevant. So there's a difference on that point between what was received by the Governor and the actions of the Governor versus what we have stated about the connectedness of the Land Scrip and the Land Grant.

CHAIRMAN CAUSER: And let's make no mistake; the funding in the Land Scrip Fund was vetoed, but it still does require the nonpreferred appropriation for Penn State University --

SECRETARY REDDING: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CAUSER: -- to actually be released.

SECRETARY REDDING: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CAUSER: And I understand that that's going to take a bipartisan effort of both caucuses and both chambers to be able to accomplish. I sponsored House Bill 1838, and that's an Appropriations bill that specifically would restore the \$50 million to the Land Scrip Fund.

And that bill, I believe -- if the Chairman agrees -- may be considered soon in the Appropriations

Committee. Is that a bill that the Governor would support?

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SECRETARY REDDING: So we've had a lot of conversations. I think the short answer is, you need a comprehensive response on the budget, not an individual supplemental. There's a number of other items that we'll talk about probably today that, you know, other line items like this that you need some action, preferences to have that supported as a comprehensive bill and not individual supplementals.

CHAIRMAN CAUSER: So you're saying that if House Bill 1831, to restore \$50 million to Penn State Extension through the Land Scrip Fund, reaches the Governor's desk, he would veto it again?

SECRETARY REDDING: Well, I think it's important -- again, back to my opening statement, about the connectedness, is that we believe strongly that they are connected. Land Grant and Land Scrip are one.

We present them separately within the budget right now, but they are one. And we believe that that's the premise, that you really have an effective cooperative extension in the College of Agricultural Sciences. So if they're connected and it's sent to him,

that's a different conversation than simply keeping them disconnected, for him to consider.

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CHAIRMAN CAUSER: But realizing the crisis that the Penn State Extension is in, it's a valid question that if this bill were to reach his desk, it could have the potential to help Penn State Extension. And I think it's something that the Governor needs to consider as we move forward.

In addition, there are a number of programs that are funded from the Race Horse Development Fund.

And as Chairman Markosek noted, it's been held up due to the lack of Fiscal Code. In addition, I've sponsored House Bill 1589 that would provide specifically for the transfer of \$25 million to fund those programs, has no General Fund impact, but would provide necessary funding for the Animal Health Diagnostic Commission, the Pennsylvania Veterinary Laboratory System, Pennsylvania fairs, the Farm Show and the State Racing Fund.

Is that something that the administration would support if that reached the Governor's desk?

SECRETARY REDDING: Right. So, again, I appreciate the support and recognition of that need, first of all, and the funding source of the Race Horse Development Fund. Again, I'd say the preference is in a comprehensive approach versus on the piecemeal, to

address the budget issues.

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CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Well, there's preference, then there's actually getting things done.

SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN CAUSER: So I think it's something that we need to take a look at. If we can get this vital funding out for these agencies, I think it's something that the administration should consider.

SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah, in concept, I mean, we agree. But to solve the problems, the overarching problems, it really takes a comprehensive approach.

Want to highlight, because it's important in the area that I serve in the northern tier, is funding for Hardwoods research and promotion. And that's one of the line items that has been proposed for zero funding the last couple of years. It's something that's very important for the forest-products industry.

You know, the administration recently launched a website called Governor's Goals. And one of those goals under the Department of Agriculture was to increase the dollar value of Pennsylvania Hardwood exports by 7 1/2 percent by 2020. How are we going to accomplish that without the Hardwood Development

Councils out in the regions of the Commonwealth that are actually doing that work to be able to accomplish that goal?

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SECRETARY REDDING: Great question. And thank you for raising that. There are a couple of pieces to this. One is, like a lot of the budgets, I mean, the line items are a piece of what we do. There's another component that's not seen in the budget that is our baseline support for the Hardwood Development Council.

So when I was Secretary previously and we went through these sort of worry periods of fiscal years, we actually moved two staff members off the Hardwood Development Council appropriation onto the General Fund to support the Hardwood Council. So there are two positions that are tied to the Hardwood Development Council that are funded out of our GGO.

We've also raised Federal funds to support the Wood Mobile this year. So I think from a human capital side, we're okay. The problem that shows up in the question you're raising is around the Hardwood Utilization Groups and the good work that they're doing. You have my commitment, while it's zeroed out here, to look at the larger government and see whether we can find, in this case 350,000, across the larger government

somehow to continue the support.

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We value them. We've simply had to make some tough decisions here. But we believe that with the work of the staff; and some Federal funds; and support of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; the Foreign Agricultural Service, which supports us on trade, that we can still get to the goal.

Working with you to not only restore funding for these vital programs under the '15-'16 budget, but as we move forward, because I think the funding is very important and it's critical that we get the funding out to Penn State Extension.

SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN CAUSER: The clock is ticking. And I certainly look forward to working with you and members of the Committee to be able to accomplish that.

Mr. Chairman, we're having a joint House and Senate Agriculture Committee meeting next week to dive into these issues also, so this discussion and work is going to continue. But thank you for giving me the opportunity.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you, Chairman.

Democratic chair of the Agriculture

1 Committee, Representative Mike Carroll. 2 CHAIRMAN CARROLL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Secretary, thank you for being here 3 today. 4 SECRETARY REDDING: Good to see you. 5 CHAIRMAN CARROLL: Thank you. 6 An observation first. For those that might 7 8 equate the Governor's lack of support for agriculture lines, because of the blue-line activity in December, I 10 offer the following. 11 The Governor ran in an election statewide, 12 campaigning on a desire to dramatically increase funding for basic education in this State. All these students 13 and their school districts are in desperate need for 14 15 additional funds. That was the Governor's central theme 16 of a campaign for Governor, and he won. And so the Governor then blue lines more 17 18 than 50 percent of the funding for basic education. 19 Again, the theme that he ran on to be elected Governor 2.0 in this State. So, clearly, the Governor is supportive 21 of additional funds for basic education; it was the 22 central theme of a campaign. 23 The Governor knew that an additional 24 conversation must occur as a result of the activity that

occurred on December 23rd with respect to basic

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education, the agriculture lines and the other lines in the budget that were blue-lined. It has to occur. It's important that it occur, and it's important for all of the lines that were either partially funded or zero funded, including all of these agriculture lines.

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You know, I think it's fair to say that the General Assembly, very broadly, if not nearly unanimously, supports all of these lines, myself included. I also support the Pittston Area School District. I suspect that all of the school districts and the school directors for the students in this room are scrambling, trying to figure out how they're going to keep the doors open through the end of June.

They're going to have to further scramble, figuring out how to pay the light bill in July, unless we actually pass a budget that accomplishes all of the things that need to be established in the world of agriculture, in the world of basic education, in the world of higher education.

We absolutely have to have a comprehensive solution. To engage in a process that singularly attacks one line after another, has been described to me as a game of musical chairs, and whoever is last in that game of musical chairs will get no money, unless we do this in a comprehensive manner.

And so what I think we have today,

Mr. Secretary, is good news. And the good news is that
the people of this Commonwealth are coming to the
realization that we have a crisis on our hands. We have
a crisis when it comes to the Penn State Extension
Offices. We have a crisis when it comes to our school
districts. And we have a crisis when it comes to a
whole slew of other items in the budget.

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Hopefully, the realization that we have this crisis in the world of agriculture, in the world of basic education, gets this building, those members of the House and Senate and the administration to a table to finally resolve this budget standoff, that has been way, way beyond any reasonable period of time to reach a solution.

Mr. Secretary, the key to the -- the combination to the lock in this building is 102, 26 and one, as you know; 102 votes in the House, 26 votes in the Senate, and the Governor signing a bill. And we have to come to the realization in this building, that it's going to take 102, 26 and one. We can't do it without the one.

And so it's time, Mr. Secretary, not to ask all of us which of our children do we love the most. Do we love the students at Pittston Area more than the 4-H

crowd? Or do we love the 4-H crowd more than the students in my home school district?

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The answer is obvious. We love them equally. It's time to treat them equally. Let's solve the budget problem that exists in this State in a holistic manner so that these students can get a wonderful education in their school district and partake in 4-H and all the other activities that are supported by our budget.

Obviously, I don't have a question in all of that, Mr. Secretary, just a commentary. And I think it's important to highlight the fact that this Governor supports all of these agriculture lines as much as he supports basic education. And to equate the activity and the zeroing out or the partial funding is no -- is not a fair analysis of how the administration or the Governor specifically considers the importance of all these lines.

SECRETARY REDDING: Not a question. I'm just going to say yes, agree. You never want to waste a crisis. Didn't ask for it; prefer not to have it, but do something with it. And this is one of those moments where we've got to do something with it.

There's no easy answers to it. There's certainly the relationship and the inner relationship

between basic education, higher education, jobs. I mean, you can make the point that within this budget there are a lot of sort of value statements, and to split them off becomes a very difficult decision about what do you value more, as you note, and so having a comprehensive approach is critical.

Thank you.

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with this. There are a lot of folks in government and in our Commonwealth that are not believers in government. They believe that less government is better, less spending is better, let's just dial it all back.

There's no small level of irony that when you consider the agriculture lines, I don't hear that same kind of conversation when it comes to less government and less spending. I hear, we need these programs funded.

Mr. Secretary, I would offer that that is true. It's also true that we need to fund basic education and higher education and Pre-K in this State, as long as we treat all of these items fairly. It's important that we have a comprehensive approach that respects the role of government in all of these function areas of this Commonwealth and that we treat them

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    appropriately when it comes to the appropriation of
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    funds.
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                Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
                SECRETARY REDDING: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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    Thank you.
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                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH:
                                            Thank you,
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    Chairman.
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                I've been advised that Representative
    Vanessa Brown has joined us. Welcome.
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                And the next question will be offered by
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    Representative Keith Greiner.
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                REPRESENTATIVE GREINER: Thank you, Mr.
    Chairman.
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                Good afternoon, Mr. Secretary.
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                SECRETARY REDDING: It's good to see you.
                REPRESENTATIVE GREINER: I had some
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    questions here for you, but after that last -- I thought
    I was at the Education Committee meeting.
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                I am from Lancaster County, everybody here,
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    number one agriculture county in the State.
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    Pennsylvania's number one industry is agriculture. One
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    out of every five jobs is agriculture-related.
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                Did I just hear you say that you never want
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    to waste a crisis?
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                SECRETARY REDDING: Correct.
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REPRESENTATIVE GREINER: You said that?

SECRETARY REDDING: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE GREINER: Wow. So what you're telling me is, going back to what you said earlier in your opening remarks, you said it's the process -- that the Governor actually supports funding, and it's a process issue.

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I'm going to tell you, I'm embarrassed, and I went through this last week. These people here, we voted, a lot of us voted to support funding for Penn State to get money out to agriculture. It's important. It affects every industry in Lancaster County, you know that, throughout the State.

You know we cut -- my question was going to be the line items, and Marty took a lot of them, which I don't understand that either. We've got an avian flu issue that I don't think is necessarily going away. So I -- maybe you can answer that. What did you mean by that?

SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah, so, as a general point, if you've got a problem, solve the problem. So my point is that you have this crisis around budget and what is happening, just to deal with it. And that's not one that is -- I mean, it's before us, right, so you've got to sort of manage that issue.

REPRESENTATIVE GREINER: My good colleague over there mentioned -- and this place can drive you crazy, you know -- 102, 26, and one. Who's created the crisis here? We had \$29.7 billion that's been approved by the Treasury, Budget Office.

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All due respect, we have a balanced budget.

It was passed. Oh, and by the way, it funds every -- it funds schools even. Now, I will say that I think there's some people who don't believe we have a structural deficit. We do. We firmly do. But the reality is here, people; it's the Governor that's created this crisis. We didn't create the crisis.

We're here. It's like my good gentleman and friend over there said, we support agriculture funding.

Let's get it out there. This isn't the biggest line item in the budget. And we have education issues to deal with, there's no question.

Oh, by the way, if we want to talk about quote, politics, a little bit, we have the largest Republican legislature in 60 years, too. So whether you think the Governor has a mandate, you know, there are two sides to this equation, you know, there are two sides to this equation. And I think we need to be balanced in our approach to getting this done.

You know, and I will say that, people in

Lancaster County -- my colleagues even -- have talked to me about this. We need to get this done. And I am concerned about the avian flu. I'm concerned about Penn State funding. And here's the thing -- and God bless the chairman, he's right on -- we had a budget of about \$30.3 billion approved. All we needed was \$300 million. And by the way, we had some ideas to get there.

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Now, we would have had a -- I mean, we would have had a -- we had a balanced budget anyway other than the blue-line. We would have had a good budget. Now, we've got to deal with the structural deficit; I get that. But the point is, the money should be flowing out. We need to get it there. And I guess I'm kind of disappointed. I was disappointed in your comments there, when you spoke the last time about the crisis. And I just think we need to -- we just need to work our way through this.

I mean, like I said, you have a lot of years experience. I'm not necessarily thinking -- I mean, personal -- you're not the problem. But I will say though, that I am concerned about what the Governor is doing and where he's going in this Commonwealth.

SECRETARY REDDING: Mr. Representative, thank you.

A couple of points. One, just with the

crisis. I look at this at a couple of levels. One, what's happened to our bond rating; 83 basis points, \$126 million, I think the number is. That is not another dollar for Extension. It's not another food safety. It's not a "high path" AI. You know, if that's not a contributor to a crisis, I don't know what is.

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Our pension issues, if you look at the drivers I note in my testimony of 28-percent increase in the last eight years with 108 less positions. And an 800-percent increase in pension costs since 2006 or '07. If that's not a crisis or a contributor to it, I don't know what is.

There are so many ways -- and just to give you some perspective, when I say, crisis, it's not about this budget or a particular line item. It's the general one, that we have to find a way to deal with the structural problem that we have and that the Governor's identified. That's where we are. And we're all a contributor to that. That's not an individual. That's not an individual House member or a Senate member or Governor. That's all of us. We've all contributed to that.

So, two, is just on the "high path" AI, and you are in the epicenter of that risk; right. And we have spent a lot of time, and I just want to assure you,

given the exchanges we've had with the Lancaster delegation, on the "high path" AI particularly, is that we really feel that the work done at the industry level with the USDA and our partners at Penn and Penn State have put us in a good position to be prepared for "high path" AI.

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Pleased to say today we don't have it here yet. Every day without it is a good day. But we need to make sure that we're vigilant and continue to work at protecting the poultry industry and consumers.

REPRESENTATIVE GREINER: And that's some of my concern with some of the budget line items that are vetoed because some of that funding is in the one line item. And that's just one example.

You know what, I think I'm done with my questioning. I will say though, it'd be nice if we got a little bit of support on the other side of the aisle for pension reform.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you.

There's a lot of passion in this room regarding many issues. We're going to try to put all our passion into the Department of Agriculture today if that's possible.

Representative Daley.

REPRESENTATIVE DALEY: Thanks, Mr. Chairman.

I have a couple of questions. Can you explain the relationship between the PDA and the University of Pennsylvania Vet School?

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relationship, much like the Penn State relationship, I mean, they're a critical partner generally in protection of animal health. Penn has a unique position in this State, as you know, as the only veterinary medical school, which is critical to us, obviously, both in terms of the veterinarians, but also the access to, you know, the staff and faculty and the diagnostics there.

So as a general relationship, we certainly value what comes out from a student standpoint and a research standpoint. At a very practical level, the relationship in the animal health and diagnostic system, they're one of the three legs of that school when we talk about diagnostics, Penn State being the other. So the new Bolton Center is critical.

Certainly, the financial support for the University of Pennsylvania is found in our budget as well, so there is that relationship. But much like our discussion earlier about Penn State, we simply couldn't do what we do in the State for agriculture, the production of agriculture, without the University of

Pennsylvania.

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REPRESENTATIVE DALEY: Okay. Thank you.

And, you know, at our hearing for the nonpreferred schools last week, I asked Penn State about the Agriculture Research and the Extension Service, and he painted a really dire picture that they might have to start closing those systems, even down by May 1st, if there wasn't funding in place.

I later spoke to Deputy Secretary Mike

Smith, and he outlined for me the relationship between

the Land Scrip and the funding for the nonpreferred.

What really became really very, very clear to me was

that this was, again, something, you know, a valuable

program that we're on the risk of losing. And I can't

tell you how upsetting that is, just because of the work

that I saw Penn State doing in the city of Philadelphia.

I don't represent the city of Philadelphia, but I live next door to the city of Philadelphia.

They're across the street from where my district is, and the work that they've done in the food deserts in Philadelphia with teaching urban kids about agriculture, the farms, the farmers' markets, I mean, it's just really compelling.

So quite honestly, I was really very upset about that. And in all truth, I used to work at the

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University of Pennsylvania, and I got to know the Vet
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    School really well and some of the programs that they
    did. So I know the value that they also provide.
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                I guess my biggest problem, when you come
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    back down to it, is what we really need. And people
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    have said this, we need the comprehensive budget
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    because, again, am I picking and choosing? As important
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    as the programs are that Penn State and the University
    of Pennsylvania provide to the Department of
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    Agriculture, and as important as agriculture is in this
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    State -- I don't live in one of the agricultural
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    counties necessarily or in an agricultural area, but I
    like to eat and --
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                SECRETARY REDDING:
                                     That's enough.
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                REPRESENTATIVE DALEY:
                                        That kind of puts it
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    at a really basic level.
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                SECRETARY REDDING:
                                     Right.
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                REPRESENTATIVE DALEY:
                                        And it's just
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    incredibly important. And so I can see that, but I
    agree with my colleague, Chairman, when he spoke about
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    we need to fund our public schools because they're
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    really our preferred appropriation and we have to fund
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    them fully.
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                And so, you know, I was sitting here
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thinking, as we were talking about how last June the

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Governor made it very clear to the General Assembly that the budget didn't really respond -- the budget that we're talking about, the budget that passed in June, was not a budget that he was going to sign. He was going to veto it. So we shouldn't have been surprised. We just shouldn't have been surprised when that happened.

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And then I foolishly thought that we would be coming back through the summer to meet and talk and that we would be passing a budget, and that did not happen. And it was a few days before Christmas when it finally seemed like there was a framework and there were going to be enough votes in the House to pass that bill, and it didn't happen.

We, as Democrats -- I remember being on the House floor and we were told there were no more votes that day. We went and did a press conference, like, what's happening. We didn't really know what was happening, but we knew that there was no vote and that was it. And then later that day, that was the day that the Senate then passed House Bill 1460, which the Governor subsequently blue-lined and signed, which did not provide full funding.

The Governor has made it really clear to the General Assembly through all of these steps, his priority that he ran on and won. And quite honestly,

the Governor is the only person elected -- well, who has a role in the budget process in Pennsylvania -- who is elected by the people of Pennsylvania, not districts that may be redistricted so that they favor incumbent legislators or parties or whatever. He won the State. He won by a good, solid majority.

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We all serve in individual districts, which we try really hard, I think, all of us try really hard to represent our districts, but the Governor represents Pennsylvania. And so, it's now March. What is it, March 9th? We have one more day of Appropriations hearings. We're in session for two weeks, then we come back. I think we have a week off, and then we're in session again. And yet, so we have time to actually do something. We have time to actually do something.

And it would be -- we can all pour our
hearts out for all of the things that we would like to
support. For me, I would like to support a budget that
really starts with education and funds that, goes onto
Human Services and the other needs in the State. And
not in any small part is the funding for the
nonpreferred universities and schools, the Department of
Agriculture. I see all these kids from 4-H. I started
to get -- you know, again, I don't even know if I have
4-H in my district. I probably don't. But I see these

young people who, you know, their school funding is in jeopardy potentially, but also this program that's so important to them is in jeopardy.

So quite honestly, I thank you for being here. It feels a little bit like that game Jenga, where you pull out a piece, that the whole thing may collapse, and you keep taking chances. And I kind of feel sometimes that that's what we're doing is we're playing Jenga and we've gotten lucky; nothing has collapsed so far, but at some point it will.

So thank you so much for being here. And, I guess, if you have anything you wanted to add.

SECRETARY REDDING: I'm just going to say thank you for your support of the University of Pennsylvania and Penn State and the recognition that, you know, we need to find some solution here.

I have been overwhelmed by the amount of support across the State for agriculture. You see it here. You see it every place you go. So I think it is one of those issues where there is a lot of support, bipartisan support, for agriculture and the agriculture issues. So let's hope that we can find that solution and resolution.

REPRESENTATIVE DALEY: Thank you, Secretary.

SECRETARY REDDING: Thank you.

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MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH:
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                                            Thank you,
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    Representative.
                I'd like to acknowledge the presence of
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    Representative Dan Moul who has joined us. And the next
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    question will be offered by Representative David
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 6
    Millard.
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                REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD: Thank you, Mr.
    Chairman.
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                Mr. Secretary, welcome.
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                SECRETARY REDDING:
                                     Thank you.
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                REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD: Before I ask my
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    questions, just a comment, based upon some other
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    comments that I heard previous speakers make.
                A number of 102, 26, and 1; yes, that's what
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    it does take to make a budget, to pass legislation, to
    get it signed into law. So we did. We did it on time.
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    We did it twice within the constraints of dollars,
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    actually a third time.
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                The first two times, the Governor vetoed the
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    budget in its entirety. The third time, he chose to do
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    a line item veto.
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                Now, when I look at those numbers and I look
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    at what the original ask was by the Governor, you
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    understand that the word for additional investing in
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    whatever program is a code word for taxes, for tax
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increases.

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And whenever the Governor sets a ceiling on spending, that ceiling becomes the floor the next year around. And the key to this whole process is to sustain that spending level. And we proved with three times presenting balance against revenue coming in, that we can cover the programs with the dollars that are available to sustain continuation of those programs.

So I look at the 102, 26, one number, and I say, 102, we did it; 26, we did it; and one, that's the bully in the schoolyard. That's the individual that has all of the power of both chambers to say yes or no. So that's my soapbox for today.

SECRETARY REDDING: Okay.

REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD: Now my questions.

SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah. Representative,

Mr. Secretary, there seems to be a lot of confusion regarding two specific funds that impact your agency. Can you explain the difference between the State Racing Fund and the Race Horse Development Fund?

thank you. Good question. And it's one that, you know, if you've followed this discussion about horse racing, and you were involved in some of those discussions and the Act 71 expansion.

So you have two very distinct pieces. The

Race Horse Development Fund is a product of Act 71, so that was in 2004. And that was the gaming expansion, as we referred to it; brought slot machines to the racetracks and racinos. And a portion of the dollars, of course, wagers, go into the Race Horse Development Fund.

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The Race -- State Racing Fund is the previous fund created by an Act of 1982 when pari-mutuel racing in Pennsylvania was established. And the dollars that go into that particular fund come from pari-mutuel, a tax on pari-mutuel wagers.

That was the problem we were trying to fix and were certainly confronted by and have since fixed through Act 7. But what we had was a situation where the pari-mutuel tax was insufficient to cover the cost of operations of the commissions and the operations of our tracks. And it caused us, of course, last fall --summer, fall, to run into this problem of potentially shutting down racing.

But two distinct pieces, solution now found in Act 7 by transferring some of those costs off of the Race Development Fund to the Horse Race Development Fund.

REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD: Thank you.

Now, the next question is somewhat related

to that. What's the financial status of the Racing Fund? And what exactly does it support?

SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah. So, Mike, if you want to give the specifics. But because of Act 7, recently signed by the Governor, you have operations of the commission proper on that fund. And then the testing that had previously been part of the fund is now transferred to the Race Horse Development Fund.

Mike.

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REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD: Thank you, Secretary.

Representative, as you'll recall, as the Secretary mentioned, back in the late summer, early fall, when we encountered the very real prospect that the State Racing Fund was going to run into a deficit, that would have undermined our ability to finance the oversight of racing in Pennsylvania, maintaining its integrity.

Through the negotiations, we were able to find compromise, which is now reflected in Act 7. Part of that, as the Secretary said, does shift costs, particularly for drug testing, off of the State Racing Fund onto the industry to be paid for by the Race Horse Development Fund. But because we still do not have a Fiscal Code with the transfer from the Race Horse

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    Development Fund to compensate for that continued
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    decline in pari-mutuel tax revenues, the Racing Fund is
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    essentially still broke.
                There are two components to the state Racing
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           There's a restricted portion, and there's a
    Fund.
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    nonrestricted portion. And the nonrestricted portion is
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    typically that which finances the work of the
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    commission. The restricted portions are traditionally
    for breeding activities. In the course of the
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    negotiations, we made clear with all the stakeholders
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    that the only way, absent that Race Horse Development
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    Fund transfer through the Fiscal Code, the only way we
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    could continue to finance the oversight of racing, would
    be to essentially borrow from those restricted funds,
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    which is what we've been doing to date.
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                REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD: You've just
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    answered my next two or three questions.
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                REPRESENTATIVE SMITH: Glad to hear that.
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                REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD: Now the final thing
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    that I'd like to address with you is the Pennsylvania
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    fairs.
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                SECRETARY REDDING:
                                     Yes.
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                REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD: We had 109 fairs at
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    last count here in Pennsylvania, over a dozen
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    agricultural-related entities to that. We know that
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4-H, FFA is deeply involved in our fairs on their way to the Farm Show. There's over five dozen 4-H and FFA organizations, nearly two dozen other agricultural organizations related to them.

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And of course not to mention, you know, understating the fact that those 109 fairs throughout the Commonwealth are all economic engines in themselves. And what they do in the community, you know, they involve a lot of other groups, a lot of nonprofit groups -- the Lions, the Rotary, and the list goes on and on.

And I think it's important to highlight the economic drivers that they are, because even these nonprofits that are incorporated or operate on the grounds of the fairs, those dollars stay local. And I think that's important for everybody to understand that you're not sending dollars to Washington, DC, or Harrisburg, and then competing for those dollars. Typically, every dollar they collect stays there.

Now, the fairs have typically been funded, \$4 million out of the Horse Race Development Fund. So I guess my, you know, question to you is that the Governor's proposed budget for payments to the fairs is level at \$4 million from the Race Horse Development Fund. How will these funds be allocated?

1 SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah. So the \$4 million 2 would be, you know, in the categories that you note, the 3 operating funds for the reimbursement for the class of 4 fair. You have statewide youth organizations or farm organizations covered out of that. You have individual 5 6 FFA and 4-H membership payments. And since we've got a 7 number of 4-H members here, that payment to Penn State 8 and 4-H is \$240,000, just as an example. That would leave you with approximately \$800,000 that could be 9 10 allocated for capital projects. 11 REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD: And those are a dollar-for-dollar match? 12 13 SECRETARY REDDING: Yes, they are. 14 REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD: Up to? 15 SECRETARY REDDING: Up to \$50,000. REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD: \$50,000? 16 SECRETARY REDDING: 17 Yeah. 18 REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD: Okay. Well, thank 19 you for the clarification of everything that I've asked. 20 And, listen, I'm on that bandwagon; we have to support 21 the good kids in our community, the 4-H kids 24/7 that 22 are talking care of animals and doing all kinds of great 23 things. And I know that the future of this 24 Commonwealth, if it's left up to those individuals, 2.5 we're in real great hands.

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                SECRETARY REDDING: Agree. And thank you
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    for your support of fairs and your advocacy always.
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                REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD:
                                          Thank you.
                Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH:
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                                            Thank you,
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    Representative.
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                Representative Mike O'Brien.
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                REPRESENTATIVE O'BRIEN:
                                          Thank you, Mr.
    Chairman.
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                I'm over here, Mr. Secretary. Certainly, I
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    don't want to begin my agriculture question without also
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    making my gratuitous comments on the budget process.
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    Insofar, we've had a comment that the combination to the
    safe is 102, 26, and one; we've heard comments that the
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    calculus is 102, 26 and one. But this discussion, so
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    far today, has brought to my mind a comment made by Drew
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    Crompton of the Senate Republicans, who called the
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    budget process a five-piece puzzle, the four caucuses
    and the Governor.
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                And at one point, we had five pieces to the
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    puzzle as they stood at a press conference and announced
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    a framework agreement. Sadly, one piece of the puzzle,
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    Majority Leader Reed, walked away. So our puzzle is
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    incomplete.
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                Now, let's move on to agriculture.
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SECRETARY REDDING: Thank you.

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I have a deep interest in clean and potable water. And I've asked a number of your colleagues a question, and they've all pointed to you. So you're the last one on the stop that I could ask.

SECRETARY REDDING: All right.

REPRESENTATIVE O'BRIEN: Certainly, we have issues with the Susquehanna, and in turn, the Chesapeake and other places in the Commonwealth that are impacted by non-therapeutic use of antibiotics, by nitrates, which in turn affects aquatic life along the way.

Does the Department have any efforts underway to mitigate this?

SECRETARY REDDING: Well, I don't know the context in which my colleagues had replied to you, but I would just say that that is a shared responsibility.

REPRESENTATIVE O'BRIEN: The context was talk to you.

SECRETARY REDDING: Talk to me. Well, I think there's no -- the short answer is there's no immediate research underway. There is constant sort of monitoring that we're doing with work of the Susquehanna River Basin Commission, the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, DEP, but not specific to the agriculture piece, but just in general, water-quality monitoring.

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                REPRESENTATIVE O'BRIEN: So you have no
2
    efforts or any discussions regarding, as I had said
    before, antibiotics that are going into the water
3
 4
    system, nitrates that are going into the water system?
                You have no discussions on how to mitigate
5
6
    that?
7
                SECRETARY REDDING: There's a lot of
8
    conversations, you know, that are not necessarily in the
    water quality context occurring around antibiotic use.
10
    You have nutrient management. You have general
11
    water-quality concerns that we're trying to address
12
    through the Chesapeake Bay "Reboot" strategy. So many
13
    conversations are occurring, but that doesn't sort of
    come together in one single spot, you know, for the
14
15
    Department under a program or a project.
16
                REPRESENTATIVE O'BRIEN: So, in short, it's
17
    a many-splendored thing.
18
                SECRETARY REDDING: Pardon me?
19
                REPRESENTATIVE O'BRIEN: I said, in short,
20
    it's a many-splendored thing.
21
                SECRETARY REDDING:
                                     Yes.
22
                REPRESENTATIVE O'BRIEN: And thank you for
23
    your time.
24
                Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
2.5
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Representative
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Fred Keller. 1 2 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 3 And thank you, Mr. Secretary, for being 4 It's good to see you again. 5 6 SECRETARY REDDING: It's good to see you. 7 Before I start on my questions, I'm going to 8 take the latitude that many others have had in prefacing the discussion today. And I'm going to start by saying, 9 10 beginning in fiscal year 2002-2003 through fiscal year 11 2010-'11, State spending grew at approximately 40 12 percent. 13 Our budget in 2002-'03 was around \$20 billion. It was \$28 billion near the end of that. 14 15 State revenue grew at 20 percent. So I'm going to give 16 you a little scenario here. Say we know a fellow and his name is Ed. And Ed works and earns enough money to 17 18 pay his bills. And then Ed goes on a spending spree for 19 eight years. And during that eight-year period, Ed's 20 spending increases outpace his revenue increases or 21 earnings increases by double. 22 How do we define Ed's problem? Does, A, Ed 23 have a structural deficit; or, B, does Ed spend too much 24 and not manage his money well? How would you define 2.5 that?

1 SECRETARY REDDING: Is there a C? 2 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: No, there isn't. 3 SECRETARY REDDING: All right. Mr. Secretary, REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: 4 5 the working families in Pennsylvania don't have a C. 6 SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah. 7 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: They don't have a 8 They have an A or a B. It would be B. That's what 9 happened in Pennsylvania for eight years. And in 2010, Governor Corbett had a mandate that said we are going to 10 11 live within our means. And he had as much of a mandate 12 as Tom Wolf has, but Governor Corbett also got a 13 Republican legislature. Governor Wolf campaigned on two things. 14 15 was, I'm going to tax the gas companies. The money for education -- I saw the commercial. He's in the 16 17 classroom with the little kids. I'm going to tax these 18 gas companies, and I'm going to get a billion dollars 19 and put it in these classrooms. 2.0 Now, we all know the truth is, we're not 21 getting a billion dollars. It's \$217 million. We're 22 not getting that money from them because it's not there 23 to be had. So it's not the 4-H kids, it's not the 24 college kids, it's not our school district's problem 2.5 that the Governor either didn't tell us the truth or

didn't understand the problem that we weren't going to have enough money to do that. The other thing, he was going to be a different kind of Governor. And I tell you what, I think the Commonwealth is realizing that now.

Now, I want to talk about the college Land

2.5

Now, I want to talk about the college Land
Scrip Fund. I know that was vetoed. And we talked
about a piece of that, you know, because we didn't have
the Fiscal Code or the code bills to drive that out. Is
it not true that SB 912 included language for that? I
believe that included language to drive that out, that
money.

In my reading of the bill it was there. It was the nonpreferred appropriation, but it also contained language to get the money out to Penn State. So my question would be, that bill is not 102, 26, and one, that takes --

SECRETARY REDDING: Right, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Two-thirds.

So did you or the Governor meet with the caucus leaders of all four caucuses and explain the importance of getting the two-thirds so we can get the money out to these kids?

SECRETARY REDDING: Well, I can't speak for him, whether he met personally with the caucuses or not.

1 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Did the 2 administration? SECRETARY REDDING: I don't know that. 3 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: You don't know. 4 5 Did you? 6 SECRETARY REDDING: I did not. 7 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Okay. If it's 8 that important to get money out to these agencies, I would have thought somebody had a discussion to make 9 10 sure we got the votes, because it was also talked about, 11 a framework. And that framework included pension 12 reform, property tax dollar for dollar, it was liquor 13 privatization and a \$30.8 billion spend number. I'm going to start with the \$30.8 billion 14 15 spend number because we ran some tax bills that didn't 16 get enough votes to pass. We ran one bill early in June 17 that didn't get any votes form the Democrats even. The 18 Governor didn't get one vote for his tax plan. So that 19 we can call what it is. 2.0 Liquor went out the window. Property tax 21 went out the window. And we didn't get any help from 22 our friends on the other side of the aisle to pass 23 pension reform. Now, if it was that important and it 24 was an agreement, if it was an agreement with the 2.5 Governor, the House Democrats, the Senate Republicans

1 and the Senate Democrats, it baffles me why none of the 2 Senate Republicans -- or none of the Senate Democrats 3 supported pension reform. Just a point of order there. I guess we are passionate. The Chairman mentioned that 4 we're passionate about this. 5 That's because it is the 6 taxpayers' dollars. 7 The other thing was a comprehensive budget. 8 Now, the Governor's comprehensive budget was about 1,000 I mean, it was a real big book. In that 10 comprehensive budget, was agriculture research funded in 11 the original request from the Governor last March 9th or whenever it was? It'd be March 3. 12 13 SECRETARY REDDING: For '15-'16? REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: 14 15 SECRETARY REDDING: REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Was Hardwood and 16 17 Development or Promotion and Development research funded 18 in that budget? SECRETARY REDDING: 19 No. 20 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: So there was a 21 comprehensive budget that everybody's been advocating 22 for that didn't include those two important things. 23 we've got all these agriculture people here in the room,

but yet we didn't put them in the budget. We didn't put

them in our request. I think actions do speak louder

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than words.
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2
                The next question I'm going to have is going
    to relate to, I know we do a lot of inspections of
3
    restaurants, amusement rides and so on. So we do a lot
4
    of traveling in the Department of Agriculture? Do we do
5
6
    that with State vehicles or do we do that with personal
7
    vehicles?
8
                SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah, the majority is
    with State vehicles.
9
10
                REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: How many State
11
    vehicles do we have?
                SECRETARY REDDING: I don't know --
12
                EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH: I don't
13
    have it off the top of my head.
14
15
                REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: How many gallons
16
    of gas do we purchase?
                EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH:
17
    don't know. I do know that's one of the cost-saving
18
19
    revenue-generating initiatives we've undertaken this
20
    year thanks to the leadership of DGS, is to prioritize
21
    gas purchases at Sunoco fuel stations.
22
                Because we've increased our purchases at
23
    those Sunoco fuel stations --
24
                REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: So we buy fuel --
2.5
                EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH:
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1 if --2 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: -- on the open market? 3 EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH: 4 Yes. REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: 5 Okav. EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH: Yes. Ιf 6 7 I may -- if I may, those purchases have yielded \$25,000 to us in rebates. 8 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Well, I will say 10 this; okay. Because I have my car and my wife's car. 11 There's two of us. And from one year to the next, from 12 2014 -- and then I looked at my gas purchases in 2015 13 because I buy them all on one credit card -- I saved \$2,000 as an individual. 14 15 So I would just like to know what the 16 Commonwealth is doing with the -- I mean, we can put that down as a GO-TIME initiative? No. 17 That's not even 18 fair to the people of the Commonwealth. I mean, you 19 would get that anyway without even doing a thing. My 2.0 6-year-old granddaughter could figure that one out. 21 SECRETARY REDDING: So just on the -- this 22 year's budget and tying these pieces together. So part 23 of what we've asked for in the IT initiative was to get 24 at the, you know, the opportunity for employees to be 2.5 able to have the technology with 4G capabilities to stop

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1
    some of the running around. But at the end of the day,
2
    part of our business is being on-site to look at food
    safety, weights and measures --
3
 4
                REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Understood.
                SECRETARY REDDING: -- dog law.
5
                                                  Right.
6
    there's going to be a certain level of activity that had
7
    occurred. Either you pay for it and are reimbursed or
8
    you provide the car.
                REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: How much did we
10
    say we saved, $25,000?
11
                EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH:
                                                    We will
12
    realize $25,000 in our rebate payments. Over the course
13
    of last year, we've cut travel across the board about
    3.3 percent, saving only about $8,000. That's rather
14
15
    modest, admittedly, but that's because, as the Secretary
16
    mentioned, we are a regulatory agency. We have an
17
    obligation to travel the State, inspecting various
    facilities.
18
19
                REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: But we pay -- we
20
    pay for the gas --
21
                EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH:
22
                REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER:
                                            -- when we pull
23
    up to the pump?
24
                EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH:
                                                    Yes.
2.5
                SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah.
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1
                REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Okav. And gas
2
    prices are much, much lower than they were before, so we
3
    should have saved a pile of money. And what you're
    telling me is that entire State agency saved $25,000,
4
    when me, with two vehicles, saved $2,000.
5
                SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah, we can run the
6
7
    number, but I guess I would just point out, as I said in
8
    the opening statement, about the number of local
    governments giving things back to us; right. So you
10
    have to look at what are your base lines, what number,
11
    what cars --
12
                REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: What year did you
13
    give you those things back? You mentioned they were
14
    given back. What year were they given back?
15
                SECRETARY REDDING: Over the --
                EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH: A number
16
17
    of years.
18
                SECRETARY REDDING: It's over a number of
19
    years, but --
2.0
                REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Okay. Last year,
21
    how many were given back?
22
                EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH:
                                                    Weights
23
    and measures or food safety?
24
                REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: How many things
2.5
    were given back to you last year?
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EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH: Food
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2
    safety, we had 550 establishments turned back to us.
    That is more than twice as many --
3
 4
                REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER:
                                            How many --
                EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH: -- twice
5
6
    as many. That is more than twice as many at any time
    since 2008.
7
8
                REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: How many, head
    count?
                EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH:
10
11
    number of inspections associated with those
12
    municipalities will be the equivalent of roughly six
13
    employees.
14
                REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Six employees.
    So that's six vehicles?
15
16
                EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH:
17
                REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Okay. The other
18
    ones?
                EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH: Food
19
20
    safety -- I'm sorry, weights and measures, we've had
21
    nine counties turn over responsibilities since 2009.
22
                REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER:
                                            How many
23
    vehicles?
24
                EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH: Well,
    it's the workload equivalent of nine -- I'm sorry eight
2.5
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1 employees. 2 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Eight employees. 3 Are these new employees? EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH: 4 5 These -- this is additional workload for which we have received no additional complement positions. 6 7 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: So do you have 8 mileage that will be associated that you'll calculate on that? The point I'm getting to is, we're talking 14 --9 10 how many cars do you have now? 11 EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH: We'll 12 provide that to you. 1.3 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Okay. My point is, and I think you're going to get my point and 14 15 everybody at home will get my point, two vehicles in my house, \$2,000 less in one year. The Commonwealth and 16 17 entire Department of Agriculture should be saving a pile 18 of money. I realize it's not your cost driver, but 19 we're here asking taxpayers, we've got a structural deficit. The Governor wants people to dig more deeply 20 21 into their pockets, and we're not even looking at 22 something as simple as gas savings, quite frankly. 23 EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH: 24 Representative, if I may, that is something we 2.5 absolutely do look at. Now, this is anecdotal, but that

\$8,000 in savings I mentioned earlier is just what we report because those are the miles and the fuel charges associated with our vehicle fleet.

2.5

I look at the deputy secretaries here joining us today. I look at a number of bureau directors and employees over the course of the budget impasse. Out of dedication to their work, they were willing to take their personal vehicle, travel to the far reaches of Pennsylvania from Harrisburg, and they didn't seek reimbursement.

REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: That seems odd -EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH: We
weren't able to capture.

REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: The Governor's action person wouldn't go from Lewisburg to Mifflinburg because we didn't have a budget and wouldn't ride in my car because I offered to ride her down there. So I'm glad you have dedicated employees.

But still, there was savings, there again, in your employees drove and didn't seek reimbursement, you have more savings. I'd like to know how much money we spent on gas in 2013-'14 and how many -- '14-'15, and how much we're going to spend this year. I'd like to know what it is and I'd like to know what we're going to do with the money.

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1
                SECRETARY REDDING: All right.
2
                REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER:
                                            Thanks.
                SECRETARY REDDING: Will do.
 3
                                            Thank you,
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH:
 4
5
    Representative.
 6
                Representative Schreiber.
7
                REPRESENTATIVE SCHREIBER:
                                           Thank you, Mr.
    Chairman.
8
                Thank you, Mr. Secretary.
10
                SECRETARY REDDING: Good to see you.
11
                REPRESENTATIVE SCHREIBER: First and
12
    foremost, I just want to thank you and thank your entire
13
    team.
           I personally am glad that you're traveling the
    Commonwealth and doing those foods inspections and
14
15
    inspecting amusement rides. So I appreciate that your
16
    employees have been doing that on their own dime
17
    potentially. And Lord knows you didn't put yourselves
18
    in this position; we did. We did in this building.
19
    are all culpable, regardless of party, regardless of
20
    chamber. We are all culpable for putting you in this
21
    position. And to sit here and Monday morning
22
    quarterback you for making the decisions that had to be
23
    made to ensure the health and safety and welfare of our
    citizenry, I think is unfortunate.
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                I just wanted to ask very quickly if you
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could give an update on farmland preservation? I'm from York County. We obviously have a very successful Farm and Natural Lands Trust. I think that is inextricably linked to urban redevelopment as well. The more open space we can preserve, the less green field development, the more we can see in redevelopment in our cities and older communities.

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SECRETARY REDDING: Representative, first of all, thank you. Appreciate the support. Appreciate York County and the county commissioners and their commitment to farmland preservation and one of their leaders in the State. And you've got a very active land trust there that really has done great work as well.

You know, current status, we're approaching the 5,000 farm, which is historic. It's 25 years in the making. So I look toward to that in 2016. We've got a \$32 million authorization from preservation this year; \$14 million dollars has been matched from the counties, another million or so from the Federal government. So you have a \$45 million commitment to farmland preservation in 2016.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHREIBER: Thank you.

As I mentioned, I am fortunate to be from

York County. I am fortunate to have known Tom Wolf well

before he was Governor. As you had mentioned at the

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onset, this is an individual that was in the Peace
1
2
    Corps, headed a multigenerational company that made its
    business in hardwoods in Pennsylvania. He is a lifetime
3
    member of the York County Agricultural Society, so I
 4
5
    think it does a disservice to suggest that he is out to
 6
    get agriculture or has a personal vendetta against it.
7
    I think his actions throughout his whole lifetime have
8
    spoken louder than words and so have his most recent
    actions, which are to try to fund agriculture and to
10
    increase the funding for our agriculture extension and
11
    other important programs and ultimately to try to reach
12
    that compromise.
13
                I certainly hope that we work towards a
    budget compromise with as much vim and vigor and energy
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15
    as we've heard demonstrated today and over the past
    several weeks.
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17
                Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.
    you, Secretary.
18
19
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH:
                                            Thank you,
20
    Representative.
21
                Representative Marquerite Quinn.
22
                REPRESENTATIVE OUINN:
                                        Here I am.
23
                SECRETARY REDDING:
                                     Right before me.
24
                REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: Right before you.
2.5
                SECRETARY REDDING:
                                     Thank you. I thought
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1 you were over there the last time. 2 REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: I was. I wanted to 3 sneak up on you there. Thanks for being here with us today, 4 5 Secretary. SECRETARY REDDING: Good to see you. 6 7 REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: And before I start, I 8 wanted to thank you and your staff for the support that you've been giving, specifically in my district, for the 9 10 EHV-1 virus, which is an equine herpes virus, that has taken -- well, it's put a certain farm under quarantine 11 12 for months, which unless you really understand what that 13 means, the owners cannot even enter the barn since before Christmas to see their horses. And we've lost a 14 number of horses. 15 16 This is an unusual strain, a neurological 17 strain, and your Department has been there. It's still 18 frustrating for the owners of the farm and the owners of 19 the horses, but thanks. It draws to mind just how 20 important it is to continue funding for things like that. We talk about the avian flu, yet here's something 21

SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah, I just want to say

that's, you know, literally wiping out a farm and has

some major consequences and we're doing our best to keep

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it quarantined.

thanks to you for facilitating and helping us sort of get to the right folks locally and keeping the local community focused on that problem because there wasn't a full appreciation of just how contagious the virus was and the importance of basic biosecurity, which we talk about, and "high path" AI.

2.5

Here was a case on this particular equine boarding operation. And it was really complex because there were 52 horses, 37 owners, seven different vet practices that had access to this particular farm. So when you start looking at the trace back, trace forward, number of horses, absolutely amazing. And credit to the local vets but certainly Dr. Simeone from our staff and Dr. Shultz. So thank you for your support there.

REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: Yeah, you're welcome.

I just want to move on a second. We've just heard about the Governor's support for agriculture and actions speak louder than words. I think the point of these whole hearings is not just about actions and words but really about the dollars. And this is one of the more crowded hearings that we've had and one of the hearings that's drawn an awful lot of e-mail responses to me. In fact, I've got a number of constituents up today.

I offered one young man who's had the

pleasure of meeting you before, not through Del Val, but I offered if he had a specific question that he wanted me to ask, and if you don't mind, I'm going to --SECRETARY REDDING: No, please. REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: -- give this on 6 behalf of Patrick Meadows. SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah. REPRESENTATIVE OUINN: Without the after school and education programs, like 4-H, how will the 9 10 hundreds of thousands of youth who currently participate 11 in youth development programs throughout the Penn State Extension continue to better themselves in the 12 Commonwealth? 1.3 And I'm going to rephrase that bit about 15 "better themselves" and say, continue to learn about the 16 importance of the important core values that 4-H teaches 17 and the stewardship of our land, our water, our animals 18 and even things that go beyond, in terms of personal 19 respect, financial management and different crafts that 20 the 4-H offers. They're concerned, and their parents are concerned. 21 22 SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah, and a fair 23 concern. I mean, having been a 4-H leader for 10 years 24 and coming out of a family committed to FFA and 4-H and

having two sons in 4-H, I mean, I get it. I mean, I can

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pick these kids out because they've got those basic instincts of extending a hand and a smile and engaging.

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All of that is part of what we want, and it certainly makes the case for 4-H generally but also the importance of getting this budget issue resolved. I mean, we don't want to lose that.

I've said many times of this 4-H issue and the College of Agriculture discussion, it's like, you know, watching a child suffer, right, one of your own children. I mean, it's so important to us that we need to have some resolution to it. So we don't want to lose that. There's not a substitute for it by the way, there's really not. It's that important to us.

REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: I agree with you, and what I found with my district -- and I'm in Bucks County and you were grateful enough to come down for a town hall recently with farmers. We had well over 100 people there. Those kids getting involved in 4-H aren't necessarily the same kids that want to be on the football field or the soccer field or in a debate club. They're drawn to the land. They want to continue that. That's where they're at home. And the devastation that this has, to not have the funding, I really can't quantify.

I'm going to take that funding question over

1 to your GGO line. I know I sent you a letter. 2 SECRETARY REDDING: Yes. 3 REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: I'm not going to ask you for those answers now. I sent it in writing for a 4 purpose, so I could analyze them. But it's my hope that 5 once we take a look at your GGO and drill down, that 6 7 we'll be able to get a sense of the health benefits and 8 the increases there, the pension benefits and those increases there. 10 In fact, after you left the meeting a couple 11 12 13

of weeks -- and I wish you had stayed because we had 100 farmers in the room. They were passionate about their concerns with the growing pension costs, not just in your Department but all over Pennsylvania. And they said, you know, Marquerite, we could lose \$200,000 of what we put in our fields in a week. And, you know, no one is out there to help bail us out. And they really feel a frustration with regard to what's been our inability to try and reign in what's been an unsustainable system.

> SECRETARY REDDING: Yes.

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REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: So I appreciate your taking a look at the dependant eligibility.

You have something to say, don't you?

2.5 SECRETARY REDDING: I was going to say we received your letter, have run those numbers, working with the Budget Office, and we'll have that for you.

Thanks for the question.

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REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: We're talking about real live program out there, like 4-H, that are not having their dollars. How do I explain then an increase in money for the technology modernization? What are you using that for when we have kids who are just looking to get into the core basics of agriculture?

SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah, so it's threads of previous questions and responses, but, you know, the challenge we have, twofold; one, is just the reduction of 108 staff and the pressure that is placed on the staff that remain. Two, this getting back of things from local governments has really caused us, again, without adding staff, to look at how do you extend the human capital you have today to cover the number of devices and counties? And the only way you can do that is through some efficiencies of technology.

REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: Okay.

SECRETARY REDDING: And a lot of what was at the Department, quite frankly, is 10 years old. There's some basic, just basic operation stuff within the infrastructure there that you couldn't, even if you wanted to, as an efficiency, you simply have the --

1 you're incapable because of the technology. That's the 2 big piece of it. 3 And on top of that, there are some program development components that are important to us. 4 5 mentioned the EHV and equine. One of the components for 6 us is making sure that we can interface with private 7 veterinarians, making sure that we can interface with 8 the U.S. Department of Agriculture veterinarians. takes sort of systems to build, build and maintain. 10 We have a new requirement, the Food Safety 11 Modernization Act. And how do we manage that from a 12 technology standpoint to interface what happens in plant 13 and food and dairy. So there's -- part of the increase of \$2 million is for system development. The other 14 15 half, we would say, is for deployment of software and 16 hardware to allow us to do a more efficient job. 17 REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: Thank you. 18 SECRETARY REDDING: Thank you. 19 REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: Thanks for being

REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: Thanks for being

20 here. I know other people have more questions.

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SECRETARY REDDING: Good to see you.

REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: Likewise.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: I'd like to acknowledge the presence of Representative Dan Miller, who has joined us.

1 The next question will be offered by 2 Representative Madeleine Dean. 3 REPRESENTATIVE DEAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 4 5 And thank you, Mr. Secretary. Thank you, 6 gentlemen, for being here. 7 SECRETARY REDDING: Good to see you. 8 REPRESENTATIVE DEAN: I want to welcome the 4-H students and your parents and the other advocates. 9 10 It's always impressive for us to see you here and spending the time, paying attention, and I think you're 11 12 getting -- for good or for bad -- you're getting a 1.3 close-up view of government at work or maybe government not working appropriately hard enough. 14 15 Mr. Secretary, I don't know what has 16 happened here in this hearing today. You've engendered quite a conversation of people on this side of the 17 18 table, I think, probably trying to make some sense of 19 the last 260 days or whatever we're up to now. 20 And I think, just to give you some 21 perspective, we've been here for three weeks in budget 22 hearings. Our budget hearings began with -- the first

office that came in was the Independent Fiscal Office,

blue-lined was out of balance by at least \$300 million.

who told us that the budget bill that was passed and

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Some estimates have it at \$500 million. That was followed by one of your colleagues, the Secretary of Community and Economic Development, who came in and testified to us very genuinely that the number one issue facing Pennsylvania is a well-trained, well-educated workforce. I couldn't agree more.

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Faced with those two things, I think we're all grappling with and trying to make some sense of this crisis. And I want to remind folks, this is a man-made crisis. This crisis was made here in this building. It can be solved and will be solved in this building, and I hope much sooner than later. Some people on both sides of the aisles have used different images for that \$300 to \$500 million shortfall, whether it's a Jenga stack or it's musical chairs.

I like to say it's a line of folks, a line of worthy requests, budget requests, stacked up in a line. And depending on where you fall in that line, when the money stops, the people in the back of the line, the worthy causes in the back of the line, will not be funded. So maybe that's going to be rape crisis centers. Maybe that's going to be basic education.

Maybe that's going to be pre-K. I'm not sure, but we've got \$500 million worth of unfunded stuff, if we go about it in a piecemeal way and if we don't do it in a mature,

reasonable, comprehensive, balanced way.

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I won't be a part of that. So we have been in a difficult spot. My colleague here, the Chairman, said it most eloquently, what child do you love more than the other? Well, I'm a mother to three. I love them all.

We are in an impossible spot, except it's not impossible. We could fix this if we could face up to the fact that these students are worthy, the other line items are worthy, and what it will take is bringing in more revenue, that dreaded terrible word, taxes, and revenue. Sometimes costs go up. Sometimes more people need more help, whether it was the Department before you, which was the Department of Human Services, which says they are not fully-funded, even if they get the increase they're asking for; whether it's you if you get this small increase you're asking for; whether it's Corrections, whomever it is.

So to my mind, I guess I want to ask you in a small way, close-up, what did the budget impasse look like directly in your Department? We see here some of the other effects of it outside of your Department or in extension to your Department, but directly in your Department, what did our budget failure do to you?

SECRETARY REDDING: You know, it shows up a

lot of different ways. I'll say that. Certainly, a couple of examples. Without funding for the Animal Health Commission and the Vet Lab, as two really important items within our budget that are funded out of the Race Horse Development Fund or supposed to be, they were line-item vetoed because they were switched to the General Fund, which couldn't afford another dollar.

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But just in the absence of those two lines, all of the costs for the Vet Lab, which is \$5.3 million, is placed on the GGO line within the Department. The Farm Show hosted the hundredth Farm Show, 100 years, but we don't have the Fiscal Code to spend the money that's authorized so we're trying to earn money. We had to transfer a million dollars out of GGO to keep the Farm Show. We'll need another million dollars in a couple of weeks.

We're going to bump into this question early in the spring, about whether we can sustain the operations of the Department. So, I mean, I can give you a long list, but they are two examples. You know, the hiring of staff, the loss of staff, really important -- obviously that's critical to us, much like you see here today with the Extension. We've got the same issue within the Department of critical programs.

REPRESENTATIVE DEAN: And as your duties

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    increased, you were losing staff?
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                SECRETARY REDDING: Yes.
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                REPRESENTATIVE DEAN: And your money was
    uncertain?
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                SECRETARY REDDING:
                                    Yes.
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                REPRESENTATIVE DEAN: And really uncommitted
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    in many ways?
                SECRETARY REDDING: That's correct.
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                REPRESENTATIVE DEAN: What I -- this is such
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    a complicated process. The budget is such a complicated
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    process, but I like something that the Governor did in
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    his budget -- it might have been in his in Inaugural
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    Address. He said that he was interested in three very
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    clear things: schools that teach, jobs that pay,
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    government that works.
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                And what I think we are called upon to do is
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    to start with that last one, be a government that is
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    working, that faces our problem, recognizes a structural
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    deficit. We are not Ed. We are not that example of the
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    fellow named Ed because we actually are in perpetuity.
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    And we have done some things in the past, where we
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    robbed from this fund, or we decide we're not going to
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    pay two months' worth of our mortgage or our rent.
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                We're a government. We owe it to the people
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    of Pennsylvania in perpetuity to deliver certain
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    services. So when he said that we need jobs that pay
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    and schools that teach, I couldn't agree more. And what
    I have found through this process is, it's the
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    government that works that has to start that. And then
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    we will make sure we have schools that teach and jobs
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    that pay.
                Thanks for your work.
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                SECRETARY REDDING: You're welcome.
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                REPRESENTATIVE DEAN:
                                       And we all here, I
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    know across the aisle, want to support your work and
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    want to support what you guys want to do in your
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    education and in your life.
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                SECRETARY REDDING:
                                     Okay.
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                REPRESENTATIVE DEAN:
                                       Thanks.
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                SECRETARY REDDING: Thank you.
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you,
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17
    Representative.
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                 I would like to acknowledge the presence of
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    Representatives DeLissio and Miller, who have joined us.
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                The next question will be offered by
    Representative Sue Helm.
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                REPRESENTATIVE HELM: Thank you, Mr.
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    Chairman.
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                And welcome, Secretary Redding.
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                SECRETARY REDDING: It's good to see you.
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REPRESENTATIVE HELM: To the Committee, if I didn't talk to you about the Farm Show, you'd think something was wrong with me. As I look around the room, it's interesting to see the faces that I interact with at the Farm Show all being here today.

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But can you give a status on the State Farm Product Show Fund and how funding supports the Farm Show, of which you just said we celebrated the 100th Farm Show? And then, let's talk about the building itself. Like, how many shows are held in the Farm Show Complex? And do you have studies indicating how critical this facility is to our local economy?

SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah, so the fund itself, as I alluded to, was a received, you know, sort of dollars in December, but without the Fiscal Code, we have no way to access the money so we transferred dollars from our GGO to cover the Farm Show.

And to put this in perspective, it's about an \$11 million budget. Roughly \$5 million of that comes from the Commonwealth. The other \$6 million is earned by hosting shows and leasing the facility, rental income, food income, concession income.

So you end up with -- right now, the only thing we have to work with is the \$6 million that is being earned -- earned or being earned, and the transfer

of dollars from the GGO to the Farm Show.

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So it is critical. We are doing okay for the moment, but it's predicated on being able to, you know, come up with enough money in a couple of weeks to do a second transfer in the absence of some other Fiscal Code or something that would transfer the money.

Secondly, to the point -- we host 300 events a year in the Farm Show Complex, 300. Now, you have, you know, a top 20 which are really key for the income to the Complex. And they're the Sportsmen's Show, the Farm Show, with some of our, you know, car shows, et cetera, but really critical.

And when you look at the numbers from the Harrisburg or Hershey Visitors' Bureau -- I don't have the exact number in front of me, but it's a big number.

EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH: \$260 million in total economic impact locally.

SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah, \$260 million.

That's not our number. That's the local community
saying that's what that Complex is worth economically.

Unfortunately, we don't get any income -- no pillow-tax income. There's a payment out to the Susquehanna Township for parking. Everybody takes from us, but there's no income to us, right, other than what

we earn off of the square footage and food. Just put that down as a marker, right, that that is really a critical piece of central Pennsylvania. There ought to be some further conversation about where do you and how do you support a million square feet if it's worth something to us here in the mid-State.

And a lot of those shows are livestock

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shows. Pleased to say that. At least a dozen different livestock shows throughout the year. And for those who have been around, I mean some years, our argument to expand that Complex is based on agriculture.

Representative Keller, who serves on the Farm Show Commission. And that really has been a hallmark, I think, of the Complex. And you look at the facility and its accommodations, there's really not a better complex in the northeast or North America that is suited for indoor agriculture expositions.

REPRESENTATIVE HELM: So you talked about expanding it. Could you talk a little bit more about what you'd like to do, what you've talked about?

SECRETARY REDDING: Well, I would just say, you know, we have about a 70-percent utilization rate for the Complex. So there's some capacity there for us to sort of extend the season, extend the days, accommodate more shows, whatever.

So there's so many fixed costs with the Complex, which is part of the discussion we're having here. With these fixed costs, how do you extend that across more square footage or days or events. So we have some opportunity there. But the challenge is when the public wants it, we're full. You can't get in there between December and Easter. But there's opportunity there, would be one point.

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Two is, as reminded every day, it is a complex that needs a lot of care and investment. And just in the last couple of months of maintenance issues and things that are really cut into your cash, it's got to be, it's got to be maintained as well.

EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH: If I could add on that point, if you were to take a snapshot right now of the Farm Product Show Fund, look at cash on hand, essentially, you're going to see what would appear to be a healthy balance rather, but what that does not take into account is some of the forward-looking modeling for the rest of the year that we've done and look at the anticipated outlays.

And when you do that, you see that we're facing another deficit there before the end of this fiscal year, which like the Secretary has mentioned, will likely necessitate some other short-term loan to

finance payroll operations there.

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You asked as well about operational needs, maintenance needs. We've done a rough accounting. We can account for at least \$200,000 in long overdue of the operation maintenance costs. We've started to prioritize, find ways that we can finance that. That was a large reason why we asked the Farm Show Commission to support a pay increase or -- I'm sorry, a parking rate increase.

The revenues that that increase generated from just the Farm Show alone largely have already been spoken for. Just last week -- I'm sorry. In the last two weeks or so, we had a critical piece of the fire suppression system spring a leak. That was a \$27,000 repair. Within the last two days, I've had an e-mail from the director of the Farm Show. There is a critical loading dock on the southwest portion of the building that serves some of the key halls, some of the most heavily-occupied halls, it's crumbling. You can see through the concrete into the ground. That's a critical safety issue that we need to address if we're going to be able to continue using that space. And we're in the process of looking at estimates there.

SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah. But just the snow of the blizzard a couple of weeks ago cost \$146,000 --

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REPRESENTATIVE HELM: I can believe that.
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                SECRETARY REDDING: -- to move the snow off
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    the lot. Right. So it takes half of what you earned in
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    increased parking revenue, just to clear the lots.
    it's a major concern.
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                REPRESENTATIVE HELM: Well, the one thing
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    that you've drastically improved in the last couple of
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    years is the traffic around the Complex because I used
    to have to leave early to get to work because I have to
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    go past the Farm Show. Now, I like when you have an
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    event because you control the traffic so well. It goes
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    faster.
                SECRETARY REDDING: Thank you.
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                REPRESENTATIVE HELM: But anyway, thank you
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    for your comments today.
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you,
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    Representative.
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                Representative Maria Donatucci.
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                REPRESENTATIVE DONATUCCI: Thank you, Mr.
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    Chairman.
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                And welcome, Secretary Redding.
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                SECRETARY REDDING: It's good to see you.
    Thank you.
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                REPRESENTATIVE DONATUCCI: Federal laws had
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    banned the growing of industrial hemp back in the day.
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Since then, I believe 13 States have reintroduced it
commercially. It's a multimillion dollar industry. I
think it's $580 million annually in the United States.
            It has so many uses, such as food, fiber,
clothing, plastic, and of course rope, just to name a
      It's very different from its drug counterpart.
            Having said this, I think it would be
financially valuable to Pennsylvania agriculture.
                                                   So I
want to know, what is your Department's position on
industrial hemp. And is its production something that
Pennsylvania agriculture should pursue?
            SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah, thank you for the
question. We strongly support industrial hemp,
Representative Diamond's bill, 967, and Senator
Schwank's SB 50. We're pleased that the last Farm Bill
gave us some legal authority to do limited work, but
it's a first step, given the prohibition that's been in
place for years. And you touched on sort of the key
points.
            I mean, we, today, are importing industrial
       It's in the dashboards of our cars. It is in
hemp.
products. It is $600 million of activity.
Unfortunately, it's all -- all the money is going to
China. It's coming in from China. It's 25,000
different products that have industrial hemp in them,
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and we allow them to be sold here but not produced here.

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So the first step that you're taking with the authority given by the Federal government, the Farm Bill, is the right thing to do.

 $\label{eq:representative Donatucci:} \mbox{ Thank you. And} \\ \mbox{I'm glad to hear that.}$

On the other end of the spectrum, people might not be aware of the wide range of activities that the Department of Agriculture has a hand in. In fact, the Department distributes an appropriation from the Motor Licensing Fund for maintenance of dirt and gravel roads. You also receive motor license funding for inspections of weights and measuring devices.

Can you talk about these two programs? And how are they going?

SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah. Thank you.

Again, it's one of those surprises of what is in the Department of Agriculture and what has been granted to us. And we take that, certainly, as a vote of confidence over the years, that things have come to us like motor -- you know, the Dirt and Gravel Road Program with, you know, our conservation districts.

Yeah, so just to note, the Dirt and Gravel Road Program is relatively new. There's a low-volume road, \$28 million appropriation. Had an update

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    yesterday from the State Conservation Commission.
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    it's one of the areas that intersects with Penn State
    University and the Dirt and Gravel Road Center.
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                There -- all of that is progressing well.
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    It's been a great partnership with conservation
    districts and local governments. The Motor License
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    Fund, specifically, on the weights and measure side, is
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    to fund the activities where there's a road, fuel,
    contact, if you will, for the Bureau and the Department
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    of Agriculture. So those funds are critical to that.
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                REPRESENTATIVE DONATUCCI: Thank you for
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    your answers.
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                Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH:
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                                            Thank you,
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    Representative.
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                Representative Garth Everett.
                REPRESENTATIVE EVERETT:
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                                          Thank you, Mr.
    Chairman.
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                I tried to promise myself I wasn't going to
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    do this, but I'm unable, to add my editorial comments to
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    those of my colleagues. And I would just ask my
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    colleagues from the other side of the aisle, if a $30.3
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    billion budget is out of balance, what is a $30.8
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    billion budget that nobody was willing to put up revenue
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    votes for?
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But that aside, let's talk about the Chesapeake Bay.

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SECRETARY REDDING: Okay. Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE EVERETT: I don't -- I know we don't have time to go through the whole "Reboot" strategy, which I think is a great idea. My question is, you know, from a resource point of view and Appropriations, do you feel that your Department, in the '16-'17 budget, is going to have adequate resources in order to carry through with the compliance portion of the "Reboot" strategy that's being proposed?

SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah, great question.

And you understand this well, being on the Chesapeake

Bay Commission and all of the conversations that we've

had, so thank you for your support there.

I think there's been a lot of conversation about the "Reboot," and we're anticipating a need. I think in the '16-'17 year, I would say we're okay. But clearly, the forecasting is there's going to have to be some additional resources for either DEP, State Conservation Commissioner, PDA, on the staff support, because as you know, one of the requirements is to be on 10 percent of the farms in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed, that's 3360 farms, that that's a requirement for us. We can get there through conservation districts.

So there may be a need for one of our State There will definitely be a need on the partners. conservation district side. I think as we step forward and recognize the districts really are in the best position to address both the implementation of conservation practice generally but also specifically on some of the expectations of the "Reboot," that's going to take some additional resources. But then, you've got a third piece of this, that I think when we get to the point of the farmers making practice improvements, we're going to have to confront the question of where do those resources come from for both planned development as well as implementation? We're fortunate at the moment that that's Federal. I mean, we have a Farm Bill that supports us there, but we're going to have to look at alternatives to, just the line items that we have available to us today to do that. REPRESENTATIVE EVERETT: One of the questions that I have, when I was reading through and listening to the "Reboot" strategy is the 50

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inspections --

25 REPRESENTATIVE EVERETT: -- number. Is that

SECRETARY REDDING: Yes.

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50 inspections per inspector, 50 inspections per county?
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    Is it just a goal out there?
                If you could just touch on the 50
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    inspections.
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                SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah.
                                            So the 50
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    inspections and the "Reboot" strategy -- and again, the
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    "Reboot" strategy, to my earlier point about the
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    10-percent inspection, we have to be on 10 percent of
    those farms. And in our calculation, the only way that
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    we can achieve that is sort of working with the
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    conservation districts. And in looking at what we
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    presently ask them to do by delegation of the
    Commonwealth to them, is to do 100 educational visits.
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                And what we've done is to substitute the 50
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    compliance visits, right, so the money hasn't changed,
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    but the expectation has changed that we're moving from
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    education to one of compliance. But it is 50
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    inspections per funded technician.
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                REPRESENTATIVE EVERETT:
                                          Okay.
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                SECRETARY REDDING:
                                     Yes.
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                REPRESENTATIVE EVERETT:
                                          And finally, do you
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    have any idea from your discussions with DEP what the
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    EPA compliance requirements that we might be looking at
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    may look like? Do we have any idea of that at this
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    point?
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SECRETARY REDDING: I think we have -- we don't have an exact. I'll say that. I think there's some concern that if we can't meet the requirements set forth in the Watershed Implementation Plan that we have and fulfill what we've identified in the "Reboot," that the backstop, as they refer to it, the backstop becomes a very, sort of disciplined approach that would be administered by the EPA. And that will be very farm-specific. That will be very watershed-specific. And there's concerns, of course, of if that -- if that happened.

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And the only good sort of parallel that we have is what's happened on the point source side, right, that is very spot-specific, with a mandate of corrective actions and datelines and investments. We're trying to avoid that. And that's why this interim step right now, with what we've done in the "Reboot" really is critical for us, I think to demonstrate we can do it and have full confidence we can do that. But it really requires us to take a pretty comprehensive approach, as we've noted in the "Reboot."

REPRESENTATIVE EVERETT: Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

And for those in the room and maybe watching on PCN, what we're talking about is the EPA-mandated

requirements for Pennsylvania to clean up the Susquehanna River. That is the main contributor of water to the Chesapeake Bay. And we are working diligently with the Secretary and the secretaries of DEP and DCNR to come up with a strategy that we can do that without having EPA coming in heavy-handedly and hurting our farming community.

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So I look forward to working for you, Mr. Secretary -- with you. And thanks for your testimony.

SECRETARY REDDING: Thanks for the support.

Well, we have the benefit of Dean Roush, who's here, I just want to note that, you know, part of our strategy really is for the first time identifying the non cost-share practices that Pennsylvania has invested in. And that effort is being led in a partnered way, but really Dean Roush and the Penn State team have taken the lead to do the survey, reach out to farms directly.

Let's identify, you know, what are the non cost-share -- and the lingo here is the cost-share are things that are already identified. We know what they are. The public has made an investment. And they show up in this model, which is our score card for success with water quality in the Chesapeake Bay.

But we've realized that 80 percent of the

1 practices that are being done are things that are just 2 everyday, good managerial practices that farmers do, but they're not in the accounting. They're not in the 3 model, and so that needs to be sort of quantified. 4 So T appreciate Penn State and many others, but led by the 5 6 Dean and the Penn State team. 7 Thank you. 8 REPRESENTATIVE EVERETT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 9 10 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you, 11 Representative. 12 Representative Matt Bradford. REPRESENTATIVE BRADFORD: 13 Thank you, Chairman Adolph. 14 15 And thank you, Secretary. And thank you for working through what's obviously been a difficult time 16 for the Commonwealth. One of the things that has been 17 18 disappointing for a lot of us, and this has been said, I 19 don't want to belabor it, but for the departments that 20 have been adversely affected, for the Pennsylvanians, 21 and in this case, a lot of 4-H students, who have been 22 adversely affected, it is unfortunate we find ourselves 23 eight months into this mess. 24 And one of the things that I can't help but 2.5 think, is there's kind of a, like I said before, a

parallel universe, but it seems, from this room at least, sometimes from one or both sides of the aisle an inability or unwillingness to take ownership or responsibility for the predicament we're in.

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And, again, we can have the food fight, and we've been having it for eight months. I don't know how productive it is to continue to have it. And I think at this point it's probably been belabored. It's maybe more family-friendly than a Republican presidential debate, but it's no more substantive. And I think it hurts the course of trying to dialogue and trying to come to a settlement.

We need a settlement, and I just think it's unfortunate that we continue to go back and forth without any real taking ownership of a legislative- and Governor- and frankly Harrisburg-created mess. This has gone on for too long, and I think it's unfortunate that the departments like yours and Pennsylvanians like those represented here today are put in the middle of this food fight. And one of the ways I think we exacerbate it, is both sides have their views and their opinions. And I have very strong opinions on why we're in this mess. And I, again, in a parallel universe, we can each have our own opinions, but we can't really have our own facts. And one of the things I think is missing is kind

of a -- I want to say a base set of facts that we can all agree on.

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But I guess the other day, one of the -- the people who've got to call the balls and strike in this world we live in are our credit-rating agencies, in this case, S&P. And they came out on March 3rd with their most recent report on Pennsylvania's fiscal position.

And they're not Democrats or Republicans.

They're not our staff or your staff. They're not MSNBC or Fox News. They're just budget analysts. They're just calling it the way they see it. And looking at this report, I figured I'd pull out a couple of things in their statement -- and they're equally damning to both sides -- but I think it would be illuminating for those who are too busy trying to pay their bills and do right by their families to follow the minutia of Pennsylvania's budget situation.

But I think reading just two or three paragraphs from it, I think will sum up why some of us are so frustrated with this situation and why we feel like there's this parallel universe.

So if I can, I'm just going to read from the March 3rd -- just a few days ago -- report.

We believe that the failure of lawmakers to agree on a complete budget package for fiscal year 2016

in the coming weeks would impair their ability to address the projected fiscal 2017 budget gap in a timely manner. And if the legislature and the Governor do not enact a fiscal 2016 budget that addresses structural balance by the end of March session, we will likely lower the rating.

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That's just a fancy way of saying, we're not paying our bills. You're not a good credit risk. We're going to increase the rates you pay. They're not basically saying we're a deadbeat, but they're saying we're well on our way.

And then it goes on to say, In addition to the State's structural budget issues, the prolonged disagreement on the fiscal 2016 budget reflects unfavorably on the State's management, despite current revenue and expenditure alignment.

Late payments and significant cuts to basic education, which we consider an essential service, indicate poor fiscal stewardship. Transparency in regard to current year appropriations and year-end projections have also been lacking for fiscal 2016.

In our view, recent behavior is not commensurate with the current rating, but we expect the State will return to stronger management practices.

Should, however, the impasse and recent practices

continue, we could lower the rating.

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Although the budget impasse clearly signals a breakdown in the fiscal policymaking process, we are not lowering our credit rating at this time because it has not significantly impaired the State's ability or willingness to make debt payments.

It goes on to basically say that we're a fiscal -- I don't want to say basket case, but the Governor says we have a fiscal time bomb.

The idea that we don't have a structural deficit, the idea that HB 1460, which is what passes for a budget at this time, which is not balanced by anybody's -- and Chairman Adolph, to his credit, admits it wasn't balanced as passed. But for the blue-lining that the Governor did, which unfortunately impacted many folks in this room, it would not be balanced to this day.

There is an absurdity going on in this

Commonwealth. Eight months into this, no one takes

ownership of it. No one wants to agree on set facts.

No one wants to say, hey, look, we either need to do

revenue or we need to slash more out of education, slash

more out of medical assistance.

What are we for? What are we against? Eight months into this, the food fight has been

belabored. It is painful. We are hurting people.

We're talking about cutting schools, closing schools,

cutting programs like 4-H. It has to stop.

2.5

We have -- and you know what, we have to do what the credit-reporting agencies say. Which, it says, lack of political will is what is causing this problem. It will not be easy nor fun to deal with the revenue or the expenditure side of things. But if this body takes ownership of this mess, shows political will and tells people things that they may not want to hear, rejects tea-party politics that say we can just take the trains off the rails any time we want and it has no effect, because people do not need government -- well, people here are saying there are certain things in government they like.

We've got to get back to doing serious business. We are doing a severe disservice to our Commonwealth and the perception that we can govern ourselves. And it's not one legislator saying it or one caucus, it's the independent credit-rating agencies.

We've got to get back to serious government.

And doing what we've been doing for the last three weeks or the last eight months is an absurdity that must end. I've got no question, but I do thank you. This is an absurd place anymore. And if you need

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1
    any greater point to it, then that is it.
2
                Thank you, Chairman Adolph.
 3
                SECRETARY REDDING: Appreciate your service.
    Thank you.
4
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: I think we're
5
6
    getting real close here in this room to getting an
7
    understanding. That was supposed to be a joke.
8
                Just trying to relieve the pressure here.
    As you can tell, you know, I asked everybody to try to
9
10
    you stay on agriculture; they don't listen to me.
11
                So, you know, but we'll get back to
12
    agriculture sooner or later. But there's a lot of
13
    issues, and I understand there's a lot of blame to go
    around and a lot of finger pointing and so forth and so
14
    on, but sooner or later, we've got to get to the
15
    business of balancing a budget.
16
17
                SECRETARY REDDING: Agreed.
18
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH:
                                            The next question
19
    will be offered by Representative Karen Boback.
2.0
                REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: Thank you, Mr.
    Chairman.
21
22
                Hello, Secretary Redding.
23
                SECRETARY REDDING: It's good to see you.
24
                REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: Good to see you.
2.5
                And as you know, I'm a rural legislator.
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1 And how many county fairs have we been at together, and 2 enjoyed, might I add. 3 SECRETARY REDDING: Thank you. REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: So I would be remiss 4 5 if I did not express that I'm such a strong supporter of 6 4-H and all other agriculture line items that we have 7 represented in our budget. 8 You know, I serve on the Agriculture Committee. I'm the chairman of the Agriculture Caucus. 9 10 In fact, there's a busload of students right downstairs 11 today from my district, and they're representing how 12 important 4-H and all other agriculture programs are to all of us. 13 The questions I had, regarding 4-H and the 14 15 agriculture line items, were already posed. So all I 16 ask is that as we continue through the process, that you 17 please keep us as a priority. And we would appreciate 18 that. 19 SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah, you have that 2.0 commitment. 21 REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: Thank you. 22 So from the emotion, I'm going to go to the 23 real and ask some technical questions, if I may. 24 has to do with restaurant inspectors.

Does the Department have -- we have a

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department within the Department. So how many inspectors do you have? And what exactly are their functions.

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SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah, so we'll get the number. Sixty-one -- I think it's 61 and staff.

Yeah, so we are charged with, you know, the actual food safety inspection. That could be retail.

That could be wholesale inspection, milk inspections.

So there's a standard Food Code that each of our inspectors would, you know, use for the annual inspection of those facilities and of course, you know, go through that process, make whatever corrective actions are necessary.

might have revved up the program because I'm noticing in the daily newspapers now more frequently different establishments that are being reported on. Thank goodness, many of them have passed with flying colors, but when there's a problem, that certainly is listed.

But with that being said, I know we do it as a State mandate, but what about, as with weights and measures, what happens if local municipalities -- because I understand some counties or even townships have their own guidelines.

SECRETARY REDDING: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: So what happens if they revert back to the State because of lack of funding? What would happen? Do you have enough inspectors or -- what is the protocol?

2.5

SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah. So I noted in the testimony, and I think that was sort of the basis of Representative Keller's question about the inspections, but just in recent years, your -- the local municipalities, 27, have turned that responsibility back to the Department of Agriculture, 1556 restaurants that needed annual inspection. So we've stepped in to pick that up.

I will also note that when they give things back -- I mean, two important points. One is, they can do it on a notice. They can say, 30 days from now, I'm giving you this responsibility. So on the receiving end, we've got no ability to sort of schedule that or to staff for it or to try to accommodate.

And, secondly, they're usually not in the best form when you get them. All right. They come to you, and it's not like they've got a bow on them. All right. They come to you on a list. Maybe you get contacts. Maybe you get current restaurant inspections, but our experience has been that they're usually not in great form, which means that each one of these takes

extra time and effort to sort of get them into our system.

2.5

And even though there's a standardized Food Code, some of the municipalities aren't using that in its fullest. So the short answer is, in recent years, coming back, expect that trend to continue, and it takes a lot of work to put it together.

So eight -- or six inspectors? Equivalent of six full-time inspectors that we've received work for. We don't have the staff. That just means you push that out to existing staff.

REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: Well, I think you need more though. I truly do, because food safety to me is such a priority here in the Commonwealth.

In fact, the Food Safety Law here in the Commonwealth prohibits food preparers and food servers in retail and food chains from handling prepared food with their bare hands.

SECRETARY REDDING: Yep.

REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: And I get complaints in my office that isn't followed through. And quite frankly, I think it's because perhaps the staff doesn't stay long enough or maybe a staff is trained and then they move on, and maybe it's forgotten. And that's such an important step.

1 I mean, you can't handle money or you can't 2 handle something that is not sanitary and then go and serve a person something with your bare hands, not in 3 this State, but I don't think everybody realizes that. 4 So how are you going to get the word out? 5 SECRETARY REDDING: Well, I think if we 6 7 continue to work with the Restaurant Association, the 8 food merchants -- Penn State is here. Again, one of the, you know, opportunities we have working with Penn 9 10 State Cooperative Extension and Outreach, you know, the 11 -- it's much like the biosecurity, the question that was asked earlier. 12 13 At the end of the day, the individual practices that employers and owners have every single 14 day of employees is the most critical part of food 15 16 safety or biosecurity in the other case. So we've got 17 to keep working at that. It's a constant effort with 18 turnover of staff, constant staff at the restaurant level. 19 2.0 You know, to your point earlier with what is 21 published, we have seen a marked improvement --22 REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: I bet. 23 SECRETARY REDDING: -- because the last 24 place you want to be is in the newspaper with a poor

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report; right?

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REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: That's for sure.
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2
    Yes.
3
                SECRETARY REDDING: That has helped to drive
    some better behavior as well.
4
5
                REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: But they never cite
    whether or not people are -- how they're handling the
6
7
    food. So maybe that's something that has to be a part
    of that criteria. I don't know.
8
                SECRETARY REDDING: Right.
10
                REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: But something to
11
    think about.
12
                SECRETARY REDDING: Okay. Thank you.
13
                REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: Thank you for being
    here, Secretary.
14
15
                SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah, good to see you.
16
    Thank you.
17
               REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: Thank you, Mr.
    Chairman.
18
19
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you,
20
    Representative.
21
                Representative Gary Day.
22
                REPRESENTATIVE DAY: Thank you, Mr.
23
    Chairman.
24
                Thank you, Mr. Secretary, for being here.
2.5
                SECRETARY REDDING: Good to see you.
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REPRESENTATIVE DAY: We've known each other for quite a long time, and I appreciate your service to the Commonwealth.

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SECRETARY REDDING: You're welcome.

REPRESENTATIVE DAY: You know, I've tried to edit down my comments a little bit. As the hearing went on today, there were many things. And I know I'm going to see you in the near future, and I want to touch base with you about the crisis comment and maybe translate and explain what about 112 Republican House members felt probably on the Richter scale when you said that. And I will talk to you about at a later date.

You know that 4-H funding leverages multiple volunteer hours. It's quite different than the public school system that has many full-time employees delivering education to a vast wide range of people in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Many times, there's one person per county in 4-H that we leverage with that investment. The return on investment ratio is quite different than that.

And, Mr. Secretary, I know you also know our farming community. You know the one in my district, and you know the one in many districts throughout the Commonwealth as we've talked many times on agricultural issues. You know who they are, and you know they're not

going to buy that, I'm for you, but I'm going to block funding for you.

2.5

You know, you saw it at the Farm Show. I was there with you. You felt it. You handled it in a very professional manner. I admire your loyalty, but I want to suggest that your loyalty, you know, to the Governor, should include sharing that information, institutional knowledge and knowledge of the farming community with the Governor.

Explain to him what you know about the community. Explain to him that these people are very bright. Blue-lining funding, vetoing funding and then saying, I support you, we know it's not going to fly with them. Farmers and their families are too smart for that political gambit.

So today, we heard the Governor and his legislative supporters, you know, his advisors must be telling him, you know, farming communities are mostly represented by Republicans, so let's blue-line those line items, create duress for their people, maybe it will create enough stress, pressure, and then those legislators will give me what I want, increased taxes.

What an awkward approach. I've been in the public sector, the private sector. It's just not what I've seen.

I've seen it one other time, back in 2009, Governor Rendell -- and Secretary, you worked with Governor Rendell, did very, very well for him as well. He did that in 2009, a little bit different but a similar approach. It was my first year, and I remember thinking I didn't have the reaction that the Governor and his team thought I would have. I had a different reaction. I could sit here for as long as he wanted. When he realized that, Governor Rendell quickly tacked and changed positions. He changed the direction and he never went that way again. Governor has a chance to do that because we've only gone through one year, a couple months of his first term. And I always try to give time to a first-year Governor. So we've heard today the budget was out of balance \$300 million, so we vetoed \$6 billion. Governor and these folks that want more taxes, more spending, are willing to grab you as hostages and say, until I get what I want, you don't get your money either. How do you like that? It's not a good democratic process. It's actually -- that's what breaks the system. system -- hundreds of years ago, a bunch of people sat down and said -- they were just like us. They know we argue. They set up this system.

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The system is we go through, we give State

Representatives a vote; we give Senators a vote. Two

different houses have to pass something, put it

together -- and that's hard to do -- and it goes to the

Governor. And the Governor puts his line out there, and

he either lets it go or he stands in the way of it.

1.3

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What I would suggest, I don't like to just point out the problem. I like to suggest that you take this back to the Governor as well -- and I've said this different ways to different secretaries -- piece together last year's funding, let's put that together.

And then in June, on-time, in a finite amount of time -- don't say June doesn't matter.

In a finite amount of time, when everyone's watching, let's all stand up and say what we're for.

You'll get some of our support. You don't think you will, but you will. Pennsylvanians are reasonable. My colleagues on both sides of the aisle are reasonable.

Make your pitch in a timely manner, transparent to the people. That's what on-time means, is that you don't stretch it out, hide it. When you hear members talking today and you don't know what they said after they said it, I don't like that. That's -- I don't want to say deception on purpose, but it's deceptive from my standpoint because they sit there and

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say all these different things, but the facts of the
1
2
    matter are, where is that?
                I understand when they say musical chairs.
 3
    They don't want their funding item to be the one that
4
5
    doesn't get a chair. And I understand that. Stand up.
6
    Make the pitch within the system. You will get support.
7
    If it's the right thing to do and if you pitch it in a
8
    professional way and it's meant to be, you will get
    support.
10
                Mr. Secretary, my questions. Does the
11
    Agriculture Extension Office offer -- you know, protect
12
    the health, safety and welfare of Pennsylvanians?
                SECRETARY REDDING: Yes.
13
14
                REPRESENTATIVE DAY: How?
15
                SECRETARY REDDING: That's probably another
16
    hearing.
17
                REPRESENTATIVE DAY: I would say 30 seconds
    of basics of how --
18
19
                SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah.
                                            Top line:
                                                      food,
20
    plant, animal, any one of those, they are, you know, a
    key partner in protecting public health and safety.
21
22
                REPRESENTATIVE DAY: One of the things that
23
    we do is we make sure that any invasive insects or
24
    viruses --
2.5
                SECRETARY REDDING:
                                     Sure.
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1 REPRESENTATIVE DAY: -- that we stop them 2 almost at the border. When they reach inside, we contain them so they don't spread, decimate resources, 3 our food sources, and cause problems, economic problems, 4 job problems and health problems in Pennsylvania; is 5 that correct? 6 7 SECRETARY REDDING: Yes. 8 REPRESENTATIVE DAY: Do 4-H programs in Pennsylvania teach and instruct our next generation of 9 10 farmers and non-farmers an understanding of the work 11 industry? 12 SECRETARY REDDING: Yes. 13 REPRESENTATIVE DAY: How do you feel about the Governor leading the Commonwealth to severe ties 14 15 with Penn State? SECRETARY REDDING: Well, first of all, the 16 Governor is meeting with the 4-H members as we speak. 17 18 He had a chance to talk to them directly about what he 19 is doing, what he believes in. So I'm anxious to hear 2.0 the outcome of that. 21 As I said at the outset, you know, this is 22 not a question of value. This is a question of process, 23 and it's important to connect the Land Grant to the Land 24 Scrip. They were that way by an act of this legislature

on April 1 of 1863. It's important to keep them

connected.

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That's what we're talking about. And what we have said, as an administration, is that they are connected. You can't have a Penn State College of Agriculture Science without a Penn State University as your land grant university.

REPRESENTATIVE DAY: If that's the right position to take, why not release the funding? Don't make Penn State terminate all these people, don't -- and then just make the argument, and I think rational, you know, rational minds should probably prevail, if it's just a budget line-item issue.

SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah, agreed. But that's not how it was presented in December; right?

That's part of the challenge here. You had one piece of it but not the second piece that funded the nonpreferreds and the State-relateds. That's where the funding comes from, the land grant university, for a land grant.

REPRESENTATIVE DAY: My final question, or final two questions. Another member asked me to ask one for you as well.

If the '16-'17 budget doesn't meet with what we send him, send the Governor, doesn't meet with his expectations, do you expect that he'll make, the

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1
    Governor will make his cuts to agriculture permanent and
2
    cut them again?
                SECRETARY REDDING: For the '16-'17 budget?
3
 4
                REPRESENTATIVE DAY: Yeah, the next budget.
5
    Yeah, for the one in June.
 6
                SECRETARY REDDING: No, I don't believe so.
7
                REPRESENTATIVE DAY: Okay.
8
                The final question is, have you requested
    that the Governor fund Agriculture Extension or anything
9
10
    to protect the health, safety and welfare of
11
    Pennsylvanians?
12
                SECRETARY REDDING:
                                     Absolutely. Yes.
1.3
                REPRESENTATIVE DAY: Thank you for your
    answers. I appreciate the direct answers.
14
15
                And Mr. Chairman, both chairmen, I
16
    appreciate your time.
17
                SECRETARY REDDING:
                                     Thank you.
18
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH:
                                            Thank you,
19
    Representative.
2.0
                Representative Seth Grove.
21
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE:
                                        Thank you, Mr.
22
    Chairman.
23
                Secretary, good to see you.
                SECRETARY REDDING: Good to see you. Thank
24
25
    you.
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1
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE:
                                        Long day?
2
                SECRETARY REDDING: Not over yet.
 3
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Not over yet.
                                                        Fair.
                Prior to the June 30th veto, did the
 4
5
    Governor call you about the effect of the full veto on
6
    your budget and your agency and agriculture in general?
7
                SECRETARY REDDING: Call, no; active
    exchange with the Budget Secretary and office, yes.
8
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE:
                                        Okay.
10
                How about for the December 29th partial veto
11
    of the 2015-'16 enacted budget?
                SECRETARY REDDING:
12
                                     Same.
1.3
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Same? How did those
    conversations go?
14
15
                SECRETARY REDDING: You don't want to know.
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Gotcha.
16
17
                SECRETARY REDDING: I would just tell you
18
    that, listen, this is important on agriculture, both as
19
    a Department and as an industry. So the conversations
    were one of extracting this point about the
20
21
    it's-not-a-value statement, right, it's about
22
    structurally, as the Governor pointed out, a math issue,
23
    not one of whether it was support for agriculture or if
24
    we found value in a particular line or not.
2.5
                So I would just say a very personal
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1
    conversation to follow up with him, talking about needs,
2
    talking about '16-'17 budget, much of what has been
    noted here today in our testimony but also talking about
3
 4
    what else was needed, what the issues were. I mean,
    this was a part of the conversation about what
5
6
    implications would be. So just to say it was a very
7
    active conversation and engaged conversation about what
8
    was going to happen about the budget.
                One of the interesting things, and again,
10
    having the benefit of 20 years, it was a conversation
11
    with the Governor about the budget needs of Pennsylvania
12
    that had not occurred previously in my position as
13
    Secretary or an executive deputy secretary with a
    previous Governor. I value that.
14
15
                I really value that engagement and
    discussion with him about sort of what the needs are and
16
17
    implications as well as sort of what future needs would
    be for budgets.
18
19
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE:
                                        And I -- we've known
2.0
    each other for a while.
21
                SECRETARY REDDING:
                                    Yes.
22
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: I know you know this
23
    budget inside and out.
24
                SECRETARY REDDING:
                                    Yes.
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REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: I know for a fact you

1 knew every single line item. I'm not sure you probably 2 knew generally how long maybe Penn State had to fund agriculture sciences, safety inspections, so forth. But 3 at this point, at this juncture, you know, Penn State 4 notified us that they are looking at laying off 5 6 individuals. 7 At what point did you realize that was going 8 to happen? Well, I think, again, SECRETARY REDDING: 10 credit to the Dean for reaching out, you know, late into 11 the fall, winter -- early winter months. So pretty active conversation with the Dean about what that was 12 13 going to look like, how it was tracking, what the 14 implications would be, you know, driven initially by 15 concerns about the Animal Health Commission funding and

And then, as we've progressed, I mean, since that time in December, implications for the actual Extension programming have been a pretty active conversation with him.

our partnership with PADLS and, again, knowing that that

was really a critical function, where we share that

between the University of Pennsylvania, the Department

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and Penn State.

REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: In your conversation with the Budget Secretary and the Governor on these line

items, when it was brought up to him, the overall effect of food safety, animal safety, what was the response in those particular line items? Was it, we still need to move forward? Should we take pause, not do this?

What was the conversation back and forth?

2.5

SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah. Well, the conversation was first understanding the primary responsibility for public health and safety is held by the Department of Agriculture, not by Penn State University, number one.

Two is, they clearly have a supporting role there. And not to discount that, but when you look at the statute and the responsibility, what happens, as example, in the Bureau of Food Safety is very different in our Department from that perspective than what Penn State University would do. Education would be important. Outreach would be important.

So in the conversation, was understanding that the core functions of the Department were protected, core public health and safety were protected. And we knew that in the decision of the Land Scrip Fund, that if the basis of that decision is it's connected to Land Grant, we understood that; right, and we understood that there was going to be some time here to work out how to solve that, how to get the nonpreferreds and the

State-relateds funded.

2.0

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REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: So the Governor's decision to veto the agriculture line income came back to Penn State's line item being not passed by the General Assembly? Was that the threshold of his decision to veto the agriculture lines?

SECRETARY REDDING: For the Land Scrip?

REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Yeah.

SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah, connection between the Land Scrip Fund and the land grant university and not having the nonpreferreds and the State-relateds funded.

REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: So because we didn't get -- I mean, we attempted twice to get a two-thirds vote to pass those nonpreferreds because the General Assembly, in a bipartisan fashion -- it actually was the House. The House literally did not have a two-thirds vote, Republican, Democrats, to pass that. The Senate did, sent it to us. They're both Senate bills.

So since we couldn't get a two-thirds vote, bipartisan, for particularly, Penn State, the Governor decided to veto those line items, at least the Land Scrip portion within the agriculture.

SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah, again, the connection between nonpreferred and State-related and

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1
    the connection to the Land Scrip was a straight-line
2
    relationship.
 3
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Okay. So if we put
    those nonpreferreds up again for a third time, would the
4
5
    administration assist us in doing a full-court press for
    a two-thirds vote to get them to his desk so he can sign
6
7
    them and then follow up with the agriculture lines?
8
                SECRETARY REDDING: Listen, I shared with
9
    you sort of how that was set up. I don't know, in terms
10
    of the advocacy and, you know, how that would happen.
11
    But that connection is clear between the Land Grant and
12
    the Land Scrip.
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Can you have that
1.3
    discussion with him --
14
15
                SECRETARY REDDING: Sure. Yeah.
16
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: -- and report back on
17
    the conclusion of that? Because that'd be helpful.
18
                SECRETARY REDDING:
                                     Okay.
19
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: If it's a matter of
20
    passing Penn State, I voted twice for it. I'm there,
21
    more than happy to do that.
22
                Recently in an article, you wrote --
23
    Lancaster newspaper, you said, Many of our lines have
24
    been funded in recent years by another pool of money.
2.5
    We believe that should continue because families simply
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1
    cannot afford to carry another $15 million in additional
2
    expenses.
                Now, within the Governor's '16-'17 budget,
3
    he's asking for a retroactive income tax of 11 percent.
4
    So those same families that can't afford $15 million in
5
6
    additional expenses, can pay taxes on money they already
7
    were taxed on. Does that apply, that same thought
8
    apply, to that retroactive income tax?
                SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah, so for context on
10
    my statement, that was specific to the lines that were
11
    to be funded from the Race Horse Development Fund, which
12
    include the Vet Lab, fairs and the Animal Health
13
    Commission. That was negotiated to be funded out of the
    Race Horse Development Fund, became sort of General Fund
14
15
    as part of the budget that went to the Governor in
    December.
16
17
                That's the context from my statement, that
18
    those -- that $15 million was coming out of the Race
19
    Horse Development Fund and shouldn't come from the
2.0
    General Fund.
21
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE:
                                        So your argument is
22
    that should come out of Race Horse Development Fund;
23
    correct?
24
                SECRETARY REDDING: Yes; correct.
2.5
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: And not the General
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1 Fund? 2 SECRETARY REDDING: As negotiated, yes. Okay. But still, the 3 REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: same applies. I mean, \$15 million and billions of 4 5 taxes. 6 SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah, they're -- I'm not 7 sure the response -- again, this question was specific 8 to -- my statement was specific to what was agreed to after months of negotiations. 10 REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Okav. 11 SECRETARY REDDING: To have that switched 12 from Race Horse Development Fund as agreed --13 REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Okay. SECRETARY REDDING: -- to a General Fund 14 15 expenditure, when the General Fund was already short, wasn't the right way to fund those items. That's why 16 17 they were lined out. 18 REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Okay. 19 As my colleague, Gary Day, before me, kind 20 of highlighted, the health, safety -- important, very 21 important work your Department does, very important line 22 items that fund our agriculture community. 23 Recently, the Office of General Counsel 24 wrote a nice brief to invoke the Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution that allows us -- that allows the 2.5

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1
    administration to ignore the State Constitution, then
2
    had the Attorney General write a nice
    get-out-of-jail-free letter so Corrections gets funded.
3
                Will you be ask -- requesting the same line
 4
    of action to ensure your vetoed line items do get funded
5
6
    moving forward?
7
                SECRETARY REDDING: I'm not familiar with
    that approach, Representative.
8
                EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH:
9
                                                    Yeah, I
10
    don't know the details of the brief you mentioned.
11
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: It was all over the
12
    press. It was a big, big Corrections budget hearing.
13
                EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH:
                                                    Well, we
14
    have a lot to deal with at the Department of Agriculture
    on a daily basis.
15
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Corrections had a
16
17
    partial veto. The Governor sent in a payment request to
18
    Correction to get funded.
                EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH:
19
                                                    I read
20
    the media accounts; I didn't read the brief.
21
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: OJC wrote this great,
22
    great brief, highlighting the Supremacy Clause and the
23
    issues related to health, safety, welfare.
24
                EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH:
2.5
    I'm familiar with the media accounts, not the legal
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1
    brief.
2
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: All right. So if you
3
    could, read through it.
 4
                EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH:
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Let me know if you'll
5
6
    be processing the same to get those payments out to make
7
    sure Penn State doesn't close.
8
                And, please, let us know your conversation
    with the Governor about helping us get the two-thirds
9
10
    vote needed to get Penn State's funding done, and then
    we can close out obviously that juncture.
11
12
                If that's his issue, you know -- and it's
13
    problem solving, you know -- if that's the Governor's
    crux of the issue for that being -- let's just fix it.
14
    Let's link them together, get it passed, get it done, so
15
16
    we can move on and make sure these nice people -- some
17
    of them are still here -- get their funding.
18
                So I appreciate it.
19
                SECRETARY REDDING: Yep.
                REPRESENTATIVE GROVE: Thank you again for
20
21
    what you do.
22
                Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
23
                SECRETARY REDDING: Thank you.
24
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you,
2.5
    Representative.
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Representative Schweyer.

2 REPRESENTATIVE SCHWEYER: Thank you, Mr.

3 | Chairman.

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And, Mr. Chairman, I know there's a terrible joke to be had here about beating dead horses at the agriculture hearing, although I'm not going to profess to be funny enough to be able to make that joke. So that's how I made the joke by not making the joke. Anyway, I apologize.

So, Mr. Secretary, thank you for being here and trying to enlighten us on everything from budget process to civics to overall government strategy to inspections in hemp and literally everything in between. So congratulations on your breadth of knowledge and understanding of State government.

I am just merely a freshman, so I'm still trying to figure this stuff out. But -- and not only am I a freshman, sir, my legislative district, the biggest farm in my district is the garden that my mom has in her backyard.

I represent about six square miles of

Paradise in the city of Allentown. I do not have a Farm

Bureau. I do have a Lehigh County Farm Bureau, which

randomly, I'm a member of, but I have no 4-H club in the

city of Allentown.

There is a farmer's market; not in my district. There is an agricultural show; not in my district. I have no farms in my district. The only time we see a cow is when somebody is driving by on I-78 with one. So, please, forgive me for my complete and total lack of understanding and knowledge of the agriculture industry, beyond being a consumer of food.

2.5

And what I want to talk about a little bit is sort of changing subjects and talking about future farmers and educating and the next generation of agricultural professionals. You know, often, you will hear -- it is not unheard of, I should say, for a kid from a rural part of the Commonwealth or, you know, a sparsely-populated suburban part of the Commonwealth to grow up to want to be a cop, right, or to be a firefighter, want to come back into the city and be part and parcel of sort of even that urban life or at least just be, you know, working for a major industry that's in the city.

I never hear a kid from Allentown say, I want to grow up to be a farmer. So how can I get a kid from inner-city Allentown, many of whom are English-as-a-Second-Language learners, to ever think about being a farmer anywhere in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania?

1 SECRETARY REDDING: That is a great 2 question, right, because they should be --REPRESENTATIVE SCHWEYER: Not bad for a 3 freshman. Thank you. 4 SECRETARY REDDING: Well, no, listen, you 5 6 eat. You have food. Your mother has a garden. 7 watching what's going on in the community. 8 It's one of the questions that we have spent a lot of time in the Department actually thinking about. 9 10 When you look at our budget, you'll never see the word, 11 sort of, "labor" or "workforce." We have intentionally 12 sort of brought that forward and have it as part of our 13 work today. What does the future workforce of agriculture look like? 14 15 And how does somebody who is not fortunate 16 enough to be in a school with an agricultural science 17 program -- we have 150 in the State -- obviously more 18 schools than districts. How does somebody who has a 19 real, even interest in food and the environment and in business and, you know, the outdoors, I mean, where do 20 21 they sort of intersect with potential of food being a 22 meaningful career and a career pathway? 23 The reality is, it's very difficult. 24 they see it in the biology class. Maybe they see it in

the lunch line. Maybe they bump into their freshman

Representative who says, have you considered -- but it's one of the great questions we have because when you look at the future workforce, there's a real need for folks to step in as farmers, as food scientists, as engineers, as conservation technicians.

1.3

2.5

So it's the reason we've put a special emphasis on the workforce development in the Department of Agriculture working with our State Workforce

Development Board, the first time in 40 years that we actually have members of agriculture in the agro business community on the State Workforce Development Board, which is really defining what does the future look like; right?

REPRESENTATIVE SCHWEYER: Yeah, that's great.

years. Never had it. The Governor put them on; no question. Understood the connection between food production and the need for that workforce; putting a lot of emphasis through the Department of Education, Secretary Rivera on agriculture education and raising those standards; looking at new programs around the State; working on an apprenticeship programs with the agro business industry to train mentor; you know, looking at the drivers.

I mean, just simple demand for food and food production and processing there; 75,000 jobs in the next 10 years in Pennsylvania alone. Where do they come from?

2.5

We hope they come out of those, you know, districts where somebody just says, I have an interest in food and want to know how to produce it and process it and all of the related jobs.

So a long answer, but one where we think that is the central question of agriculture and why we can talk about a lot of things. I mean, having a real focus on what we do on workforce, what we do with the next generation of that workforce is really an important part of our job and one that takes us into DCED, to Labor & Industry, to Education to solve it.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHWEYER: Well, I appreciate hearing that. And I certainly invite you and anybody from your Department to come down to Lehigh County, city of Allentown specifically, and work with our Workforce Investment Board, and I mean that in all sincerity.

SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHWEYER: Now, if I'm having a conversation -- hypothetical conversation with this student, I should probably talk about taking classes in what, biology? That you would typically get in high

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1
    school -- biology, math, sciences, those sorts of
2
    things?
 3
                SECRETARY REDDING: Yeah, I mean, it's going
    to be the STEM field.
4
                REPRESENTATIVE SCHWEYER:
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                SECRETARY REDDING: You know, that's
 6
7
    certainly where you want to start and talk about
8
    agriculture as, you know, an important job, certain
    skills and competencies.
                We have been fortunate to work with IU-13,
10
11
    which is Lebanon and Lancaster, over the last year.
12
    it's really fascinating what they've done. I mean,
13
    they're the only IU in Pennsylvania, to our knowledge,
    that is using agriculture to teach science. And they've
14
15
    done that across the high school. They're doing it in
    the middle school and really working their way, you
16
17
    know, through the school system and making sure every
18
    science teacher understands agriculture and its
19
    connection.
2.0
                And it's been a fascinating journey for
21
    them, and I think really opens up some possibilities for
22
    us at the State as well.
23
                REPRESENTATIVE SCHWEYER: Very good.
                                                       And I
24
    appreciate that.
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And again, any resources that you may have

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1
    that we can drive into my school district, I only
    represent one, to try to educate and enlighten the
2
    students as to the jobs that are available to them
3
    outside of what they normally see on a day-to-day basis.
 4
                Now, my last question, and it's my turn to
6
    ask a rhetorical one, how am I supposed to tell my kids
7
    to get a job in agriculture, when I've lost 400
8
    teachers -- one quarter of my workforce -- and my school
    district is going to be closing sometime between April
9
10
    and May?
11
                Thank you, sir.
12
                Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
                MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH:
13
                                            Thank you,
14
    Representative.
15
                I've been informed that Representative Day
16
    has one quick question or comment.
17
                REPRESENTATIVE DAY: I just wanted to add to
18
    my colleague from Allentown, that I'd be glad to work
19
    with him, with the folks from 4-H. I think there would
20
    be great opportunities within Lehigh County to bring
21
    some of the programs to the, you know, your constituents
22
    that are children.
23
                Thank you.
24
                REPRESENTATIVE SCHWEYER: I'd love to work
2.5
    with you, sir. Thank you.
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MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH:
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                                             Thank you,
2
    Representatives.
3
                Mr. Secretary, Deputy Secretary, thank you
    so much for your professionalism today in answering all
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5
    of the questions in depth. I understand it is tough
    times, unchartered waters, really for all of us, and
6
7
    that's unfortunate. Looking forward to working with you
8
    and hope some of these issues get solved real fast.
                 Thank you.
                And for the members' information, we're
10
11
    going to reconvene with the Department of General
12
    Services in about 10 minutes.
13
                 Thank you.
14
                 SECRETARY REDDING: Mr. Chairman, thank you.
15
                EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY SMITH:
16
    you.
                 (Whereupon, the hearing concluded at 4:06
17
18
    p.m.)
19
20
21
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I hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence are contained fully and accurately in the notes taken by me on the within proceedings and that this is a correct transcript of the same. Tiffany L. Mast, Reporter Notary Public Tiffany L. Mast • Mast Reporting mastreporting@gmail.com (717)348-1275