COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE PUBLIC HEARING

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 2018

PRESENTATION ON
SPECIAL FUNDS RELATED TO
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AND

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES

BEFORE:

HONORABLE STAN SAYLOR, MAJORITY CHAIRMAN

HONORABLE JOSEPH F. MARKOSEK, MINORITY CHAIRMAN

HONORABLE KAREN BOBACK

HONORABLE SHERYL M. DELOZIER

HONORABLE GEORGE DUNBAR

HONORABLE KEITH J. GREINER

HONORABLE MARCIA M. HAHN

HONORABLE DOYLE HEFFLEY

HONORABLE SUSAN C. HELM

HONORABLE WARREN KAMPF

HONORABLE FRED KELLER

HONORABLE DUANE MILNE

HONORABLE BRAD ROAE

HONORABLE JAMES R. SANTORA

HONORABLE CURTIS G. SONNEY

HONORABLE TIM BRIGGS

HONORABLE DONNA BULLOCK

HONORABLE MARY JO DALEY

HONORABLE MARIA P. DONATUCCI

HONORABLE ED GAINEY

HONORABLE LEANNE KRUEGER-BRANEKY

Pennsylvania House of Representatives Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

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MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: We'll get the Appropriations hearing started. I want to thank Secretary Dunn and Secretary McDonnell for agreeing to appear before the Committee today.

Again, as I do every time we have a hearing and meeting, I remind members and personnel in the room to silence their cell phones. This meeting or hearing is being recorded. The phones do interfere with that recording, as such, so if we would do that.

Again, the purpose of today's hearing is to allow the members of the Appropriations

Committee to ask questions and learn more about the operations of special funds under the purview of DEP and DCNR. We're looking to get a better understanding of how these funds function and how the moneys are expended and what revenue sources are utilized and why balances exist in these funds.

During budget negotiations this year, many in the House had an interest in these funds, of transferring those, due to the downturn in revenue for our fiscal year '16-17.

As this Committee digs into the balances of the various funds, it is apparent there are many, many questions concerning the funds of the State. The past year has been with many difficulties.

Today we're here to get accurate and current information on these funds. I'm hoping, again, that everybody will understand, when this hearing is done, more about these funds and how they're handled.

I'm asking that members and testifiers please keep your questions and answers very concise, so that members -- I would ask, as well as the secretaries, we don't need speeches today; we need facts. That goes for members.

Again, I'm going to ask both secretaries if they would rise and raise their right hand to be sworn in.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Sure

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Do you swear or affirm that the testimony that you are about to give is true to the best of your knowledge, information and belief?

If so, say I do.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: I do.

SECRETARY DUNN: I do.

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MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Thank you.

With that, I will ask if the secretaries have opening comments?

SECRETARY DUNN: I would just like to start by saying we welcome this opportunity to talk about our special funds. DCNR's Environmental Stewardship, Keystone and Environmental Ed. Funds are true workers' funds that are really the meat of our programming.

Pennsylvania is very fortunate: 6,000 local parks, hundreds of trails, 121 State parks and 2.2 million acres of forestland. I can stand before you today and say we could not operate these great assets in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania without the special funds.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Thank you,
Chairman Saylor. Thank you, Chairman Markosek,
and members of the Committee, for the
opportunity today.

We rely on a number of special funds and restricted accounts within the Department for our day-to-day operations. I think one of the things you'll find today is that none of those funds are, quote, typical. There's no such

thing as a typical special fund. They all operate in their own unique ways in terms of funding sources, the types of things they can fund, what the cash flow looks like on a month-to-month, year-to-year basis.

In broad terms, the specific funds that were outlined in the letter support site cleanup, watershed grants, our partnership with conservation districts and the permitting that they perform, mine cleanups, municipal waste management, recycling programs and tools for environmental educators.

This support is provided through grants, contracts, personnel and operational dollars.

In addition, these funds help us leverage

Federal dollars as part of match, so happy for the opportunity today to have a discussion with all of you and look forward to the questions.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: I will recognize Representative Markosek.

MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: Thank you, Chairman.

I would like to welcome the secretaries here today. I would like to remind all of the folks in the room here today, the members and

the guests, that Article 1, Section 27 of the Pennsylvania Constitution -- I'm not going to read the whole thing -- it basically says the people, meaning Pennsylvanians, have a right to clean air, pure water and the preservation of the natural scenic, historic and esthetic values of the environment.

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So the two of you here today have a very very -- and your staff -- have a very, very important job because it's constitutionally mandated that you do a good job at this.

This is a hearing this morning relative to transparency, transparency regarding your special funds, what you may or may not have in those funds and what you may or may not have in those funds that is not already encumbered.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Sure.

MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: Obviously, you have special funds. A lot of that is already earmarked and spoken for, so to speak.

But that's what we're here to find out today.

I just want to welcome you. I want to remind the folks in the room that we all have a responsibility for the environment. We look forward to your testimony.

Thank you.

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SECRETARY McDONNELL: Thank you.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: With that, I did want to -- we're doing a test run today of a new system.

Somewhat similar to last year, we have remotes on each of the tables on both sides of the room and in front of the secretaries.

Mostly, that's for the members, to remind them they have five minutes to ask questions.

Hopefully, if the secretaries are as concise as possible, we can get most of their questions in in that five minutes.

So when we start the five-minute clock, it will go green. When it gets to 30 seconds left, it will go yellow, of course, then red.

Mr. Secretary, I'm going to kind of start off on a fund that's really not been too much discussed, but it comes from the Volkswagen Settlement Fund. I have great concern about that.

As somebody who has been very much interested in improving air quality in Pennsylvania, we received about, I believe, \$110 million total from the Volkswagen Settlement

Fund.

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One of the concerns I have is, under the terms of that settlement, it said that

Pennsylvania could, up to 75 percent

reimbursement for an electric vehicle versus up

to only 25 percent for a natural gas vehicle. I

think it's important for us to understand

Pennsylvania's resource is natural gas.

I think it should be a level playing field, not Pennsylvania government picking which one is better. We know electric vehicles cost at least twice as much as natural gas vehicles. We're seeing more of our companies throughout Pennsylvania -- since we're not talking about cars here and pickup trucks, we're talking about, I believe, mid-size and tractor-trailer size vehicles, that we make sure it's a level playing field for all.

Many of our corporations are switching to natural gas engines. Some of which are manufactured here in Pennsylvania. So I'm concerned about the jobs in Pennsylvania, not only in natural gas, but in the manufacturing industry who are making products now to meet the needs of Pennsylvania's natural gas industry.

With the cracker plant coming into Beaver
County, I want to make sure that we're getting
everything we can out of our resources.

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So I would ask the secretaries to please consider, as they decide how they're expending these funds, to make sure it's a level playing field. I believe, you know, right now, if you were to buy a million dollar mass transit bus for electric, it's electric, they would get a reimbursement of seven-fifty, where a natural gas bus only costs \$500,000.00, somewhere in that area.

I'm rounding up and down a little bit here. So I just think it's important, as DEP moves forward on the expenditures of the funds, that we get the most bang for our dollar, and more importantly, that we consider the resources of Pennsylvania and how we manage those funds that we've got. We've been very lucky.

I also believe, by going to natural gas vehicles, since we'll be able to purchase more natural gas vehicles -- I say us, I mean the people in the Commonwealth -- we'll also be able to clean our air up, rather than reducing the amount of vehicles that will be bought by

investing more of our money into electric vehicles. Nothing against electric vehicles, by the way.

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These are simply -- the importance, I think for Pennsylvanians, is to get more vehicles out there that are lowering the NOx in Pennsylvania. So with that, I'll turn it over to -- or if you want to comment on that?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: You know, one, there are restrictions in the settlement in terms of the percentages, in terms of who can get what. With that said, I think we're open to any and all -- and, in fact, one of the things that should be out shortly is, frankly, a relatively open request for information from people who have ideas about the types of projects that they would like to see as part of this, so we can make sure we're adaptive to all of the good ideas that are out there related to this money.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: I know both sides of the aisle here -- and I know the Governor is focused on jobs, jobs, jobs here in Pennsylvania -- because we lost 10,000 last year. I think it's important for us to make

sure, as we invest taxpayer dollars -- while 1 2 maybe they didn't come directly from taxpayers, 3 it came from customers of Volkswagen -- that we spend those dollars to benefit Pennsylvania in 4 as many ways as we can --5 6 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Sure. 7 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: particularly in the jobs area. So thank you 8 9 very much for your comments there. I look forward to seeing what the Department does in 10 11 that particular area. 12 Now I'm going to call on 13 Representative Sonney to start the questioning. 14 REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 15 I don't have a time clock over here on 16 17 this podium, by the way. 18 Secretaries, thank you for being here. You know, one of the things that seems 19 20 to be apparent, you know, as we've been 21 addressing this issue is there is somewhat of a 22 disconnect as far as the passing of information, 23 you know, between departments and the 24 legislature.

You know, obviously, I think anybody,

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when they would look at those fund balances and see, you know, rather large sums of money in some of them, everybody is going to have a what-the-heck moment.

So my first question is, you know, have you given any thought to how you can address that particular problem?

In other words, both of you have, you know, multiple projects that you're discussing as possibilities for the future or that you've made verbal commitments to, but there's no contract signed. So, you know, how are we going to correct that problem?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: I would say, on my end, one, those differences vary fund by fund. So for example, in our Recycling Fund, we reserve about \$20 million each year for performance grants. Those are something that show up within our system and that we report on and are reporting back to the legislature about how we're expending the money, but it won't show up on those balances.

So you know, on my end, it's understanding kind of what information is useful, relevant and is -- sorry, not close

enough to the microphone -- what information is useful, relevant for you all and how best can we give that to you.

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We have a number of annual reports and things that we provide for a lot of these funds. If there are better ways for us to do that, we definitely want to understand and take a better approach there.

SECRETARY DUNN: I would second what Secretary McDonnell said. I think this kind of communication I really welcome, and this opportunity for the hearing.

I think the way we manage funds, a very public-facing approach, we're constrained in the language by accounting terms. When you mentioned that we made a promise for -- it's actually a fairly formal process. We call it pre-committed. That's not a formal accounting term.

The only formal accounting term that the SAP System really recognizes is committed, which means contracted. But because in the case of a grant program, it's an open, transparent and competitive program, when grants are selected by a fairly long, rigorous process by staff and

announced at that point, they're committed -pre-committed in our system. They don't show up
as contracted until a contract is actually
signed.

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So there's a period of time while we're getting the contract completed, and it's very similar on the park and forest infrastructure side. You know, our planning documents in parks and forestry, we have a long, long, long list of projects that need to be done in parks and forests. You know, it runs in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

We select projects. Public health and safety often has to come up top, like dam replacement and stuff.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: Madam Secretary, if I might -- I noticed, looking over some of your information that most of your projects seem to run on a three-year cycle as far as beginning to completion.

SECRETARY DUNN: We used to say that.

Now, the reality is it can often go into four.

When we now contract a grant, we actually allow a four-year contract. The reality is, on the park and forest infrastructure, you know, until

we get a project designed, we go through permit processes with DEP and Labor & Industry, as well.

We're working with partners, whether it's a municipality or, you know, so we have --

REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: Is there any way you can shorten up that time period because, you know, obviously, if you're carrying this money over year after year for a committed project, you know, that is taking three and four years to complete, correct?

SECRETARY DUNN: I understand what you're saying. A couple of things we've done: they recognize that need, in fact, as you suggest. In the grants program, we made a big adjustment about three years ago or maybe a little longer.

We used to make a grant without double-checking if the municipality was truly ready to go. You know, sometimes you have an enthusiastic staff person submit a grant application and they didn't really have, at that time, you know, the line-up of their appropriate support from township supervisors and such.

We now require it be ready to go, have a

match, in other words, it's in the municipal budget, and they can support that. So that really has helped a lot.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: Then why is it

-- so it sounds like what you're telling me is

that you're really looking at shovel-ready jobs

because, you know, the municipality or whatever

has done their homework, they have their

matching money, they're ready to go.

Why does it still take three and four years?

SECRETARY DUNN: You know, things like construction seasons, Labor & Industry approval of the buildings, in some cases, stream crossings, wetlands, earthmoving, you know, with the county. So the reality is, these projects take some time. Then sometimes there are design adjustments.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: All of that time is basically dealing with other departments within the Commonwealth, for the most part, because of the permitting?

SECRETARY DUNN: No. It's at the local level, as well.

Another thing we've done, too, that

streamlines and assists, we've -- at the Governor's urging under a program called GO-TIME, we have enacted an electronic signature process that really speeds up on the contracting side. That's been a big improvement, as well.

I think the reality is these projects, to do them right, to do them with quality, do take time. There's a constant conveyor belt of projects moving. It's a system that really works, but at any point in time when you do a check on the funds, you'll see balances.

It could be -- some projects are in their third year, some in the second year, some of them are in the first year, some are just contracted. For instance, we announced a bunch of grants on December 5th, and they're just being contracted now, you know, dozens a day being contracted now.

So a snapshot you might take two days ago is going to look different than the one you take tomorrow.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: How long would you wait before you cancel a project?

You know, is there a time limit or will you continue to work with them to try and get it

completed, you know, basically no matter what it takes?

SECRETARY DUNN: I would say we try -again, we're public-facing. We try the best we
can to work with the municipality, to meet their
needs and finish their project and get them
ready. At some point, we do have to pull the
plug.

Interestingly, when we do cancel a project, we're often sitting in a legislative office explaining why we do. So again, we're trying to accomplish a mission through the grants. We're trying to really deliver public service, local jobs, recreation. So we do work very hard to make it work.

Granted, that can mean projects go on, but at the end of the day, often with very good results.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: Do you see a change -- for both secretaries -- in these fund balances?

As we progress forward, do you expect them to, basically, kind of remain where they're at, you know, just a slow up-and-down level or do you expect them to decrease and level out at

some smaller number in the future?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: The way I would answer it is, yes. I mean, it's very much depending on the funds. We have some funds right now that we're seeing declining balances within, that we spend out of operationally.

You know, one of the funds we're talking about today, the Conservation District Fund, to support the conservation districts, will get money, but then, you know, on a quarterly basis, the districts are spending down that money. So it kind of peaks and valleys at different points during the year, depending on when you look at it. So it really varies fund by fund in terms of how that cash flow moves through the fund.

SECRETARY DUNN: I think we're all looking for continuous improvement. You know, we're always open to move things along faster.

We're looking for efficiencies, you know, in our own operation, always open to those ideas.

You know, the economy is cooking along pretty good; construction is happening. I think that could be good or it could mean competition for construction companies and local businesses. And the park project that some municipality

wants may wait behind another project, a highway or bridge, for instance.

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REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: Madam Secretary, looking at your charts, you say the future need is great, which would lead me to tend to believe that we should somehow streamline the process a little bit more and try to complete these projects, you know, a little bit quicker instead of carrying them for three and four years.

You know, it seems like it would be much simpler, even accounting, you know, to clear these projects much quicker instead of continuing to carry all of these open projects, and at the same time, you know, keep adding new.

SECRETARY DUNN: I think one thing we can do, we're looking at more design build on our parks and forest infrastructure. A lot of our parks and forest infrastructure was built in the '60s, '70s, '80s; it's really coming of age.

So we really have everything from old dams to bathhouses to parking lots, things that are really coming of age. That's why that need looks very large. We have a demand on the Parks and Forest Grant -- Parks and Recreation Grant Program. So we -- yeah, to the extent that we

can streamline and improve, that will allow us 1 2 to move faster to the next project and that would be beneficial. 3 4 REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 5 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: 6 7 welcome, Representative. I just wanted to explain, and for the 8 9 members' purposes, I did give Representative Sonney a little bit longer time 10 11 than normal because he conceded yesterday to 12 give Representative Daley an opportunity to do a 13 second round. He was very gracious, and that's why I gave him a little bit of extra time today. 14 15 REPRESENTATIVE DALEY: I hope you still 16 give me time. 17 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: You'll get 18 five minutes. If we have a second round, Representative, you can get that next question 19 20 in and the next question and whatever. 21 But no, I try to make sure that we 22 balance between both sides. I felt bad 23 yesterday not letting Representative Sonney ask

the question, but I wanted -- I had also

promised Representative Daley that I would give

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her a chance to ask her question. 1 2 (Unidentified speaker not using 3 microphone.) 4 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Yes, I know. You said that. 5 6 Thank you very much, Representative 7 Daley, for your courtesy. So anyway, with that, we'll move on to 8 9 Representative Briggs. 10 REPRESENTATIVE BRIGGS: (Microphone 11 malfunction.) There it goes. It's been a while since 12 13 I've spoken at this podium; right, Joe? Like eight or nine years, too long. 14 I'm 15 glad I deferred yesterday's questioning, so I 16 get 10 minutes. This is exciting. This wasn't my question, but regarding 17 18 DCNR, I have a project and have been a strong supporter of a trail in my community that was 19 2.0 fortunate to receive funding a number of years ago. When they got the funding, they had it all 21 22 engineered and ready to go. 23 They faced a series of land acquisition, 24 right-of-way problems. It was entering Valley 25 Forge Park, where stuff happened in the '70s

when the State gave the park to the Federal government that we had a rollback. It just was, I think, a year or two ago that we started breaking ground.

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Your Department has been very helpful through that process. So these projects, just from a personal experience, don't happen right when you get the commitment. Everything in my eyes was ready to go.

Then when we started to get in -- it took me partnering with Warren Kampf to get him to get Chairman Metcalfe to introduce legislation to convey some land back to the local community that the State, we learned, owned.

So I get, you know, when we get awarded funding, we would like the projects to be as quick as possible, at least before the next November, but a lot of times that doesn't happen. I really understand the hard work that you guys do to make sure that these projects -- this is a long-term commitment that we're trying to do for our communities.

The questions I had were more about the way some of these funds are funded. The

Environmental Stewardship Fund, the Growing Greener bond, if you could talk a little bit about the ballot referendum, what the Commonwealth voted on, how that got the pot of money, then what the health of the fund is now, you know.

I can't imagine that there would be much support for raiding that fund. Then also, a different topic in my community I heard a lot about is the Recycling Fund, when there are talks about raiding that. I know that is an ongoing fee generated by the tip.

But if you could talk about two of those and then a little bit more -- since I have 10 minutes -- about the Growing Greener, just the long term health of that.

Thank you.

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SECRETARY DUNN: Sure. I'll give a general sense of the history of those funds.

Thank you about your point about the trail and your patience there. Trails, particularly, run into, you know -- linear systems run into a lot, including Federal requirements and everything else.

Thank you for your forbearance. They're

always worth the effort. The benefit to the economy, et cetera, is astounding.

So there's a long history of special funds for the environment and for conservation, dating before the Environmental Stewardship Fund and Keystone, going back to Project 500, Project 70. A lot of parks were built on that.

But looking at the Environmental Stewardship Fund, Governor Ridge and the legislature conveyed about \$625 million of the Environmental Stewardship Fund to the purposes that it is still used for today, DEP and DCNR purposes, you know, from waterways and mine remediations and trails and parks, ag and PENNVEST.

And then, starting in '99, the legislature and the Governor added a permanent funding source for the landfill tipping fee.

Again, there's some, you know, congruity there, landfill tipping fee, money goes into the environment. That gave the Environmental Stewardship Fund a solid base of steady funding.

It's frankly, you know, running a program, that regular funding that you can build a program on its back is really critical for us.

And then, when Governor Rendell came in, the Growing Greener Program was so popular that he added a bond fund, that \$625 million bond fund put before the voters in a referendum vote, 70 percent approval across the Commonwealth, bipartisan support, and added --

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REPRESENTATIVE BRIGGS: Could I just ask, was that like a one-time fund, that you borrow \$625 and then you're living off the interest and projects?

Or is that an ongoing --

SECRETARY McDONNELL: So the money was expended over a five-year period following the bond issuance and the debt service on the bond is actually paid for out of the Environmental Stewardship Fund. Today, the only revenue that the Environmental Stewardship Fund receives is that \$4.25 tipping fee on waste disposed as well as transfers from the Marcellus Legacy Fund.

REPRESENTATIVE BRIGGS: I understand,
Chairman. I was just being a little sarcastic,
but thank you for --

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: I know. I know.

REPRESENTATIVE BRIGGS: -- thank you for

Hopefully there will be a second round. 1 that. MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: With that, 2 we'll call on Representative Greiner. 3 4 REPRESENTATIVE GREINER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 5 6 Yesterday I think I only had three 7 minutes, too, but anyway, thank you for being here today. 8 9 Being from Lancaster County, I would like to talk about the Conservation District 10 Fund a little bit. I know there is some 11 frustration in our area and other areas about 12 13 moneys coming in and the timing of it. 14 Real quickly, describe your relationship 15 with them or how that works, so that people --16 because I do think there is confusion, you know, 17 concerning that and the funding and the cash 18 flow, you know, out to the districts. SECRETARY McDONNELL: Sure. We receive 19 20 a line item in our budget, as does Department of Agriculture. And then, in addition, there's 21 22 some Environmental Stewardship Fund money and 23 Act 13 money.

They end up, in terms of the

General Fund and the Act 13 piece, there is over

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\$7 million available in those pots, then an additional \$2.2 million each year out of Growing Greener for the watershed specialists in each of the counties.

So we fund them through the Conservation District Fund. And then, as I said, we have quarterly requests for reimbursement.

REPRESENTATIVE GREINER: Let me ask you about that. My background is as an accountant. Isn't there a way that maybe we can streamline this process?

I mean, should this even be part of DEP or even Ag's budget?

I mean, should we be thinking kind of outside the box?

When people are concerned about not getting their funding and their money in a timely fashion, this seems like maybe something we should look at and maybe try to -- that's just me thinking.

You know, I don't know what your thoughts are. I mean, we could -- should it be under -- should we be having these transfers?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: I'll say that we've had some meetings in the Department here

very recently where I've made it abundantly clear to staff that the expectation is that our conservation districts are funded and reimbursed in very timely ways, that we rely on their partnership for a variety of things, not the least of which is erosion, you know, the 102, erosion sedimentation programs and the Chesapeake Bay commitments that we have.

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So it is absolutely critical that we're seeing those moneys out the door. I think we have a good working relationship now with the Conservation Commission to get that accomplished.

REPRESENTATIVE GREINER: With tight budgets, you know -- and like we said, it's with a lot of these restricted accounts, you know.

At the end of 2015-16, we had a little over \$5.5 million in that account. The following year, we had over \$5.5 million again.

I guess what I'm wondering is, you know, we are looking for moneys to help balance the budget. Why are we keeping a balance such as that in there when, like I said, the money is to be distributed to these districts?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Thank you for

that. It actually has everything to do with the cash flow into that account. So PUC manages the Act 13 dollars and the transfers out of the fund to the conservation district. That doesn't happen until right at the end of the fiscal year.

So what you're seeing as a balance is actually money they plan on spending over the course of the next fiscal year that they really haven't gotten until the end of that fiscal year, just because of the fact that the money doesn't come in until the spring.

REPRESENTATIVE GREINER: There's a Federal component to this also.

How much do we receive as far as Federal funds?

What are the mandated uses associated with the money from the feds?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: So we receive -there are a few different funding sources. I
would have to get you the exact amounts, but we
receive two different Chesapeake Bay grants.
One kind of focuses on the technicians; one
focuses on projects.

Then they will -- they're also

competitive in what we call our 319 grants, 1 2 which act like Growing Greener, but it's Federal 3 dollars. We use Growing Greener to match those. 4 REPRESENTATIVE GREINER: So you'll let me know what those amounts are? 5 6 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Sure. 7 REPRESENTATIVE GREINER: And then one last -- you don't have to tell me this now. I 8 think I would like to see this in an e-mail. Maybe you could share this with the Chairman. 10 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Yeah. 11 REPRESENTATIVE GREINER: I would like to 12 13 know how many commitments are associated with 14 the fund. 15 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Absolutely. 16 Certainly. REPRESENTATIVE GREINER: What is the 17 total cost of these commitments? 18 19 How many projects -- give me maybe some 20 background history of how many projects you fund 21 in a year. Are all of these commitments funded in 22 23 one year? 24 Then I would like to know what specific 25 criteria you use to determine which commitments

get funded each year. 1 2 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Certainly. REPRESENTATIVE GREINER: If you could do 3 4 that, I think that would be a big help to us as we go through this process. 5 6 Thank you. 7 I'll defer the rest of my time. SECRETARY McDONNELL: 8 Thank you. 9 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Wow, a member finished early. 10 11 I recognize Representative Daley. REPRESENTATIVE DALEY: Thank you, 12 Mr. Chairman. 13 I want to focus on the Hazardous Sites 14 Cleanup Fund. We know that that fund takes care 15 16 of abandoned hazardous waste sites, supports 17 programs to restore land to productive economic 18 use. 19 Can you talk about how you make up for 20 the loss of the capital stock and franchise 21 taxes that were used in the past to be part of 22 the funding for that special fund? 23 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Sure. Thank you 24 for that question.

I'll clarify at the beginning that we do

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hazardous sites cleanup through that program.

In terms of the State cleanups, which we have about 100 of, another 70 that we oversee that are responsible parties, it's how we accomplish the Federal Superfunds Program, so we have 24 Superfund sites that we're involved with directly and another, again, 70 that we're overseeing.

And then, there is also the

Brownfields Program. The Hazardous Waste

Program is funded out of the Hazardous Sites

Cleanup Program as well as our small business

advantage grants. So there is a lot that goes

on within that funding source.

Traditionally, we've spent between \$45 and \$55 million a year, depending on the nature of activity over the last several years out of that fund. The capital stock and franchise tax, as you said, it provided about \$40 million a year.

Capital stock and franchise tax has gone away, which frankly, is long overdue. As someone who has been in State government for 20 years, I can remember talking about this for at least half of that time, but it has left this

thread hanging of what we do about the Hazardous Sites Cleanup funding.

Right now, we receive Act 13 dollars there, as well as some fees out of the Hazardous Waste Program. That gives us a little over \$20 million into, again, what's traditionally been a \$45 to \$55 million program.

So we are now, you know -- we had one year where it was the only year in which we got both capital stock and franchise and those Act 13 dollars. So we've had a bump up, but over the next two years, we'll be spending those moneys down. Frankly, that's a conversation we'll have to have with the legislature, about how it is we make up those moneys and what the program looks like on a going forward basis.

REPRESENTATIVE DALEY: So in the chart that you gave us related to this fund, it shows the drop-off of the revenue, but it also shows the planned projects. I'm not going to ask that you give us the planned projects today, but would it be possible for you to provide this Committee with a list of those planned projects so that we would be able to have an idea of how important -- or just to get a better

understanding as to what those projects are? 1 2 I think that would be really helpful. SECRETARY McDONNELL: Certainly. 3 4 REPRESENTATIVE DALEY: I mean, I know what you've done in my district, and I'm most 5 appreciative of that. I think that work is not 6 7 done yet, so I'm anticipating seeing some of that still on it, but I would -- I think that 8 could be useful to the Committee. 10 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm finished. 11 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Thank you, 12 Representative Daley. With that, we'll move to 13 14 Representative Keller. 15 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Thank you, 16 Mr. Chairman. 17 Thank you Madam Secretary, 18 Mr. Secretary. 19 I really don't want to get into the 20 funds and how much money is in them. I just 21 have a question. We have the funds. And I'm assuming 22 23 that we have a stated purpose and goal for the moneys in each fund; is that correct? 24 25 SECRETARY DUNN: That's correct.

REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Everybody in 1 2 each department is aware of that goal and 3 purpose. 4 Do we measure how well we're achieving the goal of that fund? 5 6 I mean, that's just a yes or no. 7 Do we measure those metrics? SECRETARY McDONNELL: Yes. I would say 8 9 each of the funds has a statutorily derived purpose. So we're spending the money in 10 accordance with those. 11 12 If you're asking like a numeric goal --13 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: A performance 14 metric, performance metric; in other words, are 15 we meeting the goal --16 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Sure. REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: -- it has the 17 18 purpose, but to get to that, we should have a goal and we should have things established. 19 2.0 Let me ask you this, have we audited the purpose of each fund to make sure that the money 21 22 that we're spending is achieving the desired 23 outcome? 24 SECRETARY McDONNELL: I would say yes. 25 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: We have?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Yes. 1 2 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: For each 3 fund? 4 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Again, I think some of these funds are operational, so it's to 5 6 manage -- you know, for example, we're managing 7 the Hazardous Waste Program and the oversight of those. So we have -- so it's not a fund 8 9 measure; it's the program measures derived out of those funds, but yes. 10 11 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Right. 12 you're supposed to -- how many funds we did, how 13 well they were cleaned up, how --14 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Yes. REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: There should 15 16 be performance metrics to make sure we meet that 17 purpose, yes or no? SECRETARY DUNN: Yes. 18 19 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Yes. 20 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: We have 21 those? 22 SECRETARY DUNN: Yes. 23 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Yes. They're 24 reported in the budget each year. 25 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Have we --

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1
      No.
           Have we -- I'm not talking just a summary
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      in the budget.
3
              What can we show we've done to make sure
      -- that we've audited -- to make sure we're
4
      meeting the goal of that?
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6
              Have we actually gone through and
7
      audited these things and said -- and I don't
      have one, but I will pick on DCNR just for
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9
      trails.
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              SECRETARY DUNN: Right. Yes.
              REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: We have a
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      goal of maintaining trails or whatever.
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              SECRETARY DUNN: Right.
              REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Do we audit
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      the fund that supports it?
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              SECRETARY DUNN: Yes.
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              REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Okay. Could
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      we get the results of the audits of all of these
19
      funds?
              SECRETARY DUNN: Sure. Absolutely.
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              REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: I guess
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      that's where I'm at. I mean, I'm not here to
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      debate whether we're spending -- I just want to
24
      know if we know what we're doing.
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              You know, going back to private
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industry, I can always remember a statement that 1 2 was said by a fellow I respect very much. He 3 said, we tend to feed our failures and starve 4 our opportunities. I just want to make sure that the money 5 6 that we're spending, as I think everybody in the 7 Commonwealth does, that we're achieving the goal of what we want to do with that. I'm not saying 8 we are or aren't, I would just like to see the data on that. 10 11 How soon could we get that for each of the funds? 12 13 SECRETARY DUNN: I think we could get that pretty quickly. 14 15 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Okay. 16 SECRETARY DUNN: We measure these 17 metrics as part of the budget process. We're 18 gearing up to present them here, so --REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: But I would 19 20 like to see the measurables for each fund. 21 SECRETARY DUNN: Right. 22 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: How do you 23 measure the success? 24 SECRETARY DUNN: Right.

REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Can we define

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how we measure success in meeting that goal? 1 2 That's really what I want to see. And then, how are we stacking up to 3 that? 4 SECRETARY DUNN: 5 Sure. What I would really welcome some time, 6 7 like in front of a committee that talks about programs, whether it's tourism or environmental 8 9 resources and energy, an opportunity to talk about the program and operational programs we 10 11 build around these goals and metrics and the 12 legislation that was handed to us. 13 It's a richer conversation than just 14 simply the metrics, but we do have the metrics 15 and I'm happy to provide them. 16 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Yes, I get 17 that. A lot of times we set up a program and 18 say, here, you've got to do this. We sort of define it out there, but that's the purpose. 19 2.0 think you look at the goals and say, how are we going to meet that purpose? 21 22 SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah. 23 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: There's got 24 to be a measurement to that, you know. 25 SECRETARY DUNN:

Right.

REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Anything you do in business or whatever, you know, if you're measuring your safety, your quality, your productivity, your ship on time, there are performance metrics to make sure you're hitting your goals. We should have those. That's really what I'm after.

SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah. And we have -- go ahead.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: The other thing I would say is, I think, more broadly, one of the things we're engaged in right now in the Department is a look at this from the top level, not even in terms of the funds, but as we've looked program by program, making sure that each of those things is truly building up toward, and how it connects back to cleaner air, cleaner water, better land --

 $\label{eq:representative f. Keller: That's} \\$ exactly what I'm after.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: So some of that we're still putting together now, but program by program, we certainly have had metrics, traditionally.

REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: I just want

to make sure that what we're doing is meeting the purpose.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Exactly.

REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: And again,
I'm not even asking you to justify how much
money is in the account or whether we should
have it or not. I'm just simply saying, hey,
look, we've got it there; how are we measuring
performance for the citizens of the
Commonwealth?

SECRETARY DUNN:

2.0

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Absolutely.

Yeah.

SECRETARY DUNN: If you would allow me just a second -- Chairman Markosek mentioned the constitutional amendment that really requires us to meet that requirement for all Pennsylvanians, you know, access to nature, access to esthetics and clean air and clean water. It's a fairly lofty goal, so we guide ourselves by a lot of public processes.

We do an annual -- I mean, a five-year State recreation plan where we set really specific goals and metrics for ourselves.

REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: But within that Recycling Fund, the goal is this, and how

1 are we meeting that? 2 Do we have things in there that have 3 worked well and have not? If we run into something that's not 4 working well, what's our plan and how do we 5 handle it? 6 7 SECRETARY DUNN: Right. Absolutely. REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Thank you. 8 9 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Representative Donatucci. 10 11 REPRESENTATIVE DONATUCCI: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 12 Thank you, secretaries, for being here. 13 The Environmental Education Fund, I 14 believe that there are millions of dollars in 15 16 grants to support environmental education efforts. 17 18 Can you expand on some of the recent projects supported by this fund? 19 2.0 What environmental topics do these funds 21 go to promote? SECRETARY DUNN: I'll let Patrick start 22 23 with that. He generates the fund and --24 SECRETARY McDONNELL: We have, within 25 our portion of that fund -- and to be clear,

it's funded by five percent of fines and penalties received by the Department. And basically, the year after that, it's that amount of dollars within the fund.

We fund two, I'll say broad categories, of projects. We have an up-to-\$50,000.00 grant that is, I'll say for larger statewide regional kind of educational efforts. Then we have what we call our mini grant program, which is \$3,000.00, usually for individual schools. That might go toward the purchase of equipment, development of new curriculum, paying to get children out into nature or to particular places.

So there are different ways that is expended, but those are the two general broad categories. Then from that fund, from that five percent that Secretary McDonnell mentioned, we get 25 percent. We use that in our State park system for our environmental ed Program.

We have five environmental ed centers and, of course, 121 parks. In them, we do direct in environmental education and outdoor programming. So the money goes for everything from equipment to field guides to special

speakers to the programs that really engage with the public.

You know, our goal, again, is to reach all of the public. So we have to have programs that pull people in. So we have great environmental educators who are really top notch and really do open the kids' and adults' eyes to nature. This fund is our bread and butter for that programming.

It's the materials, educational resources, the curricula that we are able to give teachers and students alike.

REPRESENTATIVE DONATUCCI: Thank you.

You already answered my follow-up questions about the broad values these programs should take to our children at a young age. I don't know if there is anything else you would want to add to that, but I thank you for that.

SECRETARY DUNN: I would invite any of the legislature to attend these programs in the local park. I think you would find them engaging, of course, you know. We're always open to your ideas.

But sometimes our money is needed to get a school there. Sometimes it's needed for the

buses to get there, to allow a school to come.

I attended a program in Reading at

Nolde Environmental Ed Center just a month ago,

One Bird, Two Worlds that talked about birds and
bird adaptation. I had a very engaged group of
third graders, very well-prepared by their
teachers.

This funding allowed them to be there. It allowed us to do our work with the Reading Schools, so it was great.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: I would be remiss if I didn't point out, you know, we talk about habitat all the time. Habitat is like everywhere -- we're in habitat right now, right?

I've been out a couple of times now to City Island, just locally here with some high school students with some kick-nets, you know, wading out into the Susquehanna, pulling up things from the bottom and identifying the different types of organisms just within the Susquehanna, you know, a couple of blocks from here.

REPRESENTATIVE DONATUCCI: Thank you. It's a great program.

SECRETARY DUNN: Thank you.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: With that, we 1 2 go to Representative Helm. REPRESENTATIVE HELM: 3 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 4 And welcome, Secretary Dunn and 5 Secretary McDonnell. 6 7 I have two questions. My first one is for Secretary Dunn regarding the Keystone 8 Recreation Park and Conservation Fund. Could you please explain the Keystone --10 11 explain it, and then just tell me, you know, 12 kind of how the money you have and how you spend 13 it and just generally what it is? 14 SECRETARY DUNN: Thank you. I was hoping someone would ask that because I timed 15 16 out when I was talking about the Environmental 17 Stewardship Fund. 18 The Keystone Fund originated in 1993 under Governor Casey. The legislature passed it 19 20 overwhelmingly. It was in front of the voters 21 as a referendum, again, overwhelming public 22 support. 23 The Keystone Fund comes from reality transfer tax. So it's another real workhorse 24

fund for us. It's an annual dedicated fund, so

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we can build a whole program on it.

2.0

And for us in DCNR, we allocated -- it's allocated -- it's apportioned by law to community parks, park-enforced infrastructure and then land trusts. It's the 25th anniversary of the Keystone Fund, so we're doing some special education on it.

On our web page, you'll see stories of Keystone projects that have been done over the years. It's kind of our workhorse fund on park-enforced infrastructure, as well. Every year, we're able to do projects, you know, big and small from the Keystone Fund.

When they're over -- I think it's

200,000 -- they come in front of you as part of
the budget process; if they're smaller than
that, we just go ahead and do them. On the
grant side, that fund is the largest fund
supporting our Community Conservation

Partnership Grants Program. It's allocated by
law, you know, to land trusts and local parks.

It's a competitive process to receive those funds. Of the 266 grants we announced on December 5th, the majority of them would have been from the Keystone Fund.

REPRESENTATIVE HELM: You do carry high-end balances. I just wonder -- explain why you have to do that.

2.0

SECRETARY DUNN: It's the same reason as I was discussing earlier. A lot of these projects are construction projects. You go through the planning process, design, and then approvals doing site work. Again, working with the local -- if it's a grant, working with local government and we find that the larger construction projects can go three to four years.

Smaller projects can sometimes be done in a year. You know, that happens. We do have some planning projects in the mix, some river conservation projects. Recently, we've allocated some of the funding as allowed by law to the Rivers Project, a portion of it that we're allowed to allot to the Rivers Project.

We're using half a million of that, last year and again we plan to this year, for forest riparian buffer work, to meet our goals with Chesapeake Bay, but also water quality statewide. So it's a statewide program and we're getting a lot of interest in Rivers

Conversation.

Fortunately, that project has been so successful that PENNVEST has added funding for that. So we're able to really expand our reach and to help Secretary McDonnell with the Bay requirements.

But also, I mean, a real benefit is to the streams of Pennsylvania. It gets all kinds of people involved.

REPRESENTATIVE HELM: Since you mentioned rivers, does any of that go to our Save our Susquehanna Project?

SECRETARY DUNN: So our way of saving the Susquehanna is this forest buffer project. Of course, we think it will have a bearing on the Susquehanna as we plant buffers on the tributaries of the Susquehanna.

REPRESENTATIVE HELM: Thank you.

Secretary McDonnell, I just have a real quick question. In your letter to us on September the 8th, you say, removing \$100 million from the Underground Storage Tank Indemnification Fund undermines the payment of cleanups for about 1,000 sites where toxic and carcinogenic chemicals from petroleum products

threaten residents.

Having done real estate for a long time and people selling houses that they had to remove underground tanks from that probably they didn't even use for years, does any of that money go to the regular homeowner?

Where does this money go?

USTIF is both an insurance fund and then through some previous legislative action and then recent legislative action, we've had access to some dollars there in order to run a couple of programs, one of which is exactly focused on how do we clean up home heating oil tank spills and things like that.

So we have that program both reauthorized with the funding in order to accomplish it.

REPRESENTATIVE HELM: All right. Thank you.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Thank you.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: With that, we go to Representative Heffley.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFFLEY: Thank you,

25 Mr. Chairman.

Thank you for coming to testify today.

Just a couple of points and just a couple of questions.

Obviously, there has been a lot of talk recently about these funds, reserve balances and money that's kind of on the sidelines. I know a lot of these moneys are committed to projects.

One of the things that -- it seems like government, for the most part, can't get out of its own way. A lot of times you get these projects completed -- and I know you mentioned a little bit about local governments. I hear from many of my local governments when it comes to projects, some of these projects are taking two, three, seven, eight years.

Whether you're dealing with PennDOT, whether you're dealing with DEP, dealing with the Fish and Boat Commission, the

Game Commission, then you've got U.S. Fish and Wildlife, then you have other, you know,

Sierra Club or Appalachian Trail Conservancy filing a brief against it. I guess the point that I think a lot of people are trying to make, the people that I represent, they see this money sitting on the sidelines. They see all these

projects and are totally frustrated with the inefficiency of government agencies to get these projects moving.

These are some of the projects, talking about PennDOT trying to put a culvert, you know, maybe there's a drainage ditch under the road and they need to replace it. They have everything ready to go, but they can't get their permit improved in time. So now they have to wait another season before they can get in to replace that.

Meanwhile, everybody is driving down that road hitting this ditch. It creates problems for safety, but there's no concern to public safety. The only concern is, we've got to do another study, and it seems the government can't get out of the way.

So then they look at this money sitting on the sideline and say, why would government -- why would the legislature want to raise taxes to pay -- you know, because we need money for the schools, we need money for medicaid, for those people with special needs. It's pretty important to fund those.

So I can see the dilemma that we're in.

I guess my question would be, what do we need to do?

I raised a question yesterday to the DCED Secretary. How do we need to speed these projects up?

I know there are so many different layers, but it just seems it's incredibly frustrating. We have a couple of projects going right now in Carbon County that it's just delay, delay, delay, delay. It's years that this money -- and we worked through, you know, the offices out here, through the Governor's Office, through some of your departments to secure these funds for really good projects in the district. Yet, you know, it's years until these projects come to fruition.

It's just another study, another rattlesnake study. I can tell you there are a lot of rattlesnakes in Carbon County. There are, obviously, a lot of bog turtles. So let's just assume that they're there and build these things before we have to do these redundant -- I mean, hundreds of thousands of dollars that is sitting in these accounts is going to be wasted on engineering costs for redundant studies.

What can be done?

2.0

Because it's frustrating for me to sit
here and say, oh, there's money sitting here for
these projects that are approved, but they're
not going to go for another seven or eight
years. Meanwhile, we have a budget gap now and
we need these funds for public safety issues.

So I guess that's a part of, I guess, maybe part of my point or part of my question.

What is being done to streamline these processes?

I mean, the people are there. The shovels are ready. They're in the ground, but nobody is letting them start the project.

And what is being done for better collaboration for those projects?

SECRETARY DUNN: A couple of thoughts.

First of all, there is nobody more interested in improving government processes than the Governor. So when he meets with the cabinet, he's encouraging that. In fact, some of the new programs he's instituted, GO-TIME and Lean, are really aimed at helping the agencies.

Also, he's encouraged an atmosphere -- and I think it is something we all agree and

relish -- we're getting together more than ever.

2.0

So just as an example with PennDOT. A lot of times, DCNR can use our grant funding for a plan or design on an underpass or a trail or something that ultimately is going to be a PennDOT project. So we've really got the coordination down a lot better. Same with DEP; we meet and coordinate a lot with DEP.

We're speeding up our payment processes.

I think we can improve that and we have improved that, so we're moving on that.

You mentioned the rattlesnakes. We have -- we operate what's called Conservation Explorer. It's the tool that shows where threatened and endangered species are. We only have, in our jurisdiction, you know, the plants. The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission has, you know, rattlesnakes and bog turtles and fish and aquatic insects. Game has birds and mammals.

What we were hearing, you know, from users of this system, whether it's highway projects, development projects, pipelines, they want to know sooner where are the bog turtles. So we have really improved that tool. If you

get online, you can see exactly where things are and avoid them.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFFLEY: Just to follow up on that issue, because that was a big debate about a session ago. So they already have all of these maps, so the Fish and Boat Commission before you -- when you apply for a permit, they already know. They have everybody's property map as to where these, you know, bog turtles are, where the bats are, where all of these other reptiles, species are.

Is that map made public to the developers?

SECRETARY DUNN: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE HEFFLEY: At what point can you say -- there was an issue, and I want to commend DEP for working very closely in Carbon County for the issue of the Banks Township mine fire. I think it was \$9 million that you put in to get that done.

But you had to deem it an emergency because it was a public safety hazard because there were bats nesting in the trees, but then they waived that.

So why can't we get some of these other

projects to be deemed emergencies like that to get these public safety projects done as they did in that project, as well?

2.0

SECRETARY DUNN: We're getting great feedback on the fairly new Conservation Explorer tool. That allows the project developer to get in there and see where the hits are.

Yeah, the bog turtle sites won't be marked bog turtle because, you know, people collect them and steal them, but they will be marked as a hint of an endangered species. So that has given developers a great planning tool that they know well ahead of time.

We're getting good feedback, you know, from the gas industry and others who are using it, on its efficacy. I think it's a huge improvement.

Again, some of what you referenced -bats at this point are very highly regulated,
Federal law, because of extreme endangerment
that some of the bat species face. You know, we
don't want them to blink out of existence in
Pennsylvania, so it's critical to watch that,
but I think, yeah, working the agencies, we can
often work with our Federal partners and find

and understand the constraints and 1 2 opportunities. 3 REPRESENTATIVE HEFFLEY: A lot of issues 4 that you --MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: 5 Representative, I've got to cut you off. 6 7 REPRESENTATIVE HEFFLEY: All right. MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: If you want a 8 9 second round, we'll have a second round. REPRESENTATIVE HEFFLEY: No. 10 I'm good. 11 Thank you very much. SECRETARY DUNN: Feel free to contact us 12 13 any time. 14 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: 15 Representative Krueger-Braneky. 16 REPRESENTATIVE KRUEGER-BRANEKY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 17 18 Thank you, secretaries, both for joining 19 us here today. 2.0 I want to also talk about the 21 Conservation District Fund. I'm grateful that our Minority Chairman opened his remarks by 22 23 reminding us that our State Constitution 24 protects our right to clean air and clean water, 25 not just for current generations, but all future generations. That's something that I keep in mind a lot when we're looking at bills related to the environment.

2.0

So the Conservation District Fund, I came up close and personal with conservation district folks over the course of the past year because of the Mariner East 2 Pipeline. This is a project where there were over 100 spills and accidents, contaminated drinking water, people lost their wells.

In my district in Delaware County, we were constantly fielding calls from constituents who were reporting incidents that later turned out to be violations. Oftentimes, when I called the Southeastern Regional Office to say, hey, a constituent called and reported that someone has a concern that maybe their well was contaminated, can you go investigate, I was told, well, we'll put it on the list, but we don't actually have the capacity to get out there today or tomorrow. It may take us a couple of days.

So my first question,

Secretary McDonnell, can you remind us how many

DEP staff have been cut over the past decade?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Over the last decade, we've lost between 700 and 800 staff.

2.0

REPRESENTATIVE KRUEGER-BRANEKY: About how many of those are inspectors?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: I don't have the inspector number off the top of my head, but we can look at that.

REPRESENTATIVE KRUEGER-BRANEKY: But 700 to 800 staff cut over the past decade; so when I called the Southeastern Regional Office to say, hey, my constituents are concerned about this, after I was told, well, I'm sorry, we don't have an inspector who can go out today, they're working on all of these other things, I would often be told, well, we'll ask the conservation district to look into it.

So I know that there was a proposal last year to cut \$3.3 million from the Conservation District Fund. Can you tell us, Secretary, what would the impact have been on staffing if that cut had been in place?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: I mean, the
Conservation District Fund itself is really,
over the course of a year, again, some of the
cash flow issues I mentioned earlier, but it

truly is money-in money-out.

2.0

We get, in terms of the General Fund and Act 13, about \$7 million, you know, over \$7 million into that fund. So almost half of the money that goes to support the conservation district technicians and engineers would have been cut.

REPRESENTATIVE KRUEGER-BRANEKY: So what would the impact have been on staffing --

SECRETARY McDONNELL: About half.

REPRESENTATIVE KRUEGER-BRANEKY: -- if I called the Southeastern Regional Office?

About half?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Yeah. Off the top of my head, I think we had some specific numbers and I can get that for you, but it would be coming up on half, if that had been the cut.

REPRESENTATIVE KRUEGER-BRANEKY: So I was already being told there weren't enough DEP inspectors to get out to look as quickly as my constituents wanted, if the conservation district funds had been cut by half, it would have taken even longer because even they would not have had the capacity to come and look at all of the accidents in Delaware County.

My last question. So before I came to the legislature, I was a non-profit executive director; I dealt a lot with grant funds. The idea of restricted versus unrestricted funds was something that we took very, very seriously. The restricted funds that we received as an organization, we were not actually allowed to use for anything else.

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So even if we had a cash flow gap or there was a program that took higher priority, if funds came in as restricted, I could not just allocate them to something else, even if there was a shortfall.

So can you talk about these fund balances? I'd like to hear, both for DEP and DCNR, are these restricted funds?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Sure. For us, and I'm asking -- I guess I want to ask clarification -- in terms of the money we give out or in terms of the money as it's given to us?

REPRESENTATIVE KRUEGER-BRANEKY: The money as it's given to you.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: In terms of the money as it's given to you -- given to us, it's

very -- it again varies fund by fund. In some cases, we'll have a fund that says, this fund is established for purposes of adherence to the Act, which can be relatively broad.

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In the case of the Environmental

Stewardship Fund, it starts to get more

prescriptive in terms of the types of

activities, who's an eligible recipient, where

that money can go, how much money you can spend

on administrative costs, et cetera.

So it really will vary fund by fund based on what the authorizing statute is.

REPRESENTATIVE KRUEGER-BRANEKY: And for DCNR, is that the same thing?

SECRETARY DUNN: Same thing. You know,
I have worked in the non-profit world, as well.
Overhead administrative costs, you are always
trying to keep to the minimum. Well, for these
funds, we have a very little bit of overhead
administrative funds.

I believe with ESF, it's 2.5 percent; and with Keystone, it's 5 percent. So the Agency's operational funds from these are very limited. Everything else is restricted by law to the purpose for which the fund was granted.

We used to have a less restricted fund, 1 major maintenance fund of State parks. It came 2 3 from the fees that we collected at things like 4 swimming pools and concessions, and then we were able to then use that for emergency purposes in 5 a park or something that would arise. 6 7 That went away in like '08 or '09. we have very limited unrestricted funds. It is 8 9 an operational restraint from when issues arise. REPRESENTATIVE KRUEGER-BRANEKY: 10 11 would it be constitutional for this legislature 12 to try to allocate these funds to other sources 13 or purposes? SECRETARY DUNN: No. 14 No. The purpose 15 of the Fund, by law, is pretty prescriptive, especially in the Keystone. In the pie diagrams 16 17 provided, they show the purpose and restriction 18 on this. REPRESENTATIVE KRUEGER-BRANEKY: 19 20 So it would be unconstitutional? 21 SECRETARY DUNN: Yes. 22 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR:

The legislature can change the law at

Representative, I have to correct the Secretary

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on that.

1 any time. 2 SECRETARY DUNN: You can change -- yeah. MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: If it's a 3 4 bond issue, we can't do that, yes. REPRESENTATIVE KRUEGER-BRANEKY: 5 would have to go in and change the underlying 6 7 Act? MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: We would do 8 9 that in like a Fiscal Code or somewhere like that; it depends how we do the budget. 10 REPRESENTATIVE KRUEGER-BRANEKY: But 11 12 without us changing the law, it would be unconstitutional? 13 14 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Correct. 15 SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah, it would be 16 unconstitutional. I couldn't change it; you could. 17 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Yes. 18 The Secretary can't do it without legislative 19 20 approval. That's one of the things that I -- I 21 don't mean to take up -- well, your time is up. One of the things I think the 22 23 legislature needs to look at is to give 24 secretaries sometimes the ability, when they 25 have dollars in one fund and they really need

money in another fund, we may need to look at allowing the secretaries, with legislative approval, to move funds from one fund to the other to help them do better for Pennsylvania, whether it's jobs, it's the environment, whatever it is.

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I think sometimes we get so restrictive in these accounts. I apologize for giving a speech here. But we don't give the secretaries the ability to do their job because, oh, this money has got to stay here; but what if there's another program?

As you've heard me say in PlanCon

Commission, we visit things once every 20 years.

Things change over those 20 years. I think we
in the legislature need to keep a closer eye in

working with the departments in making sure that
they have the tools they need to do what we
would like them to do.

REPRESENTATIVE KRUEGER-BRANEKY: Yes.

Mr. Chairman, I look forward to that

conversation over the course of many budget

hearings this spring. We'll continue to remind

us about our constitutional obligation around

clean air and clean water.

1 Thank you. 2 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Thank you. MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: With that, we 3 4 go to Representative Boback. REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: 5 Thank you, 6 Mr. Chairman. 7 Secretary McDonnell, as members of the Appropriations team, our purpose is to find out 8 9 where every penny of every dollar of this 10 Commonwealth is going, how it's spent, of 11 course, but we're also looking forward to seeing that those moneys, those dollars, create more 12 13 jobs, jobs, jobs. 14 Now, of course, first and foremost, matters of health and public safety -- and 15 16 that's where you come in -- that's utmost, and we all understand that. 17 18 My concern is with the decrease of your regiment, 700 to 800 staff members gone. 19 2.0 I would follow up to 21 Representative Heffley and ask you, do you need 22 more staff? 23 Because when we're talking about jobs,

jobs, jobs, in my district, I get the same
comments as both former colleagues: I can't get

my business to grow; I'm waiting on a permit, what can you do; it's been taking months, now we're going into a year; I had to lay off staff; if I could grow my business, I could grow more jobs.

Now, we did lose 10,000 jobs over the course of the last year. So my question is, yes, matters of health and public safety, without question, but if you need more staff, we've got to get more feet on the ground.

How do we do that?

And why was there such a decrease in DEP?

Of all departments, you're like the police of our environment. Why?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Well, we had, again, over that 10-year period, we had significant cuts to our General Fund budget. So we balanced that in some ways, but there were other ways in which we couldn't. In particular, you know, I always say we're a department, but when you look at each of our individual programs, they're really funded in very, very different ways.

So our air program, for example, is

primarily funded by our Special Fund and Federal dollars. It was really the water programs, which is where a lot of these development permits sit that got hit hardest because it was the most dependant upon the General Fund.

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So the vast majority of those positions we've lost over time fell within our regional and our bureau water programs, which has led to some of the issues. I always make a point of saying, this is a more complicated issue than kind of putting your thumb on one thing.

We're engaged in a lot of efforts around IT right now to simplify processes. We're relooking at a lot of our forms, guidances, processes to try to simplify things and make sure we have a good management structure in place, make sure we have consistency across our regions. But you know, certainly, the resources issue is one of the major factors in what's happened over time within the permitting realm.

 $\label{eq:REPRESENTATIVE HELM: I'm happy to sit} % \begin{center} \begin{center$

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Sure.

REPRESENTATIVE HELM: There's got to be a way to rectify this. Again, it's impacting

jobs in the Commonwealth. Protect our 1 environment. Let's do it right, but let's do it 2 3 expeditiously. I know you can do that. So if you need 4 help, I'm here for you, but I want to get that 5 6 conversation started. 7 SECRETARY McDONNELL: We would definitely welcome that. Thank you. 8 9 REPRESENTATIVE HELM: Thank you. Secretary Dunn, I noticed that with the 10 Environmental Stewardship Fund, a large chunk, 11 71 percent on my data, says it's from the 12 13 transfer of Marcellus Legacy Fund. 14 If I remember correctly, that came out of Act 13. 15 16 SECRETARY DUNN: Right. 17 REPRESENTATIVE HELM: With the impact 18 fee and money trickling through counties, what 19 would happen if a severance tax usurped the 20 impact fee? 21 Would there be any impact on this legacy 22 fund, do you know? 23 SECRETARY DUNN: I don't know. Ιt depends on what the bill is. There are so many 24

different proposals out there. Many of them

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protect the flow of the Marcellus Legacy Fund, both to us and the county. A lot of them recognize the importance of that.

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So I would expect that either the legislature or our budget secretary would be sure that the Environmental Stewardship Fund balance stays whole because of the important use of it. But again, it depends on what proposal is out there, but I --

REPRESENTATIVE HELM: I know that money is well spent.

SECRETARY DUNN: Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE HELM: I have another question. What exactly is the Natural Diversity Conservation Grant?

What is natural diversity?

SECRETARY DUNN: That's a competitive process. It's very scientific process coming out of a Wild Resource Conservation Fund. You may remember in the beginning of the license plate program, the Wild Resources Conservation Program, for the first one out of the block, the owl. Everyone bought their license plate and we actually had most of the funding coming in from the license plate sales.

Now, everybody is in the license plate business and we don't get that much money from that. So now we allocate a portion of our Environmental Stewardship Fund through the budget process. We put that in front of you, and that money is used to further study of endangered species, plants.

We sit down with the Game Commission, Fish and Boat Commission and decide what are important studies needed to really understand our biota of Pennsylvania for its protection. So it's a small amount of money and colleges, universities, researchers often receive that.

REPRESENTATIVE HELM: Thank you very much.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR:

Representative George Dunbar.

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REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, secretaries, for being here.

This is a special hearing on funds we had a lot of debate about last year. It was very difficult to try and analyze exactly where all the money is going and how much is the

balance that it should have?

What is an acceptable balance to have?

Throughout the debates we had, and

believe me, they were relatively heated, within

our own caucus about whether these funds are

available or not available, so help me help you.

Help me understand this a little bit better.

Let's just look at one fund that would pinpoint it the most, like the Environmental Stewardship Fund. That is a fund that's grown 52 percent over the last four years. It has a large balance.

So for somebody looking from the outside, that would be a prime target. There's \$100 million in it. It's grown from \$60 million to \$100 million.

So I understand what we had talked about committed funds and planning and everything like that. So if there are committed funds in planning, do we have a gross number, like a backlog number of all of these things?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: When you say backlog, I guess the --

REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: It's a terminology thing.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Sure. 1 2 REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: I know we're 3 going through a lot of terminology. SECRETARY McDONNELL: 4 Yeah. Just to talk through -- I think the Environmental 5 6 Stewardship Fund is one of those that tends, in 7 a lot of ways, to be the hardest to talk about, just because there are so many agencies in it. 8 REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: I understand. SECRETARY McDONNELL: I will say, on our 10 end, we receive about \$24 million. 11 We have access to about \$24 million of that fund. 12 13 we commit and spend those dollars. 14 You know, we can give you some 15 information about how exactly that happens. 16 DCNR receives a portion; ag receives a portion; 17 PENNVEST receives a portion. Then, as I said 18 earlier, there's a portion of this that goes toward the debt service on --19 2.0 REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: Which is all why it makes it so hard to defend. 21 22 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Exactly. Exactly. 23 So I think that one in particular is one

area where it might make the most sense to kind

of sit down, all the agencies and Treasury, that

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we can kind of properly explain where everything
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      sits.
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              REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: So is there like
      a master list of committed funds?
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              SECRETARY McDONNELL: For us?
5
6
      Absolutely.
7
              REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: Can we have
      something like that from everybody?
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9
              SECRETARY McDONNELL: Absolutely.
              SECRETARY DUNN: Yes.
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11
              REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: Is there a
12
      three-year cash flow projection or any type of
13
      cash flow projection going forward?
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              SECRETARY McDONNELL: I believe we have.
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      I'll look to my fiscal management director.
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              I think we can provide something like
17
      that, right?
              I mean, it will be a guess --
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19
      guesstimate, based on the revenues coming in,
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      but --
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              REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: We do appreciate
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      if we can have that, as well.
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              Do you have any general concerns over
      continued revenue in the fund?
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              Because there are two sides to every
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story. I mean, another reason for keeping a fund balance could be concerns of continuing revenue.

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Are there any concerns there?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Not -- within

Environmental Stewardship Fund, I think there
is, I will say robust discussion, right now

around things like Chesapeake Bay and some of
the other things that, in terms of what the
resource needs are going to be there, that the
Environmental Stewardship Fund is kind of, at a
minimum, necessary for I think as we discussed
earlier, Hazardous Site Cleanup Fund.

We have a concern about the balance there, as another example.

REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: In a letter you sent us in September, when a lot of this was being debated, Secretary McDonnell, you had told us that deleting these funds could potentially jeopardize some Federal funding, even drain it a little bit.

Can you elaborate a little bit on that, so we can understand?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Sure. It has everything to do, you know, with once we lose

those moneys, we have some choices to make in terms of where those dollars go. So for example, the Hazardous Sites Cleanup Fund, as I said, in addition to being our State cleanup program and our Brownfields Program, is also our match for the Federal Superfund Program as well as the Federal RCRA Program, the Hazardous Waste Management Program.

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So if we don't have dollars available within those funds, realizing we're already on a sharp negative trajectory within that fund, we won't be able to maintain delegation for the Hazardous Waste Program, for example, if we're going to continue to do State cleanups.

REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: So since there are, I guess, more hands in this pot than some of the other ones, do we expect to expend, for these cash balances to be drawn down then; is that the expectation?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: It's a constant -they are drawn down. There's money coming in,
as well, on a quarterly basis through the
tipping fees.

REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: But I have not seen it go below \$60 million at any point in

time.

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SECRETARY McDONNELL: No. Again, I think that's why it's probably important to have a conversation among all of the agencies because I'm not sure exactly when, for example, that service payment hits. I know when we do a grant commitment on our end, we're actually committing out EAR funds in some of that, as well.

So it's more complex than just looking at, you know, any particular time there may or may not be more or less money in it.

REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: Just to finish, because the red light is -- any of that information that you can provide us as far as cash flow, backlogs, that type of information, that would truly help us help you.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Certainly.

REPRESENTATIVE KAMPF: Thank you.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Thank you.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Next up, I want to recognize Representative Jamie Santora.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTORA: Thank you,

Mr. Chairman. I'm over here.

I need to watch the light; the Chairman already warned me.

So thank you for being here today. My colleague from Delaware County brought up a very good point about the pipelines and other potential risks to water wells.

Do we keep an intensive tracking of all the wells, private wells, that are in Pennsylvania?

They're licensed, I believe, or permitted.

2.0

Do we have a comprehensive list of all of them, where they're located, so that if there was ever an intrusion, I'll call it, a potential contamination of that area where wells are located that we can be proactive versus reactive?

SECRETARY DUNN: We actually -- DCNR keeps that list. Our Bureau of Topographic Services registers the water well drillers as well as the locations, latitude, longitude of the actual water wells. And then, they're available online through a system, you know, a prescription system that companies can get on and see where the water wells are because DEP has the permit requirement, for instance, for a gas well, that it can't be within a certain

distance of water wells. So they need to know the exact location.

So we really have, you know, in the last five years, really made that system more readily available, transparent. We've upgraded our software. We're getting good feedback on that very transparent system.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTORA: That's great news. That's good to hear. I was not aware of that.

SECRETARY DUNN: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTORA: Which one of the funds would help with cleanup, if necessary, if any of those wells were to become contaminated?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: So it would depend on the nature of the contamination. It could be Hazardous Sites cleanup Fund or it could be the Underground Storage Tank Fund. Of course, the first option, regardless of that, is you're always looking for a responsible party.

 $\label{eq:representative santora: Of course. But} % \begin{center} \begin{center} \textbf{REPRESENTATIVE SANTORA: Of course.} \\ \begin{center} \textbf{But} \\ \begin{center} \textbf{What I'm --} \\ \end{center}$

SECRETARY McDONNELL: -- that responsible party --

REPRESENTATIVE SANTORA: Thinking of is, you know, Mary and Joe, homeowner.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Sure.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTORA: They don't understand it all. There are a lot of complexities that go into it.

Are we helping them first and then trying to recover from the person doing the contamination or the company; or is the responsibility on Joe and Mary homeowner to go try and recover the funds from the company and then later on go to one of these funds?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Now, it would be more the situation -- the two situations and there's a third option there. One is that we get the company immediately under an Order to deal with the situation and have oversight of that.

The second option is that we do go out

-- if it's an emergency situation, we have gone

out, done work, then sought reimbursement from

responsible parties after the fact. But that

would tend to be under -- again, assuming it

falls under Hazardous Sites Cleanup or the

Storage Tanks Program, as examples, that would

be the way we would approach it.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTORA: Are we finding that these types of cases are taking up a lot of your resources and time?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: I couldn't give you the exact number, but I can find out exactly how much staff time we're using on those kind of response cases.

I will say, as a matter of course, I guess, on a nightly basis, because I'm on our emergency response list for obvious reasons, at least one, usually two or three notifications of a diesel fuel spill, you know, some kind of incident that's occurred somewhere within the Commonwealth that our folks are out responding to.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTORA: I appreciate your answers. Thank you.

That information, knowing that that's out there and readily available, the locations, the depths, that just makes it so much easier, so thank you.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: With that, we're just going to take -- we have a few more questioners -- we're going to take a five-minute

break and let everybody -- we're halfway through 1 2 the hearing or halfway through the scheduled 3 hearing. 4 Hopefully we won't take the whole time, but anyway, we'll give everybody a five-minute 5 6 break. 7 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Great. Thank you. (Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.) 8 9 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: With that, we'll start off with our first questioner, 10 11 Representative Warren Kampf. 12 REPRESENTATIVE KAMPF: Sorry you weren't 13 kidding, Mr. Chairman. 14 Secretaries, good morning. 15 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Good morning. SECRETARY DUNN: Good morning. 16 17 REPRESENTATIVE KAMPF: I quess I'm just 18 going to question a little bit on the Recycling I saw you all gave us some PowerPoint 19 sheets this morning. I looked at those with 2.0 respect to recycling and then we had our own 21 22 kind of a similar 2014-15 through '17-18 23 receipts and expenditures balance sheet done. 24 So I guess I just want to start with the

premise that, at least by our numbers, '16-17

ended with \$86 million or something on that order in the Recycling Fund. Our numbers are a little bit different than yours.

We took them from the budget book. Your numbers on the PowerPoint that you gave us, just to give you a sense of the difference -- we took them from the Governor's budget book for '17-18.

In '14-15, we have disbursements of \$30 million; you have disbursements of \$44 million. Although I see \$8 million of that is planned.

So I guess you must actually be saying that \$44 million is not disbursements; it's also -- some of it -- what you plan to spend.

Maybe I will ask right there; does that mean that \$8 million from '14-15 hasn't yet been spent?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: I believe that would be correct, yes. We have -- we're constantly getting grants in the period in which -- we get the grants in what it's funded out of. The reality of this fund is it is continuously rolling forward, so the money gets spent. It becomes a little clunky because of, again, the fact that it lapses back into itself in terms of the explanation.

But we are constantly evaluating the grants that we're getting in and moving things forward. The other, I will say, slightly unusual circumstance we had within the context of this fund was, with the potential sunset, we had actually stopped some of our grant programs.

So there had been some slowdown. So now we're back into ramping back up and catching up with some of those disbursements.

REPRESENTATIVE KAMPF: Forgive me, when did the funds stop?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: The sunset date would have been this year, but was -- the sunset of the fee went away as part of the budget process.

So now we have -- we're maintaining that funding on an ongoing basis. It's a \$2 tipping fee on waste disposed within the State.

REPRESENTATIVE KAMPF: But there was no -- I mean, there was no hiatus in the resources coming in and being deployed there, was there?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: No, but as I said on one of the earlier grants, when we're doing some of these grants, not the performance grants, but some of the other grants within the

program, when we make the commitment, we're actually committing out-year -- so if it's a two-year grant, we're usually, frankly, going over three fiscal years with that grant.

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So we're committing this year and we're committing some of next year's dollars in order to make that happen, which then when you have something like the sunset date approaching, it means you have to start ramping things down earlier than when you get to that sunset date --
REPRESENTATIVE KAMPF: Okay.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: -- because you've already committed some of those out-year dollars.

REPRESENTATIVE KAMPF: I understand that logic.

Just moving on, '15-16, so we had \$44 million in disbursements from your budget book; and you have spent \$37 million from '16-17. We had \$41 million spent; \$9 million of that was a transfer to the General Fund. You have \$47 million spent, so maybe I will pause there.

Can you explain to me why there would be this mismatch between the budget book and the numbers you present here?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: I didn't look at that, in particular, so I would need to go back and look. I think the budget book represents an authorization, and if there's a need for additional spending, there's a process for developing additional authorizations, but I'd need to, on the particulars of this, find that out.

REPRESENTATIVE KAMPF: All right. And then, maybe just lastly, I see, at least from your numbers and more dramatic from ours, an increase in spending or planned spending;
'17-18, you have \$15 million is what you're going to spend -- or \$52 million is what you're going to spend.

We started out '14-15 thinking you had only spent \$30 million. So that's a \$20 million increase. Even by your own numbers, including planned for '14-15, that's an \$8 or \$9 million increase.

What can you say about the increase?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: I think the single biggest piece of that goes back to what I had said a moment ago, which was the slowdown in the spending. So typically, in our, you know, in

the grants that we give for establishing 1 2 recycling programs, we do roughly \$15 million a 3 year. We're effectively catching up with the 4 year that we didn't do with the municipalities 5 6 on that. So we plan on spending thirty, you 7 know, going forward in this fiscal year; you know, fifteen for this year; fifteen for the 8 prior. 10 REPRESENTATIVE KAMPF: Okay. So then 11 just last --MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: I have to cut 12 13 you off there. 14 REPRESENTATIVE KAMPF: All right. 15 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: We're going to do a second round, so I will --16 17 REPRESENTATIVE KAMPF: Thank you. 18 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Thank you. MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: 19 20 Representative Delozier. 21 REPRESENTATIVE DELOZIER: Thank you very 22 Thank you for being here and answering 23 our questions. I've learned a lot about the 24 different programs.

I just wanted to bring a little bit more

clarification. My district is right across the river. We sit on the river, but the two programs -- I know they're competitive. My question is dealing with the Keystone and the Growing Greener competitive grants.

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Can you explain a little bit as to how that process goes, because I know you look at a lot of different issues?

And then, I have some follow-up questions about them.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Sure. On our end, as I say, we have roughly \$24 million, a little over \$24 million that comes to the Department out of the Environmental Stewardship Fund; \$2 million -- over \$2 million of that goes for those watershed specialists. Most of the rest of it is going toward the watershed grants.

That's, as you say, a competitive process. There are requirements within that in terms of how we judge those, what we're looking for, some things related to match, but some things related to programmatic. In some cases --

REPRESENTATIVE DELOZIER: Usually, it's 50 match, if I understand correctly, or

does it vary?

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 $\label{eq:secretary mcdonnell:} \mbox{ It's at least}$ that, yes.

REPRESENTATIVE DELOZIER: Okay.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Then within that, we also have some prioritization that we lay out within the grant program. So for example, this last year, not a shocker to anybody that Chesapeake Bay would be one of those kind of priorities and things that would help us there.

REPRESENTATIVE DELOZIER: Okay.

SECRETARY DUNN: In our program -- I will give you just a snapshot of what the year looks like. We have a yearly cycle. We blend the Keystone Fund and the Environment Stewardship Fund, along with two Federal funds, the ATV and Snowmobile Fund. We do one big grant round, Community Conservation Partnership Program.

It's more than just a grant. It's a hands-on technical assistance program with municipalities and non-profit partners that are providing conservation recreation across Pennsylvania.

So we do a lot of hands-on coaching,

workshops. We do specific grant workshops in the fall to help prepare -- help applicants, potential applicants, think about the project that they might have in mind. Then the application period -- it just started this week -- January 22nd, it goes through mid-April -- they submit grants electronically.

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It's a big improvement on our system.

Then throughout this middle process, they can partially load a grant process in, get coaching and advice from staff along the way on the criteria and then the grant round closes.

Abruptly at the close of business on that last day and whatever is in that pot, is then evaluated over a period of months by teams of staff.

Our procedure is very rigorous. We look at the criteria that are laid out, generally, the same, but there are some tweaks year to year to reach certain criteria. For instance, we are focusing a light on restoring parks.

A lot of municipalities have parks. So restoration projects are bringing back life to a beautiful existing park, for instance. We have a lot of interesting trails. Trails really pop

out on public surveys through our State Recreation Plan, as in this.

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So then now those applications are scored and ranked. Then we have a list of what we call selected projects that then go up through the Governor's Office for approval and then are announced.

This last year we announced 266 successful grants on December 5th. At that point, what that looks like, you know, looking at the appropriations side of it, we get appropriations from the legislature. They're loaded into our, you know, budget. It's released and the money shows as available for us.

Then we start committing those grants via contract. We're in the process right now of really contracting a lot of those grants and getting them moving, and then they start moving through that cycle.

REPRESENTATIVE DELOZIER: For the year?

SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah. Then some of those grants, like we talked about earlier, will continue for several years. And then, of course, a new round is coming in on the heels of

this one.

So I think the success of the program has to do with it being well understood by our constituents. We get a lot of -- we've had applications and projects in every one of the 67 counties. It's broadly used by non-profits.

So we have a lot of regularity and predictability of the program, which I think is why it's a success.

REPRESENTATIVE DELOZIER: Can I ask, in that process, in either of the agencies, some of my areas have been denied, you know, getting any of the dollars to go to fight the issue of the Chesapeake Bay and what they are required to do. If they're denied and they do not end up on that list, a lot of the costs that go into applying, as you said, it's a rigorous, you know, qualification as to what is required.

Are they allowed to -- I just don't know -- are they allowed to then fix -- are they given feedback as to what is wrong with their application and then able to reapply?

SECRETARY DUNN: Absolutely.

REPRESENTATIVE DELOZIER: Just fixing that part without doing another study, without

doing all of that, just for the expense of the 1 2 municipality? 3 SECRETARY McDONNELL: We offer that. Т 4 will say it's pretty much voluntary. We offer, as we give to folks their unsuccessful letters 5 -- offer if you want to speak with someone at 6 7 the Department about how you can improve the application, that's something that we're very 8 9 open to. 10 REPRESENTATIVE DELOZIER: I apologize -same idea? 11 12 SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah. We encourage --13 REPRESENTATIVE DELOZIER: I'm going to 14 get yelled at. 15 SECRETARY DUNN: -- earlier engagement. As early as possible, we encourage them to 16 17 engage with us so maybe we can help an applicant 18 really meet the requirements --19 REPRESENTATIVE DELOZIER: Okay. 20 SECRETARY DUNN: -- and really coach 21 them along the way. 22 REPRESENTATIVE DELOZIER: That's the 23 biggest thing that I would just sneak in here 24 before the Chairman yells at me, as to the fact

that a lot of, in our neck of the woods, I do

want to thank you with the Keystone -- our area has used those dollars very well with the parks and with our school districts and everything else.

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The ability to just have the municipalities reapply or kind of fix what is wrong and try again, I think, is a good thing because the dollars are still there. Looking at the accounts, there's money in the end. So they get frustrated when they're like, well, why were we denied when there are still dollars there?

I understand the rolling and all of that, but the perception is still that they didn't get the dollars that they needed.

Thank you very much.

SECRETARY DUNN: Yellow Breeches, one of your streams, is very prominent in our view, in terms of recreation and conservation. So any time that you want to, you know, call us in and talk about opportunities on Yellow Breeches, we would be happy to.

REPRESENTATIVE DELOZIER: Okay. Great. Appreciate it.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: With that, we finished the first round and we will move to the

second round of questioning.

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I recognize Representative Sonney.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: Thank you,

Mr. Chairman, secretaries, again.

Secretary McDonnell --

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: -- this question is going to be specifically for you.

In a letter dated September 8th, you stated that many of the funds that are targeted for transfers are used to cover shortfalls in the DEP budget not covered by the General Fund appropriations and would lead to subsequent lapses in delays of inspection, enforcement and permit reviews and potential staffing furloughs.

Could you explain that?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Sure. So one of the things that we regularly do within the fund is cover additional things that are covered in the general Fund. We call them augmentations. That tends to be funding for things like our lab costs, our IT costs related to those programs, where we have a fund that requires support from outside of that program.

We're moving dollars into the General

Again, that supports our permitting 1 Fund. decisions, our inspections, et cetera. 2 REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: I think that 3 4 everybody would assume that, you know, every time that you're given some new duty, that 5 6 there's always going to be some type of 7 operational expense, you know, that goes along with, you know, administering that new duty. 8 9 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Correct. REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: Could you, you 10 11 know, supply this Committee with maybe information over the last three years of how 12 much of these funds have been used for 13 14 administration of these funds. SECRETARY McDONNELL: Sure. 15 REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: I think that 16 17 would also be helpful for the Committee. 18 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Certainly. REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: I'm sure that 19 20 you're in the same boat, correct? 21 SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah. 22 REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: That, 23 administratively, you use some of those funds to 24 pay for the administration of just operating the 25 funds?

SECRETARY DUNN: Yes. EFS allows 2.5 percent; and Keystone allows 5 percent. In the case of Keystone, on the project side, we do a number of projects in parks and forests. So we will use some of that to pay for wage staff in the summer to do some of the Keystone projects. It's limited, but yes.

The administrative fee, 2.5 percent, is very important to our operating budget, actually.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: The same restrictions that you know of?

Do you have set percentages that you cannot exceed?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: In ESF, we have a set percentage. In recycling, there's a set percentage. In Lahaska, for example, it's for purposes of administering the Act. So we may have augmentations, for example, there that would go outside to support labs and other things that we do, but that's all charged to the accounting systems that we have within the Department.

I think any information that either of you would supply to us would be helpful or

beneficial --1 2 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Certainly. REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: -- and just a 3 4 better understanding of the operation of those funds. 5 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Certainly. 6 7 SECRETARY DUNN: Sure. REPRESENTATIVE SONNEY: 8 Thank you. 9 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: 10 11 Representative Daley. 12 REPRESENTATIVE DALEY: Thanks, 13 Mr. Chairman. I would just like to take a very 14 short time to thank you for these hearings because they've been really helpful in 15 16 understanding all of this information in 17 addition to the regular hearings that we're 18 going to be having. 19 I just want to remind myself and maybe 20 all of us that last year we passed a 21 performance-based budgeting law. To your 22 knowledge, is that -- and maybe Representative 23 Dunbar can actually answer this better -- going 24 to be used for this year's budget? 25 SECRETARY DUNN: We haven't had our

meetings with our Budget Secretary, so it's a little early to say. I know, to some extent, you know, with the Governor's requirements of, you know, requiring metrics and such, I don't know.

I'll look for guidance from Randy Albright on that one.

REPRESENTATIVE DALEY: I think it's being phased in over several years. I think because it was just, I believe, enacted last year. So I was just curious because of the questions about metrics, is everything matching up?

Because the Department has already put metrics or made metrics available to us, I believe, as part of the budgeting process, correct?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Correct.

REPRESENTATIVE DALEY: All right. I believe it's a collaborative effort in the performance-based budgeting, so that we all have an idea of the kind of information you're going to be putting together and then giving back.

Is that your understanding of that also?

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Yes.

SECRETARY DUNN: I think so, yeah.

I would say, too, what would really help us -- and we welcome this opportunity, too -- because, frankly, this is the only time we get to be in an organized way in front of the legislature. We have individual meetings, but it would be great if the other committees would invite us in to talk about it, so we can talk about it on the program side, at least to a deeper understanding of the service we're providing and, you know, putting the legislation that originates these programs up and at a meeting that, you know, that's a conversation we're always willing to have.

It would be great if other committees would invite us in more to talk about that.

REPRESENTATIVE DALEY: That's a great idea. I actually am on State Government, which does that on a fairly regular basis, brings the departments in. We do have an opportunity to have a conversation with them.

So thank you anyway. I wanted to just remind myself about the performance-based budget that we're going to be seeing over the next several years.

Thank you very much. 1 2 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Thank you. MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: 3 4 Representative Keller. REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Thank you, 5 6 Mr. Chairman. 7 Again, thanks to both of the secretaries for being here today. I guess I just want to 8 follow up, you know, a little bit on the 9 performance side of things. I talked a little 10 11 bit about our performance metrics and how we measure that. 12 I'll be looking forward to the 13 14 information that we get on the processes within 15 your departments and say, hey, we're meeting 16 these goals. 17 As you've looked at them, do you have 18 any activities that you were doing to support that purpose, that you had to change the 19 2.0 activity, change the work activity to support 21 that goal, something that wasn't working? When you audited them, did everything 22 23 you audit work out perfectly fine? SECRETARY DUNN: I think the issue of a 24

trail just came up. So to serve Pennsylvanians

in these broad categories that the funds are allocated in, we actually use a lot of public process to get input.

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For instance, right now we're running a State parks public process called Penn Parks for All. To hear directly from the public on what they wanted in their State park, similarly, on the trails side, it's included in the State recreation plan where we got over 10,000 people to input. So we realize, to have trails be successful, and in meeting our aspirations, we had to set additional goals beyond anything in a budget process.

So we set up a trail gap system, where we actually measure the number of trail gaps in the State and we highlight 10 of them. The good news is we just dropped a bridge in Jim Thorpe a couple of weeks ago. A customer dropped a bridge built by a company out of Pittston to close a trail gap there. We're looking at closing two more trail gaps.

We institute this pressure and this competition on ourselves and our partners to try to meet these goals. Similarly, in the Penns Park for All, as we look at the State park

system and what people, you know, say they want in their State parks, then we apply, you know, measure by ourselves to meet that.

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REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: I understand that. But I will go, specifically, back to the activities within our control that we might be measuring on how effective we are at getting that service delivered.

You know, do we look at those things, too, to make sure that we're taking advantage of technology and all of those things to really reduce the costs of the administration?

Because I heard some of that earlier, you know, that it's taking years to do some of these things. I would think that even on the administrative side of things, we should be looking at our processes and say, how do we get the most out of this to deliver a quality product?

SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah.

REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: So do we actually look at the administrative side to see, how do we cut?

I don't want to say waste because it's really not, but how do we take advantage of the

tools that become available to us over time with 1 2 technology to reduce our cost in delivering that 3 service? 4 Do we measure that? SECRETARY DUNN: Yeah. 5 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Absolutely. 6 7 looked at that, specifically around the permitting area. We're looking at that within 8 our grants area in terms of both administering it, but also how are we delivering grants. 10 11 How are the grants matching up with 12 priorities; if they're not, how do we ask that 13 question and make sure that we're managing that? 14 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: So we would 15 actually be able to get a thing of how many of 16 these administrative processes have been audited and how much we've saved over time on that? 17 18 SECRETARY DUNN: Yes. 19 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: I mean, you 20 would probably have that? 21 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Again, the only 22 hesitancy I have is the word audit, that I'm not 23 sure we would do anything that formal as much 24 as --

REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER:

whatever you would call it. 1 SECRETARY McDONNELL: 2 Yeah. REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: We called it 3 an audit. 4 SECRETARY McDONNELL: 5 Sure. We altered our process and said, okay, 6 7 here's what you call non-value added activity. We sort of take that out and there is a savings. 8 9 SECRETARY MR. McDONNELL: Absolutely. REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: So if we 10 could get that, that would be helpful. Again, 11 12 I'm just trying to make sure -- it should please 13 everyone in this room that I'm not really coming 14 after the amount of money or the funds or anything else. I'm just making sure that the 15 16 money -- and it is our responsibility as a 17 General Assembly to make sure we're doing that. 18 I'm not questioning that, but if we can be helpful in looking at some of that stuff, 19 2.0 that's what we should be all doing. So I 21 appreciate that. 22 SECRETARY McDONNELL: The only 23 additional thing I will add, which I will admit

I'm very excited about within our agency, some

of my staff knows I'm very excited. We just got

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approval, actually, to bring on a new position
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      that will focus exclusively on this, on process
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      redevelopment, process improvement within the
4
      Agency.
              REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Sort of like
5
      a Lean kind of thing?
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7
              SECRETARY McDONNELL:
                                     Exactly. Exactly.
              REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: We're just
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9
      starting that?
              When's the start date for that, if I can
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11
      ask?
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              SECRETARY McDONNELL: Like I said, we
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      just got approval through the Civil Service
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      Commission to do what we need to do
15
      posting-wise.
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              REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: But you
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      didn't have to put a plan together to get that
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      position?
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              SECRETARY McDONNELL:
                                     We did.
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              REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: So when do
      you plan on commencing and how long will it take
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22
      you for your first processes?
23
              SECRETARY McDONNELL: Yeah. As soon as
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      we can get somebody hired. Within the next
25
      couple of months, we'll have that.
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REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: But you've 1 2 already identified what things you're going 3 after and --4 SECRETARY McDONNELL: We've absolutely been doing that over the last year and a half, 5 as I've been here. 6 7 REPRESENTATIVE F. KELLER: Well, that would be interesting to see what that is. 8 9 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Yeah. I'll get back with you on that. 10 11 Thank you. 12 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Thank you. 13 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Very good. 14 Representative Briggs. 15 REPRESENTATIVE BRIGGS: Sorry, Chairman. I was actually expecting that to run over again 16 17 because they tend to run over more on your side 18 than our side, but -- I actually I was shocked 19 that I'm up this quick. I wanted to follow up 20 on what Representative F. Keller was saying. 21 During the review on the analysis that 22 you give back to us, if you could also include, 23 in my eyes, there are lots of projects and 24 applications that could be supporting that never

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get funded.

If you could, if you're reviewing how the goal is being met, could you also -- I know this is difficult -- provide to us what it would require to meet the goal?

Because everything that I face is that we're shortfunding. We've raided over the years funds from important projects that we've all supported in legislation and given you direction on. When this topic came up in mid to late, September or so of 2017, I was flabbergasted that there would be just money sitting out there that we could just take again.

So I think, if there's a goal, which I know there is, and there is funding towards meeting that goal, if you could somehow project what it would meet to complete the goal and not just how do we do more with less and less and less and less.

So if you could do that, that would be terrific.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Yeah. We can do our level best to get you that kind of information.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Again, I want to thank both secretaries for appearing today.

Madam Secretary, if you haven't been to Samuel Lewis State Park, you should.

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SECRETARY DUNN: I've been there.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: As a child, I spent a lot of days at the State park climbing the rocks there. For the public's information, it is where George Washington wanted to locate the nation's Capitol.

Thank God we didn't. Because you can see almost all the way to Baltimore and to Harrisburg from the top of Samuel Lewis State Park. We're very blessed in York County to have that and the other State parks.

Just a note to staff, yours and probably all of the secretaries to a great degree, as we get into budget hearings. Today, we were having some problems seeing the charts and graphs and everything else because they were so small.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Okay.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: We were able to manipulate one of them. It's not a criticism. It's just there's so much information, trying to fit them on a sheet of paper, I don't know what we can do to manipulate it, but just kind of a note for the future.

Again, I want to thank you both for coming in and explaining and educating the members of the Committee about these funds.

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I think that one of the things that sometimes, Secretary McDonnell, when you talked about expending money from '14-15 now, that's been a long time, I think that confuses members because it's sitting there.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Sure

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: If there are problems like that with expending dollars in the current years and it's got to be carried out, I think the Committee, both sides of the aisle, need to probably be informed as to what the problems are.

Is it something we've created or is it, you know, what is doing it?

Because I think it gives us a myth -and even the taxpayers who may go onto the
Treasurer's website, who is very good at more
transparency for the taxpayers -- it is
confusing because they see all of this money
sitting there and they're saying, what are you
talking about a deficit? You have all of this
money here.

So it's just, as we get more and more transparent in government, as the Governor and both sides of the aisle want to see more availability, I think it helps taxpayers as well as members understand that.

may, I will just say I really appreciate the opportunity. I know, in particular, in our Agency, we have very complex series of funding streams between our restricted accounts and special funds, so the more we're talking about this stuff, the better I think for everybody.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Again, thank you.

SECRETARY McDONNELL: Thank you.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR:

Representative Markosek.

SECRETARY DUNN: I just have one comment. I was looking at your letter for our upcoming budget hearing. I was pleased to see that you want to talk about economic and job creation. I think we have a really good story to tell there.

So to the extent that you want to pass onto staff any additional guidance, but I think

we'll come in prepared to talk about the 1 economic benefit of parks, forests, trails, 2 3 local parks, river towns and then the return on investment of the money that we are allocated 4 and how that really boosts Pennsylvania's 5 6 quality of life, but also economy. 7 So we're happy for that focus on the hearing. 8 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: Thank you. SECRETARY DUNN: Thank you. 10 11 SECRETARY McDONNELL: Thank you. MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: 12 13 Representative Markosek. 14 MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: Yes. 15 you. I have waited my turn to talk and all of 16 the lights are on all of a sudden. 17 18 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: You're done. 19 MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: Thank you. 20 Just to wrap up and say thanks. It was very good. I thought the members asked good 21 22 questions, both sides of the aisle, and you did 23 a very good job in answering. 24 I will congratulate the members on the 25 time, as well. They all pretty much behaved

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themselves.
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               Thank you very much.
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 3
               SECRETARY DUNN:
                                  Thank you.
                                       Thank you.
               SECRETARY McDONNELL:
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               MAJORITY CHAIRMAN SAYLOR: The hearing
 5
      is adjourned.
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 7
               (Whereupon, the hearing concluded.)
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CERTIFICATE I hereby certify that the proceedings are contained fully and accurately in the notes taken by me on the within proceedings and that this is a correct transcript of the same. Tracy L. Markle Tracy 4. Markle, Court Reporter Notary Public