FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION CONNECT2HEALTHFCC TASK FORCE

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BROADBAND PRESCRIPTIONS FOR MENTAL HEALTH: A POLICY CONFERENCE

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WEDNESDAY MAY 18, 2016

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The conference session convened at the University of Houston Law Center, Bates Law Building Room 109, 4604 Calhoun Road, Houston,

Texas 77204-6060 at 8:30 a.m.

PRESENT:

- DAVID ALMAGUER, Assistant Chief, Emergency Medical Services, City of Houston Fire Department Public Health Authority, City of Houston Department of Health & Human Services
- LEONARD M. BAYNES, MBA, JD, Dean and Professor of Law, University of Houston Law Center
- NORA BELCHER, Executive Director, Texas e-Health Alliance
- HENRY CHUNG, MD, Strategic Medical Advisor, Big White Wall, Associate Professor of Clinical Psychiatry, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Vice President of Care Management Organization (CMO), Montefiore Medical Center
- THE HONORABLE MIGNON CLYBURN, Commissioner, Federal Communications Commission
- THE HONORABLE GARNET F. COLEMAN, Texas House of Representatives District 147 (D-Houston)
- TIMOTHY R. ELLIOTT, PhD, Professor, Department of Educational Psychology, Texas A&M University College of Education, Executive Director, Texas A&M University Telehealth Counseling Clinic
- FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ, MD, Founding Dean, Vice President for Medical Affairs, and Professor of Psychiatry, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley School of Medicine
- LEX FRIEDEN, MA, LLD (hon), Professor of Biomedical Informatics and Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston School of Biomedical Informatics, Senior Scientist and Director, Independent Living Research Utilization Program, TIRR Memorial Hermann

LAURA M. GALBREATH, MPP, Director, SAMHSA-HRSA

Center for Integrated Health Solutions,

National Council for Behavioral Health

- CHRIS GIBBONS, MD, MPH, Chief Health Innovation Officer, Connect2Health Task Force, Federal Communications Commission
- TRAVIS HANSON, JD, MS, Executive Director, West Texas Health Information Technology Regional Extension Center (WtxHITREC), Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center
- BERNARD A. HARRIS, JR., MD, MBA, MMS, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Partner, Vesalius Ventures
- BRIAN HENRY, MHA, Director of Telehealth, University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston
- SHING H. LIN, MBA, Director, Public Safety Technology Services, Harris County
- JUDI MANIS, Regional Vice President-Business Development and Strategic Relations, Internet of Things-Healthcare, AT&T
- JESSICA L. MANTEL, JD, MPP, Assistant Professor of Law and Co-Director, University of Houston Law Center Health Law & Policy Institute
- DAVID E. PERSSE, MD, Physician Director, Emergency Medical Services, City of Houston Fire Department Public Health Authority, City of Houston Department of Health & Human Services
- ROBERT C. ROBBINS, MD, President and Chief Executive Officer, Texas Medical Center
- MARI ROBINSON, JD, Executive Director, Texas Medical Board
- SUSAN RUSHING, MA, Chief Executive Officer, Burke
- YAHYA SHAIKH, MD, MPH, Senior Advisor for Connected Health, Connect2HealthFCC Task Force, Federal Communications Commission
- MICKEY SLIMP, EdD, Executive Director, East Texas Interactive Healthcare Network, University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler, Executive Director, Northeast Texas Consortium of Colleges & Universities (NETnet)

SHARON L. STROVER, PhD, Philip G. Warner Regents Professor in Communication and Director, Technology and Information Policy Institute, University of Texas at Austin Moody College of Communication

THOMAS TSANG, MD, MPH, Chief Operating Officer and Co-Founder, Valera Health

ALLISON N. WINNIKE, JD, Director of Research and Research Professor, University of Houston

Law Center Health Law & Policy Institute THE HONORABLE JOHN ZERWAS, MD, Texas House of

Representatives District 89 (R-Katy)

C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S

Introductions, Welcome and Program Overview
Leonard Baynes
Robert Robbins
Keynote: The Future of Broadband Health Technologies
Bernard Harris
The Texas Story: An Overview of Broadband and
Health in the Southwest
Featured Guest Segment: Underserved Populations
in the Rio Grande Valley
Francisco Fernandez Mignon Clyburn M. Chris Gibbons
State of the State Broadband and Health
Brian Henry
Demonstration: ETHAN Project
David Persse
Shing Lin
Panel 1: Care Challenges in Mental and Behavioral
Health and Connected Solutions
Timothy Elliott Susan Rushing
Travis Hanson
Yahya Shaikh
Virtual Demonstration: Technology Driving
Behavioral Health Support and Patient Engagements

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C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S (cont.)
Keynote: Connecting to Mental Health Care for
People with Disabilities: Access, Quality and
Parity for Consumers with Dual Diagnoses
Spotlight: Innovative Partnerships,
Thomas Tsang
Judi Manis
Panel 2: Policy Issues and Prescriptions in
Nora Belcher
Garnet F. Coleman
M. Chris Gibbons
Mari Robinson
John Zerwas
Closing Remarks. . . . . . . .
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Leonard Baynes
Mignon Clyburn
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(8:30 a.m.)
3	DEAN BAYNES: Good morning. How's
4	everybody doing this morning? This is a great
5	day great day for the University of Houston
6	Law Center. Great day for the FCC. And a great
7	day to discuss broadband technologies and its
8	impact on mental health and health policy
9	generally.
10	I'm Leonard Baynes. I'm the Dean of
11	the University of Houston Law Center and I want
12	to welcome you here today. It's my pleasure to
13	welcome our guests in the audience and those who
14	are joining us on the live webcast to the
15	Broadband Prescriptions for Mental Health: A
16	Policy Conference. So this will be both live and
17	also on the web. Which is very fitting given the
18	nature of this conference.
19	This conference is hosted by the
20	Federal Communications Commission, it's
21	Connect2Health Task Force under the leadership of
22	the Task Force Chair Michelle Ellison who is not

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with us, but she is watching. She told me by email last night that she's watching by live stream. So this has been a unique partnership with the University of Houston Law Center and the It's been spearheaded by the Director of FCC. Research of the Houston Health Law Policy Institute Allison Winnike. Where's Allison? There goes Allison. Allison is wearing red as I am. I know it's mental health month and we should be wearing green like the Commissioner, but I couldn't find my green tie which I usually wear for St. Patrick's Day. I couldn't find it today, but Allison is wearing -- as I always do, the school colors -- which are red. And so if you have any questions, that's Allison and she'll be holding up cues for time and whatnot during the day. And she is an expert on the facilities and everything you need to know here. I also want to recognize several of

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our other distinguished members of the Health Law 1 2 & Policy Institute. Our co-director Jessica Is Jessica Roberts here? 3 Mantel. 4 PARTICIPANT: She's on her way. Oh, okay, she's on her 5 DEAN BAYNES: Among others, and of course, April Moreno 6 way. and so many others. And our research -- two 7 research professors, Steve Chin and Daphne 8 9 Robinson who all worked with the FCC team to put 10 this very important conference together. 11 We are so -- we also are in 12 collaboration with the University of Texas Rio 13 Grande Valley School of Medicine. It's a new 14 medical school under its founding dean Francisco 15 Fernandez. 16 We've been honored to work with the 17 honorable FCC Commissioner Mignon Clyburn and the 18 Connect2Health Task Force to bring this Beyond the Beltway Series to Texas and to the series' 19 20 only stop at a law school that's going to address 21 the legal, regulatory, and policy issues that 22 impact mental health care access and improved

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health outcomes.

2	And as many of you may know, I'm a
3	recent transplant to Texas and the City of
4	Houston from New York City. I love being in
5	Houston. It's a great city and I love being in
6	the State of Texas. Recently, we had a gala
7	which was Texas Under the Stars and I wore a
8	bolo. And I realized even wearing a bolo, was
9	really acceptance of being a Texan. So it was
10	even like that that was great.
11	So people have been very, very
12	accepting of this native New Yorker to the great
13	state of Texas; and Texas is a great state. It
14	has a population of 27 million people. It's the
15	second largest state in the country in land mass
16	and population. It is racially, ethnically
17	diverse. It's 43.5 percent white or Caucasian or
18	Anglo, 37.6 percent Hispanic, 12.5 percent are
19	African American, and 4.5 percent are Asian or
20	Asian American.
21	We're home of some of the most diverse
22	cities and population. The cities and the state

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continues to grow. The U.S. Census Bureau
 recently announced that our four major
 metropolitan areas of Houston, Dallas, San
 Antonio, and Austin grew in size. And last year,
 their collective increase in population was more
 than any other state in the country.

7 The City of Houston has been recognized nationally as one of the top ten most 8 9 diverse cities across four key areas: diversity, 10 ethno-diversity, economic diversity, and 11 household diversity. And the Houston metro area 12 is now considered the most ethnically diverse, 13 large metropolitan area in the country according 14 to the Kinder Institute at Rice University, 15 surpassing my native home city of New York City.

But while we have these bustling metropolises, Texas also has the most rural and sometimes isolated areas in the country. For example, Brewster County in West Texas is over 6,000 square miles in size. It's larger than the State of Connecticut with its -- Connecticut's 3.5 million people. Yet, Brewster County has

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only 10,000 residents.

2	Another example of this divide between
3	urban and rural portions of the state is the East
4	Texas Region, which borders the States of
5	Louisiana and Arkansas and includes 14 counties
6	with a total population of 100 of 839,625
7	people. Sixteen percent of that population in
8	that 14 county area live in poverty.
9	The State of Texas is home to 7.6
10	percent of all U.S. veterans making it the state
11	with the second largest population in the country
12	for veterans. The veteran population in Texas is
13	also racially and ethnically diverse with 68.7
14	percent being white, Anglo or Caucasian,
15	non-Hispanic. 16.1 percent being Hispanic, 12.6
16	percent being African American, .9 percent, Asian
17	American, and 1.8 percent other.
18	In Texas 89.5 percent of the veterans
19	are male and 10.5 percent are female. According
20	to the Mental Health America of Greater Houston,
21	over 200,000 veterans of military service live
22	and work in Houston and Harris County; the area

making the city home to one of the largest
 populations of military service members and their
 families in the nation.

Research continues to show that
veterans deployed in Afghanistan and Iraq may
experience a variety of issues upon their
successful return to their communities; 22
veterans per day, or nearly one per hour, loses
their life to suicide because of untreated mental
illness.

11 However, innovators in mental health 12 treatment communities are utilizing the 13 telehealth counseling and telepsychiatry to 14 reach veterans suffering from mental illness in 15 some of the most remote areas of the state. As 16 the technology grows and policies that regulate 17 the field advance, it is our hope that mental 18 health treatment will be extended to meet the 19 veterans and other Texas residents wherever they 20 may be.

In addition, Texas has physician
shortages and access to broadband internet are

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issues of concerns here as they are in other 1 2 parts of the country. Texas has over 1,000 federally designated health professional shortage 3 areas, including 362 mental health shortage areas 4 5 that's been determined by the U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration, HRSA. 6 7 These mental health shortage areas are defined as counties or geographic areas having a 8 9 shortage of mental health providers and cover the 10 entire state of Texas from right here in Houston, 11 down to the Rio Grande Valley, out to the west, 12 and up to the panhandle. 13 Texas is second only to California in 14 the number of health shortage areas for a state. 15 In response to our mental health care access 16 needs, Texas Trail Blazers, including individuals 17 attending today's conference and those 18 participating on the program, have pioneered 19 several broadband infrastructure projects 20 developed -- developed that -- developed 21 innovative health care technologies and advocated 22 for legislative and regulatory policies to

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improve mental health care and outcomes.

2 The University of Houston Law Center, which I'm very proud to be its dean for almost 3 4 two years, is uniquely situated to deal with 5 these issues and have this conference. As dean, one of the goals I have is to bring national and 6 7 regional figures to the campus to bring and start conversations on many important issues. 8 9 Our Health Law Policy Institute 10 recently has been recognized as the number two 11 health law program in the nation. It is one of 12 the oldest and most respected -- respected health 13 law programs in the country. 14 The University of Houston is a member 15 of the institution of the Texas Medical Center 16 which gives the Health Law & Policy Institute a 17 formal link to the world's largest complex for 18 healthcare and biomedical innovation. The 19 institute also maintains a strong relationship 20 with the Texas legislature and its members, 21 including two distinguished members will be in 22 attendance today, the Honorable Garnet Coleman

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and the Honorable John Zerwas, both members of the House Public Health Committee.

And the Health Law & Policy Institute 3 4 is often called upon to advise legislators and 5 other policy makers on issues related to the regulation of health and public -- public health 6 and health care. We have an excellent program 7 today which brings together mental health care 8 9 and broadband technology policy makers, industry 10 leaders, health technology innovators, consumer 11 advocates, clinicians, rural health 12 organizations, and others interested in 13 leveraging technology to address and improve mental health. 14

15 This is an interactive policy 16 conference where we aim to share ideas and 17 develop proposals to improve the legal and 18 regulatory landscape for mental health broadband 19 technologies. Please join in the conversation 20 with your colleagues and submit questions to 21 speakers by tweeting with the hashtag -- #C2HFCC. 22 That's #C2HFCC.

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1 We have numerous speakers --2 distinguished speakers throughout the day, including our notable keynote speaker, Dr. 3 Bernard Harris this morning on the future of 4 5 broadband technologies. And this afternoon, we will hear from Dr. Lex Frieden on utilizing 6 7 broadband health technologies to improve mental health care access for people with disabilities. 8 9 We have a feature on The Texas Story: 10 An Overview of Broadband and Health in the 11 Southwest with a special guest dean Francisco 12 Fernandez of the University of Texas Rio Grande 13 Valley School of Medicine, to discuss his new medical school and its efforts to address 14 15 underserved populations in the Rio Grande Valley. 16 We have wonderful panels today. This 17 morning we'll examine care challenges in mental 18 health and behavioral health. And hear about 19 some innovative programs around Texas to address 20 these issues. This afternoon we will have a 21 distinguished panel of policy makers, including 22 Representative Garnet Coleman and Dr. John

Zerwas to discuss health legal and regulatory and policy issues in broadband enabled health care. Throughout the day we will hear from innovators using broadband technologies to address mental health care issues.

At this time, it's my pleasure to welcome Dr. Bobby Robbins, President and CEO of the Texas Medical Center and ask him to say a few words of welcome to all of you. Dr. Robbins.

DR. ROBBINS: Well, thank you Dean Baynes and Commissioner Clyburn. It's a pleasure to meet you. You are all in for an enormous treat as my good friend Dr. Harris will -- will be a treat to listen to today.

15 I -- I wanted to welcome you --16 especially Commissioner Clyburn. Thank you for 17 making time to be here in Houston at this great 18 facility. We all have to apologize because 19 anytime we're on the campus we need to be wearing 20 red. Chancellor Khator -- too bad that she's not 21 here right now but she -- it shows how leadership 22 in one person can really make a difference in an

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1	institution. And I know that she's very proud of
2	the the program that's going on here today.
3	And thank you for being here and thank you all
4	for being here and giving me a few minutes.
5	I also wanted to say hello, you know,
6	by by Internet to to Dean Fernandez down
7	in the Rio Grande Valley and thank you for
8	hooking us up here so that that the remarks
9	could be heard down there. Again, it's certainly
10	appropriate for this conference.
11	I'm going to say a few words, but I
12	actually have several slides. So I'm going to
13	I'm going to do my best to to tell you my
14	usual hour presentation in five minutes.
15	So the Texas Medical Center, this is
16	an enormous issue that you're addressing today,
17	certainly, in our nation and, particularly, in
18	our city. As Dean Baynes had mentioned, we are
19	the most diverse city in America. We have the
20	largest medical complex in the world, yet in the
21	shadows of this incredible high tech facility
22	with huge names of institutions that are really

leaders in the world, we have a population in 1 2 this city that really doesn't have adequate access to medical care and mental health is a 3 4 major problem. When I've heard over and over 5 again that our largest health care facility is the -- is the county jail, we've got a problem. 6 7 So I -- I look forward to the contents of the con -- of the conference today. I'll have 8 9 to shamelessly promote a conference that is 10 starting right after this, so we can all just 11 move -- you can all go hop on the train and go 12 down to the George R. Brown, because we're 13 opening the third annual Medical World of 14 Americas that bring together multitudes of people 15 from all over the world to talk about important 16 issues, and especially the theme of this 17 conference starting today and running through 18 Friday is innovation. 19 And Dean Kamen, who is the inventor of 20 the Segway and the wheelchair that can go up 21 steps, he's a tremendous individual and he's our 22 keynote speaker.

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So just some facts. For those of you 1 2 in Houston, you know all these things. It is the largest medical complex in the world. 3 If you 4 look at the \$20 billion aggregated, consolidated 5 budget of all the 57 institutions that make up the Texas Medical Center and the 50 million 6 7 square feet of space that is developed, that is increasing to 55 million square feet of space 8 9 over the next three years, that would make it the 10 eighth largest financial district in the country. 11 When you think of it in that terms, 12 our little town of over 100,000 employees and 13 60,000 students, residents, and trainees, it's 14 really, as Barbara Bush said, you know, Houston's 15 gift to the world. 16 We've got eight million patient 17 encounters, over 9,000 beds. So if you took 18 Central Park and you put all of the health care 19 facilities in Manhattan in Central Park and named 20 it the New York Medical Center, then you would 21 have about the equivalent of -- of what we have 22 These are some of the -- in here in Texas.

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Houston.

2	These are some of the institutions:
3	of course MD Anderson, UTMB has been a big player
4	in telehealth, obviously, serving the the
5	Texas penal system, and all of these great
6	institutions that come together and make up the
7	Texas Medical Center is a great consortium of
8	health care institutions.
9	One of the issues though was that the
10	institutions have not necessarily played together
11	well and collaborated. So one of my jobs was to
12	try to get them to collaborate well. And now,
13	I'm down to 60 seconds.
14	So one of the things we did, was do a
15	strategic planning process. We came up with five
16	areas where we thought that collaboration and
17	working together would be important. Of course,
18	you see health policy is one of those areas, and
19	the policy experts from the University of Houston
20	Law Center participated in that nearly one year
21	planning process. So I'm appreciative to all of
22	the faculty that participated to help us to to

come together around health policy issues. 1 2 These are just some of the systems 3 that are leaders in mental health in the Texas 4 Medical Center. I'm going to, very quickly, come 5 through what we've done to try to bring together people around innovation and -- and collaboration 6 in the innovative space. 7 And it's apropos because, just down 8 9 the road at the old Nabisco cookie factory at the 10 corner of Alameda and Holcombe, we've got 120,000 11 square feet of accelerator incubator space that 12 makes us the largest life size incubator 13 accelerator in the country. 14 There are companies that have been 15 through. We have had 21 companies in our first 16 cohort. Particularly interesting are the -- and 17 I wish that more of our companies were here for 18 this conference, but there are -- this cohort of 19 companies that are in the accelerator now are all 20 focused on digital health and digital health 21 solutions to improve human health.

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These are some of the companies: We

have a biodesign program that has two tracts.
 One for medical devices and one for digital
 health. And interestingly, the digital health
 company is working on nursing coordination in our
 emergency rooms, a lot of which see mental health
 patients.

7 We were lucky that Johnson & Johnson 8 chose Houston as a place to put their flag and we 9 have a beautiful 30,000 square foot incubator 10 that we own and Johnson & Johnson, through their 11 JLABS mechanism, operates for us. And that 12 opened in March.

Finally, I would just say that we were lucky to secure AT&T putting a flag down in the cookie factory and opening one of their digital innovation centers that many people in the community and across the state will be able to take advantage of.

This is -- this was announced at the
Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas in
January. It'll be the first innovation center
that AT&T is -- is focusing just on digital

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health. So we're -- we're really appreciative of that.

There are many things that the Health 3 4 Policy Institute is doing. These are just some 5 of the slides -- some of the bullet points -- I don't have time since I'm already overtime, but 6 one of course is improving access to healthcare 7 for all of Texans. Particularly, that 30 percent 8 9 of people in the third largest city in America 10 that don't have access to health care. It's an 11 So we're working with the Health embarrassment. 12 Policy Institute which is a multi-institutional 13 collaborative effort to address many of these 14 important issues. 15 The last thing I would say apropos to 16 this conference is, we just -- Tim Cook, the CEO

of Apple just announced a major deal in
collaboration with the Texas Medical Center where
we'll be developing mobile care plans using the
iPhone. And Apple is a consumer facing interface
for patients to take care of them outside of the
hospital. And one of the areas we are focusing

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on is mental health, particularly in the adolescent and teenage and early adult patients who are often not compliant and may be able to use their iPhones or iPads to receive mental health.

The final thing I'll say is that we're 6 7 developing this translational research campus that will bring together our major collaborators 8 9 and partners, and this is just south of the bayou 10 right next to the new Methodist McNair campus. 11 It will be about a two million square foot 12 facility that will have a core facility in the 13 middle there. You see this double helix, it 14 will, actually, be a park on top with core 15 facilities in the middle to house our five 16 institute -- institutes and provide core services 17 like genomic sequencing, high-throughput drug 18 screening, imaging, and cell flow facilities that 19 could be shared by all the institutions that 20 participate.

I apologize for running over, but I thought it would be important just to show some

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Thank you for having me here. Welcome 1 slides. 2 to all of you. Have a wonderful conference. Get on the train and come over to the Medical World 3 4 of Americas, and Commissioner Clyburn thank you 5 for making the time to be here. Thank you. 6 DEAN BAYNES: Oh, Dr. Robbins, are 7 these your glasses? Dr. Robbins? 8 DR. ROBBINS: I won't get very far 9 without those. These are my glasses. Thank you 10 so much. 11 Thank you, Dr. Robbins. DEAN BAYNES: We are fortunate to have a wealth of health care 12 13 experts and resources in Houston and in Texas 14 Medical Center. The Law Centers Health & Policy 15 Institute is a frequent collaborator with our 16 Texas Medical Center partners to inform, define, 17 lead health policy in Texas and at the national 18 level. 19 Now, it's my privilege to welcome FCC 20 Commissioner Mignon Clyburn to provide opening remarks for the conference. Commissioner Clyburn 21 22 -- I'm going a little bit off script. We met --

well, we met a few times, but I worked for the 1 FCC in the late '90's; I was a scholar in 2 residence there. And I was in Washington, I 3 4 guess, about a year ago and I stopped by her 5 office and saw my former colleague Karen Onyeije and we talked about this Connect2Health. 6 And I 7 said, "Oh, I would love to do it here." And so, I always like -- you know, I 8 9 think leadership is often having a dream and 10 being able to implement it, and I'm really 11 thankful for the Health Law & Policy Institute 12 team for making sure that my dream is actually a 13 reality. So let me go back to script. 14 So she -- she -- she's in her second 15 term as Commissioner. She was nominated by 16 President Obama in 2009 and confirmed by the 17 Senate. She served as acting Chair of the FCC 18 and she was the first woman to serve in that role 19 as Chair acting or otherwise in the FCC. So it 20 was quite an accomplishment even though it was 21 just a few years ago. 22 She, previously, spent 11 years at

the South Carolina Public Utility Commission.
 She's a noted champion for consumers and a
 defender of the public interest. She's a strong
 advocate for enhanced accessibility in
 communications for individuals with disabilities,
 and works closely with representative groups for
 the deaf and the hard of hearing.

8 She's fought to support strong 9 competition across all communication platforms 10 believing that the most robust and competitive 11 marketplace is the best. It doesn't need 12 necessarily as much regulation, but when the 13 market fails and doesn't work effectively in 14 addressing consumer needs, Commissioner Clyburn 15 is a champion for the consumers and to ensure 16 that the public interest is realized with 17 targeted regulatory action.

She's pushed for media ownership rules
that reflect the demographics of the United
States of America for affordable universal
telephone service and high speed Internet access,
greater broadband deployment, and adoption

1 throughout the nation of -- with transparency and 2 regulation.

3	So we're very honored to have
4	Commissioner Clyburn with us today and the whole
5	Connect2Health Task Force and to make that
6	made all of this possible. So let us give a warm
7	round of applause, Commissioner Mignon Clyburn.
8	COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: Good morning
9	once again everyone. I thank oh no, no, no,
10	no, no. Now, I know there's a debate whether
11	we're in the south or southwest, but I'm from the
12	south. So let's try this once more again, as
13	we say. Good morning everyone.
14	
14	(Chorus of good morning.)
14 15	(Chorus of good morning.) COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: It is such a
15	COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: It is such a
15 16	COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: It is such a pleasure to be here despite your delay in giving
15 16 17	COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: It is such a pleasure to be here despite your delay in giving me a good morning greeting. That's all right.
15 16 17 18	COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: It is such a pleasure to be here despite your delay in giving me a good morning greeting. That's all right. We're here for a great cause. I really
15 16 17 18 19	COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: It is such a pleasure to be here despite your delay in giving me a good morning greeting. That's all right. We're here for a great cause. I really appreciate, Dean, that kind introduction and such
15 16 17 18 19 20	COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: It is such a pleasure to be here despite your delay in giving me a good morning greeting. That's all right. We're here for a great cause. I really appreciate, Dean, that kind introduction and such a warm welcome here to Houston.

Professor Allison Winnike, and all you for
 partnering with the FCC's Connect2Health Task
 Force and so -- for so, graciously, hosting this
 conference.

5 Some of you have been made aware that Dean Baynes is an alumnus of the FCC and we're 6 7 very proud of that. He lent the agency his expertise on market entry barriers and 8 9 competition policy, and he has been a part -- is 10 a part of shaping the very conversations and 11 focus when it comes to our national media 12 diversity framework.

13 So if you know the Dean, you know he's 14 oft -- you know he knows -- you know that he's 15 often the smartest person in the room though he 16 doesn't brag about it, but that's one of the 17 reasons why we are so delighted to come to this 18 critically acclaimed Health Law & Policy 19 Institute to kick off this dialogue today. 20 I also want to thank, in his absence

now, Dr. Robbins, who as you know runs the largest health care system in the world. They're

on the cutting edge on so many fronts and then 1 2 there are several innovations that we'll demonstrate outside today that are a direct 3 result of TMC's unwavering commitment to the 4 5 future of connected care. Now, we're all here today because we 6 7 share a common truth, that broadband connectivity It can enable. 8 can transform. It can empower. 9 And this month, as we know, is Mental Health 10 Awareness Month where we highlight our national 11 commitment to meeting the needs of the 10s of 12 millions of Americans with mental illness. 13 At the FCC, we firmly believe that 14 broadband connectivity, in this case particularly 15 through telepsychiatry, telemental health, and 16 other connected health platforms can be

17 transformative when it comes to mental health 18 care.

But every time I hear the stats that I am about to quote, I pause. According to the Centers for Disease Control, mental health illness last year impacted one in every five

That's over 42,000,000 people that 1 Americans. 2 had a mental health illness or crisis last year. That's more than the population of 3 4 this state, Alabama, Arkansas, and Louisiana 5 combined. Twenty percent of our most precious resources, our children, have a mental health 6 disorder so serious that it affects their daily 7 functionality. And that's more than the number 8 9 of children who have asthma and diabetes 10 combined. 11 Over 40,000 people commit suicide 12 That's the number -- the same number every year. 13 of deaths as breast cancer, the most common 14 cancer as we know in women. It's more than the 15 number of deaths from prostate cancer, which is 16 the most common form of cancer in men. And it's 17 three times the number of homicides that occur 18 each year. 19 The bottom line is mental illness 20 It costs greatly. It costs our families. costs. 21 It costs our communities. Many caretakers are 22 struggling with fragmented care. They're

constantly worrying about their loved ones. 1 2 We are -- to be honest -- and I'm 3 going off script now. We are too often in a state of denial about mental health. We dismiss 4 5 it. We see our families or our neighbors in crisis, and we act like we don't see it 6 oftentimes. We explain it away. You know, 7 they're a little different, but I think we can 8 9 work with them. Too often we can't and the 10 consequences, they're costly. 11 By one estimate, we spend about 150 12 billion dollars for mental care each year, but 13 including lost earnings and payments, it is 14 actually costing our nation almost a trillion 15 dollars per year because that money that we're 16 spending is quite frankly not adequate. Millions 17 are not receiving care. By one estimate, 60 18 percent of adults with a mental illness do not 19 get the type of care that they need. 20 So if you were not persuaded before 21 these stats and before the day, you should be.

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And you should also understand why we are having

this conference at this point in time to focus on how we can do things better. How can broadband and connectivity be more of an enabler for us to tackle a mental health -- mental illness? And how the FCC can play a role in supporting all of these efforts.

Now, I know you all are anxious to
hear about what Dr. Bernard Harris is about to
share -- his galactic perspectives, but before we
launch into that today, I want to offer three
guideposts for our conversations.

12 First, when it comes to mental health, 13 connectivity can be more than a simple medium to 14 deliver care. Let's don't think of it just as a 15 simple medium. Let's think bigger and bigger 16 still. So as we hear more today, we'll talk 17 about telepsychiatry, which has been shown to 18 improve access to services, increase patient 19 satisfaction, and produce real savings when it 20 comes to time, cost, and travel.

21 And in the case of telepsychiatry 22 we're taking physical interaction and we're

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virtualizing it. We are facilitating the same 1 2 type of interaction we have in a physical world, and we're delivering that over broadband pipes. 3 4 Put another way, connectivity is being 5 used as a pillbox to deliver much needed medicine, but that is only one way that we can 6 7 leverage broadband connectivity in mental health. Connectivity can be more than just a passive 8 9 vehicle. It can offer support and care just when 10 a person needs it, personalizing their clinical 11 experiences and approaches. It can be a force 12 multiplier addressing serious mental health 13 professional shortages that exist. They so, so 14 Particularly, in these rural and exist. 15 underserved areas. 16 Take for example, a person with 17 depression in the Grande area -- in the Valley --18 in the Rio Grande area who feels socially 19 isolated and alone. They can use a connective 20 platform to anonymously share their feelings and 21 thoughts in a way that transcend time and place.

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They can leave a comment about their

illness or what is on their mind on a virtual 1 2 wall, and another user may come in, read it later and reply to that comment with experiences of 3 their own. And imagine over the next series of 4 5 days and weeks that these persons will connect. They will understand that there are 6 kindred spirits out there all over this country 7 who are suffering, but they give each other 8 9 affirmation and support and a reaffirmation that 10 they are not alone because many studies -- this 11 is important because many studies show that 12 social isolation is as strong a risk factor for 13 dying as is smoking. The lonely, the elderly, they die earlier and lose their mobility faster 14 15 than those who are not lonely. 16 So that social -- that -- that 17 isolation is very critical, but Internet usage, 18 online video conference, and virtual social 19 networks, they have been shown to greatly reduce 20 those feelings of isolation. And -- and in this 21 instance, it could be the very prescription that

22 is needed.

And let's not forget those apps that 1 2 are constantly being developed for people struggling with substance abuse, which is often a 3 byproduct of mental illness. These apps use 4 5 geo-location and an archive of a person so that they can be reminded, in their own voice, to 6 guide themselves away from those temptations like 7 bars or other triggers in their environment that 8 9 would lure them back into destructive behavior. 10 There are so many connective 11 technologies that are driven by algorithms to 12 personalize even schizophrenic care, and offer 13 support so that a person can have a sense of 14 control and achievement in improving their 15 adherence to medication, mood regulation, and 16 social functioning. All of this -- this empowerment and 17 18 support would not be possible however, without 19 connectivity, which is why we are here. This is 20 an intrinsic ingredient. 21 So now I recognized that mental and 22 behavioral health can be intensely personal when

it comes to causation, progress, and prognosis.
 Mental illness occurs in a context of lives lived
 in families and communities. It occurs along
 stresses of work and relationships, but here's
 the kicker for me. Connective technologies can
 place treatment and management in the hands of
 the person experiencing the illness.

8 Connective technologies can empower, 9 and this sense of empowerment and engagement and 10 personhood, that the connectivity enables, can 11 often be just what that person needs and just 12 what the doctor ordered -- orders.

Now here's a second principle I wish
to share. The kind of transformative shift in
mental care that we are discussing will require
regulatory creativity and flexibility. Yes, I
said it out loud. Regulatory creativity and
flexibility so that at the end of the day we all
win.

20 But it would also require clinicians, 21 policy makers, and innovators, and all of you to 22 exercise foresight and courage, to solve both

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longstanding and spot emerging issues. This is
 our brave new world, but it isn't without
 pitfalls.

I for one am willing to listen. I am here to share what the FCC can and should do differently at the federal level.

And the final principle is this: we 7 can leave no man or no woman behind. We must not 8 9 accept the status quo; that connectivity gaps and 10 health disparities go hand in hand. Let's not 11 accept that as a foundation. For too long we've 12 done that. We've looked at these chronic 13 problems, particularly, when it comes to mental health, and we throw up our hands too often and 14 15 say that we cannot solve it. We absolutely can.

16 Now, I know I'm in the big state of 17 Texas where you all do things big and grand. So 18 let's take that personality and that enthusiasm 19 and tackle this head on. There are counties that 20 you know, where 100 percent of the residents can 21 get broadband and 100 percent can subscribe to 22 the Internet, but there are counties in your fine

state where less than 20 percent can access
 broadband and one in two don't subscribe to even
 basic Internet services.

4 You've got some work to do. And these 5 places that I mentioned with the latter stats, are usually the places with the worse health 6 7 outcomes, with the biggest challenges, but we can change that. These disparities are playing all 8 9 throughout the country, so you're not alone. 10 Collectively, we can change that and this is why 11 this forum is so relevant and so timely.

I shared a story last night, as I take my seat, about a neighbor that we had that we could tell that he might have been a little, you know, a little different. Functional, fully functional, married with children. We know he was struggling, you know, with a couple of things -- you know a couple of issues.

He even worked at a drug treatment center where he was helping everybody else with their adherence, but I cannot tell you what all happened. But after we read about his hanging,

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self-inflicted, we all paused because too often the support system that other people give and deliver, are the very systems that they need for themselves. And we need to do a better job of recognizing that.

And that is why we're here, because it's going to take a community of a whole to tackle this problem that is costing our nation billions. It's costing this world over a trillion dollars a year, because honestly -- too honestly, we're too silent about mental health issues.

13Today we break that silence. We14collectively come together and say, what can we15do as regulators, as attorneys, as clinicians to16deliver better care for those who need it the17most.

And I for one am incredibly grateful for being a part of that effort which launches here today from an attorney-centric perspective. Because this is the one time that I will admit and yield that we need you attorneys to make it

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all possible. Thank you very much for this day. 1 2 MS. MANTEL: Good morning. I want --I just want to echo Dean Baynes' 3 thank you. 4 remarks and welcome you all this morning to the 5 University of Houston Law Center. We are so excited to be able to host this really important 6 7 conference and to further the conversation on how we can better use technology to connect consumers 8 9 to mental health services. 10 It's my distinct honor this morning to 11 introduce our keynote speaker, Dr. Bernard 12 Dr. Harris has an incredibly impressive Harris. 13 resume; I could probably spend the entire 15 14 minutes allotted to his talk talking about him. 15 My guess is you're more interested in hearing him 16 talk than mine -- listening to me talk, so let me 17 be brief. 18 Dr. Harris, currently, is the CEO and

18 Dr. Harris, currently, is the CEO and
19 a managing partner of Vesalius Ventures; a
20 venture capital firm investing in health
21 technology companies. He previously was with
22 Vanguard Ventures, where for six years he led

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that company's telemedicine initiatives.

2 And before that, he was the Vice President and Chief Scientist with SPACEHAB, and 3 the Vice President of Business Development with 4 5 Space Media, an informatics company. He's also the President of the Harris Foundation, a 6 7 non-profit organization that supports initiatives in education, health, and wealth. 8 9 Prior to becoming a member of the 10 private sector, he was an astronaut with NASA. 11 He flew several missions in space aboard the --12 in the 1990s aboard the shuttles Columbia and 13 Discovery. And I understand he has the 14 distinction of being the first African American 15 to walk in space. 16 I think the most important thing on 17 his resume though is that he is an alum of the 18 University of Houston. He holds -- he holds both 19 a bachelor's in Science and an MBA from the 20 University of Houston. And along the way, he 21 picked up degrees from a couple of other 22 institutions.

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several times with Allison when they said that I 1 2 was doing the keynote and I noticed it said it was from 9:00 to 9:15. I said: "15 minutes for a 3 4 keynote?" Yeah, hardly can I talk for 15 minutes 5 but I'm going to try it this morning with you. You know, I think it's really good 6 7 when Leonard mentioned to me, several months ago, that the FCC was focusing on broadband 8 9 initiatives, and particularly mental health 10 initiatives, and that he was trying to bring this 11 conference here. I said, "Great." He knew that 12 involved in telemedicine for many years. I was 13 And I said, "How can I help?" Of course, I'm 14 here because of that. 15 So again, I offer that help as -- as 16 the Commissioner laid out before us. You know, 17 her -- her goals for this organization and the 18 impact that we'll have on the health and welfare 19 of people all over this nation. I want to be 20 part of that solution, too, okay. 21 Broadband enabled health care or 22 health technologies for mental illness is what

we're talking about today. You know if you go to
 the website that focuses on this, it talks about
 the one in five people who suffer from mental
 illness.

5 It talks about the 40 percent of those folks that access health care -- only 40 6 That means 60 percent of the people 7 percent. don't access that health care, and over 80 8 9 million people suffer or are in areas of shortage 10 where they don't even have the opportunity to 11 have access to health care. And we could go on 12 and on.

13 And I think the Commissioner did a 14 great job of underscoring why we are here today. 15 I wrote down something that I think was really 16 important that I want to underscore that she 17 said; and that was that mental illness costs us 18 whether we think about it or not. It costs us in 19 many different ways, from a monetary standpoint 20 and also from an impact to the community. So 21 it's really important.

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So all of these issues can be

addressed by what we're talking about this 1 2 morning, and that is broadband technologies in the healthcare space or what I call telemedicine. 3 Now, I -- I have been involved in 4 5 telemedicine for quite some time and, believe it or not, it started when I was a young man --6 actually, a young boy back in the 60s living on a 7 Navaho Indian reservation. 8 9 Now, that's when everybody should 10 pause and say, "How in the world does an African 11 American end up on a Navajo Indian reservation"? It's because my mother was an educator and she 12 13 worked for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and was the first civil servant before I became a civil 14 15 servant. And actually, took her kids out there. 16 So I grew up from age seven to around 17 15 on the Navajo Nation where I saw the impact of 18 the scarcity of health care out there and the 19 effect that it had on a population of people that 20 have been so impacted by this nation in many 21 different ways. 22 And so I -- I grew up with this notion

1	that we need to provide care in these underserved
2	areas in these rural areas around the nation.
3	Poor care was highlighting those
4	things. Watching the suffering that was
5	happening out there led to my career or my
6	decision to go into a career of medicine. I was
7	also impacted by being out on that reservation in
8	my career in space, in that, when the sun would
9	go down at night, and I would watch the lights
10	appear I don't know if you guys ever played
11	this game as we did a kid as a kid.
12	As the sun goes down, you see the
13	first stars and, you know, on the first star you
14	make a wish, well, my wish was that one day I'm
15	going to travel in space. I'm going to follow in
16	the footsteps of Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin.
17	And so I set on a course to do that, with those
18	two things in mind.
19	Now, I know that sounds like a crazy
20	kid, you know, think about that. How many kids
21	at the age of 13, watching men land on the moon
22	would decide that they want to follow in their

footsteps and actually do it? Not very many. So dreams can come true.

That dream eventually led me through the education that you heard Jessica talk about and eventually, I ended up working in NASA, initially at Ames Research Center out in California where we simulated bed rest. We used bed rest to simulate weightlessness.

9 So on earth, we don't have any way in 10 which to turn off gravity, so what we do is we 11 put them in bed for months at a time and measure 12 different parameters. Some people would call 13 that a torture chamber. At least I would. Ι 14 couldn't be able to do that, but it gave us a 15 foundation for what eventually them -- me and 16 them and us -- the foundation for, eventually, 17 what I would end up doing.

Isubsequently, moved near to the Johnson Space Center where I continued my research, and one of the things we found out is that people would lose bone and muscle and heart shrinks in size because of the issues in

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microgravity.

2 And so, at NASA Johnson Space Center, I was in charge of developing in-flight medical 3 4 hardware that could be used on the space shuttle 5 and the space station to do remote -- remote diagnosis and treatment -- and provide treatment. 6 And so that's how I got involved in telemedicine. 7 So we developed exercise equipment to 8 9 -- to get away from the issues around the loss of 10 bone and muscle. We developed an echocardiogram 11 for looking at the inside of the body, the ECG's. 12 We developed ways in which we could do 13 stress tests while we are in orbit. And all of 14 those devices needed to have communication 15 ability to bring that information back down here 16 to Earth. And that's what I did for about two or 17 three years. 18 And then in 1990, I applied to the 19 Astronaut Corps and became an astronaut. Now, 20 you know, when I tell people that I'm an 21 astronaut, people always have this question -- I 22 know you have it in your mind, what is it like to

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travel in space?

2	So let me give you, as we say now in
3	the venture capital business, the elevator pitch
4	of launching in space. So imagine when I flew
5	in space, we flew the space shuttle. It weighs
6	about five million pounds. In order to get that
7	five million pounds in the air, we have to light
8	five engines that produce a thrust of seven and a
9	half million pounds. I'm here to tell you this
10	morning that when those engines light, you're
11	leaving this planet in a hurry.
12	By the time we cleared the launch
13	tower, we're going faster than the speed of
14	sound, 750 miles per hour. And within a short
15	two minutes in flight, we're already reaching an
16	altitude of 100,000 feet above the ground. At
17	that point, we drop off the solid rocket motors.
18	They fall back to earth and we recover those.
19	And now, we're above most of the atmosphere which
20	means this, we speed up.
21	So at this point we're going 2500
22	miles an hour. And over the course of the next

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six and a half minutes, we go from 2500 miles an 1 2 hour to 5,000 to 10,000 and eventually to 17,500 miles an hour. At 17,500 miles an hour, we go 3 4 from being pushed back in our seat to about three 5 to three and a half times our weight. I weigh 220 pounds, so you do the math 6 7 on that and that's -- that's the force then which So we go from that force to zero 8 we feel. 9 gravity just like that. And then, we're floating 10 in space. 11 I'll share just one story with you. When those engines stopped and gravity or the 12 13 lack of gravity occurred, the checklist that I 14 was using to -- to go through as we were blasting 15 off to space, slowly begin to rise in front of 16 me, and I thought that was pretty cool that it 17 was neat to see that. So I unhooked the 18 checklist, and I threw it, and I saw it go end 19 That was kind of cool. over end. 20 And then, of course we're in a spacesuit, a suit that weighs about 120 pounds, 21 22 so it's pretty heavy. It comes in different

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1 sections. So I began to take off some of my
2 equipment; my glove -- and I threw my glove to
3 see it go over and over. I mean it's just
4 wonderful. You know, this is the first time
5 that, you know, I'd been in space so it was a -6 it was -- it was just great to have all the
7 experience.

And then, I looked around and I 8 9 realized that I was the only one in my seat and 10 everybody else had gone. And I was the rookie on 11 the flight, so everybody knew what they were 12 They had been there before. They were doing. 13 not enamored with what I was going through, but 14 -- so I rushed and grabbed my seatbelt and 15 unbuckled it and I popped out like toast out of a 16 toaster.

17 And being the first time that I was in 18 zero gravity, I was out of control and I was 19 kicking switches and trying to get my space legs 20 together. And I realized why those guys got out 21 of their seat, because I was going to be doing 22 that flailing and kicking. And they were getting

the hell out of the way for that.

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2 So you've heard that I've had -- had a wonderful opportunity -- an opportunity that 3 4 very few people have had. On my second mission, 5 I got a chance to do a space walk, this time donning a 350 pound suit and walking outside. 6 It 7 was incredible. When you're outside in space and you 8 9 look back at the earth, it -- it -- you look at 10 things differently, right? You don't see any 11 lines of latitude and longitude. You don't see 12 any lines that divide countries. And it makes 13 you start thinking about the well -- welfare of 14 this nation, of people that's on this planet. 15 After all, I jokingly say that, you 16 know, if aliens came to this planet, would they 17 worry about what our ethnic backgrounds are and 18 try to sort us out by that? No, they would look 19 at us and say, "Earthlings." And they would 20 either embrace us or shoot us on sight. So it is 21 with that perspective that I returned to earth 22 with a different mission -- an enhanced mission.

You know, as I said earlier, being on 1 2 that Navajo Indian reservation and looking at the plight of the Native American people, I realized 3 4 that there were more people that were affected 5 that needed health care. And so, I began to get into a field that utilized my experience as a 6 physician and also my experience as a developer 7 of technology, to begin to invest in these 8 9 technologies. So I created the -- the Vesalius 10 Ventures, a venture capital firm. 11 And so we focused, specifically, on 12 telemedicine. When I went out to try to convince 13 investors to invest in my company, I had to 14 define it in ways in which they understood. Ι 15 said that, you know, if you're interested in 16 investing in medical devices, we're the company. 17 If you're interested in looking at 18 telecommunications, we're the company. If you're 19 interested in IT, we're the company. And our 20 real interest is in that sweet spot, in that 21 intersection of all those -- those areas. 22 So for the last 14 years, we've been

investing in this space and have a number of 1 2 companies that -- that are answering or providing solutions in the broadband enabled health care 3 4 technology area that we're talking about today. 5 I want to share with you just a couple of them just to highlight. So we invested about 6 7 three years ago, in a company called Salus. And it actually was an offshoot of one of the CMS's 8 9 research projects -- telemedicine research 10 projects where they provided telehealth networks 11 into rural areas and they connected hospitals and 12 schools with academic medical centers. 13 And they came to us and said that, you 14 know, that there is such a need for this; we want 15 to privatize this. And so we helped them create 16 that providing the capital. And now, they're 17 doing this, not only in an area in Georgia, but 18 they're doing it in South Carolina, which I think 19 you're from or your family is from, right? North 20 Carolina, and Florida. And so that company we're 21 helping to take this product nationally.

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Another company that we are currently

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involved in that's, specifically, targeting what 1 2 we're discussing today, mental health, is GSA 3 Health which is a local company here that does 4 telepsychiatry. And that company, last year, 5 begin to expand from Texas and now is in California. And of course our goal is to take 6 7 this -- this -- the services across the nation and -- and we will do that. We have a distinct 8 9 plan. 10 And then, one last company -- I said 11 a couple -- and I mention one other company 12 called Lifebond which is a company that's a 13 technology solution that allows you to have a 14 transportable telemedicine unit that is able to 15 collect -- and connect different ethereal 16 devices, like blood pressure, heart rate, ECG, 17 you name it, to be connected to it. And it -- it 18 can be carried anywhere in the world. 19 And the secret sauce is the 20 communications package that allow you to deliver 21 those services or send that data either through 22 cell phones, SAPphone, or land line. And so

those -- those are the areas in which -- which we 1 2 are focused in and which, I think, are contributing to the answer today. 3 4 The company provides 24 hour -- here's 5 my commercial. Twenty-four hours access to community health clinics, academic medical 6 centers, to ERs, to correctional care facilities, 7 to rural and urban and to school base. 8 So -- so 9 all of this allows us to do what is required in 10 the 21st century. 11 So technology, the way I look at it, is going to be utilized for everything that we do 12 13 as a physician and being a physician. And it 14 will happen in all settings. 15 I was President of the American 16 Telemedicine Association and one of our goals 17 when we originally started the organization was 18 that, we said, one day, all of this technology 19 that we're advocating is going to be in place; 20 it's just going to be the way in which we -- we 21 do business and we won't have a job. That was 22 our goal; that one day we won't have a job. We

-- the organization will go away because that
 would be just the way in which we operate. And
 indeed that's what's happening.

4 Now, we're using the Internet more 5 for providing health care. We're using smart phones to provide health care. 6 iPads, all of 7 these different types of devices; wearable devices, implantable devices. All those 8 9 technologies are being utilized right now in the 10 21st century. And let me remind you, sometimes I 11 have to do this, we are in the 21st century where 12 technology drives everything we do.

All of those things, that vision I
have for health care, are enabled by broadband.
It's enabled by broadband and that's how and why
it's so important that we have this discussion
today about how do we get that broadband more
pervasive into disadvantaged areas so that we all
can have access to health care.

20 So with that, I'm going to say good 21 luck with the conference today. And I look 22 forward to hearing a number of you. I know we

have a number of experts here today that are
 going to help to provide that solution that we
 are all looking for.

4 DR. WINNIKE: Thank you Dr. Harris. 5 That was a wonderful overview. Next we're going to move on to The Texas Story and we have some 6 7 really great speakers coming up next. This is a conference in collaboration with the FCC, so 8 9 we're going to bring a little bit of technology 10 in this morning. And we have a remote guest, 11 Dean Francisco Fernandez, from the new University 12 of Texas Rio Grande Valley Medical School.

13 And we will have a -- an innovative 14 armchair session with the distinguished 15 Commissioner Clyburn, and also, Dr. Chris 16 Gibbons, also from the FCC, who is the FCC 17 Connect2Health Task Force Chief Innovation 18 Officer. And we are going to have a conversation 19 with Dr. Fernandez to talk about some of the 20 underserved populations in the Rio Grande Valley. 21 This is down in south Texas, and some of their 22 particular needs and what Dean Fernandez's new

medical school is doing to be able to address
 some of those issues.

3 COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: Well, thank you4 so much Professor Winnike.

5 My goodness. First, let me tell you about someone you already know. 6 There's a Renaissance man that is peering through our 7 cyberspace, who is intent on making a huge 8 9 difference in the Rio Grande area and beyond. 10 Dr. Fernandez, as you know, is a national leader 11 in academic medicine and joined the University of 12 Texas Rio Grande Valley in 2014, as the inaugural 13 Dean.

You're going to tell me what that
feels like, sir, of this new school of medicine
scheduled to open this summer. He's also Vice
President of Medical Affairs and a Professor of
Psychiatry.

19Dr. Fernandez has been active in the20education of medical students and residents,21serving as the Editor in Chief of the American22College of Psychiatric -- Psychiatrists,

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Psychiatric resident in training examination -- I
 want to say that three times -- and Chairing the
 Pride Commission.

Dr. Fernandez has extensive service in organized medicine, psychiatry, and in the community. He is President of the American College of Psychiatry and served as Chair of the Commission on AIDS in American Psychiatric -- of the American Psychiatric Association as well as other AIDS -- HIV-AIDS organizations.

And in 2007, if I could -- if you'll indulge me if can say more, he received the American Psychiatric Association's Simon Bolivar Award for his words -- work with Hispanic and AIDS and Depression in Latino Men.

16 In 2015, he received a Physician of 17 the Year Award from the National Hispanic Medical 18 Association. And today, you're receiving a 19 special award from -- for us, because you have --20 I cannot believe what you've done to join us 21 considering every challenge in the world that you 22 have had. We are so pleased, however, to welcome

1	you here, Dean Francisco Fernandez. My pleasure
2	to welcome you, sir.
3	DEAN FERNANDEZ: Thank you
4	Commissioner and thank you Dean Baynes. Can you
5	hear me okay?
6	COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: We can hear you
7	just fine. It's working.
8	DEAN FERNANDEZ: I promise that I
9	didn't cause these orthopedic challenges to
10	purposely test my connectivity between
11	COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: I thought it
12	was I thought it was personal, sir. I thought
13	you did somebody warned you about me and you
14	didn't want to meet me in person.
15	DEAN FERNANDEZ: No, I am really sorry
16	though. After hearing your remarks about mental
17	health and mental illness, it was spoken from the
18	heart. I want to thank you, because it's it's
19	very few people that will speak publicly, as you
20	did today, and even talk about your personal
21	experience with the gentleman that you knew that
22	had hung himself.

1	COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: Yes.
2	DEAN FERNANDEZ: And I would only add
3	one thing to what you said, and that is, think
4	about those suicides that are occurring annually
5	in the United States, and think about the
6	isolation that you as you've mentioned is a
7	critical factor in the sense of belonging that
8	really people need no matter what their illness
9	is.
10	But in this case, there is no other
11	illness, really, when you think about that. We
12	are all wired for survival and there is no other
13	medical illness which extinguishes that survival
14	instinct.
15	And so, the connectivity and being
16	able to provide people with a sense of belonging,
17	is absolutely key and I thank you for bringing
18	that to everyone's attention in the audience.
19	And all through the internet. Thank you.
20	COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: Well, thank
21	you. We could end it there, actually, but I
22	well we won't. And you summed it up so

beautifully. So let us -- what's keeping you 1 2 busy these days? You know, a couple of things are happening down in the Valley. It could have 3 something to do with this -- the medical school 4 5 that's opening, but, tell us if you can kind of sum it up for -- for us about what you've been 6 doing over the past couple of years and what 7 difference will it make to that area, especially, 8 9 the four county area and the state of Texas? 10 So think of it this DEAN FERNANDEZ: 11 We have -- since 1947, when the first way. 12 statute was, basically, registered to create a 13 medical school in the Rio Grande Valley, it's 14 actually one of the few things I can say is older 15 than I am. 16 People spoke about a dream, and this 17 is really a dream come true for this region, not 18 just because it's a medical school, but because 19 of, as you have there at the University of

Houston Law Center, the power of education in creating successful programs that will, instead of being dream busters for the students of this

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population, will be dream catchers, and allow 1 2 them to really expand their horizons. And also bring great things back to the Rio Grande Valley. 3 4 But our -- our goal was to provide 5 for the healthcare of the region, and improve access to the healthcare of the region, and 6 7 improve both education and research. And our whole trajectory began with keeping busy, of 8 9 course, with accreditation. 10 But we began this process of trying to 11 think about connecting science to the community, 12 and instead found ourselves looking at precisely 13 what the theme of this conference is, which 14 beyond science, we really needed to create a way 15 to have access to health. 16 So if you think about the region, you 17 have, basically, the four counties of which we 18 serve which is about 2,000 square miles. And 19 we've got about 1.3 million people in these 20 And it became critical -- and by the way areas. 21 the stretch of the University in terms of its 22 distributed campus from Rio Grande City down to

Brownsville, is about 100 miles.

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2	And so, you have to be innovative in
3	terms of your ability to be able to reach the
4	community, whether that's a community of learners
5	throughout the Rio Grande Valley or a community
6	of individuals that are seeking care for
7	themselves and their families.
8	And that's how this trajectory began,
9	creating a curriculum, but creating the network
10	that would be able to facilitate an activity
11	throughout our area for the distributed campus
12	and beyond.
13	COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: So when you
14	talk about that network sir, you know, you had
15	I know you had 10,000 applications to the various
16	programs. I mean, I know there will be an
17	infusion of personnel and the like.
18	You know, tell me a bit about if
19	there's any difference, you know, I don't know
20	about the medical school process, but you know,
21	tell me a bit about the committee, admissions,
22	and what you anticipate again, what a

1	difference this will make in in the Valley.
2	Who are the students? Are they reflective of the
3	community? Is that important? What about the
4	cultural sensitivities?
5	I have a tendency to ask ask
6	compound sentences and you can just pick any
7	you know, any any question you care to launch
8	from.
9	DEAN FERNANDEZ: Well, you know when
10	you look at the number of applicants, the 10,000
11	really is roughly 8,000 applications for the, so
12	called, graduate medical education programs,
13	which are the residency training programs, many
14	of which are new.
15	There were two legacy programs, one in
16	internal medicine and one in family medicine.
17	But now we have obstetrics and gynecology,
18	surgery, psychiatry just got approved for that
19	medicine, and we're hoping to complete the
20	application for pediatrics.
21	So we're really creating the
22	infrastructure for not just the education, but to

be able to keep these physicians that are interested in the type of community programs that we've initiated to be able to stay. As you know, roughly, 80 percent of -- of residents that train in a community will stay in that community to practice.

7 The medical is roughly 2700 applicants in a short period of time. But then, we 8 9 screened, and we screened not just looking at the 10 usual sort of metrics, but, the reality is we use a holistic approach. We were interested in 11 12 people who had particular life experiences, that 13 were interested in being community and patient 14 advocates, and that were beyond desires of 15 lifelong learning opportunities to really focus 16 on lifelong problem solving.

And so, it was a constellation of factors and our curriculum that's caused success. Students uniting culture, care, empathy, science, and skills. So cultural attunement and sensitivity was one of the areas in which, of course, we had to create the -- the necessary

framework, for people to be able deal with the needs of the community here, which is roughly 90 3 percent Hispanic.

4 Now that being said, we were 5 interested in educating a diverse group of students, so we were very fortunate in terms of 6 7 being able to attract individuals, like I said, that were community focused, patient advocates, 8 9 culturally attuned, and were interested in being 10 lifelong problem solvers.

11 And the diversity of these 50 students 12 that are coming to the Rio Grande Valley, is 13 inclusive of African American students. We have 14 also a Native American, Asian, and, obviously, 15 about 30 percent of the class is Hispanic, of 16 which, many are from the Rio Grande Valley.

17 DR. GIBBONS: Dr. Fernandez, this 18 sounds fantastic. As you know, we -- it's not 19 just the Rio Grande Valley, but the whole country 20 is living in times of physician shortages, 21 healthcare professional shortages. Some people 22 estimate as many as 90,000 physician shortages by

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1	2025, 800,000 nurses by about that same time.
2	So this this medical school is just
3	what the doctor ordered as they say. But, will
4	it be enough? What do you think? Your bringing
5	50 more young doctors to the area. What kind of
6	impact do you think this program will have in the
7	future if it's successful?
8	DEAN FERNANDEZ: Well, as you know, 50
9	would be a drop in the bucket, really. The
10	reality is that and we're keeping it at 50 so
11	that you know, because remember what I said, I
12	want to be able to keep them in the Valley.
13	And in order to be able to address
14	that we thought that we needed to have sufficient
15	graduate medical education programs. So if the
16	students came because they were attracted to
17	being part of the community and part of the
18	solutions to the issues in healthcare that are in
19	the Valley, we wanted to be able to assure them
20	that if they wanted to stay, they could stay in
21	other than primary care areas.
22	So we're building, if you will, both

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a medical school and the graduate medical 1 2 education programs, simultaneously, in order to be able to achieve that goal. 3 But it's critically important that we 4 5 do the same thing for all the health professionals. That is part of our goal. 6 In 7 other words, we could not do this and address the needs of the area unless we have a team 8 9 collaborative effort. 10 So we have created a network that we call STITCH, or the South Texas 11 12 Inter-professional Team Collaborative for Health. 13 And STITCH is really for two things. One is 14 we're going to stitch things up in terms of not 15 just the counties, but being able to provide care 16 and access to care. 17 But we're going to have a stitching of 18 the inter-professional disciplines treating 19 inter- disciplinary care which is very much 20 needed. And in fact, even the teaching at the 21 medical school, is going to do that, by the way. 22 And you -- you work through the

history of the patient jointly with different
 disciplines. You engage in which tests you're
 going to order, engage in the differential
 diagnostic process and therapeutics with
 everybody bringing something to the table to
 solve the problem.

7 Dr. GIBBONS: That's fantastic. You 8 kind of answered my next question. What is your 9 -- what's your sort of short or medium term 10 vision in the next 10 years? What -- what does 11 it look like? It sounds like you're beginning to 12 answer that already.

DEAN FERNANDEZ: We are trying to do that and addressing it ahead of time inclusive of sort of destigmatizing which sometimes if you, for example, bring people from different disciplines together and you survey them and you ask them, "What would you think of that other discipline and so on?"

20 But -- but even though they all are 21 within health they really don't know much about 22 each other.

1 COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: Right. 2 DEAN FERNANDEZ: And then you're throwing them in a hospital room, together in a 3 4 federally funded healthcare center, ambulatory 5 health center, and now they have to work together in a team and really don't know the contributions 6 7 that people made to each of the components of the 8 care. 9 So we thought about the need for that 10 from the beginning, and being able to serve 11 everybody at -- on the same wavelength in terms 12 of what was needed for the community. But also, 13 the partnership is essential in order to reach 14 everyone or as many people as we can in this 15 area. 16 COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: Dean, I'm 17 wondering how much you've heard from others when 18 you talk about this approach. Particularly, how 19 targeted you have been when it comes to not only 20 the student , you know, what you've been 21 attracting in terms of the student demographic 22 makeup.

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But again, that commitment to serving the -- the four county region. Are you hearing from other institutions about your -- your -what I think is a unique approach to education when it comes to the medically underserved communities.

7 DEAN FERNANDEZ: But again, there's been great interest as people have learned more 8 9 and more about the different initiatives in the 10 curriculum, an outpouring of support. And then, 11 they all close their comments by saying then, how 12 are you going to do this? You know when -- when 13 -- you really even look at the disciplines' 14 specific requirements in education, people start 15 worrying about -- well, wait a minute you know. 16 Nursing requires this. Medicine requires that. 17 Physicians Assistants need this and 18 pharmaceutical needs this other. 19 The reality is that the regulatory 20 environment, even in education, sometimes

21 presents challenges in this regard as well as the 22 regulatory bodies in terms of licensure, and

1	scope of practice, and things of that nature.
2	COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: Right.
3	DEAN FERNANDEZ: So we really have to
4	work as I said, we're interested in advocacy
5	and people that are interested in being advocates
6	and we see everybody that, whether it be faculty
7	or students, will be serving in that capacity to
8	address the challenges that we face.
9	Even though people think it was a
10	great model, then there's always how were you
11	able to do that and get it successfully through
12	the process of all the necessary regulatory
13	agencies and so on for certification purposes?
14	Thus far, we've been very successful
15	I would say, including the Liaison Committee for
16	Medical Education which is the one that accredits
17	medical schools throughout the U.S. and Canada.
18	So I think we're on a good a good
19	path. We we thought about what several of my
20	good friends in Florida had told me that had
21	recently started new medical schools. Be as
22	innovative as you can without without the

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Of course there is a risk not getting 1 risk. 2 accredited, but being as innovative as you can. Not to sound like Donna Summers, but this is the 3 4 last chance. COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: 5 No you didn't. No you didn't. 6 7 DEAN FERNANDEZ: But, the thing is be as innovated as possible to bring as many 8 9 strategies and groups to the table as you can to 10 solve the problems of the healthcare needs of the 11 Rio Grande Valley. 12 And what are likely to be the 13 healthcare needs of the country and globally 14 really, when you look at all of the initiatives 15 that align with some of the needs here. 16 COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: Now, if I can 17 get disc -- disco out of my brain, I'm going to 18 ask you this. The focus here of course is on, 19 you know, mental health issues. And I want to, 20 if you could kind of give us -- if you could 21 answer this in the context of, not only the 22 institution, but that four county area that you

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are -- where -- where you serve.

2	What are the more common mental and
3	behavioral issues in the Valley? And you know I
4	understand are there any cultural differences
5	in the type of health issues and the desire to
6	seek treatment for these challenges?
7	DEAN FERNANDEZ: I think first of all
8	that they don't really, fully, recognize what
9	mental disorders are, like we would. So as you
10	were speaking to how people might think of
11	somebody suffering from a psychological symptom,
12	for example, they all view it quite different.
13	So that's a challenge, especially,
14	when you want to bring about therapeutic
15	interventions for those things that might be
16	ailing them. But the major disturbances that we
17	see are depression. And I'm going to, instead of
18	calling it addictions, or chemical dependency, or
19	or abuse, I'm going to call it repetitive
20	drives of all types.
21	So by that I mean, that it's not just
22	food, or drugs and alcohol, but it could be

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gambling, it could be pornography. And so, all 1 2 repetitive drives we see disturbances of, and family and domestic violence. 3 4 So those are the top three, I think, 5 as we move into, particularly, in the most underserved of the communities which lie in the 6 7 unincorporated areas called colonias. It's -it's where we see these types of problems. 8 9 And these are people that already 10 because of the -- their history -- their personal 11 history, have suffered a significant amount of 12 personal trauma getting to where they are in the 13 United States. And so, it compounds the issues 14 and the problems that they see and are 15 re-traumatized by many of the things that they 16 encounter when they arrive in the United States 17 and being part of a community. 18 COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: I'd like to 19 close this out. Do you want to close this out? 20 Well, Chris has another question and then we are 21 going to close this out. 22 DR. GIBBONS: Well, I was just going

to ask you Dr. Fernandez if you could talk to us 1 2 a little bit more about the colonias? You know we don't have colonias up in Washington D.C. 3 4 COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: Well, we don't 5 call them that anyway. Exactly. Right, right. 6 DR. GIBBONS: We have something else that I'm wondering if they 7 are similar in any way? And what -- do you have 8 9 any special ideas or thoughts about how to really 10 address these tough issues in these tough areas? 11 Well, we've begun a DEAN FERNANDEZ: 12 process of being able to reach out. It's a 13 process of going through the county, the 14 commissioner's courts, and churches, and being 15 able to sort of gain access to the colonias so 16 that we can provide first and foremost the 17 community health assessment to determine their 18 needs and have them help us -- tell us what they need in terms of the care they need. 19 20 And by that I mean even beyond 21 healthcare, so what we're looking at we're --22 we're defining inter-professional needs. We're

defining really quite broadly. So it's beyond
 just the usual aspects in health.

So including education or including 3 4 the business community or business school. We're 5 including health affairs obviously. But even within health affairs, we're involving 6 7 communication disorders, and rehabilitative college and strategies that are not typical of 8 9 the usual health team that you see in 10 communities.

11 So if someone, for example, tells us 12 that they have a problem with education and 13 dropouts from high school, we may bring in 14 individuals that allow us to bring a GED program 15 to that particular area.

16 It serves two purposes because the 17 reality is that you cannot engage in these 18 communities without gaining the trust of the 19 individuals that are there. And so the fancy 20 mobile van with all sorts of promises -- they've 21 been there before. And -- and really we need to 22 do better than just providing immunizations,

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although that's greatly needed. I'm not saying
 that it's not.

3	But we need to do more for the
4	community and, obviously, anything that we can do
5	to improve the overall well being of that
6	community by redefining community engagement and
7	outreach we will do as a part of this project.
8	We were very fortunate to obtain a
9	grant from the United Health Foundation that has
10	served to create a multipurpose van that's one
11	stop shopping. That van will have oral health
12	that will allow for procedures. It will allow
13	for telehealth creating a hot spot.
14	It would have a lab and a pharmacy so
15	it works as for one stop shopping, really, for
16	diagnostic purposes and therapeutic purposes. It
17	allows us then to do for example, take the
18	Promodores and we have developed one certificate
19	already but have added qualifications for
20	behavioral health.
21	So that the Promodores instead of
22	being navigators beyond health promotions could

1	help us identify what the problems behaviorally
2	are in the community. And how best to also began
3	intervene in a preventive way with each of the
4	communities; and their needs may be different.
5	And our next certificate will be an
6	oral health. And so, we will continue to extend
7	the capacity of each community. Remember the
8	Promodores of the caseworkers live in those
9	communities. They are part of those communities.
10	So we just recently graduated one of our original
11	cohort Promodores from a training a trainer
12	module which now, I know it may be difficult
13	for some of you to comprehend this.
14	Somebody that's orange blended with
15	somebody that's not red, but crimson. So UT
16	collaborated with Texas A&M on the national
17	workers center should be able to offer this
18	certificate.
19	Now, we're training our former
20	Promodores to be trainers to come down and be
21	able to sort of train other Promodores in these
22	other areas like behavioral health, and mental

health, and so on. And have the programs be here 1 2 in the Valley as opposed to elsewhere. DR. GIBBONS: Fantastic. 3 4 COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: Dean --5 When you're moving in DEAN FERNANDEZ: different directions do like GE would say, "Bring 6 7 good things to light." COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: Well, on that 8 9 note I can say Dean, thank you so very much. You 10 use a term to define or describe your building in 11 the -- in the complex. You use the word 12 fantabulous. We think that you are fantabulous. 13 Thank you so very much and please join me in 14 thanking the Dean. 15 And you promise we'll meet in person, 16 correct? It's not personal, right? We're going 17 to see each other in person one day. 18 DEAN FERNANDEZ: Most definitely. 19 Without a doubt when I come out of my shell here 20 that I'm in right now, I won't be any handsomer, 21 but I'll be much better and be able to greet you 22 in person.

Well, let me 1 COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: 2 say that what I see is marvelous. Thank you so 3 very much Dean, again. Thank you. 4 DEAN FERNANDEZ: So I'll just take 5 being fantabulous. 6 COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: Thank you so 7 much. Thank you so much Dean 8 DR. WINNIKE: 9 Thank you Commissioner Clyburn. Fernandez. 10 Thank you Dr. Gibbons. We're going to move on 11 with our State of the State, looking at broadband 12 and healthcare here in the State of Texas. 13 It is my pleasure to introduce Dr. 14 Sharon Strover from the University of Texas where 15 she is the Philip G. Warner Regents Professor in 16 Communication, and she directs their Technology 17 and Information Policy Institute. 18 She is -- has done many projects 19 looking at the digital divide and the economic 20 benefits of broadband particularly in rural 21 areas. And she is going to give us a really 22 great overview of the state of broadband here in

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Texas. Thank you so much.

2	DR. STROVER: And thank you. Thank
3	you for the invitation as well. It's been a real
4	pleasure to be here. I've really enjoyed the
5	talks so far. They've been illuminating. I
6	didn't know all of these things about the State
7	in which I've lived for so long.
8	I'm a professor at UT Austin and
9	and direct the Research Institute on Information
10	Technology and Policy. And over many years I've
11	looked at broadband adoption and digital divide
12	issues not just in Texas, but nationally and even
13	a little bit internationally. And I thought that
14	today I would try to provide a kind of 10,000
15	foot level look at broadband.
16	And it all kind of it actually
17	goes back, for me at least, to LBJ. You can't
18	I know I'm not color coded today for either for
19	UT Austin or the University of Houston, but
20	coming from Austin it's hard to ignore the
21	presence of LBJ.
22	And he was an early advocate,

actually, of pushing out electricity into rural areas in Texas, and he highlighted the -- the fact that this was a big State that really needed to get moving and needed to bring infrastructure to rural areas. And my talk is -- is about infrastructure.

7 It's the stuff that we often don't We're very used to devices. 8 see. We all have 9 our phones. We have our laptops. But, the wires 10 and the poles, those kinds of ugly things, and 11 spectrum, which is all around us. is -- is more 12 of -- more of what I focus on. And LBJ was a 13 real believer in infrastructure, electricity 14 specifically.

He knew that Texas was very rural, especially, when he was around. And it's as we've already heard, it's a state characterized by an immense area. Very long distances between cities. We have low population densities. And in -- and we're an extraordinarily diverse state as well at this point.

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But, it was the arrival of electricity

that -- and the creation of some companies, 1 2 actually, that filled in the gaps where other companies did not want to go to create the kinds 3 of services that folks in rural areas needed. 4 5 They were largely ignored by a market that was focused a little bit more on population 6 -- the 7 populous -- the populous regions of the -- of the 8 State. 9 So what I'm going to talk about is 10 really the inter -- the interdependencies of the 11 things that we all know, the computers and 12 devices, and try to link that to infrastructure. 13 What I'll call connection to what we've largely 14 recognized as connections. 15 And I'm also going to highlight the 16 role of digital literacy which we haven't really 17 addressed -- addressed yet. But basically, you 18 can't have a well functioning broadband internet 19 society, and you can't have broadband delivered 20 health services unless all three are in place and 21 unless they are all operating in a robust way as 22 well.

If we look at who's doing what with 1 2 devices, well the big story now is cell phones. Cell phones and smartphones, in particular, have 3 4 escalated their presence. It's a technology that 5 a lot of people have -- 92 percent according to one of the -- one of the Pew surveys. 6 And I'm -- and I'm going to bracket 7 anything I say that has a statistic in it -- a 8 9 number in it. But these numbers are changing 10 constantly. They're changing in some fairly 11 predictable directions. Not always predictable directions, however, for example, the second most 12 13 cited technology here, desktop or laptop 14 computers. 15 Well, laptop computers going up; 16 desktop computers going down. It's emblematic of 17 our becoming an increasing mobile society. So 18 technologies shift. Our preferences shift. With 19 them, comes certain things that we can do more 20 easily with certain technologies than with other 21 technologies. 22 So these other various technologies

can all figure into our involvement in a digital 1 2 environment in some very different ways. Some of them are very useful for health applications. 3 4 Some are less helpful right now for health 5 applications. I didn't have a wearable on here. 6 Ι 7 don't have Fitbits for example on this chart. We know that they're in about, give or take, 30 8 9 percent of the population. 10 We also know people quickly abandon 11 And we know that there are -- that not them. 12 everybody is as interested in them as certain 13 other people. They skew to -- to younger people, 14 primarily. So and that's another story about 15 devices. 16 There are embedded in-device uses, 17 certainly. I'll call them biases, if you will. 18 Certain population segments use them. Others use 19 them less. Right now, as the chart before you 20 shows, about 90 percent of adults in this country 21 have a cell phone. About 58 percent a 22 smartphone, now 64 percent as of the more recent

statistics. Many people use e-readers and office
 tablets.

3 So what do they mean for healthcare 4 and mental health specifically? Well, when we 5 look at what we use cellphones for, these are the 6 most predictable uses: Sending and receiving 7 email. I'm seeing a lot of email delivering 8 right now. That's first.

Accessing the internet, and it turns
out -- it turns out people get a lot of health
information from the internet. Not everybody
goes to the internet for this health information.
But a surprisingly high percentage of people say
that they do.

15 Texting, of course, tops everything 16 that we do on cellphones. Using applications has 17 come on strong in the last five years. So of 18 course that's extremely pertinent to healthcare 19 and a few people have already mentioned this. 20 But there's lower adoption for

21 cellphones and for smartphones, in particular,22 among older people, among poorer people, people

who make household incomes under 30,000, and who are less well educated.

3 So to the extent that certain health 4 conditions might be exacerbated or present in 5 these populations, then the utility of smart 6 phones as one particular device could be 7 diminished.

And I'd like to point out to that, if 8 9 we are talking about low income people and using 10 certain technologies to reach low income people, 11 about half of the low income population has a 12 very tenuous income -- income environment and 13 they constantly drop service, re-initiate 14 service, drop it again. There's a lot of 15 unreliability in what they have with respect to 16 technology, with respect to what they have with 17 smart phone service and data plans in general. 18 Some people, increasingly, talk about, 19 and I believe Commissioner Clyburn mentioned 20 social media in particular has come up. And Pew 21 Research showed that the presence of social media 22 and people's engagement in social media is, in

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fact, related to certain health conditions. 1 2 If you have -- I mean, the bottom line is if you have certain chronic conditions and if 3 4 you have more than one chronic condition, there 5 may be far more utility in engaging in certain kinds of social media beyond sending and 6 receiving email. 7 But going in and reading commentaries, 8 9 getting that social support that came up a little 10 bit earlier, finding out -- finding more 11 information, expanding one's health information 12 repertoire, and so forth. So there's a clear 13 intersection between the presence of a medical 14 condition and the utilities of engaging in social 15 media. 16 I would add that some of our research 17 in south Texas looked, specifically, at the use 18 of social media among -- among -- among 19 Hispanics. And in that particular region of the 20 country, one thing we saw -- we saw was that 21 social media was used a little bit differently 22 there in the sense that it was used less often to

reach out to people that one didn't know and more often to deepen relationships among the people that you already knew. That too has some 4 implication for healthcare.

So trends are mobile access, more of 5 these devices that we've just been talking about, 6 social media, social support and information 7 seeking, and more increasing attention to the 8 9 nature of what we do with social media, whether 10 we reach out and look for new ideas from 11 strangers, from people with whom we might have 12 some interest shared, or whether we deepen our 13 existing networks. That's called -- the latter's 14 called bonding and the first is called bridging 15 -- bridging capital.

16 When it comes to broadband adoption 17 and availability in this State, Texas has a lot on its plate. Actually, Texas the access, which 18 19 is to say the ability to actually get a broadband 20 connection, lags the overall statistics in the 21 United States.

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It's particularly when the FCC raised

the definition of broadband to 25 Megabytes per second. What we find is that, well, about a little over half of Texas households do, in fact, have access to that threshold that's not as high as the national level. Most regions that lack this access are quite predictably in rural regions.

We had, as all states did, a 8 9 broadband mapping effort in Texas. This was one 10 of the last maps that they produced. I think the 11 data comes -- it was published in 2015, so the 12 data's from about 2014. And this is an 13 interesting illustration, I thought, of how we define -- how when we define broadband 14 15 differently the State really looks a little bit 16 different.

17 The lower threshold definition is the 18 map on the left and there's a lot of little dots 19 on the map of Texas. But you can see by the more 20 intense red on the map that a lot more 21 connectivity at that 3 Megabytes downstream level 22 existed.

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When you look at the 25 Mbps level, 1 2 not so much. Texas really does have a ways to Why is that important? Because a lot of 3 qo. 4 medical applications increasingly require higher 5 Not all of them, but many do. speeds. This was an interesting illustration 6 of some of the progress Texas made in just the 7 span of about three years. But then again, 8 9 there's a lot of empty space in Texas where that 10 threshold simply does not exist -- that kind of 11 connectivity does not exist. 12 So we lag in access when it comes to 13 adoption if a connection is available. If these 14 high speed connections are available. Who 15 actually subscribes? Well, here too, we lag 16 national statistics. About 26 percent of our population does not have home broadband. 17 That's 18 a fixed line in the home. 19 Nevertheless, almost half the 20 population uses these mobile devices to access 21 the internet. And I would imagine that most of 22 the people in this room do exactly that.

However, most of the people in this room probably have fixed lines at home and also, mobile on the go. That's not the case for many people. Many people are on the go only on phone base access.

And when that enters the picture, one has to consider what the different affordance might be when you are accessing the internet on an extremely small screen. Or even if you're using it as an hot spot with somewhat a bigger screen, there are very different utilities associated with it.

13 When we as people why they don't have 14 broadband, many people, especially old people, 15 say they're just not convinced that it's relevant 16 to their lives. Affordability is extremely 17 important and they cite the lack of skills. And 18 generally, in that order. Affordability seems to 19 be creeping up, relevance may be diminishing in 20 importance a little bit.

I was glad to hear someone bring up
veterans, because Texas does have a lot of them

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1 about seven percent of them live below the
2 poverty threshold, many have disability status,
3 and they truly represent a significant divide
4 when it comes to important health needs and our
5 -- our -- the need to really redress what's going
6 on with veterans.

7 What are some of the factors predicting adoption? In very general terms, 8 9 these are negative and positive relationships. 10 If you are older, you have less access. You 11 Education and income are adopt less frequently. 12 positively associated. Being African American or 13 Hispanic negatively associated and income --14 well, income, I already mentioned.

So we know that these have been
statistics, not only in the State that come out
in Texas, but all over the country.

Nevertheless, a lot of people do use the internet around -- this is a national level statistic, about 87 percent as of about a year ago, use the internet in some way shape or form. It doesn't really speak to how or how often and

how intensively people use the internet. 1 How 2 much they rely on it. When we broke down data, FCC data, looking at the difference between world 3 4 and metro areas. Difference that is very 5 important in Texas because we have so much rural territory here. We found a very consistent 6 7 difference across a seven year period. Even as we -- we knew adoption was 8 9 growing and availability of networks was growing, 10 we continued to see a 13 percent adoption gap 11 between metro areas and rural areas. We haven't 12 done the statistics to plot this for more current 13 data, but that -- the fact that that gap could 14 endure for so long is really quite striking. 15 Then the third factor I wanted to talk 16 about was different -- was digital literacy. 17 It's a term like telemedicine that means a lot of 18 different things to different people. It's 19 measured in different ways. Sometimes it's 20 confidence. Sometimes it's actual competence. 21 Sometimes it's a specific skill set. We know 22 that smart phone literacy is very different from

the computer literacy. We know that people who 1 2 are lower income especially with data caps do fewer things on their smart phones than do people 3 4 who don't have those data caps. And especially 5 than do people who have -- who have both fixed home broadband as well as mobile broadband. 6 And 7 the same set of factors have a lot to do with digital literacy that we see coming up when it 8 9 comes to adoption generally.

10 So I really think of this mesh of 11 availability of networks, adoption of broadband, 12 and the ability to use broadband as being kind of 13 a pyramid. You have to have some kind of network 14 at the base. But you also have -- you have to be 15 able to access that network. You have to have 16 the skills in order to do so, in order to make 17 use of what is available on the network.

And when it comes to practices, those skills, and abilities, and relevance has to be imbedded in one's daily life in some way, shape, or form. That's the key to the relevance question. If -- if you don't need the internet

or access to health information for something 1 2 that's very routine in your life, everything begins to -- to crumble a little bit. 3 They -- I think of them as a pyramid. They interact. 4 Very quickly then, just a few comments 5 on health facilities. I've talked a lot about 6 end users, individuals. When it comes to actual 7 health facilities it's a very different story. 8 9 I'm glad my comic is at least getting one smile, 10 Everybody's interested in cost savings, here. but we're also interested in reaching larger 11 12 constituencies and this is where location of 13 health facilities is key. The presence of 14 competition can drive prices down. Middle mile 15 costs we know in Texas are extremely large 16 because distances are large here. 17 What this has meant, just to share one 18 -- some very recent data with you, my colleague 19 Brian Whittaker analyzed some of the Community 20 Anchors Institution data that the FCC is gathering. And this is data that anchors report 21

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to the FCC, but they don't all report it.

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So this map simply shows how many 1 2 health care facilities in this case reported data to the FCC. And he was especially interested in 3 4 looking at speeds available to different healthcare facilities. And this is a lot of 5 numbers that I don't expect you to grapple, but 6 I'd like you to focus on the area of purple in 7 these bars. 8 9 On the lefthand in particular are 10 download speeds, metro and non-metro comparisons 11 So we see huge growth over here in over time. 12 the purple. Those are the high speed metro 13 speeds in non-hospital facilities. And I chose 14 non-hospital because a lot of rural areas don't 15 have hospitals. So this is a good indication of 16 what's going on in rural. 17 Metro, lots of growth in these non-18 hospital facilities. Look at the growth in

non-metro. And look at the comparison to metro.
Texas has a long way to go in terms of getting
higher speeds to medical facilities in
particular.

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1	So telemedicine as I said, means a lot
2	of different things. I I especially like this
3	particular diagram that compares telemedicine in
4	terms of functionalities, applications, and
5	technologies, because each one of those has
6	different implications for telecommunications.
7	Not just devices, but speed needs and so forth.
8	And I think I'll just leave you with
9	with the idea that there are a lot of
10	different kinds of medical applications that are
11	very pertinent to the direction that we're moving
12	in the 21st century. Some like text, this is the
13	example on this particular chart which is from
14	the 2010 FCC Broadband Plan, refers to text of
15	the clinical document.
16	A text message doesn't doesn't need
17	much bandwidth either. The text is not bandwidth
18	intensive. Anything with video however is.
19	Anything realtime has certain network demands
20	that non-realtime does not. So these are a lot
21	of there are a lot of different considerations
22	that go into assessing the utility of network

connectivity for a variety of medical
 applications.

And what I've tried to do is 3 4 underscore that the network, the users, the 5 devices and the needs of particular medical applications are all different -- there are a lot 6 7 of different combinations at work here that -that we as -- as an audience of people who are 8 9 interested in this field and developing this 10 field have to be aware of. I'll end there. 11 DR. WINNIKE: Thank you so much, Dr. 12 Next I would like to introduce our Strover. 13 next speaker, Brian Henry, who is the Director of Telehealth at the University of Texas Medical 14 15 Branch in Galveston. And he has 25 years of 16 experience in telehealth here in the State of 17 Texas to give us a broad overview of our 18 activities here in the State. Thank you so much. 19 MR. HENRY: Good morning, again. 20 And again, my name is Brian Henry and 21 I am the Director of Telehealth at the University 22 of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston. And I'm

106

here to provide a very brief synopsis of telemedicine in the State of Texas addressing the challenges for expansion and highlighting some of the work being done to bridge the gaps in access to care.

6 Before moving forward, I would really 7 like to thank the Commissioner, and the FCC 8 Connect2Health team, and the University of 9 Houston for hosting this great event. How and .0 why I was included in this credible list of .1 speakers I'll never know. A very accomplished .2 group.

13I started my career in healthcare14right about the same time that telemedicine was15starting to be used in two academic institutions16here in the State. That would be Texas Tech17University in the west and then the University of18Texas Medical Branch in the southeast.

19 The internet was not -- or this was 20 roughly 25 years ago when the technology was 21 large and cumbersome and extremely expensive. 22 The internet was in its infancy and access to

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commercial broadband was non-existent.

Despite the almost insurmountable technological challenges these two institutions faced, both pressed forward with a vigor to develop and expand their telemedicine efforts as they had identified the new technology to be the answer for access to care in this large, mostly rural, State of ours.

9 Jumping ahead to the present, a lot has changed for telemedicine over the last 25 10 11 Technology has improved, access to vears. 12 broadband has increased, and stakeholders in 13 health systems have warmed to the idea of 14 telemedicine adopting the idea that telemedicine 15 could and should be part of the portfolio of 16 services they provide. Despite these advances, barriers still exist in this great state of ours. 17

For the largest state in the lower 48, geography and rurality is the most obvious barrier to access to care in Texans. With 254 counties and most of them being deemed medically underserved areas, distance and logistics make it almost impossible for some of our residents to
 receive care they need.

Reimbursement for telemedicine services or the lack thereof, also impacts the adoption and expansion of telemedicine. Fortunately -- I'm staying on topic -- behavioral health was given an early path to reimbursement and continues to be the most utilized service in the telemedicine portfolio.

10 Physician shortages. The Texas 11 Medical Association reported the Texas ratio of 12 psychiatrists per capita is only 58 percent of 13 the U.S. total per capita ratio. The lowest 14 comparison of the 40 major medical specialties 15 included in that TMA study.

16 It would take an additional 1100 17 psychiatrists and another 200 more child 18 psychiatrists to bring Texas up to the national 19 per capita workforce totals. This would require 20 our state to recruit every single graduate of 21 every single residency program in the country and 22 half the graduates of the child psychiatrist

109

fellowships in the United States for a single year to achieve this goal. Mind blowing point intended.

Exacerbating these barriers is the 4 5 commonly held perception that Texas is too restrictive to telemedicine when considering the 6 Texas Medical Board Rules of Governance. 7 Further fueling the myth, the American Telemedicine 8 9 Association gave Texas, one of three states, a 10 failing grade when evaluating the State's 11 telemedicine landscape.

12 As someone who's committed the last 10 13 years to developing and implementing telemedicine 14 programs for large health systems, I take a more 15 conservative and optimistic view. I believe the 16 rules do not restrict the delivery of care via 17 telemedicine, but instead, it ensures that care's 18 delivered in the safest manner possible all while 19 providing guardrails that help to limit both 20 fraud and abuse.

Despite these barriers, there are
many great things happening in the State, and a

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lot to look forward to in the advancement and 1 2 expansion of telemedicine, especially, in the realm of behavioral health. Some of the programs 3 4 that are pushing telemedicine forward here; the 5 formation and the establishment of the Texas E-Health Alliance providing a forum and a voice 6 for vendors in the health information technology 7 sector, to help drive advocacy and policy in what 8 9 I consider to be the wild west of health care. 10 Nora Belcher is the Executive Director 11 of that group and she is here today to do a 12 deeper drill in practice and policy. 13 The Texas Medical Board's efforts in 14 establishing a telehealth stakeholder committee, 15 this is to ensure the topic of telemedicine is in 16 the forefront of their consideration and 17 governance. The State legislature is taking a 18 more serious look at the topic of telemedicine 19 and the benefits for patients and health systems 20 by accessing or employing the practice. This is 21 supported by the increasing number of telehealth 22 bills you are seeing every single legislative

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session.

2	The injection of private investment in
3	healthcare technology in telehealth platforms.
4	Over 1.1 billion in 2015, 250 million of that,
5	specific to telemedicine platform technology.
6	The surge of adoption and development
7	of telehealth programs by large health systems in
8	the State. Some of these examples being,
9	Children's Hospital in Dallas with their school-
10	based telehealth program expanding to 57 schools
11	in the Dallas-Fort Worth area in just the past
12	two years.
13	The Ethan Project here in Houston,
14	which you'll be treated to a discussion and demo
15	later in the program.
16	Texas Tech University's pursuit and
17	award of a federal telehealth grant establishing
18	
	the Tex-lit Telehealth Resource Center, a
19	the Tex-lit Telehealth Resource Center, a non-profit entity providing assistance and
19 20	
	non-profit entity providing assistance and
20	non-profit entity providing assistance and guidance to health systems and providers in Texas

curriculum for health care professionals to 1 2 pursue a certification specific to telemedical care, one of the first in the country. 3 Ascension Health's efforts in Austin, 4 5 Texas in conjunction with the new University of Texas Dell Medical School, delivering a wide 6 7 portfolio of telemedical services to central Texas. The primary being behavioral health and 8 9 psychiatry. 10 And probably the biggest news of late, 11 and something that's very near and dear to me, as I will be responsible for the implementation, is 12 13 the approval and the appropriation of funds by 14 the University of Texas regents, endorsing 15 Chancellor McCraven's initiative to establish a 16 state-wide virtual health network. 17 The University of Texas systems are in 18 a very unique position to leverage its world 19 class health science centers and medical schools 20 to create a model for coordination and care 21 delivery through the VHN. 22 The network will provide coordinated

inbound and outbound support for telemedical 1 2 services from all eight locations, including the Valley, into care settings such as other 3 4 hospitals and clinics, nursing facilities, 5 schools, employee work sites, patient residences. The UT VHN will be a centralized 6 7 coordinating entity with virtual care hubs of excellence, as an integrated healthcare provision 8 9 model for quality care management, in a highly 10 constrained cost environment in the community and 11 public health settings. 12 The systemic integration of 13 technology, leveraging the State's broadband 14 network, would help providers, care protocols, 15 and support systems would work to deliver 16 healthcare more efficiently and effectively. 17 By nature of its connections, the UT 18 system will be able to cast a wide net of service 19 across rural, urban, and under-served areas, 20 truly bridging the gap in access to care. 21 So in conclusion, the nature of an 22 effective and a proficient telemedicine practice

depends largely on its operational protocols and 1 2 sustainable business models. But most important is the broadband network these programs run on. 3 With access to high speed 4 5 interconnectivity we have the opportunity to enhance healthcare information sharing, expanding 6 access to care, and improving quality and 7 outcomes for patients in the great State of 8 9 Texas. 10 Again it was an honor to be a part of 11 today's discussion and I hope you enjoy the rest 12 of the program. Thank you very much. 13 DR. WINNIKE: Thank you so much, 14 As we move along, we have a really Brian. 15 exciting demonstration for you right now. We 16 have Dr. David Persse, who is the Physician 17 Director for the Emergency Medical Services for 18 the City of Houston Fire Department. And he has 19 an amazing, innovative program that you may have 20 heard of; it's called the Ethan Project. 21 And he has his ETHAN Project EMS 22 ambulance outside, and he is going to give us a

live demonstration on how they do remote 1 2 telemedicine on their -- on their runs when they have 911 calls. Thank you so much, Dr. Persse. 3 4 DR. PERSSE: Thank you, once again. 5 While our IT people are getting set up -- oh, I see -- oh, Bernard stepped out, I was going to 6 7 give him a shout out because this ETHAN Program started a couple of years ago. It's 1115 waiver 8 9 And actually, its origins have his funded. 10 fingerprints on it. So years ago, he had the 11 vision to see that -- that there was some 12 potential here and helped us out with it. 13 And so what screen is it on? So that 14 screen is dark. Is that going to be dark? It's 15 up now? It's up -- it's up now? Okay, good. So let me sort of set the stage for 16 17 you. This is the ETHAN Project. ETHAN isn't 18 named after a person. It stands for Emergency 19 Tele-health and Navigation. Now, there probably 20 is somebody named Ethan that at some point we'll 21 come across. You'll see that this is a program 22 for people that have very low acuity issues and

I'm sure at some point we'll come across a
 patient ETHAN who will embody the -- the benefits
 of this program.

4 But it stands for Emergency 5 Tele-health and Navigation. And I just want to point out Dr. Michael Gonzalez is the Project 6 7 Manager, and he is a veteran of the United States Air Force where he worked with the Air Force 8 9 doing a lot of telemedical applications in moving 10 patients in the theater in the Middle East. And 11 so we were fortunate to have him be part of the 12 project.

As I said, it stands for Emergency Tele-health and Navigation. The problem for which this is a potential solution is that we have all heard on the news about emergency department overcrowding. People using emergency services for things which may not be a true emergency.

20 And historically, we use -- when 21 people call 911, we use the single most expensive 22 form of transportation to get them to the single

most expensive form of unscheduled healthcare, which is about as inefficient a system as we could come up with. 3

You know we would never have purposely designed it this way, except we actually did. So it's time for us to go back and change it.

7 So you know Houston is a -- we've already heard of all the accolades. 8 But in 9 Houston there's a lot of, you know, great brain 10 trust here and potential. We've got telemedicine 11 infrastructure and so we're trying to apply it to 12 this problem that I just described.

13 And we're very fortunate that we got 14 some start-up funding, if you will, through the 15 1115 Waiver Project, which is very complicated 16 and I'm not going to go into it because it's so 17 complicated, but if you just want to know -- for 18 those of you who are not familiar with it just 19 Google Texas 1115 Waiver and you'll be greatly 20 informed and have a very good night's sleep. 21 It's, basically, a way of 22 Medicare/Medicaid funding in this State. It is a

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waiver from the usual way that that money is distributed in order to come up with innovation projects -- to fund innovation projects to lead to more efficient ways of funding healthcare. So that's how we got it funded.

6 Very quickly, the Houston Fire 7 Department is one of the largest in the nation. 8 Depending on who you talk to, we're either the 9 third or fourth largest EMS provider in the 10 nation.

11 We go out on about 800 runs per day; we transport just over about 50 percent of those 12 13 runs. Which means we don't transport just under 14 50 percent of those runs. And so what happens to 15 those folks? Do they actually get the care that 16 they need? It's done with about 100 plus fire 17 stations, and we've got about 3800 firefighters, 18 EMTs, and paramedics.

So in a synopsis, and we're going to
demonstrate this in just a couple of minutes,
people call 911. We dispatch folks out there.
It could be an ambulance, and the way our system

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is designed, it could actually just be a fire 1 2 truck depending on what the caller says. If they make it sound like it's a very low level 3 4 emergency, we don't send -- we run out of 5 ambulances on a daily basis.

We run short of ambulances on a daily 6 7 basis. So we send the fire trucks out to investigate first. Fire trucks are staffed with 8 9 four EMTs, and ambulances are staffed with two 10 EMTs. We also have paramedics in addition, but 11 you definitely -- the only piece of medical that 12 is not on a fire truck is the stretcher. They 13 have the other medical equipment and training so 14 you get good medical care quickly.

15 They -- of all the units, the fire 16 trucks, the ladder trucks, the ambulances, the 17 paramedics units, they all have the G1 Panasonic 18 Toughpads. And I've got one right here. And that's how they do their routine records. And 19 20 they happen to come equipped with a camera and a 21 microphone.

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And so, we have the ability to

1 connect. And this is a picture of Dr. Gonzalez
2 actually as he is staffing the ETHAN desk as a -3 as a physician. So the crews go out; they
4 interview the patient, determine if it's a low
5 level emergency, maybe doesn't need an ambulance,
6 maybe doesn't need an ER. We'll talk to the
7 doctor and find out what else we can do.

And so, the doctors have a couple of 8 9 options. We can set the folks up if we think 10 they still need to be seen in the emergency 11 department, for example, if it's a hand 12 laceration that needs to be sutured today, it 13 can't wait til tomorrow really, it doesn't need 14 an ambulance, we can put that person in a cab and 15 still get them to the care that they need.

16 If they have something less acute, as 17 we'll see in our demonstration in a moment. If 18 it's less acute, maybe they don't even need the 19 emergency department. We can put them in a cab 20 and get them to a clinic.

21 Sometimes, we just give the people 22 some home healthcare advice. They take care of

their own problem, see their private physician a day or two later, saving the entire expense of an ambulance ride and the emergency department. But one of the key things that ETHAN

-- that it stands for Emergency Tele-health and Navigation. And so the "and Navigation" part is what we call the Care-Houston Links.

And this is where -- and not all are 8 9 called -- the doctors pick them and identify the 10 ones that get referred to the Health Department 11 where a social worker and a public health nurse 12 will follow up with that individual to find out 13 what is it in your life that caused you to call 14 911 for this -- for this apparently minor problem 15 that apparently or you may think anybody would 16 know better than to call 911, but what is it in 17 your life that caused you to do this?

And what we find out is, in about 80 percent of these cases, they actually can solve the problem. These are predominantly social problems not medical problems, and the nurses are about 80 percent successful in getting these

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folks not to call 911 again.

2 They get them medical home and educate them about the resources that are 3 4 available to them. And that's important because 5 the other thing we don't want to do is, we don't want to set up a system where people call 911 to 6 7 get a free cab ride to free clinic appointment. We don't want to create another problem. 8 9 So we've been going for about two 10 years now, and you'll see that in 82 percent of 11 the cases -- this is a complicated slide -- but 12 the percent of EMS transports -- so many times 13 the doctor thinks you know what she really does 14 need an ambulance. 15 The flip side of that is that 82 16 percent of the time the doctor says we don't need 17 an ambulance. Still a large percentage of these 18 patients are going to the emergency department as 19 opposed to going to the clinic. 20 Part of the problem is that our hours are greater than the clinic hours. 21 We go from 22 eight in the morning until ten at night. The

clinics generally shut down around six in the 1 2 evening. And we're open on weekends and the clinics generally aren't open on weekends. 3 4 So that percentage of patients going 5 to the clinic would be greater if we had greater clinic capacity which is beyond the control of 6 Houston Fire Department, unfortunately, or the 7 Houston Health Department. 8 9 And we also map these cases of where 10 they're occurring, so we're finding that in 11 somewhat predictable neighborhoods we see other 12 health disparities. So that helps the Health 13 Department as we start working with other 14 community partners to start resolving these 15 problems and to try to get ahead of it before 16 they call 911 in the first place. And of course 17 this required a large number of folks to help us. 18 Medic 29 MD1, go with the demo. 19 So what we're going to do now is hope 20 that Medic 29 is parked outside and you'll be able to see during the break. They're going to 21 22 call me and I am going to use this computer which

I believe is going to show up on that screen over 1 2 there. And keep your finger crossed and we'll see if this works. 3 4 And then, the other thing while I've 5 got a moment here -- the other thing we've also got a mobile stroke unit out -- out there, which 6 7 I've just got a couple of slides when we get Maybe I'll jump ahead on those slides 8 done. 9 while we're waiting for them to connect. 10 And the mobile stroke unit is looking 11 at -- we put a CAT scan in the back of an 12 ambulance. And the reason for that is, that we 13 know -- and this is the slide that shows that for 14 patients who are treated with acute strokes 15 within the first three hours, there's a potential to reverse the stroke. 16 17 But it's clear that the earlier the 18 patients are treated, the better their outcomes 19 are going to be. And so this shows that at three 20 hours the benefit of the clot dissolving drugs 21 wears off, and it says that for 90 minutes or

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less, it appears that the benefit may be greater,

but there is a small number of patients who were -- met that time window.

So the question is, well, what if we 3 were able to get them treated earlier? So the 4 5 answer is, bring the hospital and bring the Cat scanner to the patient. And so that is what we 6 have. 7 And we have that out there to show you. And this is one of two money slides. 8 9 This one shows that what we're -- to draw your 10 attention to the bottom -- the number of patients 11 who are treated within the first hour of symptoms 12 if the mobile stroke unit goes out, is 42 percent 13 versus zero percent of the patients get treated 14 in the hospital.

15 It's just our inherent delays within 16 a hospital. I'm an emergency physician. I work 17 What is the ER? in the ER. It is a place with X 18 doctors, Y nurses, and 7X patients, right? So 19 you've got this patient-to-physician ratio that's 20 out of whack there, and sometimes the same thing 21 with a scanner.

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And you can see that, you know, for

the next -- for the next 20 minutes it goes up 37 1 2 percent, and that's where we first start seeing some patients treated in the hospital. And it's 3 4 basically -- it's inverted statistics there. And 5 the bleep is, that the earlier you treat somebody, the better off that they're going to 6 7 be, and so this is going to have a huge impact on their outcomes. 8

So here's the other money slide. This
is the additional costs for the CT scanner
ambulance, and it comes to about over five years
and it's about an additional 1.5 million dollars.
And again, I wish Dr. Harris was still here
because here's the opportunity for him.

He believes that he can successfully treat seven patients and it costs about \$200,000 per patient to care for those stroke -- the outcome of their stroke. The -- the financial impact of the stroke is at least \$200,000. And if any of you in the room has family with -- who has had a stroke and been

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debilitated, you would probably scratch your head

and say "gee" that seems awfully small. 1 This 2 list includes all strokes. The worst stroke would be more. 3 4 But at seven patients in five years, 5 it's cost-neutral. And so going back up, if you look at these numbers, in the first year we 6 7 treated 135 patients. So we look like the numbers are going to run in the right direction. 8 9 DR. PERSSE: Medic 29 to MD1. 10 MEDIC29: Medic 29, go ahead. 11 Hello, Medic 29. DR. PERSSE: Can you 12 hear me? 13 MEDIC29: I can hear you. 14 I can hear you; you're DR. PERSSE: 15 coming in real faint though. Let me try to turn 16 up the volume a little bit. Can you guys hear? 17 But can you hear her? Oh, you can hear her. **All** 18 right, go ahead Medic 29, give me your report. MEDIC29: Yes, sir. I have a 21 year 19 20 old male. He does have a primary complaint 21 today. His complaint is he takes medication for 22 schizophrenia and depression.

He's a few days from running out of 1 2 his medication. He's new to the area and he doesn't have a primary care physician or any way 3 to get the medication refilled. He called 911 4 5 today asking for assistance so that he can get his medication refilled. He says he knows that 6 once he runs out of his medication that he starts 7 having symptoms within a day or so. 8 He has 9 stable vitals. Were you able to download his 10 vitals? 11 DR. PERSSE: Okay. 12 MEDIC29: He has blood pressure 118 13 over 72. His pulse rate is 76. His respiration 14 is at 160. He's at 99 percent aware. He is 15 awake, alert, and oriented. His pupils are 16 equally reactive. Everything else is good. Ι 17 was calling you to see if we possibly could get 18 him a clinic appointment. 19 DR. PERSSE: Okay. Did you upload the 20 record? 21 MEDIC29: I did. 22 DR. PERSSE: All right. It's not

coming through. Let me try again. All right. 1 2 So the record isn't coming up, but normally what would come up would be an electronic patient care 3 record on this screen for me to then start 4 5 filling in the data. But it would already come 6 7 pre-populated with his name, his age, and his date of birth, and his vital signs. So I would 8 9 look at that and then I would be able to add into 10 that. But so -- okay. Why don't you let me talk 11 to the patient? 12 Good morning, sir. **PATIENT:** 13 DR. PERSSE: How do you do, sir? I'm 14 Dr. Persse. Can you hear me okay? 15 PATIENT: Yes, sir. 16 DR. PERSSE: And why don't you tell me 17 a little bit about why you called 911? 18 PATIENT: I'm not feeling well today, 19 and I'm running low on medication. 20 DR. PERSSE: Okay. You need to speak 21 up a bit, because I'm having a hard time hearing 22 you.

PATIENT: I'm a little low on my 1 2 medication. 3 DR. PERSSE: Okay. So you've got a 4 history of schizophrenia. Are you hearing any 5 voices from people you know aren't there? No, not really. 6 PATIENT: DR. PERSSE: Are you seeing anything 7 8 that you know isn't there? 9 **PATIENT:** No. 10 I also understand you DR. PERSSE: 11 have a history of depression. Do you have any intention of hurting yourself? 12 13 PATIENT: No, sir. 14 DR. PERSSE: Okay. So you're on your 15 medicine now but you're about to run out; is that 16 right? 17 PATIENT: Yes. 18 DR. PERSSE: Okay. Would you like to 19 go to a clinic? Would you like to go and be seen 20 by a doctor? 21 PATIENT: Yes. 22 DR. PERSSE: Okay. So normally we

1 might be able to send you to an emergency
2 department, but I actually have the ability to
3 get you seen by a psychiatrist today. How's that
4 sound?

PATIENT: That sounds great.

DR. PERSSE: All right. And so I'm 6 7 going to go in and enter in our zip code here. What is the zip code here? 20004. And this then 8 9 will re-sort the clinics and bring up the mental 10 health ones. And so I've actually got a clinic appointment available at 2:30 today. Would that 11 12 be good for you?

PATIENT: That will be great.

14 DR. PERSSE: Okay. So now I would 15 normally go in here, and I'm not going to do it 16 now because I don't have the operation, but it's 17 very simple. I put in a phone number for him, 18 his name, his date of birth, his gender, and I 19 put in a brief description of what's going on, 20 and then we'll schedule the appointment. 21 Sir, do you need a ride to the

appointment or do you have your own

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transportation?

2 PATIENT: I need a ride. You need a ride. 3 DR. PERSSE: Okay. 4 So I'm going to go to -- okay. This will just 5 take a second and we're going to get a cab squared away for you. No, really. 6 We're going to get a cab squared away for you. It just takes 7 8 a second. Okay. 9 And then again, for the -- for 10 everyone in the audience, it will be simply 11 putting in a phone number that works for him so 12 the cab driver can call if he needs to, the 13 location where he wants to get picked up. 14 And I can, actually go ahead in here 15 and I can pick the Memorial Hermann clinic that I 16 just saw from the other web page. And that auto-17 populates it into this order for the -- for the 18 cab driver. 19 And so I'll then pick a time which 20 would then correlate with his appointment. So I 21 picked a 2:30 appointment this afternoon, so I 22 can would set it up to pick him up about 2:00.

Is that okay? That work for you? 1 2 **PATIENT:** Yes. DR. PERSSE: All right. 3 So at 2:00 4 you be looking for the cab. He's going to pull 5 up in front of the location we agreed to pick you He's not going to come up to the door and 6 up. 7 knock. You need to be watching for him, and then he'll get you to the clinic and they'll also get 8 9 you back home. Okay? 10 PATIENT: Okay. 11 DR. PERSSE: All right. Good luck, 12 I hope you're feeling better soon. sir. 13 PATIENT: Thank you. 14 DR. PERSSE: All right. Let me talk 15 to the firefighter again. Vicki, do you need 16 anything else from me? 17 MEDIC29: No. Do you need anything 18 else? 19 DR. PERSSE: No, we're good. Thank 20 And he's done. And that is the demo. you. So 21 we had a little technological difficulty, but for 22 the most part it went pretty well. Thank you.

1 DR. WINNIKE: Amazing. Thank you so 2 much Dr. Persse. This is such an amazing piece of technology and we're so glad that we're -- we 3 4 have this pioneering program here in Houston. 5 And we know we're running a little bit behind We're trying to make up our schedule, but 6 time. 7 I have -- Shing Lin is coming up next. He is the Director of Public Safety 8 9 Technology Services for Harris County, which is 10 the county that surrounds Houston. And he's 11 going to talk a little bit about the Harris 12 County Public Safety LTE Broadband Network. And 13 then they also have a mobile demonstration 14 outside that you guys will be able to see during 15 the lunch break. 16 MR. LIN: Thank you. Good, almost 17 lunch, I guess. I'll try to make it quick and you 18 can throw things at me if I'm running too long. 19 My name is Shing Lin. Again, I'm with 20 Harris County. I'm the Director of the Public 21 Safety Technology Services team, so yes, that 22 means I'm an IT guy. So I apologize for any

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mis-speaking.

2	I want to spend a few minutes today to
3	talk to everybody about what the county is doing
4	with the Public Safety LTE network. Anybody in
5	here has anybody heard about the initiative
6	that we've been working on this? You can't
7	answer this. Has anybody heard of FirstNet?
8	Okay. We need to get FirstNet out here,
9	Commissioner.
10	You know, this meeting has been real
11	interesting because we've, as the Public Safety
12	Technology Services team implies, we work with,
13	you know, the Public Safety First Responder
14	teams. Not just the Harris County agencies, but
15	just then and around, right? And we're trying to
16	provide technology that can help them do their
17	work. And one of the things we're responsible
18	for is this broadband network that that we are
19	currently building.
20	For those that don't know, there's a
21	nationwide initiative going on through FirstNet
22	or the First Responder Network Authority that is

trying to build out a ubiquitous coverage 1 2 broadband LTE network not just in the metro areas but as well as rural coverage areas, right? 3 4 So the county is actually one of 5 five first early builders within the country undergoing this initiative. And we're just a 6 7 pilot builder. And the idea is that we're trying to figure out what it's like to have a network, 8 9 to operate it, to work with the end users on how 10 to make the network better, so that there are 11 lessons learned that FirstNet can take in as they 12 are deploying this network nationwide. 13 It's important to point out that the 14 network is standards-based, right? So it's very 15 much like what all the major carriers are doing, 16 right? The AT&T and the Verizons of the world. 17 And that's an important thing because 18 as we've talked about here, cost is a factor, 19 right? And so if we go on a commercial standard, 20 you know the hope is that the infrastructure, the 21 devices, all of the costs will get driven down over time so that access to the network is 22

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easier.

2	Important to point out is that we're
3	talking Public Safety First Responder only
4	network, right? So what that means is we're not
5	fighting everybody else who's trying to Facebook,
6	or Instragram, or doing whatever it is that they
7	do on their network while, you know,
8	professionals need the network and they need the
9	band
10	So commercial capacity all right,
11	the equipment we're using the equipment that
12	FirstNet should be using going forward is the
13	exact same as what the commercial carriers use.
14	So that's important to consider. Now,
15	if you look at the number one and number two
16	carriers in the Houston market, they are each
17	running, I would say roughly around 2,000,000
18	subscribers, right?
19	We're looking at maybe 20-25,000
20	subscribers, but we're leveraging the same type
21	of equipment. In fact, with one of the carriers
22	we're using the exact same equipment. And that's

1 important because when you need it, you don't
2 want it to fail, right?

So that's where this Public Safety 3 4 gray conversation comes in. You know, for all 5 our sites we're ensuring availability. So that means battery backups, generators, multiple paths 6 7 of back haul connectivity to the sites so that -in a lot of ways we're building a network for 8 9 that 2 percent, right? And -- and that -- that 10 does get expensive, right? So -- so why build 11 the network?

I think we -- we touched on this for the last hour and a half. Application use growth, data growth, and we just saw the ETHAN demo over here. I mean, this is what most users expect, right? This is what we're used to.

17 Think about our own personal use of 18 and dependencies on the internet and on our own 19 personal life as well, as well as a professional 20 life. That growth is -- is probably -- the cat's 21 out of the bag. That -- that one we can't pull 22 back, right? And so all of that just leads to

congestion. The idea of needing access but not
 being able to get to it.

And if you focus in on these two 3 4 pictures on the bottom. This is actually a 5 picture here in the Houston area. I believe it's 290 -- maybe not, it's too big. But it's of Rita 6 7 evacuation. And if you actually look at the lower right picture, there's actually an 8 9 ambulance there and it's -- they're actually 10 trying to work on somebody.

11 So what -- what are the odds that they 12 are able to get access to -- to any connectivity 13 other than say radio at that moment. Probably 14 pretty slim to none.

So -- so this is why, you know, we're looking at building off of this network. This is why FirstNet exists is to solve this connectivity problem. So the county's build out will be in two main phases.

The first phase is focused mostly on outdoor coverage, okay? We planned 37 sites, but we think we'll end up with about 40 sites around

And we're thinking that all of these 1 the county. 2 should be in place fall of this year. One thing to point out about coverage 3 of this network versus a commercial network is 4 commercial providers will go where there are 5 subscribers, right? That's where the money is. 6 7 That's how they're going to need to feed this. Our coverage consideration is quite 8 9 You know, we talked a lot about different. 10 The City of Houston is of course a real rural. 11 dense metro area, but once you leave the second 12 loop, our Beltway, it starts to get, you know, 13 thinned out pretty quickly. And in what I call 14 the rabbit ears of the county, I mean, there are 15 more cows out there than there are people, right? 16 So but -- but we're still providing 17 medical services and healthcare to those regions, 18 So our coverage model is quite a bit right? 19 different as far as consideration for where we 20 need to go. 21 The Phase two of our build out should 22 take us to about 92 sites, and that's primarily

focused on filling in different holes as well as indoor coverage. We don't currently have an ETA for that, but we think that growth will be quite organic. Because once we deploy and once things get out there, I think there's going to be a lot of requests to fill in gaps and in different things like that.

So what are some of the use cases 8 9 then? You know we talked about that today, 10 right? It's getting access to data when you need 11 It could be day to day activity, patient it. 12 transport, in some cases non-transport, right? 13 In-house patient visits, wearables -- we 14 discussed those. Sensors -- different biometric 15 sensors.

And as, you know, a lot of discussion is around the larger events. You know we've all been to a ball game or a parade, or -- or you know, evacuations of some sort and not be able to connect. Well, this network, again, is dedicated to public safety. So imagine your own freeway coming down I-10 to get to downtown every day,

That's what we're discussing here. 1 right? 2 And then of course disaster recovery. You know we, of course, have a lot of hurricanes 3 4 in the area, and that's what we tend to focus on. 5 But -- but it could be any sort of evacuations. You know, we had a big chemical fire recently at 6 7 a warehouse around here they actually had to evacuate the whole neighborhood, right? So in 8 9 that scenario, this kind of connectivity will be 10 in there. 11 So I'll just leave with -- with what 12 Allison mentioned. We actually have a mobile 13 command unit outside that is designed to provide 14 coverage -- band 14 -- so public safety LTE 15 broadband out there, for additional capacities, 16 or even taking it to places that don't currently have LTE broadband. 17 18 So I think it's after lunch, I 19 believe, Yeah. All right. Thank you. 20 DR. WINNIKE: Thank you so much, 21 Shing Lin. We are going to take a break right 22 now -- a truncated break, because I know that

we're running behind time. It is 5 til 11:00.
 So how about a 10 minute break. We will start
 back at 5 after 11:00.

DEAN BAYNES: But before we take a 4 5 break I want to recognize Ivan Sanchez, who is representative of Congresswoman Sheila Jackson 6 She couldn't be here with us today because 7 Lee. of her obligations in the U.S. Congress, and we 8 9 welcome you here on her behalf. Thank you so 10 much for coming.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 10:55 a.m. and resumed at 11:29 a.m.)

14 DR. WINNIKE: Let's get started. For 15 our next panel on Care Challenges and Mental 16 Health and Behavior Health and look at Connected 17 Solutions. So we have a wonderful panel with us 18 today including part of our panel is virtual 19 going with our -- our virtual theme here. 20 And really quickly, I would like to 21 introduce our moderator for today's panel, Dr.

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the Texas -- East Texas Interactive Healthcare
 Network based at the University of Texas Health
 Science Center at Tyler.

And he also is the Executive Director 4 5 of the Northeast Texas Consortium on Colleges & Universities. And he is a noted expert in 6 7 Broadband Connectivity in healthcare, especially up in East Texas which is a rural area of the 8 9 State and is very familiar with a lot of the 10 issues we face in both rural and urban areas. 11 And so, Mickey, I'm going to turn it over to you. 12 Thank you.

13 MR. SLIMP: Okay. Thank you very 14 It's a pleasure to be with everyone today much. 15 and I'd like to thank the Commissioner and the 16 law school for having our session here and 17 pulling everything together for us. We're still 18 pulling our panel together because of the 19 shortened break, so -- so we'll be doing a little 20 movement over the next few minutes.

But it's kind of exciting today for me. I've met a couple of the panelists so far

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that I have wanted to meet for a number of years 1 2 knowing what their programs are doing. And it's So with the size of us, it's hard 3 a big step. 4 for everyone to know each other, even though it's 5 a small business in the state. We have five panelists today. 6 Laura 7 Galbreath will be our first person, from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services 8 9 Administration working with the Center for 10 Integrated Health Solutions and the National 11 Council for Behavioral Health. 12 Susan Rushing is with Burke Center out 13 of Lufkin, Texas, working on rural telehealth and 14 telepsychiatry. Timothy Elliot is a Professor at 15 Texas A&M in the Department of Educational 16 Psychology and also the Executive Director of the 17 Texas A&M Telehealth Counseling Center. 18 Travis Hanson is an attorney and is 19 the Executive Director of the West Texas Health 20 Information Technology Regional Extension Center. 21 He's affiliated with Texas Tech University, their

22 Health Sciences Center.

And Yahya Shaikh is the Senior Advisor 1 2 for Connected Health and Chair of the Connect2Health Task Force with the FCC. 3 4 So we're going to be moving pretty 5 quickly and so I'm going to go directly to Laura who's talking to us remotely and have her share 6 7 some of the things that she's doing. MS. GALBREATH: Hi, good morning 8 9 I'm really excited to give you a quick everyone. 10 contact. We're focused on the integration of 11 primary care and behavioral health. No matter 12 where you present it, additional area of 13 technology and broadband enabled solutions is 14 just going to be critical. And so we're ---15 MR. SLIMP: Laura, if I could 16 interrupt. Your audio is clipping for us. Try 17 speaking just a little slower and see if that 18 helps at all. 19 MS. GALBREATH: Certainly. I think 20 the opportunity at the federal level would -- you 21 know, across federal agencies -- is going to make 22 an impact on having more providers of technology.

But, what I want you to know is that the 1 2 framework that we're using when we think about band-enabled or certainly part of the ---3 4 MR. SLIMP: Laura, I'm going to 5 interrupt one more time. To the audience, can you follow her well enough or is it too gappy? 6 7 THE AUDIENCE: It' too gappy. It's 8 pretty gappy. 9 MR. SLIMP: Pretty gappy. Laura, 10 we're going to take a break for a minute. I'm 11 going to let our technical folks work on this for 12 just a minute. It's a real good demonstration of 13 why we need the FCC initiative on broadband, 14 because this is definitely the issue that we have 15 when we try to do telepsychiatric services in 16 rural areas. And I guess that's a good start for 17 me to bring mine up. Guys, if you'll go ahead 18 and bring up the slides. 19 I'm going to talk about our project in 20 That is exactly what we see in East East Texas. 21 Texas when we try to do broadband. I've got a 22 slide up there that you see just to give you a

little perspective of size when we talk about
 East Texas.

This is a wonderful slide that was 3 4 shared with me by Dr. David Lakey, who is the 5 Associate Vice Chancellor of UT Health -- Public Health program. And if you see New England 6 7 there, basically minus Maine, it could fit in to what we're talking about with rural East Texas. 8 9 And it's an area much the same. It's 10 a forested area. It's got a rural population 11 that's spread fairly evenly across the area 12 without that many major urban centers in it. So 13 that's kind of the area that we're looking at. 14 If you look at the County of ranking 15 for health outcomes, this is from a couple of 16 years ago -- well, from one year ago -- and you 17 look at the darker areas, meaning that health 18 outcomes are poor in these locations. 19 And so this is an area where, even 20 compared to Texas, you'll see a 65 percent higher 21 suicide rate than in the rest of Texas. You've

got an older population. The statement that was

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149

made earlier about isolation being a greater
 killer than smoking really hits home here,
 because you have a lot of older adults having
 isolation.

5 You have a problem with education in this region, and the project that I'm on was 6 actually built out of the education need that 7 there is, actually, an aversion that's been 8 9 identified in much of this region to higher 10 education. Why? Because young people gain a 11 higher -- college degree, they leave home and 12 they isolate the family.

13 Mom and dad, grandmom, granddad are 14 there to take care of themselves. No one wants 15 to face old age that way. And so you see these 16 problems in this region.

We have a number of issues. We're trying to do a network that was built upon microwave, and so 15 years ago we received a nice allocation from the state -- 20 plus million dollars -- to build a microwave system throughout east Texas. And it was to connect the major

universities -- major -- the regional 1 2 universities here, and to connect the community colleges here and to provide services to those. 3 4 We built on top of that the East Texas 5 Interactive Healthcare Network, which basically tied telephone based services, T1 lines, into 6 7 these microwave systems to try and get services out there. We played with UTMB to do 8 9 telemedicine services, with other groups to do 10 this with various levels of success. Only in the 11 past few years have we really started to see 12 success in this region.

13 We had the Underlying Wireless network 14 you see there. You're going to hear from the 15 Burke Center here just in a minute. And what we 16 have been able to do, and I am just so grateful 17 to the FCC for this, because we're gaining about 18 50 million dollars in subsidies, annually now to 19 support both medical programs at the colleges and 20 connectivity for rural psychiatric centers in our 21 region.

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Burke Center, you'll hear from in just

a minute. They are one of our first major deployments. And you see these areas that go from Jasper, Texas -- not that far from Houston. You really just get into rural outreach on the Texas/Louisiana border.

Going up to Lufkin, going over to
little towns like Crockett, and in many cases our
telepsychiatric unit there provided an anchor
institution. It's the first fiber that's gone
into those communities.

So it -- it's expensive. I'll see bills each month for that gigabit connection anywhere from \$30,000 to \$60,000. And the FCC program, of course, subsidizes that, so I pay what I would pay in Austin or Dallas which is absolutely wonderful.

17 Ideally, it's getting internet to
18 those who communities and fibers to those
19 communities, and it's being capitalized by those
20 high end charges for the first five years. And
21 so that's been a really nice thing. And you see
22 the outreach there.

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Our second project was a similar center called the Andrews Center that works outside of Tyler, Texas, going to about four rural counties around it. And it tied into -- we actually had a B-type grant, grant for those of you who know what that is. A stimulus grant in the northern part of our district, and it ties into that.

9 This is what our map looks like now 10 and we're getting ready to add about 10 more 11 sites going into northeast Texas this next year 12 with Community Health Core, another group that's 13 up that area. But that's the kind of help that 14 we're getting. We've been working on a long 15 range plan. We're doing leased services now, but I know that in the future that's not going to 16 17 work for us.

You know, those of you who are in urban areas in Houston, you know that you need dark fiber. You need access to unlimited growth in the future, so we're trying to map out a plan to do that in our next round. We actually looked

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at what we're spending. Now we're looking to be spending about 250 million dollars over the next 10 years.

Well, we can build quite a network for about 125 to 150 million to serve the region and hopefully find commercial partners and other folks, business partners and non-profits to work with us in that. And that's the idea of the FCC's rural health program.

10 It's to build out that way, find key 11 A lot of FCC money is going to E-Rate partners. 12 which serves public schools. We've had an issue 13 that we haven't been able to necessarily combine 14 our health connections with our public school 15 connections. And we've got to solve that. I'm 16 hoping forums like this and our attorneys in the 17 audience will help us to come up with good 18 solutions like that.

But with that, I'm going to go ahead and wrap my section up. We'll come back to it, but I'm going to introduce Susan Rushing. Susan is the CEO of Burke, which manages exactly what

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1	we're talking about today, psychiatric
2	connections throughout a large rural swath about
3	the size I don't know if it covers
4	Massachusetts
5	MS. RUSHING: Yes.
6	MR. SLIMP: But at least
7	MS. RUSHING: And Rhode Island.
8	MR. SLIMP: And Rhode Island together.
9	So quite a section. Susan, go ahead.
10	MS. RUSHING: Thank you.
11	MR. SLIMP: And will one of you pass
12	the baton down to Susan?
13	MS. RUSHING: Let's see if my slides
14	are there.
15	MR. SLIMP: You've got to it's a
16	new slide show.
17	MS. RUSHING: Well, let me go ahead
18	while he's getting that up there. I'm with
19	Burke. Mickey's talked a little bit about the
20	connectivity that we have. But we serve a 12
21	county area. It's 11,000 square miles, 400
22	people, and as he mentioned, we are a health

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shortage area in an area of the State that's older, and poorer, and less insured than Texas as a whole.

I want to tell you a story about how we have used technology to really be a game changer for us. We've used telemedicine since the year 2000 in order to extend our physicians and get them out from behind the windshield and in front of people and use their time better.

10 But about 2000 the last of the 11 psychiatric beds that served our area closed. 12 All health -- all the free standing psychiatric 13 programs in our region went out of business. 14 They couldn't make any money. It wasn't a 15 business model that worked for us. So when those 16 beds closed, we didn't have a place for people in 17 crisis to go.

Go to 911, and after 911 you remember there was a -- sort of an economic downturn in the United States. Texas felt that hard. We had budget deficits. They cut our funding so we had to cut services. So that on top of a lack of

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inpatient beds really created a problem for us.
 The real turning point came in 2005
 when hurricane Katrina hit next door and we had
 people coming in to live in our area who had been
 traumatized. Within a month, hurricane Rita hit
 and we were victims of a disaster.

7 You can predict about six months after that the people were at their wits end. 8 We saw a 9 surge in the demand for crisis services in an 10 area with no surge capacity whatsoever. And what happened was we inundated both law enforcement 11 12 and our local hospitals with people who needed 13 help, who needed psychiatric help and there was 14 no appropriate place for them to go.

We had people boarding in the emergency rooms. We had people diverted to jail who were mentally ill. We reached out to our county governments, our local hospitals, we said the cavalry isn't coming to rescue us; we've got to figure out what we can do.

21 So what we had to do is to decide --22 since we knew that building a psych hospital

wasn't a sustainable model that had been proven in our area -- what would work? What would work for us?

What our stakeholders wanted was a place where people in crisis could go and get the help they need and get them out of the emergency room and let law enforcement return back to their home counties and do public safety things. So telemedicine was the answer for us.

10 And what we did, we reached out to JSA 11 which was mentioned earlier, it's a telemed 12 practice here, they specialize in emergency 13 psychiatry and created the Mental Health 14 Emergency Center in Lufkin, Texas, the first free 15 standing rural emergency observation program for 16 people who are in mental health crisis. 17 And the thing about it is, it is

18 staffed 24/7 with psychiatry provided via 19 tele-medicine. We have nursing staff; we have 20 mental health professionals there.

21 But, we are able to see and treat 70 22 percent of the folks who present in crisis to us

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that we would have otherwise sought a psychiatric 1 2 bed for successfully at this level of care. And we are diverting about 30 percent into 3 4 psychiatric inpatient. Mostly, these are people whose level 5 of acuity is such that they need a secure setting 6 7 or they have a co-morbid medical condition that requires their hospitalization for other reasons. 8 9 So it's really worked effectively for us. 10 Here's a few statistics about it. 11 Length at the stay is less than four days. We do 12 follow up. And we've been able to divert --13 we've added with 1115 funding medical detox to 14 that component. So -- so we've expanded what 15 we're able to do. 16 Based on that, Burke has doubled down 17 on our telemedicine. We've been using it for our 18 psychiatric services, but we have been adding to 19 that. You can see our trend lines for the use of 20 telemedicine visits have gone up in the last few 21 years. 22 And we have more plans. We are now in additions for emergency serv -- in addition to our emergency services and our psychiatric staff, we are adding intake to our telemedicine offering so that we can do open access. If you need an appointment, show up at your area clinic. We will see you via telemed and get an assessment done.

8 And we are also adding the first 9 psychiatric visit to our telemed offering so that 10 can be -- we can move our wait for first doctor 11 visit from four months to 10 days. So adding 12 that has really been transformational for us.

13 We want to do more. We want to get outside the four walls of our center and add more 14 15 home based services, but here's the rub. The 16 folks that we serve don't have broadband. Manv 17 of them don't have smart phones; many of them 18 don't have cell coverage. They don't have WiFi 19 in their homes.

We can go out there and bring our MiFi devices, but if there's no coverage, we're sort of dead in the water with that. So that's a

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The other issue is the Texas --1 problem for us. 2 Texas Medical Board allows physicians to do a home visit for mental health, using the patient's 3 home as a clinical setting. It's allowed, but 4 5 it's not reimbursable. So those are some things that we need to -- to work on in order to make 6 7 this move forward. We're starting a first episode 8 9 psychosis project. This is addressing young 10 I think the use of apps and online people. 11 resources for them will be great. So we're 12 looking forward to finding a suite of 13 applications we can use with that population. So 14 I'm going to wrap it up. 15 Thank you, Susan. MR. SLIMP: And 16 Susan if you'll pass the baton down this 17 direction to Tim. And let's give it another try 18 and see if we have Laura back on the line now. 19 And you can bring her up. 20 MS. GALBREATH: Hi, I'm dialing in on my cell. Is the audio better? 21 22 MR. SLIMP: Much better.

1	MS. GALBREATH: Great.
2	MR. SLIMP: Laura go ahead.
3	MS. GALBREATH: Do you want me to go
4	ahead?
5	MS. RUSHING: Yes.
6	MR. SLIMP: Please.
7	MS. GALBREATH: Okay. So I'll make
8	mine I think really quick. I think at a national
9	level certainly we're really excited by the
10	innovation that's happening across the country.
11	I think that all agencies are coming together to
12	develop tools to support stakeholders and
13	providers and communities to do this good
14	innovation and work that we're seeing good
15	outcomes.
16	I think certainly there are unique
17	challenges that we need to think about. A lot of
18	the work that we're doing, I was saying is around
19	the framework that we're kind of focused on is
20	around, how do we support the delivery of care?
21	And thinking about the use of
22	broadband-enabled health solutions for that

1 delivery of care. How do we support, kind of, 2 what we call treatment extension or treatment extenders in using technology to help support 3 4 self-management and then really assisting with 5 care coordination. And I think some of the -- just a 6 7 couple of things to think about is when you think about the delivery of care, if we have some of 8 9 this wonderful technology but we're also 10 experiencing quite a -- a workforce shortage. 11 And so there are -- this is a 12 wonderful tools to support that, but then we also 13 have to think about what are the competencies and 14 training for staff to be able to utilize these 15 technologies? What is the appropriate mechanism 16 given the clinical need? You know, is it 17 emergency services as you're hearing from Burke 18 that really kind of responded to that need that 19 was in the community? 20 You know, and then, for -- as we think 21 about engaging as a treatment extender around 22 self-management, there's so much there around

1	providers that are concerned around, well, what
2	what are the new ethical requirements and
3	needs and questions are going to be coming up as
4	we take advantage of the technologies?
5	How do we allow people some
6	experimentation to support self-management and
7	care coordination? But also knowing that, you
8	know, we really want to think about what's
9	responsible levels of care and safety. So these
10	are questions that are coming up at kind of a
11	provider level.
12	And certainly, how are we tying these
13	technologies and resources into actual outcomes?
14	I especially think when we think about
15	self-management, we think about the proliferation
16	of apps. And while there's certainly wonderful
17	apps out there, well what's the evidence base
18	that's been used to develop the app as it relates
19	to clinical care? And then, certainly, what are
20	the unique needs of the population being served?
21	Accessability. We had a project where
22	most of the folks had a cell phone, but they

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1	didn't even have data plans. They weren't smart
2	phones. They didn't have great cell coverage or
3	limited minutes. Yet, they were really
4	interested in how to use these tools.
5	And so, providers are being creative
6	given some limitations. So I think, you know,
7	certainly that the digital divide that we talk
8	about with especially our our impoverished
9	communities and our rural communities, it's
10	really important to just acknowledge and how do
11	we take advantage of these opportunities given
12	that.
13	And then, just around care
14	coordination I think there's some great efforts
15	going on at a federal level to really support
16	this. I think it's one of the biggest questions
17	in confidentiality when we talk about the
18	behavioral health. People want to know how are
19	we protecting it, but also how is it with the
20	current regulations around things like 42 CFR and
21	HIPAA?
22	How is that a barrier to using the

1 technologies when it comes to mental health and 2 addiction treatment? And so we are, you know, 3 there are new guidelines in terms of stuff coming 4 out for 42 CFR, but I think there are still many 5 unanswered questions about how do we ensure that 6 there's good processes in place for sharing 7 information in that way.

8 Because through technology we could 9 have malware, lots of things that could crop up 10 that really make a lot of providers and 11 stakeholders very risk-averse, if you would.

12 I just want to share one stat because I think we're hearing a lot about innovation. 13 Τ 14 think there's a lot more we can continue to do to 15 educate and engage people around these wonderful 16 opportunities. We did a Webinar and surveyed 17 about 200 providers and asked them kind of when 18 it comes to using health apps, in particularly, 19 in care delivery, where were they?

20 Only seven percent said that they were 21 actively using some kind of apps in technology as 22 part of their -- in the healthcare setting. 10

percent said they were just getting jump-started. 1 2 Almost half said that they were familiar but they really needed more information about how to make 3 4 it happen. 5 And then 37 percent said that this was a completely brand new idea to them, that they 6 7 had never thought about how do I use these technologies -- these wonderful innovations to 8 9 support the care that we're providing. 10 So huge opportunities, certainly some 11 barriers that we're trying to address at the

12 federal level. And I'm going to stop there so we 13 can get through the panel and have some 14 interactive Q&A. But really looking forward to 15 continuing this conversation.

MR. SLIMP: Thank you, Laura. I'll NR. SLIMP: Thank you, Laura. I'll let you know that even in Texas we've trained our technology to have folks coming in learn to speak more slowly.

20 Tim -- Timothy Elliott, Dr. Elliott is
21 with the Texas A&M Telehealth Counseling Center.
22 We'll let you share what you have.

MR. ELLIOTT: Well, excuse me. 1 Thank 2 And thank you for inviting me to be here. you. For several years now we've been involved in the 3 development of the Telehealth Counseling Clinic. 4 You'll understand the name much better as we go 5 along here. 6 7 But it was predicated on the notion that we have needs in the academic training 8 9 environment that can address by -- by meeting 10 those needs we can address some of the mental 11 health disparities that we see in our 12 communities. And specifically, we've been 13 collaborating with colleagues in the School of 14 Public Health to prepare our students and to work 15 with local stakeholders in meeting these needs. 16 I think it's important -- we've heard 17 the term health provider shortage area. What you

18 see here is a map of Texas concerning mental
19 health provider shortage areas. And we in Texas
20 have over 67 percent of all licensed clinical
21 psychologists in five metropolitan areas.

22

Ideally, this is probably we use the

term, but we use the numbers to reflect also what 1 2 we would like to see in psychiatry; about one provider for about 30,000 individuals. 3 Throughout Texas outside these five 4 5 metro areas there is one provider -- one psychologist for 86,000. And in the counties you 6 7 see with diagonals there are counties without a 8 licensed psychologist. 9 Incidentally, this was taken from the 10 2014 report entitled Mental Health 11 Shortages/Workforce Shortages in Texas that was 12 given to the 83rd legislative session written by 13 the Department of State Health Services. If you 14 don't have that document, it's a very important 15 document to have, let me know if you would like 16 one from me. 17 In the Brazos Valley. all of our 18 counties are mental health provider shortage 19 Brazos County has psychologists, but we areas. 20 don't have enough for the population that we 21 have. What we do, however, working for the 22 Center for Community Health and Development is

conduct health surveys throughout the -- the Valley.

Dr. Jim Verdun has headed this center 3 4 for many, many years. And that information has 5 been spooled back to county leaders. So for many years, and as a matter of fact I think this goes 6 7 back to the year 2001 or '02, that they have an assessment, an ongoing documentation of their 8 9 needs based on the surveys that come back. 10 And from that, we know and county 11 leaders know that mental health services are 12 used. There are many barriers, of course, access 13 is the greatest disparity, and individuals having 14 problems with transportation back and forth to 15 Bryan College Station. 16 But as you saw on the previous slide, 17 we simply do not have doctoral level providers 18 living in these areas, and frankly I don't think

10 Fiving in these areas, and frankry i don't thim 19 we're going to see any change in that anytime 20 soon.

So using telecommunicative long
distance technologies is certainly the wave of

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the future for us to meet this need. But how do 1 2 we go about doing this? We've been discussing --I don't want to criticize it as top down, but we 3 4 work more from the ground up level. So with the Center for Community 5 Health and Development and local constituents and 6 stakeholders, this information is spooled, 7 discussed, and local solutions are then decided. 8 9 This is a classic model in community psychology 10 that certainly permeates much in through public 11 health now. Working with local leaders -- and 12 this would not happen without local leaders -- we 13 go into each county, work with the data they 14 have, what their needs are. 15 The first county to collaborate with 16 us was Leon County, that's Centerville. For 17 those of you who drive the interstate between

here and Dallas, that's Woody's Smokehouse; the number one employer in Leon County. We know it well.

21 But we in the Counseling Psych program 22 were identified as a potential solution to

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provide services. And I credit Judge Ryder and 1 2 his colleagues there in Leon County for getting the funds to build the Leon County -- building 3 for the Leon County Resource Center. 4 We then, developed a -- from funds 5 from HRSA using T1 lines, doctoral students under 6 the supervision of licensed psychologists to 7 start providing services throughout the week to 8 9 individuals there. 10 We've been there since 2009, so most 11 of the papers we've published and data we've 12 published come from that site. I'll tell you 13 more as we go along here, because we have since 14 opened up -- that's how we first looked by the 15 That young woman there was my doctoral way. 16 student. She is now the Clinic Director and 17 licensed psychologist of the TCC. 18 In 2013, Madison County was a little 19 jealous and wanted their own telehealth service. 20 We were able to procure another grant from HRSA. 21 We opened up there and what you see here is again 22 county officials, and colleagues, and students

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who participated.

2	What we do includes routinely
3	visiting with the site and with individuals who
4	were there. Each site provides a space and
5	there's some hookup fees involved. Most of the
6	other costs now are covered by our 1115 Medicaid
7	Waiver Project which permitted us to expand to
8	Health For All, the low income clinic in Bryan,
9	Texas.
10	But also to a facility provided by
11	St. Joseph's Hospital in Navasota, over in Grimes
12	County. And in a very unique partnership with
13	Faith Mission in Brenham working with Washington
14	County and, in fact, Judge Brieden's been one of
15	our biggest supporters.
16	And what I think it's important for
17	you to know here is, what some of our
18	accomplishments have been. We are able to provide
19	services both in English and Spanish. We've had
20	to date over 4700 sessions, over 1900 sessions in
21	the last calendar year. And to my knowledge, we
22	are the only accredited doctoral training program

in psychology that operates its own
 telepsychology clinic that's led us to reports on
 outcome research.

We've also have had over 30 students 4 5 train with us. Some now work as telepsychologists in the VA system, in the 6 7 Department of Defense. Ours are the only students who were able to go out and say that 8 9 they've had this experience. And that includes 10 for some of them now, opening up their own 11 private practice and providing telepsychology 12 services.

13 Incidentally, we use the term 14 telehealth because of stigma issues. We're in 15 resource centers. We're in Faith Mission. The 16 mental health issue even though we all know how 17 much these costs are to counties, to taxpayers, 18 and to -- to our local institutions. The issues 19 are such that telehealth is a much better rubric 20 for us to have and for people to feel more 21 comfortable with.

Connectivity, you should know this

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I haven't heard this issue spoken. 1 issue. This 2 is just a hard sell for county governments. We initially started with T1 lines, but with 3 4 deregulation the costs became astronomical. 5 Previously, we were working through at about \$1,000 of cost for each site, but we've had to go 6 to Business Class. 7

Excuse me, we've had to go to Business 8 9 Class because of these costs. Up to a thousandth 10 percent and these counties could not afford these 11 So with Business Class, comes some other costs. 12 issues including the timeliness of paying the 13 monthly bill. It's signed by each Executive 14 Director. It has to be approved by a 15 Commissioner's Court. Also issues with peak time 16 including a slowed signal.

17 The other issue that we have faced in 18 meeting our metrics. Just in general we can get 19 the numbers, but we see chronically ill people. 20 I want to impress upon you, when you are dealing 21 with health shortage provider areas. We are 22 working with people, the majority of our

clientele are women. Then we have a lot of people who have been in the mental health and the mental retardation system for a long time particularly for chronic schizophrenia or bipolar.

These individuals do not necessarily 6 7 respond well to treatment even though we see a reduction in depression over four sessions. 8 9 There problems are chronic, lifelong, and they 10 have many co-morbid health conditions. And what 11 we've seen in our outcome research is that those 12 with more health conditions, pain, diabetes, 13 hypertension problems, others, they are the ones 14 who become more problematic in response to 15 treatment over time.

16 It's also very difficult for us to 17 think about evidenced based treatments when you 18 have several co-occurring problems all at once. 19 And so we think in terms of lifestyle management, 20 life skills management, in addition to treating 21 the presenting problem.

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My times up. That's about as fast as

I could talk, you all. Thank you. 1 2 MR. SLIMP: If you'll pass that to Travis. 3 4 MR. ELLIOTT: And so, now we're going 5 to keep going west back out to Texas Tech University. Travis is going to share some 6 information from the Regional Extension Center 7 8 there. 9 MR. HANSON: Thank you. I'm with 10 Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center. 11 One of the programs that I run is the West Texas 12 HIT REC. The project is the Innovative 13 Healthcare Transformation Division and it 14 includes all of our Health IT programs, including 15 telemedicine. 16 I don't think there is any slides that 17 are up for this, but, I can talk about some of 18 the projects that we do, mainly the ones that 19 relate to mental health. We do have the 20 Telehealth Resource Center that Brian Henry spoke 21 about, about an hour ago. That's one of 12 22 telehealth resource centers in the country and

that covers Texas and Louisiana and that's for education and outreach.

We host correctional managed care 3 4 contracts and telepsychiatry contracts where we 5 help keep prisoners in prison while they are being treated rather than being transported to 6 the hospital, which cuts down on cost and on the 7 safety of those who are working with them. 8 9 The main project that I'm going to 10 talk about is the Telemedicine Wellness 11 Intervention Triage and Referral Project. This 12 is funded by the Governor's office Criminal 13 Justice Planning department. And the main focus of this -- and I'm 14

just going to forward to -- I'll start with the map. We do cover the 108 westernmost counties of Texas. However, for this project, we're focused on these rural areas; these are cities that are outside of the bigger cities if you can call them big cities in west Texas.

But they focus around Lubbock mostly.
Because that's what our funding was for. And

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what this does, it allows our project to focus on
 junior and high school students who are in
 school, who are exhibiting dangerous or violent
 behavior to themselves or to other people that is
 somewhat of immediate threat to themselves or the
 school safety or the people there.

7 And they contact us after we train
8 them. The school systems are all trained by our
9 psychiatry services and by our licensed -- by our
10 LPCs, our Licensed Professional Counselors.

When you have a student that exhibits this behavior, they call us, we go out there -our LPCs go out there on site and counsel with the student with the parent there, and ascertain whether or not additional treatment is necessary.

And the first year we had 47 referrals. The second year, we had 35 referrals and this year, we've only had about 25 referrals, which has been good. So it's gone down, we've see the trend go down, but we haven't added more school districts and the need is there.

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And the good thing about this project

is, it's getting these students that have a 1 2 immediate problem and they're deemed dangerous and we're able to get them assistance with their 3 mental health issues. 4 And that's when we do help, is when 5 it's mental health, if it's not, then we call the 6 7 criminal justice system. They take care of the child -- we'll call their parent and the take 8 9 care of the child. 10 But, what's good about it is, we're 11 able to triage them on site of our telemedicine 12 capabilities where we link up to Texas Tech and 13 get a psychiatrist on the line at the moment that the student is with the LPC. 14 15 And at that point, our psychiatrist is able to ascertain whether or not more treatment 16 17 is necessary, where a referral is needed to be 18 made to the primary care provider, or if the 19 child actually need to be removed from school and 20 taken to a hospital or somewhere else to get them the help that they need. 21 22 And we've seen a trend over the last

few years that we've been doing this, is that 1 2 students that are a part of this program -- first of all, their getting the help they need and not 3 4 just getting a citation or an arrest or something 5 that's not really going to be there to help them long term. And their actually seeing progress 6 7 and several of them have been reintroduced back in school and are doing well. So that's good to 8 9 know. And we hope and we think that we have been 10 also able to prevent dangerous situations from occurring at school by identifying these problems 11 12 as they occur.

13And our referral process looks a14little bit like this. First of all, before we15get to this point, we train -- we go on site and16train the school districts. We're in 1017different independent school districts within18rural west Texas.

We train the staff to know what to
look for because sometimes kids are just going to
be -- have a behavioral problem, it's not
necessary that we need to triage them for

immediate harm to themselves or somebody else. 1 2 So they're trained to know what to look for. And when that happens, a referral is made to us, like 3 4 I said, and then we do the assessment. And a lot of them are triaged by our 5 psychiatrist and it's been a good program. 6 Our 7 psychiatrist is loving the program. The problem with this project in west Texas is, there is not 8 9 a lot of child and adolescence psychiatrists in 10 the area. There's actually a shortage of them. 11 And that's been a problem because the Governor's 12 office wants to expand this program and we have 13 the availability to expand this program to many 14 more west Texas cities, but we need to make sure 15 that the psychiatry is there and available. And 16 we also need to make sure the connections are

We haven't had any huge roadblocks
with broadband. We've had slow broadband. We've
had some choppy connections, but for the most
part, a telepsychiatry visit is pretty simple.
It's a laptop, it's a web cam, it's a microphone

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there.

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and the connection to Texas Tech is strong. So
 there isn't any issue there.

But for the rural cities that are outside of the more urban areas that we identify, that might not be the case. We have tested it a little bit in the field, speaking like way up north and towards the border of New Mexico where there's a need. It's not as strong.

9 So this is a good conference to
10 identify that it is needed and I appreciate the
11 time to be here to discuss these issues. So
12 thank you.

MR. SLIMP: Thank you, Travis. And
now to finish us up, my bookend, on the other
side of the panel, Yahya Shaikh, is the senior
advisor for Connected Health with the FCC. And
Dr. Shaikh, if you will.

DR. SHAIKH: Well, thank you so much for everybody being here. And thank you to the University of Houston for hosting us and being a collaborator in this forum. So it's been really gratifying seeing and hearing about all the different tele-site programs that have been
 happening across Texas.

One of the things that I want to 3 mention is, when we think about mental health and 4 behavioral health, it has a unique position in 5 relation to broadband and health. So we can 6 think about, for example, chronic conditions and 7 we can think about surgical conditions, but, 8 9 mental health is unique, and I'll tell you why. 10 So mental illness, if you consider 11 what mental illness is, and if there is a 12 psychiatrist here. If you think about what 13 mental -- including what assessing mental health 14 -- treating mental health. What it is is, 15 basically, an external manifestation of some 16 internal state that an individual has. 17 If you look at how the information age 18 has progressed through connectivity, when you 19 think about the benefit through the internet, I 20 don't think that there is any other discipline in 21 medicine that have benefited more passively than 22 psychiatrist.

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1I'll tell you what, if you look at2what Google does, if you go to Google right now3and you type in a search term, right? It can try4to predict your intent and it can serve up5results based on what they think your intent is.

If you look at what Amazon is putting 6 out, for example, its AI, Alexa, where you can 7 communicate. You look at Microsoft Cortana. 8 You 9 look at Google Smart Home, right? Their entire 10 machine algorisms are based on predicting and 11 understanding what the person wants. And serving 12 up what that individual wants in relation to 13 other individuals.

14 If you go to Netflix, and if you go to 15 Ebay or even Amazon store, and you try to buy 16 something, once you purchase it, it will suggest 17 the next item that you might want to suggest. It 18 predicts -- tries to predict your behavior. And 19 it suggests what you want before you might even 20 want it, right?

21 So if you think about how these are 22 actually an attempt to understand the internal

states of individuals, we see that the private 1 2 sector has been engaging in the psychiatry model and the mental health model in a very profit-3 4 driven way. But then, if you think about how that 5 data and how that connectivity is informing their 6 7 business models, we see that there's something really powerful there. And I want us to be able 8 9 to think about connectivity and mental health 10 beyond virtualization of physical services. 11 If we can think about, for example, 12 sensors and devices in a connected environment, 13 those are actually possibilities to expand 14 therapeutic options and diagnostic abilities. 15 For example, in psychiatry, if you're 16 going to treat a person for schizophrenia or 17 psychoses, you do have to follow up in order to 18 see how the conditions are. How they set 19 symptoms, do they have ratcheting or do they have 20 -- are they responding appropriately to the 21 treatment that you prescribed them, right? 22 Well, there are sensors now that can

actually detect movement disorders that can be
 deployed inside the home. In fact, your
 smartphone can be used to detect Parkinson's
 symptoms.

5 A smartphone can be used to detect 6 ratcheting. And not only the sensors be 7 deployed, but the device within a connected 8 environment can feed back to a person in order to 9 improve their symptoms.

10 For example, the Commissioner eluded 11 to an application that I think the VA was 12 developing. Where if there was a person that was 13 having a substance abuse issue and they want to 14 be able to, for example, avoid triggers in their 15 environment, for example, going to bars that they 16 typically frequent, then what that would -- what 17 this particular app would do, is you record a 18 message prior to your engagement to the app 19 saying why you think that app is not -- why you 20 shouldn't be engaging in that behavior. 21 For example, you can say, "I really

want to break this habit, because I hate the look

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in my little girl's eye when I come home all 1 2 drunk." And that uses geo-location technology so that when you are about to approach a bar that 3 4 you normally frequent, because you have a -- the 5 geo-location of all the other bars in the town. If it detects that you are about to 6 7 approach a bar, then that app that you had engaged in, it will automatically kick in that 8 9 reminder in your own voice. So it's a very 10 powerful enforcer of what you want to be able to 11 do in your intentions. 12 Data had the ability in a connected 13 environment to personalize care. So if you think 14 about depression, not everybody responds to 15 therapy in the same way. There are some folks 16 that respond to medication in addition to 17 additional therapy. 18 And not only does data in a connected 19 environment of personalized care, but it 20 contextualizes care. So for example, folks who 21 have PTSD within the VA environment, what are the 22 triggers in their communities that might -- what

are the time frames, what are the holidays or 1 2 what are the days and months that are anniversaries, perhaps, a platoon having -- you 3 4 being the sole survivor of an event that happened 5 to your platoon? So these are things that data can help 6 7 you detect, in terms of care. So what I would encourage us to do, because my time is almost up. 8 9 What I encourage us to do is move beyond the 10 paradigm of virtualizing physical services. 11 But imagine a model within a connected

environment. What would it look like if we have sensors that are already deployed? Or devices that are already deployed or data that can inform us? And think about how other companies are pushing their models forward using these kind of technology-enabled services.

18 MR. SLIMP: Thank you very much. And
19 let's give a round of applause for Dr. Shaikh.
20 COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: Well done.
21 MR. SLIMP: We would like to open this
22 up for questions from the audience. Roger, I

don't know if we have any coming in from our 1 2 online, too, but we may have some you can share in that direction. I saw a question, I thought, 3 4 from up in this corner. Well, our audience did quite 5 Okay. well and our panelist did quite well. 6 I wanted 7 to comment, I saw an article on Time Magazine, it had on the cover the coming of robotic cars. 8 9 And my first thought is, how are those going to 10 perform in rural Texas. 11 And I thought about, really, how there 12 is an alignment here, because, we're going to 13 have to saturate the nation with broadband. We 14 will not be able to have empty gaps in 10 years. 15 And rural health is exactly the same way. 16 If we're going to serve the needs of 17 the population across the country, we're going to 18 have to saturate areas like we did with rural 19 electricity 60 years ago. And make sure that 20 broadband, not just minimal broadband like we're 21 talking about reaching with a T1 line or just a 22 couple of kilobytes. But we're going to have to

have significant connectivity.

2 Not only to every house, but just about to ever pine tree in every corner of the 3 4 road in the country. So thank you all for being 5 a part of this today and sharing with us and thank you to our host and I think it's about 6 7 lunch time. Thank you so much to our 8 MS. WINNIKE: 9 panel this was a really wonderful discussion. 10 And before we break for lunch, we have one extra 11 interactive demonstration for you. And I would 12 like to bring up Professor Ron Scott to do the 13 introduction for our virtual demo. And thank you 14 Laura, you can disconnect. Thank you. 15 DR. SCOTT: Hopefully we will soon 16 have Dr. Henry Chung on the screen. Dr. Chung is 17 Vice President of Care Management Organization of 18 Montefiore Medical Center and associate professor 19 of Clinical Psychiatry at the Albert Einstein 20 College of Medicine. 21 Well, while they are bring him up, in 22 that role, he provides medical leadership for

care management activities for over 300,000 1 2 patients in value based programs. More importantly today, he's strategic medical advisor 3 4 for a company or an organization called Big White 5 Wall.

Big White Wall is an innovative on 6 7 line early intervention service for people in psychological distress that can be accessed 8 9 through an app -- a smartphone app or through an 10 internet browser. I have it downloaded on my phone, but, unfortunately, I don't have the code 11 12 that allows me to get into access it fully.

13 Dr. Chung, welcome. I just started 14 your introduction. And today, he's going to talk 15 to us about the in-roads that Big White Wall is 16 making in meeting the mental health needs of 17 Texans through connected technologies.

18 Dr. Chung, I assure you I gave you a 19 sterling introduction. So welcome to our 20 program. 21

Can you hear us?

DR. CHUNG: Hello?

22

DR. SCOTT: Dr. Chung, I was just
saying, I gave you a sterling introduction which,
unfortunately, you missed. But we welcome you to
our conference and look forward to what you have
to say today.
DR. CHUNG: I appreciate the great
intro even though I didn't hear it. And I
apologize to all of you for not being there with
you. I had injured my foot unfortunately, and
I'm in a cast. I would show it to you to prove
it to you that I'm actually in one.
It would actually cause me to fall
back on my chair, so I'm not going to do that.
Let me go ahead and try to pull up my
slides and see if I can get my slide set going.
Can everybody see my slide at this point?
Okay. Hold on. I'm going to have to
do this. Is it showing? So let me go back to
functionality as provided. All right. And now
I'm going to go to my presentation.
Okay. How is that?
UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Good.

1	DR. CHUNG: Okay. Great. So let me
2	just first of all, I know I'm between you and
3	lunch, so I'm going to have to be very very
4	precise. But I just want to extend my
5	appreciation to the FCC and the organizers. I
6	know that when I was approached by the FCC, I was
7	really presently shocked to hear about the FCC's
8	interest in health care.
9	And I think that this is incredibly
10	timely. And I'll talk to you about a program I'm
11	involved in where I'm the strategically medical
12	advisor, called Big White Wall. And I'll show
13	you some slides. I won't be able to do a full
14	virtual demo because it's a lot of private
15	information.
16	I'm just going to give you some flavor
17	of how marshaling the support of a peer community
18	can really help improve people behavioral health
19	symptoms. So the product is called Big White
20	Wall. And it's been available in the United
21	Kingdom for about five years.
22	Only in the last couple of years in

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the United Kingdom, it's really taken off. Such
 that, it's broadly available to about one quarter
 of the United Kingdom population.

Here in the U.S., the Big White Wall 4 5 decided to come to the U.S. and tried to implement this product in the big market which is 6 I'm sure many of 7 significantly more complicated. the previous speakers have talked about some of 8 9 the challenges related to the U.S. marketplace as 10 it relates to these types of virtual solutions. 11 But let me go through, kind of, what this offers 12 and we can talk about some of the challenges 13 during the Q&A period.

14 So the Big White Wall is a --15 literally, a virtual wall that is designed to 16 allow patients and customers and consumers who 17 have mental health-related needs to come on virtually at any time 24/7 to get support from 18 19 peers, fellow consumers, in a moderated --20 clinically moderated format. Now, that's very 21 important.

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When I say clinically moderated, what

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I mean is that, unlike say, a lot of blogs and 1 2 Facebook communities where you don't have clinical moderation and you could have really 3 4 unfortunate situations where people are, perhaps, 5 giving people inappropriate advice or trolling or abusing or bullying, all of those kinds of 6 That does not happen when you have 7 situations. clinically trained monitors who are supporting 8 9 the conversation, as well as helping people one 10 on one who are really in a lot of trouble. 11 So the wall provides validated health 12 assessments, the PA29 and GAD7. PA29 is for 13 depression and GAD for anxiety. It allows, as I 14 said, for people to connect to other community 15 members, either as a group or one on one. 16 It allows people to use what we call 17 "useful stuff," which is curated materials for 18 behavioral health. As I said before, it's part 19 of a peer community, which I'll show you some 20 samples of. 21 The Big White Wall fundamentally is 22 unique in the sense that it allows creative

expression. There are people, many people, who
 prefer to express themselves in artistic ways or
 in what we call bricks, and I'll show you some
 examples of that. And that can foster a
 dialogue.

And then you can take courses, which are organized along the lines of clinical -cognitive behavioral therapy so that people really get evidence-based exposure to depression management or insomnia care, which they can do on their own, usually with a group of people working with them.

Let me go into what this is all about. We're going to use some terms here that's unique to the Big White Wall community. Talk about some online discussions, so that's just simply a British term that we carried into the U.S.

18 It's the online discussions that can 19 occur openly in the community, or they can occur 20 as part of a closed group, or they can occur one-21 on-one with individuals or with our wall monitor 22 or a wall guide.

Our support network allows people to do creative art and writing therapies, as well as mood tracking, tracking of mood, as well as 4 setting goals for themselves in terms of their level of improvement in what they'd like to shoot for in any form.

7 Useful stuff, again, is the patient's educational materials, which includes validated 8 9 self assessments. Many insurance plans really 10 want this type of information. It helps them 11 with their quality metric. And then guided 12 support as I talk about is sort of asynchronous 13 courses that people can do on a two to six week 14 basis, usually with the support of a wall guide 15 or a monitor, as well as the support of other 16 peers who are going through the course at the 17 same time.

18 Here is a login screen. We've 19 recently improved this. But this is literally 20 the screen that we had last month that's now been 21 redone. But this is what people enter into when 22 they get into Big White Wall. Currently, in the

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U.S., it's a paid subscription, usually provided 1 2 by a sponsoring health plan or a sponsoring That's the typical model in the U.S. 3 provider. 4 And this is the homepage. This is 5 going to be a glimpse at how people can personalize that. The homepage allows people to 6 7 create things that they are interested in. So they can decide what kinds of topics they're 8 9 interested in, what kind of threads they would 10 like to follow. They can document what their 11 mood is at any point in time that they log on. 12 And this can be to share with people on the wall, 13 in terms of what their mood is. If they don't 14 want to put words to it, people can support one 15 another. 16 Like Facebook, they can create a 17 public profile for themselves. But what is key

here is the anonymity piece. I should really talk about that for a second. Everyone who comes into the Big White Wall creates an anonymous identity. This person is called Trinity3. It's an anonymous identity.

And the reason we do that is because 1 2 it lowers stigma. People don't know who the actual people are that they're interacting with. 3 4 They can describe themselves. But we tell 5 consumers as part of the house rules that they are not supposed to reveal any identifying 6 7 information like where they live, what region of the country they're in. Anything that could lead 8 9 someone to look them up, do a Google search or 10 something along those lines.

We think that protects everyone. It also allows a level of spontaneity and a level of discussion at an extremely high level. And here on the bottom of this screen or in the middle of the screen, we have bricks.

16 These are, again, artistic works that 17 It really briefly people can do or write into. 18 expresses what people are thinking and talking 19 And people can choose to respond to these about. 20 bricks any time as part of an online discussion. 21 Or if they don't want to do a brick, 22 they can just post an online discussion and not

do anything artistic. So it really allows a lot 1 2 of room for people to utilize the platform. This is an additional sort of level of 3 4 personalization. As part of registration, people 5 can talk about what kind of topics they're interested in. And they can change that at any 6 7 time. By doing this, they can then get 8 9 materials provided to them, bricks that are 10 related to these topics or online postings that 11 are related to these topics. And they can 12 quickly look at what they want to read or learn 13 about or respond to. 14 And again, I think this is very 15 We're really talking about marshaling unique. 16 the power of peer support in a virtual way. We 17 know that peer support works. It's evidence-18 But it's very, very hard to scale. This based. 19 allows a scaling of something we know that is 20 evidence-based, but also provides a lot of 21 benefits. 22 Like here are some sample bricks, Big

White Wall bricks. The wall really comes from the notion that people have a blank canvas, and they can use that blank canvas to create a new reality that hopefully is more positive, but also if not positive, they can get help in terms of sharing their feelings.

7 This is one example here, if you can It says, "Can you find hope with a 8 read that. 9 bleeding heart?" And a photo here of some 10 It looks like it's partially frozen. flowers. 11 You know, really sort of -- really quite 12 poignant, if you think about it. And the wall is 13 full of these kinds bricks and artistic work.

14This one is a photograph here from15another wall. It says it will all be okay. And16it's expressing something that folks are feeling.17These are probably a little bit more18disturbing. This is one of a person who is --

19 who is potentially demonstrating that on a day-to 20 day-basis they're putting a positive effort and 21 spin on their day-to-day activities, but in the 22 inside it feels like something deathly would like

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to emerge. A little bit more disturbing, 1 2 provoking a lot of comments from fellow peers. In this one, this person is struggling 3 4 with smoking and tobacco use. We have other 5 images that relate to alcohol use and substance I'll just give you a sense of the type of 6 use. 7 material that people are very honest about. Moving on quickly, this is the talk 8 9 This is online postings. And this is one about. 10 example of a talk about. And if you scroll from 11 the bottom here, this person posted originally 12 and said, "I've been away from the wall for some 13 time. Things have been going pretty well, but 14 today I feel slammed. So I've decided to 15 reconnect with the community." 16 And then, very quickly, if you have a robust community, people are coming on board, 17 18 reading things and hopefully supporting one 19 another. 20 When people are not supporting one 21 another, our wall guides and our wall monitors 22 intervene to try to keep the momentum going so

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that people don't feel alone. That's really the
 key thing. We don't ever want members who post
 something to feel alone.

4 This is an example of an assessment, 5 They've taken a PHQ-9 test. the PHO-9. It's a maximum score of 27. High scores represent a 6 7 high level of depression. They took the test on the face, and then we provide them some automated 8 9 advice, given their level of scoring what they 10 might want to do. And then at the same time we 11 also provide them with resources based on their 12 score.

So the idea is, look, if you're really
scoring, as this person is, very high for
depression symptoms, we want them to utilize the
resources on the platform but also to recognize
that they may need to seek help professionally.

Now, I mentioned the wall guides.
Wall guides are very active from the standpoint
of governance of this. And again, many of you
have looked at blogs and looked at where people
post things, you recognize some of the obscene

comments and some of the negative energy that can
 occur. We really don't want that to happen on
 the Big White Wall.

And so wall guides, who are clinically trained, really moderate any content that is, we feel, triggering to the community or could really provide more harm. So we can remove content and let people know why we're removing the content.

9 We can support and encourage members 10 and keep the conversation threads going with some 11 clinical observations, but we're not doing 12 clinical treatment. We're providing clinical 13 observations to help the members to help 14 themselves. We're trying to foster a sense of 15 independence and autonomy.

Although folks are in this virtual community, remember they have real lives to live outside of the community. So these are not avatars. We want them to go outside and to try new skills and to really practice the things that they're learning and to use the advice that peers are giving them.

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1 And we also have the wall guides 2 facilitate some of the online courses. But most 3 of all, what we do is we assess member risk. 4 There are people that come onto the wall who are 5 suicidal. There are members that come onto the 6 wall who are really, really struggling with 7 impulses.

And here our wall guides intervene 8 9 very much in a one on one way and try to get them 10 to use the resources on the wall and then also 11 try to get them support, life line support, if it's really necessary, escalate them to a 24/7 12 13 resource like the National Suicide Prevention 14 This is incredibly important in terms Hotline. 15 of the work we do.

16 This is an example of the PHQ-9 scale. 17 Let me just do a quick time check here. Okay. 18 This is a PHQ-9 scale. This should be familiar 19 for any of you who are doing work in the 20 behavioral health arena. These are the symptoms 21 of depression. And people rate how often they're 22 feeling these symptoms over the past two weeks.

A score of ten or more indicates some 1 2 level of abnormality. And a score of fifteen or greater would indicate clinical levels, where 3 most professionals would say someone should get 4 5 themselves into some form of treatment. Now, why do I bring that up? We've 6 7 done some interesting studies around word analysis and we want to -- we've been able to 8 9 demonstrate that we can actually predict a level 10 of depression severity based on words alone. 11 So if someone doesn't take the test, 12 because only a third of our community members 13 take the PHQ-9 test, but you'd like to assess how 14 severe people are, we can actually design a 15 computer algorithm based on the number of words 16 that people are posting, either on bricks or with 17 the online postings. 18 And if they write roughly 20 words or 19 more, we can predict whether someone's postings 20 indicate severe levels of depression with an AUC, 21 or an area under the curve score of .87, which is 22 quite good at discriminating whether someone has

severe depression or not, based on scores alone.
 Which is really, kind of the way I'm
 sure other vendors and other folks are doing on
 virtual platforms now, which is looking at how
 you detect depression without having to go
 through validated scales. A tremendous
 advantage.

Now, these are some obvious words 8 9 pairs that connote high PHQ-9 scores, just to 10 give you an example of the kind of words that 11 come up in posts that connote high PHQ-9 scores. They seem somewhat obvious, but when you have 12 13 lots and lots of people writing content, you 14 can't review -- no wall guide can possibly review 15 who has severe depression and who doesn't.

So the use of these computerized algorithms are very helpful to getting our wall guides to have on their dashboard the writings and postings of people they need to focus on and to help right away.

This shows you a bit about the power
of virtual platforms. This is time of day usage.

And we were able to look at people who have 1 2 severe PHQ-9 scores in the -- using the methodology I've just described. 3 And what we've been able to show is 4 5 that people who have severe depression symptoms here in the blue, many of them start to come on 6 in the evening hours and in the wee hours of the 7 dawn, when they are the least likely to get 8 9 support. 10 So in our view, this is a tremendous 11 benefit for consumers because they can come onto 12 the wall, and they can get access. And our wall 13 guides are able to respond to their needs. And 14 this makes sense. When you're clinically 15 depressed, you're likely to have trouble 16 sleeping. 17 And when you feel the most vulnerable, 18 who are you going to reach out to? Your 19 professional is not available to you. Only the 20 ERs or some kind of suicide hotline. This 21 provides an alternative. 22 Here are some key findings. As I

mentioned, a vast majority of logins occur 1 2 outside of the usual business hours. That is one of the key features of having virtual online 3 4 access, which is that people can get home. And 5 when they need support, that's when this is available to them. 6

7 As I said before, many people post content after midnight. We have found, based on 8 9 member self report, that 48 percent of people 10 joining Big White Wall had not received any 11 mental health treatment in the month prior to 12 joining Big White Wall. So about half are in 13 mental health treatment, and half are not.

14 And a whole set of people report 15 sharing an issue for the very first time on Big 16 White Wall, which shows that the anonymity 17 combined with the 24/7 access really does allow 18 people to share very, very personal things: 19 issues of abuse, issues of trauma that they might 20 not have revealed to anyone else, including a 21 mental health professional.

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We have had some relatively good

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209

outcomes, certainly for those patients that take
 cognitive behavioral type courses. We can lower
 their PHQ scores significantly.

Based on self report in the UK, patients say that they are able to avoid using services because of the Big White Wall. These are not by our own analyses. These are just patient perceptions of what they might not have utilized.

10 They also report reduced absenteeism 11 as a result of using the Big White Wall. They 12 improve productivity. Now again all the usual 13 caveats of patient self reported data as opposed 14 to data that is validated claims or attendance 15 records.

16 Seventy percent report at least one 17 well-being improvement as a result of the use of 18 the Big White Well. As you can imagine, the vast 19 majority will say it's reduced isolation, but 20 also improved coping skills with strategies, 21 achieving new insights and so on and so forth. 22 The bottom line here, I think, is it

just really shows the power of what virtual 1 2 platforms can do. But combined with the power of a peer community, I do think that all of us 3 4 believe that when you communicate with people 5 with lived experience, there is a higher level of empathy than even meeting with mental health 6 7 professionals. And that's really the piece of the 8 9 dimension that is so missing from mental health 10 treatment and behavioral health treatment. In terms of here in the U.S., what the 11 12 company is trying to market to, health plans and 13 systems are a key customer. Employers, hopefully 14 they get augmentation to PAT. And then also 15 directly the providers. Many providers are 16 taking on more financial risk, with all the 17 Medicare changes and commercial changes. So 18 providers now are beginning to recognize that 19 adding behavioral health services improves 20 behavioral quality and may improve their bottom 21 line. 22

This is my final slide so we can get

to the discussion period. But the bottom line 1 2 here is that Big White Wall offers something very unique, certainly in the U.K. And what they're 3 4 trying to do is bring this model to the U.S. 5 We've had some early experience. I can tell you that the U.S. market is a lot more complicated, 6 7 and also because of the heterogeneity of the patient population in the U.S., there are, I 8 9 would say, certain challenges that we need to 10 continue to work through. 11 So with that, I want to thank you for 12 your attention and turn right to discussion 13 period. Thank you. 14 Thank you. DR. SCOTT: 15 (Applause.) 16 DR. SCOTT: Looks like we will have 17 time for a few questions. You have a microphone 18 so let's have a couple. Over here we have a 19 question. 20 MS. APPLEBEE: Janet Applebee, 21 Northeast Houston. Are there any U.S. insurance 22 companies or other reimbursement providers that

are currently providing Big White Wall for 1 2 clients in the U.S.? Could you hear the 3 DR. SCOTT: 4 question? 5 DR. CHUNG: Could you repeat the question? I heard something about clients in the 6 7 U.S. Any U.S. insurance 8 MS. APPLEBEE: 9 providers or reimbursement agencies that are 10 providing Big White Wall for clients in the U.S.? 11 DR. CHUNG: Okay. Yes. So right now, 12 we have an active contract with Kaiser Permanente 13 in the Oregon region. And also a new contract 14 coming up with Anthem in Indiana. 15 The Kaiser contract has been in force 16 for about a year now with some early experience. 17 And they are paying for the service on behalf of 18 Kaiser members. And the Anthem experience is 19 going to be launched towards initially the 20 Medicaid population, where the State of Indiana 21 has mandated that Anthem provide some form of 22 peer support.

And so they're using Big White Wall as 1 2 one of the scalable ways of providing peer So those are the two insurance 3 support. 4 companies right now that Big White Wall has 5 contracts with. DR. SCOTT: Over here we have a 6 7 question. I believe this is our last question before lunch. 8 9 MR. DAVIS: Chris Gibbons with the 10 Can you tell us a little bit about who's FCC. 11 using and who's not using the service? Are there 12 any ethnicities and race disparities in who's 13 using and taking advantage of the system? 14 Very much so. And this is DR. CHUNG: 15 one of those challenges where I think FCC and 16 other policymakers really can play a key role. 17 First, let me give the U.K. data because it's so 18 much more rich than what we have in the U.S. 19 right now. 20 But in the U.K., basically, what you 21 see is that you see folks who are highly educated 22 or at least have completed high school education

or equivalent high school education who are more likely to utilize the Big White Wall.

With regard to the race and ethnicity, 3 it's still a majority of folks who identify 4 5 themselves as white, although it is growing in the U.K. among other ethnic minority groups. 6 But 7 education seems to be the key. That having at least a high school education completion is 8 9 associated with utilizing virtual platforms.

10 Clearly language is an issue. Those 11 who have English as a primary language feel much 12 more comfortable. You can see that we use quite 13 a bit of writing here. And so think about that 14 for a second from the U.S. context. It's got to 15 be folks, at least with this platform, who feel 16 comfortable writing and typing, whether it's on a 17 smart phone or whatever.

And because it's there for everyone to see, people can get embarrassed unnecessarily for spelling mistakes and all kinds of things. And we have heard from some consumers who have tried it and ultimately didn't stick with it, that they

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felt some of these kinds of issues, some of these
 concerns.

So we know that the U.S. being much 3 more heterogeneous than the U.K. that these are 4 5 real issues for us. And bringing the reading level down as much as possible, perhaps offering 6 7 more wall guide intervention, one on one interaction or small group interactions that are 8 9 perhaps more private for some of these folks who 10 feel like they really don't even want to reveal 11 themselves to everyone in the community. 12 There's a little brainstorming through 13 various ways of doing that. The other one, quite 14 frankly, is broadband access. I mean, the U.S. 15 -- I mean, it's striking to me. 16 But, you know, I work in the Bronx 17 County of New York City where I have my full time 18 job with Montefiore Medical Center. And we can 19 try to engage folks on multiple online platforms. 20 And I would say the uptake has been very, very 21 low for folks in the Bronx. They do use phones. 22 They do text. But their comfort in

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using apps, their comfort in using broadband, 1 2 their ability to afford broadband, all of that is a real challenge to try and engage folks who are 3 4 normally -- who are quite vulnerable and 5 disenfranchised. So these are real challenges. 6 And as 7 I have said before to some of the folks at the FCC that we need to sort of help people see that 8 9 access to broadband should be a right and that 10 it's a utility. And that just like any other utility, 11 12 we need to support people's ability to use the 13 utility appropriately for health reasons, for 14 safety reasons and provide perhaps some way of a 15 subsidy for folks to utilize it. 16 Otherwise, they will be left behind. 17 Because I'm sure you have talked to a lot of 18 exciting vendors today who do other aspects of 19 mental health. And they're going to be left 20 behind and then even more isolated.

21 So that's a long-winded way of saying 22 that definitely there are differences we see.

DR. SCOTT: I think we have time for 1 2 another couple of questions. Yes. MS. WINNIKE: Hi, Allison Winnike, 3 4 Big White Wall University of Houston Law Center. 5 has been so successful in the U.K. And I wanted to know if you could talk a little bit about any 6 7 sort of legal or regulatory challenges you faced as you've move into the U.S. market. 8 9 With our federal system, we're 10 regulated differently. And is there anything you 11 can speak to about some of those challenges 12 between the two countries? 13 MR. CHUNG: This is really a fantastic 14 question. I mean, first of all, the state by 15 state differences and the state regulations 16 really has prohibited us from -- well, I wouldn't 17 say prohibited us, but it has made Big White Wall 18 in the U.S. somewhat incomplete. Because Big 19 White Wall in the U.K. actually allows people to 20 do live therapy online, virtual online. And in the U.K., because it's just one 21 22 big country, you can put online therapists

available so that as people use the Big White Wall platform and they decide, you know what, I am really ready to cross over into that threshold and get professional treatment, and they would like to do it online, that's incorporated in the Big White Wall platform.

7 Here in the U.S., as part of its initial rollout, that's not possible because 8 9 there are so many state by state regs about how 10 you get people licensed in forms of teletherapy. 11 So that's one issue. And I know that other 12 teletherapy services are doing that and 13 overcoming that, but at this point Big White Wall 14 has not done that.

15 The second thing I would say is that 16 the whole issue of managing risk, people --17 providers get very gun shy about people posting 18 thoughts of suicide on the Big White Wall, even 19 though it's anonymous and even though they're 20 better off posting it where you have an 21 opportunity to intervene than people struggling 22 with this alone.

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1	The notion of liability here in the
2	U.S. is just a huge problem compared to what
3	people in the U.K. feel, because it just makes
4	sense from a public health standpoint that you'd
5	rather have people talking about this openly and
6	honestly where you have a chance to engage people
7	than to say, oh, gosh. I wish they wouldn't put
8	that on the wall, because that's going to
9	increase my liability.
10	So with the health plans we've had to
11	really talk through this quite a bit. And a lot
12	of lawyer-to-lawyer type discussion that I think
13	has really hurt innovation. That's another
14	issue.
15	And then third I think is just the
16	whole idea of professionals. I mean this for our
17	own field. Behavioral professionals are largely
18	lagging the rest of the health field in terms of
19	our adoption of a virtual and an electronic means
20	of working with patients.
21	It's improving year by year, but you
22	would be surprised. And when we talk to

1	professionals about this, what they'll say is
2	that this can't work. And letting peers just
3	talk to themselves is not a healthy situation.
4	Or it's dangerous in some way.
5	And I have to say that when I hear
6	that from fellow behavioral health professionals,
7	I am quite shocked. I am quite shocked that they
8	don't understand the evidence. I am quite
9	shocked that they don't see how this augments
10	their work. It doesn't replace their work.
11	That there's so many people that need
12	treatment that they will never see in their
13	offices. That this kind of a platform really
14	offers a real public health intervention. I just
15	think that's another it's not regulatory, but
16	it's really a professional barrier.
17	I'm a little bit outspoken about this,
18	but I have to be honest with you that the
19	behavioral health field still needs the sort of
20	through our training and our schools, we have
21	to do a better job getting people ready for the
22	21st century, which we're already in, by the way,

by over a decade.

2	DR. SCOTT: Well, Dr. Chung, we thank
3	you so much for visiting with us today. I think
4	it was just as effective as if you could have
5	been here personally, which kind of shows the
6	power of connected technology. And we thank you
7	for sharing your expertise.
8	DR. CHUNG: My pleasure.
9	MS. WINNIKE: All right. Thank you.
10	Thank you, Dr. Chung. I have a couple of
11	announcements.
12	Number one, it's time for lunch. We
13	made it on time. And I wanted to explain a
14	little route to get to lunch. Basically, you're
15	going to make about three right turns. Go
16	outside the door, take a right through the double
17	doors. The next set of doors, take another
18	right. You'll see a set of stairs.
19	You'll be downstairs in the law center
20	commons where we have lunch for you. We also
21	have technology exhibits to showcase some mental
22	health and other excellent health care

technologies that we have here on the University of Houston campus and within the other Texas Medical Center institutions.

And also we have outside available ETHAN, EMS. We have the University of Texas Mobile Stroke Unit where they bring their stroke CT scanner in the ambulance to cut down on the critical hour in stroke response. As well as we have the Harris County Public Health broadband LTE mobile command unit out there.

11 So you can -- you are free to take 12 your lunches out in the common and just come and 13 visit around. Check out all of our great 14 exhibits down in the commons and outside.

And I would like to remind you that promptly at 1:30 -- I'll even say 1:28 -- please be in your seats, because we have a wonderful, wonderful treat for you all. Our afternoon keynote speaker, Dr. Lex Frieden, the architect of the American Disabilities Act.

21 And he is going to come talk about 22 using broadband health technologies to help

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improve mental health access for special 1 2 populations and those in the disability 3 community. You are not going to want to miss this. 4 5 So thank you and have a good lunch. (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter 6 went off the record at 12:33 p.m. and resumed at 7 8 1:33 p.m.) 9 MS. WINNIKE: Good afternoon, 10 I hope that you had a great lunch and everyone. 11 you got to visit some of our great exhibits 12 outside and down in the commons. 13 We want to get started right on time 14 this afternoon. We have a fabulous program. And 15 to kick things off we have a keynote speech from 16 Dr. Lex Frieden. And I'd like to invite the 17 Commissioner up here to say a few words about 18 him. 19 COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: Thank you. 20 Thank you. Welcome back, everyone. I hope you 21 had a chance, as was mentioned, to eat lunch and 22 see some amazing technology on the exhibit.

1 This is -- serves as a perfect 2 backdrop for our next segment. The following -the speaker to follow, I should say, is no 3 stranger to adaptive technology and the promise 4 5 of independent living. We are so honored to have one of the 6 7 true pioneers of disability advocacy with us Lex Frieden is a living legend whose 8 today. 9 work has not only transformed the daily lives of 10 millions of people with disabilities, but the 11 fabric of society itself. 12 During my tenure at the FCC, I am 13 proud to say that I have been a part of an agency 14 that is working to ensure that everyone, 15 including those with disabilities, have access to 16 advanced telecommunication services and 17 equipment, including telecommunications relay 18 services, closed captioning, video description 19 and hearing aid compatibility. 20 And one of the core objectives of the 21 Connect2Health FCC Task Force is to encourage the 22 development of broadband enabled health

technologies that are designed to be accessible 1 2 to people with disabilities. This is why it is a particular treat for me to introduce Mr. Frieden. 3 The professor of health informatics 4 5 and rehabilitation at the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston has served as a 6 7 chairperson for the National Council on Disability, is the president of the 8 9 Rehabilitation International and chairperson of 10 the American Association of People with 11 Disabilities. 12 Mr. Frieden received several 13 presidential citations, and is recognized as one 14 of the founders of the independent living 15 movement by people with disabilities. He was 16 instrumental in conceiving and drafting the 17 historic Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. 18 I just did not think I would live long enough to 19 meet someone so incredible outside of my parents. 20 I have to always say that. 21 Mr. Frieden has led national research 22 studies evaluating the impact of the ADA and

identifying disparities related to employment,
 transportation and housing, and community living.
 And as a colleague noted, his work has
 transcended politics and personalities. He is an
 intelligent, gentle and profoundly honest giant
 among giants.

7 It is such a pleasure for me to8 welcome you, my new friend, Mr. Lex Frieden.

9 Thank you, Commissioner, MR. FRIEDEN: 10 for that very warm and generous introduction. Ι 11 wake up every morning with the notion that today 12 is a new opportunity. And it's a new day that 13 gives me the chance to do something that will 14 affect the lives of other people in a positive 15 way. And that's the way I approached this 16 morning, thinking about what I would say to this 17 group.

Now, over the last few weeks since
Professor Winnike invited me to take part in this
program I've done a good bit of research about
broadband, mental health and disabilities. And
it's raised a number of questions as well as

answered a number of questions.

2	Among the research I did was to look
3	at the FCC and see what the FCC actually has been
4	doing since I was chairman of the National
5	Council on Disability in the 2000's. And I was
6	impressed. I was most impressed when I Googled
7	the Commissioner's name along with disability and
8	discovered three pages of remarks that she has
9	made about disability and health. And I think
10	that's instructive.
11	The FCC has, for decades, been
12	supportive of people who need access to broadband
13	and people who need access to communications
14	technologies. But it takes somebody with an
15	intuitive sense of passion, an intuitive
16	understanding, to effect consistent and reliable
17	change.
18	So while the FCC has done great things
19	over the years, we can note that there are
20	periods of time during which they make giant
21	leaps forward. And I believe that as a result of
22	the Commissioner's leadership, the Chairman's

leadership and the other members of the 1 2 Commission now, we have the rare opportunity to take some giant leaps forward. And I applaud 3 them frankly on reaching out to the community of 4 5 people who have mental health needs. It's sometimes a forgotten community. 6 It's sometimes an overlooked community. 7 Sometimes it's a quiet community, and that may 8 9 account for the other dynamic. But I'm telling 10 you from personal experience that people with 11 disabilities, all sorts of disabilities, may also 12 have mental health impairments. 13 I observed earlier today that the 14 Commission seemed to have a bit of a dichotomy in 15 regards to mental health issues and disability. 16 As I Googled their website, I found great 17 technical assistance information pertaining to 18 disability. 19 There's information about how to 20 access things if you have a mobility impairment, 21 if you are blind, if you are deaf or hearing 22 impaired, if you have an intellectual disability.

And on the same page there's nothing -- nothing
 -- about a psychiatric impairment or a mental
 health issue. Nothing.

And yet there's another set of pages that talk about mental health. And they describe mental health and disabilities almost as if it's two different things.

8 But I can tell you again, from 9 personal experience and from a lot of people that 10 I work with and know, the same kinds of dynamic 11 that affects access for people with physical 12 disabilities, sensory impairments, intellectual 13 disabilities, affects people with mental health 14 impairments. The same dynamic is at work.

15 People who don't know you. People who 16 only know about you by a title, sometimes a 17 diagnosis that a doctor has given you, make 18 judgements about you. They do that all the time. 19 Just this week, the Department of 20 Justice filed a complaint against Beaumont, 21 Texas, because they had housing restrictions, 22 zoning restrictions, against people who were

living in halfway houses. And these people were 1 2 genuinely afraid of someone who would live in a halfway house, because they weren't familiar with 3 4 the kinds of people who lived in halfway houses. Had they known that the people who 5 live in halfway houses are just families and 6 7 would behave just like any other extended family who might be living, sharing the same residence 8 9 in their community, they might not have passed 10 They might not have had to pay a that rule. 11 million dollar fine, but that's beside the point 12 right now. 13 The reality is, we sometimes fear that which we don't know and which we don't 14 15 understand. And behavioral health issues are 16 among the most feared. And part of that is 17 because the history of treatment of people with 18 behavioral health issues in the United States. 19 It wasn't too long ago that people who 20 were deemed "mentally impaired" were 21 institutionalized. Today there are tens of 22 thousands of people with disabilities, not only

with mental health issues, but also with other
 types of disabilities who are institutionalized
 simply because we have disabilities.

If your mother falls down at home and breaks her hip and goes to the emergency room, in most cities in the United States, she -- or he, if it's your grandfather or your father -- will be referred to a nursing home for recovery. And the odds of ever getting out of there are very, very low.

And the same thing happens to people with behavioral health problems. If they are referred to an institution, sometimes that stage of diagnosis and early treatment extends and extends and extends. And after awhile, if you're a patient, you forget how to behave in the community, in the real world.

So what about broadband? Let me tell a little bit, just quickly, about mental health and disability. I -- I think -- and I would, you know, with due respect to the professional clinicians, I would say that there is equally as

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much, if not a great deal more, therapy that 1 2 occurs between individuals than there are between individuals and professional counselors. 3 And the -- the social networks that 4 5 provide support to people with all types of disabilities and particularly mental health 6 disabilities are very, very important. 7 So why don't we look at telehealth? 8 9 When we get preoccupied with what the rules and 10 licensing rules are, regulations and so on and so 11 forth for physicians practicing in a telehealth 12 environment with people who have psychiatric 13 conditions. 14 Don't forget that the social 15 relationships that people depend on are equally, 16 if not more, important than the telemedical 17 relationships. And as the Commission moves 18 forward, I hope they'll consider that. 19 I asked before I came here, two weeks 20 ago after I was invited to come. I sent out on 21 social media an announcement to my friends that 22 said, "I have the opportunity to go and talk to

1 the FCC and a group of people who love the FCC
2 and want to know what they're doing in telehealth
3 and connectedness and health. And what do you
4 want me to say to them? What can I do to
5 represent you?"

And I got back numerous, numerous responses. And I tried to organize them. I'm a researcher so I have these methods of qualitative research, but in reality, it's pretty simple when you look at what I got back.

11 People are concerned about access. 12 And the major barrier to access is money. Simple 13 as that. Two thirds of the population of people 14 with disabilities, and perhaps a higher 15 proportion of people with behavioral health 16 issues in the United States today, are indigent. 17 And, you know, to talk about getting 18 online, and chatting with friends or meeting a 19 physician or anything else, is ludicrous. They

can't get online because they can't pay the bill. That's access.

We're also talking about access for

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people who are deaf, who can't tell what's being said in a oral conversation, or people who are blind who can't read the notes. And here, by the way, is a big one. And I'd like for the -- for those of you that are going back to Washington to take this one with you.

So many of these teleconferencing
technologies are out there and none of them -not a single one, is completely accessible to
people with all types of disabilities.

11 They're built on graphical user 12 interfaces. People who are blind or using other 13 kind of technology to read those screens don't 14 know what's being said, what's being shown or 15 anything else.

So the FCC took a leap forward when they tried to encourage Adobe to fix their darn PDFs or at least have a work around for that. Now, let's get serious about these companies that are providing web conferencing services. And I don't even know, quite frankly,

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why they're allowed to sell those services in the

United States unless they're completely
 accessible.

And that's the other thing I'd like to 3 4 raise here today, and leave with you. FCC knows 5 what the issues are. These hearings have been I looked last night and the National 6 had before. 7 Council on Disability that I led in -- in the 1980's and again in the 2000's produced numerous 8 9 reports about the superhighway access for people 10 with disabilities. And FCC responded to all of 11 those reports in a very progressive and -- and 12 constructive way.

13 And I think the Commission knows what 14 these issues are. The question is how -- are 15 they willing to put their foot down? Are they 16 willing to get serious, you know, there's only so 17 much conversation can do with the big boys who 18 are producing these websites and this software 19 and providing this platform for us to use the 20 highway on. Only so much they can do with 21 friendly chit chats and -- and meetings where 22 they, you know, sponsor receptions and so on and

so forth.

2	At the end of the day, these people
3	are motivated mainly by profits and mainly by a
4	desire to have as many people using their
5	their platforms as possible. And they don't
6	consider people with disabilities as valid users.
7	And the one reason they don't is because they
8	know the demographics. They understand that most
9	people with disabilities don't have access to
10	that highway anyway.
11	So why should they be motivated so
12	much to do it other than to say, "We are working
13	on it." And if you go on their websites now,
14	they all have posts and I'm sure their
15	attorneys have told them to do this. They all
16	have posted a one page. They all read about the
17	same. I wonder who actually wrote it for them,
18	that says, "We're aware of the requirements to
19	have full access and we are sympathetic with that
20	perspective and we are working on it." And how
21	many years will they have to work on it before
22	they actually do it? Well, they may work on it

forever unless somebody makes them do it. 1 2 So I -- you know, I have some real issues when it comes to talking about access and 3 -- and using the bully pulpit versus making 4 5 people actually behave the right way. So that's -- you know, those are the kinds of -- I want to 6 7 share with you one quick anecdote. After I broke my neck in 1967, I went 8 9 to rehabilitation here in Houston at Memorial 10 And I moved back to Tulsa and applied Hermann. 11 to go to the University of Oral Roberts. And I was turned down, not because I wasn't qualified, 12 13 but because I used a wheelchair for mobility. 14 They were very clear about that. 15 "It's our policy not to admit students with 16 disabilities on our campus." That depressed me. 17 When I had that conversation with the Dean, I 18 couldn't talk for three days. After that, I was 19 depressed even though I could talk for years. 20 Until I had taken advantage, 21 coincidentally, of an FCC provision that allowed 22 me, as a person with a disability, to take an

exam for an amateur radio license in my home by a
 volunteer, and I passed the exam and became an
 amateur radio operator.

And I was one time on the air asking anybody to call back that heard me and I heard a deep, British voice respond, "My name is JY1." That's a call sign. And anybody who's an amateur radio operator knows that JY1 in 1968 belonged to one Hussein, King of Jordan.

10 And I -- I said -- when I responded to 11 him, I said, "King, this is just amazing. I'm, 12 you know, sitting here feeling sorry for myself. 13 I can't go outside with my friends. I can't play 14 basketball in the street. And -- and here I have 15 the opportunity to do something they can't do. 16 I'm talking to a king. And I really do 17 appreciate you taking the time. I can't imagine 18 you having the time to do this." And the king said to me, he said, 19 20 "Lex, you're the one doing me a favor." He said, 21 "If I step outside now I'll be shot." He said, 22 "You're helping me at least as much as I'm

helping you. You need to put your life in
 perspective."

I don't think a professional counselor could have told me any better that I needed to stop feeling sorry for myself. And after that, my life changed. And I attribute that to that one mental health counseling moment from one JY1. Thank you all very much for giving me the attention today.

10 MS. WINNIKE: Thank you so much, Lex. 11 You always are inspiring and we love to hear 12 about your vision on how to improve things for 13 the future. And we very much appreciate you 14 coming to share that with us today and for being 15 such a leader and a friend to the law center. So 16 thank you so much.

17 So we will move forward now into the 18 And we're going to do a spotlight now program. 19 on some innovative partnerships in data analytics 20 in mental health. And so I would like to invite 21 up Dr. Yahya. There you are. Sorry, in the 22 back. And our panelists, Dr. Tsang and Judi

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	$\mathbf{n} \mathbf{s}$

2 MR. SHAIKH: Well, I want to thank you 3 all for being here after lunch. And I want to 4 thank Judi and Tom for joining us for this 5 fantastic session. What we're going to talk 6 about today is -- in this particular panel is a 7 personal interest of mine. It's around 8 innovation.

9 And this is really particularly 10 interesting because Judi -- I'll get into intros 11 in just a second -- but Judi is actually running 12 a foundry. She's head of business development at 13 the AT&T Foundry here. And one key part of 14 innovation is it doesn't happen in a -- in 15 isolation of everything else around it. It has 16 to be driven by a business model. It has to be 17 driven by need. It has to be driven by a system 18 -- an ecosystem around it that can support it. 19 So she's really engaged in that aspect of it. 20 And Tom actually, he's -- he's here in 21 the capacity of CEO of Valera Health. And what 22 -- what they do is they're actually a start-up

that's focused on one particular aspect of the 1 2 health care system. And he will talk a little bit more about it. 3 4 I want to properly introduce Judi. So 5 Judi is the senior vice president of health care strategic initiatives and business development of 6 7 AT&T's IOT health --Very long title. 8 MS. MANIS: I know. 9 Help me out. MR. SHAIKH: IOT Health 10 Care Services. 11 MS. MANIS: Health care. 12 MR. SHAIKH: And she's also running 13 business development at I think TMC and AT&T's 14 foundry over here. It's one of six foundries in 15 the world. So it's guite a privilege for her to 16 be able to do that. 17 One thing I really liked about her bio 18 is that she got her M.A. in marketing from Cal 19 State Poly and I'm from California. 20 Tom -- Tom is -- actually, he's pretty 21 distinguished in health care himself. And I 22 think he's made an impact that all of us can

Right now he's the CEO of Valera Health. 1 feel. 2 He's also -- previously he was the CMO at Mertz Health Care Services and Health Care Solutions. 3 He's also a senior advisor to the 4 5 governor of Hawaii, where he advises them on health care transformation, which makes sense 6 because he was also a legislative staffer on the 7 House's Ways and Means Committee, which led to 8 9 writing the HITECH Act and the ACA Act, which led 10 to, you know, EMR adoption around the country. 11 He has also made many other changes, 12 obviously with ACA. But he went on to join the 13 Office of the National Coordinator of Health IT. 14 He worked there for guite a few years as the 15 medical director. And now he's the CEO of Valera 16 Health. 17 I'll -- I'll hand it over to Judi now. 18 And she has a presentation. And then we'll have 19 a demo from Tom. 20 MS. MANIS: Thank you very much. 21 Thank you for that introduction. And it's nice 22 to meet all of you in the room. And thank you so

1	much for this opportunity. It's really an
2	exciting thing that AT&T is moving into.
3	And as you had mentioned, I wear a
4	number of different hats with AT&T. Leading
5	strategic relations and strategic initiatives
6	within health care, I get an opportunity to meet
7	innovative doctors across the nation that are
8	really working on leading in innovations.
9	And then through the foundry, leading
10	the health care side of business development, I
11	have an opportunity to bring in companies that
12	are really working to find technologies that can
13	shore up the gaps in a very challenging health
14	care industry where it's key and critical to be
15	able to provide the level of care same level
16	of care no matter what the income, no matter what
17	the demographics, no matter the location. So
18	it's an exciting role that I get to play.
19	Today I'm going to talk specifically
20	about our connected health foundry. Our
21	connected health foundry is actually going to be
22	opening up next month in early June. Let's see

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if I've got this -- oh, no. Okay. 1 2 So our connected health foundry here in Houston is in addition to foundries that we 3 have currently in existence. So we have four 4 5 other foundries throughout the world. The foundries are focused on creating an open and 6 7 collaborative environment to really solve problems where there isn't a clear line of sight 8 9 to the solution. 10 And it's slightly different than the 11 way that we do things in Bell Labs, just because 12 it's set up as a, kind of, like a think tank, 13 fast-paced opportunity to bring things from the 14 initial problem into pilot. 15 At AT&T, sometimes our solution 16 development can take months, years. But through 17 our Innovation Institute, we start almost 18 instantaneously once we've determined that there 19 is an issue that we want to work on. And the 20 solution can come from ideation to pilot in a 21 matter of weeks. 22 It -- so taking it from the foundry,

now, down to the internet of things. Obviously, 1 2 there's benefit and value of being able to provide connectivity to all sorts of things. 3 4 It's interesting in the internet of things, 5 foundries, we've been working on projects such as a connected refrigerator. You might think, okay, 6 7 well, what does the connected refrigerator do? Well, here's a use case. Red Bull. 8 9 Many of you may have tried that. Needs to be 10 kept for ultimate taste and -- and whatever 11 impact it gives at 32 dot something degrees. 12 So with a smart refrigerator, Red Bull 13 can totally determine whether or not the Red Bull 14 cans are being kept at the ultimate temperature, 15 if the door has been open too long, if there's an 16 issue with the refrigerator. 17 And another used case is the smart 18 Farmers that manage large pieces of tractor. 19 property and a huge farm, being able to know 20 where their tractors are, how their tractors are 21 running, how much productivity that particular 22 tractor and tractor driver covered, brings great

benefit and value.

2 So some of the -- those are some of the things that we're doing from an overall 3 4 foundry -- internet of things foundry. So that brings me to where I get to 5 get involved and where I'm really, really excited 6 about. And that's our connected health foundry. 7 And our connected health foundry is going to be 8 9 unique specifically focused on health care. And 10 it's going to be assisting in device and design 11 technology, helping to design solutions to bring 12 benefit and value to the overall care process. 13 And why is that unique? It's unique 14 because, as I mentioned, the connectivity of 15 devices can bring benefit and value. And 16 connectivity of health care devices can aid in 17 the overall care plan and provide an opportunity 18 to improve the level of care. So within our foundry, we are going to 19 20 give the access to resources and tools in order 21 for us to do those collaborations. We're going 22 to be focusing on four specific areas. Post

acute care, emerging devices connectivity, aging 1 2 in place and then innovation in a clinical environment, within the medical offices and 3 4 within the hospitals. And so the way that we're setting up 5 that foundry is that it's going to have specific 6 7 It will have the hospital area, the areas. doctor's office and the home area. And in each 8 9 of those respective areas, we'll have the 10 resources and the tools to do the collaborations, 11 to do the innovations and to demonstrate some of 12 the technologies that we've already brought to 13 bear in the market. 14 So why did AT&T select the opportunity 15 to collaborate with Texas Medical Center? As I 16 mentioned, we have other foundries throughout the 17 world. And when Texas Medical Center came to us 18 and shared with us the work that they are doing

20 We have the opportunity to now sit in 21 the middle of Texas Medical Center, where they 22 have 54 medical institutions. They've got 21

in innovation, it was very exciting to AT&T.

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hospitals, not to mention the medical students,
 the doctors, the resources, etcetera, that are
 available to us.

And then in addition to that, we have access to TMC X's and TMC X pluses. Now, what -what does that mean? Well, that means that the way that TMC has set up their Innovation Institute -- and Thomas is -- is one of the TMC X's, so you'll learn more about that in a minute.

But the way that TMC has set up their Innovation Institute is that they have an area for small start-ups, incubator companies. And they have the ability to come into TMC, have access to the resources, the real estate, the --all the things that TMC has to offer as the TMC X's are building their business.

Beyond that, once they continue to grow in the market, which I know Valera is doing, they have an opportunity to join what's called the TMC X plus. And that's an area for our midsized businesses to then have at a lower cost than normal market values to be able to access to

resources, to real estate, etcetera.

2 So exciting for the TMC X and exciting for the TMC X pluses, but super exciting for AT&T 3 4 to have that opportunity. Our foundry is smack dab in the middle of the TMC X arena. So we are 5 really excited about the opportunity to 6 7 collaborate with these start-ups to see where the synergies are so that we can bring health 8 9 innovations to market. 10 I didn't know these slides were 11 builders. Sorry about that. And the other thing 12 that's mentioned up there in the last place was 13 J&J Labs. So, AT&T is not alone in investing in 14 TMC. There are a number of other enterprise 15 businesses that are engaging in this great 16 opportunity, inclusive of J&J Labs, who's built a 17 beautiful foundry co-located with us in the TMC 18 Innovation Institute. 19 One of the examples that we have of 20 the innovations that have been created within our 21 foundry is this connected wheelchair. Permobil 22 came to us and said that they really needed a way

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to be able to determine whether or not their 1 2 wheelchair was working most efficiently and effectively. In addition, they wanted to know 3 how the patient was doing within the chair. 4 So we worked with them to create a 5 smart wheelchair, where we're able to sense how 6 7 the tire pressure is, how the batteries are operating, be able to take the blood pressure, 8 9 weight, the important stats from the patient, as 10 well as being able to monitor the wheelchair. So 11 that's just one of the really exciting things 12 that we are going to be working on within the 13 Innovation Institute. 14 Additionally, another innovation that 15 we are working on that's very exciting for us is 16 -- it's a way to measure and monitor true levels 17 of pain. So you know when you go into the 18 hospital or a doctor's office and you see the 19 happy to sad faces and that's the way they ask 20 you how you're feeling? This is actually a 21 really nice looking headband that you put on your 22 head and it's able to sense an individual's true

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level of pain.

2	So you can imagine all of the amazing
3	use cases that are becoming available as a result
4	of that sensor. Once they determine an
5	individual's true level of pain via a tablet,
6	they push distractionary content out so the
7	individual's mind is taken away from the pain
8	that they're dealing with and being able to relax
9	and enjoy content that they find of benefit and
10	value and enjoyment.
11	The brain sensor is able to determine
12	if you're enjoying the content, and if you are,
13	it pushes more of that content to you. If you're
14	not, it sends you other type of content. So
15	really exciting there.
16	And they're also finding so many other
17	use cases. As an example, in the arena of
18	dementia and Alzheimer's, they are able to
19	determine an individual's level of focus and
20	attention over time. So you're able to see the
21	impact of what the disease is having on an
22	individual's brain.

1	I may have gone way over. So I
2	apologize about that. But this is just an
3	exciting opportunity for us. Obviously, if you
4	look at the overall health care arena, technology
5	can play a key and critical role.
6	And we think utilizing our foundry and
7	being able to collaborate with such companies
8	such as Valera that we're going to be able to
9	help via technology improve the level of care and
10	provide consistent care throughout, so thank you
11	for that.
12	MR. SHAIKH: Thank you.
13	MR. TSANG: I'm just going to say
14	thank you very much for having me join. And
15	thank you, Commissioner and thank you for the FCC
16	and as well as the University of Texas Law
17	Center for sponsoring this.
18	A little bit about my resume and my
19	background. When you when people introduce
20	me, people kind of wonder, "Does this kid have
21	ADD or something like that?" Because I I
22	certainly have kind of done it all from clinical

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practice to -- to policy, to regulations, to 1 2 pharmaceuticals, and now entrepreneurship. But, you know, when I was working with 3 4 your dad on Ways and Means, my mom said, "Don't 5 touch my Medicare," and she was, like, 75. She just didn't understand why I'd finish med school 6 7 and then not practice. Anyway --So Valera Health is a digitally 8 9 enabled company that uses a precision-based 10 Because I think for the last six approach. 11 years, as Dr. Henry Chung said before, you know, 12 one of the key areas in terms of using data 13 analytics and digital technology is mental health 14 has been lagging in the field. 15 And so what we want to do is really 16 leverage analytics in precision-based concepts 17 and approach to actually stratify individuals, to 18 get the exact information of how individuals are 19 feeling and then coordinate care and develop a 20 managed-care plan with that. 21 The only thing I'm going to say about 22 the background is that I believe I've been

listening since the morning and no one has quite yet mentioned the Mental Health Parity Act, which is in the Affordable Care Act. And that brings mental health benefits on par with medical benefits.

6 And that basically says to the 7 insurance company, "You can't put administrative 8 hurdles on people with depression or 9 schizophrenia. And you can't cap utilization, 10 because we don't cap diabetics to see their 11 primary care docs, so we shouldn't do it for 12 people with mental illness."

And then the other piece I want to bring up is that a lot of patients have co-morbid conditions, both congestive heart failure and depression, are people who cost the highest and probably the greatest need in the health system.

So for example, if the average per capita expense for an individual with congestive heart failure is maybe about 12,000 a year, it would be three times that for someone with depression.

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Because at the end of the day, if a stage four congestive heart failure patient feels depressed and they're eating a bag of potato chips with all that sodium, they're gaining weight, five or ten pounds later -- boom -they're going to end up in the ER.

7 So our company is based on evidence 8 and based on science. And I just want to show 9 you that there have been studies proving that 10 monitoring behavioral health using digital cell 11 phones and what we call a digital phenotype 12 actually works.

13 So this is the study coming out of 14 Dartmouth with about 45 college students that 15 they tracked over ten weeks. And they actually 16 showed and demonstrated that the data that you 17 collect from the cell phone, and that's 18 geolocation, the amount of light that you've been 19 exposed to, the pitch of your voice, the amount 20 you text, all of that data could be analyzed, and 21 using machine learning algorithms, we can predict 22 the level of stress and an exacerbation of

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depression.

2 So our solution is composed of four 3 pockets of activities. The first piece is 4 analytics. So we take big data sets, claims data 5 from the pairs, and we actually identify people with a propensity for behavioral health issues. 6 7 But we also take individuals and we stratify them according to cost and need. 8 9 And then we ask the patient to 10 download a digital application that sits on their 11 cell phone. And we start collecting data from 12 So we use the same exact metrics that the you. 13 Dartmouth researchers are using. 14 So we're collecting geolocation. 15 We're collecting your activity. And we're 16 working on the pitch of the voice. And we can 17 actually collect the light sensing -- use the 18 light sensing technology as well. 19 So we stratify individuals. Not every 20 single individual has the same level of 21 depression. And so because of the limited 22 resources we have in this country, we can

actually focus and hone in who needs what. 1 And 2 then once we collect the information, if the person is getting worse in terms of the 3 4 depression screening and then we see the 5 geolocation going down and they're staying in bed all the time, we can actually contact them. 6 7 This is the mobile application. I'm going to run really fast through this because I'm 8 9 running out of time. Our mobile application is 10 designed so that we can actually have a fully 11 engaging process and we start collecting 12 information once you download it, with your 13 consent. 14 Our coaches can actually do a private, 15 secure messaging piece that can actually 16 coordinate and get pre-data -- pre-visit data and 17 coordinate post-visit information. 18 And then we have a -- a HIPAA-19 compliant secure telemedicine feature as well. 20 One of our pilots that we're going to launch is 21 with McLean Hospital connected with Harvard. And 22 we're going to focus this on the use case of

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schizophrenics.

2	We're working with one interesting
3	partnership is that we're working with the
4	Louisville Metro Correction Facility to look at
5	designing a pilot where they fast track the
6	release of patients with dual diagnoses. And
7	they would and we would sense where the
8	patient is going to.
9	And if there's drug activity going on
10	from police data, we can send an alert to that
11	patient and send an alert to the case manager.
12	So this is to enhance reintegration and to reduce
13	recidivism.
14	The other pilots we have a monitor,
15	which is an ACL care more, which is a managed
16	Medicaid plan. Green Door has 1,600
17	schizophrenics.
18	And we're hoping to achieve these
19	outcomes. Reducing costs avert high sentinel
20	events and actually disrupt the traditional model
21	in terms of how we deliver meds and services.
22	I'm going to talk about the challenges

later, but while I have three minutes I'm going 1 2 to go to this. And I hope you can see it. This 3 is the dashboard when you sign on. You're going 4 to see a roster of patients that the care manager 5 And then I'm going to go to my own profile has. and show you three months of data that I've 6 7 collected on myself using my cell phone. So here you're going to see steps. 8 9 We're going to go actually one month. You're 10 going to see steps. And on May 2nd, I had 12,000 11 On April 26th, I had 1,000 steps. And so steps. 12 you see a trend, right? So you see this -- I 13 probably average about 5,000 steps or 6,000 steps 14 a day. And on these days when I'm not averaging 15 6,000 steps, I'm probably low activity. And then 16 you can go into my geolocation to see how many 17 miles I've traveled from my home. 18 And then look at my depression score, 19 which is the PHQ-2 and the PHQ-9. And you can 20 see whether on that day when I'm low activity, 21 whether I scored a very high depression scale,

22 which is 23, which is very high.

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And then at the same time, we can 1 2 import data from peripheral devices. From the blood pressure monitoring devices, from 3 4 Bluetooth-enabled scales and then we can also do 5 glucometers. So we can treat diabetics and 6 congestive heart failure patients with depression 7 and actually look for incremental change. 8 And 9 then when that happens -- I'm going to go back. 10 Sorry. 11 You're -- you're seeing my app right 12 now, my cell phone. And I'm going to say, 13 "Hello, Tom. You have a message from your care 14 manager." I'm going to go to the app. And this 15 is a -- but then when we want to do a telehealth 16 visit, you can just press a quick button. 17 You're the patient today, and I'll be 18 the doctor. I think the broadband here, we're 19 not capturing the WiFi. It's taken a little bit 20 But as you can see, we have the data longer. 21 capturing system where we can actually do the remote monitoring. And then we can actually do 22

the messaging and do -- do the telehealth -- a reimbursable telehealth visit all at the same time.

4 I just want to go back to some of the 5 issues that is quite challenging, I think, for innovations. And that's the lack of 6 7 reimbursements for using digital health technology. I think the varying telehealth 8 9 regulations that vary from state to state. Ι 10 think someone else had mentioned about inability 11 to actually put together the 42 CFR that 12 prohibits information from mental health notes, 13 putting it into the primary care doctor's notes.

And then really trying to speak with CMS and HHS in terms of developing new delivery reform models and payment models that can encourage this type of technology.

In terms of technology itself, I think
we need better standards. I -- I'd love to work
with Judi about software that can actually reduce
battery life. And connectivity and memory. And
then, of course, interoperability of EHR and this

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type of data.

2	So thank you very much. I know I went
3	very quickly, but everyone can help me help
4	others, and join me in the fight. Thanks.
5	(Applause.)
6	MS. WINNIKE: Thank you so much. What
7	wonderful presentations and wonderful and
8	innovative technologies. We love to hear about
9	this.
10	We are going to take a very quick
11	break as we bring in our very last panel of
12	distinguished policymakers, and give you guys an
13	opportunity to ask questions. So how about a
14	quick five minute break? And then we will get
15	started and wrap this up at the end of the day.
16	So thank you guys so much. This has been
17	wonderful so far.
18	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
19	went off the record at 2:17 p.m. and resumed at
20	2:25 p.m.)
21	MS. WINNIKE: Thank you, everyone.
22	This is our final and perhaps the most important

panel of the day, because it covers the legal and 1 2 regulatory issues that's touched on throughout 3 the day. We have seen so many great innovations 4 going on in the state. We have seen so many 5 new ideas, some challenges related to broadband access, mental health care access. And it's 6 7 really been leading up to this. And this is our policy conversation on the policy issues and to 8 9 see if we can come up with some prescriptions for 10 broadband-enabled healthcare. 11 And so it is my great pleasure to 12 introduce our very, very distinguished panel 13 today. We have Dr. Chris Gibbons, who you may 14 remember from earlier in the program.

15 He is the Chief Health Innovation 16 Officer for the Connect2Health Task Force at the 17 FCC. He is a physician. He specializes in 18 informatics, healthcare disparities, urban --19 he's an urban health expert. And his academic 20 research has really focused on the use of 21 technology in consumer health informatics to help 22 improve healthcare disparities. And he's really

looking at the intersection of population 1 2 science, medicine, and health informatics. And then next on the panel we have the 3 4 Honorable Garnet Coleman, which I'm sure many of 5 you in the room are guite familiar with. He is our state representative in District 147. And he 6 has served quite admirably since 1991. And he is 7 a noted expert in mental health and also a 8 9 champion in the area of telehealth. He is the 10 senior ranking member on the Public Health 11 Committee in the House of Representatives. He is 12 the chair of the County Affairs Committee and 13 House of Representatives. And very important to 14 us, he's a member of the House Select Committee 15 on Mental Health. And so we're very happy to have him with us today. 16

And next to Representative Coleman, we have Representative, and Dr., John Zerwas, who also many of you may know. He represents over in the Katy area. He is chair of the House Committee on Higher Education. And he is really an advocate for increasing access to higher

education and growing opportunities for graduate 1 2 medical education, which is something that we have touched on earlier today in the program. 3 4 And again, like, Representative 5 Coleman, he also sits on the House Public Health Committee and where he is a very valued member 6 with his medical background. 7 He's been a physician for over 30 years. And he's a past 8 9 president of the American Society of 10 Anesthesiologists. 11 Next to Representative Zerwas, we have 12 Mari Robinson. She is the executive director of 13 the Texas Medical Board. And I would also like 14 to note that she is the first lawyer executive 15 director of the Texas Medical Board, which here 16 at a law school we very much appreciate that. 17 And so what she does as the executive 18 director of the Medical Board is she oversees the 19 Medical Board in their addition to the legal and 20 the administrative issues within the agencies. 21 She is very well regarded throughout the country.

She worked with the Federation of State Medical

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Boards, which is the federal group and she works 1 2 on their work groups and committees quite regularly and is known nationally for her work. 3 4 And then last, but most certainly not 5 least, is Nora Belcher. And she is the executive director of the Texas e-Health Alliance. 6 And the 7 Texas e-Health Alliance is a non-profit advocacy group of health information and technology stake 8 9 holders. And their group works for the use of 10 information technology to improve healthcare 11 systems for patients here in the State of Texas. 12 And so it's my pleasure to welcome 13 this distinguished group here this afternoon. 14 And we hope to work in some questions at the end 15 so we can sort of bring together some of the 16 issues we've seen throughout the day when we're 17 looking at some policy solutions. 18 Okay. I'd like to start with Dr. 19 Gibbons. If you could give us, briefly, an 20 overview from the national level about some of 21 the issues that you've been working on, 22 especially with special populations, issues with

underserved populations, health disparities 1 2 issues, and particular with mental health. And what are some of the policy issues that you see 3 4 at the national level that may also be an issue 5 here in Texas? 6 MR. GIBBONS: Okay. Sure. Well, first, let me say this has been a fantastic day. 7 I've had a great time hearing and learning. 8 And 9 it's hard for me to add on top of that. 10 But let me say this. I think that, 11 while we heard about a few specific mental health 12 issues, depression and a few others, we have 13 those kinds of problems in the Northeast, in the 14 West, in the North, all over. And so there are 15 many, many, both problems that need to be 16 grappled with, as well as solutions. 17 And so the first sort of take home, I 18 would say, is we shouldn't be looking for a one-19 size-fits-all paradigm in terms of technology, 20 technology policy and health. 21 You know, I often say -- used to say 22 to my medical students: Just imagine for a minute

I was a perfect doctor, which I am. And I always 1 2 made the perfect diagnosis. I had the perfect medicine and the patients were always perfect. 3 4 And I gave it to those who came and saw me. What 5 would that do the amount of disease in the community? Those who got it understood it would 6 7 be great for those I saw, but do nothing for those that I couldn't see. 8 Right? 9 And so we've got to think about 10 different solutions to different problems or different populations of people, even for common 11 12 problems. You'd think I was crazy if I said 13 there was one pill to treat all of cancer, even 14 So it's the same kind of thing. one person. Not 15 a one size fits all approach. 16 I think we saw from Lex Frieden an 17 amazing example of something that I also think is 18 very important from a policy perspective. You 19 know, it's one thing for me as a physician, and 20 other physicians and other lawyers, to sort of 21 talk about what people with mental health 22 problems need, people with disabilities need,

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people of underserved populations.

2 And, you know, we would be right, I guess, some percentage of the time. 3 But I've 4 never been amazed. When you ask them what they 5 need, you will learn something. You will inevitably learn something. 6 7 And I think that's another -- we need to think from a policy perspective, how do we 8 9 bring more of the communities that we're talking 10 about into the ecosystem, into the developmental 11 ecosystem, into the policy arena so it's not just 12 us people doing things for them? Which we 13 believe are right, and may be right, but again, 14 involving them in the whole spectrum of 15 activities or getting their perspectives in a 16 more succinct and more systematic way, I think, 17 is important. 18 I think the other thing that we heard 19 today is another principle that I think is very 20 important to look at from a policy perspective.

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it's not just about doctors. It's not just about

And I'm a physician, right? So I get it.

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But

hospitals. And that's where the big -- that's 1 2 the story of the Big White Wall, right? It's about allowing patients to talk to patients, 3 consumers to talk to each other. 4 And even Lex Frieden said, when he 5 opened up, he said, you know, "I think there's 6 more therapy going on between patients than 7 between patients and caregivers." And I've long 8 9 said that that's true. 10 If you think about how much time does any patient spend in front of any practitioner 11 12 over the course of their life, right? One 13 percent, three percent of the time? So if we're 14 perfect in that one percent of time, have no 15 influence on the other 99 percent of the time, 16 how effective can we be as a healthcare system 17 and as a society reaching our national health 18 qoals? 19 And so we've got to think about 20 caregivers as well and bringing them into the 21 picture, being formal or informal caregivers, and 22 I think technologies one of the few ways that

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we're going to be able to do that.

2 And, you know, it's not just healthcare systems thinking about health anymore. 3 We talked a little bit about smart cars and 4 5 autonomous cars. But the automakers and Google and others are already thinking about healthy 6 7 cars and how when you sit down in your car it can measure blood pressure and other things. 8 9 We have talked a little bit about 10 smart homes and smart cities initiatives. And 11 soon, at some point, smart homes are going to be 12 connected to smart cars. They're going to be 13 connected to smart cities and maybe eventually to 14 smart hospitals too. But at least somewhere in 15 that realm. 16 But if we can incentivize these things 17 to work together, not just for those who have

18 good insurance, but for everything and for
19 everyone, as a policy initiative, then we can
20 perhaps leapfrog over this problem.

21 One final example is we -- Dr. Stover 22 talked about health literacy as an issue. I'm

beginning to wonder if that's an issue, although 1 2 I think it's real, that may lose its meaning in the future, right? Because we talk about it as 3 4 people don't know how to use this and they can't get the benefit. But if it's built into the 5 house, into the walls, into the car and does it 6 7 for you automatically, you don't need to know how to do anything, right? 8 9 That's the potential of where we can 10 We can do it and benefit you, even if you qo. 11 So I think it's exciting times. can't use it. 12 And thanks for the opportunity. 13 MS. WINNIKE: Thank you. Thank you so 14 much. 15 I wanted to follow on with our two 16 distinguished Representatives here. One thing 17 that we have been looking at throughout the day 18 are issues in urban areas and issues in rural 19 And sometimes we have the same issues areas. 20 about broadband availability and access. And 21 sometimes we have the same issues about physician 22 shortages and access in both of those areas.

And so your district here in Houston, 1 2 urban district. You're out in the Katy area and you have sort of a mix. You do have some rural 3 4 areas in your district. And I wanted to start with you, 5 Representative Coleman. You have been a champion 6 7 for mental health issues for so many years. You have been a champion in using health technology 8 9 to try to increase access. You have authored 10 numerous pieces of legislation over the years, 11 passed some really great, innovative pieces of 12 legislation over the years. 13 And I just wanted to get your take on 14 why is this such an important issue, especially 15 for the folks, your constituents in your district? How does this make a difference? 16 17 MR. COLEMAN: Well, I think you 18 brought it up. Providers shortages are real. We 19 can't build enough medical schools to create 20 enough psychiatrists to take care of all the people here in the State of Texas. And I know 21

Dr. Zerwas will talk about residencies, because

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that's a really big part of that.

2 But we do have other medical professionals and providers, like MSWs -- masters 3 of social work, clinical social work, licensed 4 5 professional counselors, doctors in psychology. Those are folks who can provide counseling. 6 But they don't often live in rural areas. And so 7 we have to have some way of getting both 8 9 counseling, med management, and all of those 10 different things that people with mental illness need to places where the professionals just 11 12 aren't readily available. 13 So we can do that through 14 telepsychiatry or through telecounseling as well. 15 And that means those folks can get the same types 16 of care that people anywhere else have. 17 Particularly if our LMHAs, our mental health

18 authorities that are providing that care to 19 people who do not have insurance and access.

20 So I think those are really important. 21 The Speaker gave us a charge in two interims ago 22 on the education of mental health professionals.

So we are now looking at how do we create these 1 2 teams of people who care for individuals? We also had an incident that -- with 3 4 Ms. Sandra Bland where we -- and along with that, 5 we've had a lot of suicides, too many for any of us to tolerate in our county jails. Well, we can 6 7 use telepsychiatry or telescreening in our county jails when somebody who comes in and indicates 8 9 that they may have a problem with a mental 10 illness and at risk in a prison. 11 But the real challenge is in rural Again, we've talked about this, in 12 areas. 13 certain communities, they don't have broadband 14 So they can't do the tele -- can't use access. 15 the television to actually do those screenings 16 and work with the magistrates to determine 17 whether that person needs to monitored in the 18 jail. And that, along with the better screening 19 tools, really makes a difference. 20 So we're still working on that. But clearly, we can't get the ability, the technology 21

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Those are the communities that

to those places.

have the hardest time paying for it, because
 they're low populations that doesn't raise a lot
 of tax revenue.

The other piece I think really good and -- and I know Dr. Zerwas will add to this -is that under our 1115 transformation waiver from the Center for Medicaid and Medicare Services, we have implemented telepsychiatry and telehealth mental health with our schools and with children.

10 It gives them better access to the 11 needs that they have, even if their parents can't 12 get them to provide. So, you know, we always 13 like to rag on certain people, but that's 14 something that Governor Perry was the catalyst 15 behind and the reason why it worked. And that was a very good thing. Because that worked with 16 17 the increases that Dr. Zerwas put in for our 18 mental health treatment.

So with all of that, I think we have
a good start. Outside of that, we're still
struggling with how do we expand telemedicine
through people, you know, companies like Teladoc

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and others. You know, there's a struggle between 1 2 where there's a physician on both sides of the Who is taking responsibility for that 3 swing. 4 patient? And we still haven't gotten there yet. 5 Although, I believe the private sector hospitals are moving ahead of us to use that 6 7 technology for follow-up with patients that have been discharged. 8 9 Those are some really, MS. WINNIKE: 10 really great points. I wanted to move next to 11 you, Dr. Zerwas, to get the physician 12 perspective. I mean, you've been working on this 13 for a long time. And I know another thing that 14 you're interested in is issues related to 15 veterans. 16 And so, that's something we talked 17 about earlier today, about making sure that we 18 have mental healthcare access for some special populations. Populations related to veterans or 19 20 individuals with disabilities. 21 And from the physician side -- and 22 Representative Coleman mentioned this -- about

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through these sort of new care teams who are
 doing integrated care and integrating mental
 health.

And I want to sort of get your perspective on that and if you think that that's the way we should move forward and if that would be the proper way to address some of these underserved populations.

9 MR. ZERWAS: Sure. Well, thanks for 10 having me. Appreciate it that you've allowed me 11 to participate in a very distinguished panel 12 And General Coleman, it's always a here. 13 pleasure to be on with him. He and I do a lot of 14 these together, and we don't agree on everything, 15 as you might imagine, but we agree on most 16 things. And when it comes to the mental health 17 issue, I will tell you we are right in line with 18 each other on this. And the question is not 19 whether we agree, it's coming together so we can 20 push through. You know, we sort of test the 21 system periodically when we do that.

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A general comment I'll make about, you

know, utilizing technology by moving into the digital age of healthcare and medicine is a story that I was told, Dr. Gibbons you may remember, somebody may have told you.

But back when there were the horse and 5 buggy days of the doctors getting around and 6 7 stuff like that and taking care of their patients and making some house calls and things like that. 8 9 You know, this younger doctor that might have 10 been about my age might ve asked that grandfather 11 or great-grandfather, "What was the greatest 12 innovation in your era, you know, Grandfather, in 13 terms of your days of the horse and buggy and so 14 And, you know, most of us would think forth?" 15 like some kind of, you know, breakthrough with an 16 antibiotic, even though that was well after that, 17 or something like that.

But he said, "Roads." He said, "Roads was the greatest breakthrough." And, well, you scratch your head and say, "Why?" He said, "Because it let me get to my patients faster so I could get there to take care of them."

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And we all know that that's an 1 2 incredibly important thing. There's the golden hour of taking care of a trauma patient for 3 4 which, you know, air ambulances have made a 5 tremendous improvement in and so forth. But the digital age is allowing us to 6 get to our patients faster, with better 7 knowledge, with less redundancy. So you're 8 9 improving care, enhancing cost-effectiveness and 10 so forth. And so I think this age that we're in, 11 and a lot of us that are in the middle of it as 12 doctors, especially in my generation, we kind of 13 come kicking and screaming a lot, but we come. 14 You know, I mean, the fact I'm 15 carrying this thing around and not a notebook and 16 paper is an example of that, you know? I don't 17 necessarily like it, but it works and my staff 18 make me use it. But it makes, I know, me a better 19 20 doctor. I'm an anesthesiologist so I'm in a 21 field full of technology. Absolutely full of 22 technology. We don't have intubations in the

esophagus anymore. It was a common death under anesthesia. You put the tube in the wrong place, and you don't transfer much oxygen when you stick it in the stomach instead of the lungs. And so, you know, patients died under that. It was always a horrific outcome.

Well, we have technology that came 7 about in the '80s that basically eliminated that. 8 9 You stick it in there, you get carbon dioxide 10 back, you're probably in the right place. Very 11 likely. Stick it in there and you don't get it 12 back, then you're in the wrong place, you know, 13 or your patient's dead. So you've got to do 14 something about it either way.

15 But, you know, I think that where we 16 have seen -- you talked about specific 17 populations, you know. I think the reality is 18 all populations are having a challenge in mental 19 health. One in four individuals across the 20 country has a mental health issue. I think 21 that's the number that we commonly use. 22 Now, it could be severe mental

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impairment or it could be a more moderate, 1 2 controlled mental impairment. But it is probably one of the most common maladies that we have out 3 4 But yet, we separate it from physical there. 5 health, which is a problem that we who are trained in medicine, you know, have built. 6 You 7 know, we have allowed that to happen. So we have moved forward starting to, 8 9 in effect, combine that. So that, you know, 10 there is, you know, a combined physical and 11 mental health approach to people. 12 You know, put some things in place to 13 try create -- take down those barriers so that, 14 you know, when we see people, we don't see them 15 just for their heart or their lungs or the kidney 16 and pancreas and all that. We see them also for 17 their brain and for their mental health 18 conditions and things like that. 19 And we know that that's probably one 20 of the most important things that we can do, 21 because the average age of death of somebody with 22 a severe mental illness is 50. You know, that's

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tragic.

And so it's an area that I think deserves a lot of focus by us as health professionals, people who are interested in health, and us as a state in terms of how we appropriate money to make sure that we're addressing certain areas where there are tremendous needs.

9 You know, the veterans are a group 10 that all of us, I think, our heart goes out to 11 You know, they come back traumatized. them. 12 There's billboard going into Austin that shows 13 what's killing our soldiers, and they show it 14 different. They show a bullet and then they show 15 other things. And then they show a big opioid 16 capsule. And that's the biggest thing that's 17 killing our veterans right now. And, you know, 18 opiate drug abuse, controlled prescription drug 19 abuse, is one of the biggest challenges we have 20 right now.

So mental health is not just a single
-- it's not just depression, schizophrenia,

bipolar disease. It's a whole spectrum of 1 2 conditions that can dramatically impact people. And we're not going to get it by trying to 3 4 connect everybody with a psychiatrist or a 5 psychologist or a mental health person. We're not going to get where we need to be without 6 7 addressing the technological advances that are out there for us to use. 8

9 Telemedicine is -- and I know Teladoc 10 is just a phone call of a doctor talking to a 11 patient that's never even seen. You know, it's 12 separate -- a little more controversial than the 13 video telemedicine-type activity that we have out 14 there. I think that's much more well accepted 15 out there.

But I don't think we have come close to really leveraging the value of that technology and meeting urban and rural population needs out there, mental health needs. Any other needs, in fact, that you have out there.

21 So I'm excited about where we're 22 going. We, as a state legislature, don't get

But I would say there's a reason for 1 there fast. 2 that, because as Ms. Robinson will attest to, the role of the Texas Medical Board is not to protect 3 4 the doctors. It's to protect the public. And, you know, sometimes moving fast 5 on certain types of technology might put the 6 7 public at risk. And that's the last thing that 8 any of us want to do. But my personal feeling 9 is, the most remarkable use of telemedicine has 10 been in stroke care. 11 You've got a stroke unit right out 12 here in the parking lot, I noticed when I walked 13 in. But, you know, to witness somebody who comes 14 in with a total paralysis through an embolic 15 stroke, and they're in Beaumont or they're in 16 some other "remote location" from the fantastic 17 Texas Medical Center. But yet, through 18 telemedicine and robotics and education on both 19 ends of the camera, you know, you can witness 20 somebody actually totally recover their impaired 21 limb, total hemiparesis resolved just like that, 22 which only happens because you've got

telemedicine connecting the best doctors with the 1 2 excellence that they have, with people at the other end with fantastic, you know, 3 4 pharmaceuticals doing magical things almost. And what would have resulted in a 5 person living in a totally disabled state for, 6 who knows, 10, 15 or 20 years, and the enormous 7 cost that would be, not to mention the quality of 8 9 life. They within days walk out. You know, I 10 think it's just one of the most amazing things. 11 And it's happened because we have leveraged 12 telemedicine, in addition to all of the other 13 great breakthroughs that we have made out there. 14 So, for me, telemedicine and the whole 15 digital enterprise with medicine is highways. 16 You know, it gets us to our patients faster, 17 quicker, with more accurate information, and 18 therefore more effective therapy systems. 19 MS. WINNIKE: That's such a great 20 metaphor with the highways, because we always 21 hear about the golden hour in medicine. 22 Especially in trauma, to make sure that a person

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gets care right away.

2	And we've seen with your example with
3	the mobile stroke unit. We heard earlier about
4	the programs out at Texas Tech in West Texas
5	trying to get care to folks, you know, as
6	quickly. And it makes a huge difference. It
7	saves lives. It improves quality of lives trying
8	to get care faster.
9	And also it saves money. Because like
10	you said, if you're the difference between, you
11	know, a completely a person who is very much
12	incapacitated for many, many years is a higher
13	cost and burden on themselves and their families
14	versus someone who's able to get those kind of
15	medicines very quickly, because we now have all
16	kinds of technologies just to connect people.
17	MR. ZERWAS: One other just quick
18	thing I'll share with you that's along those
19	lines of what we're seeing happen is my sister is
20	a now retired trauma surgeon from the Army and
21	did several deployments over in the Middle East
22	and Afghanistan.

And we were chatting one day about, 1 2 you know, things that were happening there. And she said that the greatest thing that has allowed 3 4 for us to save, you know, the warriors is we can 5 actually do so much at the site of the injury. So when somebody, you know, falls 6 7 victim to an IED or something and gets four limbs blown off and there's nothing but a torso left, 8 9 they live now. They live. Now, you know, the 10 question is if God intended them to live. You 11 know, that's a different story out there. But we 12 have been able to save people with that magnitude 13 of trauma. 14 That has led to the huge advancements 15 in prosthetics now. So with the prosthetics that 16 you're seeing today -- every war brings some 17 great advancement in medicine. Vascular 18 surgeries from the Korean War and World War II 19 and other things. 20 But I am convinced that this period of 21 war that we've been in, the prosthetics have just 22 been amazing that have been able to be put in

place. Connecting them now to the brain, you 1 2 know, so it's a much more natural response that 3 the injured person gets. And they become, you 4 know, engaged citizens again. They're not just 5 people that are, you know, in supportive care. You know, they actually get around and do things. 6 7 And there's no shame about having a prosthetic device. Good grief, I mean, if 8 9 anything, it's just the opposite, you know. And 10 people love to look at the technology and see 11 what great advancements have been made and stuff. 12 So it's a very, very exciting time to 13 see what's happening, and I know we're a little 14 off topic here for you. But it's, again, just 15 what's happening in the whole sphere of 16 technology out there. 17 MS. WINNIKE: Thank you. I wanted to 18 bring in Mari Robinson. I'm so happy that she's 19 able to join us, as a regulator with the Texas 20 Medical Board. And we have here the FCC, also 21 federal regulators. 22 And a lot of times, you know, in

healthcare and other areas, people say, "Oh, regulations. Bad." Or "Regulations, we don't know what's going on." And so I would love for you to just give us an overview about what does the Texas Medical Board regulate and where is their role with our mental health regulations here in Texas relating to physicians?

8 MS. ROBINSON: Okay. So I've heard 9 several different threads of this argument sort 10 of touched on today. You've talked about, you 11 know, funding and where that's all going to come 12 You've talked about scope of practice, from. 13 which is going back to this idea of teams and 14 who's going to do what.

15 And then obviously just the very 16 basic, most on-point regulation, which is what 17 does the Medical Board rules say about 18 telemedicine, particularly, in line with 19 behavioral health, right?

20 And so I'm going to start with that 21 piece, because obviously it is the most pragmatic 22 of all of that. And right now, actually, with

the Texas Medical Board, when you're talking 1 2 about behavioral health -- and I should note. This is an issue that TMB has been working on 3 4 with the stakeholder group for seven years now. 5 And we've gone through lots of iterations. As the technology continues to 6 develop, the rule continues to change. And they 7 foresee that continuing to happen, because you 8 9 can't know a year from now what it's going to 10 The rule will need to adapt to take look like. 11 in that newness, right? Like now we're working 12 on expanded call coverage and things like that. 13 So, going back to behavioral health. 14 The Medical Board rule is very, very broad in 15 relation to medical health, in that, you can 16 absolutely do behavioral health over any 17 telemedicine device. And you can treat a patient 18 that way and establish care that way, unless they 19 are having what is defined as a behavioral health 20 And we're relying on the definition emergency. assigned by Health and Human Services for that. 21

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But to save you all from reading that

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292

tonight, I'll tell you what that is. And that is definitionally that a determination has been made that any attempt at talk therapy has been deemed to be ineffective and that the individual is a present danger to themselves or the people around them.

So obviously, that is a very high 7 standard for that to have to kick in. Otherwise, 8 9 behavioral health can absolutely be done via 10 It can be used to establish that telemedicine. 11 relationship. It can be used to continue that 12 relationship. And it can be done in any physical 13 setting.

14 That's what the medical board allows; 15 however, the limiting factor on this is twofold. 16 Number one, there's a federal law and it's called 17 the Ryan Haight Act. And I'm not sure how many 18 of you are familiar with it. Probably a lot you 19 if you're attending a health law conference.

20 But in general it says you cannot 21 prescribe a controlled substance to an individual 22 without examining them in person first. Not face

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to face. Not through a telemedicine medium of any kind. It could be the most heightened telemedicine thing that you could think of. It could be a hospital ER with a nurse standing there. It still doesn't meet the standard under federal law. The doctor has to see them in person.

Now, why is this? I will tell you 8 9 this law was created for an entirely different 10 This was before telemedicine was -- it purpose. 11 might have been a twinkle in someone's eye, but 12 that's about it, right? And what was happening 13 is folks were selling opioid drugs online over 14 the internet. And unfortunately, a poor soul, 15 Ryan Haight, died from an overdose of purchasing 16 those drugs.

So what we would up with was a very
broad law prohibiting all controlled substances,
which unfortunately a lot of psychotropic drugs
fall into that category. They are controlled
substances.

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So there is no way to prescribe those

over telemedicine under current standards. 1 The 2 most common drug you're going to see that with for a particularly children are ADHD medicines. 3 Those are schedule two and schedule three drugs. 4 5 So you cannot start that care relationship, under federal law, without seeing that child in person. 6 That is not a medical board rule. That is a DEA 7 8 law.

9 Now, the federal law does contemplate 10 the idea of creating a registry to allow for exemptions of this. And there has been an 11 12 ongoing dialogue with the DEA from several 13 parties in Texas to try to see if there is a way 14 to get this registry up and running, 15 particularly, for state programs for behavioral 16 health in the underserved areas. And it is my 17 understanding that they are presently working on 18 that.

Now, I haven't seen anything be
published yet. I'm told that passing a rule is
still faster than passing a federal law. So we
are following that. And I'm actually meeting

with some DEA representatives on that in a couple 1 2 But right now, your limiting factor -of weeks. at least as far as the legal aspect is concerned 3 -- is that federal law, not the board rule. 4 Your other issue that has been touched 5 on is the serve, skip or practice issue that 6 7 you're talking about. And when that dials back, what you're looking at in the State of Texas is 8 9 the idea of diagnosis and prescription of drugs. 10 These are the two areas that are the 11 most tightly controlled and regulated, deemed to 12 be the practice of medicine as far as the statute 13 is concerned. And as it stands right now, that 14 can be done by a physician. It can be done by an 15 advance practice nurse. It can be done by a 16 physician assistant, with the latter two having 17 had established a supervisory and delegatory 18 relationship with a physician. 19 And that's where that stands in the 20 State of Texas right now for that level. 21 Obviously, when you're talking about 22 psychologists, you're talking about talk therapy,

1 that type of thing, that's not necessarily going 2 to fall under that realm. But when you're 3 getting into the more advanced stages of 4 diagnosis and prescribing of drugs, you've got 5 that factor that you have to consider when you 6 are putting out these programs.

7 And this is actually statutory. This 8 is not a board rule. So for something to change 9 in that, that would be a legislative 10 consideration, whether they thought that was 11 appropriate to do or not. But that's how that 12 exists right now.

13 The idea of follow-up after being seen 14 in a hospital is absolutely permitted right now 15 under the board rules. So if you went to a 16 hospital and you got a diagnosis and they wanted 17 to do follow-up with you through any modality, 18 that would be permitted. Because that 19 physician/patient relationship or PA or a PN or 20 whatever the appropriate provider was, was 21 established through that hospital visit. 22 And as long as the standard of care is

being met, you're golden. The board thinks that's great. They want that sort of expansive thing to happen. And the west Texas stuff overseen by Dr. Phillips, is a wonderful example of that.

6 Using the ENTs, stocking them with 7 technology, sending them out into the community 8 to gather that diagnostic information to make 9 that initial diagnosis, to establish that 10 physician/patient relationship and then allow 11 follow-up to up to a year through whatever other 12 modalities are important.

13 Now, I mentioned one other limiting 14 factor and here's what it is. It's the standard 15 of care, right? That is always going to be the 16 bedrock of what the Medical Board is falling back 17 And I am not going to in any way represent I on. 18 can tell you what it is. You remember the lawyer 19 intro stuff, right? I can tell you what the law 20 It's up to our board to say what the says. 21 standard of care is and the medical community at 22 large.

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But, I can tell you that in general 1 2 when you're talking about a lot of psychotropic medications that are out there, testing is 3 4 required. You know, you have to have blood work 5 done to check for certain enzymes. You have to have follow-up done that is going to require --6 7 as of right now -- somebody to draw that blood, somebody to analyze that blood, et cetera. 8 9 Urine screens may be necessary if 10 we're talking about addiction treatment in this 11 realm. It really just depends on what it is 12 you're talking about. Every diagnosis is unique. 13 Every diagnosis has its own standard of care. 14 And every diagnosis is going to have to have that 15 Not all of it can be done over the phone plan. 16 as we sit here today. 17 My joke has always been, someday my 18 iPhone will take my blood and tell everyone I 19 want it to what's going on with me, right? And 20 I'm hoping I'm retired by that time, quite 21 frankly. I don't think I will be though, given

22 the rate that technology is going.

But as it stands right now, we don't 1 2 have that capability. And what the board's primary concern is, the idea of subverting the 3 standard of care for the sake of convenience. 4 5 And that is the primary issue that they see with some of the models that exist. 6 7 Most of the models that exist absolutely are permissible under the law. 8 They 9 meet what the board's standards are. And I think 10 just a lot of people don't flat out know about 11 them unfortunately. 12 I've had somebody say to me, "Well, I

13 hate seeing that burn victims have to come to the 14 hospital after they've been there once for 15 follow-up. It's a terrible trip for them to have 16 to make." And that broke my heart a little bit, 17 because they don't have to come back to the 18 hospital. They don't. And I would hate the idea that they're making that trip because somebody 19 20 doesn't understand the law.

And so that's sort of where we are.
We are in an area of misinformation in a lot of

cases. Not every case, but in a lot of cases. And so the challenge is to tailor the laws and the regulations in a way that balances safety with the available technology to leverage that to get care of effectively to the most people they can.

But, I can tell you that the board is
never going to think it's okay for it to be
convenient if the standard of care is not being
met. And that's just sort of their fine line on
all of this.

12And I also appreciate the ability to13participate today also. Thank you for having me.

14 MS. WINNIKE: Thank you for coming. 15 This is actually an excellent description of how 16 there are so many complexities with our, you 17 know, State of Texas laws, the federal laws, our 18 regulations here, federal regulations. It's not 19 There's a lot of things going on. a monolith. 20 And like you said, a lot of information. 21 In my own plug, it's good to know a

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health lawyer here at the University of Houston

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Law Center, number two ranked health law program in the country. So I know where to find some if you're looking for some. That's my own little plug.

5 But this really moves onto Nora and -who is with the Texas e-Health Alliance. 6 And you 7 represent all of these great organizations and companies in Texas who have these great 8 9 technologies. And I wanted you to talk a little 10 bit about the types of technologies that your 11 alliance members use and want to use and where 12 you would like to see things moving on the 13 legislative and regulatory side.

MS. BELCHER: Sure. So, my wishlist.
That's a dangerous question to ask a lobbyist in
the summer before our legislative session.

I think there are three things that are really important here. We talk about broadband -- and I've been in this fight since the 1990's. So I used to be fighting about how fast can we move the data. And now, my people can literally build you anything. Isn't that

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exciting and terrifying all at the same time? 1 2 If you can conceive of an app or a delivery methodology, we really can build it and 3 craft it. So I think the first thing is it's 4 5 incumbent on our industry to listen very carefully to our providers and to our patients. 6 7 And the most successful models that I am seeing are coming from providers and patients coming to 8 9 the technology community and saying, "Can you 10 build us a telemedicine model that helps us with 11 "Why, yes we can." And we can call coverage?" 12 pitch that to the medical board and they'll think 13 it's a good idea and they'll help us make it 14 real. 15 So it's not so much that we are 16 sitting in our basement laboratories, like, 17 cooking up stuff. I mean, there's a little bit 18 of that. Some of that's kind of cool. Don't get me wrong. But the models that are going to stick 19 20 are going to be the integrated models. 21 The models that engage the consumer, 22 their family, their providers, their care team,

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1 their community in all sorts of ways. Because 2 it's going to be different depending on if you 3 have a mental health diagnosis, if you're post 4 discharge with a knee injury.

5 I like to use the phrase "the last 6 mile." And telecom people always look at me and 7 they're like, "You're stealing our phrase." Yes, 8 I'm stealing your phrase. It's very important. 9 Because to me that last mile is the gap between 10 the physician visits.

Because what do people do? We go to the doctor. They tell us what to do. We nod politely. We maybe pick up our drugs, maybe we don't. We don't make the behavioral changes. We come back in six months and we're pissed because our health status has not changed.

17 So the models that we're seeing, 18 whether it's what Valera showed today, other 19 things that being cooked in the incubator. I 20 work with South by Southwest. They had 5,000 21 people come to the health care expo at South by 22 Southwest in Austin this year to look at the

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virtual reality apps.

2	We're going to have virtual reality
3	apps that are going to let physical therapists
4	move patients at a distance and participate in
5	therapy without having to be in the same room.
6	There is I mean, I get goosebumps talking
7	about it. There's extraordinary stuff coming
8	down the pipe.
9	But at the end of the day, there is
10	there are those things. We have to listen to our
11	providers. We have to listen to our patients.
12	We have to focus on closing those gaps in care.
13	And we have to not forget that high tech doesn't
14	always mean we don't have high touch.
15	The really successful implementations
16	to me are the ones who are going to automate the
17	routine, like my watch is going to take my blood,
18	check my insulin periodically and send that to my
19	doctor. And that's going to relive my stress and
20	my provider's stress, because now I know it's
21	being checked. But that's also going to mean I'm
22	actually having more contact with my nurse

practitioner, because they know what's happening
 with my blood sugar levels.

It's the combination of high tech and 3 4 high touch that is transformational when it comes 5 to these technologies. And so when I look at what my companies are doing, the place where 6 we're seeing the most success is not where we 7 brought technology in and we expect you, doctor, 8 9 to change and adjust to the technology. It's 10 where the technology comes in and it solves a 11 problem and it frees up our very precious 12 resources so they can be used in the most 13 effective way possible.

14 It's an extraordinarily exciting to be 15 in this space because of what's possible. But 16 it's got to be collaborative and it's got to be 17 built around the patient and it's got to engage 18 with providers. And if you do those three 19 things, the sky's the limit. And that phone app 20 that she's talking about, it's on its way. Home 21 blood testing is one of the hottest start-ups in 22 the market right now.

1 People want access to their 2 information, because the consumer revolution is coming, people. And as providers, you all better 3 4 be ready. Because when the Baby Boomers wake up 5 and realize how lousy the health care system is, do you really think they're going to settle for 6 7 things as it currently is as a generation? Wait until they hit the long term care system. 8 That 9 is going to be epic and not in a good way. So if 10 you're looking to make an investment, that's a 11 space that's in desperate need of innovation and 12 technological change. 13 And I will stop there because I know 14 we're over time. But thank you for having me. 15 Thank you for not having me interrogated by these 16 two. That's usually my life.

17 This is an amazing event. And I so 18 appreciate the FCC coming to Texas and signaling 19 that there are partnerships that we can have with 20 federal partners as well. That's extremely 21 important. Very, very important.

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MS. WINNIKE: Thank you so much. And

I want to be able to open it up for questions. 1 2 But I actually have a person I want to ask a question to first, because I want to bring this 3 back to Lex Frieden's keynote earlier talking 4 5 about access to care. And I know how important it is -- and 6 7 you mentioned this earlier -- to have access, especially for individuals with disabilities. 8 9 It's a real issue. And that you feel like 10 technology is a way that we can increase access. 11 And access is an issue for a wide 12 spectrum of folks in your particular expertise 13 with disability. And I wanted to open the floor 14 to you and see if you had any questions or 15 comments related to that about things coming up 16 in the new legislative session that will start 17 soon and things that you might be looking for on 18 the access side. 19 The House has a number MR. FRIEDEN: 20 of issues. Pointing to the analogy very quickly. 21 Thanks. In 1989, the first congressional hearing

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Houston, Texas at the service center. And Congressman Steve Bartlett, who was the ranking member of the committee that was leading the bill negotiation, was a friend of mine. And we picked him up the airport and dropped him off at his hotel.

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7 And my wife, who was driving, said, "Congressman, let me know when you'd like me to 8 9 pick you up for dinner." And he said, "Well, 10 I'll just give you a call." And he reached 11 inside of his bag and he pulled out a brick. And 12 my wife said, "What's that?" And he said, "Oh, 13 it's a mobile phone. Doesn't everybody have one? 14 You should have one, particularly if you have a 15 disability and you might get stuck on the 16 roadside." And my wife was like, "Wow. You 17 know, he doesn't really get it?"

18 And I had the same feeling when I come
19 to these kinds of meetings and hear high tech
20 companies talking about the next step forward.
21 You know, the wheelchair with brains and all
22 that. Most people that need a wheelchair like

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that don't ever get it. And I'm not sure that 1 2 the people who are racing ahead with the broadband development even get it. 3 4 Because in doing so, without starting 5 from the bottom to be sure that it is inclusive technology, they are missing a large part of our 6 society and a large opportunity that we have to 7 make lives better for people. 8 9 And I just think we have to 10 concentrate on what happens in the beginning of 11 the process. And in Texas, we're proud to say, 12 "If you're not going to play our rules, don't 13 play." Why don't we in Texas say, "If you're not 14 going to provide accessible software in our 15 state, you're not going to play. You can't sell 16 it here." You know, where are we going to reach? 17 And over the internet. There is 18 internet a lot of places, but if you're not ready 19 to go into a restaurant and pay for a meal, 20 you're not going to get that password. Why is 21 that? I mean, every restaurant on the block has 22 the internet. Why aren't we saying if you have a

public internet, then make it open to the public? 1 2 I'm not saying every individual that has in effect put in a modem has to make their 3 4 wi-fi internet to people on the streets open. 5 But if Xfinity -- most people don't know that if Xfinity is using your modem for a public/private 6 7 internet that they've got where you have to a subscriber. You know, why not make that open to 8 9 the public so that people who need it, who can 10 use it and perhaps benefit from it the most, have 11 it? 12 MS. WINNIKE: Thank you. Thank you. 13 Would anyone like to respond a little bit about 14 the access issue? 15 MR. COLEMAN: Well, access is real. It's a real problem. In Texas, we were supposed 16 17 to expand broadband across the State and we voted 18 on a bill in 2006. But what got squashed was 19 municipal wi-fi and municipal connections, which 20 were to be free. So we actually lost the 21 opportunity to have free broadband in the State 22 of Texas actually operated by our larger

municipalities.

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2	Now, that of course, wouldn't help
3	every other region of the State. We were also
4	supposed to have connections into all of our
5	schools, which meant that public schools, which
6	meant that that would take that throughout every
7	community and have that availability. And that
8	just didn't happen.
9	There still is a digital divide.
10	There are some people who, you know, get it
11	just like you said, they may get it at a
12	restaurant. But libraries have not been able to
13	keep up with the demand and also the cost of
14	being able to afford connections to the internet.
15	I think I pay at one time I had
16	three internet connections and I think I had
17	it cost me \$200 a month. That's a lot of money,
18	folks. And it hasn't gotten much better. But
19	it's getting better. But it hasn't got much
20	better. But the promise of municipal or other
21	types of wi-fi or connection dying is really what
22	has exacerbated the divide, because it requires

the kindness of others in order to be able to
 afford it.

Thank you. Thank you 3 MR. ESCRIBANO: 4 very much. Glad to be here at the University of 5 Houston, for the Center for U.S. and Mexican Law. And my question is for Ms. Mari Robinson. 6 I have 7 seen great fear -- have great fear of the system allow doctors to treat after this first interview 8 9 or consultation. 10 Now, I think -- and I know the rule 11 The initial rule going from year to isn't new. 12 I would like to know the Texas Medical year. 13 Board's advice, for instance, we've been hearing 14 before that we have at Texas Medical Center's 21 15 hospitals. Much of that is one pretty much -- or 16 very much focused in cancer. 17 A person that is restricted with 18 cancer here, but then that goes outside from the 19 Then this possibility is not -- is not State. 20 for the doctor. So I mean you will listening --21 MS. ROBINSON: I'm trying to figure 22 out your question. Are you saying that if you

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got treated in the cancer center here, and then 1 2 you went to somewhere else, you moved out of Texas, whether you could get care or not from 3 4 that Texas physician? Is that what you're asking 5 me? 6 MR. ESCRIBANO: Yes, I mean, your example was very clear as if the person that got 7 burned that came. You said he shouldn't come, 8 9 because he could have had treatment with 10 telemedicine. 11 This person could have had treatment 12 being burned in California with a doctor here? 13 MS. ROBINSON: So you're touching on 14 a fourth issue. Okay? And that is licensing, 15 That's a completely different issue. right? And 16 that is almost -- well, I'm not aware of any 17 state that would tell you that it is okay for you 18 to provide health care in their state without 19 being licensed, right? 20 And hold on. I see you're right. But 21 let me finish up. The reason for that is, 22 there's no way to oversee the practice if they're

not licensed in your state. What you would do would be to drive the incentive towards treating people who are in your state so that you would be liable to no one, right? Because you would treat California people. You live in Nevada. You don't have California license and California can't do anything to you if that all goes badly, right?

9 I've had people say to me, "Well, why 10 don't we have a national license the way that you 11 have a driver's license and you can go from state 12 to state to state?" And my response is, "You can 13 absolutely do that, as long as you are willing to 14 be liable to the state of New Mexico for whatever 15 goes wrong with your treatment of New Mexico 16 patients." You could create that. Just like if 17 you were driving through New Mexico and you got 18 pulled over, you would have to pay that New 19 Mexico speeding ticket.

20 But every time I've said that, every 21 doctor looks at me like I've lost my ever loving 22 mind, because they do not want to be responsible

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to all the other medical boards in the State. 1 2 But you could absolutely create that if you wanted to. But there's got to be an oversight 3 4 piece to that. 5 Licensures is only one half of the regulatory scheme. That's the gatekeeping half. 6 We're ensuring that you're able to get through 7 this door. The other half is once you're through 8 9 that door, we want to make sure that if anything 10 goes on or you stop being able to do it, we have 11 a mechanism to take care of that for the public. 12 So if you can create a situation that 13 addresses both sides of that, you could have a national license. And then it wouldn't matter 14 15 where the patient was or the doctor was. 16 MR. ESCRIBANO: Yes, but I mean, 17 hearing your -- your prior proposition, you could 18 -- I understand really this person shouldn't be 19 But then only the Texas person. moving. And 20 that's what my question was actually. 21 MS. ROBINSON: Right. It's licensure. 22 MR. ESCRIBANO: What is the Texas

Medical Board doing in order to really make the telemedicine effective because telemedicine intends to actually go beyond the frontiers. And it will help us fight shortage of medical doctors

to educate.

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MS. ROBINSON: It's licensure.

7 MR. ESCRIBANO: And then, like, federal 8 assistance. It's federal assistance or it's Texas 9 Medical Board trying to influence the legislature 10 in order to say, "Yes, we can introduce this 11 position into the law, telling with this aspect 12 and with this and solving the problem.

MS. BELCHER: Right. And I understand
exactly what you're saying. In the Veterans'
Administration, they are liable to the Veterans'
Administration so both pieces are there.

17 If you want national licensure, you 18 have to have both sides. And the problem with 19 the things that have been proposed, they only 20 have the first. They only have the licensing 21 aspect. They don't have the follow-up aspect. 22 There is -- you can't -- well, you can. If you

don't care anything about enforcement you can 1 2 say, "Anyone with any license can practice on any patient anywhere." But then there is no 3 4 oversight or follow-up, because no one has the 5 authority to do that. I, as the Texas Medical Board, would 6 7 not have the authority to do anything about a doctor living in Louisiana who did something to a 8 9 Texas patient. That's how the jurisdictional 10 laws are created. There's no jurisdiction. 11 So unless when you create a national 12 license, you create that enforcement 13 jurisdiction, you're only solving one half of the 14 problem, right? And you get rid of the other 15 half of all of that. 16 So unless that can be addressed, 17 you're going to continue to have these walls 18 between who can treat what. It's not to say the 19 issue can't be fixed. It can. But it can't be 20 fixed intelligently by simply saying, "Now 21 everyone can do anything everywhere and there's 22 no oversight at all."

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MR. ESCRIBANO: It's not that 1 2 simplistic. But if we know exactly how to deal with these three issues you mentioned, there is 3 4 the possibility of really making telemedicine 100 5 percent. Well, there's that pesky 6 MS. BELCHER: 7 10th Amendment where the states retain some sovereignty to make some decisions. And states 8 9 regulate things differently. 10 So there is not even agreement 11 necessarily on the standard of care of practice 12 when you cross state lines. So the solution the 13 industry is using is actually just to have our 14 physicians credentialed in multiple states. 15 And there is an interstate compact for 16 the exchange of licensure, which we made a run at 17 in this last session and we'll make a run at it 18 again. Nurses have one. EMS just did one up. 19 That expedites the credentialing, but protects 20 the sovereignty of the individual states and 21 their ability to protect their individual 22 patients.

So until you get rid of the 10th 1 2 Amendment, you're going to have this sticky wicket of the States' sovereignty over the people 3 4 who live in their states. For the companies that 5 I represent, who I have doctors credentialed in all 50 states. It's a pain in the butt, but it's 6 doable within the current regulatory framework. 7 Congress has shown no enthusiasm for 8 9 national licensure. So the interstate compact is 10 the compromise. And we have, what, 14 states 11 onboard at this point? 12 COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: Yeah. It went 13 live. More are looking to pass. 14 MS. ROBINSON: So at some point, if 15 all 50 states are in the compact, your problem is 16 solved because then it will be easy to get 17 expedited licensure in whatever state you want to 18 treat a patient. 19 MR. COLEMAN: We can find the 20 solutions, I think. But I find it -- maybe it's 21 my on perspective. I'm sorry about this. It's 22 just more integration is that thinking that we

have this human capital extremely trained. 1 2 MS. BELCHER: Again, that pesky 10th Amendment in our Constitution. You all don't 3 4 have it. We do. And it's very, very 5 jurisdictionally and legally important, because if you've been to one state in the U.S., you've 6 been to one state. We have an enormous amount of 7 variation culturally, regulatorally. The north 8 9 eastern states are different from the western 10 And we like it that way. states. So I think 11 it's unlikely that there's going to be a change. 12 I'm speaking here as the lobbyist again. I think 13 it's very unlikely that there's going to be a 14 change along those lines. 15 The technology is there. MR. COLEMAN: 16 MS. ROBINSON: That's not the issue. 17 MR. COLEMAN: You can do it. 18 The other side of this is -- is 19 develop medically liability body of law. Texas 20 has some very strong protections in there with 21 regard to medical liability. It makes it a very 22 attractive place for people to practice medicine

in a less onerous, you know, perspective when it 1 2 comes to the Court and stuff, you know. So, you know, there are some states 3 4 where it's still not very comfortable out there. 5 You know, so -- and there's lots of different ways that people have tried to deal with that 6 7 particular aspect of medical practice. So, again, there may be similarities 8 9 between certain ones. You know, Texas and 10 California have some similarities in their court 11 laws, you know. But Louisiana, Florida, they've 12 done different things. You know, and some haven't 13 done anything. And they continue to pay, you 14 know, pretty enormous medical liability insurance 15 rates as a consequence of some of those things. 16 MS. WINNIKE: And I think we have time 17 for one more question. 18 MR. GIBBONS: And if I may give Dr. 19 Zerwas credit, because he has been working on the 20 And it's very important. And he's done compact. 21 a really good job on that. And I think that 22 needs -- the preliminary.

Hi. My name is Michael 1 MR. PARKS: 2 I'm from Bryan-College Station, Texas. Parks. Ι quess this is for Dr. Gibbons dealing with the 3 4 We're getting ready to submit for about a FCC. 5 27 million dollar fiber bill for one gig in our region for Healthcare Connect Fund with 6 7 healthcare consortium. And I'm just curious if there's 8 9 another outside-the-beltway Congress plan for 10 access to the funding for these things. We've 11 talked about access all morning and all 12 afternoon. 13 In the rural areas it costs a lot. It 14 costs a lot to get that farther out there. Under 15 some of the old Healthcare Connect Fund rules, 16 the match wasn't quite as great as it is now at 17 35 percent. And actually, we went backwards for 18 our local communities to actually fund their 19 portion of that. 20 So is there anything in -- in the 21 whole bag of tricks at FCC or USAC where it makes 22 it a little easier for us rural communities?

1	MR. GIBBONS: Well, let me say one
2	thing. You're familiar with what he's asking me.
3	Does everybody know what he's talking about?
4	COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: Again, we've
5	made as you just put forth some great
6	strides in terms of addressing some of the
7	issues, and the biggest issue is cost. Some of
8	the other challenges, when you talk about I
9	think it was mentioned this morning about some of
10	the cost just sheer cost of T1. I believe my
11	new friend had mentioned that earlier.
12	What we're debating, what we're
13	talking about, is how to normalize or, you know,
14	how do we get more harmonization as it relates to
15	price? Because when you go from one county to
16	another and there are vast price differentials,
17	what's the justification for that? It can't all
18	be topography. It can't be all of that.
19	And so I'd encourage you to really
20	challenge the FCC and challenge the providers and
21	challenge the lawmakers when it comes to these,
22	you know, sometimes price disparities or, you

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know, these other disparities. Because if you 1 2 don't speak up, it remains the same. But it's disparities is 3 MR. GIBBONS: what caused it. We're actually building it 4 5 because there are no providers. 6 COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: Oh, yeah. So there are a number of issues, you know, that --7 it's expensive because of the cost disparities 8 9 from some of the, you know, providers. 10 MR. GIBBONS: Sure. 11 COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: There are areas 12 -- I call them "unhealthy donut holes" -- where 13 there's no -- and you mentioned some of the 14 issues with some people -- with some entities 15 wanting to provide their own services. There are 16 state laws in place, including my home state, 17 that have high barriers for local municipalities 18 that might want to address the digital divide. 19 So, you know, these are all the things 20 that we have to, you know, kind of reset our own 21 current way of thinking and challenge ourselves. 22 What do we really want here? I mean, do we truly

want our communities to be connected affordably? 1 2 Do we truly want ubiquitous service? And we really -- and I think conversations like this --3 4 and I guess I'm almost incorporating my closing 5 -- conversations like these really help. Because we all need to be -- you know, have resets and 6 re-calibrations and get re-challenged to exactly 7 what the issues are, because we get comfortable 8 9 in our norms. 10 The biggest thing that bothers me 11 today, with all due respect -- and this is not 12 your question. But I'm a PK, a politician's kid, 13 so we ask questions the way we want. Is that we 14 get -- we are very satisfied with what we 15 experience and what is defined as normal, even 16 when the consequences are abnormal and 17 dysfunctional. 18 And I think if we continue to 19 challenge ourselves that this is unacceptable. 20 You know, having 35 million people with no 21 prospects of connectivity, that's unacceptable. 22 Having millions more -- you know, being unable to afford it, that's unacceptable. Having two
 thirds of the 53, four, five, six -- 56 million
 people with disabilities not even beginning to
 afford what could just propel all of us to the
 next level, this is unacceptable.

So if we accept that baseline as being 6 7 unacceptable, then I think some of the questions and challenges that you and I will have offline 8 9 and the particulars, and we will have that in a 10 few minutes, that we can tackle them. Because I 11 just do not believe that -- I don't know if it's 12 the southern in me or the what in me. I just do 13 not believe that the norm is not working for 14 every single American is acceptable.

15 I refuse to believe we can't solve it. 16 Technology will propel us there. But just like 17 you said, that touch is going to be the magic 18 Because the last thing you will hear me say key. 19 when I am -- which is not the last one -- I 20 always say that technology is agnostic. And 21 that's the one time you will hear a southern 22 person use the word agnostic. You know,

southerners don't use the word agnostic, because we believe in some religion.

3	But what I will say is it this
4	enables. So technology will make us better at
5	what we are proficient or good at. And if we're
6	better or proficient at perpetuating divides,
7	then the divides will get wider. If we want to
8	be better at building and bridging and improving
9	connectivity, we will do that and we will do it
10	soon.
11	Chris, you want to really answer the
12	question?
13	MR. GIBBONS: Only one thing.
14	COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: Thank you so
- -	
15	much.
15	much.
15 16	much. MR. GIBBONS: If it weren't for the
15 16 17	much. MR. GIBBONS: If it weren't for the FCC, you would not have this opportunity. So I
15 16 17 18	much. MR. GIBBONS: If it weren't for the FCC, you would not have this opportunity. So I thank you very much for allowing us to have an
15 16 17 18 19	much. MR. GIBBONS: If it weren't for the FCC, you would not have this opportunity. So I thank you very much for allowing us to have an opportunity like this.
15 16 17 18 19 20	much. MR. GIBBONS: If it weren't for the FCC, you would not have this opportunity. So I thank you very much for allowing us to have an opportunity like this. MS. WINNIKE: So I want to thank our

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we have the Dean and the Commissioner, give our
 closing remarks. So please join me in thanking
 our panel. Thank you so much.

COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: Again, you saw the preacher in me. Sorry about that. Again, if you will join me in thanking -- thank you, Professor, Allison and the Law Center. I'm sorry. Everybody at the Law Center for today. And the FCC, of course. The Connect2Health Task Force.

We want to hear from all of you going forward. And we don't want to trip up a law. Hopefully, this will just -- is just the beginning for some of us of what will be an ongoing, elaborate and beautiful friendship.

So let me say again how amazing this
dialogue has been today. Every panel and speaker
brought different perspectives that we all needed
to hear. And it was enlightening, stimulating.
It was just absolutely terrific.

20 We have an ongoing commitment to 21 supporting innovation and health. And we want to 22 ensure that connectivity is reality in all of our

communities. We have no desire to stifle 1 2 innovation, and we will prove that each and every day with proactive and forward moving innovation 3 and regulatory policy. 4 But none of this will happen if we do 5 not work together to solve any existing policies 6 7 or regulatory bottlenecks that we currently have. 8 And we have a couple. We have enumerated many of 9 them today. 10 So Dean, Professor, and all of you, this has been an incredible visit to Houston. 11 12 I've enjoyed my trip to Texas. I'll figure out 13 how to do that Southwestern plane a little bit. 14 And I am really looking forward to really working 15 together with all of you today and going forward. 16 And Dean, please, if you would close 17 us out. 18 **DEAN BAYNES:** Sure. 19 COMMISSIONER CLYBURN: Help me out 20 Thank you so very much. I appreciate it. here. 21 DEAN BAYNES: Thank you, Commissioner 22 Clyburn. It's been a pleasure working with you

and with the Connect2Health Task Force. Michelle
 Olsen, I know you're looking and participating
 via stream. And all the rest of the
 Connect2Health Task Force who have worked with
 our health law policy institute to make this
 happen.

7 This has been a very memorable 8 conversation and conference where you learn from 9 each other about very important issues and ways 10 to make sure that we provide access to broadband 11 technologies to all communities, especially in 12 the context of mental health.

13 And I think it's the beginning of a 14 great partnership with the FCC. We're very 15 pleased. And we volunteer to have additional 16 conferences here. As I said, we will be the 17 southwest outpost for the FCC into the community. 18 And so we love that.

And so I want to thank the whole
Connect2Health Task Force, Michele Ellison, Karen
-- used to be Brown -- Onyeije -- I knew her when
she was Brown. She went from a name that were

millions in the white pages to one that was more exceptional.

The entire Connect2Health Task Force. 3 4 Our own professor, Allison Winnike. Let's give 5 her a round of applause. She's made this dream a reality. And all of the health law and policy 6 7 institute folks. Our co-director, Jessica Mantel. Our Director, Jessica Roberts and two research 8 9 professors, Daphne Robinson and Stephen Chen. 10 Without all of their efforts this wouldn't be 11 possible. 12 And as I always talk about, this is 13 sort of the power of legal education of bringing 14 people together to learn about really important 15 And it's one of my aims as dean of this issues. 16 great law school is to be this place, this forum, 17 for us to discuss these hard issues and to come 18 to resolutions of them. So again, thank you so 19 much. 20 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter 21 went off the record at 4:00 p.m.) 22

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Α	acceptance 10:9	active 62:19 203:19	Adobe 235:17
A&M 2:12,13 84:16	accepted 285:14	213:12	adolescence 181:9
145:15,17 166:21	accepting 10:12	actively 165:21	adolescent 26:2
a.m 1:12 7:2 143:12,13	access 6:2 9:22 13:22	activities 105:18 191:1	adopt 99:11
abandon 91:10	14:15 17:8 20:3 25:7	201:21 257:3 270:15	adopting 107:14
abilities 101:19 185:14	25:10 29:21 35:18	activity 68:10 141:11	adoption 29:22 87:1
ability 51:15 68:3 95:19	41:1 47:6,8,11 59:5	257:15 259:9 260:15	92:20 95:16 97:13
101:12 119:22 131:2	60:19 67:6,15 73:16	260:20 285:13	99:8 100:8,10 101:
187:12 217:2,12	81:15 95:5,18 96:4,6	actual 100:20 102:7	101:11 108:5 111:0
249:13 276:21 301:12	97:12,20 98:5 99:10	163:13 199:3	220:19 243:10
319:21	101:15 102:1 106:4	acuity 115:22 158:6	adult 26:2
	106:22 107:7,11,20	acute 120:16,18 124:14	adults 34:18 91:20
able 24:17 26:3 28:10	113:20 114:4,7	248:1	149:3
43:6 50:14 58:14 62:1	136:22 139:1,12	ADA 226:22	advance 13:17 296:
65:16 68:3,10 70:1,3	141:10 152:20 159:4	adapt 292:10	advanced 225:16 29
71:1,7 72:12,13,19	169:12 191:12 208:12	adaptive 225:4	advancement 110:1
73:3,15 75:10 77:11	209:4,17 216:14	add 65:2 94:16 129:9	289:17
81:12,15 84:17,21		152:10 159:14 253:21	advancements 289:
85:21 101:15 113:18	217:9 224:1 225:15		
123:21 125:4 128:9	228:12,13 229:20	268:9 277:5	290:11
129:9 131:1 134:14	230:11 234:11,12,21	added 83:19 158:13	advances 107:16 28
139:2,12 141:19	234:22 236:9 237:9	178:20	advantage 24:18 16
150:16 153:13 157:21	237:19 238:3 247:20	addiction 165:2 299:10	164:11 207:7 214:
158:12,15 162:14	249:5,14,22 264:6,6	addictions 79:18	238:20
171:20 172:18 173:8	265:22 273:20,22	adding 158:18 159:3,8	advice 120:22 195:5
179:3,11,16 180:10	274:9 275:19 276:14	159:11 211:19	203:9 204:21 313:
185:8 186:14 187:10	277:10 278:18 307:1	addition 13:21 119:10	advise 16:4
189:14 193:13 206:8	308:5,7,10,11,18	159:1 175:20 187:16	advises 243:5
208:1,4,13 210:5	311:14,15 323:10,11	245:3 249:4 251:3	advisor 2:6 3:17 146
242:16 244:15 246:2	331:10	266:19 287:12	182:16 191:3 193:
246:19 249:22 251:1	Accessability 163:21	additional 108:16	243:4
251:6,8,10,22 252:8	accessed 191:8	126:10,12 142:15	advocacy 77:4 110:8
252:11,18,20 253:7,8	accessibility 29:4	146:12 178:15 187:17	225:7 267:7
272:1 288:14 289:12	accessible 226:1 235:9	200:3 331:15	advocate 29:4 87:22
289:22 290:19 308:1	236:2 310:14	Additionally 251:14	265:22
312:12,14 313:1	accessing 92:9 98:8	additions 159:1	advocated 14:21
316:7,10	110:20	address 9:20 16:13	advocates 16:11 70:
	acclaimed 31:18	17:14,19 18:4 25:13	71:8 77:5
abnormal 326:16	accolades 117:8	62:1 72:13 73:7 77:8	advocating 59:19
abnormality 206:2	accomplished 106:11	81:10 166:11 167:9	affairs 2:14 48:13 62
aboard 44:11,12	accomplishment 28:20	167:10 279:7 325:18	82:5,6 265:12
above-entitled 143:11	accomplishments	addressed 48:1 89:17	affect 227:14
224:6 263:18 332:20	172:18	89:17 318:16	affiliated 145:21
absence 31:20	account 229:9	addresses 316:13	affirmation 37:9
absenteeism 210:10	accreditation 67:9	addressing 19:16 29:14	afford 174:10 217:2
absolutely 40:15 65:17	accredited 78:2 172:22	36:12 74:14 106:2	312:14 313:2 327:
151:16 281:21 292:16	accredits 77:16		
293:9 297:14 300:8		160:9 284:7 285:7	Affordability 98:16,
315:13 316:2 329:19	accurate 287:17	324:6	affordable 29:20 25
abuse 38:3 79:19	achieve 73:3 109:2	adequate 20:2 34:16	affordably 326:1
109:20 145:8 186:13	259:18	ADHD 295:3	affordance 98:7
209:19 284:18,19	achievement 38:14	adherence 38:15 41:21	Afghanistan 13:5
abusing 195:6	achieving 210:21	adjust 306:9	288:22
ACA 243:9,12	acknowledge 164:10	Administration 14:6	afraid 231:2
academic 57:12 59:6	ACL 259:15	145:9 317:15,16	African 10:19 12:16
62:11 106:15 167:8	act 34:6 223:20 226:17	administrative 255:7	44:14 48:10 71:13
264:19	243:9,9 255:2,3	266:20	99:12
accelerator 23:11,13,19	293:17	admirably 265:7	afternoon 17:5,20
accept 40:9,11 327:6	acting 28:17,19	admissions 68:21	132:21 223:18 224
	action 29:17	admit 42:21 238:15	224:14 267:13 323
acceptable 327:14			

age 48:16 49:21 129:7 149:15 183:17 280:2 280:10 281:6,10 283:21 agencies 77:13 135:14 146:21 161:11 213:9 266:20 agency 31:7 225:13 aggregated 21:4 aging 248:1 agnostic 327:20,22 328:1 ago 28:4,21 46:7 57:7 99:21 106:20 115:8 115:10 148:16,16 149:19 176:21 189:19 231:19 233:20 275:21 agree 279:14,15,19 agreed 133:5 **agreement** 319:10 ahead 74:14 107:9 123:15 124:8 127:10 127:18 132:14 147:17 153:19 154:9,17 161:2.4 192:14 278:6 310:2 AI 184:7 aid 225:19 247:16 AIDS 63:8,10,15 ailing 79:16 aim 16:16 aims 332:15 air 52:7 116:8,8 239:4 281:4 airport 309:5 Alabama 33:4 Alameda 23:10 Albert 2:7 190:19 alcohol 79:22 202:5 Aldrin 49:16 alert 128:15 259:10,11 Alexa 184:7 algorisms 184:10 algorithm 206:15 algorithms 38:11 207:17 256:21 aliens 55:16 align 78:15 alignment 189:12 alliance 2:6 110:6 267:6 267:7 302:6,11 Allison 4:13 5:7 8:8,8,9 8:9,15,18 31:1 46:1 142:12 218:3 329:7 332:4 allocation 149:20 allotted 43:14 allow 58:20 67:1 82:14

83:12.12 163:5 194:16 209:17 295:10 298:10 313:8 allowed 160:4 235:22 238:21 279:10 283:7 289:3 allowing 271:3 281:6 328:18 allows 58:13 59:9 83:17 160:2 178:1 191:12 195:13,16,22 197:1 198:6 199:12 200:1 200:19 218:19 293:14 ALMAGUER 2:2 alternative 208:21 **altitude** 52:16 alum 44:17 alumnus 31:6 Alzheimer's 252:18 amateur 239:1,3,7 amazed 270:4 amazing 114:19 134:1 134:2 224:22 239:11 252:2 269:17 287:10 289:22 307:17 329:15 Amazon 184:6.15 ambulance 114:22 118:22 120:5,14 121:3 122:14,17 124:12 126:11 139:9 223:7 ambulances 119:5,6,9 119:16 281:4 ambulatory 75:4 Amendment 319:7 320:2 321:3 America 12:20 19:19 25:9 29:20 American 10:19,20 12:16,17 44:14 48:11 56:3 59:15 62:21 63:6 63:8,9,13 71:13,14 99:12 109:8 223:20 226:10 266:9 327:14 Americans 32:12 33:1 226:17 Americas 20:14 27:4 Ames 50:6 amount 80:11 256:18 256:19 269:5 321:7 analogy 308:20 analyses 210:7 analysis 206:8 analytics 6:5 240:19 254:13,16 257:4 analyze 299:8 analyzed 102:19 256:20 anchor 151:8

anchors 102:20.21 Anderson 22:3 Andrews 152:2 anecdote 238:7 anesthesia 282:2 anesthesiologist 281:20 Anesthesiologists 266:10 Anglo 10:18 12:14 anniversaries 188:3 announced 11:2 24:19 25:17 announcement 233:21 announcements 222:11 annual 20:13 annually 65:4 150:18 **anonymity** 198:18 209:16 anonymous 198:20,22 219:19 anonymously 36:20 answer 59:3 74:12 78:21 107:7 125:5 135:7 157:9 328:11 answered 74:8 228:1 answering 57:2 Anthem 213:14,18,21 **antibiotic** 280:16 anticipate 68:22 **Antonio** 11:4 anxiety 195:13 anxious 35:7 anybody 121:15 135:4 135:5,7 239:5,7 anymore 272:3 282:1 anytime 18:19 169:19 anyway 45:11 81:5 237:10 254:7 apologize 18:18 26:21 134:22 192:8 253:2 app 163:18 186:17,18 186:19 187:7 191:9,9 261:11,14 303:2 306:19 apparently 121:14,15 appear 49:10 appears 124:22 applaud 229:3 applause 30:7 188:19 212:15 263:5 332:5 Apple 25:17,20 Applebee 212:20,20 213:8 applicants 69:10 70:7 application 69:20 138:13 186:11 257:10

258:7.9 applications 68:15 69:11 91:3,5 92:16 97:4 104:4,10 105:2,6 116:9 160:13 applied 51:18 238:10 apply 117:11 appointment 122:7 128:18 131:11,20,22 132:20,21 159:5 appreciate 30:19 45:12 182:10 192:6 239:17 240:13 266:16 279:10 301:12 307:18 330:20 appreciation 193:5 appreciative 22:21 25:1 approach 70:11 75:18 76:4 187:3,7 254:10 254:17 269:15 283:11 approached 193:6 227:15 approaches 36:11 appropriate 19:10 156:14 162:15 284:6 297:11.20 appropriately 185:20 217:13 appropriation 112:13 approval 112:13 approved 69:18 174:14 **apps** 38:1,4 160:10 163:16,17 165:18,21 217:1 305:1,3 April 9:6 260:11 apropos 23:8 25:15 architect 223:19 archive 38:5 area 11:11,13 12:8,22 36:17,18 57:4,17 62:9 66:8,9 68:11 72:5 73:8 75:15 78:22 82:15 88:18 103:7 111:11 128:2 139:5 140:11 142:4 144:8 146:12 148:9,10,11 148:13,19 152:13 154:21 155:1,1,11 156:4,10 157:2 159:5 167:17 181:10 206:21 248:7,8 249:11,20 265:9,20 274:2 284:2 300:22 areas 11:3,9,18 13:15 14:4,4,7,8,14 22:16 22:18 25:22 36:15 47:9 49:2,2 56:21 57:11 59:1 60:18 67:20 70:21 72:21

80:7 81:10 84:22 86:21 88:2,5 89:4 100:4,11,11 103:14 107:22 113:19 136:2 136:3 144:10 147:16 148:17 151:2 152:19 167:19,21 168:5,19 169:18 174:21 177:18 182:4 189:18 247:22 248:7,9 254:12 273:18,19,22 274:4 275:7 276:12 284:7 291:1 295:16 296:10 323:13 325:11 arena 205:20 250:5 252:17 253:4 270:11 argument 291:9 Arkansas 12:5 33:4 armchair 61:14 Armstrong 49:16 Army 288:20 arrest 180:4 arrival 88:22 arrive 80:16 art 197:2 article 189:7 artistic 196:2 199:16 200:1 201:13 Ascension 112:4 ascertain 178:14 179:16 Asian 10:19,20 12:16 71:14 asked 165:17 233:19 280:10 asking 128:5 239:4 314:4 324:2 aspect 241:19 242:1 296:3 317:11,21,21 322:7 aspects 82:2 217:18 assess 205:3 206:13 assessing 104:22 183:13 assessment 81:17 159:6 169:8 181:4 203:4 assessments 195:12 197:9 assigned 292:21 assistance 111:19 128:5 179:3 229:17 317:8,8 assistant 2:2 3:10 296:16 Assistants 76:17 assisting 162:4 247:10 associate 2:7 148:5

190:18 associated 98:12 99:12 99:13 215:9 **Association** 59:16 63:9 63:18 108:11 109:9 226:10 Association's 63:13 assure 72:19 191:18 asthma 33:9 astronaut 44:10 51:19 51:19,21 astronomical 174:4 asynchronous 197:12 AT&T 3:9 24:14,22 136:16 241:13 244:2 244:4 245:15 248:14 248:19 250:3,13 AT&T's 242:7,13 atmosphere 52:19 attempt 184:22 293:3 attendance 15:22 210:14 attending 14:17 293:19 attention 65:18 95:8 125:10 212:12 240:9 252:20 attest 286:2 attorney 145:18 attorney-centric 42:20 attorneys 42:15,22 153:16 237:15 attract 71:7 attracted 72:16 attracting 75:21 attractive 321:22 attribute 240:6 attuned 71:9 attunement 70:20 AUC 206:20 audience 7:13 65:18 105:8 132:10 147:5,7 153:17 188:22 189:5 audio 146:16 160:21 augmentation 211:14 augments 221:9 Austin 4:9 11:4 87:8,19 87:20 112:4 151:15 284:12 304:22 authored 274:9 authorities 275:18 authority 2:3 3:13 135:22 318:5,7 auto-132:16 automakers 272:5 automate 305:16 automated 203:8 automatically 187:8 273:7

autonomous 272:5 autonomy 204:15 availability 95:17 100:9 101:11 138:5 181:13 273:20 312:7 available 97:13,14 101:17 103:4 122:4 131:11 181:15 193:20 194:2 208:19 209:6 219:1 223:4 249:3 252:3 275:12 301:4 avatars 204:19 average 255:18 260:13 283:21 averaging 260:14 aversion 149:8 avert 259:19 avoid 186:14 210:5 awake 128:15 award 63:14,17,19 111:17 aware 31:5 105:10 128:14 237:18 314:16 Awareness 32:10 **awfully** 127:1 awhile 232:15 В

B-type 152:5 Baby 307:4 bachelor's 44:19 back 28:13 38:9 48:7 51:15 52:18 53:4 55:9 67:3 87:17 117:6 124:11 127:5 133:9 138:7,22 143:3 153:20 157:7 160:18 169:5,7,9,14 176:5 180:7 186:8 192:13 192:18 224:20 234:6 234:10 235:5 238:10 239:5 240:22 261:9 262:4 280:5 282:10 282:12 284:11 291:13 292:13 296:7 298:16 300:17 304:15 308:4 backdrop 225:2 background 253:19 254:22 266:7 backgrounds 55:17 backups 138:6 backwards 323:17 bad 18:20 291:2 badly 315:7 bag 138:21 256:3 309:11 323:21 balances 301:3 **ball** 141:18

band 137:9 142:14 band-enabled 147:3 bandwidth 104:17,17 bar 187:3,7 Barbara 21:14 barrier 107:20 164:22 221:16 234:12 barriers 31:8 107:17 109:4,21 166:11 169:12 283:13 325:17 bars 38:8 103:8 186:15 187:5 **Bartlett** 309:2 base 59:8 98:5 101:14 163:17 based 111:10 144:2 150:6 158:16 159:15 169:9 175:17 184:5 184:10 191:2 200:18 203:11 206:10,15 207:1 209:8 210:4 256:7,8 **baseline** 327:6 **basement** 303:16 basic 41:3 291:16 basically 66:12 67:17 89:17 117:21 126:4 148:7 150:5 183:15 214:20 222:14 255:6 282:8 basis 119:5.7 197:14 basketball 239:14 Bates 1:10 baton 154:12 160:16 batteries 251:7 battery 138:6 262:21 Baynes 2:4 5:3 6:13 7:3 7:10 9:5 18:11 19:18 27:6,11 30:22 31:6 64:4 143:4 330:18,21 Baynes' 43:3 bayou 26:9 bear 248:13 Beaumont 230:20 286:15 beautiful 24:9 250:17 329:14 beautifully 66:1 becoming 44:9 90:17 252:3 **bed** 50:7,8,11 158:2 258:5 bedrock 298:16 beds 21:17 155:11,16 156:1 began 54:1 56:5 67:8 67:10 68:8 84:2 beginning 74:11 75:10

211:18 273:1 310:10 327:3 329:13 331:13 begins 102:3 begun 81:11 behalf 143:9 213:17 behave 231:7 232:16 238:5 behavior 38:9 143:16 178:4,12 184:18 186:20 behavioral 2:22 5:16,20 17:18 38:22 79:3 83:20 84:22 108:6 110:3 112:8 145:11 146:11 164:18 180:21 183:5 193:18 195:18 196:8 205:20 210:2 211:10,19,20 220:17 221:6,19 231:15,18 232:12 234:15 256:10 257:6 291:19 292:2 292:13,16,19 293:9 295:15 304:14 behaviorally 84:1 Belcher 2:5 6:8 110:10 267:5 302:14 317:13 319:6 321:2 believe 32:13 48:5 63:20 93:19 109:15 124:1 139:5 142:19 211:4 214:7 228:21 254:22 270:13 278:5 324:10 327:11,13,15 328:2 believer 88:13 **believes** 126:15 believing 29:10 Bell 245:11 belonged 239:8 belonging 65:7,16 Beltway 9:19 140:12 benefit 124:20,22 183:19 208:11 246:2 247:1,12,15 252:9 273:5,10 311:10 benefited 183:21 benefits 86:20 110:19 116:2 200:21 255:4,5 Bernard 3:4 5:5 17:4 35:8 43:11 45:4 115:6 best 19:13 29:11 84:2 287:1 better 35:2 42:4,16 43:8 82:22 85:21 121:16 124:18 126:6 133:12 136:10 155:9 160:21 160:22 167:5 173:19 219:20 221:21 240:4

262:19 276:18 277:10 281:7,19 307:3 310:8 312:18,19,20 328:4,6 328:8 beyond 9:18 62:9 67:14 68:12 70:14 81:20 82:1 83:22 94:6 123:6 185:10 188:9 249:17 317:3 biases 91:17 big 2:6 22:3 40:16,17 88:3 90:2 139:6 142:6 145:3 177:20 191:4,6 191:15 193:12,19 194:4,6,14 195:21 196:15 197:22 198:20 200:22 204:3 209:10 209:12,15 210:6,11 210:18 212:2 213:1 213:10 214:1,4 215:2 218:4,17,18,22 219:1 219:6,13,18 235:4 236:17 257:4 271:1,2 275:1 284:15 **bigger** 35:15,15 98:10 177:19 biggest 41:7 112:10 164:16 172:15 284:16 284:19 324:7 326:10 **bill** 174:13 234:20 308:22 309:3 311:18 323.5 billboard 284:12 **billion** 21:4 34:12 111:4 billions 42:9 **bills** 110:22 151:12 **bio** 242:17 biodesign 24:1 **biomedical** 2:16,18 15:18 biometric 141:14 bipolar 175:5 285:1 birth 129:8 131:18 bit 27:22 61:9 68:18.21 81:2 87:13 89:6 94:10 94:21 96:15 98:20 102:3 127:16 129:17 129:21 134:5,11 140:18 154:19 180:14 182:6 201:17 202:1 207:21 214:10 215:13 218:6 220:11 221:17 227:20 229:14 232:19 242:3 253:18 261:19 272:4,9 300:16 302:10 303:17 311:13 330:13 Bland 276:4

blank 201:2.3 blasting 53:14 **Blazers** 14:16 bleeding 201:9 **bleep** 126:5 **blended** 84:14 **blind** 229:21 235:3,12 block 310:21 blogs 195:1 203:21 **blood** 58:16 128:12 251:8 261:3 272:8 299:4,7,8,18 305:17 306:2,21 **blowing** 109:2 blown 289:8 blue 45:9 208:6 **Bluetooth-enabled** 261:4 board 3:16 109:7 160:2 202:17 266:13,15,18 266:19 286:3 290:20 291:5,17 292:1,14 293:14 295:7 296:4 297:8,15 298:1,16,20 301:7 303:12 317:1,9 318:6 board's 110:13 300:2.9 313:13 boarding 156:15 boards 267:1 316:1 **Bobby** 18:7 **bodies** 76:22 **body** 51:11 321:19 **Bolivar** 63:13 **bolo** 10:8.8 **bonding** 95:14 **bone** 50:21 51:10 **bookend** 182:14 **boom** 256:5 **Boomers** 307:4 border 151:5 182:7 borders 12:4 bothers 326:10 bottlenecks 330:7 bottom 33:19 94:2 125:10 139:4 199:14 202:11 210:22 211:20 212:1 310:5 **boy** 48:7 boys 236:17 bracket 90:7 brag 31:16 brain 78:17 117:9 252:11,22 283:17 290:1 brains 309:21 brainstorming 216:12 Branch 3:6 45:3 105:15

105:22 106:18 brand 166:6 brave 40:2 Brazos 168:17,19 break 42:13 123:21 134:15 142:21,22 143:2,5 144:19 147:10 186:22 190:10 263:11.14 breaks 232:5 breakthrough 280:15 280:19 breakthroughs 287:13 breast 33:13 Brenham 172:13 Brewster 11:19,22 Brian 3:6 5:13 102:19 105:13,20 114:14 176:20 brick 199:21 309:11 bricks 196:3 199:15,20 200:9,22 201:1,13 206:16 bridge 106:4 bridging 95:14,15 113:20 328:8 Brieden's 172:14 brief 43:17 106:1 131:19 briefly 199:17 267:19 bring 9:18 15:6,7 20:14 23:5 26:8 46:10 51:15 61:9 67:3 74:16 78:8 79:14 82:13,14 85:6 88:4 98:21 108:18 125:5,5 131:9 147:17 147:18 159:20 160:19 190:12,21 206:6 212:4 223:6 244:11 245:13 247:11,15 250:8 255:14 263:11 267:15 270:9 290:18 308:3 bringing 65:17 72:4 74:5 216:5 271:20 332:13 brings 16:8 246:22 247:5 255:3 289:16 British 196:17 239:6 broad 105:17 292:14 294:18 broadband 1:3 5:4,6,12 7:7,15 13:22 14:19 16:9,18 17:5,7,10 18:2,4 29:22 32:7,14 35:2 36:3,7 40:21 41:2 46:8,21 48:2 57:3 60:14,15,17

86:11,20,22 87:11,15 89:18,19 95:16,19 96:1,9,14 97:17 98:14 101:6,6,11,12 104:14 107:1,12 113:13 114:3 134:12 135:18 136:2 142:15,17 144:7 146:13 147:13 147:21 159:16 181:19 181:19 183:6 189:13 189:20,20 216:14 217:1,2,9 223:9,22 225:22 227:21 228:12 232:18 261:18 264:5 273:20 276:13 302:19 310:3 311:17,21 331:10 broadband-enabled 6:7 161:22 264:10 broadly 82:1 194:2 broke 100:2 238:8 300:16 Bronx 216:16,21 brought 248:12 274:18 306:8 329:17 Brown 20:12 331:21.22 Brownsville 68:1 browser 191:10 Bryan 169:15 172:8 Bryan-College 323:2 bucket 72:9 budget 21:5 155:21 **buggy** 280:6,13 **build** 136:1 138:10 139:18 140:21 149:21 153:4,10 171:3 274:19 302:22 303:3 303:10 **builder** 136:7 builders 136:5 250:11 **building** 1:11 72:22 85:10 135:19 138:8 139:16 156:22 171:3 249:16 325:4 328:8 **built** 149:7,18 150:4 235:11 250:16 273:5 283:6 306:17 Bull 246:8,12,13 bullet 25:5 284:14 **bully** 238:4 **bullying** 195:6 burden 288:13 Bureau 11:1 48:13 Burke 3:17 145:12 150:15,22 153:22 154:19 158:16 162:17 **burn** 300:13 burned 314:8,12

Bush 21:14 **business** 44:4 52:3 59:21 82:4,4 114:2 145:5 153:7 155:13 155:15 174:7,8,11 185:7 209:2 241:12 241:16 242:6,13 244:10 249:16 businesses 249:21 250:15 busters 66:22 bustling 11:16 busy 66:2 67:8 butt 320:6 button 261:16 **buy** 184:15 Buzz 49:16 byproduct 38:4 С C 3:14 7:1 C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S 5:1 6:1 C2HFCC 16:21,22 cab 120:14,19 122:7 132:5,7,12,18 133:4 Cal 242:18 calendar 172:21 Calhoun 1:11 California 14:13 50:7 58:6 242:19 314:12 315:5,6,6 322:10 call 48:3 50:12 73:11 79:19 81:5 89:13 91:17 116:21 118:21 121:7,13,16 122:1,6 123:16,22 132:12 140:13 162:2 177:19 178:12 179:6,8 195:16 196:3 239:5,7 256:11 285:10 292:12 303:11 309:10 325:12 called 16:4 57:7 58:12 69:12 80:7 95:13.14 95:14 114:20 121:9 128:4 129:17 152:2 191:4 193:12,19 198:21 249:19 293:16 caller 119:2 calling 79:18 128:17 calls 115:3 280:8 cam 181:22 camera 119:20 286:19 campus 15:7 18:19 26:7,10 67:22 68:11 223:2 238:16 Canada 77:17 cancer 33:13,14,15,16

269:13 313:16,18 314:1 cans 246:14 canvas 201:2,3 cap 255:9,10 capabilities 179:12 capability 300:2 capacities 142:15 capacity 77:7 84:7 123:6 137:10 156:10 241:21 capita 108:12,13,19 255:19 capital 43:20 52:3 56:10 57:16 95:15 321:1 capitalized 151:19 caps 101:2,4 capsule 284:16 captioning 225:18 capturing 261:19,21 car 272:7 273:6 carbon 282:9 care 2:8 5:16 6:2,7 9:22 14:15,21 15:1 16:7,8 17:8.17 18:2.5 20:3.5 21:18 22:8 25:10.19 25:21 27:12 31:22 32:5,18 33:22 34:12 34:17,19 35:14 36:9 38:12 39:15 42:16 46:21 47:6,8,11 48:18 49:1,3 56:5 57:3 59:7 60:5,6,14,19 68:6 69:7 70:19 72:21 73:15,16,19 75:8 81:19 103:2 106:5 107:7,20 108:2 109:16 110:9 112:1,3 112:20 113:3,7,9,14 113:20 114:7 118:15 119:14 120:15,22 126:17 128:3 129:3 143:15 146:11 149:14 158:2 161:20 162:1,5 162:8 163:7,9,19 164:13 165:19 166:9 177:3 179:7,9,18 187:13,19,20 188:7 190:17 191:1 193:8 196:10 222:22 242:2 242:5,10,11,21 243:3 243:3,6 244:6,10,14 244:15,16 247:9,12 247:16,17,18 248:1 253:4,9,10 254:19 255:3,11 259:15 260:4 261:13 262:13

264:6 274:20 275:16 275:18 276:2 279:1,2 280:7,22 281:3,9 286:10 288:1,5,8 290:5 292:18 295:5 297:22 298:15,21 299:13 300:4 301:5,9 303:22 304:21 305:12 307:5.8 308:5 314:3 314:18 316:11 318:1 319:11 care's 109:17 Care-Houston 121:7 career 49:5,6,8 106:13 carefully 303:6 caregivers 271:8,20,21 caretakers 33:21 Carolina 29:1 57:18,20 carried 58:18 196:17 carriers 136:15 137:13 137:16,21 carrying 281:15 cars 189:8 272:4,5,7,12 case 32:14 35:21 65:10 98:3 103:2 182:5 246:8.17 258:22 259:11 301:1 cases 121:19 122:11 123:9 141:8,12 151:7 252:3,17 301:1,1 caseworkers 84:8 cast 113:18 192:10 Cat 124:11 125:5 cat's 138:20 catalyst 277:14 catchers 67:1 category 294:20 Caucasian 10:17 12:14 causation 39:1 cause 30:18 64:9 192:12 caused 70:18 121:13 121:17 325:4 cavalry 156:19 caveats 210:13 cell 26:18 58:22 90:2,3 91:21 159:18 160:21 163:22 164:2 256:10 256:17 257:11 260:7 261:12 cellphones 92:5,16,21 Census 11:1 center 1:10 2:5,9,17,21 3:3,4,11,15,20 4:15 7:6,11 8:5 15:2,15 18:8 19:15 21:6,20 22:7,20 23:4 24:21 25:18 27:14,16 30:22

41:20 43:5 50:6.19 51:2 66:20 75:4,5 84:17 111:18 144:3 145:9,12,17,20,22 150:15,22 152:2,2 157:14 159:14 166:21 168:22 169:3 170:5 171:4 176:7,10,20 190:18 216:18 218:4 222:19 223:3 226:6 240:15 248:15,17,21 253:17 277:7 286:17 302:1 309:1 313:5 314:1 329:7,8 Center's 313:14 centers 24:16 27:14 32:21 57:12 59:7 112:19 148:12 150:20 173:15 176:22 Centerville 170:16 central 21:18,19 112:7 centralized 113:6 century 59:10 60:10,11 104:12 221:22 **CEO** 18:7 25:16 43:18 153:22 241:21 243:1 243:15 certain 90:19,20 91:12 91:18 93:3,10 94:1,3 94:5 104:19 212:9 276:13 277:13 284:7 286:6 299:5 322:9 **certainly** 19:9,17 91:17 146:19 147:3 161:9 161:16 163:12.16.19 164:7 166:10 169:22 170:10 210:1 212:3 253:22 267:4 certificate 83:18 84:5 84:18 certification 77:13 112:2 cetera 299:8 CFR 164:20 165:4 262:11 chair 7:22 28:17,19 63:7 146:2 192:13 251:4 265:12,20 Chairing 63:2 chairman 228:4 **Chairman's** 228:22 chairperson 226:7,9 challenge 63:21 79:13 217:3 276:11 282:18 301:2 324:20,20,21 325:21 326:19 challenges 5:16 17:17 41:7 64:9 76:21 77:8

79:6 106:3 107:3 143:15 161:17 194:9 194:12 212:9 214:15 217:6 218:7,11 259:22 264:5 284:19 324:8 327:8 challenging 244:13 262:5 chamber 50:13 champion 29:2,15 265:9 274:6,8 chance 55:5 78:4 220:6 224:21 227:13 Chancellor 18:20 112:15 148:5 change 41:8,10 117:6 169:19 200:6 228:17 261:8 292:7 297:8 306:9 307:12 321:11 321:14 changed 107:10 240:6 304:16 changer 155:6 changes 211:17,17 243:11 304:14 changing 90:9,10 characterized 88:17 charge 51:3 275:21 charges 151:20 **chart** 91:7,19 104:13 chats 236:21 chatting 234:18 289:1 **check** 45:22 205:17 223:13 299:5 305:18 checked 305:21 checklist 53:13,18 chemical 79:18 142:6 Chen 332:9 Chief 2:2 3:1,4,14,16 4:11 44:3 61:17 62:21 264:15 child 108:17,22 179:8,9 179:19 181:9 295:6 children 33:6.9 41:16 277:9 295:3 Children's 111:9 Chin 9:8 chips 256:4 chit 236:21 choose 199:19 choppy 181:20 **Chorus** 30:14 chose 24:8 103:13 **Chris** 3:1 5:10 6:9 61:15 80:20 214:9 264:13 328:11 chronic 40:12 94:3,4 175:4,9 183:7

chronically 174:19 Chung 2:6 5:22 190:16 190:16 191:13,18,22 192:1,6 193:1 213:5 213:11 214:14 218:13 222:2,8,10 254:11 churches 81:14 citation 180:4 citations 226:13 cite 98:17 cited 90:13 cities 10:22,22 11:9 88:19 177:18,19,20 181:14 182:3 232:6 272:10,13 citizens 290:4 city 2:2,3 3:12,13 10:3,4 10:5 11:7,15,15 13:1 19:18,19 20:2 25:9 67:22 114:18 140:10 216:17 **civil** 48:14,14 claims 210:14 257:4 class 71:15 112:19 174:7,9,11 classic 170:9 clear 94:12 124:17 238:14 245:8 314:7 **cleared** 52:12 clearly 215:10 276:21 clientele 175:1 clients 213:2,6,10 clinic 2:13 120:20 122:7 122:19,21 123:5,6 128:18 130:19 131:10 132:15 133:8 159:5 167:4 171:16 172:8 173:2 clinical 2:7 36:10 104:15 160:4 162:16 163:19 167:20 190:19 195:3 196:7 204:11 204:12,12 206:3 248:2 253:22 275:4 clinically 194:20,22 195:8 204:4 208:14 clinicians 16:11 39:20 42:15 232:22 clinics 59:6 113:4 123:1 123:3 131:9 clipping 146:16 close 76:11 80:19,19,21 285:16 330:16 closed 155:11,16 196:20 225:18 **closely** 29:6 closing 6:12 305:12 326:4 329:2

clot 124:20 Clyburn 2:9 5:10 6:14 9:17 18:11,16 27:4,20 27:21 29:14 30:4,7,8 30:15 45:13,18 61:15 62:3 64:6,11 65:1,20 68:13 75:1,16 77:2 78:5,16 80:18 81:4 85:4,8 86:1,6,9 93:19 188:20 224:19 320:12 324:4 325:6,11 328:14 329:4 330:19 330:22 CMO 2:8 243:2 CMS 262:15 CMS's 57:8 co-director 3:10 9:2 332:7 Co-Founder 4:12 co-located 250:17 **co-morbid** 158:7 175:10 255:14 co-occurring 175:18 coaches 258:14 code 131:7.8 191:11 coded 87:18 cognitive 196:8 210:2 cohort 23:16,18 84:11 coincidentally 238:21 **Coleman** 2:10 6:8 15:22 17:22 265:4.17 266:5 274:6.17 278:22 279:12 311:15 320:19 321:15.17 collaborate 22:12 170:15 248:15 250:7 253:7 collaborated 22:11 84:16 collaborating 167:13 collaboration 9:12 22:16 23:6 25:18 61:8 collaborations 247:21 248:10 collaborative 25:13 73:9,12 245:7 306:16 collaborator 27:15 182:21 collaborators 26:8 colleague 28:5 102:18 227:3 colleagues 16:20 167:13 171:2,22 collect 58:15 256:17 257:17 258:2 collected 260:7 collecting 257:11,14,15 258:11

collective 11:5 collectively 41:10 42:14 college 2:7,12 4:9 62:22 63:7 82:8 149:11 169:15 190:20 256:14 colleges 3:21 144:5 150:3,19 colonias 80:7 81:2,3,15 color 87:18 colors 8:16 **Columbia** 44:12 combination 306:3 combinations 105:7 combine 153:13 283:9 combined 33:5,10 209:17 211:2 283:10 come 22:6 23:1,4 27:3 31:17 37:2 42:14 45:21 50:2 66:17 84:20 85:19 92:17 93:20 99:16 115:21 116:1 117:3 118:2 119:20 129:3,6 133:6 153:17,20 169:9 171:12 187:1 194:5 194:17 205:4,5 207:11 208:6,11 223:12,21 233:20 245:20 249:13 264:9 281:13,13 284:11 285:16 291:11 300:13 300:17 304:15,21 309:18 314:8 332:17 comes 31:11 32:17 35:12,20 39:1 40:13 53:22 75:19 76:5 90:19 95:16 96:11 97:12 99:4 101:9,18 102:7 126:11 138:4 165:1,18 174:11 198:19 201:1 238:3 276:8 279:16 286:13 306:4,10 322:2 324:21 comfort 216:22 217:1 comfortable 173:21 215:12,16 322:4 326:8 comic 102:9 coming 61:7 71:12 87:20 101:8 127:15 129:1,2 134:7 141:22 143:10 156:4,19 161:11 163:3,10 165:3 166:18 189:1.8 202:17 213:14 240:14 256:13 279:19 301:14

303:8.8 305:7 307:3 307:18 308:15 command 142:13 223:10 comment 36:22 37:3 189:7 279:22 commentaries 94:8 comments 76:11 102:5 202:2 204:1 308:15 commercial 59:5 107:1 136:19 137:10,13 140:4,5 153:6 211:17 **Commission** 1:1 2:10 3:2,18 7:20 29:1 63:3 63:8 229:2,14 233:17 236:13 Commissioner 2:9 8:12 9:17 18:11,16 27:4,20 27:21 28:15 29:14 30:4,7,8,15 45:13,18 46:16 47:13 61:15 62:3 64:4,6,11 65:1 65:20 68:13 75:1,16 77:2 78:5,16 80:18 81:4 85:4,8 86:1,6,9 93:19 106:7 135:9 144:15 186:10 188:20 224:17,19 227:9 253:15 320:12 324:4 325:6,11 328:14 329:1,4 330:19,21 commissioner's 81:14 174:15 228:7,22 commit 33:11 commitment 32:4.11 76:1 329:20 committed 109:12 committee 16:2 68:21 77:15 110:14 243:8 265:11,12,14,21 266:6 309:3 committees 267:2 common 32:7 33:13,16 79:2 223:12 269:11 282:1 283:3 295:2 **commonly** 109:5 282:21 commons 222:20 223:14 224:12 communicate 184:8 211:4 communication 4:7,10 29:9 51:14 82:7 86:16 communications 1:1 2:10 3:2,18 7:20 29:5 58:20 228:13 communities 13:7,12 33:21 39:3 76:6 80:6

82:10,18 84:4,9,9 151:10,18,19 161:13 164:9,9 167:12 187:22 195:2 270:9 276:13,22 323:18,22 326:1 330:1 331:11 community 24:17 42:7 47:20 59:6 63:6 67:11 68:4,4,5 69:3 70:2,5,5 70:13 71:2,8 72:17 75:12 80:17 81:17 82:4 83:4,6,6 84:2,7 102:19 113:10 123:14 150:2 152:12 162:19 168:22 170:5,9 193:17 195:14,19 196:15,19 202:15,17 204:6,17,18 206:12 211:3 216:11 224:3 227:2 229:4,6,7,8 231:9 232:17 269:6 298:7,21 303:9 304:1 312:7 331:17 compact 319:15 320:9 320:15 322:20 companies 23:14,15,17 23:19,22 43:21 57:2 89:1,3 188:15 212:22 214:4 235:19 244:11 249:12 253:7 277:22 302:8 306:6 309:20 320:4 **company** 24:4 44:5 56:13,16,18,19 57:7 57:20,22 58:3,4,10,11 58:12 59:4 191:4 211:12 254:9 255:7 256:7 company's 44:1 compared 148:20 220:2 compares 104:3 comparison 103:19 108:14 comparisons 103:10 compatibility 225:19 competence 100:20 competencies 162:13 competition 29:9 31:9 102:14 competitive 29:10 complaint 127:20,21 230:20 complete 69:19 completed 214:22 completely 166:6 235:9 236:1 288:11 314:15 completion 215:8 complex 15:17 19:20

21:3 85:11 complexities 301:16 compliant 26:3 258:19 complicated 117:15,17 122:11 194:7 212:6 component 158:14 components 75:7 composed 257:2 compound 69:6 compounds 80:13 comprehend 84:13 compromise 320:10 computer 101:1 123:22 206:15 computerized 207:16 computers 89:11 90:14 90:15,16 con 20:8 conceive 303:2 conceiving 226:16 concentrate 310:10 concepts 254:16 concern 300:3 concerned 163:1 234:11 296:3,13 concerning 167:18 concerns 14:1 216:2 conclusion 113:21 condition 94:4,14 158:7 conditions 93:4 94:1,3 175:10,12 183:7.8 185:18 233:13 255:15 283:18 285:2 conduct 169:1 conference 1:4,10 7:16 7:18,19 9:10 14:17 15:5 16:16 19:10 20:8 20:9,17 23:18 25:16 27:2,21 31:4 35:1 37:18 43:7 46:11 60:21 61:8 67:13 182:9 192:4 293:19 331:8 conferences 331:16 conferencing 235:20 confidence 100:20 confidentiality 164:17 confirmed 28:16 congestion 139:1 congestive 255:15,19 256:2 261:7 Congress 143:8 320:8 323:9 congressional 308:21 Congressman 309:2,8 Congresswoman 143:6 conjunction 112:5 connect 37:5 43:8

58:15 120:1 124:9 141:20 149:22 150:2 195:14 285:4 288:16 323:6,15 Connect2Health 3:1 7:21 9:18 28:6 30:5 31:2 61:17 106:8 146:3 225:21 264:16 329:9 331:1,4,20 332:3 Connect2HealthFCC 1:1 3:18 connected 3:18 5:16 32:5,16 57:11 58:17 143:16 146:2 182:16 185:12 186:7 187:12 187:18 188:11 191:17 222:6 244:20,21 245:2 246:6,7 247:7,8 250:21 258:21 272:12 272:13 326:1 connectedness 234:3 Connecticut 11:21 Connecticut's 11:21 connecting 6:2 67:11 287:1 290:1 connection 89:13 95:20 97:13 151:12 182:1 312:21 connections 89:14 97:14 113:17 153:14 153:15 154:2 181:16 181:20 311:19 312:4 312:14.16 connective 36:19 38:10 39:5,8 connectivity 32:7,14 35:3,13 36:4,7,8 38:19 39:10 40:9 64:10 65:15 96:21 97:11 105:1 138:7 139:12,17 142:9 144:7 150:20 154:20 173:22 183:18 185:6 185:9 190:1 246:3 247:14,16 248:1 262:21 326:21 328:9 329:22 connote 207:9.11 consent 258:13 consequence 322:15 consequences 34:10 326:16 conservative 109:15 consider 98:7 110:9 137:14 183:10 233:18 237:6 297:5 consideration 110:16

140:8.19 297:10 considerations 104:21 considered 11:12 considering 63:21 109:6 consistent 100:6 228:16 253:10 consolidated 21:4 consortium 3:21 22:7 144:5 323:7 constantly 34:1 38:2 90:10 93:13 constellation 70:17 constituencies 102:12 constituents 170:6 274:15 Constitution 321:3 constrained 113:10 constructive 236:12 consultation 313:9 consumer 16:10 24:20 25:20 29:14 264:21 303:21 307:2 consumers 6:3 29:2,15 43:8 194:16,19 199:5 208:11 215:21 271:4 cont 6:1 contact 146:10 178:7 258:6 305:22 contemplate 295:9 content 204:5,7,8 207:13 209:8 252:6,9 252:12,13,14 contents 20:7 context 39:2 78:21 215:14 331:12 contextualizes 187:20 continue 84:6 165:14 212:10 249:17 293:11 318:17 322:13 326:18 continued 50:19 100:10 continues 11:1 13:4 108:8 292:6,7 continuing 166:15 292:8 contract 213:12,13,15 contracts 177:4,4 214:5 contributing 59:3 contributions 75:6 328:22 control 32:21 38:14 54:18 123:6 controlled 283:2 284:18 293:21 294:18 294:20 296:11 controversial 285:12 convened 1:10 convenience 300:4

convenient 301:9 conversation 16:19 43:7 61:18 138:4 166:15 195:9 204:10 235:2 236:17 238:17 264:8 331:8 conversations 15:8 31:10 35:11 326:3,5 **convince** 56:12 convinced 98:15 289:20 Cook 25:16 cooked 304:19 cookie 23:9 24:15 cooking 303:17 **cool** 53:16,19 303:18 coordinate 254:19 258:16.17 coordinated 112:22 coordinating 113:7 coordination 24:4 112:20 162:5 163:7 164:14 Coordinator 243:13 coping 210:20 core 26:12,14,16 152:12 225:20 corner 23:10 189:4 190:3 **Corps** 51:19 correct 85:16 Correction 259:4 correctional 59:7 177:3 **correlate** 132:20 Cortana 184:8 **cost** 35:20 102:10 113:10 136:18 174:6 177:7 249:21 255:16 257:8 287:8 288:13 312:13,17 324:7,10 324:10 325:8 cost-effectiveness 281:9 cost-neutral 127:5 costing 34:14 42:8,9 **costly** 34:10 costs 33:20,20,20,21 47:17,18 102:15 126:10,16 136:21 172:6 173:17 174:4,9 174:11 259:19 323:13 323:14 Council 2:22 145:11 226:7 228:5 236:7 counsel 178:13 counseling 2:13 13:13 145:17 166:21 167:4 170:21 240:7 275:6,9

counselor 240:3 counselors 178:10 233:3 275:5 counties 12:5 14:8 40:19,22 67:17 73:15 107:21 152:4 157:8 168:6,7,18 173:17 174:10 177:16 countries 55:12 218:12 country 10:15 11:6,13 11:18 12:11 14:2 15:13 21:10 23:13 37:7 41:9 71:19 78:13 91:20 94:20 99:17 108:21 112:3 136:5 161:10 176:22 189:17 190:4 199:8 218:22 243:10 257:22 266:21 282:20 302:2 county 3:8 11:19,22 12:8,22 20:6 66:9 76:2 78:22 81:13 134:9,10,12,20 135:3 135:14 136:4 140:1 140:14 148:14 154:21 156:18 168:19 169:5 169:10 170:13.15.16 170:19 171:2,3,4,18 171:22 172:12,14 174:2 216:17 223:9 265:12 276:6,7 324:15 county's 139:18 couple 41:17,18 44:21 57:5 58:11 66:2.7 115:8 118:20 120:8 124:7 144:22 148:15 162:7 189:22 193:22 212:18 218:2 222:10 296:1 330:8 courage 39:22 course 9:6 22:3,17 25:7 46:13 49:17 52:22 53:20 58:6 67:9 70:22 78:1,18 92:15,18 123:16 140:10 142:2 142:3 151:14 169:12 197:16 262:22 271:12 312:2 329:9 courses 196:6 197:13 205:2 210:2 court 174:15 322:2,10 courts 81:14 cover 14:9 177:16 189:8 coverage 136:1,3 139:21 140:3,8,18 141:2 142:14 159:18

159:21 164:2 292:12 303:11 covered 172:6 246:22 covers 154:3 177:1 264:1 cows 140:15 craft 303:4 crazy 49:19 269:12 create 57:15 66:12 67:14 70:22 83:10 89:3 112:20 122:8 198:7,16 201:3 251:5 274:19 276:1 283:13 315:16 316:2,12 318:11,12 created 56:9 73:10 156:1 157:13 250:20 294:9 318:10 creates 198:20 creating 66:21 68:9,9 69:21 83:13 245:6 295:10 creation 89:1 creative 164:5 195:22 197:2 creativity 39:16,17 credentialed 319:14 320:5 credentialing 319:19 credible 106:10 credit 171:1 322:19 creeping 98:19 crews 120:3 criminal 177:12 179:7 crimson 84:15 crisis 33:2 34:6 155:17 156:9 157:5,16,22 critical 37:17 65:7 67:20 146:14 223:8 244:14 253:5 critically 31:18 73:4 criticize 170:3 Crockett 151:7 **crop** 165:9 cross 219:3 319:12 crossed 124:2 crumble 102:3 CT 126:10 223:7 cues 8:18 cultural 69:4 70:20 79:4 culturally 71:9 321:8 culture 70:19 cumbersome 106:21 curated 195:17 curious 323:8 current 100:12 164:20 295:1 320:7 325:21 currently 43:18 57:22

135:19 141:2 142:16 197:22 213:1 245:4 307:7 330:7 curriculum 68:9 70:18 76:10 112:1 curve 206:21 customer 211:13 customers 194:16 cut 155:21,22 223:7 cuts 177:7 cutting 32:1 cyberspace 62:8

D **D**7:1 D-Houston 2:11 **D.C** 81:3 dab 250:5 dad 149:13 254:4 daily 33:7 101:20 119:5 119:6 225:9 **Dallas** 11:3 111:9 151:15 170:18 Dallas-Fort 111:11 danger 293:5 dangerous 178:3 179:2 180:10 221:4 302:15 Daphne 9:8 332:9 dark 115:14,14 152:20 darker 148:17 darn 235:17 Dartmouth 256:14 257:13 dashboard 207:18 260:3 data 6:5 58:21 93:17 96:11 100:2,3,13 101:2,4 102:18,20,21 103:2 129:5 138:14 141:10 164:1 170:13 171:11 185:6 187:12 187:18 188:6,14 210:13,14 214:17 240:19 254:12 256:16 256:20 257:4,4,11 258:16 259:10 260:6 261:2,20 263:1 302:21 data's 96:12 date 129:8 131:18 172:20 David 2:2 3:12 5:14 114:16 148:4 **DAVIS** 214:9 dawn 208:8 day 7:5,5,6,7 8:14,19 13:8 17:2 18:3 34:21 39:18 43:1 49:14

59:18.22 85:17 118:11 121:2 128:8 141:11,11,22 207:22 227:12 237:2 256:1 260:14,20 263:15 264:1,3 267:16 268:7 273:17 289:1 305:9 330:3 day-basis 201:20 day-to 201:19 day-to-day 201:21 days 37:5 66:2 128:1 158:11 159:11 188:2 238:18 260:14 280:6 280:13 287:9 **DEA** 295:7,12 296:1 dead 159:22 282:13 deaf 29:7 229:21 235:1 deal 15:4 25:17 71:1 233:1 319:2 322:6 dealing 174:20 252:8 323:3 dean 2:4,14 7:3,10 9:5 9:14 15:3,5 17:11 18:10 19:6,18 20:19 27:6.11 30:19.22 31:6 31:13 43:3 61:11.22 62:13 64:1,3,4,8,15 65:2 66:10 69:9 72:8 74:13 75:2,16 76:7 77:3 78:7 79:7 81:11 85:4.5,9,14,18 86:3,4 86:8 143:4 238:17 329:1 330:10,16,18 330:21 332:15 dear 112:11 death 282:1 283:21 deathly 201:22 deaths 33:13,15 debate 30:10 debating 324:12 debilitated 126:22 decade 222:1 decades 228:11 decide 49:22 156:21 198:8 219:2 decided 170:8 194:5 202:14 decision 49:6 decisions 319:8 dedicated 141:20 deemed 107:21 179:2 231:20 293:3 296:11 deep 239:6 **deepen** 95:2,12 deeper 110:12 defender 29:3 Defense 173:7

deficits 155:21 define 27:16 56:14 85:10 96:14,14 defined 14:8 292:19 326:15 defining 81:22 82:1 definitely 85:18 119:11 147:14 217:22 definition 96:1.17 292:20 definitionally 293:2 degree 45:1 149:11 degrees 44:21 246:11 delay 30:16 delays 125:15 delegatory 296:17 delighted 31:17 deliver 35:14 36:5 42:3 42:16 58:20 113:15 259:21 delivered 89:19 109:18 delivering 36:3 92:7 112:6 delivery 109:16 112:21 161:20 162:1.8 165:19 262:15 303:3 **Dell** 112:6 demand 156:9 312:13 demands 104:19 dementia 252:18 demo 111:14 123:18 133:20 138:15 190:13 193:14 243:19 demographic 75:21 demographics 29:19 237:8 244:17 demonstrate 32:3 118:20 206:9 248:11 demonstrated 256:16 demonstrating 201:19 demonstration 5:14,20 114:15 115:1 120:17 134:13 147:12 190:11 denial 34:4 dense 140:11 densities 88:19 department 2:3,3,11 3:13,13 114:18 116:17 118:7 120:11 120:19 121:3,10 122:18 123:7,8,13 131:2 145:15 168:13 173:7 177:13 230:19 depend 233:15 dependencies 138:18 dependency 79:18 depending 118:8 119:2

Neal R. Gross and Co., Inc. Washington DC

304:2

depends 114:1 299:11 **deploy** 141:4 deployed 13:5 186:2,7 188:13,14 deploying 136:12 deployment 29:22 deployments 151:2 288:21 depressed 208:15 238:16,19 256:3 depression 36:17 63:15 79:17 127:22 130:11 175:8 187:14 195:13 196:9 203:7,15 205:21 206:10,20 207:1,5,15 208:5 255:8,16,22 257:1,21 258:4 260:18,21 261:7 268:12 284:22 deregulation 174:4 describe 85:10 199:4 230:5 described 117:12 208:3 description 131:19 225:18 301:15 deserves 284:3 design 206:14 247:10 247:11 designated 14:3 designed 117:5 119:1 142:13 194:15 226:1 258:10 designing 259:5 desire 79:5 237:4 330:1 desires 70:14 desk 120:2 desktop 90:13,16 desperate 307:11 despite 30:16 107:2,16 109:21 destigmatizing 74:15 destructive 38:9 detect 186:1,3,5 188:7 207:5 detects 187:6 determination 293:2 determine 81:17 120:4 246:13 251:1 252:4 252:11,19 276:16 determined 14:5 245:18 detox 158:13 develop 16:17 107:5 161:12 163:18 254:19 292:7 321:19 developed 14:20,20,20 21:7 38:2 51:8,10,12 83:18 171:5

developer 56:7 developing 25:19 26:7 51:3 105:9 109:13 186:12 262:15 development 3:9 44:4 111:6 167:4 168:22 170:6 225:22 241:12 242:6,13 244:10 245:16 310:3 developmental 270:10 device 93:6 186:7 247:10 290:8 292:17 devices 24:2 51:14 56:16 58:16 60:7,8,8 88:8 89:12 90:2 91:15 95:6 97:20 104:7 105:5 136:21 159:21 185:12 188:13 247:15 247:16 248:1 261:2,3 diabetes 33:9 175:12 diabetics 255:10 261:6 diagnoses 6:3 259:6 diagnosis 51:6 230:17 232:14 269:2 296:9 297:4,16 298:9 299:12.13.14 304:3 diagnostic 74:4 83:16 185:14 298:8 diagonals 168:7 diagram 104:3 dialing 160:20 dialogue 31:19 196:5 295:12 329:16 dials 296:7 dichotomy 229:14 die 37:14 died 282:5 294:15 difference 18:22 62:9 66:8 68:19 69:1 100:3 100:4,7 274:16 276:19 288:6,10 differences 79:4 217:22 218:15 different 34:8 41:15 47:19 48:21 50:12 53:22 55:22 58:15 60:7 74:1,16 76:9 79:12 84:4 85:6 91:2 96:16 98:7,11 100:16 100:18,18,19,22 102:8 103:4 104:2,6 104:10,21 105:6,7 140:9,19 141:1,6,14 180:17 183:1 230:7 244:4 245:10 269:10 269:10,11 275:10 284:14 289:11 291:9 294:9 304:2 314:15

321:9 322:5,12 329:17 differential 74:3 differentials 324:16 differently 40:6 55:10 94:21 96:15 218:10 319:9 difficult 84:12 175:16 difficulty 133:21 digital 23:20,20 24:2,3 24:15,22 86:19 87:11 89:16 91:1 100:16 101:8 164:7 254:13 256:10,11 257:10 262:7 280:2 281:6 287:15 312:9 325:18 digitally 254:8 dimension 211:9 diminished 93:7 diminishing 98:19 dinner 309:9 dioxide 282:9 direct 32:3 87:9 direction 104:11 127:8 160:17 189:3 directions 85:6 90:11 90:12 directly 146:5 211:15 director 2:5,12,18,20 3:2,6,7,12,15,19,20 4:7,13 8:6 105:13,21 110:10 114:17 134:8 134:20 143:22 144:4 145:16,19 171:16 174:14 243:15 266:12 266:15,18 267:6 332:8 directs 86:16 disabilities 6:2 17:8 29:5 223:20 225:10 225:15 226:2,11,15 226:17 227:21 229:11 229:11 230:6,12,13 231:22 232:2,3 233:6 233:7 234:14 235:10 236:10 237:6,9 238:16 269:22 278:20 308:8 327:3 disability 99:2 224:2 225:7 226:8 228:5,7,9 229:15,18,22 232:20 236:7 238:22 308:13 309:15 disabled 287:6 disadvantaged 60:18 disaster 142:2 156:6 disc 78:17 discharge 304:4

discharged 278:8 disciplinary 73:19 discipline 74:19 183:20 disciplines 73:18 74:2 74:17 disciplines' 76:13 disco 78:17 disconnect 190:14 discovered 228:8 Discovery 44:13 discriminating 206:22 discuss 7:7 17:13 18:1 182:11 332:17 discussed 141:14 170:8 discussing 39:15 58:2 142:1 170:2 discussion 60:16 111:14 114:11 141:16 190:9 199:13,20,22 212:1,12 220:12 discussions 196:16,18 disease 32:21 252:21 269:5 285:1 disenfranchised 217:5 dismiss 34:4 disorder 33:7 disorders 79:9 82:7 186:1 disparities 40:10 41:8 123:12 167:11 214:12 227:1 264:18.22 268:1 324:22 325:1,3 325:8 disparity 169:13 dispatch 118:21 disrupt 259:20 dissolving 124:20 distance 107:22 169:22 305:4 distances 88:18 102:16 distinct 43:10 58:8 distinction 44:14 distinguished 9:1 15:21 17:2,21 61:14 242:21 263:12 264:12 267:13 273:16 279:11 328:21 distractionary 252:6 distress 191:8 distributed 67:22 68:11 118:2 district 2:11 4:17 21:10 152:7 265:6 274:1,2,4 274:16 districts 178:21 180:16 180:17 disturbances 79:16

80:2 disturbing 201:18 202:1 diverse 10:17,21 11:9 11:12 12:13 19:19 71:5 88:20 diversity 11:9,10,11 31:12 71:11 divert 158:12 diverted 156:16 diverting 158:3 divide 12:2 55:12 86:19 87:11 99:3 164:7 312:9,22 325:18 divides 328:6,7 **Division** 176:13 doable 320:7 docs 255:11 doctor 39:12 72:3 120:7 122:13,16 130:20 159:10 230:17 261:18 269:1 280:9 281:20 285:10 294:6 304:12 305:19 306:8 313:20 314:12 315:21 316:15 318:8 doctor's 248:8 251:18 262:13 doctoral 169:17 171:6 171:15 172:22 doctors 72:5 120:8 121:9 125:18 244:7 249:2 270:22 275:5 280:6 281:12 286:4 287:1 313:8 317:4 320:5 document 104:15 168:14,15 198:10 documentation 169:8 doing 7:4 25:4 46:2 50:17 54:12,21 57:17 57:18 62:1 66:7 90:1 116:9 135:3 136:15 137:6 144:19 145:2 146:7 152:15 161:18 170:2 180:1,8 200:8 204:11 205:19 207:3 216:13 219:12 228:4 234:2 239:20 247:3 248:18 249:18 251:4 270:12 279:2 287:4 306:6 310:4 317:1 dollar 231:11 323:5 dollars 34:12,15 42:10 126:12 149:21 150:18 153:2 domestic 80:3 **Donna** 78:3

donning 55:6 donut 325:12 door 133:6 156:3 222:16 246:15 259:16 316:8,9 doors 222:17,17 dot 246:11 dots 96:18 double 26:13 222:16 doubled 158:16 doubt 85:19 download 103:10 128:9 257:10 258:12 downloaded 191:10 downstairs 222:19 downstream 96:21 downtown 141:22 downturn 155:19 Dr 17:3,6,22 18:7,9,10 18:13 27:6,7,8,11 31:21 35:8 43:11,12 43:18 45:4,5,8,19 61:4,4,15,19 62:10,19 63:4 71:17,17 74:7 80:22 81:1,6 85:3 86:8.10.13 87:2 105:11,11 114:13,16 115:3,4 116:6 120:1 126:13 127:9,11,14 128:11,19,22 129:13 129:14,16,20 130:3,7 130:10,14,18,22 131:6,14 132:3 133:3 133:11,14,19 134:1,2 142:20 143:14.21 148:4 166:20 169:3 182:17,18 188:19 190:15,16,16 191:13 191:18,22 192:1,1,6 193:1 212:14,16 213:3,5,11 214:6,14 218:1 222:2,2,8,10 223:19 224:16 240:21 240:22 254:11 264:13 265:18 267:18 272:21 274:22 277:5,17 278:11 280:3 298:4 322:18 323:3 drafting 226:16 dramatically 285:2 draw 125:9 299:7 dream 28:9,12 50:3 66:16,17,22 67:1 332:5 dreams 50:2 drill 110:12 drive 102:14 110:8 170:17 315:2

driven 38:11 136:21 185:4 241:16,17,17 driver 132:12,18 246:22 driver's 315:11 drives 60:12 79:20 80:2 driving 5:20 309:7 315:17 drop 52:17 72:9 93:13 93:14 dropouts 82:13 dropped 309:5 drug 26:17 41:19 259:9 284:18,18 295:2 drugs 79:22 124:20 294:13,16,19 295:4 296:9 297:4 304:13 drunk 187:2 dual 6:3 259:6 due 232:21 326:11 dying 37:13 312:21 dynamic 229:9 230:10 230:14 dysfunctional 326:17 Ε E 3:12 7:1.1 e-Health 2:5 110:6 267:6,7 302:6 **E-Rate** 153:11 e-readers 92:1 earlier 37:14 56:1 94:10 124:17 125:4 126:5 149:1 157:11 229:13 264:14 266:3 278:17 288:3 308:4,7 324:11 early 26:2 87:22 108:7 136:5 191:7 212:5 213:16 232:14 244:22 earnings 34:13 ears 140:14 earth 50:9 51:16 52:18 55:9,21 Earthlings 55:19 easier 137:1 323:22 easily 90:20 east 3:19 12:3 116:10 144:1,8 147:20,20 148:2,8 149:22 150:4 288:21 eastern 321:9 easy 320:16 eat 224:21 eating 256:3 **Ebay** 184:15 **ECG** 58:16 ECG's 51:11 echo 43:3 echocardiogram 51:10

economic 11:10 86:19 155:19 ecosystem 241:18 270:10,11 EdD 3:19 edge 32:1 Editor 62:21 educate 122:3 165:15 317:5 educated 93:2 214:21 educating 71:5 education 2:12 44:8 50:4 62:20 66:20 67:7 69:12,22 72:15 73:2 76:4,14,20 77:16 82:3 82:12 99:11 149:5,7 149:10 177:2 214:22 215:1,7,8 265:21 266:1,2 275:22 286:18 332:13 educational 2:12 145:15 197:8 educator 48:12 effect 48:19 228:16 283:9 311:3 effective 113:22 222:4 271:16 287:18 306:13 317:2 effectively 29:13 113:16 158:9 251:3 301:5 efficient 118:4 efficiently 113:16 251:2 effort 25:13 42:19 73:9 96:9 201:20 efforts 17:14 35:6 107:5 110:13 112:4 164:14 332:10 EHR 262:22 eight 21:16 113:2 122:22 eighth 21:10 Einstein 2:7 190:19 either 55:20 58:21 87:18 104:17 118:8 195:15 206:16 282:14 elaborate 329:14 elderly 37:13 **electricity** 88:1,13,22 189:19 electronic 129:3 220:19 Electronics 24:20 elevator 52:3 eliminated 282:8 Elliot 145:14 Elliott 2:11 5:17 166:20 166:20 167:1 176:4 Ellison 7:22 331:20

eluded 186:10 email 8:2 92:7,7 94:7 embarrassed 215:19 embarrassment 25:11 embedded 91:16 emblematic 90:16 embody 116:2 embolic 286:14 embrace 55:20 emerge 202:1 emergency 2:2 3:12 24:5 114:17 115:18 116:4,13,16,17,19 119:4 120:5,10,19 121:3,5 122:18 125:16 131:1 156:16 157:6,12,14,15 159:1 159:2 162:17 232:5 292:20 emerging 40:1 248:1 empathy 70:19 211:6 employee 113:5 employees 21:12 **employer** 170:19 Employers 211:13 **emploving** 110:20 employment 227:1 empower 32:8 39:8 empowerment 38:17 39:9 empty 97:9 189:14 **EMR** 243:10 EMS 114:21 118:9 122:12 223:5 319:18 EMTs 118:18 119:9,10 enable 32:8 enabled 18:2 46:21 57:3 60:14,15 146:13 225:22 254:9 enabler 35:3 enables 39:10 328:4 enamored 54:13 encounter 80:16 encounters 21:17 encourage 188:8,9 204:9 225:21 235:17 262:17 324:19 ended 50:5 endorsing 112:14 ends 286:19 endure 100:14 energy 204:1 enforcement 156:11 157:7 318:1,12 **enforcer** 187:10 engage 74:2,3 82:17 165:15 216:19 217:3 220:6 303:21 306:17

engaged 187:8 241:19 290:4 engagement 39:9 83:6 93:22 186:18 Engagements 5:21 engaging 94:5,14 162:21 185:2 186:20 250:15 258:11 engines 52:8,10 53:12 **England** 148:6 English 172:19 215:11 enhance 114:6 259:12 enhanced 29:4 55:22 enhancing 281:9 enjoy 114:11 252:9 enjoyed 87:4 330:12 enjoying 252:12 enjoyment 252:10 enlightening 329:18 enormous 18:12 19:16 287:7 321:7 322:14 ensure 29:15 110:15 165:5 225:14 329:22 ensures 109:17 ensuring 138:5 316:7 enter 131:7 197:21 enterprise 250:14 287:15 enters 98:6 enthusiasm 40:18 320:8 entire 14:10 43:13 121:2 184:9 332:3 entirely 294:9 entities 325:14 entitled 168:10 entity 111:19 113:7 entrepreneurship 254:2 entry 31:8 ENTs 298:6 enumerated 330:8 environment 38:8 76:20 91:2 93:12 113:10 167:9 185:12 186:8,15 187:13,19 187:21 188:12 233:12 245:7 248:3 enzymes 299:5 epic 307:9 episode 160:8 equally 128:16 232:22 233:15 equipment 51:8 54:2 119:13 137:11,11,21 137:22 225:17 equipped 119:20 equivalent 21:21 215:1

ER 120:6 125:17,17 256:6 294:4 era 280:12 **ERs** 59:7 208:20 escalate 205:12 escalated 90:4 **ESCRIBANO** 313:3 314:6 316:16,22 317:7 319:1 esophagus 282:1 especially 18:16 20:16 66:8 79:13 88:16 98:14 101:2,4 103:3 104:2 110:2 144:7 163:14 164:8 267:22 274:14 281:12 287:22 308:8 331:11 essential 75:13 establish 112:15 292:18 293:10 298:9 established 296:17 297:21 establishing 110:14 111:17 establishment 110:5 estate 249:14 250:1 estimate 34:11.17 71:22 et 299:8 **ETA** 141:2 etcetera 249:2 250:1 Ethan 5:14 111:13 114:20,21 115:7,17 115:17,20 116:2 120:2 121:4 138:14 223:5 ethereal 58:15 ethical 163:2 ethnic 55:17 215:6 ethnically 10:16 11:12 12:13 ethnicities 214:12 ethnicity 215:3 ethno-diversity 11:10 evacuate 142:8 evacuation 139:7 evacuations 141:19 142:5 evaluating 109:10 226:22 evening 123:2 208:7 evenly 148:11 event 106:9 188:4 307:17 events 141:17 259:20 eventually 50:3,5,15,16 53:2 272:13 everybody 7:4 41:20

48:9 54:10,11 74:5 75:11 77:6 91:12 92:11 135:3 137:5 182:19 187:14 192:16 285:4 309:13 324:3 329:8 Everybody's 102:10 everyone's 65:18 evidence 163:17 221:8 256:7 evidence- 200:17 evidence-based 196:9 200:20 evidenced 175:17 exacerbated 93:4 312:22 Exacerbating 109:4 exacerbation 256:22 exact 137:13,22 254:18 257:12 exactly 81:6 97:22 147:20 153:22 189:15 317:14 319:2 326:7 exam 239:1,2 examination 63:1 examine 17:17 examining 293:22 example 11:19 12:2 36:16 74:16 79:12 82:11 83:17 90:12 91:7 104:13 120:11 183:7 184:7 185:11 185:15 186:10,14,15 186:21 187:20 201:7 202:10 203:4 205:16 207:10 252:17 255:18 269:17 272:21 281:16 288:2 298:4 314:7 examples 111:8 196:4 250:19 excellence 113:8 287:2 excellent 16:7 222:22 301:15 exceptional 332:2 exchange 319:16 excited 43:6 146:9 161:9 247:6 250:6 285:21 exciting 114:15 144:21 217:18 244:2,18 248:19 250:2,2,3 251:11,15 252:15 253:3 273:11 290:12 303:1 306:14 excuse 167:1 174:8 executive 2:5,12 3:2,5 3:15,15,16,19,20 110:10 143:22 144:4

145:16,19 174:13 266:12,14,17 267:5 exemptions 295:11 exercise 39:22 51:8 exhibit 224:22 exhibiting 178:3 exhibits 178:11 222:21 223:14 224:11 exist 36:13,14 97:10,11 107:17 300:6,7 existed 96:22 existence 245:4 existing 95:13 330:6 exists 139:17 297:12 expand 58:5 67:2 107:5 172:7 181:12,13 185:13 277:21 311:17 **expanded** 158:14 292:12 expanding 94:11 111:10 114:6 expansion 106:3 108:5 110:2 expansive 298:2 expect 103:6 138:16 306:8 expedited 320:17 **expedites** 319:19 expense 121:2 255:19 **expensive** 106:21 116:21 117:1 138:10 151:11 325:8 **experience** 13:6 54:7 56:6,7 64:21 105:16 173:9 211:5 212:5 213:16,18 229:10 230:9 326:15 experiences 36:11 37:3 70:12 experiencing 39:7 162:10 experimentation 163:6 expert 8:20 144:6 264:19 265:8 expertise 31:8 222:7 308:12 experts 22:19 27:13 61:1 explain 34:7 222:13 expo 304:21 exposed 256:19 **exposure** 196:9 express 196:2 expresses 199:18 expressing 201:16 expression 196:1 extend 84:6 155:7 193:4

extended 13:18 231:7 extender 162:21 extenders 162:3 extends 232:14,15,15 extension 3:3 145:20 162:2 176:7 extensive 63:4 extent 93:3 external 183:15 extinguishes 65:13 extra 190:10 extraordinarily 88:20 306:14 extraordinary 305:7 extremely 92:18 98:9 98:16 102:15 106:21 199:13 307:20 321:1 eye 187:1 294:11 F F 2:10 6:8 fabric 225:11 fabulous 224:14

face 77:8 144:10 149:15

203:8 293:22 294:1

Facebook 137:5 195:2

faced 107:4 174:17

facilitate 68:10 205:2

facilities 8:20 21:19

26:15,18 59:7 102:6,8

102:13 103:2,5,13,18

20:5 26:12,12 172:10

198:16

218:7

259:4

facing 25:20

faces 251:19

facilitating 36:1

103:21 113:4

facility 18:18 19:21

fact 73:20 88:3 94:1

281:14 285:20

factor 37:12 65:7

factors 70:18 99:7

factory 23:9 24:15

faculty 22:22 77:6

101:7

facts 21:1

fail 138:2

fails 29:13

261:7

faint 127:15

failing 109:10

96:3 100:13 137:21

169:6 172:14 186:2

100:15 136:18 293:15

296:2 297:5 298:14

failure 255:15,20 256:2

Faith 172:13 173:15 fall 52:18 140:2 192:12 294:20 297:2 falling 298:16 falls 232:4 289:6 familiar 117:18 144:9 166:2 205:18 231:3 265:5 293:18 324:2 families 13:3 33:20 34:5 39:3 68:7 231:6 288:13 family 57:19 69:16 80:3 126:21 149:12 231:7 303:22 fancy 82:19 fantabulous 85:12,12 86:5 fantastic 71:18 74:7 85:3 218:13 241:5 268:7 286:16 287:3 far 27:8 77:14 87:5 94:5 140:19 144:22 151:3 263:17 296:3,12 farm 246:19 Farmers 246:18 farther 323:14 fast 175:22 258:8 259:5 286:1,5 302:21 fast-paced 245:13 faster 37:14 52:13 280:21 281:7 287:16 288:8 295:21 father 232:7 faux 45:8 favor 239:20 FCC 7:6 8:6 9:9,17 27:19 28:2,17,19 31:6 32:13 35:5 40:5 46:8 61:8,16,16 95:22 100:3 102:20,22 103:3 104:14 106:7 146:3 147:13 150:17 151:13 153:11 182:16 193:5,6 214:10,15 217:8 225:12,21 228:3,3,11,18 234:1,1 235:16 236:4,10 238:21 253:15 264:17 290:20 307:18 323:4 323:21 324:20 328:17 329:9 331:14,17 FCC's 31:2 153:9 193:7 fear 231:13 313:7,7 feared 231:16 feature 17:9 258:19 Featured 5:8 features 209:3

fairly 90:10 148:11

federal 1:1 2:10 3:1.18 7:20 40:6 111:17 146:20,21 164:15 166:12 218:9 267:1 290:21 293:16 294:6 295:6,9,21 296:4 301:17,18 307:20 317:7,8 federally 14:3 75:4 Federation 266:22 feed 140:7 186:8 feel 53:8 173:20 202:14 203:1,3 204:6 208:17 215:11,15 216:10 220:3 243:1 308:9 feeling 129:18 133:12 201:16 205:22 239:12 240:5 251:20 254:19 286:8 309:18 feelings 36:20 37:20 201:6 feels 36:18 62:15 201:22 256:2 fees 172:5 feet 21:7.8 23:11 52:16 fellow 194:19 202:2 221:6 fellowships 109:1 felt 155:20 216:1 female 12:19 Fernandez 2:14 5:9 9:15 17:12 19:6 61:11 61:19 62:10,19 63:4 64:1,3,8,15 65:2 66:10 69:9 71:17 72:8 74:13 75:2 76:7 77:3 78:7 79:7 81:1,11 85:5,18 86:4,9 Fernandez's 61:22 fewer 101:3 fiber 151:9 152:20 323:5 fibers 151:18 field 13:17 56:6 105:9 105:10 182:6 220:17 220:18 221:19 254:14 281:21 fifteen 206:2 fight 263:4 302:19 317:4 fighting 137:5 302:20 figure 91:1 136:8 156:20 313:21 330:12 figures 15:7 filed 230:20 **fill** 141:6 filled 89:2 filling 129:5 141:1

final 26:6 40:7 211:22 263:22 272:21 **Finally** 24:13 financial 21:10 126:18 211:16 find 8:13,14 96:2 120:7 121:12,18 153:6,10 201:8 244:12 252:9 302:2 320:19,20 finding 94:10,10 123:10 160:12 252:16 findings 208:22 fine 40:22 64:7 231:11 301:10 finger 124:2 fingerprints 115:10 finish 182:14 254:6 314:21 fire 2:2 3:13 114:18 118:6,16 119:1,7,8,12 119:15 123:7 142:6 firefighter 133:15 firefighters 118:17 firm 43:20 56:10 firmly 32:13 first 23:15 24:21 28:18 35:12 44:14 45:14.16 48:14 49:13,13 54:4 54:17 62:5 66:11 79:7 81:16 92:8 95:14 112:3 119:8 123:16 124:15 125:11 126:2 127:6 135:13,22 136:5 137:3 139:20 145:7 151:1,9,20 157:14 159:8,10 160:8 170:15 171:14 178:16 180:2,14 189:9 193:2 209:15 214:17 218:14 257:3 266:14 268:7,17 293:22 303:4 308:3 308:21 313:8 317:20 FirstNet 135:7,8,21 136:11 137:12 139:17 fit 148:7 **Fitbits** 91:7 fits 269:15 fitting 7:17 five 19:14 22:15 26:15 32:22 47:3 52:6,7,8 92:17 126:11 127:4 136:5 145:6 151:20 167:21 168:4 193:21 256:5 263:14 327:2 fix 235:17 fixed 97:18 98:2 101:5 318:19,20

flag 24:8,14 flailing 54:22 flat 300:10 flavor 193:16 flew 44:11 52:4,5 flexibility 39:16,18 flight 52:15 54:11 flip 122:15 floating 53:9 floor 308:13 Florida 57:20 77:20 322:11 flow 26:18 flowers 201:10 focus 31:11 35:1 70:15 78:18 88:12 103:7 139:3 142:4 177:14 177:21 178:1 207:19 252:19 258:1,22 284:3 305:12 focused 23:20 56:11 59:271:889:6139:20 141:1 146:10 161:19 177:17 242:1 245:6 247:9 264:20 313:16 focuses 47:2 focusing 24:22 25:22 46:8 247:22 folks 47:6 89:4 118:15 118:21 120:9 122:1 123:17 147:11 153:7 157:22 159:16 163:22 166:18 187:15,20 201:16 204:16 207:3 214:21 215:4.15 216:9,19,21 217:3,7 217:15 274:15 275:6 275:15 288:5 294:13 308:12 312:18 332:7 follow 49:15,22 121:12 147:6 158:12 185:17 198:10 225:3 273:15 follow-up 278:7 297:13 297:17 298:11 299:6 300:15 317:21 318:4 following 225:2 295:22 food 79:22 foot 24:9 26:11 87:15 192:9 236:15 footsteps 49:16 50:1 force 1:1 3:1,18 7:21,22 9:18 30:5 31:3 36:11 53:7,8 61:17 116:8,8 146:3 213:15 225:21 264:16 329:9 331:1,4 331:20 332:3 forefront 110:16 foremost 81:16

foresee 292:8 foresight 39:22 forested 148:10 forever 238:1 forget 38:1 232:16 233:14 305:13 forgotten 229:6 form 33:16 99:21 101:21 116:22 117:1 197:6 206:5 213:21 formal 15:17 271:21 format 194:20 formation 110:5 former 28:5 84:19 forms 219:10 forth 94:12 104:7 169:14 210:21 233:11 237:1 280:14 281:5 281:10 324:5 fortunate 27:12 71:6 83:8 116:11 117:13 Fortunately 108:6 forum 41:11 110:6 182:21 332:16 forums 153:16 forward 20:7 60:22 106:6 107:4 110:1.4 137:12 160:7,12 166:14 177:15 188:16 192:4 228:21 229:3 233:18 235:16 240:17 279:6 283:8 309:20 329:11 330:3,14,15 foster 196:4 204:14 fought 29:8 found 50:20 67:12 100:6 209:8 229:16 foundation 40:11 44:6 50:15,16 83:9 founders 226:14 founding 2:14 9:14 foundries 242:14 245:3 245:5,6 246:5 248:16 foundry 241:12,13 242:14 244:9,20,21 245:2,22 247:4,4,7,8 247:19 248:6 250:4 250:17,21 253:6 four 11:2,9 66:9 67:17 76:2 78:22 119:9 152:3 158:11 159:11 159:14 175:8 245:4 247:22 256:2 257:2 282:19 289:7 327:2 fourth 45:5 118:9 314:14 fragmented 33:22 frames 188:1

framework 31:12 71:1 147:2 161:19 320:7 Francisco 2:14 5:9 9:14 17:11 61:11 64:1 frankly 34:16 169:18 216:14 229:4 235:21 299:21 fraud 109:20 free 122:7,7 155:12 157:14 223:11 311:20 311:21 frees 306:11 freeway 141:21 frequent 27:15 186:16 187:4 frequently 99:11 Friday 20:18 Frieden 2:16 6:3 17:6 223:19 224:16 225:8 226:3,12,21 227:8,9 269:16 271:5 308:19 Frieden's 308:4 friend 18:13 227:8 240:15 309:4 324:11 friendly 236:21 friends 77:20 233:21 234:18 239:13 friendship 329:14 front 53:15 133:5 155:9 271:11 frontiers 317:3 fronts 32:1 frozen 201:10 fueling 109:8 full 193:13 201:13 216:17 237:19 281:21 281:21 fully 41:15 79:8 191:12 258:10 functional 41:15.16 functionalities 104:4 functionality 33:8 192:19 functioning 38:16 89:18 fund 118:3 323:6,15,18 fundamentally 195:21 funded 75:4 115:9 118:5 177:12 funding 117:14,22 118:4 155:21 158:13 177:22 291:11 323:10 funds 112:13 171:3,5 further 43:7 109:7 future 5:4 17:4 32:5 72:7 152:16,21 170:1 240:13 273:3

G
G 4:6 7:1 86:15
G1 119:17
GAD 195:13
GAD7 195:12
gain 81:15 149:10
gaining 82:18 150:17
256:4
gala 10:6
galactic 35:9
Galbreath 2:20 5:17
145:7 146:8,19
160:20 161:1,3,7 Galveston 3:7 45:3
105:15,22
gambling 80:1
game 49:11 141:18
155:5
gap 100:10,13 113:20
304:9
gappy 147:6,7,8,9
gaps 40:9 89:2 106:4
141:6 189:14 244:13
305:12
Garnet 2:10 6:8 15:22
17:22 265:4
gatekeeping 316:6
gather 298:8
gathering 102:21
GE 85:6
GED 82:14
gee 127:1
gender 131:18
general 93:17 99:8
174:18 279:12,22
293:20 299:1
generally 7:9 98:18
101:9 123:1,3
generation 281:12
307:7
generators 138:6
generous 227:10
genomic 26:17
gentle 227:5
gentleman 64:21
genuinely 231:2
geo-location 38:5
187:2,5
geographic 14:8
geography 107:19
geolocation 256:18
257:14 258:5 260:16
George 20:12
Georgia 57:17
getting 54:22 78:1
80:12 94:9 102:9
103:20 115:5 121:22
141:10 151:17 152:10

152:14 154:18 166:1 171:2 179:1 180:3,4 207:17 221:21 232:9 234:17 258:3 270:15 275:8 280:6 297:3 312:19 323:4 giant 227:5 228:20 229:3 giants 227:6 Gibbons 3:1 5:10 6:9 61:16 71:17 74:7 80:22 81:6 85:3 86:10 214:9 264:13 267:19 268:6 280:3 322:18 323:3 324:1 325:3,10 328:13,16 gift 21:15 gig 323:5 gigabit 151:12 girl's 187:1 give 30:6 37:8 42:2 52:2 78:20 86:21 91:8 105:17 114:22 115:7 120:21 127:18 146:9 147:22 160:17 188:19 193:16 202:6 207:10 214:17 247:20 263:12 267:19 291:4 309:10 322:18 329:1 332:4 given 7:17 108:7 162:16 164:6,11 168:12 203:9 230:17 299:21 gives 15:16 227:13 246:11 277:10 giving 19:4 30:16 195:5 204:22 240:8 glad 98:21 102:9 134:3 313:4 glasses 27:7,9 glimpse 198:5 **globally** 78:13 glove 54:2,2 glucometers 261:5 **go** 20:11,11,20 28:13 40:10 47:1,11 49:6,9 53:1,3,8,14,18 54:3 60:1 89:3 97:3 98:3,4 103:20 104:22 117:6 117:16 118:11 120:3 122:21 123:18 127:10 127:18 130:19,19 131:7,15 132:4,14 136:19 140:5,20 146:5 147:17 151:2 153:19 154:9,17 155:17,18 156:14 157:5 159:20 161:2,3

167:5 170:2.13 171:13 173:8 174:6,8 178:12,13,20 180:15 184:2,14,14 192:14 192:18,20 194:11 196:13 204:19 207:5 222:15 233:22 237:13 238:11 239:13 251:17 260:2,5,9,16 261:9,14 262:4 273:10 304:11 310:19 315:11 317:3 324:15 goal 58:6 59:22 67:4 73:3,6 109:2 goals 15:6 46:17 59:16 197:4 271:18 God 289:10 goes 8:9 49:12 87:17 92:12 125:12 126:1 169:6 232:5 284:10 313:18 315:7,15 316:10 going 9:20 19:2,11,12 19:13 23:4 27:22 34:3 42:7 45:10 46:5 49:15 49:15 52:13.21 54:13 54:21 59:12.19.20 60:20 61:2,5,9,18 62:14 73:14,17,21 74:3 76:12 78:17 79:17,19 80:21,22 81:13 85:16 86:10,21 89:9,15 90:7,15,16 94:8 99:5 103:16 114:22 115:6.14 117:16 118:19 122:9 122:18,19 123:4,19 123:21,22 124:1,19 126:6,7 127:5,8 131:7 131:15,19 132:4,5,6 133:4,6 134:11 135:21 137:12 140:7 141:5 142:21 143:19 144:11 146:4,5,14,21 147:4,10,11,19 150:14 151:6,6 152:3 152:11,16 153:11,19 153:21 160:14 163:3 164:15 166:12 169:19 176:4,5,6 177:9,15 180:5,20 185:16 186:15 189:9,12,16 189:17,22 191:14 192:13,15,17,20 193:3,16 196:14 197:16 198:5 202:13 202:22 204:10 208:18 213:19 217:19 220:8

222:15 223:21 224:3 235:5 240:18 241:5 244:19,21 247:8,10 247:19,21 248:6 251:12 253:8,13 254:21 256:6 258:5,8 258:20,22 259:8,9,22 260:1,3,5,8,9,10 261:9,12,14 263:10 264:4 271:7 272:1,11 272:12 284:12 285:3 285:6,22 291:3,11,13 291:14,20 292:9,13 295:2 297:1 298:15 298:17 299:6,14,19 299:22 301:8,19 303:19,20 304:2 305:2,3,16,17,19,21 307:6,9 310:12,14,15 310:16,20 313:11 318:17 320:2 321:11 321:13 327:17 329:10 330:15 golden 281:2 287:21 298:1 Gonzalez 116:6 120:1 good 7:3 18:13 30:8,13 30:14,17 43:2 45:6 46:6 60:20 77:18,18 77:20 85:7 103:15 105:19 115:15 117:20 119:14 128:16 129:12 131:12 133:11,19 134:16 146:8 147:12 147:16 153:17 161:13 161:14 165:6 178:19 178:22 179:10 180:8 181:6 182:9 192:22 206:22 209:22 224:5 224:9 227:20 272:18 277:4,16,20 290:8 301:21 303:13 307:9 322:21 328:5 goodness 62:5 Google 117:19 184:2,2 184:9 199:9 272:5 Googled 228:6 229:16 goosebumps 305:6 gosh 220:7 gotten 278:4 312:18 governance 109:7 110:17 203:20 governments 156:18 174:2 governor 243:5 277:14 Governor's 177:12 181:11 grabbed 54:14

graciously 31:3 grade 109:10 graduate 69:12 72:15 73:1 108:20 266:1 graduated 84:10 graduates 108:22 grand 40:17 granddad 149:13 Grande 2:15 5:9 9:13 14:11 17:12,15 19:7 36:17,18 61:12,20 62:9,12 66:13 67:3,22 68:5 71:12,16,19 78:11 grandfather 232:7 280:10,12 grandmom 149:13 grant 83:9 111:17 152:5 152:5,6 171:20 graphical 235:11 grapple 103:6 **grappled** 268:16 grateful 30:21 42:18 150:16 gratifying 182:22 gravity 50:10 53:9,12 53:13 54:18 gray 138:4 great 7:4,5,6,6 10:5,10 10:12,13 18:17 22:5,7 30:18 45:13 46:11 47:14 54:6 61:7 67:3 76:8 77:10 86:22 106:9 107:17 109:22 114:8 117:9 131:5.13 160:11 161:1 164:2 164:14 192:6 193:1 223:13 224:10,11 228:18 229:16 233:1 246:22 250:15 264:3 264:11 268:8 269:7 274:11 278:10 287:13 287:19 289:17 290:11 298:2 302:7.8 313:7.7 323:16 324:5 331:14 332:16 great-grandfather 280:11 greater 12:20 29:22 122:21 123:5,5 124:22 149:1 206:3 greatest 169:13 255:17 280:11,19 289:3 greatly 33:20 37:19 83:1 117:19 green 8:12,13 259:16 greet 85:21 greeting 30:17

grew 11:4 48:16,22 grief 290:8 Grimes 172:11 **around** 52:16 170:4 group 71:5 106:12 110:11 152:12 195:15 196:11,20 216:8 227:17 234:1 267:1,8 267:9,13 284:9 292:4 groups 29:6 78:9 150:9 215:6 267:2 grow 11:1 249:18 growing 100:9,9 215:5 266:1 grows 13:16 growth 103:11,17,18 138:14,14,20 141:3 152:20 **GSA** 58:2 guardrails 109:19 guess 28:4 43:15 45:7 134:17 147:16 270:3 323:3 326:4 guest 5:8 17:11 61:10 guests 7:13 quidance 111:20 guide 38:7 196:22 197:14 207:14 216:7 quided 197:11 quidelines 165:3 quideposts 35:11 guides 202:21 203:18 203:19 204:4 205:1,8 207:18 208:13 gun 219:17 guy 134:22 guys 49:10 54:20 127:16 134:14 147:17 263:12,16 gynecology 69:17 н H 3:7 habit 186:22 Haight 293:17 294:15 half 52:9 53:1,5 93:11 96:3 97:19 108:22 138:13 166:2 209:12 209:13 316:5,6,8 318:13,15 halfway 231:1,3,4,6 hand 40:10,10 120:11

243:17

176:9

hands 39:6 40:14

handsomer 85:20

hanging 41:22

312:8 330:5 331:6 happened 41:22 156:11 188:4 287:11 happening 49:5 60:3 66:3 109:22 161:10 183:2 289:2 290:13 290:15 294:12 306:1 happens 118:14 181:3 232:11 261:9 286:22 310.10happy 251:19 265:15 290:18 hard 29:7 87:20 129:21 145:3 155:20 174:2 200:18 268:9 332:17 hardest 277:1 hardware 51:4 harm 181:1 204:7 harmonization 324:14 Harris 3:4,8 5:5 12:22 17:4 18:13 35:8 43:12 43:12.18 44:6 45:4.5 45:8.19 61:4 126:13 134:9,11,20 135:14 223:9 Harvard 258:21 hashtag 16:21 hate 186:22 300:13,18 hats 244:4 haul 138:7 Hawaii 243:5 he'll 133:8 head 40:19 126:22 241:12 251:22 280:20 headband 251:21 headed 169:3 health 1:3 2:3,3,17,21 2:22 3:1,3,4,11,13,13 3:18,20 4:12,15 5:4,7 5:12,16,20 6:2,5,7 7:8 7:8,15 8:7,11 9:1,22 10:1 12:20 13:11,18 14:3,4,5,7,9,14,15,21 15:1,9,11,12,16 16:2 16:3,6,6,7,8,10,11,14 16:18 17:7,8,10,18,18 18:1,2,5 20:3,5 21:18 22:8,18 23:1,3,20,20 23:21 24:3,3,5 25:1,3 25:10,11 26:1,5 27:12 27:14,17 28:11 31:18 31:22 32:9,15,16,17 Hanson 3:2 5:18 145:18 32:21 33:2,6 34:4 35:4,12 36:7,12 38:22

happen 59:14 119:20

166:4 170:12 195:7

204:2 241:14 283:7

288:19 292:8 298:3

40:10.14 41:6 42:11 43:9,20 44:8 46:9,18 46:21,22 47:6,8,11 48:18 56:5 57:3 58:2 58:3 59:6 60:5,6,14 60:19 64:17 67:15 73:5,12 74:21 75:5 78:19 79:5 81:17 82:2 82:5,6,9 83:9,11,20 83:22 84:6,22 85:1 89:20 91:3,4 92:4,10 92:12 93:3 94:1,11 99:4 102:1,6,8,13 103:2 107:13 108:7 109:14 110:3,7,9,19 111:7,20 112:1,8,16 112:19 113:11 121:10 121:11 123:8,12,12 131:10 143:16,16 144:2 145:8,10,11,19 145:22 146:2,11 148:5,6,15,17 152:12 153:9,14 154:22 155:12 157:13,16,20 160:3 161:22 164:18 165:1.18 167:11.14 167:17,19 168:10,13 168:18,22 169:1,11 170:6,11 172:8 173:16 174:21 175:2 175:10,12 176:10,14 176:19 179:4,6 182:16 183:4,5,6,9,13 183:14 185:3,9 189:15 191:16 193:8 193:18 195:11,18 198:2 205:20 209:11 209:13,21 211:6,9,10 211:12,19 217:13,19 220:4,10,18 221:6,14 221:19 222:22,22 223:9,22 224:1 225:22 226:4,6 227:21 228:9 229:5 229:12,15 230:3,5,6 230:13 231:15,18 232:1,12,19 233:6 234:3,15 240:7,20 241:21 242:2,5,7,9,11 242:21 243:1,3,3,6,13 243:16 244:6,10,13 244:20,21 245:2 247:7,8,9,16 250:8 253:4 254:8,13 255:2 255:4,17 256:10 257:6 262:7,12 264:6 264:15,19,21 265:2,8 265:10,15 266:5

267:8 268:1,2,11,20 269:21 271:17 272:3 272:22 274:7,8 275:17,22 277:9,18 279:3,16 282:19,20 283:5,11,17 284:3,5 284:21 285:5,19 291:6,19 292:2,13,15 292:16,19,21 293:9 293:19 295:16 301:22 302:1 304:3,16,21 307:5 314:18 329:21 331:5,12 332:6 Health's 112:4 health-related 194:17 healthcare 3:19 15:18 25:7 48:3 67:5,6 71:21 72:18 75:4 78:10,13 81:21 86:12 92:3,18 95:4 103:5 106:13 111:3 113:8 113:16 114:6 117:1 118:4 120:22 140:17 144:1,7 150:5 165:22 176:13 264:10,18,22 267:10 271:16 272:3 278:18 280:2 291:1 323:6,7,15 healthy 221:3 272:6 hear 17:6,18 18:3 32:19 35:8,16 64:5,6 98:21 127:12,13,14,16,17 127:17 129:14 150:14 150:22 191:21 192:7 193:7 213:3 221:5 240:11 263:8 287:21 309:19 327:18,21 329:10,18 heard 19:9 20:4 50:4 55:2 75:17 88:17 114:20 116:16 117:8 135:5,7 167:16 174:1 213:6 215:21 239:5,5 268:11 270:18 288:3 291:8 hearing 29:7 43:15 60:22 64:16 76:2 129:21 130:4 162:17 165:13 182:22 225:19 229:21 268:8 308:21 313:13 316:17 hearings 236:5 heart 50:21 58:16 64:18 201:9 255:15,20 256:2 261:7 283:15 284:10 300:16 heavy 53:22 heightened 294:2

held 109:5 helix 26:13 hell 55:1 hello 19:5 127:11 191:22 261:13 help 22:22 46:13,15 61:2 81:18 84:1 109:19 110:8 113:14 123:17 135:16 152:13 153:17 156:13,13 157:6 162:3 177:5 179:5,21 180:3,5 188:6 193:18 201:5 203:17 204:13,13 207:20 217:8 223:22 242:9 253:9 263:3,3 264:21 303:13 312:2 317:4 326:5 330:19 helped 57:15 115:12 helpful 91:4 207:17 helping 41:20 57:21 195:9 239:22 240:1 247:11 helps 123:12 146:18 197:10 303:10 hemiparesis 286:21 Henry 2:6 3:6 5:13,22 105:13,19,20 176:20 190:16 254:11 Hermann 2:19 132:15 238:10 heterogeneity 212:7 heterogeneous 216:4 HHS 262:15 Hi 146:8 160:20 218:3 323:1 high 19:21 29:21 82:13 92:13 96:4 97:14 103:12 114:4 151:20 178:2 199:13 203:6,7 203:14 207:9,11 214:22 215:1,8 259:19 260:21,22 293:7 305:13,14 306:3,4 309:19 325:17 high-throughput 26:17 higher 97:4 103:21 148:20 149:9.11 211:5 234:14 265:21 265:22 288:12 highest 255:16 highlight 32:10 57:6 89:15 highlighted 88:2 highlighting 49:3 106:3 highly 113:9 214:21 highway 236:20 237:10 highways 287:15,20 hip 232:5 **HIPAA** 164:21 HIPAA- 258:18 **Hispanic** 10:18 12:15 63:14,17 71:3,15 99:13 Hispanics 94:19 historic 226:17 historically 116:20 history 74:1 80:10,11 130:4,11 231:17 hit 156:3,5 176:12 307:8 HITECH 243:9 hits 149:2 HIV-AIDS 63:10 Holcombe 23:10 hold 192:17 314:20 holders 267:9 holding 8:18 holds 44:18,18 holes 141:1 325:12 holidays 188:1 holistic 70:11 home 10:21 11:15 12:9 13:1 97:17,18 98:2 101:6 120:22 122:2 133:9 149:2,11 157:8 159:15 160:3,4 184:9 186:2 187:1 209:4 232:4.8 239:1 248:8 260:17 268:17 306:20 325:16 homepage 198:4,6 homes 159:19 272:10 272:11 homicides 33:17 hon 2:16 hone 258:1 honest 34:2 202:7 221:18 227:5 honestly 42:10,11 220:6 honor 43:10 114:10 honorable 2:9,10 4:16 9:17 15:22 16:1 265:4 honored 9:16 30:3 225:6 hooking 19:8 hookup 172:5 hop 20:11 hope 13:17 114:11 123:19 133:12 136:20 180:9 201:8 224:10 224:20 233:18 260:2 267:14 hopefully 153:6 190:15

201:4 202:18 211:13 329:12 hoping 69:19 153:16 259:18 299:20 horizons 67:2 horrific 282:6 horse 280:5,13 hospital 25:22 75:3 103:18 111:9 125:5 125:14,16 126:3 156:22 172:11 177:7 179:20 248:7 251:18 258:21 294:4 297:14 297:16,21 300:14,18 hospitalization 158:8 hospitals 57:11 103:15 113:4 156:12,18 248:4 249:1 271:1 272:14 278:6 313:15 host 43:6 177:3 190:6 hosted 7:19 hosting 31:3 106:9 182:20 hot 83:13 98:10 hotel 309:6 hotline 205:14 208:20 hottest 306:21 hour 13:8 19:14 52:14 52:22 53:2,3,3 59:4 125:11 138:13 176:21 223:8 281:3 287:21 hours 59:5 122:20,21 124:15,20 208:7,7 209:2 house 2:10 4:16 16:2 26:15 190:2 199:5 231:3 265:11,13,14 265:20 266:5 273:6 280:8 308:19 House's 243:8 household 11:11 93:1 households 96:3 houses 231:1,4,6 housing 227:2 230:21 Houston 1:10,11 2:2,3 2:5,17 3:11,12,13 4:14 7:5,11 8:5,7 10:4 10:5 11:3,7,11 12:20 12:22 14:10 15:2,14 18:17 21:2 22:1,19 24:8 27:13 30:20,22 43:5 44:18,20 45:15 45:16,17 66:20 87:19 106:9 111:13 114:18 117:7,9 118:6 123:7,8 134:4,10 137:16 139:5 140:10 151:3 152:19 182:20 212:21

218:4 223:2 226:6 238:9 245:3 274:1 301:22 309:1 313:5 330:11 Houston's 21:14 How's 7:3 131:3 HRSA 14:6 171:6,20 hubs 113:7 huge 19:22 62:8 103:11 126:7 166:10 181:18 220:2 246:19 288:6 289:14 human 2:3 3:13 23:21 292:21 321:1 hung 64:22 hurdles 255:8 hurricane 156:3,5 hurricanes 142:3 hurry 52:11 hurt 220:13 hurting 130:12 Hussein 239:9 hypertension 175:13 L I-10 141:22 idea 104:9 107:13.14 136:7 139:1 153:8 166:6 203:13 220:16 291:13 295:10 296:9 297:13 300:3,18 303:13 **Ideally** 151:17 167:22 ideas 16:16 81:9 95:10 264:5 ideation 245:20 identified 107:6 149:9 170:22 identify 84:1 121:9 182:4,10 215:4 257:5 identifying 180:11 199:6 227:1 identity 198:21,22 **IED** 289:7 ignore 87:20 ignored 89:5 II 289:18 ill 156:17 174:19 illness 13:10,14 32:12 32:22 33:2,19 34:18 35:4 37:1 38:4 39:2,7 46:22 47:4,17 64:17 65:8,11,13 183:10,11 255:12 275:10 276:10 283:22 illuminating 87:5 illustration 96:13 97:6 images 202:5

imagine 37:4 52:4 97:21 141:21 188:11 210:18 239:17 252:2 268:22 279:15 imaging 26:18 imbedded 101:20 immediate 178:5 179:2 181:1 immense 88:18 immunizations 82:22 impact 7:8 9:22 46:18 47:20 48:17 72:6 126:7,19 146:22 226:22 242:22 246:11 252:21 285:2 impacted 32:22 48:20 49:7 **impacts** 108:4 impaired 229:22 231:20 286:20 impairment 229:20 230:2 283:1,2 impairments 229:12 230:12,14 implantable 60:8 implement 28:10 194:6 implementation 112:12 implementations 305:15 implemented 277:8 implementing 109:13 implication 95:4 implications 104:6 implies 135:12 import 261:2 importance 98:20 important 9:10 15:8 20:15 22:17 25:14 26:22 37:11 43:6 44:16 47:16,21 60:16 69:3 73:4 97:3 98:17 99:4 100:5 114:2 122:4 136:13,17 137:2.14 138:1 164:10 167:16 168:14 172:16 194:21 205:14 233:7,16 251:9 263:22 265:13 269:18 270:17,20 274:14 275:20 281:2 283:20 298:12 302:18 304:8 307:21,21 308:6 321:5 322:20 331:9 332:14 importantly 191:3 impossible 108:1 impoverished 164:8 impress 174:20

impressed 228:6,6 impressive 43:12 improve 15:1 16:13,17 17:7 23:21 35:18 67:5 67:7 83:5 186:9 193:18 210:12 211:20 224:1 240:12 247:18 253:9 264:22 267:10 improved 9:22 107:11 197:19 210:20 improvement 197:5 210:17 281:5 improves 211:19 288:7 improving 25:7 38:14 114:7 220:21 281:9 328:8 impulses 205:7 in-device 91:16 in-flight 51:3 **In-house** 141:13 **in-roads** 191:15 **inability** 262:10 inappropriate 195:5 inaugural 62:12 inbound 113:1 incapacitated 288:12 incentive 315:2 incentivize 272:16 incident 276:3 **Incidentally** 168:9 173:13 included 106:10 108:15 includes 12:5 127:2 172:2 173:9 176:14 197:8 including 14:4,16 15:21 17:3,21 34:13 77:15 82:3,3,5 113:2 143:18 174:12,16 176:14 183:13 209:20 225:15 225:17 325:16 inclusive 71:13 74:14 250:16 310:5 income 93:9,10,11,12 93:12 99:11,13,14 101:2 172:8 244:16 incomes 93:1 incomplete 218:18 incorporated 219:5 incorporating 326:4 increase 11:5 35:18 220:9 274:9 308:10 increased 107:12 increases 277:17 increasing 21:8 90:17 95:8 110:21 265:22 increasingly 93:18 97:4 incredible 19:21 55:7

226:19 330:11 incredibly 42:18 43:12 193:9 205:14 281:2 incremental 261:8 incubator 23:11,12 24:9 249:12 304:19 incumbent 303:5 independence 204:15 independent 2:18 180:17 225:5 226:14 Indian 48:8,11,13 56:2 Indiana 213:14,20 indicate 206:3.20 indicates 206:1 276:8 indication 103:15 indigent 234:16 individual 20:21 121:12 183:16 184:12 255:19 257:20 293:4,21 311:2 319:20,21 individual's 251:22 252:5,7,19,22 individuals 14:16 29:5 68:6 71:7 82:14,19 102:7 168:3 169:13 171:9 172:3 175:6 184:13 185:1 196:21 233:2,3 254:17,18 257:7,19 276:2 278:20 282:19 308:8 indoor 141:2 indulge 63:12 industry 16:9 244:14 303:5 319:13 ineffective 293:4 inefficient 117:2 inevitably 270:6 infancy 106:22 influence 271:15 317:9 inform 27:16 188:14 informal 271:21 informatics 2:16,18 44:5 226:4 264:18,21 265:2 information 3:3 4:8 51:15 86:17 87:9 92:11,12 94:11,11 95:7 102:1 110:7 114:6 145:20 165:7 166:3 169:4 170:7 176:7 183:17 193:15 197:10 199:7 229:17 229:19 254:18 258:2 258:12,17 262:12 267:8,10 287:17 298:8 301:20 307:2 informed 117:20 informing 185:6

infrastructure 14:19 69:22 88:4,6,13 89:12 117:11 136:20 infusion 68:17 ingredient 38:20 inherent 125:15 initial 219:8 245:14 298:9 313:11 initially 50:6 174:3 213:19 initiated 70:3 initiative 112:15 135:5 135:21 136:6 147:13 272:19 initiatives 44:1,7 46:9 46:10 76:9 78:14 242:6 244:5 272:10 injection 111:2 injured 192:9 290:3 injury 289:5 304:4 innovated 78:8 innovation 3:1 15:18 20:18 23:6 24:16,21 61:17 118:2,3 161:10 161:14 165:13 220:13 241:8.14 245:17 248:2.19 249:7.11 250:18 251:13,14 264:15 280:12 307:11 329:21 330:2,3 innovations 32:2 166:8 244:8 248:11 250:9 250:20 262:6 264:3 innovative 6:4 14:21 17:19 23:7 61:13 68:2 77:22 78:2 114:19 176:12 191:6 240:19 244:7 263:8 274:11 innovators 13:11 16:10 18:3 39:21 inpatient 156:1 158:4 inside 51:11 186:2 201:22 309:11 insights 210:21 insomnia 196:10 inspiring 240:11 instance 37:21 313:13 instantaneously 245:18 instinct 65:14 institute 3:11 4:8,15 8:8 9:2 11:14 15:9,16,19 16:3 25:4,12 26:16 27:15 28:11 31:19 86:17 87:9 245:17 249:8,11 250:18 251:13 331:5 332:7 institutes 26:16 institution 15:15 19:1

78:22 102:20 151:9 232:13 institutionalized 231:21 232:2 institutions 19:22 21:5 22:2,6,8,10 26:19 44:22 76:3 106:15 107:3 173:18 223:3 248:22 Instragram 137:6 instructive 228:10 instrumental 226:16 insulin 305:18 insurance 197:9 212:21 213:8 214:3 255:7 272:18 275:19 322:14 insured 155:2 insurmountable 107:2 intake 159:3 integrated 2:21 113:8 145:10 279:2 303:20 integrating 279:2 integration 113:12 146:10 320:22 intellectual 229:22 230:12 intelligent 227:5 intelligently 318:20 intended 109:3 289:10 intends 317:3 intense 96:20 intensely 38:22 **intensive** 104:18 intensively 100:1 intent 62:8 184:4.5 intention 130:12 intentions 187:11 inter 89:10 inter-73:19 inter-professional 73:12,18 81:22 interact 102:4 interacting 199:3 interaction 35:22 36:2 216:8 interactions 216:8 interactive 3:19 16:15 144:1 150:5 166:14 190:11 interconnectivity 114:5 interdependencies 89:10 interest 29:3,16 56:20 76:8 95:12 193:8 241:7 interested 16:12 43:15 56:15,17,19 70:2,11 70:13 71:5,9 77:4,5

91:12 102:10.11 103:3 105:9 164:4 198:7,9 200:6 278:14 284:4 interesting 23:16 96:13 97:6 135:11 206:7 241:10 246:4 259:2 interestingly 24:3 interface 25:20 interfaces 235:12 interims 275:21 internal 69:16 183:16 184:22 International 226:9 internationally 87:13 internet 3:9 13:22 19:6 29:21 37:17 40:22 41:3 60:4 65:19 89:18 92:9,11,12 97:21 98:8 99:19,21 100:1 101:22 106:19,22 138:18 151:17 183:19 191:10 246:1,4 247:4 294:14 310:17,18,22 311:1,4,7 312:14,16 interoperability 262:22 interrogated 307:15 interrupt 146:16 147:5 intersection 56:21 94:13 265:1 interstate 170:17 319:15 320:9 intervene 84:3 202:22 205:8 219:21 intervention 177:11 191:7 216:7 221:14 interventions 79:15 interview 120:4 313:8 intrinsic 38:20 intro 192:7 298:19 introduce 43:11 86:13 105:12 143:21 153:21 226:3 242:4 253:19 264:12 317:10 introduction 30:19 45:11 190:13 191:14 191:19 192:2 227:10 243:21 Introductions 5:2 intros 241:10 intubations 281:22 intuitive 228:15,15 inundated 156:11 inventor 20:19 inverted 126:4 **invest** 56:8,13 invested 57:6 investigate 119:8

investing 43:20 56:16 57:1 250:13 investment 111:2 307:10 investors 56:13 invitation 87:3 invite 224:16 240:20 invited 227:19 233:20 inviting 167:2 involved 46:12 48:4 51:7 58:1 167:3 172:5 193:11 247:6 involvement 91:1 involving 82:6 270:14 IOT 242:7,9 iPads 26:4 60:6 iPhone 25:20 299:18 iPhones 26:4 Iraq 13:5 Island 154:7,8 isolate 149:12 isolated 11:18 36:19 217:20 isolation 37:12,17,20 65:6 149:1,4 210:19 241:15 **issue** 19:16 147:14 153:12 160:1 173:16 174:1,1,17 182:2 186:13 209:15 215:10 219:11,16 220:14 230:3 245:19 246:16 268:4 272:22 273:1 274:14 279:17 282:20 292:3 296:5.6 300:5 308:9,11 311:14 314:14,15 318:19 321:16 324:7 issues 6:7 9:21 13:6 14:1 15:5,8 16:5 17:20 18:2,5 20:16 22:9 23:1 25:14 40:1 41:18 42:12 47:22 50:22 51:9 62:2 72:18 78:19 79:3,5 80:13 81:10 87:12 115:22 144:10 149:17 173:14 173:18 174:12,15 179:4 182:11 209:19 209:19 216:1,5 229:15 231:15,18 232:1 234:16 236:5 236:14 238:3 257:6 262:5 264:2,8 266:20 267:16,21,22 268:2,3 268:12 273:18,18,19 273:21 274:7 278:14 308:20 319:3 324:7

			352
325:7,14 326:8 331:9	justification 324:17	268:13 288:16 309:19	280:15 281:1,4,14,16
332:15,17	JY1 239:6,8 240:7	king 239:9,11,16,19	281:19 282:5,12,15
It' 147:7		Kingdom 193:21 194:1	282:17 283:6,7,9,10
It'll 24:21	K	194:3	283:12,14,19,22
item 184:17	Kaiser 213:12,15,18	knee 304:4	284:9,11,17 285:9,11
iterations 292:5	Kamen 20:19	knew 46:11 54:11 64:21	286:5,13,19 287:3,9
Ivan 143:5	Karen 28:5 331:20	88:15 95:3 100:8	287:16 288:5,11
	Katrina 156:3	156:22 331:21	289:2,4,6,9,11 290:2
J	Katy 265:20 274:2	knock 133:7	290:4,5,6,9,13,22
J&J 250:13,16	keep 70:1 72:12 124:2	know 8:11,21 10:2 19:1	291:3,11 292:9 299:4
Jackson 143:6	176:5 177:5 202:22	19:5 21:2,14 28:8	300:10 301:17,21
jail 20:6 156:16 276:18	204:10 312:13	30:10 31:13,13,14,14	302:2 305:20 306:1
jails 276:6,8	keeping 66:1 67:8	31:21 32:9 33:14 34:7	307:13 308:6 309:8
Janet 212:20	72:10	35:7 40:16,20 41:15	309:17,21 310:16
January 24:21	kept 246:10,14	41:16,17,18 45:10,14	311:5,8 312:10
Jasper 151:3	key 11:9 65:17 101:21	46:6,16 47:1 49:10,13	313:10,12 319:2
JD 2:4 3:2,10,15 4:13	102:13 121:4 153:10	49:19,20 51:20,22	322:1,2,3,5,9,11,12
jealous 171:19	198:17 203:2 208:22	54:4,5 55:16 56:1,15	322:14 324:3,13,22
•	209:3 211:13 214:16		
Jessica 3:10 9:2,3		57:14 60:22 62:6,10 66:2 68:14,15,16,18	325:1,7,9,19,20 326:6
45:11 50:4 332:7,8	215:7 241:13 244:14		326:20,22 327:11,22 331:2
Jim 169:3	253:5 254:12 327:18	68:19,19,20 69:7,9	
JLABS 24:11	keynote 5:4 6:2 17:3	70:3 71:18 72:8,11	knowing 145:2 163:7
job 42:4 47:14 59:21,22	20:22 43:11 46:2,4	74:21 75:6,20 76:12	knowledge 172:21
216:18 221:21 322:21	223:19 224:15 308:4	76:15 78:19 79:3 81:2	281:8
jobs 22:11	Khator 18:20	84:12 87:6,18 89:11	known 231:5 267:3
John 4:16 6:10 16:1	kick 31:19 187:8 224:15	91:8,10,11 95:1 99:15	knows 31:14 128:6
17:22 265:18	293:8	100:21 101:1 102:15	236:4,13 239:8 287:7
Johnson 24:7,7,10,10	kicker 39:5	106:11 117:4,7,9,17	Korean 289:18
50:19 51:2	kicking 54:19,22	121:16 122:13 124:13	· · · · ·
join 16:19 45:4 63:20	281:13	125:22 130:5,8 134:5	L
85:13 243:12 249:19	kid 49:11,11,20 253:20	135:10,13,20 136:20	L 3:10 4:6
253:14 263:4 290:19	326:12	137:7 138:4 139:15	lab 83:14
329:2,6	kidney 283:15	140:9,12 141:9,16,17	laboratories 303:16
joined 62:11	kids 48:15 49:20 180:20	141:19 142:3,6,22	Labs 245:11 250:13,16
joining 7:14 209:10,12	killer 149:2	145:4 146:21 147:1	laceration 120:12
241:4	killing 284:13,17	152:6,16,18,19 154:3	lack 53:13 96:5 98:17
jointly 74:1	kilobytes 189:22	162:16,20 163:8	108:4 155:22 262:6
joke 299:17	kind 30:19 39:14 53:19	164:6,18 165:2	ladder 119:16
jokingly 55:15	66:5 72:5 74:8 78:20	166:17 168:15 169:10	lag 97:12,15
Jordan 239:9	87:14,16 97:10	169:11 170:19 172:17	lagging 220:18 254:14
Joseph's 172:11	101:12,13 142:9	173:16,22 180:9,19	lags 95:20
JR 3:4	144:21 148:13 152:13	181:2 189:1 193:2,6	laid 46:16
JSA 157:10	161:19 162:1,18	199:2 200:17,19	Lakey 148:4
Judge 171:1 172:14	163:10 165:17,21	201:11 204:8 216:3	land 10:15 49:21 58:22
judgements 230:18	188:16 194:11 198:9	216:16 218:6 219:2	landscape 16:18
Judi 3:8 6:6 240:22	200:5 207:2,10	219:11 230:10,15,16	109:11
241:4,10,11 242:4,5	208:20 221:13 222:5	231:14 232:21 234:2	language 215:10,11
243:17 262:20	235:13 245:12 253:20	234:17 235:14,21	laptop 90:13,15 181:22
jump 124:8	253:22 269:14 280:15	236:16,22 237:8	laptops 88:9
jump-started 166:1	281:12 288:14 294:2	238:2,6 239:12 242:8	large 11:13 102:15,16
Jumping 107:9	303:18 325:20	243:10 246:19 249:18	106:21 107:7 109:14
June 244:22	Kinder 11:14	250:10 251:3,17	111:7 122:17 123:17
junior 178:2	kindness 313:1	254:3,11 263:2	154:2 246:18 298:22
jurisdiction 318:10,13	kindred 37:7	265:19 268:21 269:19	310:6,7
jurisdictional 318:9	kinds 88:10 89:3 94:6	270:2 271:6 272:2	largely 89:5,13 114:1
jurisdictionally 321:5	104:10 195:6 198:8	273:4,7 274:21 277:5	220:17
	201:13 215:20 216:1	277:12,22 278:1,13	larger 11:20 102:11
		LII.IL, LL LIU. I, IU	141961 11.20 102.11
justice 177:13 179:7 230:20	230:10 231:4 238:6	279:20 280:1,9,12,14	141:17 311:22

largest 10:15 12:11 13:1 15:17 19:20 20:5 21:3,10 23:12 25:9 31:22 107:18 118:7,9 Las 24:20 late 28:2 112:10 Latino 63:15 latitude 55:11 latter's 95:13 launch 35:10 52:12 69:7 258:20 launched 213:19 launches 42:19 launching 52:4 Laura 2:20 5:17 145:6 146:5,15 147:4,9 160:18 161:2 166:16 190:14 law 1:10,10 2:5,5 3:10 3:11,11 4:15,15 7:6 7:11 8:5,7 9:1,20 15:2 15:9,11,13,16 16:3 22:20 27:14 28:11 30:22 31:18 43:5 66:20 144:16 156:11 157:7 218:4 222:19 240:15 253:16 266:16 293:16,19 294:6,9,18 295:6,8,9,21 296:4 298:19 300:8,20 302:1,1 313:5 317:11 321:19 329:7,8,11 331:5 332:6,16 lawmakers 324:21 laws 301:2,17,17 318:10 322:11 325:16 lawyer 266:14 298:18 301:22 lawyer-to-lawyer 220:12 lawyers 269:20 LBJ 87:17,21 88:12 lead 27:17 118:3 199:8 leader 62:10 240:15 leaders 16:10 20:1 23:3 169:5,11 170:11,12 leadership 7:21 18:21 28:9 190:22 228:22 229:1 leading 244:4,8,9 264:7 309:3 leads 138:22 leap 235:16 leapfrog 272:20 leaps 228:21 229:3 learn 166:18 200:12 249:9 270:5,6 331:8 332:14

learned 76:8 136:11 learners 68:4 learning 70:15 204:21 256:21 268:8 leased 152:15 leave 36:22 40:8 104:8 140:11 142:11 149:11 236:4 leaving 52:11 led 43:22 49:5 50:3 173:2 226:21 236:7 243:8,9 289:14 Lee 143:7 left 96:18 217:16,19 289:8 lefthand 103:9 legacy 69:15 legal 9:21 16:17 18:1 218:7 264:1 266:19 296:3 332:13 legally 321:5 legend 225:8 legislation 274:10,12 legislative 14:22 110:22 168:12 243:7 297:9 302:13.16 308:16 legislators 16:4 legislature 15:20 110:17 285:22 317:9 legs 54:19 Length 158:11 lent 31:7 Leon 170:16,19 171:2,3 171:4 Leonard 2:4 5:3 6:13 7:10 30:22 45:21 46:7 lessons 136:11 let's 30:12 35:14,15 38:1 40:10,18 143:14 154:13 160:17 188:19 212:18 235:19 244:22 332:4 letting 45:21 221:2 level 27:18 40:6 87:15 96:5,21 97:1 99:19 119:3 120:5 146:20 158:2,5 161:9 163:11 164:15 166:12 169:17 170:4 197:5 199:12 199:12,13 200:3 203:7,9 206:2,9 211:5 216:6 244:15,15 247:18 252:1,5,19 253:9 256:22 257:20 267:20 268:4 296:20 327:5 levels 150:10 163:9

206:3,20 251:16 306:2 leverage 36:7 112:18 254:16 301:4 leveraged 287:11 leveraging 16:13 113:13 137:20 285:17 Lex 2:16 6:3 17:6 223:19 224:16 225:8 227:8 239:20 240:10 269:16 271:5 308:4 liability 220:1,9 321:19 321:21 322:14 liable 315:4,14 317:15 Liaison 77:15 libraries 312:12 license 239:1 315:6,10 315:11 316:14 318:2 318:12 licensed 167:20 168:8 171:7,17 178:9,10 219:10 275:4 314:19 315:1 licensing 233:10 314:14 317:20 licensure 76:22 316:21 317:6,17 319:16 320:9.17 Licensures 316:5 lie 80:6 life 13:9 23:12 70:12 101:20 102:2 121:13 121:17 138:19,20 175:20 205:11 240:1 240:6 262:21 271:12 287:9 307:16 Lifebond 58:12 lifelong 70:15,16 71:10 175:9 lifestyle 175:19 light 52:7,10 85:7 256:18 257:17,18 lights 49:9 liked 242:17 limb 286:21 limbs 289:7 limit 109:19 306:19 limitations 164:6 limited 164:3 257:21 limiting 293:15 296:2 298:13 Lin 3:7 5:15 134:7,16 134:19 142:21 line 33:19 58:22 94:2 97:18 160:18 179:13 189:21 191:7 205:11 210:22 211:21 212:1 245:8 279:17 291:18

301:10 lines 55:11,12 98:2 150:6 158:19 171:6 174:3 196:7 199:10 288:19 319:12 321:14 link 15:17 89:12 179:12 Links 121:7 list 106:10 127:2 listen 18:14 40:4 303:5 305:10,11 listening 43:16 255:1 313:20 literacy 89:16 100:16 100:22 101:1,8 272:22 literally 194:15 197:19 302:22 little 21:12 27:22 34:8 41:14,15 61:9 81:2 87:13 89:6 94:9,21 96:3,15,18 98:20 102:3 127:16 129:17 130:1 133:21 134:5 134:11 144:19 146:17 148:1 151:7 154:19 171:18 180:14 182:6 187:1 201:17 202:1 214:10 216:12 218:6 221:17 222:14 232:19 242:2 253:18 261:19 272:4,9 285:12 290:13 300:16 302:3 302:9 303:17 311:13 323:22 330:13 live 7:14,16 8:2 12:8,21 84:8 99:1 115:1 156:4 199:7 204:17 218:20 226:18 231:2,6 275:7 289:9,9,10 315:5 320:4,13 lived 39:2 87:7 211:5 231:4 lives 39:2 98:16 204:17 225:9 227:14 288:7,7 310:8 living 2:18 48:7 71:20 169:18 225:5,8 226:14 227:2 231:1,8 287:6 318:8 LLD 2:16 LMHAs 275:17 lobbyist 302:15 321:12 local 58:3 156:12,18 167:15 170:6,8,11,12 173:18 323:18 325:17 location 102:12 132:13 133:5 244:17 286:16 locations 113:2 148:18

			35
log 198:11	93:14 95:17 96:18,20	224:10,21 241:3	123:9 152:9,21
login 197:18	97:3,9 98:22 99:18	lunches 223:12	167:18 177:16
logins 209:1	100:17 101:7 102:6	lungs 282:4 283:15	mapping 96:9
logistics 107:22	103:5,14 104:1,9,20	lure 38:9	maps 96:10
lonely 37:13,15	104:21 105:6 107:9	luie 38.9	March 24:12
long 40:11 87:7 88:18	110:1 116:9 117:9	M	Mari 3:15 6:9 266:12
100:14 103:20 134:18	138:8 140:9 141:5,16	M 2:4,20 5:10 6:9	290:18 313:6
152:14 169:21 175:3	142:3 144:9 149:3	M.A 242:18	market 29:13 31:8 89:
180:6 226:18 231:19	153:11 161:17 165:10	MA 2:16 3:16	137:16 194:6 211:12
242:8 246:15 271:8	165:13,14 175:1	machine 184:10 256:21	212:6 218:8 248:13
278:13 297:22 307:8	181:5,9 193:14 195:1	Madison 171:18	249:18,22 250:9
315:13	195:10 200:1,20	Magazine 189:7	306:22
long-winded 217:21	202:2 212:6 217:17	magic 327:17	marketing 242:18
longer 261:20	220:11 230:9 255:14	magical 287:4	marketplace 29:11
longitude 55:11	276:5 277:2 279:13	magistrates 276:16	194:9
longstanding 40:1	281:11,13 284:3	magnitude 289:12	married 41:16
look 20:7 21:4 55:9,9	286:12 290:22 293:18	main 139:19 177:9,14	marshaling 193:17
55:18 59:11 60:21	294:19 299:2 300:10	Maine 148:7	200:15
69:10 74:11 76:13	300:22 301:1,19,20	maintains 15:19	marvelous 86:2
78:14 87:15 90:1 92:5	310:18 312:17 323:13	major 11:2 20:4 25:17	mass 10:15
95:10 97:1 103:18,19	323:14	26:8 79:16 108:14	Massachusetts 154:4
110:1,18 127:6,7	lots 103:17 165:9	136:15 148:12 149:22	massachusetts 104.4 master's 45:2
129:9 137:15 139:7	207:13,13 292:5	150:13 140:12 149:22	masters 275:3
143:16 148:14,17	322:5	majority 174:22 209:1	match 323:16
180:20 181:2 183:17	loud 39:17	210:19 215:4	material 202:7
184:1,6,8,9 186:22	Louisiana 12:5 33:4	makers 16:5,9 17:21	materials 195:17 197:
188:12 192:4 199:9	111:21 177:1 318:8	39:21	200:9
200:12 203:13 208:1	322:11	makeup 75:22	math 53:6
228:2 233:8 234:10	Louisville 259:4	making 12:10 13:1	matter 65:8 143:11
253:4 259:4 260:18	lousy 307:5	18:17 27:5 28:12 62:8	146:11 169:6 224:6
261:8 270:20 290:10	love 10:4,5 28:7 234:1	191:16 238:4 278:17	244:16,16,17 245:21
292:10 304:6,22	240:11 262:19 263:8	280:8 300:19 319:4	263:18 316:14 332:2
306:5	290:10 291:3 331:18	maladies 283:3	maximum 203:6
looked 40:12 54:8	loved 34:1	male 12:19 127:20	MBA 2:4 3:4,7 44:19
87:11 94:17 152:22	loving 181:7 315:21	192:22	Mbps 97:1
171:14 203:21,21	low 88:19 93:9,10,11	malware 165:9	McCraven's 112:15
236:6	115:22 119:3 120:4	man 40:8 48:6 62:7	McLean 258:21
looking 51:11 56:2,17	129:19 130:1 172:8	manage 246:18	McNair 26:10
61:3 67:12 70:9 81:21	216:21 232:10 260:15	managed 177:3 259:15	MD 2:6,14 3:1,4,12,14
86:11,19 100:3 103:4	260:20 277:2	managed-care 254:20	3:17 4:11,16 22:3
124:10 133:4 137:19	lower 92:20 96:17	management 2:8 39:6	MD1 123:18 127:9
139:16 148:13 153:1	101:2 107:18 139:8	113:9 175:19,20	meal 310:19
160:12 166:14 207:4	210:2 249:21	190:17 191:1 196:10	mean 54:3 68:16 79:2
251:21 265:1 267:17	lowers 199:2	275:9	81:20 92:3 94:2
268:18 273:17 276:1	lowest 108:13	manager 116:7 259:11	138:15 140:14 195:1
296:8 302:3 307:10	LPC 179:14	260:4 261:14	216:14,15 218:14
308:17 320:13 330:14	LPCs 178:10,13	manages 153:22	220:16 249:6 278:12
331:2	LTE 134:12 135:4 136:2	managing 3:5 43:19	281:14 290:8 303:17
looks 96:15 152:9	142:14,17 223:10	219:16	305:6,14,21 310:21
180:13 201:10 212:16	Lubbock 177:21	mandated 213:21	313:20 314:6 316:16
315:21	luck 60:21 133:11	Manhattan 21:19	325:22
loop 140:12	lucky 24:7,14	manifestation 183:15	meaning 148:17 273:2
lose 37:14 50:21 273:2	ludicrous 234:19	Manis 3:8 6:6 241:1	means 47:7 52:20
loses 13:8	Lufkin 145:13 151:6	242:8,11 243:20	100:17 104:1 118:13
loss 51:9	157:14	manner 109:18	134:22 137:4 138:6
lost 34:13 311:20	lunch 134:15,17 142:18	Mantel 3:10 9:3 43:2	220:19 243:8 249:6
315:21	190:7,10 193:3 214:8	45:7 332:7	254:4 275:15
lot 24:5 90:5 92:7,10	222:12,14,20 224:5	map 96:18,19,20 103:1	meant 102:17 312:5,6

measure 50:11 251:16 272:8 **measured** 100:19 mechanism 24:11 162:15 316:11 med 254:6 275:9 media 29:18 31:11 44:5 93:20,21,22 94:6,15 94:18,21 95:7,9 233:21 Medic 123:18,20 127:9 127:10,11,18 MEDIC29 127:10,13,19 128:12,21 133:17 Medicaid 172:6 213:20 259:16 277:7 medical 2:2,6,8,14 3:6 3:12,15,16 9:14 15:15 17:14 18:8 19:15,20 20:3,13 21:3,6,20 22:7 23:4 24:2 25:18 27:3,14,16 45:1,2,3 51:3 56:16 57:12 59:6 61:12 62:1,17,20 63:17 65:13 66:4.13 66:18 68:20 69:12 70:7 72:2.15 73:1.1 73:21 77:16,17,21 94:13 97:4 103:21 104:10 105:1,5,14,22 106:18 108:11.14 109:7 110:13 112:6 112:19 114:17 119:11 119:13,14 121:21 122:2 140:17 150:19 158:7,13 160:2 190:18,22 191:3 193:11 216:18 223:3 243:15 248:3,15,17 248:21,22 249:1 255:4 266:2,7,13,15 266:18,19,22 268:22 274:19 275:2 286:3 286:17 290:20 291:5 291:17 292:1,14,15 293:14 295:7 298:16 298:21 303:12 313:12 313:14 316:1 317:1,4 317:9 318:6 321:21 322:7,14 medically 76:5 107:21 321:19 Medicare 211:17 254:5 277:7 Medicare/Medicaid 117:22 medication 38:15 127:21 128:2,4,6,7

129:19 130:2 187:16 medications 299:3 medicine 2:8,15,16 9:13 17:13 36:6 49:6 62:11,15 63:5 69:16 69:16,19 76:16 130:15 183:21 190:20 265:2 269:3 280:2 283:6 287:15,21 289:17 296:12 321:22 medicines 288:15 295:3 medium 35:13,15 74:9 294:1 meds 259:21 meet 13:18 18:12 64:14 85:15 145:1 170:1 226:19 243:22 244:6 294:5 300:9 meeting 32:11 135:10 167:9,15 174:18 191:16 211:6 234:18 285:18 295:22 meetings 236:21 309:19 Megabytes 96:1.21 member 15:14 44:9 205:3 209:9 265:10 265:14 266:6 309:3 members 9:1 13:2 15:20,21 16:1 195:15 203:2 204:9,13 205:5 206:12 213:18 229:1 302:11 memorable 331:7 Memorial 2:19 132:15 238:9 memory 262:21 men 33:16 49:21 63:15 mental 1:3 5:16 6:2,5,7 7:8,15 8:11 9:22 12:20 13:9,11,14,17 14:4,7,9,15 15:1 16:8 16:14,18 17:7,17 18:4 20:3 23:3 24:5 26:1,4 32:9,12,17,21 33:2,6 33:19 34:4,12,18 35:4 35:4,12 36:7,12 38:4 38:21 39:2,15 40:13 42:11 43:9 46:9,22 47:3,17 58:2 64:16,17 78:19 79:2,9 84:22 92:4 131:9 143:15 145:8 157:13,16,20 160:3 165:1 167:10 167:18 168:10,18 169:11 173:16 175:2 175:3 176:19 179:4,6

183:4,9,10,11,13,13 183:14 185:3,9 191:16 194:17 209:11 209:13,21 211:6,9 217:19 222:21 224:1 227:21 229:5,12,15 230:2,5,6,13 232:1,19 233:6 240:7,20 254:13 255:2,4,12 262:12 264:6 265:8 265:15 268:2,11 269:21 274:7 275:10 275:17,22 276:9 277:9,18 278:18 279:2,16 282:18,20 282:22 283:2,11,17 283:22 284:21 285:5 285:19 291:6 304:3 331:12 mentally 156:17 231:20 mention 58:11 183:4 249:1 287:8 mentioned 19:18 41:5 46:7 65:6 92:19 93:19 99:14 142:12 154:22 157:11 203:18 209:1 224:21 244:3 247:14 248:16 250:12 255:2 262:10 278:22 298:13 308:7 319:3 324:9,11 325:13 Mertz 243:2 mesh 101:10 **message** 104:16 186:18 261:13 messaging 258:15 262:1 met 27:22 28:1 125:2 144:22 298:1 301:10 metaphor 287:20 Methodist 26:10 methodology 208:3 303:3 methods 234:8 metric 197:11 metrics 70:10 174:18 257:12 metro 11:11 100:4,11 103:10,12,17,19 136:2 140:11 168:5 259:4 metropolises 11:17 metropolitan 11:3,13 167:21 Mexican 313:5 Mexico 182:7 315:14,15 315:17,19 **MHA** 3:6

Michael 116:6 323:1 Michele 331:20 Michelle 7:22 331:1 Mickey 3:19 143:22 144:11 Mickey's 154:19 microgravity 51:1 microphone 119:21 181:22 212:17 Microsoft 184:8 microwave 149:19,21 150:7 mid-249:20 middle 26:13,15 102:14 116:10 199:14 248:21 250:5 281:11 288:21 midnight 209:8 MiFi 159:20 might've 280:10 Mignon 2:9 5:10 6:14 9:17 27:20 30:7 mile 102:14 304:6,9 miles 11:20 52:14,22 53:1,3,3 67:18 68:1 154:21 260:17 military 12:21 13:2 million 10:14 11:22 21:6,8,16 26:11 47:9 52:6,7,9 67:19 111:4 126:12 149:20 150:18 153:2,5 231:11 323:5 326:20 327:2 millions 32:12 34:16 225:10 326:22 332:1 mind 37:1 49:18 51:22 109:2 252:7 315:22 mine 43:16 147:17 161:8 241:7 309:4 minimal 189:20 minor 121:14 minority 215:6 minus 148:7 minute 76:15 143:2 147:10,12 150:15 151:1 249:9 263:14 268:22 minutes 19:4,14 43:14 46:3,4 52:15 53:1 118:20 124:21 126:1 135:2 144:20 164:3 260:1 327:10 mis-speaking 135:1 misinformation 300:22 missed 192:3 missing 211:9 310:6 mission 55:4,22,22 172:13 173:15 missions 44:11

mistakes 215:20 **mix** 274:3 **MMS** 3:4 mobile 25:19 82:20 90:17 95:5 97:20 98:3 101:6 124:6,10 125:12 134:13 142:12 223:6,10 258:7,9 288:3 309:13 mobility 37:14 229:20 238:13 modalities 298:12 modality 297:17 model 77:10 112:20 113:9 140:18 155:15 157:1 170:9 185:2,3 188:11 198:3 212:4 241:16 259:20 303:10 models 114:2 185:7 188:16 262:16,16 300:6,7 303:7,19,20 303:21 304:17 modem 311:3,6 moderate 204:5 283:1 moderated 194:19,20 194:22 moderation 195:3 moderator 143:21 module 84:12 mom 149:13 254:4 moment 120:17 124:5 139:13 179:13 240:7 **momentum** 202:22 monetary 47:19 money 34:15 118:1 125:8 126:9 140:6 153:11 155:14 234:12 284:6 288:9 312:17 monitor 196:21 197:15 251:10,16 259:14 monitored 276:17 monitoring 256:10 261:3,22 monitors 195:8 202:21 monolith 301:19 Montefiore 2:8 190:18 216:18 month 8:11 32:9,10 151:12 156:5 197:20 209:11 244:22 260:9 312:17 monthly 174:13 months 46:7 50:11 156:7 159:11 188:2 245:16 260:6 304:15 mood 38:15 197:3,3 198:11,13 **Moody** 4:9

moon 49:21 Moreno 9:6 morning 7:3,4 17:4,17 30:8,13,14,17 43:2,4 43:10 45:6 46:5 48:2 52:10 61:10 105:19 122:22 129:12 146:8 227:11,16 255:1 323:11 324:9 mother 48:12 232:4 motivated 237:3,11 motors 52:17 move 20:11 61:6 80:5 86:10 114:14 159:10 160:7 188:9 218:8 240:17 278:10 279:6 302:21 305:4 moved 50:18 238:10 283:8 314:2 movement 144:20 186:1 226:15 moves 233:17 302:5 moving 85:5 88:4 104:11 106:6 116:9 146:4 202:8 244:2 278:6 280:1 286:5 302:12 316:19 330:3 **MPH** 3:1,17 4:11 **MPP** 2:20 3:10 MSWs 275:3 multi-institutional 25:12 multiple 138:6 216:19 319:14 multiplier 36:12 multipurpose 83:10 multitudes 20:14 **municipal** 311:19,19 312:20 municipalities 312:1 325:17 muscle 50:21 51:10 myth 109:8 Ν N 4:13 7:1 Nabisco 23:9 name 58:17 105:20 129:7 131:18 134:19 167:5 228:7 239:6 323:1 331:22 named 21:19 115:18,20 names 19:22 NASA 44:10 50:5 51:2 nation 13:3 15:11 19:17 30:1 34:14 42:8 46:19 48:17,20 49:2 55:14

244:7 national 2:22 15:6 27:17 31:11 32:10 62:10 63:17 84:16 96:5 97:16 99:19 108:18 145:10 161:8 205:13 226:7,21 228:4 236:6 243:13 267:20 268:4 271:17 315:10 316:14 317:17 318:11 320:9 nationally 11:8 57:21 87:12 267:3 nationwide 135:21 136:12 native 10:12 11:15 56:3 71:14 natural 290:2 nature 7:18 77:1 95:9 113:17,21 Navaho 48:8 Navajo 48:11,17 56:2 Navasota 172:11 Navigation 115:19 116:5,14 121:6,6 navigators 83:22 near 50:18 112:11 **nearly** 13:8 22:20 neat 53:17 necessarily 22:10 29:12 153:13 175:6 281:17 297:1 319:11 necessary 70:22 77:12 178:15 179:17 180:22 205:12 299:9 neck 238:8 need 8:20 18:19 29:11 34:19 42:3,4,16,22 49:1 57:14 65:8 75:9 76:17 81:19,19 82:21 83:3 99:5 101:22 104:16 108:2 118:16 120:5,6,10,13,15,18 122:14,16 129:20 131:21 132:2,3 133:7 133:15,17 135:8 137:8,8 138:1 140:7 140:20 141:10 147:13 149:7 152:19,20 157:6 158:6 159:4 160:6 161:17 162:16 162:18 170:1 178:21 179:19,21 180:3,22 181:14,16 182:8 203:17 207:19 209:5 212:9 217:8,12 221:11 228:12,13 240:1 241:17 255:17

257:8 262:19 268:15 269:22,22 270:5,7 273:7 275:11 285:6 292:10 307:11 309:22 311:9 326:6 needed 36:5 37:22 51:14 56:5 67:14 72:14 73:20 75:12 83:1 88:3,4 89:4 156:12,13 166:3 179:17 182:10 240:4 250:22 329:17 needing 139:1 needs 14:16 29:14 32:11 36:10 39:11 61:22 71:2 73:8 76:18 78:10,13,15 81:18,22 84:4 99:4 104:7 105:5 120:12 132:12 163:3 163:20 167:8,10,15 169:9 170:14 189:16 191:16 194:17 208:13 221:19 229:5 246:9 258:1 276:17 277:11 284:8 285:18,19,19 322:22 negative 99:9 204:1 negatively 99:13 negotiation 309:4 neighbor 41:13 neighborhood 142:8 neighborhoods 123:11 neighbors 34:5 Neil 49:16 net 113:18 **Netflix** 184:14 **NETnet** 3:22 network 3:19 68:9,14 73:10 101:13,15,17 104:19,22 105:4 112:16,22 113:14 114:3 134:12 135:4 135:18,22 136:2,8,10 136:12,14,22 137:4,7 137:8 138:8,11 139:16 140:4,4 141:20 144:2 149:18 150:5,13 153:4 197:1 networks 37:19 57:10 95:13 100:9 101:11 233:4 Nevada 315:5 never 106:11 117:4 166:7 221:12 270:4 285:11 301:8 Nevertheless 97:19 99:18 new 9:13 10:4,12 11:15

58:7 118:7,10 189:13

17:13 21:20 26:10 40:2 61:11,22 62:15 69:14 77:21 95:10 107:6 112:5 128:2 148:6 154:16 163:2 165:3 166:6 182:7 201:3 204:20 210:21 213:13 216:17 227:8 227:12,12 262:15 264:5 279:1 308:16 313:11 315:14,15,17 315:18 324:11 newness 292:11 news 112:10 116:16 nice 149:19 151:21 243:21 251:21 night 8:2 41:12 49:9 122:22 236:6 night's 117:20 **nod** 304:12 nominated 28:15 **non-** 103:17 non-existent 107:1 non-Hispanic 12:15 **non-hospital** 103:13,14 non-metro 103:10.19 non-profit 44:7 111:19 267:7 non-profits 153:7 non-realtime 104:20 non-transport 141:12 Nora 2:5 6:8 110:10 267:5 302:5 norm 327:13 normal 249:22 326:15 normalize 324:13 normally 129:2 130:22 131:15 187:4 217:4 norms 326:9 north 57:19 182:7 268:14 321:8 northeast 3:20 144:5 152:11 212:21 268:13 northern 152:7 notable 17:3 note 85:9 228:19 266:14 292:2 notebook 281:15 noted 29:2 144:6 227:3 265:8 notes 235:3 262:12,13 noticed 46:2 286:12 notion 48:22 167:7 201:2 220:1 227:11 number 14:14 15:10 33:8,12,12,15,17 57:1 60:22 61:1 69:10 90:9 110:21 123:17 125:1

125:10 131:17 132:11 137:15,15 145:1 149:17 170:19 206:15 222:12 227:22 228:1 244:4 250:14 282:21 293:16 302:1 308:19 325:7 numbers 90:9 103:6 127:6,8 168:1 174:19 numerous 17:1 234:6,6 236:8 274:10 nurse 121:11 294:4 296:15 305:22 nurses 72:1 121:21 125:18 319:18 nursing 24:4 76:16 113:4 157:19 232:8 0

74

O7:1 **Obama** 28:16 objectives 225:20 obligations 143:8 obscene 203:22 observation 157:15 observations 204:11 204:13 observed 229:13 obstetrics 69:17 obtain 83:8 obvious 107:19 207:8 207:12 obviously 22:4 71:14 82:5 83:4 243:12 246:1 253:3 291:15 291:21 293:7 296:21 occur 33:17 180:12 196:19,19,20 204:2 209:1 occurred 53:13 occurring 65:4 123:10 180:11 occurs 39:2,3 233:2 odds 139:11 232:9 offer 35:10 36:9 38:12 46:15 84:17 249:15 offering 111:22 159:3,9 216:6 offers 194:11 212:2 221:14 office 28:5 45:22 92:1 177:12 181:12 243:13 248:8 251:18 **Officer** 3:1,5,15,16 4:11 61:18 264:16 offices 221:13 248:3 officials 171:22 offline 327:8

offshoot 57:8 oft 31:14 oftentimes 34:7 oh 9:5 27:6 28:7 30:9 115:5,6 127:17 220:7 245:1 291:1 309:12 325:6 okay 9:5 45:19 46:20 64:5 115:15 128:11 128:19 129:10,14,20 130:3,14,18,22 131:14 132:3,4,8 133:1,9,10 135:8 139:21 144:13 161:7 189:5 192:17,21 193:1 201:15 205:17 213:11 245:1 246:6 267:18 268:6 291:8 301:8 314:14,17 old 23:9 98:14 127:20 149:15 323:15 older 66:14 92:22 99:10 148:22 149:3 155:2 oldest 15:12 **Olsen** 331:2 on-one 196:21 on-point 291:16 onboard 320:11 once 30:9,12 115:4 128:7 140:11 141:4,4 175:18 184:16 245:18 249:17 252:4 258:2 258:12 300:14 316:8 one's 94:11 101:20 one- 196:20 268:18 onerous 322:1 ones 34:1 121:10 131:10 175:13 176:18 305:16 322:9 ongoing 169:8 295:12 329:14,20 online 37:18 160:10 189:2 196:16,18 199:20.22 200:10 202:9 205:2 206:17 209:3 216:19 218:20 218:20,22 219:5 234:18,20 294:13 **Onyeije** 28:5 331:21 open 62:16 123:2,3 159:4 188:21 245:6 246:15 308:1,13 311:1,4,8 opened 24:12 171:14 171:21 271:6 opening 20:13 24:15 27:20 66:5 173:10 244:22

openly 196:19 220:5 operate 60:2 136:9 operated 311:22 operates 24:11 173:1 operating 4:11 89:21 251:8 operation 131:16 operational 114:1 operator 239:3,8 opiate 284:18 opioid 284:15 294:13 opportunities 70:15 164:11 165:16 166:10 266:1 opportunity 47:10 55:3 55:3 114:5 126:14 146:20 219:21 227:12 229:2 233:22 239:15 244:1,6,11 245:13 247:17 248:14,20 249:19 250:4,6,16 253:3 263:13 273:12 310:7 311:21 328:17 328:19 opposed 85:2 122:19 210:13 **opposite** 290:9 optimistic 109:15 options 120:9 185:14 oral 83:11 84:6 235:2 238:11 orange 84:14 orbit 51:13 order 52:6 72:13 73:2 74:3 75:13 98:18 101:16,16 118:2 132:17 155:7 160:6 185:17 186:8 247:20 313:1 317:1,10 ordered 39:12 72:3 orders 39:12 Oregon 213:13 organic 141:4 organization 2:8 44:7 46:17 59:17 60:1 190:17 191:4 organizations 16:12 63:10 302:7 organize 234:7 organized 63:5 196:7 organizers 193:5 oriented 128:15 original 84:10 originally 59:17 202:11 origins 115:9 orthopedic 64:9 outbound 113:1 outcome 126:18 173:3

175:11 282:6 outcomes 10:1 15:1 41:7 114:8 124:18 126:8 148:15,18 161:15 163:13 210:1 259:19 outdoor 139:21 outpost 331:17 outpouring 76:10 outreach 83:7 151:4,22 177:2 outside 25:21 32:3 55:6 55:8 114:22 123:20 134:14 142:13 152:3 159:14 168:4 177:19 182:4 204:18,19 209:2 222:16 223:4 223:14 224:12 226:19 239:13,21 277:20 308:22 313:18 outside-the-beltway 323:9 outspoken 221:17 overall 83:5 95:20 247:3,12,17 253:4 overcoming 219:13 overcrowding 116:17 overdose 294:15 overlooked 229:7 oversee 314:22 overseen 298:4 oversees 266:18 oversight 316:3 318:4 318:22 overtime 25:6 overview 5:2,6 17:10 61:5 86:22 105:17 267:20 291:4 ownership 29:18 oxygen 282:3 Ρ **P**7:1 p.m 224:7,8 263:19,20 332:21 **PA** 297:19 PA29 195:12,12 package 58:20 page 132:16 230:1 237:16 pages 228:8 230:4 332:1

144:18 166:13 182:15 190:9 241:6 263:11 264:1,12 265:3 279:11 328:21 329:3 329:16 panelist 189:6 panelists 144:22 145:6 240:22 panels 17:16 panhandle 14:12 paper 281:16 papers 171:11 par 255:4 parade 141:18 paradigm 188:10 268:19 paralysis 286:14 paramedics 118:18 119:10,17 parameters 50:12 parent 178:14 179:8 parents 226:19 277:11 Parity 6:3 255:2 park 21:18,19 26:14 parked 123:20 parking 286:12 Parkinson's 186:3 Parks 323:1,2 part 31:9,10 42:19 46:20 72:17,17 73:6 80:17 83:7 84:9 107:15 114:10 116:11 121:6 122:20 133:22 143:18 147:3 152:7 165:22 180:2 181:21 190:5 195:18 196:20 199:5,20 200:4 219:7 225:13 227:19 231:16 241:13 275:1 310:6 partially 201:10 PARTICIPANT 9:4 participate 26:20 279:11 301:13 305:4 participated 22:20,22 172:1 participating 14:18 331:2 particular 61:22 70:12 82:15 90:3 92:21 93:6 93:20 94:19 103:9,22 104:3,13 105:5 186:17 226:3 241:6 242:1 246:21 268:2 308:12 322:7 particularly 19:17 23:16 25:8 26:1 32:14

panel 5:16 6:7 17:21

143:15,17,18,21

36:14 40:13 46:9 75:18 80:5 86:20 95:22 165:18 175:4 233:6 241:9 275:17 291:18 295:3,15 309:14 particulars 327:9 parties 295:13 partner 3:5 43:19 partnering 31:2 partners 26:9 27:16 123:14 153:6,7,11 307:20 partnership 8:4 75:13 172:12 259:3 331:14 partnerships 6:4 240:19 307:19 parts 14:2 pas 45:9 pass 154:11 160:16 176:2 320:13 passed 231:9 239:2 274:11 passing 295:20,21 passion 228:15 passive 36:8 passively 183:21 password 310:20 **PAT** 211:14 path 77:19 108:7 paths 138:6 patient 5:21 21:16 35:18 70:13 71:8 74:1 113:5 116:2 120:4 125:6 126:17 129:3 129:11,12,15,18 130:1,6,9,13,17,21 131:5,13 132:2 133:2 133:10,13 141:11,13 210:8,13 212:8 232:16 251:4,9 256:2 257:9 259:8,11 261:17 271:11 278:4 281:3 285:11 292:17 306:17 316:15 318:3 318:9 320:18 patient's 160:3 197:7 282:13 patient-to-physician 125:19 patients 24:6 25:21 26:2 110:19 114:8 116:10 122:18 123:4 124:14,18 125:1,10 125:13,18 126:3,16 127:4,7 191:2 194:16 210:1,5 220:20 255:14 259:6 260:4

261:7 267:11 269:3 271:3,3,7,8 278:7 280:7,21 281:7 282:5 287:16 303:6.8 305:4 305:11 315:16 319:22 Patrick's 8:14 pause 32:20 48:10 paused 42:1 pay 151:14,15 231:10 234:20 310:19 312:15 315:18 322:13 paying 174:12 213:17 277:1 payment 262:16 payments 34:13 PDFs 235:18 peak 174:15 pediatrics 69:20 peer 193:17 195:19 200:16,17 211:3 213:22 214:2 peering 62:7 peers 194:19 197:16 202:2 204:21 221:2 penal 22:5 people 6:2 10:11.14 11:22 12:7 17:8 20:14 23:6 24:16 25:9 33:1 33:11 38:2 42:2 46:19 47:3,7,9 48:19 50:12 50:21 51:20,21 55:4 55:14 56:3,4 64:19 65:8,16 66:16 67:19 70:12 71:1,21 74:16 75:7,14 76:8,14 77:5 77:9 79:10 80:9 90:5 91:10,13,13 92:1,10 92:13,19,22,22,22 93:9,10,18 95:1,2,11 97:22 98:1,4,4,13,14 98:14 99:18 100:1,18 101:1,3,5 105:8 115:5 115:22 116:17,21 118:21 120:21 122:6 130:5 140:15 149:10 154:22 155:9,16 156:4,8,12,15,16 157:5,16 158:5 160:10 163:5 164:18 165:15 173:20 174:19 174:22 175:2 178:4,6 191:7 193:18 195:4,5 195:9,14,16 196:1,1,8 196:11 197:1,13,21 198:5,6,12,14 199:2,3 199:17,18,19 200:2,4 201:2 202:7,17,20 203:1,21 204:8 205:4

paid 198:1

pain 175:12 251:17

252:1,5,7 320:6 pairs 207:9 257:5

Panasonic 119:17

pancreas 283:16

205:21 206:14.16 207:13,19 208:1,5 209:4,7,9,14,18 211:4 215:19 217:8 218:19 219:1,10,16,17,21 220:3,5,6 221:11,21 225:10 226:2,10,15 227:14 228:12,13 229:5,10 230:9,11,13 230:15,15,22 231:1,4 231:5,17,19,22 232:11 233:5,12,15 234:1,11,13,15 235:1 235:2,10,12 236:9 237:2,4,6,9 238:5 253:19,20 255:8,12 255:16 257:5 269:11 269:21,22 270:1,12 273:4 274:21 275:10 275:16,19 276:2 277:13,22 283:11,14 284:4 285:2 287:2 288:16 289:12 290:5 290:10 291:1 293:5 300:10 301:5 302:21 304:6,11,21 307:1,3 309:22 310:2.8 311:4 311:5,9 312:10 315:3 315:5,9 320:3 321:22 322:6 325:14 326:20 327:3 332:14 people's 93:22 217:12 percent 10:17,18,18,19 12:7,10,14,15,16,16 12:17,18,19 25:8 33:5 34:18 40:20,21 41:1 47:5,7,7 70:4 71:3,15 90:5 91:9,20,21,22 97:16 99:1,20 100:10 108:12 118:12,14 121:19,22 122:10,12 122:16 125:12,13 126:2 128:14 138:9 148:20 157:22 158:3 165:20 166:1,5 167:20 174:10 209:9 210:16 271:13,13,14 271:15 319:5 323:17 percentage 92:13 122:17 123:4 270:3 perception 109:5 perceptions 210:8 perfect 225:1 269:1,2,2 269:3 271:14 perform 189:10 period 70:8 100:7 194:13 212:1,13 289:20

periodically 279:21 305:18 periods 228:20 peripheral 261:2 Permanente 213:12 permeates 170:10 permissible 300:8 permitted 172:7 297:14 297:18 Permobil 250:21 perpetuating 328:6 **Perry** 277:14 person 18:22 31:15 36:10,16 38:5,13 39:7 39:11 64:14 85:15,17 85:22 115:18 120:14 145:7 184:11 185:16 186:8,12 198:21 201:18 202:3,11 203:14 238:22 258:3 269:14 276:17 285:5 287:6,22 288:11 290:3 293:22 294:7 295:6 308:2 313:17 314:7,11 316:18,19 327:22 personal 38:22 64:12 64:20 80:10,12 85:16 138:17,19 209:18 229:10 230:9 241:7 286:8 personalities 227:4 personality 40:18 personalization 200:4 personalize 38:12 187:13 198:6 personalized 187:19 personalizing 36:10 personally 222:5 personhood 39:10 personnel 68:17 persons 37:5 perspective 42:20 55:21 148:1 237:20 240:2 269:18 270:8 270:20 278:12 279:5 320:21 322:1 perspectives 35:9 270:15 329:17 Persse 3:12 5:14 114:16 115:3,4 127:9 127:11,14 128:11,19 128:22 129:13,14,16 129:20 130:3,7,10,14 130:18,22 131:6,14 132:3 133:3,11,14,19 134:2 persuaded 34:20

pertaining 229:17 pertinent 92:18 104:11 pervasive 60:18 **pesky** 319:6 321:2 Pew 90:6 93:20 pharmaceutical 76:18 pharmaceuticals 254:2 287:4 pharmacy 83:14 phase 139:20 140:21 phases 139:19 PhD 2:11 4:6 phenotype 256:11 Philip 4:6 86:15 **Phillips** 298:4 phone 91:21 93:17 98:4 100:22 131:17 132:11 163:22 191:11 215:17 256:17 257:11 260:7 261:12 285:10 299:15 306:19 309:13 phones 58:22 60:6 88:9 90:2,3 93:6 101:3 159:17 164:2 216:21 256:11 photo 201:9 photograph 201:14 **PHQ** 210:3 PHQ-2 260:19 PHQ-9 203:5,5 205:16 205:18 206:13 207:9 207:11 208:2 260:19 phrase 304:5,7,8 physical 2:16 35:22 36:2 185:10 188:10 230:11 283:4,10 293:12 305:3 physician 3:12 13:21 56:7 59:13,13 63:16 71:20,22 108:10 114:16 120:3 121:1 125:16 128:3 234:19 264:17 266:8 269:19 270:21 273:21 278:2 278:11,21 296:14,16 296:18 304:10 314:4 physician/patient 297:19 298:10 physicians 70:1 76:17 155:7 160:2 233:11 269:20 291:7 319:14 pick 69:6 121:9 132:15 132:19,22 133:5 304:13 309:9 picked 44:21 132:13,21 309:4 picture 98:6 120:1 139:5,8 271:21

pictures 139:4 piece 119:11 134:2 198:18 211:8 255:13 257:3 258:15 277:4 291:21 316:4 pieces 246:18 274:10 274:11 317:16 pill 269:13 pillbox 36:5 pilot 136:7 245:14,20 259:5 pilots 258:20 259:14 pine 190:3 pioneered 14:18 pioneering 134:4 pioneers 225:7 pipe 305:8 pipes 36:3 pissed 304:15 pitch 52:3 256:19 257:16 303:12 pitfalls 40:3 PK 326:12 place 24:8 36:21 39:6 59:19 89:20 123:16 125:17 140:2 155:16 156:14 157:5 165:6 248:2 250:12 282:2 282:10,12 283:12 290:1 306:6 321:22 325:16 332:16 places 41:5,6 142:16 275:11 276:22 310:18 plan 58:9 104:14 152:15,21 198:2 247:17 254:20 259:16 299:15 323:9 plane 330:13 planet 52:11 55:14,16 planned 139:21 planning 22:15,21 177:13 plans 25:19 93:17 158:22 164:1 197:9 211:12 220:10 plate 95:18 platform 36:20 111:5 200:2 203:16 215:15 219:2.6 221:13 236:19 platforms 29:9 32:16 111:3 207:4,22 211:2 215:9 216:19 237:5 platoon 188:3,5 play 35:5 214:16 239:13 244:18 253:5 310:12 310:13,15 played 22:10 49:10

150:8 player 22:3 playing 41:8 please 16:19 45:3 85:13 161:6 223:16 329:2 330:16 pleased 63:22 331:15 pleasure 7:12 18:6,11 30:16 64:1 86:13 87:4 144:14 222:8 227:7 264:11 267:12 279:13 330:22 plight 56:3 **plot** 100:12 plug 301:21 302:4 **plus** 118:16 149:20 249:20 pluses 249:5 250:3 PN 297:19 pockets 257:3 poignant 201:12 point 35:1 52:17,21 88:21 93:8 109:2 115:20 116:1,6 136:13 137:2 140:3 156:2 179:15 180:15 192:16 198:11 219:13 231:11 272:11 320:11 320:14 **Pointing** 308:20 points 25:5 278:10 poles 88:10 police 259:10 policies 13:16 14:22 330:6 **policy** 1:4 3:11 4:8,15 6:7 7:8,16 8:7 9:2,21 15:9,16 16:3,5,9,15 17:21 18:2 22:18,19 23:1 25:4,12 27:14,17 28:11 31:9,18 39:21 86:17 87:10 110:8,12 238:15 254:1 264:8,8 267:17 268:3,20 269:18 270:8,11,20 272:19 330:4 331:5 332:6 policymakers 214:16 263:12 politely 304:13 politician's 326:12 politics 227:4 **Poly** 242:19 poor 49:3 148:18 294:14 poorer 92:22 155:2 **popped** 54:15 populates 132:17

population 10:14,16,22 11:5 12:6,7,11,12 20:1 33:3 48:19 67:1 88:19 89:6 91:9,18 93:11 97:17,20 148:10,22 160:13 163:20 168:20 189:17 194:3 212:8 213:20 234:13 265:1 285:18 populations 5:8 13:2 17:15 61:20 93:5 224:2 267:22 268:1 269:11 270:1 277:2 278:19,19 279:8 282:17,18 **populous** 89:7,7 pornography 80:1 portfolio 107:15 108:9 112:7 portion 323:19 portions 12:3 position 112:18 183:5 317:11 positive 99:9 201:4,5 201:20 227:14 positively 99:12 possibilities 185:13 possibility 313:19 319:4 **possible** 30:6 38:18 43:1 78:8 109:18 216:6 219:8 237:5 306:13,15 332:11 possibly 128:17 207:14 post 199:22 203:2,22 209:7 247:22 304:3 post-visit 258:17 posted 202:11 237:16 posting 206:16 219:17 219:20 postings 200:10 202:9 206:17,19 207:19 posts 207:11 237:14 potato 256:3 potential 115:12 116:15 117:10 124:15 170:22 273:9 potentially 201:19 pound 55:6 pounds 52:6,7,9 53:6 53:21 256:5 poverty 12:8 99:2 power 66:20 200:16 207:21 211:1,2 222:6 332:13 powerful 185:8 187:10 practice 70:6 77:1 110:12,20 113:22

157:12 173:11 204:20 254:1,7 291:12 296:6 296:12,15 314:22 318:2 319:11 321:22 322:7 practices 101:18 practicing 233:11 practitioner 271:11 306:1 pragmatic 291:21 pre-data 258:16 pre-populated 129:7 pre-visit 258:16 preacher 329:5 precious 33:5 306:11 precise 193:4 precisely 67:12 precision-based 254:9 254:16 predicated 167:7 predict 156:7 184:4,18 206:9,19 256:21 predictable 90:11,11 92:6 123:11 predictably 96:6 predicting 99:8 184:10 predicts 184:18 predominantly 121:20 prefer 196:2 preferences 90:18 preliminary 322:22 preoccupied 233:9 **prepare** 167:14 prescribe 293:21 294:22 prescribed 185:21 prescribing 297:4 prescription 37:21 284:18 296:9 prescriptions 1:3 6:7 7:15 264:9 presence 87:21 90:4 93:21 94:13 102:13 present 2:1 93:4 107:9 146:12 157:22 293:5 presentation 19:14 192:20 243:18 presentations 263:7 presenting 175:21 presently 193:7 295:17 presents 76:21 president 2:8,14 3:14 18:7 28:16 44:3,4,6 59:15 62:17 63:6 190:17 226:8 242:5 266:9 **President-Business** 3:8

presidential 226:13 press 261:16 pressed 107:4 pressure 58:16 128:12 251:7,8 261:3 272:8 pretty 53:16,22 133:22 139:14 140:13 146:4 147:8,9 181:21 202:13 234:9 242:20 313:15 322:14 prevent 180:10 Prevention 205:13 preventive 84:3 previous 169:16 194:8 previously 28:22 43:21 174:5 243:2 price 324:15,16,22 prices 102:14 **Pride** 63:3 primarily 91:14 140:22 primary 72:21 112:8 127:20 128:3 146:11 179:18 215:11 255:11 262:13 300:3,5 principle 39:13 40:7 270:19 prior 44:9 186:18 209:11 316:17 prison 177:5 276:10 prisoners 177:5 private 44:10 111:2 121:1 173:11 185:1 193:14 216:9 258:14 278:5 privatize 57:15 privilege 27:19 242:15 proactive 330:3 probably 43:13 98:2 112:10 115:19 126:22 138:20 139:13 167:22 201:17 255:17 260:13 260:15 282:10 283:2 283:19 293:18 problem 20:4,6 42:8 70:16 71:10 74:6 82:12 116:14 117:12 121:1,14,20 122:8,20 139:18 149:5 156:1 160:1 175:21 179:2 180:21 181:7,11 220:2 245:14 272:20 276:9 283:5 306:11 311:16 317:12,18 318:14 320:15 problematic 175:14 problems 40:13 78:10 80:8,14 84:1 121:21 121:21 123:15 149:16

Ш	
169:14 175:9,13,18	111:7 114:3 145:2
180:11 232:12 245:8	150:19 155:13 176
268:13,15 269:10,12	176:14 183:1 191:2
269:22	288:4 295:15 297:6
procedures 83:12	progress 39:1 97:7
process 22:15,21 67:10 68:20 74:4 77:12	
	progressed 183:18
81:12,13 180:13 247:12 258:11 310:11	progressive 236:11
	prohibited 218:16,17
processes 165:6	prohibiting 294:18
procure 171:20	prohibits 262:12
produce 35:19 52:8	project 5:14 83:7
produced 96:10 236:8	111:13 114:20,21
producing 236:18	115:17 116:6,12
product 57:21 193:19	117:15 147:19 149
194:6	152:1 160:9 163:21
productivity 210:12	
246:21	177:11,17 178:1,22
professional 14:3	181:8
36:13 71:21 138:19 178:10 208:19 209:21	projects 14:19 57:9,
	86:18 118:3,3 176: 246:5
219:4 221:16 232:21 233:3 240:3 275:5	
professionally 203:17	proliferation 163:15 promise 64:8 85:15
professionals 73:6	225:4 312:20
112:1 137:8 157:20	promises 82:20
206:4 211:7 220:16	Promodores 83:18,2
220:4211.7220.16	84:8,11,20,21
275:11,22 284:4	
professor 2:4,7,11,14	promote 20:9 promotions 83:22
2:16 3:10 4:7,14 31:1	
62:4,17 86:15 87:8	promptly 223:16 propel 327:4,16
145:14 190:12,18	propensity 257:6
226:4 227:19 329:7	proper 279:7
330:10 332:4	properly 242:4
professors 9:8 332:9	property 246:19
proficient 113:22 328:5	
328:6	proposals 16:17
profile 198:17 260:5	proposed 317:19
profit- 185:3	proposition 316:17
profits 237:3	prospects 326:21
profoundly 227:5	prostate 33:15
prognosis 39:1	prosthetic 290:8
program 2:19 5:2 14:18	
15:11 16:7 19:2 24:1	289:21
72:6 82:14 108:21	protect 286:3,4 319:
111:10,15 114:12,19	protecting 164:19
115:7,21 116:3 134:4	protections 321:20
148:6 151:14 153:9	protects 199:11 319:
157:15 170:21 172:22	
180:2 181:6,7,12,13	proud 15:3 19:1 31:7
191:20 193:10 224:14	
227:20 240:18 264:14	
266:3 302:1	proven 157:1
programs 15:13 17:19	provide 26:16 27:20
66:21 68:16 69:12,13	49:1 51:6 60:6 61:2
69:15 70:2 72:15 73:2	65:16 67:4 73:15
85:1 109:14 110:3	81:16 87:14 106:1

5:13 176:11 3:1 191:2 :15 297:6 9:1 97:7 183:18 e 236:11 218:16.17 294:18 62:12 83:7 4:20,21 6:6,12 7:19 149:6 9 163:21 12 177:9 178:1,22 19 57:9,10 3,3 176:18 **n** 163:15 8 85:15 :20 2:20 **s** 83:18,21),21 9 83:22 23:16 4,16 257:6 7 2:4 6:19 234:15 6:17 17:19 316:17 26:21 15 290:8 289:15,15 3,4 319:21 64:19 321:20 9:11 319:19 13:14 114:1 19:1 31:7 0:11 0 330:2 1 16 27:20 60:6 61:2 173:15 4 106:1

107:16 112:22 135:16 142:13 150:3 171:1 172:18 203:8,11 204:7 213:21 217:14 233:5 244:15 246:3 247:17 253:10 275:6 277:12 310:14 314:18 325:15 331:10 provided 57:10 151:8 157:18 172:10 192:19 198:1 200:9 provider 118:9 163:11 167:17,19 168:3,5,18 174:21 179:18 198:3 297:20 provider's 305:20 providers 14:9 111:20 113:14 140:5 146:22 161:13 163:1 164:5 165:10,17 169:17 211:15,15,18 212:22 213:9 219:17 274:18 275:3 303:6,8,22 305:11 306:18 307:3 324:20 325:5.9 provides 59:4 172:4 190:22 195:11 200:20 208:21 providing 57:2,16 60:5 82:22 109:19 110:6 111:19 140:16 166:9 171:8 173:11 204:12 213:1,10 214:2 235:20 236:19 275:18 proving 256:9 provision 113:8 238:21 provoking 202:2 psych 156:22 170:21 psychiatric 62:22 63:1 63:8,9,13 150:20 154:1 155:11,12 156:13 158:1,4,18 159:2,9 230:2 233:12 psychiatrist 108:22 131:3 179:13,15 181:6,7 183:12,22 285:4 psychiatrists 62:22 108:12,17,18 181:9 274:20 psychiatry 2:7,15 62:18 63:5,7 69:18 112:9 157:13,18 168:2 178:9 181:15 185:2 185:15 190:19 psychological 79:11 191:8 psychologist 168:6,8

171:17 285:5 psychologists 167:21 168:19 171:7 296:22 psychology 2:12 145:16 170:9 173:1 275:5 psychoses 185:17 psychosis 160:9 psychotropic 294:19 299:2 PTSD 187:21 public 2:3 3:7,13 16:2,6 16:6 29:1,3,16 113:11 121:11 134:8,12,20 135:4,11,13 137:3 138:3 141:21 142:14 148:5 153:12,14 157:8 167:14 170:10 198:17 220:4 221:14 223:9 265:10 266:5 286:4,7 311:1,1,9 312:5 316:11 public/private 311:6 **publicly** 64:19 published 96:11 171:11 171:12 295:20 pull 133:4 138:21 192:14 pulled 309:11 315:18 pulling 144:17,18 **pulpit** 238:4 pulse 128:13 pupils 128:15 purchase 184:16 purchasing 294:15 purple 103:7,12 purpose 294:10 purposely 64:10 117:4 purposes 77:13 82:16 83:16,16 pursue 112:2 pursuit 111:16 push 252:6 279:20 pushed 29:18 53:4 pushes 252:13 pushing 88:1 110:4 188:16 put 9:9 21:18 24:8 36:4 50:11 120:14,19 124:11 131:17,19 198:14 218:22 220:7 236:15 240:1 251:21 255:7 262:11 277:17 282:2 283:12 286:6 289:22 311:3 324:5 putting 24:14 132:11 184:6 201:20 262:13 297:6

pyramid 101:13 102:4	radio 139:13 239:1,3,8	64:15 65:8,11 66:17	92:6 94:7
Q	rag 277:13	67:2,14 69:11,21	receptions 236:22
	raise 236:4 277:2	70:15 72:9 73:13	recidivism 259:13
Q&A 166:14 194:13	raised 95:22 227:22	74:21 75:6 76:13 77:3	recognize 8:22 79:8
qualifications 83:19	range 152:15	78:14 79:8 81:9 82:1	143:5 203:16,22
qualified 238:12	ranked 302:1	82:21 83:15 86:21	211:18
qualitative 234:8	ranking 148:14 265:10	87:4 88:3 89:10,16	recognized 11:8 15:1
quality 6:2 113:9 114:7	309:2	96:15 97:2 99:5,22	38:21 89:14 226:13
197:11 211:20 287:8	rare 229:2	100:14 101:10 106:6	recognizing 42:5
288:7	ratcheting 185:19	114:14 120:13 122:13	reconnect 202:15
quarter 194:2	186:6	130:6 132:6 143:20	record 128:20 129:2,4
question 51:21 69:7	rate 58:16 128:13	146:9 149:2 150:11	143:12 186:17 224:
74:8 80:20 101:22	148:21 205:21 299:22	151:4,21 155:5 156:1	263:19 332:21
125:3 189:3 212:19	rates 322:15	158:9 159:12 161:8,9	records 119:19 210:1
213:4,6 214:7,7	ratio 108:11,13 125:19	162:4,18 163:8 164:3	recover 52:18 286:20
218:14 236:14 279:18	re-calibrations 326:7	164:10,15 165:10	recovery 142:2 232:8
289:10 302:15 308:3	re-challenged 326:7	166:3,14 180:5	recruit 108:20
313:6,22 316:20	re-initiate 93:13	182:21 185:8 186:21	red 8:9,16 18:20 45:9
322:17 326:12 328:12	re-sort 131:9	189:11 190:9 193:7	84:15 96:20 246:8,1
questions 8:17 16:20	re-traumatized 80:15	193:18 194:1 195:3	246:13
163:3,10 164:16	reach 13:14 68:3 75:13	195:10 196:9 197:9	redefining 83:6
165:5 188:22 212:17	81:12 93:10 95:1,10	198:18 199:17 200:1	redone 197:21
218:2 227:22 228:1	208:18 310:16	200:15 201:1,11,11	redress 99:5
263:13 267:14 308:1	reached 156:17 157:10	203:1,13 204:2,5,6,20	reduce 37:19 259:12
308:14 326:13 327:7	309:10	205:6,6,12 207:2	262:20
quick 134:17 146:9	reaching 52:15 102:11	209:17 211:1,8	reduced 210:10,19
161:8 205:17 238:7	189:21 229:4 271:17	214:16 216:10 218:13	Reducing 259:19
261:16 263:10,14	reactive 128:16	218:16 219:3 220:11	reduction 175:8
288:17	read 37:2 41:22 200:12	220:13 221:13,16	redundancy 281:8
uicker 287:17	201:8 235:3,13	239:16 241:9,19	referral 177:11 179:1
uickly 23:4 91:10	237:16	242:17 244:1,8,12	180:13 181:3
102:5 118:6 119:14	readily 275:12	245:7 247:6,6 250:6	referrals 178:17,17,1
140:13 143:20 146:5	reading 94:8 202:18	250:22 251:11,21	referred 121:10 232:8
200:12 202:8,16	216:5 292:22	252:15 254:15 258:8	232:13
232:19 263:3 288:6	ready 152:10 219:3	262:14 264:7,20,22	refers 104:14
288:15 308:20	221:21 307:4 310:18	265:21 274:11 275:1	refilled 128:4,6
quiet 229:8	323:4	275:20 276:19 277:4	reflect 29:19 168:1
quite 28:20 34:16 48:5	reaffirmation 37:9	278:9,10 285:17	reflective 69:2
79:12 82:1 96:6	real 35:19 56:20 87:3	299:11 302:5,18	reform 262:16
100:14 140:8,18	88:13 127:15 135:10	303:3 305:15 307:6	refrigerator 246:6,7,1
141:3 153:4 154:9	140:10 147:12 156:2	309:17 312:21 316:18	246:16
162:10 189:5,6	204:17 216:5 217:3,6	317:1 319:4 322:21	refuse 327:15
201:11 206:22 215:12	221:14 232:17 238:2	324:19 325:22 326:3	
216:13 217:4 220:11		326:5 328:11 330:14	regard 76:21 215:3 321:21
	249:14 250:1 273:2		regarded 266:21
221:7,7,8 235:21	274:18 276:11 303:14	330:14 332:14	•
242:15 243:14 255:1	308:9 311:15,16	realm 110:3 272:15	regards 229:15
262:5 265:5,7 267:2	reality 28:13 70:10	297:2 299:11	regents 4:6 86:15
299:20 323:16	72:10 76:19 82:17	realtime 104:19	112:14
quo 40:9	201:4 231:13 234:9	reason 124:12 199:1	region 12:4 66:17 67
quote 32:20	282:17 305:1,2	237:7 277:15 286:1	67:6,16 76:2 94:19
	329:22 332:6	314:21	149:6,9,16 150:12,2
<u>R</u>	realize 307:5	reasons 31:17 158:8	153:5 155:13 199:7
R 2:11 7:1 20:12	realized 10:8 29:16	217:13,14	213:13 312:3 323:6
R-Katy 4:17	54:9,20 56:3	REC 176:12	regional 3:3,8 15:7
rabbit 140:14	really 10:9 18:22 19:22	receive 26:4 108:2	145:20 150:1 176:7
race 214:12 215:3	20:2 21:14 25:1 28:10	received 63:12,16	regions 89:7 96:5,7
racially 10:16 12:13	30:18 43:6 45:10,12	149:19 209:10 226:12	140:17
racing 310:2	46:6 47:15,21 61:7	receiving 34:17 63:18	registered 66:12

registration 200:4 registry 295:10,14 regs 219:9 regularly 267:3 regulate 13:16 291:5 319:9 regulated 218:10 296:11 regulation 16:6 29:12 30:2 38:15 291:16 regulations 164:20 218:15 233:10 254:1 262:9 291:2,2,6 301:3 301:18,18 regulator 290:19 regulatorally 321:8 regulators 42:15 290:21 regulatory 9:21 14:22 16:18 18:1 29:17 39:16,17 76:19,22 77:12 218:7 221:15 264:2 302:13 316:6 320:7 330:4,7 rehabilitation 2:17 226:5.9 238:9 rehabilitative 82:7 reimbursable 160:5 262:2 reimbursement 108:3,7 212:22 213:9 reimbursements 262:7 reintegration 259:12 reintroduced 180:7 relate 176:19 202:5 related 16:5 94:1 194:9 200:10,11 227:1 264:5 278:14,19 308:15 relates 163:18 194:10 324:14 relating 291:7 relation 183:6 184:12 292:15 relations 3:9 244:5 relationship 15:19 293:11,12 295:5 296:18 297:19 298:10 relationships 39:4 95:2 99:9 233:15,17 **relatively** 209:22 relax 252:8 relay 225:17 release 259:6 relevance 98:19 101:19 101:21 relevant 41:11 98:15 reliable 228:16

religion 328:2 relive 305:19 rely 100:2 relying 292:20 remains 325:2 remarkable 286:9 remarks 6:12 19:8 27:21 43:4 64:16 228:8 329:2 remember 72:11 84:7 155:18 204:17 264:14 280:3 298:18 remind 60:10 223:15 reminded 38:6 reminder 187:9 **remote** 13:15 51:5,5 61:10 115:1 261:22 286:16 remotely 146:6 remove 204:7 removed 179:19 removing 204:8 Renaissance 62:7 Renu 45:10 repeat 213:5 repertoire 94:12 **repetitive** 79:19 80:2 replace 221:10 reply 37:3 report 102:21,22 127:18 168:10 209:9 209:14 210:4.10.16 reported 103:2 108:11 210:13 reports 173:2 236:9,11 represent 99:3 203:6 234:5 298:17 302:7 320:5 representative 17:22 29:6 143:6 265:6,17 265:18 266:4,11 274:6 278:22 representatives 2:11 4:17 265:11.13 273:16 296:1 represents 265:19 requests 141:6 require 39:15,20 97:4 108:19 299:6 required 59:9 123:17 299:4 requirements 76:14 163:2 237:18 requires 76:16,16 158:8 312:22 **rescue** 156:19 research 2:18 4:13,14 8:7 9:7,8 13:4 26:7

50:6,20 57:9,9 67:7 87:9 93:21 94:16 173:3 175:11 226:21 227:20 228:2 234:9 264:20 332:8 researcher 234:8 researchers 257:13 reservation 48:8,11 49:7 56:2 reset 325:20 resets 326:6 residence 28:3 231:8 residences 113:5 residencies 274:22 residency 69:13 108:21 resident 63:1 residents 12:1 13:19 21:13 40:20 62:20 70:4 108:1 resolutions 332:18 resolved 286:21 resolving 123:14 resource 111:18 171:4 173:15 176:20,22 205:13 resources 14:6 27:13 33:6 122:3 160:11 163:13 203:11,16 205:10 247:20 248:10 249:2,14 250:1 257:22 306:12 respect 93:15,16 232:21 326:11 **respected** 15:12,12 respective 248:9 respiration 128:13 respond 175:7 187:16 199:19 200:13 208:13 239:6 311:13 responded 162:18 236:10 239:10 **Responder** 135:13,22 137:3 responding 185:20 responds 187:14 response 14:15 175:14 223:8 290:2 315:12 responses 234:7 responsibility 278:3 responsible 112:12 135:17 163:9 315:22 rest 50:7,8 114:11 148:21 220:18 331:3 restaurant 310:19,21 312:12 restrict 109:16 restricted 313:17 restrictions 230:21.22

restrictive 109:6 result 32:4 210:11,17 228:21 252:3 resulted 287:5 results 184:5 resume 43:13 44:17 253:18 resumed 143:12 224:7 263:19 retain 319:7 retardation 175:3 retired 288:20 299:20 return 13:7 157:7 returned 55:21 reveal 199:6 216:10 revealed 209:20 revenue 277:3 reverse 124:16 review 207:14,14 revolution 307:2 **Rhode** 154:7,8 **Rice** 11:14 rich 214:18 rid 318:14 320:1 ride 121:3 122:7 131:21 132:2.3 right 14:10 18:21 20:10 26:10 30:17 45:20 55:10 57:19 60:9 75:1 77:2 81:6,6 85:16,20 91:4,19 92:8 106:14 114:15 119:18 125:18 127:8,18 128:22 129:1 130:16 131:6 133:3,11,14 135:15 136:3,14,16,19 137:4 137:10,18 138:2,9,10 138:16,22 139:8 140:6,15,18 141:10 141:12 142:1,8,19,21 184:2,3,9,20 185:21 192:19 207:20 212:12 213:11 214:4,19 217:9 222:9,15,16,18 224:13 231:12 238:5 243:1 260:12 261:11 269:8 270:2,13,13,21 271:2,12 273:3,8 279:17 282:10 284:17 284:20 286:11 288:1 291:19,22 292:11 294:12 296:2,13,20 297:12,14 298:15,19 299:7,19 300:1 306:22 314:15,19,20 315:4,8 316:21 317:13 318:14 328:21 Rio 2:15 5:9 9:12 14:11

17:12.15 19:7 36:18 61:12,20 62:9,12 66:13 67:3,22 68:5 71:12,16,19 78:11 rise 53:15 risk 37:12 78:1,1 205:3 211:16 219:16 276:10 286:7 risk-averse 165:11 Rita 139:6 156:5 road 1:11 23:9 190:4 roadblocks 181:18 Roads 280:18,18 roadside 309:16 **Robbins** 3:14 5:3 18:7 18:9,10 27:6,7,8,11 31:21 Robert 3:14 5:3 Roberts 9:3 238:11 332:8 **Robinson** 3:15 6:9 9:9 266:12 286:2 290:18 291:8 313:6,21 314:13 316:21 317:6 320:14 321:16 332:9 **robotic** 189:8 **robotics** 286:18 robust 29:10 89:21 202:17 rocket 52:17 **Roger** 188:22 role 28:18 35:5 89:16 190:22 214:16 244:18 253:5 286:3 291:6 rollout 219:8 **Ron** 190:12 **rookie** 54:10 room 1:11 31:15 75:3 97:22 98:2 126:20 157:7 200:2 232:5 243:22 265:5 305:5 rooms 24:5 156:16 roster 260:4 roughly 69:11 70:4,7 71:2 106:20 137:17 206.18round 30:7 152:22 188:19 332:5 route 222:14 routine 102:2 119:19 305:17 routinely 172:2 rub 159:15 rubric 173:19 **rule** 231:10 292:7,10,14 295:7,20 296:4 297:8 313:10,11 rules 29:18 109:7,16

199:5 233:9.10 291:17 297:15 310:12 323:15 run 114:3 119:4,6 127:8 130:15 176:11 258:8 319:16,17 running 20:17 26:21 128:1 129:19 134:5 134:18 137:17 143:1 241:11 242:12 246:21 258:9 295:14 runs 31:21 115:2 118:11,13,14 128:7 rural 11:17 12:3 16:11 36:14 49:2 57:11 59:8 86:20 88:1,5,15 89:4 96:6 100:5,11 103:14 103:16 107:8 113:19 136:3 140:10 144:8 144:10 145:13 147:16 148:8,10 150:20 151:4 152:4 153:9 154:2 157:15 164:9 177:18 180:18 182:3 189:10,15,18 273:18 274:3 275:7 276:11 285:18 323:13,22 rurality 107:19 **rushed** 54:14 **Rushing** 3:16 5:18 145:12 153:21 154:5 154:7,10,13,17 161:5 **Ryan** 293:17 294:15 Ryder 171:1 S

S7:1 sad 251:19 safest 109:18 safety 3:7 134:8,12,21 135:4,11,13 137:3 138:3 141:21 142:14 157:8 163:9 177:8 178:6 217:14 301:3 sake 300:4 Salus 57:7 SAMHSA-HRSA 2:20 sample 200:22 samples 195:20 San 11:3 Sanchez 143:5 Sandra 276:4 **SAPphone** 58:22 satisfaction 35:19 satisfied 326:14 saturate 189:13,18 sauce 58:19 save 289:4,12 292:22

saves 288:7.9 saving 121:2 savings 35:19 102:10 saw 28:5 48:17 53:18 94:20,20 132:16 138:14 156:8 169:16 189:3,7 269:4,7,16 329:4 saying 76:11 83:1 161:18 186:19 192:2 217:21 303:9 310:22 311:2 313:22 317:14 318:20 says 119:2 122:16 124:21 128:6 201:8 201:15 237:18 255:6 293:20 298:20 scalable 214:2 scale 200:18 205:16,18 260:21 scales 207:6 261:4 scaling 200:19 scan 124:11 scanner 125:6,21 126:10 223:7 scarcity 48:18 scenario 142:9 schedule 131:20 134:6 295:4,4 **scheduled** 62:16 scheme 316:6 schizophrenia 127:22 130:4 175:4 185:16 255:9 284:22 schizophrenic 38:12 schizophrenics 259:1 259:17 **scholar** 28:2 school 2:15,17 8:16 9:13,14,20 17:13,14 59:8 61:12 62:1,15 66:4,13,18 68:20 72:2 73:1,21 82:4,13 112:6 144:16 153:14 167:13 178:2,3,6,8,21 179:19 180:8,11,16,17 214:22 215:1,8 254:6 266:16 332:16 school- 111:9 schools 57:12 77:17,21 111:10 112:19 113:5 153:12 221:20 274:19 277:9 312:5,5 science 2:17 3:20 44:19 45:2 67:11,14 70:19 112:19 144:3 226:6 256:8 265:2 Sciences 3:4 145:22

176:10 Scientist 2:18 44:3 scope 77:1 291:12 score 203:6,12 206:1,2 206:21 260:18 scored 260:21 scores 203:6 207:1,9 207:11 208:2 210:3 scoring 203:9,14 Scott 190:12,15 192:1 212:14,16 213:3 214:6 218:1 222:2 scratch 126:22 280:20 screaming 281:13 screen 98:9,11 115:13 115:14 124:1 129:4 190:16 197:18,20 199:14,15 screened 70:9,9 screening 26:18 258:4 276:18 screenings 276:15 screens 235:13 299:9 script 27:22 28:13 34:3 scroll 202:10 search 184:3 199:9 seat 41:13 53:4 54:9.21 seatbelt 54:14 seats 223:17 second 10:15 12:11 14:13 28:14 39:13 55:4 90:12 96:2 132:5 132:8 140:11 152:1 178:17 198:19 215:14 219:15 241:11 seconds 22:13 secret 58:19 section 153:20 154:9 sections 54:1 sector 44:10 110:8 185:2 278:5 secure 24:14 158:6 258:15,19 see 22:18 24:5 26:13 34:5,6 49:12 53:17 54:3 55:10,11 77:6 79:17 80:2,8,14 82:9 85:17 86:2 88:8 96:19 100:10 101:8 103:11 115:6,11,21 120:17 121:1 122:10 123:11 123:21 124:3 125:22 128:17 134:14 146:17 147:20,22 148:6,20 149:15 150:11,14 151:2,11,21 154:13 157:21 158:19 159:6 160:18 167:11,18

168:2.7 169:19 171:21 174:19 175:7 178:20 185:1,7,18 192:15,16 214:21,21 215:12,19 217:8,22 221:9,12 222:18 224:22 228:3 244:22 250:7 251:18 252:20 255:10 258:4 260:2,4 260:8,10,12,12,16,20 261:20 264:9 268:3 269:8 283:14,14,16 290:10,13 294:6 295:2,13 300:5 302:12 308:14 314:20 seeing 92:7 110:22 126:2 130:7 161:14 180:6 182:22 261:11 288:19 289:16 295:6 300:13 303:7 304:17 306:7 seek 79:6 203:17 seeking 68:6 95:8 seen 120:10 130:19 131:3 175:11 179:22 264:3.4 267:16 282:16 285:11 288:2 295:19 297:13 313:7 segment 5:8 225:2 segments 91:18 Segway 20:20 select 248:14 265:14 self 197:9 209:9 210:4 210:13 self-inflicted 42:1 self-management 162:4,22 163:6,15 sell 174:2 235:22 310:15 selling 294:13 Senate 28:17 send 58:21 119:4,7 131:1 259:10,11 305:18 sending 92:6 94:6 298:7 sends 252:14 senior 2:18 3:17 146:1 182:15 242:5 243:4 265:10 sense 38:13 39:9 65:7 65:16 94:22 195:22 202:6 204:14 208:14 220:4 228:15 243:6 251:6,22 259:7 sensing 257:17,18 sensitivities 69:4 sensitivity 70:21

sensor 252:4,11 sensors 141:14,15 185:12,22 186:6 188:13 sensory 230:12 sent 233:20 sentences 69:6 sentinel 259:19 separate 283:4 285:12 sequencing 26:17 series 9:19 37:4 series' 9:19 serious 33:7 36:12 110:18 235:19 236:16 serv 159:1 servant 48:14,15 serve 28:18 67:18 75:10 79:1 153:5 154:20 159:16 184:4 189:16 296:6 served 28:17 63:7 83:10 155:11 163:20 226:6 265:7 serves 82:16 153:12 225:1 service 12:21 13:2 29:21 63:4 93:13.14 93:17 108:8 113:18 171:19 191:7 213:17 214:11 309:1 326:2 services 2:2,4 3:8,12 3:14 14:6 26:16 35:18 41:3 43:9 58:7,21 89:4,20 107:16 108:4 112:7 113:2 114:17 116:18 134:9.21 135:12 140:17 145:8 147:15 150:3,6,7,9 152:15 155:22 156:9 158:18 159:2,15 162:17 168:13 169:11 171:1,8 172:19 173:12 178:9 185:10 188:10,17 210:6 211:19 219:12 225:16 225:18 235:20,22 242:10 243:3 259:21 277:7 292:21 325:15 serving 22:4 62:21 76:1 77:7 184:11 session 1:10 61:14 111:1 144:16 168:12 241:5 302:16 308:16 319:17 sessions 172:20,20 175:8 set 49:17 100:21 101:7 115:5,16 120:9 122:6

132:22 185:18 192:15 209:14 222:17,18 230:4 245:12 249:7 249:10 sets 257:4 setting 158:6 160:4 165:22 197:4 248:5 293:13 settings 59:14 113:3,11 settle 307:6 seven 48:16 52:8 99:1 100:7 126:16 127:4 165:20 292:4 Seventy 210:16 severe 206:14,20 207:1 207:15 208:2,5 282:22 283:22 severity 206:10 shadows 19:21 Shaikh 3:17 5:19 146:1 182:15,17,18 188:19 241:2 242:9,12 253.12shame 290:7 shamelessly 20:9 shape 99:21 101:20 shaping 31:10 share 16:16 32:7 35:9 36:20 39:14 40:5 53:11 57:5 102:17 146:6 165:12 166:22 176:6 189:2 198:12 209:18 238:7 240:14 288:18 shared 26:19 41:12 95:12 148:4 248:18 **sharing** 114:6 165:6 190:5 201:6 209:15 222:7 231:8 Sharon 4:6 5:12 86:14 she'll 8:18 sheer 324:10 Sheila 143:6 shell 85:19 shift 39:14 90:18,18 Shing 3:7 5:15 134:7,19 142:21 shocked 193:7 221:7,7 221:9 **shoot** 55:20 197:5 **shopping** 83:11,15 shore 244:13 short 52:14 70:8 74:9 119:6 **shortage** 14:3,4,7,9,14 47:9 155:1 162:10 167:17,19 168:18 174:21 181:10 317:4

shortages 13:22 36:13 71:20,21,22 108:10 168:11 273:22 274:18 Shortages/Workforce 168:11 shortened 144:19 shot 239:21 shout 115:7 show 13:4 24:20 26:22 37:11 124:1 125:7 154:16 159:5 192:10 193:12 195:19 196:3 208:4 256:8 260:6 284:13,14,14,15 showcase 222:21 showed 93:21 256:16 304:18 showing 192:18 shown 35:17 37:19 235:14 320:8 **shows** 18:21 91:20 103:1 124:13,19 125:9 207:21 209:16 211:1 222:5 284:12 shrinks 50:22 shut 123:1 **shuttle** 51:4 52:5 shuttles 44:12 shy 219:17 side 122:15 182:15 244:10 278:21 302:13 308:18 321:18 sides 278:2 316:13 317:18 sight 55:20 245:8 sign 239:7 260:3 signal 174:16 signaling 307:18 signed 174:13 significant 80:11 99:3 190:1 significantly 194:7 210:3 signs 129:8 silence 42:13 silent 42:11 similar 81:8 152:1 similarities 322:8,10 Simon 63:13 simple 35:13,15 131:17 181:21 234:9,12 simplistic 319:2 simply 97:10 103:1 132:10 169:17 196:16 232:3 318:20 simulate 50:8 simulated 50:7 simultaneously 73:2

Neal R. Gross and Co., Inc. Washington DC

single 108:20,21 109:1 110:22 116:21,22 235:9 257:20 284:21 327:14 sir 62:15 64:2,12 68:14 127:19 129:12,13,15 130:13 131:21 133:12 sister 288:19 sit 248:20 272:7 299:16 site 171:12 172:3,4 174:6 178:13 179:11 180:15 289:5 sites 113:5 138:5,7 139:21,22 140:22 152:11 sits 257:10 266:5 sitting 239:12 303:16 situated 15:4 situation 221:3 316:12 situations 180:10 195:4 195:7 **six** 43:22 53:1 123:1 156:7 197:13 242:14 254:10 304:15 327:2 Sixteen 12:7 size 11:4.20 23:12 50:22 145:3 148:1 154:3 269:15 size-fits-all 268:19 sized 249:21 skew 91:13 skill 100:21 skills 70:20 98:17 101:16,19 175:20 204:20 210:20 skip 296:6 **sky's** 306:19 slammed 202:14 sleep 117:20 sleeping 208:16 **slide** 122:11 124:13 126:9 147:22 148:3 154:16 169:16 192:15 192:16 211:22 slides 19:12 25:5 27:1 124:7,8 125:8 147:18 154:13 176:16 192:15 193:13 250:10 slightly 245:10 slim 139:14 **Slimp** 3:19 143:22 144:13 146:15 147:4 147:9 154:6,8,11,15 160:15,22 161:2,6 166:16 176:2 182:13 188:18,21 slow 181:19 slowed 174:16

slower 146:17 slowly 53:15 166:19 smack 250:4 small 98:9 125:1 127:1 145:5 216:8 249:12 smart 60:5 93:5,17 100:22 101:3 159:17 164:1 184:9 215:17 246:12,17 251:6 272:4,10,10,11,12,13 272:14 smartest 31:15 smartphone 91:22 186:3,5 191:9 smartphones 90:3 92:21 smile 102:9 **Smokehouse** 170:18 smoking 37:13 149:2 202:4 **social** 37:12,16,18 38:16 93:20,21,22 94:6,9,14,18,21 95:7 95:7,9 121:11,20 233:4,14,21 275:4,4 socially 36:18 society 89:19 90:17 225:11 266:9 271:17 310:7 **sodium** 256:4 software 236:18 262:20 310:14 soldiers 284:13 **sole** 188:4 solid 52:17 solution 46:20 58:13 61:2 116:15 170:22 245:9,15,20 257:2 319:12 solutions 2:21 5:16 23:21 57:3 72:18 143:17 145:10 146:13 153:18 161:22 170:8 194:10 243:3 247:11 267:17 268:16 269:10 320:20 solve 39:22 40:15 74:6 78:10 121:19 139:17 153:15 245:7 327:15 330:6 solved 320:16 solvers 71:10 solves 306:10 **solving** 70:16 317:12 318:13 somebody 64:13 79:11 84:14,15 115:20 126:6 139:10 181:1

228:14 238:1 276:8 280:4 283:21 286:13 286:20 289:6 299:7,8 300:12,19 someday 299:17 someone's 206:19 294:11 somewhat 98:10 123:11 178:5 207:12 218:18 soon 133:12 169:20 190:15 272:11 308:17 328:10 sorry 64:15 239:12 240:5,21 250:11 261:10 320:21 329:5 329:7 sort 55:18 70:10 74:9 74:15 81:15 84:21 115:16 141:19 142:5 155:19 159:21 197:12 200:3 201:11 217:8 218:7 221:19 267:15 268:17 269:20 274:3 279:1,4,20 291:9 298:2 300:21 301:10 332:13 sorts 82:20 229:11 246:3 304:1 sought 158:1 **soul** 294:14 sound 52:14 78:3 119:3 131:4 sounds 49:19 71:18 74:11 131:5 south 26:9 29:1 30:11 30:12 57:18 61:21 73:11 94:17 304:20 304:21 southeast 106:18 southern 327:12,21 southerners 328:1 southwest 5:7 17:11 30:11 304:20,22 331:17 Southwestern 330:13 sovereignty 319:8,20 320:3 **space** 21:7,8 23:7,11 44:5,11,15 48:3 49:8 49:15 50:19 51:2,4,5 52:1,4,5,5 53:10,15 54:5,19 55:5,8 57:1 97:9 172:4 306:15 307:11 SPACEHAB 44:3 spacesuit 53:21 **span** 97:8

Spanish 172:19 speak 64:19 99:22 129:20 166:18 218:11 262:14 325:2 speaker 17:3 20:22 43:11 105:13 223:19 225:3 275:21 329:16 speakers 16:21 17:1,2 61:7 106:11 194:8 speaking 79:10 146:17 182:6 321:12 spearheaded 8:6 special 17:11 63:19 81:9 224:1 267:22 278:18 specialize 157:12 specializes 264:17 specialties 108:14 specific 76:14 100:21 111:5 112:2 247:22 248:6 268:11 282:16 specifically 56:11 58:1 88:14 92:4 94:17 167:12 244:19 247:9 **spectrum** 88:11 270:14 285:1 308:12 speech 224:15 speed 29:21 52:13,20 97:14 103:12 104:7 114:4 speeding 315:19 speeds 97:5 103:4,10 103:13,21 spelling 215:20 **spend** 34:11 43:13 135:2 271:11 spending 34:16 153:1,2 spent 28:22 sphere 290:15 spin 201:21 spirits 37:7 **spoke** 66:16 176:20 spoken 64:17 174:1 sponsor 236:22 sponsoring 198:2,2 253:17 spontaneity 199:12 spooled 169:5 170:7 spot 40:1 56:20 83:13 98:10 spotlight 6:4 240:18 spread 148:11 square 11:20 21:7,8 23:11 24:9 26:11 67:18 154:21 squared 132:6,7 squashed 311:18 St 8:14 172:11

366

stable 128:9 staff 157:19 159:2 162:14 180:19 281:17 staffed 119:8,9 157:18 staffer 243:7 staffing 120:2 stage 115:16 232:13 256:2 stages 297:3 stairs 222:18 stake 267:8 stakeholder 110:14 292:4 stakeholders 107:12 157:4 161:12 165:11 167:15 170:7 standard 136:19 293:8 294:5 297:22 298:14 298:21 299:13 300:4 301:9 319:11 standards 262:19 295:1 300.9 standards-based 136:14 standing 155:12 157:15 294:4 standpoint 47:19 203:19 220:4 stands 115:18 116:4,13 121:5 296:13,19 300:1 star 49:13 stars 10:7 49:13 start 15:7 55:13 76:14 123:13,14 126:2 129:4 143:2 147:16 171:8 177:15 208:6 245:17 257:11 258:11 267:18 274:5 277:20 291:20 295:5 308:16 start-up 117:14 241:22 start-ups 249:12 250:7 306:21 started 48:6 59:17 77:21 106:13 115:8 143:14 150:11 174:3 191:13 224:13 263:15 starting 20:10,17 106:15 160:8 283:8 310:4 starts 128:7 140:12 stat 165:12 state 5:11,11 10:6,13 10:13,15,22 11:6,21 12:3,9,10 13:15 14:10 14:14 24:17 33:4 34:4 40:16 41:1 66:9 86:11 86:11,12,22 87:6 88:3

88:17,20 89:8 95:17 96:15 99:16 105:16 105:18 106:2,16 107:8,17,18 108:20 109:22 110:17 111:8 114:8 117:22 144:9 145:5 149:20 155:1 168:13 183:16 213:20 218:14,15,15 219:9,9 242:19 262:9,9 264:4 265:6 266:22 267:11 274:21 284:5 285:22 287:6 295:15 296:8 296:20 301:17 310:15 311:17,21 312:3 313:19 314:17,18 315:1,3,11,12,12,14 316:1 319:12 320:17 321:6,7 325:16,16 State's 109:10 113:13 state-wide 112:16 statement 148:22 states 12:4 29:20 65:5 80:13,16 95:21 96:8 109:1,9 116:7 155:20 185:1 231:18 232:6 234:16 236:1 319:7.8 319:14,20 320:4,6,10 320:15 321:9,10 322:3 States' 320:3 station 51:5 169:15 323:2 stations 118:17 statistic 90:8 99:20 statistics 92:1 95:20 97:16 99:16 100:12 126:4 158:10 stats 32:19 34:21 41:5 251:9 status 40:9 99:2 304:16 statute 66:12 296:12 statutory 297:7 stay 70:3,5 72:20,20 158:11 staying 108:6 258:5 stealing 304:7,8 step 145:3 239:21 309:20 Stephen 332:9 stepped 115:6 steps 20:21 260:8,10 260:11,11,13,13,15 sterling 191:19 192:2 Steve 9:8 309:2 stick 215:22 282:3,9,11 303:19 sticky 320:2

stifle 330:1 stigma 173:14 199:2 stimulating 329:18 stimulus 152:6 stitch 73:11,13,14 stitching 73:17 stocking 298:6 stomach 282:4 **stop** 9:20 83:11,15 166:12 240:5 307:13 316:10 **stopped** 28:4 53:12 store 184:15 story 5:6 17:9 41:12 53:11 61:6 90:2 91:14 102:8 155:4 271:2 280:2 289:11 Stover 272:21 stranger 225:4 strangers 95:11 strategic 2:6 3:9 22:15 191:3 242:6 244:5.5 strategically 193:11 strategies 78:9 82:8 210:20 stratify 254:17 257:7.19 stream 8:3 331:3 street 239:14 streets 311:4 stress 51:13 256:22 305:19.20 stresses 39:4 stretch 67:21 **stretcher** 119:12 strides 324:6 striking 100:14 216:15 **stroke** 124:6,10,16 125:12 126:17,18,19 126:21 127:2 223:6,6 223:8 286:10,11,15 288:3 strokes 124:14 127:2 strong 15:19 29:3,8 37:12 92:17 182:1,8 321:20 Strover 4:6 5:12 86:14 87:2 105:12 struggle 278:1 struggling 33:22 38:3 41:17 202:3 205:6 219:21 277:21 stuck 309:15 student 75:20,21 171:16 178:11,14 179:14 students 21:13 62:20 66:22 69:2 70:19 71:6 71:11,13 72:16 77:7

167:14 171:6.22 173:4,8 178:2 179:1 180:2 238:15 249:1 256:14 268:22 studies 37:10,11 206:7 226:22 256:9 study 108:15 256:13 stuff 88:7 165:3 195:17 197:7 280:7 290:11 298:3,19 303:17 305:7 322:2 submit 16:20 323:4 subscribe 40:21 41:2 subscriber 311:8 subscribers 137:18,20 140:6 subscribes 97:15 subscription 198:1 subsequently 50:18 **subsidies** 150:18 subsidizes 151:14 subsidy 217:15 substance 38:3 145:8 186:13 202:5 293:21 substances 294:18,21 subverting 300:3 success 70:18 150:10 150:12 306:7 successful 13:7 66:21 72:7 77:14 121:22 218:5 303:7 305:15 successfully 77:11 126:15 158:2 succinct 270:16 suffer 47:3.9 suffered 80:11 suffering 13:14 37:8 49:4 79:11 sufficient 72:14 sugar 306:2 suggest 184:16,17 suggests 184:19 suicidal 205:5 suicide 13:9 33:11 148:21 205:13 208:20 219:18 suicides 65:4 276:5 suit 53:21 55:6 suite 160:12 sum 66:6 summed 65:22 summer 62:16 302:16 **Summers** 78:3 sun 49:8,12 super 250:3 superhighway 236:9 supervision 171:7 supervisory 296:17

Neal R. Gross and Co., Inc. Washington DC

			368
our port 5:20 20:8 26:0	205.22 200.5	176.17 177.10 101.14	10.1 20.11 20.5 0
support 5:20 29:8 36:9	205:22 208:5	176:17 177:10 191:14 193:10 194:12 196:15	18:4 38:11 39:5,8 46:22 48:2 56:9 60:9
37:9 38:13,18 42:2	synergies 250:8		
76:10 94:9 95:7 113:1	synopsis 106:1 118:19	197:12 198:19 200:5	90:18,20,21,22 93:10
113:15 150:19 161:12	system 22:5 31:22 42:2	202:8,10 218:6	104:5 162:15 163:4
161:20 162:1,3,12	113:18 117:2 118:22	220:11,22 221:3	163:13 165:1 166:8
163:6 164:15 166:9	122:6 149:21 173:6	223:21 230:5 233:22	169:22 191:17 223:1
193:17 194:18 197:1	175:3 179:7 214:13	234:17 238:18,19	223:22 226:1 228:14
197:12,14,15 198:14	218:9 241:17 242:2	241:5 242:2 244:19	235:8 244:12 248:12
200:16,17 204:9	255:17 261:21 271:16	259:22 269:21 271:3	263:8 271:22 288:16
205:11,11 208:9	279:21 307:5,8 313:7	271:4 273:3 274:22	302:9,10 306:5
209:5 213:22 214:3	systematic 270:16	293:3 296:22 302:9	331:11
217:12 233:5 241:18	systemic 113:12	302:18 324:8 332:12	technology 3:3,8 4:8
supported 110:21	systems 23:2 42:3	talked 28:6 102:6	5:20 13:16 16:9,10,13
supporters 172:15	107:13 109:14 110:19	136:18 140:9 141:9	43:8,21 56:8 57:4
supporting 35:5 195:8	111:7,20 112:17	154:19 194:8 217:17	58:13 59:11,18 60:12
202:18,20 329:21	113:15 150:7 178:8	272:4,9,22 276:12	61:9 86:16 87:10 90:4
supportive 228:12	211:13 267:11 272:3	278:16 282:16 291:10	90:13 93:16 106:20
290:5	287:18	291:12 323:11	107:6,11 110:7 111:3
supports 44:7	т	talking 43:14 47:1 48:1	111:5 113:13 134:3,9
supposed 199:6 311:16		57:4 93:9 95:6 137:3	134:21 135:12,16
312:4	T1 150:6 171:6 174:3	146:6 148:8 154:1	145:20 146:13,22
sure 28:12 116:1	189:21 324:10	189:21 199:18 200:15	155:5 162:3,9 165:8
181:14,16 189:19	table 74:5 78:9	220:5 234:22 238:3	165:21 166:18 187:2
194:7 207:3 217:17	tablet 252:5	239:16 270:9 285:10	222:6,21 224:22 225:4 235:13 247:11
237:14 265:4 268:6	tablets 92:2	292:1 296:7,21,22	
278:17 279:9 284:6	tackle 35:4 40:19 42:8	299:2,10,12 305:6	253:4,9 254:13
287:22 293:17 302:14	327:10	306:20 308:4 309:20	257:18 262:8,17,18
310:1,5 316:9 325:10 330:18 331:10	tailor 301:2 take 24:18 25:21 36:16	324:3,13 talks 47:2,5 87:5	264:21 267:8,10 268:19,20 274:8
surge 111:6 156:9,10	40:18 41:13 42:7 54:1	tank 245:12	276:21 278:7 280:1
surgeon 288:20	57:21 58:6 83:17 86:4	targeted 29:17 75:19	281:21,22 282:7
surgeries 289:18	91:8 108:16 109:14	targeting 58:1	285:17 286:6 290:10
surgery 69:18	120:22 132:5 136:11	Task 1:1 3:1,18 7:21,22	290:16 292:6 298:7
surgical 183:8	140:22 142:21 143:4	9:18 30:5 31:2 61:17	299:22 301:4 303:9
surpassing 11:15	140.22 142.21 143.4	146:3 225:21 264:16	306:8,9,10 308:10
surprised 220:22	164:11 179:7,8 196:6	329:9 331:1,4,20	310:6 321:15 327:16
surprisingly 92:13	206:11,13 210:1	332:3	327:20 328:4
surrounds 134:10	222:16,17 223:11	taste 246:10	technology-enabled
survey 74:17	227:19 229:3 235:6	tax 277:3	188:17
surveyed 165:16	238:22 245:16 251:8	taxpayers 173:17	teenage 26:2
surveys 90:6 169:1,9	257:4,7 263:10	TCC 171:17	Teladoc 277:22 285:9
survival 65:12,13	268:17 274:13,20	teaching 73:20	tele 276:14
survivor 188:4	280:22 283:13 292:10	team 9:9 28:12 73:8,12	Tele-health 115:19
Susan 3:16 5:18 145:12	299:18 305:17 312:6	75:6 82:9 106:8	116:5,14 121:5
153:21,21 154:9,12	316:11	134:21 135:12 303:22	tele-medicine 157:19
160:15,16	taken 168:9 179:20	teams 135:14 276:2	tele-site 183:1
sustainable 114:2	194:1 203:5 238:20	279:1 291:13	telecom 304:6
157:1	252:7 261:19	tech 3:3 19:21 45:2	telecommunication
sutured 120:12	takes 127:21 132:7	106:16 111:16,22	225:16
swath 154:2	228:14	145:21 176:5,10	telecommunications
sweet 56:20	talk 20:15 35:16 43:14	179:12 182:1 288:4	56:18 104:6 225:17
swing 278:3	43:16,16 46:4 50:4	305:13 306:3 309:19	telecommunicative
switches 54:19	61:19 64:20 68:14	technical 147:11	169:21
sympathetic 237:19	75:18 81:1 88:5 89:9	229:17	teleconferencing 235:7
symptom 79:11	93:18 100:15 118:8	technological 107:3	telecounseling 275:14
symptoms 125:11	120:6 129:10 133:14	133:21 285:7 307:12	telehealth 2:13 3:6
128:8 185:19 186:4,9	134:11 135:3 147:19	technologies 5:5 7:7	13:13 22:4 57:10
193:19 203:15 205:20	148:1 164:7,17 176:1	14:21 16:19 17:5,7	83:13 105:14,16,21
II			

110:14,21 111:3,7,10 111:17,18 145:13,17 166:21 167:4 171:19 173:14,19 176:20,22 233:8,11 234:2 261:15 262:1,2,8 265:9 277:8 telemed 157:11 159:6,9 telemedical 112:2,7 113:1 116:9 233:16 telemedicine 44:1 46:12 48:3,5 51:7 56:12 57:9 58:14 59:16 100:17 104:1,3 106:2,14 107:5,10,14 107:14 108:3,5,9 109:6,8,11,13,17 110:2,4,15,18 111:5 113:22 115:2 117:10 150:9 155:6 157:9 158:17,20 159:3 176:15 177:10 179:11 258:19 277:21 285:9 286:9,18 287:1,12,14 291:18 292:17 293:10 294:1.3.10 295:1 303:10 314:10 317:2 317:2 319:4 telemedicine-type 285:13 telemental 32:15 telephone 29:21 150:6 telepsychiatric 147:15 151:8 telepsychiatry 13:13 32:15 35:17,21 58:4 145:14 177:4 181:21 275:14 276:7 277:8 telepsychologists 173:6 telepsychology 173:2 173:11 telescreening 276:7 **teletherapy** 219:10,12 television 276:15 tell 19:13 41:14,21 51:20 52:9 62:5,14 66:5 68:18,21 81:18 129:16 155:4 171:12 183:9 184:1 199:4 212:5 214:10 230:8 232:18 235:1 279:17 293:1 294:8 298:18 298:19 299:1,18 301:7 304:12 314:17 telling 229:9 317:11 tells 82:11 temperature 246:14

temptations 38:7 ten 11:8 122:22 206:1 256:5,15 tend 142:4 tendency 69:5 tens 231:21 tenuous 93:12 tenure 225:12 term 28:15 74:9 85:10 100:17 167:17 168:1 173:13 180:6 184:3 196:17 307:8 terms 21:11 67:21 68:3 71:6 73:14 75:11,21 76:22 81:19 99:8 103:20 104:4 165:3 175:19 188:7 196:14 197:4 198:13 201:5 205:14 211:11 220:18 254:12 258:3 259:21 262:15,18 268:19 280:13 284:5 324:6 terrible 300:15 terrific 329:19 terrifying 303:1 territory 100:6 test 64:10 203:5,7 206:11,13 279:20 tested 182:5 testing 299:3 306:21 tests 51:13 74:2 Tex-lit 111:18 Texan 10:9 Texans 25:8 107:20 191:17 **Texas** 1:12 2:5,10,12,13 2:15,17 3:3,3,6,15,15 3:19,20,20 4:9,16 5:6 9:12,19 10:3,6,7,13 10:13 11:17,19 12:4,9 12:12,18 13:19,21 14:2,10,13,16 15:15 15:20 17:9,12,19 18:8 19:15 21:6,22 22:5,7 23:3 25:18 27:13,16 27:17 40:17 45:1 58:5 61:6,12,21 62:12 66:9 73:11 84:16 86:12,14 87:1,12 88:2,15 94:17 95:17,18 96:3,9,19 97:2,7,9 98:22 99:17 100:5 102:15 103:20 105:14,17,22 106:2 106:16,18 108:10,11 108:18 109:5,7,9 110:5,13 111:16,20 111:22 112:5,6,8,14 112:17 114:9 117:19

144:1,1,2,5,8 145:13 145:15,17,19,21 147:20,21 148:2,8,20 148:21 149:22 150:4 151:3 152:3,11 155:2 155:20 157:14 160:1 160:2 166:17,21 167:18,19 168:4,11 172:9 176:5,10,11 177:1,17,20 179:12 180:18 181:8,14 182:1 183:2 189:10 223:2,5 226:5 230:21 248:15,17,21 253:16 266:13,15 267:6,7,11 268:5 274:21 286:3 286:17 288:4,4 290:19 291:5,7 292:1 295:13 296:8,20 298:3 301:17 302:6,8 307:18 309:1 310:11 310:13 311:16,22 313:12,14 314:3,4 316:19,22 317:8 318:6,9 321:19 322:9 323:2 330:12 Texas/Louisiana 151:5 text 104:12,14,16,17 216:22 256:20 **Texting** 92:15 thank 18:10,16 19:3,3,7 27:1,4,5,9,11 30:9 31:20 43:1,3 45:11,21 61:4 62:3 64:3,4,18 65:17,19,20 85:9,13 86:2,3,6,8,9,10 87:1,2 87:2 105:11,18 106:7 114:12,13 115:3,4 133:13,19,22 134:1 134:16 142:19,20 143:9 144:12,13,15 154:10 160:15 166:16 167:1,2 176:1,9 182:12,13,18,19 188:18 190:4,6,8,13 190:14 212:11,13,14 222:2,6,9,10 224:5,19 224:20 227:9 240:8 240:10,16 241:2,4 243:20,21,22 253:10 253:12,14,15,15 263:2,6,16,21 273:13 273:13 290:17 301:13 301:14 307:14,15,22 311:12,12 313:3,3 328:14,18,20 329:3,6 330:20,21 331:19 332:18

thankful 28:11 thanking 85:14 329:2,6 thanks 263:4 273:12 279:9 308:21 theater 116:10 theme 20:16 67:13 143:19 therapeutic 79:14 83:16 185:14 therapeutics 74:4 therapies 197:2 therapists 218:22 305:3 therapy 187:15,17 196:8 218:20 233:1 271:7 287:18 293:3 296:22 305:5 thereof 108:4 they'd 197:5 thing 25:15 26:6 44:16 65:3 73:5 78:7 94:20 122:5 124:4,5 125:20 136:17 140:3 151:21 157:17 178:22 203:2 219:15 232:11 236:3 242:17 244:2 250:11 254:21 269:14.19 270:18 273:16 277:16 278:13 281:2,15 284:16 286:7 288:18 289:3 294:3 297:1 298:3 303:4 324:2 326:10 327:18 328:13 things 21:2 22:14 25:3 35:2 40:17 41:17 49:4 49:18 50:20 55:10 60:13 66:2,14 67:3 73:13,14 77:1 79:15 80:15 85:7 87:6 88:10 89:11 90:19 100:18 101:3 104:2 109:22 116:18 121:4 134:18 135:17 141:4,7 146:7 157:8 160:5 162:7 164:20 165:9 183:3 188:6 198:7 202:13 202:18 203:22 204:20 209:18 215:20 224:15 228:18 229:20 230:7 240:12 245:11,13 246:1,3,4 247:3,4 249:15 251:11 270:12 272:8,16 275:10 279:16 280:8 283:12 283:18,20 284:15 287:4,10 289:2,19 290:6 292:12 301:19 302:12,17 304:19 305:10 306:19 307:7

308:15,17 317:19 319:9 322:12,15 323:10 325:19 Things-Healthcare 3:9 think 21:11 28:9 34:8 35:14,15 44:16 46:6 47:13,15,18 49:20 57:18 59:2 65:3,5,11 66:10 67:11,16 72:4,6 74:18 76:4 77:9,18 79:7,10 80:4 85:12 96:10 101:10 102:4 104:8 120:9 121:15 138:12,17 139:22 141:3,5 142:18 146:19 147:2 160:10 161:8,8,11,16,17 162:6,7,7,13,20 163:8 163:14,14,15 164:6 164:14,16 165:4,13 165:14 167:16 169:6 169:18 172:16 175:17 175:19 176:16 180:9 183:4,7,8,12,19,20 184:5,21 185:5,9,11 186:11,19 187:13 188:15 190:6 193:9 199:11 200:14 201:12 210:22 211:3 214:15 215:13 218:1 220:12 220:15 221:15 222:3 226:18 228:9 232:20 236:13 240:3 242:13 242:22 245:12 246:6 253:6 254:10 261:18 262:5,8,10,18 268:10 269:9,12,16,17 270:7 270:8,16,18,19 271:6 271:10,19,22 273:2 273:11 274:17 275:20 277:4,19 279:5 280:14 281:10 282:15 282:17,20 284:2,10 285:14,16 287:10 294:3 299:21 300:9 301:8 302:17 303:4 303:12 307:6 310:9 312:15,16 313:10 320:20 321:10,12 322:16,21 324:9 326:3,18 327:7 331:13 thinking 55:13 140:1 161:21 199:18 227:16 272:3,6 320:22 325:21 thinks 122:13 298:1 thinned 140:13

third 20:13 25:9 100:15 118:9 206:12 220:15 thirds 234:13 327:2 Thomas 4:11 6:5 249:8 thought 22:16 26:22 53:16 64:11,12,12 72:14 75:9 77:19 87:13 96:13 166:7 189:3,9,11 297:10 thoughts 36:21 81:9 219:18 thousands 231:22 thousandth 174:9 threads 198:9 204:10 291:9 threat 178:5 three 21:9 33:17 35:10 51:17 53:4,5 57:7 63:2 80:4 89:20 97:8 109:9 124:15,19 222:15 228:8 238:18 255:21 260:1,6 271:13 295:4 302:17 306:18 312:16 319:3 threshold 96:4.17 97:10 99:2 219:3 threw 53:18 54:2 throw 40:14 134:18 throwing 75:3 thrust 52:8 ticket 315:19 tie 8:13 45:9,9 tied 150:6 152:4 ties 152:7 tightly 296:11 Tim 25:16 160:17 166:20 time 8:19 18:6,17 25:6 27:5 32:19 35:1,20 36:21 42:21 45:6,14 45:17 48:5 50:11 52:12 54:4,17 55:5 70:8 72:1 74:14 103:11 106:14 117:6 122:16 125:2 129:21 132:19 134:6 136:22 143:1 147:5 155:9 174:15 175:3,15 182:11 188:1,8 189:7 190:7 194:18 197:17 198:11 199:20 200:7 202:13 203:10 205:17 207:22 209:15 212:17 216:17 218:1 222:12 222:13 224:13 228:20 230:18 239:4,17,18 252:20 258:6,9 261:1 262:3 268:8 270:3

271:10,13,14,15 277:1 278:13 290:12 299:20 303:1 307:14 312:15 315:20 322:16 327:21 timeliness 174:12 timely 41:11 193:10 times 28:1 33:17 46:1 53:5 63:2 71:20 122:12 175:22 255:21 273:11 290:22 Timothy 2:11 5:17 145:14 166:20 tire 251:7 **TIRR** 2:19 title 230:16 242:8 TMA 108:15 **TMB** 292:3 **TMC** 242:13 249:5,5,7,8 249:10,13,15,15,20 250:2,3,5,14,17 TMC's 32:4 toast 54:15 toaster 54:16 tobacco 202:4 today 7:12 8:15 15:22 16:8 17:16 18:14 19:2 19:16 20:8,17 30:4 31:19 32:3,6 35:10,16 42:13,20 47:1,14 57:4 58:2 59:3 60:17.21 61:1 63:18 64:20 87:14,18 110:11 120:12 127:21 128:5 129:18 131:3.11 135:2 141:9 143:7,18 144:14,21 145:6 154:1 190:5 191:3,14 192:5 202:14 217:18 222:3 225:8 227:11 229:13 231:21 234:16 236:4 240:9,14 241:6 244:19 261:17 264:13 265:16 266:3 270:19 278:17 289:16 291:10 299:16 301:13 304:18 326:11 328:22 329:8 329:16 330:9,15 today's 14:17 114:11 143:21 told 8:1 77:20 237:15 240:4 280:3,4 295:20 tolerate 276:6 **Tom** 241:4,20 242:20 242:20 243:19 261:13 tomorrow 120:13 tonight 293:1 tools 161:12 162:12

164:4 247:20 248:10 276:19 top 11:8 26:14 80:4 150:4 155:22 170:3 268:9 topic 108:6 110:15,18 290:14 topics 198:8 200:5,10 200:11 topography 324:18 tops 92:15 torso 289:8 torture 50:13 total 12:6 108:13 286:14,21 totally 246:13 286:20 287:6 totals 108:19 touch 254:5 305:14 306:4 327:17 touched 138:12 264:2 266:3 291:10 296:5 touching 314:13 tough 81:10,10 Toughpads 119:18 tower 52:13 town 21:12 187:5 towns 151:7 track 259:5 tracked 256:15 tracking 197:3,3 tractor 246:18,22,22 tractors 246:20,20 tracts 24:1 traditional 259:20 tragic 284:1 Trail 14:16 train 20:11 27:3 70:4 84:21 173:5 178:7 180:15,16,19 trained 166:17 178:8 181:2 195:8 204:5 283:6 321:1 trainees 21:13 trainer 84:11 trainers 84:20 training 63:1 69:13 84:11,19 119:13 162:14 167:8 172:22 221:20 trajectory 67:8 68:8 transcend 36:21 transcended 227:4 transfer 282:3 transform 32:8 transformation 176:13 243:6 277:6 transformational

159:12 306:4 transformative 32:17 39:14 transformed 225:9 translational 26:7 transparency 30:1 transplant 10:3 transport 118:12,13 141:12 transportable 58:14 transportation 116:22 132:1 169:14 227:2 transported 177:6 transports 122:12 trauma 80:12 209:19 281:3 287:22 288:20 289:13 traumatized 156:5 284:11 travel 35:20 49:15 52:1 traveled 260:17 **Travis** 3:2 5:18 145:18 176:3,6 182:13 treat 18:13,14 126:5,16 157:21 185:16 223:18 226:3 261:6 269:13 292:17 313:8 315:4 318:18 320:18 treated 111:14 124:14 124:18 125:4,11,13 126:3 127:7 177:6 314:1 treating 73:18 175:20 183:14 315:2 treatment 13:12.18 39:6 41:19 51:6,6 79:6 162:2,2,21 165:2 175:7,15 178:15 179:16 185:21 204:12 206:5 209:11,13 211:10,10 219:4 221:12 231:17 232:14 277:18 299:10 314:9 314:11 315:15 treatments 175:17 tree 190:3 tremendous 20:21 207:6 208:10 281:5 284:8 trend 158:19 178:20 179:22 260:12 trends 95:5 triage 177:11 179:11 180:22 triaged 181:5 tricks 323:21 tried 105:3 194:5 215:21 234:7 235:17

246:9 322:6 tries 184:18 triggering 204:6 triggers 38:8 186:14 187:22 trillion 34:14 42:10 Trinity3 198:21 trip 300:15,19 329:11 330:12 trolling 195:5 trouble 195:10 208:15 truck 119:2,12 trucks 119:7,8,16,16 true 50:2 66:17 116:18 225:7 251:16,22 252:5 271:9 truly 99:3 113:20 325:22 326:2 truncated 142:22 trust 82:18 117:10 truth 32:7 try 22:12 23:5 30:12 46:5 55:18 56:12 87:14 89:12 123:15 127:15 129:1 134:17 146:16 147:15.21 150:7 160:17 184:3 184:15 192:14 202:22 204:19 205:9,11 216:19 217:3 274:9 283:13 295:13 trying 46:10 54:19 67:10 74:13 117:11 134:6 135:15 136:1,7 137:5 139:10 149:18 152:21 166:11 204:14 211:12 212:4 262:14 285:3 288:5,7 313:21 317:9 Tsang 4:11 6:5 240:22 253:13 tube 282:2 Tulsa 238:10 turn 50:10 127:15 144:11 212:12 turned 238:12 turning 156:2 turns 92:9,10 222:15 tweeting 16:21 Twenty 33:5 Twenty-four 59:5 twinkle 294:11 two 9:7 15:4,10,21 24:1 26:11 41:2 49:18 51:16 52:15 69:15 73:13 82:16 106:15 107:3 111:12 119:9 121:2 122:9 125:8

137:15 139:3.19 140:21 197:13 205:22 214:3 218:12 230:7 233:19 234:13 273:15 275:21 295:4 296:10 296:16 302:1 307:16 327:1 332:8 twofold 293:15 tying 163:12 Tyler 3:20 144:3 152:3 **type** 34:19 36:2 70:2 79:5 137:20 184:3 197:10 202:6 210:2 220:12 252:14 262:17 263:1 297:1 types 60:7 79:20 80:8 194:10 232:2 233:5 235:10 275:15 286:6 302:10 312:21 typical 82:8 198:3 **typically** 186:16 typing 215:16 U **U.K** 212:3 214:17,20 215:6 216:4 218:5.19 218:21 220:3 **U.S** 11:1 12:10 14:5 77:17 108:13 143:8 194:4.5.9 196:17 198:1,3 211:11 212:4 212:6,8,21 213:2,7,8 213:10 214:18 215:14 216:3,14 218:8,18 219:7 220:2 313:5 321:6 ubiquitous 136:1 326:2 ugly 88:10 **UK** 210:4 ultimate 246:10,14 ultimately 215:22 unable 326:22 unacceptable 326:19 326:21 327:1,5,7 unanswered 165:5 unbuckled 54:15 under-served 113:19 undergoing 136:6 Underlying 150:13 underscore 47:16 105:4 underscoring 47:14 underserved 5:8 17:15 36:15 49:1 61:20 76:5 80:6 107:22 268:1 270:1 279:8 295:16 understand 34:22 37:6 44:13 79:4 130:10

167:5 184:22 221:8 231:15 237:8 254:6 300:20 316:18 317:13 understanding 184:11 228:16 295:17 understood 56:14 269:6 unfortunate 195:4 unfortunately 123:7 191:11 192:3,9 294:14,19 300:11 unhealthy 325:12 unhooked 53:17 **UNIDENTIFIED** 192:22 unincorporated 80:7 **unique** 8:4 76:4 112:18 161:16 163:20 172:12 183:5.9 195:22 196:14 200:15 212:3 247:9,13,13 299:12 uniquely 15:4 unit 58:14 124:6,10 125:12 142:13 151:8 223:6,10 286:11 288:3 **United** 29:19 65:5 80:13 80:16 83:9 95:21 109:1 116:7 155:20 193:20 194:1,3 231:18 232:6 234:16 236:1 uniting 70:19 units 119:15,17 universal 29:20 universities 3:21 144:6 150:1.2 **university** 1:10 2:5,12 2:13,15,17 3:4,6,10 3:19 4:9,14 7:5,11 8:5 9:12 11:14 15:2.14 17:12 22:19 30:21 43:5 44:18,20 45:16 45:18,19,20 61:11 62:11 66:19 67:21 86:14 87:19 105:14 105:21 106:8,17,17 112:5,14,17 144:2 145:21 176:6,10 182:20 218:4 223:1,5 226:5 238:11 253:16 301:22 313:4 University's 111:16 unlimited 152:20 unnecessarily 215:19 unreliability 93:15 unscheduled 117:1 untreated 13:9 unwavering 32:4

upset 45:10 uptake 216:20 urban 12:3 59:8 113:19 144:10 148:12 152:19 182:4 264:18,19 273:18 274:2 285:18 **Urine** 299:9 USAC 323:21 usage 37:17 207:22 use 26:4 36:19 38:4 43:8 70:10 85:10,11 91:18,18 92:1,5 94:17 99:18,21 100:1 101:12,17 116:20,21 123:22 137:13 138:13 138:17 141:8 155:9 158:19 160:10,13 161:21 164:4 166:7 167:22 168:1 173:13 195:16 196:14 201:3 202:4,5,6 204:21 205:10 207:16 210:17 215:12 216:21 217:12 219:1 236:19 246:8 252:3,17 257:12,17 258:22 264:20 267:9 273:4.11 276:7.14 278:6 281:18 282:21 285:8 286:9 302:11 302:11 304:5 311:10 327:22 328:1 useful 91:3 195:17 197:7 user 37:2 235:11 users 102:7 105:4 136:9 138:15 237:6 uses 91:16 92:6 97:20 187:2 254:9 usual 19:14 70:10 82:2 82:9 118:1 209:2 210:12 **usually** 8:13 41:6 196:11 197:14 198:1 307:16 UT 45:3 84:15 87:8,19 113:6,17 148:5 utilities 94:14 98:11 utility 29:1 93:5 94:5 104:22 217:10,11,13 utilization 2:19 255:9 utilize 162:14 200:2 203:15 215:2 217:15 utilized 56:6 59:12 60:9 108:8 210:9 utilizing 13:12 17:6 215:9 253:6 280:1 UTMB 22:3 150:8

V VA 173:6 186:11 187:21 Valera 4:12 241:21 243:1,15 249:18 253:8 254:8 304:18 valid 237:6 validated 195:11 197:8 207:6 210:14 Valley 2:15 5:9 9:13 14:11 17:13,15 19:7 36:17 61:12,20 62:12 66:3,13 67:3 68:5 69:1 71:12,16,19 72:12,19 78:11 79:3 85:2 113:3 168:17 169:2 value 191:2 246:2 247:1 247:12,15 252:10 285:17 valued 266:6 values 249:22 van 82:20 83:10,11 Vanguard 43:22 variation 321:8 variety 13:6 105:1 various 68:15 90:22 150:10 216:13 vary 262:9 varying 262:8 Vascular 289:17 vast 209:1 210:18 324:16 Vegas 24:20 vehicle 36:9 vendors 110:7 207:3 217:18 **venture** 43:20 52:3 56:10 Ventures 3:5 43:19.22 56:10 Verdun 169:3 Verizons 136:16 versus 125:13 140:4 238:4 288:14 Vesalius 3:5 43:19 56:9 veteran 12:12 116:7 veterans 12:10,12,18 12:21 13:5,8,14,19 98:22 99:6 278:15,19 284:9,17 Veterans' 317:14,15 VHN 112:21 113:6 vice 2:8,14 3:8 44:2,4 62:16 148:5 190:17 242:5 Vicki 133:15 victim 289:7 victims 156:6 300:13

video 37:18 104:18 225:18 285:13 view 79:12 109:15 208:10 vigor 107:4 violence 80:3 violent 178:3 virtual 5:20 37:1,18 112:16 113:7 143:18 143:19 190:13 193:14 194:10,15 200:16 204:16 207:4,22 209:3 211:1 215:9 218:20 220:19 305:1 305:2 virtualization 185:10 virtualizing 36:1 188:10 virtually 194:18 vision 60:13 74:10 115:11 240:12 **visit** 159:9,11 160:3 181:21 223:13 224:11 261:16 262:2 297:21 330:11 visiting 172:3 222:3 visits 141:13 158:20 304:10 vital 129:8 vitals 128:9,10 voice 38:6 110:6 187:9 239:6 256:19 257:16 voices 130:5 volume 127:16 volunteer 239:2 331:15 voted 311:17 vulnerable 208:17 217:4 W wait 76:15 120:13 159:10 307:7 waiting 124:9 waiver 115:8 117:15,19 118:1 172:7 277:6 wake 227:11 307:4 walk 44:15 55:5 287:9 walked 286:12 walking 55:6 wall 2:7 37:2 191:5,6,15 193:12,20 194:4,14 194:15 195:11,21 196:15,21,22 197:14 197:22 198:12,20 201:1,1,12,15 202:12 202:21,21 203:18,19 204:3,4 205:1,4,6,8 205:10 207:14,17 208:12,12 209:10,12

209:16 210:6,11 212:2 213:1,10 214:1 214:4 215:2 216:7 218:4,17,19 219:2,6 219:13,18 220:8 271:2 walls 159:14 273:6 318:17 want 7:11 8:22 31:20 35:10 43:2,3 46:19 47:16 49:22 57:5,14 63:2 64:14,18 72:12 78:19 79:14 80:19 89:3 116:5 117:17 122:5,6,8 135:2 138:2 143:5 147:1 155:4 159:13,13 161:3 163:8 164:18 165:12 170:3 174:20 183:3 184:17,19,20 185:8 186:13,22 187:10 193:4 197:10 198:14 199:21 200:12 203:2 203:10,15 204:2,19 206:8 212:11 216:10 224:3,13 234:2,4 238:6 241:2,3 242:4 245:19 254:15 255:13 256:8 261:15 262:4 279:4 286:8 298:2 299:19 302:11 307:1 308:1,2,3 315:22 316:9 317:17 320:17 325:18,22 326:1,2,13 328:7,11,20 329:10 329:11,21 331:19 wanted 18:15 19:5 72:19,20 100:15 145:1 157:4 171:19 189:6 218:5 222:13 251:3 273:15 274:5 274:13 278:10 290:17 297:16 302:9 308:13 316:3 wanting 325:15 wants 132:13 149:14 181:12 184:11,12 war 289:16,18,18,21 warehouse 142:7 warm 30:6,20 227:10 warmed 107:13 warned 64:13 Warner 4:6 86:15 warriors 289:4 Washington 28:3 81:3 172:13 235:5 308:22 wasn't 155:14 157:1 231:19 238:12 323:16

Neal R. Gross and Co., Inc. Washington DC

			3/3
	I	I	I
watch 49:9 305:17	124:9 125:9 132:5,6	wear 8:14 244:3	194:4,14 195:21
watching 8:1,2 49:4,21	133:19 134:3,3,5,6	wearable 60:7 91:6	196:15 197:22 198:20
133:7	135:15,17 136:6,7	wearables 141:13	201:1 204:3 209:10
water 159:22	137:2,4,11,19,20,22	wearing 8:9,12,15 10:8	209:12,16 210:6,11
wave 169:22	138:5,8,16 139:15	18:19	210:18 212:2 213:1
wavelength 75:11	140:1,16 142:1 143:1	wears 124:21	213:10 214:1,4 215:2
way 9:4,6 36:4,6,21	144:17 146:4,10,14	web 7:17 132:16 181:22	215:5 218:4,17,19
44:20 50:9 55:1 59:11	147:2,10 148:8,13	235:20	
	, , ,		219:1,6,13,18 271:2
59:20 60:2 66:11	149:17 150:17 152:10	webcast 7:14	332:1
67:14,20 73:21 81:8	152:14,15,21 153:1,1	Webinar 165:16	Whittaker 102:19
84:3 89:21 99:21	154:1 158:15 159:21	website 47:2 229:16	wi-fi 311:4,19 312:21
101:20 103:20 117:5	160:8,11 161:9,14,18	websites 236:18 237:13	wicket 320:3
117:21 118:1,22	161:19 162:9 165:13	WEDNESDAY 1:6	wide 112:6 113:18
128:3 149:15 153:10	166:9,11 169:19	wee 208:7	308:11
165:7 171:15 182:6	173:14,15 176:4	week 171:8 197:13	wider 328:7
185:4 187:15 189:15	177:17 179:3,10	230:19	wife 309:7,12,16
200:16 205:9 207:2	180:16 189:12,16,17	weekends 123:2,3	WiFi 159:18 261:19
217:14,21 221:4,22	189:20,22 196:14	weeks 37:5 205:22	wild 110:9
227:15,15 235:4	200:15 204:8,11,12	227:18 233:19 245:21	willing 40:4 236:15,16
236:12 238:5 245:11	204:14 218:9 221:22	256:15 296:2	315:13
248:5 249:7,10	234:22 237:18 240:18	weigh 53:6	win 39:19
	241:5 247:3,21 248:5		window 125:2
250:22 251:16,19		weighs 52:5 53:21	
253:1 270:16 275:8	251:6 253:8 257:14	weight 53:5 251:9	windshield 155:8
279:6,7 282:14	257:15,15 258:20,22	256:5	Winnike 4:13 5:7 8:8
292:18,18 294:22	259:2,3,18 260:9	weightlessness 50:8	31:1 61:4 62:4 86:8
295:13 298:17 301:3	261:18 265:15 267:16	welcome 5:2 7:12,13	105:11 114:13 134:1
306:13,20 307:9	270:9 271:13 272:1	18:7,9,15 27:1,19	142:20 143:14 190:8
308:10 314:22 315:10	276:20 277:20 281:10	30:20 43:4 45:20	218:3,3 222:9 224:9
321:10 325:21 326:13	284:6 285:3,5,21	63:22 64:2 143:9	227:19 240:10 263:6
ways 47:19 48:21 51:12	288:19 290:13 292:11	191:13,19 192:3	263:21 273:13 278:9
56:14 91:2 97:2	292:20 299:10 304:15	224:20 227:8 267:12	287:19 290:17 301:14
100:19 118:4 138:8	304:17 305:2 306:7	welcoming 45:4	307:22 311:12 322:16
196:2 214:2 216:13	307:14 310:11 316:7	welfare 46:18 55:13	328:20 332:4
243:8 254:4 271:22	323:4 324:12,12	well-being 210:17	wired 65:12
304:1 322:6 331:9	325:4 328:5 331:14	Wellness 177:10	Wireless 150:13
we'll 17:17 25:19 32:2	we've 9:16 20:6 21:16	went 56:12 133:22	wires 88:9
	23:5,10 40:11,12	143:12 155:13 224:7	wish 23:17 39:13 49:14
35:16 46:18 85:15			
115:20 116:1 120:6	56:22 67:19 70:3	238:8 243:12 263:2	49:14 126:13 220:7
120:17 124:2 131:20	77:14 81:11 88:17	263:19 297:15 314:2	wishlist 302:14
139:22 144:19 153:20	89:13 95:6 117:7,10	320:12 323:17 331:22	witness 286:13,19
166:22 179:8 243:18	118:17 122:9 124:5	332:21	wits 156:8
248:9 319:17	135:6,11 136:18	weren't 164:1 231:3	woman 28:18 40:8
we're 10:21 18:19 20:12	141:17 152:14 153:12	328:16	171:15
25:1,1,11 26:6 30:3	153:15 155:6 156:19	west 3:2 11:19 14:11	women 33:14 175:1
30:11,18 31:6 32:6	158:12,13,14,17	106:17 110:9 145:19	wonder 237:17 253:20
34:15 35:22,22 36:3	166:17 167:3,12,16	176:5,11 177:20	273:1
42:6,11 47:1 48:1	170:2 171:10,11,11	180:18 181:8,14	wonderful 17:16 27:2
52:13,15,19,21 53:9	172:19 173:4 174:6,8	268:14 288:4 298:3	54:4 55:3 61:5 143:17
53:20 56:16,18,19	175:11 178:18,19	western 321:9	148:3 151:16 162:9
57:4,20 58:2 59:19	179:22 180:1 181:19	westernmost 177:16	162:12 163:16 165:15
60:4,5 61:5,9 69:19	181:19 197:18 206:6	whack 125:20	166:8 190:9 223:17
69:21 72:10,22 73:14	206:8 208:4 212:5	whatnot 8:19	223:18 263:7,7,17
73:17 77:4,18 81:21	220:10 245:18 246:5	whatsoever 156:10	298:4 328:22,22
81:21,22,22 82:4,6	248:12 267:16 269:9	wheelchair 20:20	wondering 75:17 81:7
84:19 85:16 86:10	271:19 276:5,12	238:13 250:21 251:2	Woody's 170:18
88:8,20 102:11	288:2 289:21 292:5	251:6,10 309:21,22	word 85:11 206:7
		1 11614 0 7 7 10 17 10 17	1 007-00 000-4
104:11 117:11,13	313:13 323:10 324:4	white 2:7 10:17 12:14	327:22 328:1
	313:13 323:10 324:4 wealth 27:12 44:8	191:4,6,15 193:12,19	words 18:9 19:11 45:22
104:11 117:11,13			

63:14 73:7 198:14 206:10,15,18 207:8 207:10 224:17 wore 10:7 45:9 work 9:16 12:22 29:13 34:9 39:4 41:4 63:14 73:22 75:5 77:4 105:7 106:4 113:5,15 125:16 133:1 135:12 135:17 136:9 139:10 147:11 152:17 153:7 157:2,2 160:6 161:14 161:18 167:14 170:4 170:13 173:5 201:13 205:15,19 212:10 216:16 221:2,10,10 225:9 227:3 230:10 230:14 235:18 237:21 237:22 245:19 248:18 262:19 267:2,3,14 272:17 275:4,4 276:16 299:4 304:20 330:6 worked 9:9 28:1 41:19 48:13 116:8 155:15 158:9 243:14 251:5 266:22 277:15.16 331:4 worker 121:11 workers 84:17 workforce 108:19 162:10 working 22:17 24:4 25:11 50:5 64:7 123:13 135:6 145:9 145:13 152:14 168:21 170:11 172:13 174:5 174:22 177:8 196:11 220:20 225:14 237:12 237:20 244:8,12 246:5 251:2,12,15 254:3 257:16 259:2,3 267:21 276:20 278:12 292:3,11 295:17 322:19 327:13 330:14 330:22 works 29:6 83:15 124:3 132:11 152:2 199:16 200:17 256:12 267:1 267:9 281:17 world 19:20 20:1,13,15 21:3,15 27:3 31:22 36:2 40:2 42:9 48:10 58:18 63:21 100:3 112:18 136:16 232:17 242:15 245:5 248:17 289:18 world's 15:17

worry 55:17 worrying 34:1 76:15 worse 41:6 258:3 worst 127:2 Worth 111:11 wouldn't 218:16 220:7 312:2 316:14 332:10 Wow 309:16 wrap 153:20 160:14 263:15 write 199:17 206:18 writing 197:2 207:13 215:13,16 243:9 writings 207:18 written 168:12 wrong 282:2,12 303:19 315:15 wrote 47:15 237:17 WtxHITREC 3:3 Х X 125:17 249:5,20 250:2,3,5 X's 249:5,9,16 Xfinity 311:5,6 Y **Y** 125:18 Yahya 3:17 5:19 146:1 182:15 240:21 yeah 46:4 142:19 320:12 325:6 year 11:4 22:20 28:4 32:22 33:2,12,18 34:12,15 42:10 58:4 63:17 99:20 100:7 109:2 127:6,19 140:2 148:16 152:11 155:7 169:7 172:21 178:16 178:17,18 213:16 220:21,21 255:20 292:9 298:11 304:22 313:11,12 years 15:4 21:9 28:21 28:22 43:22 46:12 51:17 56:22 57:7 66:7 74:10 87:10 92:17 97:8 105:15 106:20 107:11 109:13 111:12 115:8,10 122:10 126:11 127:4 145:1 148:16 149:19 150:11 151:20 153:3 158:21 167:3 169:4,6 180:1 189:14,19 193:21,22 228:19 237:21 238:19 243:14 245:16 254:11 266:8 274:7,10,12

287:7 288:12 292:4 **yield** 42:22 York 10:4 11:15 21:20 216:17 Yorker 10:12 young 48:6,7 72:5 149:10 160:9 171:15 younger 91:13 280:9 Ζ zero 53:8 54:18 125:13 Zerwas 4:16 6:10 16:1 18:1 265:18 266:11 274:22 277:5,17 278:11 279:9 288:17 322:19 **zip** 131:7,8 zoning 230:22 0 **02** 169:7 1 **1** 5:16 **1.000** 14:2 174:6 260:11 1.600 259:16 **1.1** 111:4 **1.3** 67:19 **1.5** 126:12 1.8 12:17 1:28 223:16 1:30 223:16 1:33 224:8 **10** 74:10 109:12 143:2 152:10 153:3 159:11 165:22 180:16 189:14 287:7 10,000 12:1 53:2 68:15 69:10 87:14 10.5 12:19 10:55 143:12 **100** 12:6 40:20,21 68:1 118:16 319:4 100,000 21:12 52:16 **108** 177:16 109 1:11 10s 32:11 10th 319:7 320:1 321:2 11 28:22 11,000 154:21 **11:00** 143:1,3 **11:29** 143:13 **1100** 108:16 **1115** 115:8 117:15,19 158:13 172:6 277:6 **115** 5:14 **118** 128:12 2013 171:18 **12** 154:20 176:21

12.000 255:20 260:10 **12.5** 10:18 **12.6** 12:15 12:33 224:7 120 53:21 120,000 23:10 **125** 153:5 **13** 49:21 100:10 **134** 5:15 135 127:7 **14** 12:5,8 56:22 142:14 320:10 146 5:16 147 2:11 265:6 **15** 43:13 46:3,4 48:17 149:19 287:7 150 34:11 153:5 **16.1** 12:15 160 128:14 **17,500** 53:2,3 **18** 1:6 5:3 1900 172:20 **192** 5:21 1947 66:11 1967 238:8 1968 239:8 1980's 236:8 **1989** 308:21 **1990** 51:18 226:17 1990's 302:20 1990s 44:12 1991 265:7 2 **2**6:7 138:9 2,000 67:18 2,000,000 137:17 2:00 132:22 133:3 2:17 263:19 2:25 263:20 2:30 131:11 132:21 20 21:4 41:1 126:1 149:20 206:18 287:7 20-25,000 137:19 200 108:17 165:17 312:17 200,000 12:21 126:16 126:19 2000 155:7,10 2000's 228:5 236:8 20004 131:8 2001 169:7 2005 156:2 **2006** 311:18 **2007** 63:11 2009 28:16 171:10 **2010** 104:14

2014 62:12 96:12 42.000.000 33:1 168:10 **43.5** 10:17 **2015** 63:16 96:11 111:4 **45** 5:5 256:14 **2016** 1:6 4604 1:11 2025 72:1 **47** 178:16 **21** 23:15 127:19 248:22 4700 172:20 313:14 48 107:18 209:9 21st 59:10 60:10,11 104:12 221:22 **22** 13:7 **5** 143:1,3 220 53:6 **227** 6:3 304:20 **23** 260:22 **24** 59:4 24/7 157:18 194:18 205:12 209:17 53 327:2 25 96:1 97:1 105:15 **54** 248:22 106:20 107:10 178:18 **55** 21:8 **250** 111:4 153:2 56 327:2 2500 52:21 53:1 **57** 21:5 111:10 **254** 107:20 58 91:21 108:12 255 6:5 **26** 97:16 26th 260:11 **27** 10:14 203:6 323:5 **2700** 70:7 189:19 274 6:7 **29** 123:18,20 127:9,10 60s 48:7 127:11,18 **61** 5:7 **290** 139:6 **64** 5:9 91:22 2nd 260:10 **65** 148:20 **67** 167:20 3 68.7 12:13 **3** 96:21 3.5 11:22 **30** 25:8 71:15 91:8 **7**5:3 158:3 173:4 266:8 **7.6** 12:9 30,000 24:9 93:1 151:13 70 157:21 168:3 **72** 128:13 300,000 191:1 **75** 254:5 **32** 246:11 **750** 52:14 330 6:12 **76** 128:13 35 178:17 323:17 77204-6060 1:12 326:20 7X 125:18 **350** 55:6 **362** 14:4 **37** 126:1 139:21 166:5 8,000 69:11 37.6 10:18 8:30 1:12 7:2 3800 118:17 800 118:11 4 800,000 72:1 4.5 10:19 80s 282:8 4:00 332:21 **82** 122:10,15 **40** 47:5,6 108:14 139:22 839,625 12:6 40,000 33:11 83rd 168:12 400 154:21 86.000 168:6 42 125:12 164:20 165:4 262:11 **89** 4:17

89.5 12:18 9 9 12:16 9,000 21:17 9:00 46:3 9:15 46:3 90 71:2 91:20 124:21 5 90's 28:2 90,000 71:22 5,000 53:2 260:13 **911** 115:3 116:21 118:21 121:14,16 122:1,6 123:16 128:4 **50** 21:6 71:11 72:5,8,10 118:12,14 150:18 129:17 155:18,18 283:22 320:6,15 92 90:5 140:22 99 128:14 271:15 6 **6,000** 11:20 260:13,15 **60** 22:13 34:17 47:7 60,000 21:13 151:13 7 8 80 47:8 70:4 121:18,22 87 5:12 99:20 206:21

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In the matter of: Broadband Prescriptions for Mental Health: A Policy Conference

Before: US Federal Communications Commission

Date: 05-18-16

Place: Houston, TX

was duly recorded and accurately transcribed under my direction; further, that said transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

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