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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
 FY 2002 REPORT ON PERFORMANCE MEASURES

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

MEASURE: The percentage of divisions that meet assigned performance measures

STATUS: 100% of divisions are tracking performance measures.

MEASURE: The percentage of permittees out of compliance with state law or regulations.

STATUS: Out of compliance percentages are illustrated in the table below. Compliance data was not kept for wastewater permits prior to 2001.

Type of Permit	2000	2001
Wastewater	N/A	1 %
Air	21 %	17 %
Solid Waste	41 %	40 %
Spill Contingency Plans	22 %	26 %
Food	41 %	45%

Spill Contingency Plans: The division more than doubled the number of audits and inspections of facilities and vessels during this period and it more than tripled the number of facility and vessel drills. The result of this increase in monitoring resulted in an increase in violations discovered.

Food: There were two factors that predominantly contributed to this increase: 1) lack of routine inspections; 2) increased focus during inspections on critical items that contribute to food borne illness.

MEASURE: The number of critical violations in inspected public or private facilities that significantly affect the health or safety of the public.

STATUS: Statistics are in the table below.

	Calendar Year			
	1997	1998	1999	2000
Pesticides	5	6	2	12
Food	825	751	592	753

Pesticides: We issued more product stop sales because of the internet sting and we also visited areas of the state we had never inspected before.

Food: There were two factors that predominantly contributed to this increase: 1) lack of routine inspections; 2) increased focus during inspections on critical items that contribute to food borne illness.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
FY 2002 REPORT ON PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE (continued)

MEASURE: The average time taken to adjudicate decisions in permit disputes.

STATUS: Calendar year 1999 average = 306 days
Calendar year 2000 average = 15 days

MEASURE: The percentage of adjudicated decisions that are appealed to the courts.

STATUS: The single decision made in FY 01 to deny a hearing request has been appealed to the courts.

MEASURE: The average time taken to respond to complaints and questions that have been elevated to the Commissioner's Office.

STATUS: See table below:

Type of question or complaint	Number	Average Time to Respond
Coastal Consistency Elevation	2	15
Written Correspondence	300	10
Telephone Calls	5 per day	24 hours

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
FY 2002 REPORT ON PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

MEASURE: The percentage of employee complaints and grievances filed and resolved at the departmental level as compared to all other departments.

STATUS: Percentages filed and resolved at the departmental level are:

FY 1999	33%
FY 2000	79%
FY 2001	50%

MEASURE: The percentage of employee grievances overturned by hearing officers as compared to all other departments.

STATUS: Percentages of grievances overturned by a hearing officer are:

FY 1999	8%	FY 2000	0%	FY 2001	0%
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MEASURE: The percentage of indirect costs collected for the commissioner and the administrative services division and for shared overhead costs.

STATUS: The percentage of indirect collected is:

FY 1999	14.2%	FY 2000	13.7%	FY 2001	13.4%
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MEASURE: The percentage of penalties for total payroll or vendor payments per year.

STATUS: Penalty payments are reported below:

	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Payroll	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vendor	.015%	.0079%	.0011%	.0025%	.0098%

MEASURE: The number of audit exceptions resolved.

STATUS: Number and percentages of audit exceptions resolved shown below:

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Audit Exceptions	12	6	5	2
Exceptions Resolved	8	4	5	2
Percentage	66%	66%	100%	100%

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
FY 2002 REPORT ON PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

MEASURE: The change in cost per (A) permitted facility; and (B) non-permitted facility.

STATUS: Solid Waste Management

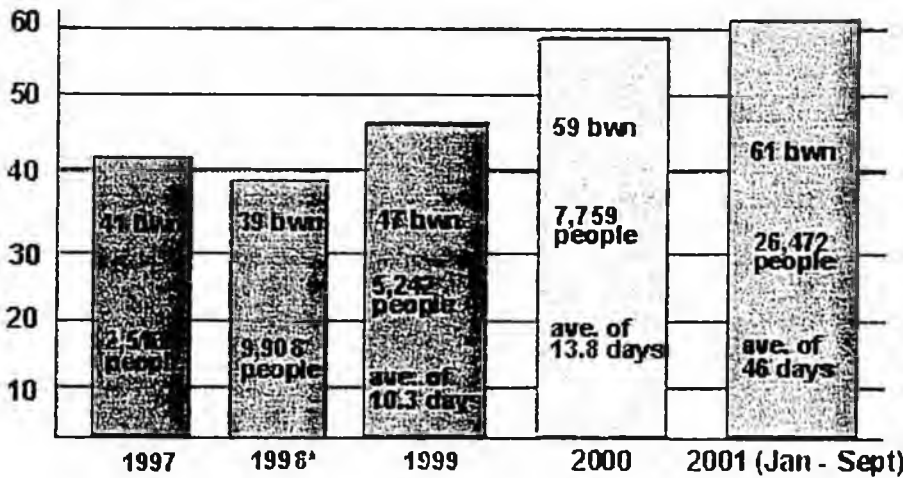
Permitted Facility	\$4,087/facility
Non-permitted Facility	\$ 645/facility

Food Safety and Sanitation

Permitted Facility	\$ 285/facility
Non-permitted Facility	\$ 196/facility

MEASURE: The number of "boil water" notices issued, the population affected, and the duration for the year.

STATUS: The chart below shows progress:



MEASURE: The percentage of sanitary surveys that result in significant compliance violations.

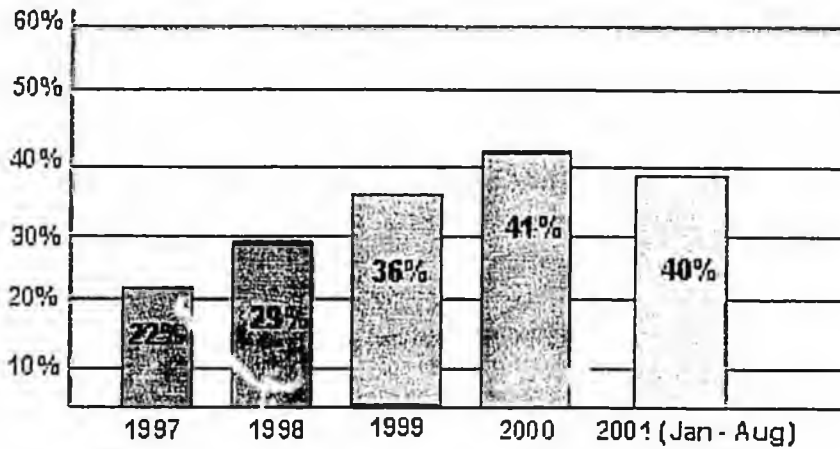
STATUS: During the first 3 quarters of this calendar year, 11% of the surveys completed found significant deficiencies.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
FY 2002 REPORT ON PERFORMANCE MEASURES

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (continued)

MEASURE: The percentage of landfills with a permit or an alternative to a permit.

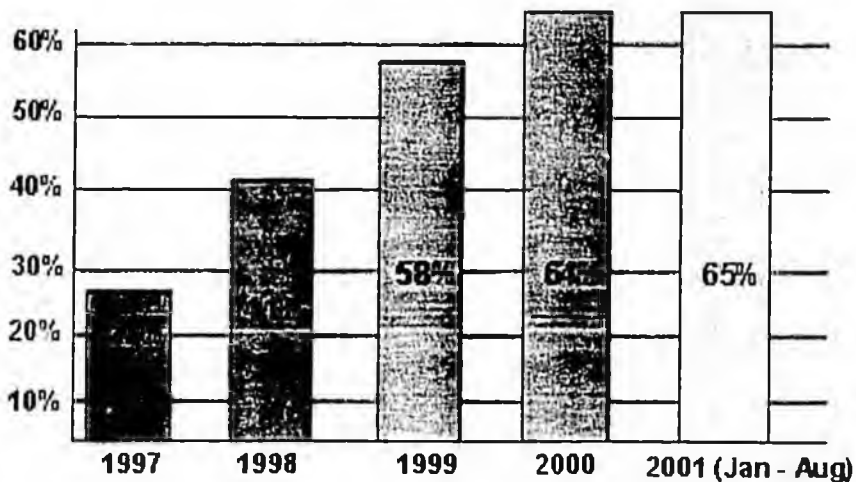
STATUS: Progress on this measures is shown in the chart below:



The percentage has gone down slightly since 2000 as the number of active sites has increased. This is due to new landfill permit applications as well as a few existing sites being captured in the database for the first time.

MEASURE: The percentage of landfills with an inspection score of 80 or higher.

STATUS: Progress on this measures is shown in the chart below:

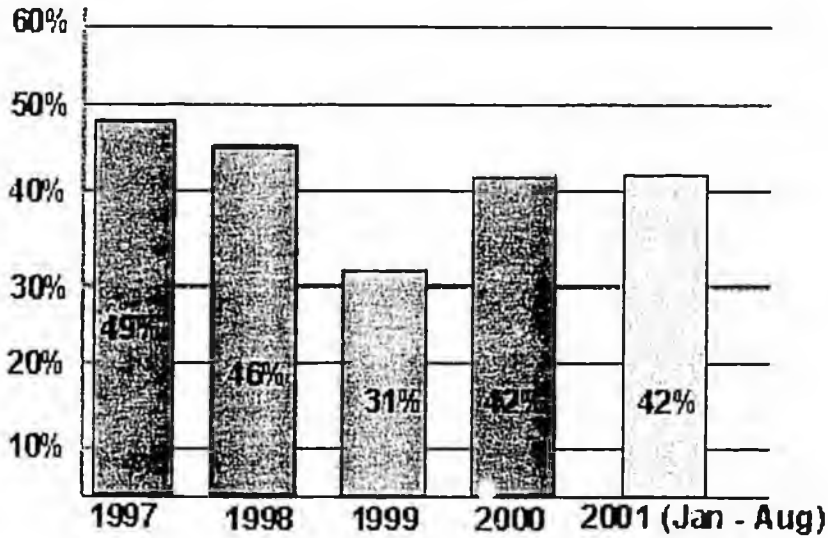


**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
FY 2002 REPORT ON PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (continued)

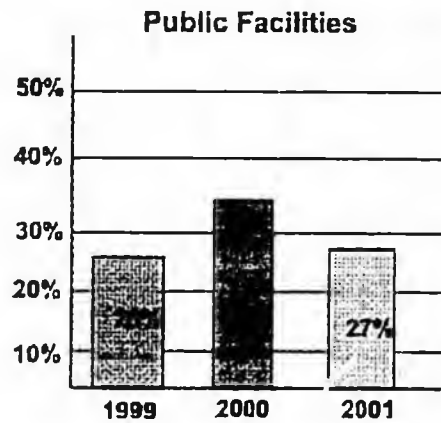
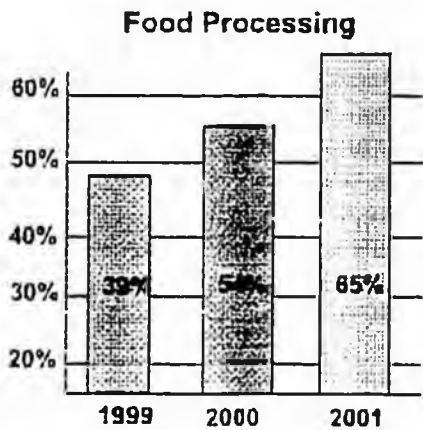
MEASURE: The number of critical violations affecting food safety.

STATUS: Progress on this measures is shown in the chart below:



MEASURE: The percentage of facilities inspected according to risk-based inspection frequency.

STATUS: Progress on this measures is shown in the chart below:



Public facilities decrease was due to an increased focus on high risk food establishments and fresh frozen vessels.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
FY 2002 REPORT ON PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

STATEWIDE PUBLIC SERVICES

MEASURE: The percentage change in compliance.

STATUS: SPS annually assists users in voluntarily correcting 95% of the compliance violations.

MEASURE: The facility savings resulting from Statewide Public Services assistance.

STATUS: Progress on this measures is shown in the chart below:

Project	Savings
Reusing and recycling materials; facilitating the exchange of materials considered waste by one operator, but useful by another operator.	1.8 million
Fuel and waste disposal costs	\$191,000
Household hazardous waste	\$92,784

MEASURE: The cost per barrel of hazardous waste collected and disposed of in a legal manner.

STATUS:

Southeast Alaska	182 barrels of waste were disposed at \$.08 per barrel.
Kodiak Island	150 barrels of used oil were burned as an alternative fuel source, saving \$735 per barrel.
Yukon River	107 barrels of used oil and household hazardous waste were removed at no cost to the communities, saving \$766 per barrel.

MEASURE: The cost per business or community provided environmental assessment training.

STATUS: 3,350 individuals at an average state cost of \$7.39 per individual.

MEASURE: The cost per industry sector or community group served.

STATUS: The cost of compliance assistance training per attendee:

Timber industry sector ranged from \$14 to \$19
 North Slope oil industry ranged from \$9 to \$11
 Green Star and schools ranged from \$2.25 to \$6
 Communities typically range from \$11 to \$22

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
FY 2002 REPORT ON PERFORMANCE MEASURES

STATEWIDE PUBLIC SERVICES (continued)

MEASURE: The percentage of contacts that result in compliance.

STATUS: The compliance rate is 95%.

MEASURE: The percentage of completed environmental assessments in communities.

STATUS: Environmental assessments have been completed by 65% of the communities/tribes in Alaska.

MEASURE: The percentage of department contacts that result in a favorable experience.

STATUS: 99% satisfaction rate.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
FY 2002 REPORT ON PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

AIR AND WATER QUALITY

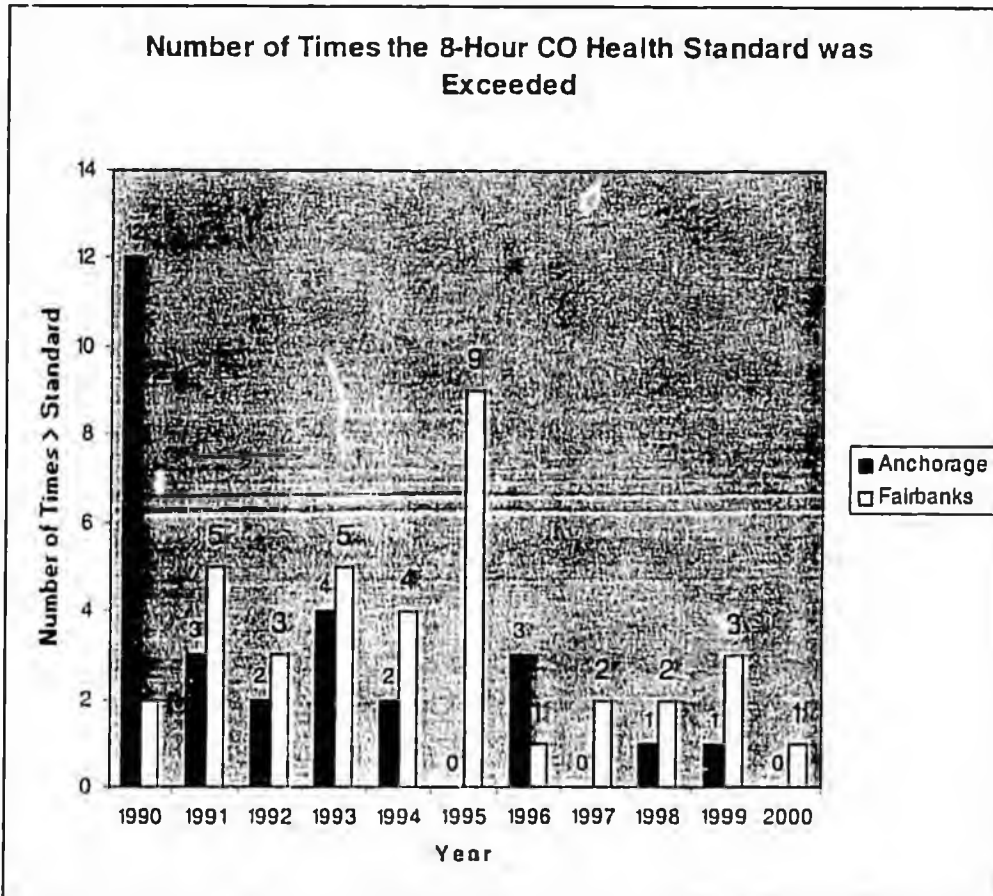
MEASURE: The cost per permit issued.

STATUS: Progress is shown in the chart below:

	FY 2000	FY 2001
Air – Operating Permit	\$9,006	\$7,412
Air – Construction Permit	\$19,890	\$13,990
Water Quality - We have implemented a time and expenses tracking system to determine actual permit costs. Data will be available next year		

MEASURE: Whether the carbon monoxide levels in Fairbanks and Anchorage meet health standards.

STATUS: Progress is shown in the chart below. For the past four winters Anchorage has met the health standard benchmark. In 2000, Fairbanks met the standard. The federal health standard provides for one event per calendar year above the 9 part per million exposure level - the second event is considered a health violation. Under federal law, a community must meet the standard for two contiguous years to qualify as attaining the standard.



**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
FY 2002 REPORT ON PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

AIR AND WATER QUALITY (continued)

MEASURE: The average time taken from receipt of a permit application to approval.

STATUS: Progress is shown in the chart below:

	FY 2000	FY 2001
Air – Operating Permit	428	461
Air – Construction Permit	278	150
Water Quality - Individual	n/a	136
Water Quality – General	n/a	62

Air Quality – Operating permits average time may continue to grow as the backlog of very old individual Title V permits are completed. In addition to those permits, the department issues pre-approved limits, owner requested limits, permits by rule and general permits.

MEASURE: The average time taken from receipt of a permittee complaint to resolution of the complaint.

STATUS: The average time is 51 days.

MEASURE: The percentage of facilities inspected according to risk-based inspection frequency.

STATUS: Initial data is shown in the chart below:

	FY 2001
Air	82%
Water	n/a (will be available next year)

MEASURE: The number of activities covered by fast-track general permits as compared to the total number of permits.

STATUS: Progress is shown in the chart below:

	FY 2000	FY 2001
Air – Total	462	471
Air – General	270	282
Water - Total	n/a	162
Water – General	n/a	101

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
FY 2002 REPORT ON PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

MEASURE: The number of oil spills greater than one gallon per year compared to the number of spills requiring a response.

STATUS:

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
Number of spill > 1 gallon	1603	1630	1706	1659	1564	1592
Number of responses	237	285	343	277	223	529

MEASURE: The number of hazardous substance spills compared to the number of hazardous substance spills requiring response.

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
Number of spill	581	561	630	445	532	458
Number of responses	71	80	65	64	77	82

MEASURE: The time the division takes from receiving a report of a spill to the determination of "no further action".

STATUS: The average time is approximately four years.

MEASURE: The state cleanup costs per spill per year.

STATUS: Average costs for 1996 through 2000 were \$5,841 per year. In 2001, average costs were \$2,067.

MEASURE: The state cleanup costs per contaminated site per year.

STATUS: Average costs for 1996 through were \$6,726 per year. In 2001, average costs were \$11,349.

MEASURE: The average environmental hazard per contaminated site.

STATUS: Progress is shown in the chart below:

Number of Sites by Relative Risk Ranking

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
High	534	642	674	672	754	776
Medium	450	485	512	506	596	660
Low	349	377	406	397	466	493
Unranked	90	164	176	173	202	117
Total	1423	1668	1768	1748	2018	2046

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
FY 2002 REPORT ON PERFORMANCE MEASURES

SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE (continued)

MEASURE: The number of underground storage tank owners issued "no further action" letters during the year.

STATUS: FY 2000 124
 FY 2001 137

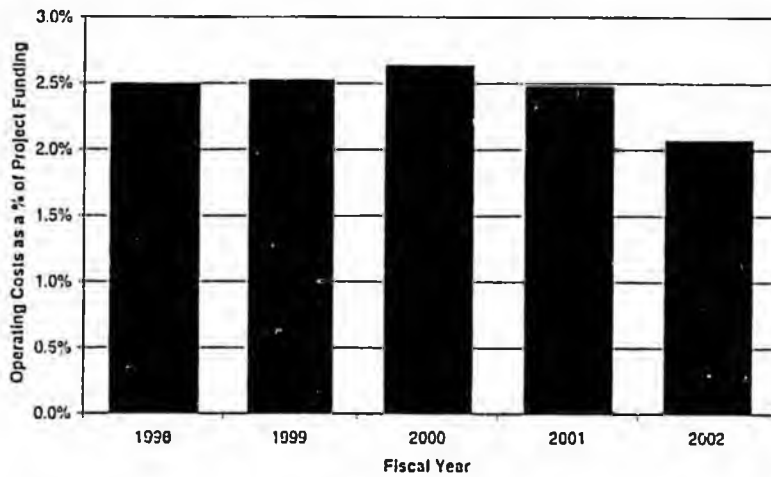
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
FY 2002 REPORT ON PERFORMANCE MEASURES

FACILITY CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS

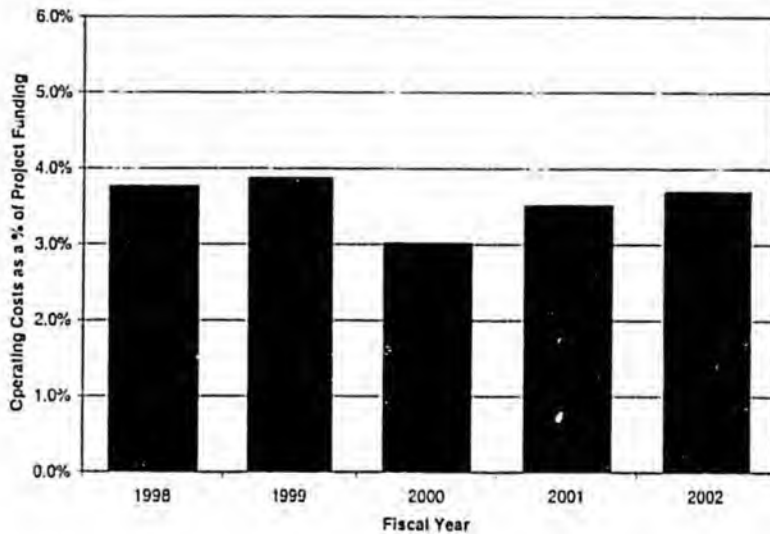
MEASURE: The agency operating costs per sanitation project.

STATUS: Between 1998 and 2002, operating costs for Municipal Water, Sewerage and Solid Waste Matching Grant projects varied between 2.1 and 2.6% of project funding. Operating costs for Village Safe Water projects ranged from 3.5 to 3.9% of project funding.

Municipal Water, Sewer, Solid Waste Matching Grant Program



Village Safe Water Program



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
FY 2002 REPORT ON PERFORMANCE MEASURES

FACILITY CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS (continued)

MEASURE: The number and cost of sanitation projects per division engineer.

STATUS: Between 1998 and 2002:

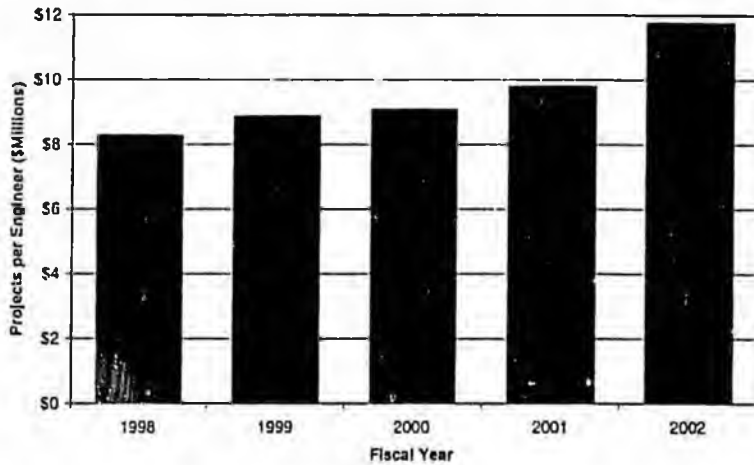
Municipal Water, Sewerage and Solid Waste Matching Grant

Funding per engineer from 8 million per engineer to almost 12 million.
Number of projects managed varied between a low of 10.0 (in 1999) and a high of 14.5 (in 2001), with a 2002 level of 11.0 projects per engineer.

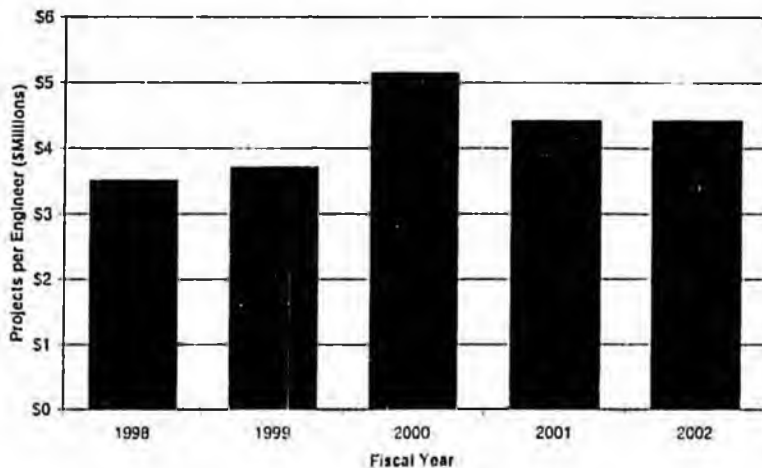
Village Safe Water

Funding per engineer has increased from 3.5 million to almost 4.5 million.
Number of projects per engineer varied from a low of 4.3 (in 1999) to a high of 6.0 (in 2000) with a 2002 level of 5.2 projects per engineer.

Municipal Water, Sewerage, Solid Waste Matching Grant Program



Village Safe Water Program



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
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FACILITY CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS (continued)

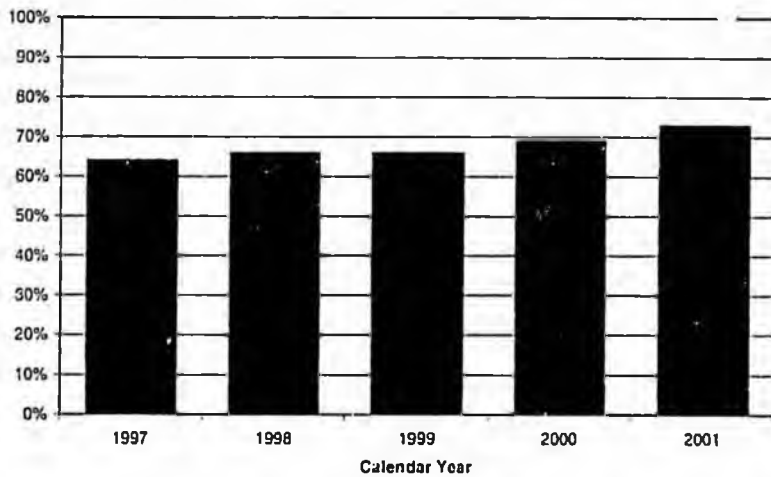
MEASURE: The cost per household served.

STATUS: Baseline of 11 projects completed between 1983 and 2000 average costs was 67,267. Increased data for 25 projects revised the baseline cost per household to 65,574.

MEASURE: The percentage of households with improved sanitation systems.

STATUS: The percentage of rural households with access to running water and sewer increased 4 percent in the last year growing from 69 percent in 2000 to 73 percent in 2001.

Percent Rural Households with Running Water and Sewer



**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
FY 2002 REPORT ON PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

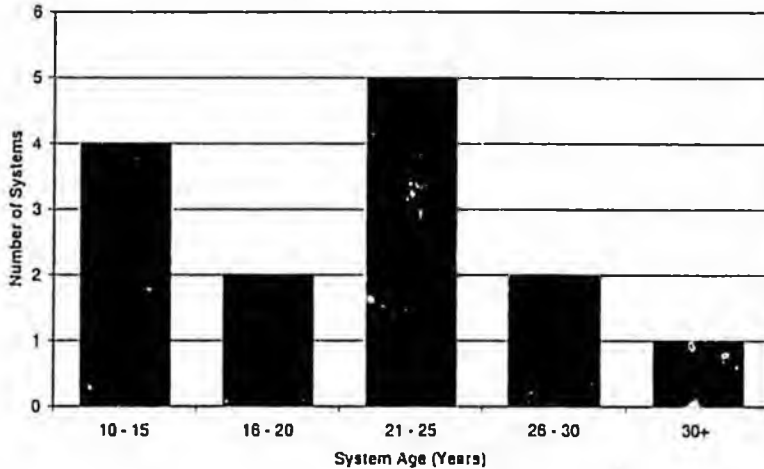
FACILITY CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS (continued)

MEASURE: The actual life cycle cost compared to the design life cycle cost per year.

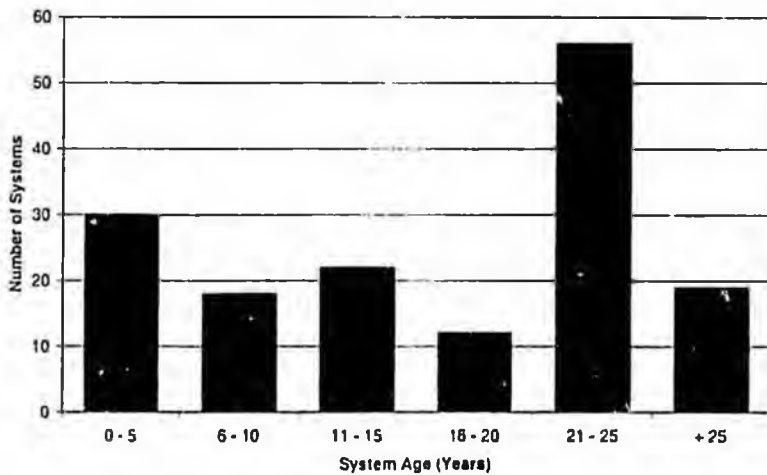
STATUS: Since the early 1960's, 14 community sanitation facilities -- largely water treatment facilities -- have been replaced in rural Alaska. Eight facilities were 21 years old or older at the time of replacement. The remaining six were replaced within 20 years of construction. Designs and construction practices have improved significantly since the 1960's and 70's. Facilities constructed more recently should significantly outlast those constructed earlier.

A frequency distribution of the age of 157 operating rural sanitation facilities shows that nearly half are 21 years old or older. The number of facilities meeting or exceeding a 20-year design life is expected to increase with time as more and more facilities pass the 20-year mark.

System Age at Replacement



Age of Operating Systems



State of Alaska FY2003 Governor's Operating Budget

Department of Education and Early Development
Missions and Measures (HB 250)



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Commissioner: Shirley J. Holloway, Ph.D.

Tel: (907) 465-2800 Fax: (907) 465-4156 E-mail: Shirley_Holloway@eed.state.ak.us

Department Mission

The mission of the Department of Education & Early Development is to support the development of lifelong learners.

Governor's Key Department-wide Performance Measures for FY2003

Measure:

the percentage of students who meet the proficiency level in benchmark assessments in grades 3, 6, and 8;
Sec 50(b)(1) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Percent Proficient in Reading, Writing and Mathematics on Benchmark Examinations, Spring 2001

Grade	Reading	Writing	Mathematics
3rd	71.2	53.5	66.3
6th	69.4	73.0	62.9
8th	82.5	67.9	39.5

Benchmark Comparisons:

Benchmark examinations were administered for the first time in March of 2000. The State Board of Education and Early Development set the proficiency level for each grade. These proficiency levels are Advanced; Proficient; Below Proficient; and, Not Proficient. Proficiency is defined as the sum of students who scored at the Advanced and Proficient levels on the Benchmark exams. The following chart illustrates the percentage of students who have met the proficiency levels in the two administrations of the benchmarks, Spring 2000 and 2001, the October 1 enrollment, and the participation rate in the assessments. With only two administrations, there is not sufficient data to see trends emerging.

Grade 3							
Subject	Test Year	Advanced/Proficient		Below/Not Proficient		October 1 Enrollment	Participation Rate ²
		Count	Percentage ¹	Count	Percentage ¹		
READING	2000	7,220	72.5%	2,740	27.5%	10,706	93.0%
	2001	7,065	71.2%	2,855	28.8%	10,700	92.7%
WRITING	2000	4,851	48.8%	5,084	51.2%	10,706	92.8%
	2001	5,302	53.5%	4,617	46.5%	10,700	92.7%
MATHEMATICS	2000	6,453	65.0%	3,478	35.0%	10,706	92.8%
	2001	6,550	66.3%	3,326	33.7%	10,700	92.3%

Grade 6							
Subject	Test Year	Advanced/Proficient		Below/Not Proficient		October 1 Enrollment	Participation Rate ²
		Count	Percentage ¹	Count	Percentage ¹		
READING	2000	6,958	69.9%	3,001	30.1%	10,574	94.2%
	2001	6,912	69.4%	3,043	30.6%	10,623	93.7%
WRITING	2000	7,180	72.2%	2,760	27.8%	10,574	94.0%
	2001	7,265	73.0%	2,687	27.0%	10,623	93.7%
MATHEMATICS	2000	6,161	62.2%	3,752	37.8%	10,574	93.7%
	2001	6,241	62.9%	3,681	37.1%	10,623	93.4%

Grade 8							
Subject	Test Year	Advanced/Proficient		Below/Not Proficient		October 1 Enrollment	Participation Rate ²
		Count	Percentage ¹	Count	Percentage ¹		
READING	2000	7,933	83.2%	1,613	16.8%	10,575	90.8%
	2001	7,824	82.5%	1,660	17.5%	10,377	91.4%
WRITING	2000	6,479	67.5%	3,125	32.5%	10,575	90.8%
	2001	6,420	67.9%	3,040	32.1%	10,377	91.2%
MATHEMATICS	2000	3,724	39.0%	5,815	61.0%	10,575	90.2%
	2001	3,711	39.5%	5,675	60.5%	10,377	90.5%

¹ Percent Proficient and Percent Not Proficient rates only include students that participated in the exams.

² Participation rate is calculated by dividing the total count of students tested by the October 1, 2000 enrollment.

Background and Strategies:

State law requires a comprehensive system of student assessments including a developmental profile for students entering kindergarten or first grade, benchmark assessments in reading, writing, and mathematics at grades 3, 6, and 8, taking the Terra Nova at grades 4, 5, 7, and 9, and passage of the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam in order to receive a high school diploma beginning in 2004. The department has:

1. Provided school districts with state performance standards in reading, writing, and mathematics at the

- appropriate grade levels.
2. Developed the benchmark examinations in reading, writing, and mathematics for grades 3, 6, and 8.
 3. Provided professional development opportunities for standards based instruction.
 4. Provided technical assistance to school districts in aligning curriculum to state standards.

The department continues to:

1. Work with school districts to develop programs that provide students with opportunities to learn in order to reach the state standards at the appropriate age/grade levels.
2. Develop intervention strategies to assist students that fail to meet standards or are at risk of failing to meet standards at the appropriate age/grade levels.
3. Work with school districts to target staff development and teacher in-service opportunities to support standards-based instruction and assessments.
4. Target federal grant dollars to support increased student performance in reading, writing, and mathematics.
5. Administer a norm-referenced assessment, linked to Alaska performance standards, at grades 4, 5, 7, and 9.

Measure:

the percentage of students performing above the national average on state-adopted norm-referenced tests; Sec 50(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The following data shows the percentage of students performing above the national average on the California Achievement Test, Version 5 (CAT/5) for school year 2000-2001

Grade	Reading	Language	Math
4th	58	55	62
7th	58	56	64

Benchmark Comparisons:

The following chart contains information on the Grade 4 results for the CAT/5 in school years 1998-1999, 1999-2000, and 2000-2001, including the percentage of students scoring in the top and bottom quartile and the percentile ranking for those students scoring above the national average. The same information is included for Grade 7, except for the 1998-1999 school year when the CAT/5 was not required for Grade 7.

GRADE 4

School Year	READING			LANGUAGE			MATH		
	Top Quartile	Bottom Quartile	Percentile Rank	Top Quartile	Bottom Quartile	Percentile Rank	Top Quartile	Bottom Quartile	Percentile Rank
1998-1999	31.0	23.0	57	29.2	25.2	52	35.3	22.2	60
1999-2000	31.9	21.9	58	30.7	24.5	53	37.3	20.5	62
2000-2001	33.0	20.8	59	31.1	23.0	55	37.8	18.9	63

GRADE 7

School Year	READING			LANGUAGE			MATH		
	Top Quartile	Bottom Quartile	Percentile Rank	Top Quartile	Bottom Quartile	Percentile Rank	Top Quartile	Bottom Quartile	Percentile Rank
1998-1999	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1999-2000	31.9	21.2	58	31.7	22.6	57	38.1	17.5	63
2000-2001	31.2	20.9	59	31.6	21.1	57	40.5	16.3	65

Background and Strategies:

The department used the CAT/5 norm-referenced test for the past 5 years. The department has entered into a new contract to administer the TerraNova-CAT/6 test in grades 4, 5, 7, and 9 beginning in the 2001-2002 school year.

The addition of norm-referenced tests at grades 5 and 9 will provide a transition to an assessment system with capabilities not now available. Under the new system, students will be assessed each year from grades 3 to 10 using a combination of Benchmark, HSGQE and norm-referenced tests, which will allow for a measure of student academic growth from year-to-year. The ability to track student growth will allow the department to implement a critical portion of the school designation system that will assign a designation of distinguished, successful, deficient, or in-crisis to each public school in the state as required by AS 14.03.123

Measure:

the percentage of students who took and passed the state high school graduation qualifying exam in the current school year; and
Sec 50(b)(3) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Results of Spring 2001 High School Graduation Qualifying Exam for the graduating Class of 2003.

Reading	65.9%
Writing	46.6%
Mathematics	44.0%

Benchmark Comparisons:

The High School Graduation Qualifying Examination (HSGQE) was administered for the first time in March of 2000. The State Board of Education & Early Development set the proficiency level for the exam. The exam is offered in October and March of each school year to provide additional opportunities for high school sophomores, juniors, and seniors to take the exam. The following chart illustrates the HSGQE results comparing the Grade 10 students (Class of 2002) in the spring of 2000 to the 10th Grade Students in the spring of 2001 (Class of 2003):

READING

Test Date	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient ¹	Number Not Proficient	Percent Not Proficient ¹	October 1 Enrollment	Participation Rate ²
Spring 2000	6,178	74.6%	2,098	25.4%	10,217	81.0%
Spring 2001	5,469	65.9%	2,831	34.1%	10,110	82.1%

WRITING

Test Date	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient ¹	Number Not Proficient	Percent Not Proficient ¹	October 1 Enrollment	Participation Rate ²
Spring 2000	3,924	47.6%	4,319	52.4%	10,217	80.7%
Spring 2001	4,039	46.6%	4,625	53.4%	10,110	85.7%

MATHEMATICS

Test Date	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient ¹	Number Not Proficient	Percent Not Proficient ¹	October 1 Enrollment	Participation Rate ²
Spring 2000	2,717	33.3%	5,454	66.7%	10,217	80.0%
Spring 2001	3,807	44.0%	4,852	56.0%	10,110	85.6%

¹ Percent Proficient and Percent Not Proficient rates only include students that participated in the exams.

² Participation rate is calculated by dividing the total count of students tested by the October 1, 2000 enrollment.

Background and Strategies:

State law requires a comprehensive system of student assessments including a developmental profile for students entering kindergarten or first grade, Benchmark assessments in reading, writing, and mathematics at grades 3, 6, and 8, and passage of the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam in order to receive a high school diploma beginning in 2004. The department has:

1. Provided school districts with state performance standards in reading, writing, and mathematics.
2. Developed the graduation qualifying examination in reading, writing, and mathematics.
3. Provided professional development opportunities for standards based instruction.
4. Provided technical assistance to school districts in aligning curriculum to state standards.

During the last legislative session, there was significant discussion about what our students are being tested on and how well they are being asked to perform in these areas in order to receive a high school diploma. The legislature was very clear in passing SB 133, Chapter 94, SLA 2001, that the competency exam is to measure the "minimum competency in essential skills" for all high school graduates.

This direction led the department to refocus the content of the exam and refine the test items. This spring we will

administer a new refocused version of the HSGQE. The refocused version will contain questions measuring the minimum competencies of essential skills. Because of the significant changes to the test we will need to set new cut scores in the summer of 2002.

Measure:

the percentage of students in a high school grade level who pass the state high school graduation qualifying exam on a cumulative basis;

Sec 50(b)(4) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The following charts illustrate the percentage of students in the class of 2002 and 2003 that have passed the three parts of the HSGQE based on October 2001 enrollment data. The results for each administration of the high school examination are detailed on pages 9 and 10.

Class of 2002

	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient	October 2001 Enrollment
Reading	7,811	93.1%	8,387
Writing	5,711	68.1%	8,387
Mathematics	4,730	56.4%	8,387

Class of 2003

	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient	October 2001 Enrollment
Reading	6,513	70.4%	9,254
Writing	4,837	52.3%	9,254
Mathematics	4,184	45.2%	9,254

Benchmark Comparisons:

The following chart illustrates the results for the class of 2002 for each administration of the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam beginning with the first administration in the spring of 2000.

STATEWIDE HSGQE CLASS OF 2002

HSGQE Student Test Results: Spring 2000, Fall 2001,
Spring 2001 and Fall 2001

READING

Grade	Test Date	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient	Number Not Proficient	Percent Not Proficient	October 1 Enrollment
Grade 10	March 2000	6,178	74.6%	2,098	25.4%	10,217
Grade 11	October 2000	994	43.6%	1,286	56.4%	8,887
Grade 11	March 2001	365	25.6%	1,063	74.4%	8,887
Grade 12	October 2001	274	29.6%	652	70.4%	8,387

7,811

WRITING

Grade	Test Date	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient	Number Not Proficient	Percent Not Proficient	October 1 Enrollment
Grade 10	March 2000	3,924	47.6%	4,319	52.4%	10,217
Grade 11	October 2000	897	22.6%	3,066	77.4%	8,887
Grade 11	March 2001	615	21.4%	2,254	78.6%	8,887
Grade 12	October 2001	275	17.4%	1,308	82.6%	8,387

5,711

MATH

Grade	Test Date	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient	Number Not Proficient	Percent Not Proficient	October 1 Enrollment
Grade 10	March 2000	2,717	33.3%	5,454	66.7%	10,217
Grade 11	October 2000	1,022	21.2%	3,788	78.8%	8,887
Grade 11	March 2001	849	23.2%	2,805	76.8%	8,887
Grade 12	October 2001	142	7.1%	1,867	92.9%	8,387

4,730

The following chart illustrates the results for the Class of 2003 for each administration of the HSGQE beginning with the spring of 2001.

**STATEWIDE HSGQE
CLASS OF 2003**

HSGQE Student Test Results: Spring 2001 and Fall 2001

READING

Grade	Test Date	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient	Number Not Proficient	Percent Not Proficient	October 1 Enrollment
Grade 10	March 2001	5,470	65.9%	2,831	34.1%	10,110
Grade 11	October 2001	1,043	42.2%	1,431	57.8%	9,254
		6,513				

WRITING

Grade	Test Date	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient	Number Not Proficient	Percent Not Proficient	October 1 Enrollment
Grade 10	March 2001	4,034	46.7%	4,595	53.3%	10,110
Grade 11	October 2001	803	23.4%	2,632	76.6%	9,254
		4,837				

MATH

Grade	Test Date	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient	Number Not Proficient	Percent Not Proficient	October 1 Enrollment
Grade 10	March 2001	3,806	44.0%	4,843	56.0%	10,110
Grade 11	October 2001	378	9.9%	3,445	90.1%	9,254
		4,184				

Background and Strategies:

Alaska's education reform movement is on the right track. We are raising academic standards, seeking new resources and demanding accountability. The high-stakes consequences of the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam will be implemented for students graduating in the spring of 2004 rather than 2002.

During the last legislative session, there was significant discussion about what our students are being tested on and how well they are being asked to perform in these areas in order to receive a high school diploma. The legislature was very clear in passing SB 133, Chapter 94, SLA 2001, that the competency exam is to measure the "minimum competency in essential skills" for all high school graduates.

The commissioner convened a committee of approximately 45 educators to work with the department and the department's test contractor, CTB McGraw-Hill, in refocusing the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam on essential skills. Subcommittees in each of the content areas, reading, writing, and mathematics, reviewed test items that could potentially be used to measure essential skills. Based upon the committee's work specifications for new versions of the HSGQE were developed. In the spring of 2002 we will administer a new refocused version of the HSGQE. The refocused version will contain questions measuring the minimum competencies of essential skills. Because of the significant changes to the test raw cut scores will be determined in the summer of 2002.

The delay of the high stakes consequences of the HSGQE until the spring of 2004, while continuing to administer the Benchmark exams in grades 3, 6, and 8 as well as the revised and refocused HSGQE, will give us the tools and the time needed to be sure the standards reflect what Alaskans think is important, the test is a good measure and students are adequately prepared. The additional time will assure that all students, including those with learning disabilities and those in highly mobile families who move in and out of our schools, will have had a reasonable opportunity to learn what's tested.

One of the biggest challenges is tracking a group of students, the graduating class of 2002, 2003, etc., through the assessment system as they move in and out of the state and between districts, schools and programs. This year the department will begin to assign a unique student identifier to all students in the state. Implementation of the unique student identifier will be the key to tracking and reporting achievement data more effectively.

We know that the number of students in a graduating class declines throughout the high school years. For example, the October 1999 enrollment for the Class of 2002 was 10,217, in October 2000 it was 8,887, and in October 2001 it was 8,387. We cannot identify all of the reasons for the decline in enrollment. Some students have left the state. Some have gone to home schooling. Others did not have sufficient credit to advance to the next grade level. Some have dropped out. To complicate the situation even further, some of these students who are no longer in the system may have passed one or more sections of the test in the spring of 2000 or the fall of 2001. The single student identifier will give us the tools to report the data more accurately and effectively as students move through the system.

The charts on the following pages summarize test data by school district for Benchmark and HSGQE administered in Spring 2001 and Fall.

Benchmark Assessment - Reading

Spring 2001

District	Grade 3			Grade 6			Grade 8		
	# Prof./Adv.	% Prof./Adv.	Tested	# Prof./Adv.	% Prof./Adv.	Tested	# Prof./Adv.	% Prof./Adv.	Tested
Alaska Gateway	18	55	33	24	62	39	26	74	35
Aleutian Region	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aleutians East	13	72	18	10	50	20	18	69	26
Alyeska Central	12	92	13	19	100	19	29	91	32
Anchorage	2,831	73	3,861	2,772	75	3,712	3,052	87	3,524
Annette Island	18	75	24	12	60	20	17	85	20
Bering Strait	54	36	152	34	23	147	41	36	114
Bristol Bay	6	50	12	13	68	19	15	83	18
Chatham	8	36	22	14	78	18	23	70	33
Chugach	.	.	.	8	67	12	9	75	12
Copper River	40	75	53	35	69	51	51	82	62
Cordova	33	83	40	29	73	40	33	89	37
Craig	30	91	33	34	75	45	33	92	36
Delta/Greely	31	69	45	45	75	60	66	86	77
Denali	16	89	18	18	90	20	34	87	39
Dillingham	31	66	47	23	52	44	24	71	34
Fairbanks	983	81	1,217	941	78	1,208	1,021	89	1,142
Galena	159	80	199	173	82	212	165	91	181
Haines	23	77	30	16	64	25	35	88	40
Hoonah	8	50	16	10	59	17	13	68	19
Hydaburg	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iditarod Area	29	66	44	17	44	39	31	65	48
Juneau	324	78	416	300	76	397	367	89	413
Kake	7	58	12	15	65	23	8	73	11
Kashunamiut	13	50	26	7	32	22	11	48	23
Kenai Peninsula	569	81	699	600	78	774	683	88	773
Ketchikan	161	83	195	159	81	196	170	88	193
Klawock	14	100	14	10	77	13	9	60	15
Kodiak Island	129	69	186	152	64	237	151	77	196
Kuspuk	12	27	44	15	35	43	12	43	28
Lake & Peninsula	19	63	30	13	34	38	25	58	43
Lower Kuskokwim	89	33	270	69	25	276	110	47	236
Lower Yukon	36	23	159	22	15	147	41	32	129
Mat-Su	757	81	940	766	80	962	834	91	914
Mt. Edgecumbe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nenana	72	76	95	107	76	141	89	90	99
Nome	39	46	85	20	40	50	36	75	48
North Slope	56	42	134	53	35	151	68	48	141
Northwest Arctic	74	38	195	37	21	174	53	38	140
Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Petersburg	35	88	40	46	96	48	52	95	55
Pribilof	10	67	15	7	54	11	.	.	.
Saint Mary's	4	36	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sitka	99	88	112	94	76	123	105	92	114
Skagway	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Southeast Island	13	87	15	18	72	25	18	90	20
Southwest Region	21	31	68	21	30	69	27	51	53
Tanana	.	.	.	8	73	11	.	.	.
Unalaska	23	82	28	19	73	28	20	91	22
Valdez	54	72	75	39	71	55	76	93	82
Wrangell	28	88	32	16	57	28	38	88	43
Yakutat	6	46	13	10	63	16	10	91	11
Yukon Flats	6	24	25	8	32	25	10	37	27
Yukon/Koyukuk	17	39	44	18	36	50	29	57	51
Yupit	5	18	28	5	19	26	6	17	36

* Results are not published when ten or fewer students are tested at a grade level or three or fewer students are reported in an individual cell.

Benchmark Assessment - Writing

Spring 2001

District	Grade 3			Grade 6			Grade 8		
	# Prof./Adv.	% Prof./Adv.	Tested	# Prof./Adv.	% Prof./Adv.	Tested	# Prof./Adv.	% Prof./Adv.	Tested
Alaska Gateway	12	38	32	26	65	40	20	57	35
Aleutian Region	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aleutians East	11	61	18	14	70	20	16	62	26
Alyeska Central	10	77	13	19	100	19	25	78	32
Anchorage	2,186	57	3,862	2,899	78	3,715	2,507	71	3,516
Annette Island	11	46	24	13	65	20	9	43	21
Bering Strait	37	25	147	49	34	144	30	26	115
Bristol Bay	6	50	12	15	79	19	12	67	18
Chatham	.	.	.	10	56	18	20	61	33
Chugach	.	.	.	9	75	12	6	50	12
Copper River	30	58	52	38	76	50	43	70	61
Cordova	24	62	39	31	78	40	28	76	37
Craig	20	61	33	34	76	45	22	61	36
Delta/Greely	29	64	45	48	79	61	61	79	77
Denali	10	56	18	16	80	20	32	84	38
Dillingham	16	34	47	27	64	42	18	51	35
Fairbanks	792	65	1,212	987	82	1,204	843	74	1,135
Galena	85	42	201	163	75	216	130	71	182
Haines	18	60	30	20	80	25	27	68	40
Hoonah	.	.	.	7	41	17	9	47	19
Hydaburg	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iditarod Area	21	48	44	21	55	38	27	56	48
Juneau	249	60	416	323	81	399	326	78	416
Kake	6	50	12	17	74	23	7	64	11
Kashunamiut	14	52	27	12	55	22	8	35	23
Kenai Peninsula	404	58	700	603	78	771	579	75	777
Ketchikan	104	54	193	167	84	198	111	58	193
Klawock	8	57	14	10	71	14	8	53	15
Kodiak Island	86	47	184	166	70	237	115	59	194
Kuspuk	.	.	.	19	44	43	9	36	25
Lake & Peninsula	13	43	30	14	38	37	18	42	43
Lower Kuskokwim	81	30	270	78	28	274	93	40	233
Lower Yukon	25	16	158	35	24	147	20	15	130
Mat-Su	594	63	948	780	81	963	716	79	910
Mt. Edgecumbe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nenana	40	40	99	107	76	141	69	71	97
Nome	23	27	85	23	46	50	30	63	48
North Slope	39	29	133	67	44	153	46	34	135
Northwest Arctic	49	25	193	44	26	172	34	24	139
Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Petersburg	23	58	40	43	90	48	46	84	55
Pribilof	8	50	16	8	73	11	.	.	.
Saint Mary's	5	45	11	7	58	12	.	.	.
Sitka	75	66	114	100	81	123	97	84	116
Skagway	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Southeast Island	6	40	15	17	68	25	14	70	20
Southwest Region	8	11	70	34	49	69	14	26	53
Tanana	.	.	.	7	64	11	.	.	.
Unalaska	17	61	28	19	73	26	19	86	22
Valdez	38	51	75	47	85	55	65	79	82
Wrangell	20	63	32	20	71	28	33	77	43
Yakutat	.	.	.	10	63	16	.	.	.
Yukon Flats	.	.	.	9	36	25	7	26	27
Yukon/Koyukuk	15	34	44	17	35	49	22	42	52
Yupit	.	.	.	6	23	26	4	11	35

* Results are not published when ten or fewer students are tested at a grade level or three or fewer students are reported in an individual cell.

Benchmark Assessment - Math

Spring 2001

District	Grade 3			Grade 6			Grade 8		
	# Prof./Adv.	% Prof./Adv.	Tested	# Prof./Adv.	% Prof./Adv.	Tested	# Prof./Adv.	% Prof./Adv.	Tested
Alaska Gateway	13	42	31	24	62	39	6	17	35
Aleutian Region	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aleutians East	14	78	18	10	50	20	9	35	26
Alyeska Central	13	93	14	16	84	19	16	50	32
Anchorage	2,601	68	3,846	2,460	67	3,686	1,508	44	3,460
Annette Island	18	75	24	9	45	20	.	.	.
Bering Strait	56	37	152	29	20	148	6	5	115
Bristol Bay	6	50	12	13	68	19	6	33	18
Chatham	11	50	22	8	44	18	9	27	33
Chugach	.	.	.	7	58	12	.	.	.
Copper River	36	69	52	32	64	50	25	40	62
Cordova	34	85	40	31	78	40	22	59	37
Craig	27	82	33	36	80	45	11	31	36
Delta/Greely	29	64	45	41	68	60	38	49	77
Denali	14	78	18	18	90	20	18	46	39
Dillingham	27	57	47	22	51	43	7	21	34
Fairbanks	880	73	1,207	841	70	1,207	434	38	1,135
Galena	134	68	197	132	62	212	64	36	177
Haines	23	77	30	19	76	25	22	55	40
Hoonah	6	38	16	11	65	17	7	37	19
Hydaburg	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iditarod Area	29	67	43	15	38	39	15	31	48
Juneau	338	81	417	302	76	397	226	55	414
Kake	7	58	12	14	61	23	4	36	11
Kashunamiut	17	68	25	.	.	.	4	17	23
Kenai Peninsula	496	71	695	541	70	774	360	47	773
Ketchikan	143	74	192	158	81	194	85	44	192
Klawock	8	57	14	9	64	14	.	.	.
Kodiak Island	119	64	185	143	60	238	54	27	197
Kuspuk	13	30	43	14	33	43	.	.	.
Lake & Peninsula	13	43	30	7	18	38	12	28	43
Lower Kuskokwim	143	54	267	83	30	276	35	15	232
Lower Yukon	31	20	158	13	9	148	4	3	127
Mat-Su	687	73	941	673	70	958	410	46	900
Mt. Edgecumbe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nenana	55	57	96	92	67	137	32	32	99
Nome	34	40	85	18	35	51	17	35	48
North Slope	70	53	132	71	46	153	29	22	133
Northwest Arctic	54	28	192	31	18	173	4	3	141
Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Petersburg	32	80	40	39	81	48	36	65	55
Pribilof	10	63	16	6	55	11	.	.	.
Saint Mary's	5	45	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sitka	94	82	114	78	64	121	68	59	116
Skagway	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Southeast Island	10	67	15	17	68	25	7	35	20
Southwest Region	24	34	70	29	41	71	15	28	53
Tanana	.	.	.	5	45	11	.	.	.
Unalaska	22	79	28	19	73	26	9	41	22
Valdez	52	69	75	38	69	55	28	34	82
Wrangell	26	81	32	21	75	28	25	58	43
Yakutat	10	83	12	9	56	16	.	.	.
Yukon Flats	5	21	24	7	28	25	.	.	.
Yukon/Koyukuk	21	48	44	15	30	50	5	10	52
Yupit	8	30	27	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Results are not published when ten or fewer students are tested at a grade level or three or fewer students are reported in an individual cell.

High School Graduation Qualifying Examination – Spring 2001 Results (Class of 2003)

District	READING Grade 10			WRITING Grade 10			MATH Grade 10		
	# Proficient	% Proficient	Tested	# Proficient	% Proficient	Tested	# Proficient	% Proficient	Tested
Alaska Gateway	12	44	27	14	48	29	13	50	26
Aleutian Region	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aleutians East	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Alyeska Central	19	63	30	13	68	19	14	36	39
Anchorage	2,007	66	3023	1,482	47	3187	1,502	47	3229
Annette Island	7	29	24	5	21	24	.	.	.
Bering Strait	21	32	65	16	23	69	14	20	69
Bristol Bay	12	92	13	8	62	13	10	77	13
Chatham	6	40	15	4	27	15	5	31	16
Chugach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Copper River	26	68	38	21	55	38	23	59	39
Cordova	31	86	36	24	65	37	23	62	37
Craig	19	53	36	15	43	35	11	31	35
Delta/Greely	59	76	78	45	56	80	39	49	80
Denali	13	87	15	9	69	13	8	53	15
Dillingham	25	71	35	18	47	38	12	31	39
Fairbanks	738	70	1048	533	50	1066	461	43	1069
Galena	94	71	133	59	44	134	40	30	132
Haines	28	85	33	23	70	33	21	66	32
Hoonah	11	69	16	7	44	16	6	38	16
Hydaburg	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iditarod Area	22	55	40	12	33	36	14	30	46
Juneau	275	74	371	202	53	381	213	57	375
Kenai	10	53	19	5	25	20	.	.	.
Kashunamiut	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kenai Peninsula	588	79	748	410	53	776	408	53	764
Ketchikan	96	63	152	81	51	159	72	47	152
Klawock	7	50	14	5	38	13	6	43	14
Kodiak Island	134	68	196	92	46	201	69	35	197
Kuspuk	8	28	29	.	.	.	8	22	36
Lake & Peninsula	9	30	30	4	13	30	.	.	.
Lower Kuskokwim	37	24	155	28	17	169	20	12	166
Lower Yukon	12	19	63	9	14	63	5	8	59
Mat-Su	663	74	895	541	57	949	460	49	934
Mt. Edgecumbe	39	42	93	34	33	103	50	42	118
Nenana	47	70	67	32	47	68	21	32	66
Nome	31	55	59	20	33	61	18	32	56
North Slope	35	31	112	22	18	119	23	19	119
Northwest Arctic	22	26	85	15	17	90	9	11	85
Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Petersburg	34	71	48	26	54	48	24	50	48
Pribilof	.	.	.	4	31	13	.	.	.
Saint Mary's	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sitka	100	79	127	74	58	127	70	55	127
Skagway	9	69	13	8	62	13	6	50	12
Southeast Island	9	64	14	10	63	16	6	38	16
Southwest Region	8	28	29	6	21	28	7	25	28
Tanana	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Unalaska	23	82	28	14	52	27	16	57	28
Valdez	55	89	62	43	69	62	42	68	62
Wrangell	24	60	40	15	43	35	13	37	35
Yakutat	11	79	14	4	29	14	4	29	14
Yukon Flats	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Yukon/Koyukuk	9	38	24	6	25	24	.	.	.
Yupik	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Results are not published when ten or fewer students are tested at a grade level or three or fewer students are reported in an individual cell.

Executive Administration

Mission Statement

To provide support and policy direction to the divisions within the department.

Key Performance Measures for FY2003

Measure:

the percentage of divisions that meet assigned performance measures;
Sec 49(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

All the department's divisions report progress in meeting assigned performance measures. Of 61 measures for the department, 80% either meet the assigned measure or are on track.

Benchmark Comparisons:

This information will continue to be refined as the data collected for each measure becomes more consistent and comparable.

Background and Strategies:

The Commissioner has met with every division director to review the measures, progress to date and data to be used in reporting the measure. Three agencies within the department's budget report to their own board/commission; the Alaska State Council on the Arts, the Professional Teaching Practices Commission, and the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education.

Measure:

the change in the percentage of students meeting proficiency levels in uniformly administered benchmark tests in grades 3, 6, and 8 per student expenditure for K-12 support (public school funding) and per the amount reported on the district audited financial statements;
Sec 49(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The following chart illustrates the progress with current data.

Benchmark Examinations:

	Spring 2000	Spring 2001	% Change
Grade 3 Reading	72.5	71.2	-1.8%
Grade 3 Writing	48.8	53.5	9.6%
Grade 3 Mathematics	65.0	66.3	2.0%
Grade 6 Reading	69.9	69.4	-0.7%
Grade 6 Writing	72.2	73.0	1.1%
Grade 6 Mathematics	62.2	62.9	1.1%
Grade 8 Reading	83.2	82.5	-0.8%
Grade 8 Writing	67.5	67.9	0.6%
Grade 8 Mathematics	39.0	39.5	1.3%
	FY2000	FY2001	% Change
ADM	131,696.48	132,256.25	0.4%
State Aid - Foundation Program	672,198.2	672,386.0	0.0%
Per Student Expenditure	5.1	5.1	0.0%
Audited Expenditures	992,050.3	*	
* FY2001 Audit Information not yet compiled			

Measure:

the change in the percentage of students passing the high school graduation qualifying exam per change in per-student expenditure for K-12 support (public school funding) and per the amount reported on the district audited financial statements; and

Sec 49(b)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:**High School Graduation Qualifying Examination:**

	Spring 2000	Spring 2001	% Change
Reading	74.6	65.9	-11.7%
Writing	47.6	46.6	-2.1%
Mathematics	33.3	44.0	32.1%
	FY2000	FY2001	% Change
ADM	131,696.48	132,256.25	0.4%
State Aid - Foundation Program	672,198.2	672,386.0	0.0%
Per Student Expenditure	5.1	5.1	0.0%
Audited Expenditures	992,050.3	*	
* FY2001 Audit Information not yet compiled			

Benchmark Comparisons:

This is the first year that comparative data is available. The timing of receipt of audited data does not allow it to be included at this time.

Measure:

the average time taken to respond to complaints and questions that have been elevated to the commissioner's office.
Sec 49(b)(4) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The average time to respond to correspondence tracked in the commissioner's office was 27 days for FY2001.

Benchmark Comparisons:

The correspondence tracking system has not been adequately maintained in prior years to provide a benchmark comparison this reporting cycle. This will be the benchmark for next year's report.

Background and Strategies:

Although the correspondence tracking system has been in place for sometime, the department had not implemented an electronic log until this reporting requirement was instituted. Additional effort will be necessary to maintain the log and provide accurate information

Teaching and Learning Support

Mission Statement

To improve student performance.

Key Performance Measures for FY2003

Measure:

the percentage of students who meet the proficiency level in benchmark assessments in grades 3, 6, and 8;
Sec 50(b)(1) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Percent Proficient in Reading, Writing and Mathematics on Benchmark Examinations, Spring 2001

Grade	Reading	Writing	Mathematics
3rd	71.2	53.5	66.3
6th	69.4	73.0	62.9
8th	82.5	67.9	39.5

Benchmark Comparisons:

Benchmark examinations were administered for the first time in March of 2000. The State Board of Education and Early Development set the proficiency level for each grade. These proficiency levels are Advanced; Proficient; Below Proficient; and, Not Proficient. Proficiency is defined as the sum of students who scored at the Advanced and Proficient levels on the Benchmark exams. The following chart illustrates the percentage of students who have met the proficiency levels in the two administrations of the benchmarks, Spring 2000 and 2001, the October 1 enrollment, and the participation rate in the assessments.

		Grade 3					
Subject	Test Year	Advanced/Proficient		Below/Not Proficient		October 1 Enrollment	Participation Rate ²
		Count	Percentage ¹	Count	Percentage ¹		
READING	2000	7,220	72.5%	2,740	27.5%	10,706	93.0%
	2001	7,065	71.2%	2,855	28.8%	10,700	92.7%
WRITING	2000	4,851	48.8%	5,084	51.2%	10,706	92.8%
	2001	5,302	53.5%	4,617	46.5%	10,700	92.7%
MATHEMATICS	2000	6,453	65.0%	3,478	35.0%	10,706	92.8%
	2001	6,550	66.3%	3,326	33.7%	10,700	92.3%

		Grade 6					
Subject	Test Year	Advanced/Proficient		Below/Not Proficient		October 1 Enrollment	Participation Rate ²
		Count	Percentage ¹	Count	Percentage ¹		
READING	2000	6,958	69.9%	3,001	30.1%	10,574	94.2%
	2001	6,912	69.4%	3,043	30.6%	10,623	93.7%
WRITING	2000	7,180	72.2%	2,760	27.8%	10,574	94.0%
	2001	7,265	73.0%	2,687	27.0%	10,623	93.7%
MATHEMATICS	2000	6,161	62.2%	3,752	37.8%	10,574	93.7%
	2001	6,241	62.9%	3,681	37.1%	10,623	93.4%

		Grade 8					
Subject	Test Year	Advanced/Proficient		Below/Not Proficient		October 1 Enrollment	Participation Rate ²
		Count	Percentage ¹	Count	Percentage ¹		
READING	2000	7,993	83.2%	1,613	16.8%	10,575	90.8%
	2001	7,824	82.5%	1,660	17.5%	10,377	91.4%
WRITING	2000	6,479	67.5%	3,125	32.5%	10,575	90.8%
	2001	6,420	67.9%	3,040	32.1%	10,377	91.2%
MATHEMATICS	2000	3,724	39.0%	5,815	61.0%	10,575	90.2%
	2001	3,711	39.5%	5,675	60.5%	10,377	90.5%

¹ Percent Proficient and Percent Not Proficient rates only include students that participated in the exams.

² Participation rate is calculated by dividing the total count of students tested by the October 1, 2000 enrollment.

Background and Strategies:

State law requires a comprehensive system of student assessments including a developmental profile for students entering kindergarten or first grade, benchmark assessments in reading, writing, and mathematics at grades 3, 6, and 8, taking the Terra Nova at grades 4, 5, 7, and 9, and passage of the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam in order to receive a high school diploma beginning in 2004. The department has:

1. Provided school districts with state performance standards in reading, writing, and mathematics at the appropriate grade levels.
2. Developed the benchmark examinations in reading, writing, and mathematics for grades 3, 6, and 8.

3. Provided professional development opportunities for standards based instruction.
4. Provided technical assistance to school districts in aligning curriculum to state standards.

The department continues to:

1. Work with school districts to develop programs that provide students with opportunities to learn in order to reach the state standards at the appropriate age/grade levels.
2. Develop intervention strategies to assist students that fail to meet standards or are at risk of failing to meet standards at the appropriate age/grade levels.
3. Work with school districts to target staff development and teacher in-service opportunities to support standards-based instruction and assessments.
4. Target federal grant dollars to support increased student performance in reading, writing, and mathematics.
5. Administer the norm-referenced assessment, linked to Alaska performance standards at grades 4, 5, 7, and 9.

Measure:

the percentage of students performing above the national average on state-adopted norm-referenced tests; Sec 50(b)(2) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The following data shows the percentage of students performing above the national average on the California Achievement Test, Version 5 (CAT/5) for school year 2000-2001

Grade	Reading	Language	Math
4th	58	55	62
7th	58	56	64

Benchmark Comparisons:

The following chart contains information on the Grade 4 results for the CAT/5 in school years 1998-1999, 1999-2000, and 2000-2001, including the percentage of students scoring in the top and bottom quartile and the percentile ranking for those students scoring above the national average. The same information is included for Grade 7, except for the 1998-1999 school year when the CAT/5 was not required for Grade 7.

GRADE 4

School Year	READING			LANGUAGE			MATH		
	Top Quartile	Bottom Quartile	Percentile Rank	Top Quartile	Bottom Quartile	Percentile Rank	Top Quartile	Bottom Quartile	Percentile Rank
1998-1999	31.0	23.0	57	29.2	25.2	52	35.3	22.2	60
1999-2000	31.9	21.9	58	30.7	24.5	53	37.3	20.5	62
2000-2001	33.0	20.8	59	31.1	23.0	55	37.8	18.9	63

GRADE 7

School Year	READING			LANGUAGE			MATH		
	Top Quartile	Bottom Quartile	Percentile Rank	Top Quartile	Bottom Quartile	Percentile Rank	Top Quartile	Bottom Quartile	Percentile Rank
1998-1999	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1999-2000	31.9	21.2	58	31.7	22.6	57	38.1	17.5	63
2000-2001	31.2	20.9	59	31.6	21.1	57	40.5	16.3	65

Background and Strategies:

The department used the CAT/5 norm-referenced test for the past 5 years. The department has entered into a new contract to administer the TerraNova-CAT/6 test in grades 4, 5, 7, and 9 beginning in the 2001-2002 school year. The addition of norm-referenced tests at grades 5 and 9 will provide a transition to an assessment system with capabilities not now available. Under the new system, students will be assessed each year from grades 3 to 10 using a combination of Benchmark, HSGQE and norm-referenced tests, which will allow for a measure of student academic growth from year-to-year. The ability to track student growth will allow the department to implement a

critical portion of the school designation system that will assign a designation of distinguished, successful, deficient, or in-crisis to each public school in the state as required by AS 14.03.123

Measure:

the percentage of students who took and passed the state high school graduation qualifying exam in the current school year; and

Sec 50(b)(3) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Results of Spring 2001 High School Graduation Qualifying Exam for the graduating Class of 2003.

Reading	65.9%
Writing	46.6%
Mathematics	44.0%

Benchmark Comparisons:

The High School Graduation Qualifying Examination (HSGQE) was administered for the first time in March of 2000. The State Board of Education & Early Development set the proficiency level for the exam. The exam is offered in October and March of each school year to provide additional opportunities for high school sophomores, juniors, and seniors to take the exam. The following chart illustrates the HSGQE results comparing the Grade 10 students (Class of 2002) in the spring of 2000 to the 10th Grade Students in the spring of 2001 (Class of 2003):

READING

Test Date	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient ¹	Number Not Proficient	Percent Not Proficient ¹	October 1 Enrollment	Participation Rate ²
Spring 2000	6,178	74.6%	2,098	25.4%	10,217	81.0%
Spring 2001	5,469	65.9%	2,831	34.1%	10,110	82.1%

WRITING

Test Date	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient ¹	Number Not Proficient	Percent Not Proficient ¹	October 1 Enrollment	Participation Rate ²
Spring 2000	3,924	47.6%	4,319	52.4%	10,217	80.7%
Spring 2001	4,039	46.6%	4,625	53.4%	10,110	85.7%

MATHEMATICS

Test Date	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient ¹	Number Not Proficient	Percent Not Proficient ¹	October 1 Enrollment	Participation Rate ²
Spring 2000	2,717	33.3%	5,454	66.7%	10,217	80.0%
Spring 2001	3,807	44.0%	4,852	56.0%	10,110	85.6%

¹ Percent Proficient and Percent Not Proficient rates only include students that participated in the exams.

² Participation rate is calculated by dividing the total count of students tested by the October 1, 2000 enrollment.

Background and Strategies:

State law requires a comprehensive system of student assessments including a developmental profile for students entering kindergarten or first grade, Benchmark assessments in reading, writing, and mathematics at grades 3, 6, and 8, and passage of the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam in order to receive a high school diploma beginning in 2004. The department has:

1. Provided school districts with state performance standards in reading, writing, and mathematics.
 2. Developed the graduation qualifying examination in reading, writing, and mathematics.
 3. Provided professional development opportunities for standards based instruction.
- Provided technical assistance to school districts in aligning curriculum to state standards.

During the last legislative session, there was significant discussion about what our students are being tested on and how well they are being asked to perform in these areas in order to receive a high school diploma. The legislature was very clear in passing SB 133, Chapter 94, SLA 2001, that the competency exam is to measure the "minimum

competency in essential skills" for all high school graduates.

This direction led the department to refocus the content of the exam and refine the test items. This spring we will administer a new refocused version of the HSGQE. The refocused version will contain questions measuring the minimum competencies of essential skills. Because of the significant changes to the test we will need to set new cut scores in the summer of 2002.

Measure:

the percentage of students in a high school grade level who pass the state high school graduation qualifying exam on a cumulative basis.

Sec 50(b)(4) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The following chart illustrates the percentage of students in the class of 2002 and 2003 that have passed the three parts of the HSGQE based on October 2000 enrollment data. The results for each administration of the high school examination are detailed on pages 25 and 26.

Class of 2002

	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient	October 2001 Enrollment
Reading	7,811	93.1%	8,387
Writing	5,711	68.1%	8,387
Mathematics	4,730	56.4%	8,387

Class of 2003

	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient	October 2001 Enrollment
Reading	6,513	70.4%	9,254
Writing	4,837	52.3%	9,254
Mathematics	4,184	45.2%	9,254

Benchmark Comparisons:

The following chart illustrates the results for the class of 2002 for each administration of the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam beginning with the first administration in the spring of 2000.

STATEWIDE HSGQE CLASS OF 2002

HSGQE Student Test Results: Spring 2000, Fall 2001,
Spring 2001 and Fall 2001

READING

Grade	Test Date	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient	Number Not Proficient	Percent Not Proficient	October 1 Enrollment
Grade 10	March 2000	6,178	74.6%	2,098	25.4%	10,217
Grade 11	October 2000	994	43.6%	1,286	56.4%	8,887
Grade 11	March 2001	365	25.6%	1,063	74.4%	8,887
Grade 12	October 2001	274	29.6%	652	70.4%	8,387

7,811

WRITING

Grade	Test Date	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient	Number Not Proficient	Percent Not Proficient	October 1 Enrollment
Grade 10	March 2000	3,924	47.6%	4,319	52.4%	10,217
Grade 11	October 2000	897	22.6%	3,066	77.4%	8,887
Grade 11	March 2001	615	21.4%	2,254	78.6%	8,887
Grade 12	October 2001	275	17.4%	1,308	82.6%	8,387

5,711

MATH

Grade	Test Date	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient	Number Not Proficient	Percent Not Proficient	October 1 Enrollment
Grade 10	March 2000	2,717	33.3%	5,454	66.7%	10,217
Grade 11	October 2000	1,022	21.2%	3,788	78.8%	8,887
Grade 11	March 2001	849	23.2%	2,805	76.8%	8,887
Grade 12	October 2001	142	7.1%	1,867	92.9%	8,387

4,730

The following chart illustrates the results for the Class of 2003 for each administration of the HSGQE beginning with the spring of 2001.

STATEWIDE HSGQE CLASS OF 2003

HSGQE Student Test Results: Spring 2001 and Fall 2001

READING

Grade	Test Date	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient	Number Not Proficient	Percent Not Proficient	October 1 Enrollment
Grade 10	March 2001	5,470	65.9%	2,831	34.1%	10,110
Grade 11	October 2001	1,043	42.2%	1,431	57.8%	9,254
		6,513				

WRITING

Grade	Test Date	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient	Number Not Proficient	Percent Not Proficient	October 1 Enrollment
Grade 10	March 2001	4,034	46.7%	4,595	53.3%	10,110
Grade 11	October 2001	803	23.4%	2,632	76.6%	9,254
		4,837				

MATH

Grade	Test Date	Number Proficient	Percent Proficient	Number Not Proficient	Percent Not Proficient	October 1 Enrollment
Grade 10	March 2001	3,806	44.0%	4,843	56.0%	10,110
Grade 11	October 2001	378	9.9%	3,445	90.1%	9,254
		4,184				

Background and Strategies:

Alaska's education reform movement is on the right track. We are raising academic standards, seeking new resources and demanding accountability. The high-stakes consequences of the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam will be implemented for students graduating in the spring of 2004 rather than 2002.

During the last legislative session, there was significant discussion about what our students are being tested on and how well they are being asked to perform in these areas in order to receive a high school diploma. The legislature was very clear in passing SB 133, Chapter 94, SLA 2001, that the competency exam is to measure the "minimum competency in essential skills" for all high school graduates.

The commissioner convened a committee of approximately 45 educators to work with the department and the department's test contractor, CTB McGraw-Hill, in refocusing the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam on essential skills. Subcommittees in each of the content areas, reading, writing, and mathematics, reviewed test items that could potentially be used to measure essential skills. Based upon the committee's work specifications for new versions of the HSGQE were developed. In the spring of 2002 we will administer a new refocused version of the HSGQE. The refocused version will contain questions measuring the minimum competencies of essential skills. Because of the significant changes to the test new cut scores will be determined in the summer of 2002.

The delay of the high stakes consequences of the HSGQE until the spring of 2004, while continuing to administer the Benchmark exams in grades 3, 6, and 8 as well as the revised and refocused HSGQE, will give us the tools and the time needed to be sure the standards reflect what Alaskans think is important, the test is a good measure and students are adequately prepared. The additional time will assure that all students, including those with learning disabilities and those in highly mobile families who move in and out of our schools, will have had a reasonable opportunity to learn what's tested.

One of the biggest challenges is tracking a group of students, the graduating class of 2002, 2003, etc., through the assessment system as they move in and out of the state and between districts, schools and programs. This year the department will begin to assign a unique student identifier to all students in the state. Implementation of the unique student identifier will be the key to tracking and reporting achievement data more effectively.

We know that the number of students in a graduating class declines throughout the high school years. For example, the October 1999 enrollment for the Class of 2002 was 10,217, in October 2000 it was 8,887, and in October 2001 it was 8,387. We cannot identify all of the reasons for the decline in enrollment. Some students have left the state. Some have gone to home schooling. Others did not have sufficient credit to advance to the next grade level. Some have dropped out. To complicate the situation even further, some of these students who are no longer in the system may have passed one or more sections of the test in the spring of 2000 or the fall of 2001. The single student identifier will give us the tools to report the data more accurately and effectively as students move through the system.

The charts on the following pages summarize test data by school district for Benchmark and HSGQE administered in Spring 2001 and Fall.

Benchmark Assessment - Reading

Spring 2001

District	Grade 3			Grade 6			Grade 8		
	# Prof./Adv.	% Prof./Adv.	Tested	# Prof./Adv.	% Prof./Adv.	Tested	# Prof./Adv.	% Prof./Adv.	Tested
Alaska Gateway	18	55	33	24	62	39	26	74	35
Aleutian Region	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aleutians East	13	72	18	10	50	20	18	69	26
Alyeska Central	12	92	13	19	100	19	29	91	32
Anchorage	2,831	73	3,861	2,772	75	3,712	3,052	87	3,524
Annette Island	18	75	24	12	60	20	17	85	20
Bering Strait	54	36	152	34	23	147	41	36	114
Bristol Bay	6	50	12	13	68	19	15	83	18
Chatham	8	36	22	14	78	18	23	70	33
Chugach	.	.	.	8	67	12	9	75	12
Copper River	40	75	53	35	69	51	51	82	62
Cordova	33	83	40	29	73	40	33	89	37
Craig	30	91	33	34	76	45	33	92	36
Delta/Greely	31	69	45	45	75	60	66	86	77
Denali	16	89	18	18	90	20	34	87	39
Dillingham	31	66	47	23	52	44	24	71	34
Fairbanks	983	81	1,217	941	78	1,208	1,021	89	1,142
Galena	159	80	199	173	82	212	165	91	181
Haines	23	77	30	16	64	25	35	88	40
Hoonah	8	50	16	10	59	17	13	68	19
Hydaburg	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iditarod Area	29	66	44	17	44	39	31	65	48
Juneau	324	78	416	300	76	397	367	89	413
Kake	7	58	12	15	65	23	8	73	11
Kashunamiut	15	50	26	7	32	22	11	48	23
Kenai Peninsula	569	81	699	600	78	774	683	88	773
Kelchikan	161	83	195	159	81	196	170	88	193
Klawock	14	100	14	10	77	13	9	60	15
Kodiak Island	129	69	186	152	64	237	151	77	196
Kuspuk	12	27	44	15	35	43	12	43	28
Lake & Peninsula	19	63	30	13	34	38	25	58	43
Lower Kuskokwim	89	33	270	69	25	276	110	47	236
Lower Yukon	36	23	159	22	15	147	41	32	129
Mat-Su	757	81	940	766	80	962	834	91	914
Mt. Edgecumbe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nenana	72	76	95	107	76	141	89	90	99
Nome	39	46	85	20	40	50	36	75	43
North Slope	56	42	134	53	35	151	68	50	141
Northwest Arctic	74	38	195	37	21	174	53	38	140
Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Petersburg	35	88	40	46	96	48	52	95	55
Pribilof	10	67	15	7	64	11	.	.	.
Saint Mary's	4	36	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sitka	99	88	112	94	70	123	105	92	114
Skagway	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Southeast Island	13	87	15	18	72	25	18	90	20
Southwest Region	21	31	68	21	30	69	27	51	53
Tanana	.	.	.	8	73	11	.	.	.
Unalaska	23	82	28	19	73	26	20	91	22
Valdez	54	72	75	39	71	55	76	93	82
Wrangell	28	88	32	16	57	28	38	88	43
Yakutat	6	46	13	10	63	16	10	91	11
Yukon Flats	6	24	25	8	32	25	10	37	27
Yukon/Koyukuk	17	39	44	18	36	50	29	57	51
Yupik	5	18	28	5	19	26	6	17	36

* Results are not published when ten or fewer students are tested at a grade level or three or fewer students are reported in an individual cell.

Benchmark Assessment - Writing

District	Grade 3			Grade 6			Grade 8		
	# Prof./Adv.	% Prof./Adv.	Tested	# Prof./Adv.	% Prof./Adv.	Tested	# Prof./Adv.	% Prof./Adv.	Tested
Alaska Gateway	12	38	32	26	65	40	20	57	35
Aleutian Region	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aleutians East	11	61	18	14	70	20	16	62	26
Alyeska Central	10	77	13	19	100	19	25	78	32
Anchorage	2,186	57	3,862	2,899	78	3,715	2,507	71	3,516
Annette Island	11	46	24	13	65	20	9	43	21
Bering Strait	37	25	147	49	34	144	30	26	115
Bristol Bay	6	50	12	15	79	19	12	67	18
Chatham	.	.	.	10	56	18	20	61	33
Chugach	.	.	.	9	75	12	6	50	12
Copper River	30	58	52	38	76	50	43	70	61
Cordova	24	62	39	31	78	40	28	76	37
Craig	20	61	33	34	76	45	22	61	36
Delta/Greely	29	64	45	48	79	61	61	79	77
Denali	10	56	18	16	80	20	32	84	38
Dillingham	16	34	47	27	64	42	18	51	35
Fairbanks	792	65	1,212	987	82	1,204	843	74	1,135
Galena	85	42	201	163	75	216	130	71	182
Haines	18	60	30	20	80	25	27	68	40
Hoonah	.	.	.	7	41	17	9	47	19
Hydaburg	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iditarod Area	21	48	44	21	55	38	27	56	48
Juneau	249	60	416	323	81	399	326	78	416
Kenai Peninsula	404	58	700	603	78	771	579	75	777
Ketchikan	104	54	193	167	84	198	111	58	193
Klawock	8	57	14	10	71	14	8	53	15
Kodiak Island	86	47	184	166	70	237	115	59	194
Kuspuk	.	.	.	19	44	43	9	36	25
Lake & Peninsula	13	43	30	14	38	37	18	42	43
Lower Kuskokwim	81	30	270	78	28	274	93	40	233
Lower Yukon	25	16	158	35	24	147	20	15	130
Mat-Su	594	63	948	780	81	963	716	79	910
Mt. Edgecumbe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nenana	40	40	99	107	76	141	69	71	97
Nome	23	27	85	23	46	50	30	63	48
North Slope	39	29	133	67	44	153	46	34	135
Northwest Arctic	49	25	193	44	26	172	34	24	139
Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Petersburg	23	58	40	43	90	48	46	84	55
Pribilof	8	50	16	8	73	11	.	.	.
Saint Mary's	5	45	11	7	58	12	.	.	.
Sitka	75	66	114	100	81	123	97	84	116
Skagway	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Southeast Island	6	40	15	17	68	25	14	70	20
Southwest Region	8	11	70	34	49	69	14	26	53
Tanana	.	.	.	7	64	11	.	.	.
Unalaska	17	61	28	19	73	26	19	86	22
Valdez	38	51	75	47	85	55	65	79	82
Wrangell	20	63	32	20	71	28	33	77	43
Yakutat	.	.	.	10	63	16	.	.	.
Yukon Flats	.	.	.	9	36	25	7	26	27
Yukon/Koyukuk	15	34	44	17	35	49	22	42	52
Yupit	.	.	.	6	23	26	4	11	35

* Results are not published when ten or fewer students are tested at a grade level or three or fewer students are reported in an individual cell.

Benchmark Assessment - Math

District	Grade 3			Grade 6			Grade 8		
	# Prof./Adv.	% Prof./Adv.	Tested	# Prof./Adv.	% Prof./Adv.	Tested	# Prof./Adv.	% Prof./Adv.	Tested
Alaska Gateway	13	42	31	24	62	39	6	17	35
Aleutian Region	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aleutians East	14	78	18	10	50	20	9	35	26
Alyeska Central	13	93	14	16	84	19	16	50	32
Anchorage	2,601	68	3,846	2,460	67	3,686	1,508	44	3,460
Annette Island	18	75	24	9	45	20	.	.	.
Bering Strait	56	37	152	29	20	148	6	5	115
Bristol Bay	6	50	12	13	68	19	6	33	18
Chatham	11	50	22	8	44	18	9	27	33
Chugach	.	.	.	7	58	12	.	.	.
Copper River	36	69	52	32	64	50	25	40	62
Cordova	34	85	40	31	78	40	22	59	37
Craig	27	82	33	36	80	45	11	31	36
Delta/Greely	29	64	45	41	68	60	38	49	77
Denali	14	78	18	18	90	20	18	46	39
Dillingham	27	57	47	22	51	43	7	21	34
Fairbanks	880	73	1,207	841	70	1,207	434	38	1,135
Galena	134	68	197	132	62	212	64	36	177
Haines	23	77	30	19	76	25	22	55	40
Hoonah	6	38	16	11	65	17	7	37	19
Hydaburg	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iditarod Area	29	67	43	15	38	39	15	31	48
Juneau	338	81	417	302	76	397	226	55	414
Kake	7	58	12	14	61	23	4	36	11
Kashunamiut	17	68	25	.	.	.	4	17	23
Kenai Peninsula	496	71	695	541	70	774	360	47	773
Ketchikan	143	74	192	158	81	194	85	44	192
Klawock	8	57	14	9	64	14	.	.	.
Kodiak Island	119	64	185	143	60	238	54	27	197
Kuspuk	13	30	43	14	33	43	.	.	.
Lake & Peninsula	13	43	30	7	18	38	12	28	43
Lower Kuskokwim	143	54	267	83	30	276	35	15	232
Lower Yukon	31	20	158	13	9	148	4	3	127
Mat-Su	687	73	941	673	70	958	410	46	900
Mt. Edgecumbe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nenana	55	57	96	92	67	137	32	32	99
Nome	34	40	85	18	35	51	17	35	48
North Slope	70	53	132	71	46	153	29	22	133
Northwest Arctic	54	28	192	31	18	173	4	3	141
Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Petersburg	32	80	40	39	81	48	36	65	55
Pribilof	10	63	16	6	55	11	.	.	.
Saint Mary's	5	45	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sitka	94	82	114	78	64	121	68	59	116
Skagway	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Southeast Island	10	67	15	17	68	25	7	35	20
Southwest Region	24	34	70	29	41	71	15	28	53
Tanana	.	.	.	5	45	11	.	.	.
Unalaska	22	79	28	19	73	26	9	41	22
Valdez	52	69	75	38	69	55	28	34	82
Wrangell	26	81	32	21	75	28	25	58	43
Yakutat	10	83	12	9	56	16	.	.	.
Yukon Flats	5	21	24	7	28	25	.	.	.
Yukon/Koyukuk	21	48	44	15	30	50	5	10	52
Yup'it	8	30	27	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Results are not published when ten or fewer students are tested at a grade level or three or fewer students are reported in an individual cell.

Early Development

Mission Statement

To provide early child care and education programs. (HB 250)

Key Performance Measures for FY2003

Measure:

the percentage change in the number of children served in licensed and in registered child care facilities;
Sec 51(b)(1) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Children served (capacity) in licensed care from FY00 to FY01 decreased 6% or 996 spaces
Children served (capacity) in registered care from FY00 to FY01 decreased 11% or 700 spaces

Benchmark Comparisons:

	FY2000	FY2001
No. of Licensed Facilities	609	580
Capacity/Served	16,505	15,509
No. of Registered Facilities	2,028	1,456
Capacity/Served	6,524	5,824

Effective July 1, 2000, the Department of Education & Early Development took over the statewide responsibility for licensing child care facilities. New child care regulations have been adopted that will improve quality care and move facilities from a category of registered care to licensed care. Registered care is limited to having no more than 4 children in care, including the provider's own children, and is not eligible for the child care grant program.

This combination of factors contributed to the slight decrease in the capacity served from FY2000 to FY2001 as shown in the above chart, i.e.: program transition to different agency and changes in licensing regulations.

Data currently available does not specifically address the measure of number of children served, but rather the capacity, or the number of spaces, for child care available in Alaska. With implementation of new licensing regulations, the number of licensed facilities will increase as the provision for registered care is eliminated. As of January 1, 2002, no new registered facilities will be approved and those facilities will have a transition period to become licensed.

Background and Strategies:

Child care licensing provides consumer protection through quality assurance. Minimum licensing standards should be the floor and not the ceiling. The high percentage of children in licensed facilities indicates that parents, as consumers of child care at all income levels, are seeking quality child care. Incentives are being developed to encourage more providers to pursue licensing.

A high percentage of states have moved to tiered reimbursement rates, paying more for higher quality care. Licensing is usually used to identify the lowest level of quality acceptable for funding, with some states ruling out programs with poor licensing records. There are different ways to distinguish between levels of quality. So far, most states have two levels: licensing and facilities that are both licensed and accredited.

To achieve Alaska's goal of high quality, safe child care, the department is:

1. Revising standards through regulation to reflect the higher expectations of the system.
2. Continuing to provide technical assistance to unlicensed facilities to meet minimum licensing standards.
3. Re-structuring the payment system to provide incentives for achieving and maintaining high quality care.

High School Graduation Qualifying Examination – Spring 2001 Results (Class of 2003)

District	READING Grade 10			WRITING Grade 10			MATH Grade 10		
	# Proficient	% Proficient	Tested	# Proficient	% Proficient	Tested	# Proficient	% Proficient	Tested
Alaska Gateway	12	44	27	14	48	29	13	50	26
Aleutian Region	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aleutians East	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Alyeska Central	9	63	30	13	68	19	14	36	39
Anchorage	2,007	66	3023	1,482	47	3187	1,502	47	3229
Annette Island	7	29	24	5	21	24	.	.	.
Bering Strait	21	32	65	16	23	69	14	20	69
Bristol Bay	12	92	13	8	62	13	10	77	13
Chatham	6	40	15	4	27	15	5	31	16
Chugach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Copper River	26	68	38	21	55	38	23	59	39
Cordova	31	86	36	24	65	37	23	62	37
Craig	19	53	36	15	43	35	11	31	35
Delta/Greely	59	76	78	45	56	80	39	49	80
Denali	13	87	15	9	69	13	8	53	15
Dillingham	25	71	35	18	47	38	12	31	39
Fairbanks	738	70	1048	533	50	1066	461	43	1069
Galena	94	71	133	59	44	134	40	30	132
Haines	28	85	33	23	70	33	21	66	32
Hoonah	11	69	16	7	44	16	6	38	16
Hydaburg	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iditarod Area	22	55	40	12	33	36	14	30	46
Juneau	275	74	371	202	53	381	213	57	375
Kake	10	53	19	5	25	20	.	.	.
Kashunamiut	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kenai Peninsula	588	79	748	410	53	776	408	53	764
Ketchikan	96	63	152	81	51	159	72	47	152
Klawock	7	50	14	5	38	13	6	43	14
Kodiak Island	134	68	196	92	46	201	69	35	197
Kuspuk	8	28	29	.	.	.	8	22	36
Lake & Peninsula	9	30	30	4	13	30	.	.	.
Lower Kuskokwim	37	24	155	28	17	169	20	12	166
Lower Yukon	12	19	63	9	14	63	5	8	59
Mat-Su	663	74	895	541	57	949	460	49	934
Mt. Edgecumbe	39	42	93	34	33	103	50	42	118
Nenana	47	70	67	32	47	68	21	32	66
Nome	31	53	59	20	33	61	18	32	56
North Slope	35	31	112	22	18	119	23	19	119
Northwest Arctic	22	26	85	15	17	90	9	11	85
Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Petersburg	34	71	48	26	54	48	24	50	48
Pribilof	.	.	.	4	31	13	.	.	.
Saint Mary's	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sitka	100	79	127	74	58	127	70	55	127
Skagway	9	69	13	8	62	13	6	50	12
Southeast Island	9	64	14	10	63	16	6	38	16
Southwest Region	8	28	29	6	21	28	7	25	28
Tanana	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Unalaska	23	82	28	14	52	27	16	57	28
Valdez	55	89	62	43	69	62	42	68	62
Wrangell	24	60	40	15	43	35	13	37	35
Yakutat	11	79	14	4	29	14	4	29	14
Yukon Flats	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Yukon/Koyukuk	9	38	24	6	25	24	.	.	.
Yupit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Results are not published when ten or fewer students are tested at a grade level or three or fewer students are reported in an individual cell.

Measure:

the percentage change in the number of eligible children served in a Head Start program;
Sec 51(b)(2) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

	No. of Children Served FY2000	No. of Children Served FY2001	% Change
Head Start – Ages 3 & 4		2,703	
Early Head Start – Ages 0 to 3		946	
Total	3,483	3,649	4.8

There are approximately 14,500 children eligible for Head Start programs due to family income. In FY01, Head Start served 166, or 4.8% more eligible children than were served in FY00.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Head Start grantees utilize a combination of state and local sources to apply for and receive federal Head Start funds which require a 20% match. Additional local match dollars contributed to the 4.8% increase children served from FY2000 to FY2001. Alaska's goal is to increase the number of children served by Head Start by 2% each year for the next 4 years.

Background and Strategies:

To increase the number of eligible children served in a Head Start program, the department will:
Improve data collection on children and families served through Head Start programs to target unserved or underserved communities to expand existing programs or establish new programs;
Support grantees in meeting the 20% match requirement to access additional federal funds targeted for increases in FFY 2003. State funds are essential in helping grantees meet the match requirement.
Improve the quality of Head Start programs by providing training to head start workers through the System for Early Education Development (SEED) program.

Measure:

the percentage change in the number of staff in child care facilities who received at least 15 hours of training in the current fiscal year;
Sec 51(b)(3) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Data on this measure is not yet available.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Benchmark Comparisons are not yet available. A data collection system is under development. When completed, this information will serve as a baseline to assess progress in future years. Statewide data will be maintained by EED and individuals will be able to add to their training profiles as they complete additional training and provide appropriate documentation. A status report will be generated annually.

Background and Strategies:

The division is utilizing federal funds to implement a comprehensive data collection system. The target date for centralizing training data by individual staff members in facilities across the state is June 30, 2002. Initially this information was to be collected by June 30, 2001 however, delayed implementation of the System for Early Education and Development (SEED) program prevented the division from implementing the data collection effort.

Training and credentialing are both strategies for capacity building and achieving higher quality in child care. Alaska's SEED program is implementing a system of professional development for early childhood education that identifies the types of training and education necessary to achieve competency in the areas essential for early childhood programs.

Measure:

the percentage change in the number of children who receive federally funded meals;
Sec 51(b)(4) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

	FY2000	FY2001	% Change
No. of Children	56,647	59,052	4.2%

In FY2001, 59,052 children, or 45% of the eligible population received federally funded meals. This is an increase of 4.2% over FFY2001.

Benchmark Comparisons:

The Child Nutrition Program distributes federal funds for reimbursement of meals served to eligible children and adults in approved agencies. In comparison to other states, Alaska has a good record on school lunch. In FFY 01, Alaska served 45% of the eligible population, as compared with 42.5% in FFY2000.

Background and Strategies:

By including proprietary child care centers in the program, Alaska was able to distribute over \$400,000 in additional federal USDA funds. New centers continue to come into the program on a regular basis.

Measure:

the change in the ratio of registered providers compared to licensed providers.
Sec 51(b)(5) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

	FY2000	FY2001
No. of Registered Providers	2,028	1,456
No. of Licensed Providers	609	580
Ratio	3:1	3:1

Benchmark Comparisons:

New regulations have passed with an implementation date of January 1, 2002, that will eliminate the category of registered care. These regulations enhance the health and safety requirements for children in child care facilities and require registered providers who accept public funds to become licensed. The Department of Education & Early Development is expecting approximately 75% of registered facilities to apply for licensing in FY2002.

Background and Strategies:

Child care licensing provides consumer protection through quality assurance. Minimum licensing standards should be the floor and not the ceiling. The high percentage of children in licensed facilities indicates that parents, as consumers of child care at all income levels, are seeking quality child care. Incentives are being developed to encourage more providers to pursue licensing and minimum licensing standards should be the floor and not the ceiling.

A high percentage of states have moved to tiered reimbursement rates, paying more for higher quality care. Licensing is usually used to identify the lowest level of quality acceptable for funding, with some states ruling out programs with poor licensing records. There are different ways to distinguish between levels of quality. So far, most states have two levels: licensing and facilities that are both licensed and accredited.

To achieve Alaska's goal of high quality, safe child care, the department is:

1. Revising standards through regulation to reflect the higher expectations of the system.
 2. Continuing to provide technical assistance to unlicensed facilities to meet minimum licensing standards.
- Re-structuring the payment system to provide incentives for achieving and maintaining high quality care.

Education Support Services

Mission Statement

To provide support services to departmental programs and the operation of public schools.

Key Performance Measures for FY2003

Measure:

the number of late penalties for payroll or vendor payments;
Sec 52(b)(1) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

There were no penalty payments for payroll or vendor payments in FY2001.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Penalty Payments	FY2000	FY2001
Payroll	0	0
Vendor	0	0

Background and Strategies:

The Division of Education and Support Services monitors payroll and vendor payments very carefully. Staff is held to performance standards requiring accurate and timely certification of payroll and payment of invoices within a five-day turnaround time.

Measure:

the cost of administrative services personnel compared to the total personnel costs for the department;
Sec 52(b)(2) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

FY2002 Personal Services costs totaled \$27,569,400. Administrative Services personnel costs were \$960,800 or 3.5%.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Personal Services Costs

	FY2001 Authorized	FY2002 Authorized
Department	26,057.5	27,569.4
Administrative Services	990.0	960.8
%	3.8%	3.5%

Background and Strategies:

The data used is the FY2002 authorized appropriated amounts for personal services. The department had 373 full time and 114 part time positions approved by the Conference Committee. Administrative Services has 17 full time positions.

Measure:

the number of department decisions on the annual school construction and major maintenance lists upheld by the State Board of Education and Early Development compared to the number of appeals;
Sec 52(b)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

No appeals were filed for the prior year ranking.

The department issues the prioritized school construction and major maintenance lists on November 5, as required by statute. There is a period of reconsideration where school districts may ask the department to review the scoring decisions. A new list is issued on December 15 based on the reconsideration. School districts may choose to appeal the department's decision and a hearing officer is appointed to consider any appeals.

Benchmark Comparisons:

	FY01 CIP List	FY02 CIP List
Number of Appeal Hearings	1	0
Upheld by Board	1	0

Background and Strategies:

Ongoing efforts to improve the consistency and validity of the rating process have reduced the number of formal CIP appeals. The department annually provides training to school districts in preparing the CIP applications, which has contributed significantly to the quality of the application process.

Measure:

the percentage of school districts meeting the minimum expenditure for instruction.
Sec 52(b)(4) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

In FY2002, 24 of 53 school districts met the 70% minimum expenditure for instruction requirement based on their approved budgets. 29 school districts requested and received a waiver of the requirement from the State Board of Education and Early Development in accordance with AS 14.17.520(d).

Benchmark Comparisons:

In 1998 the legislature passed the new public school funding formula. The law includes a requirement for school districts to spend 70% of the school operating fund on instruction. The 70% requirement is in law at AS 14.17.520 and was phased in over a three-year period beginning with FY99. The minimum expenditure for instruction requirement was 60% in FY99, 65% in FY2000, and 70% in FY2001 and thereafter. Concurrently, the districts and department were required to improve statewide comparability and consistency in data reporting.

- The financial information in the FY2002 budgets, including the instructional percentages, will provide a baseline for comparative data in future years now that the implementation period and corresponding changes to data collection have been completed.

The minimum instructional expenditure law has been implemented through the three-year phase in FY99, FY00, and FY01 to the required 70% minimum on instruction. Implementation also included an emphasis on uniform expenditure classifications in order to improve statewide comparability and consistency in data reporting. A revised statewide school district chart of accounts is effective starting FY2002. This chart of account revision reflects three years of working towards increased uniform data in statewide reporting. The emphasis on collection of uniform data also brought about two changes in regulation affecting the instructional component; in FY2001 School Administration was included in instruction and in FY2002 School Administration-Support was broken out and support staff are no longer included in instruction. The 29 waivers in FY2002 are calculated under the fully revised regulations and chart of accounts, and incorporate three years of budget review and increased accuracy in financial reporting.

- Statewide the districts have shown continued improvement towards directing revenues towards instruction. In FY99 only eight districts budgeted 70% on instruction, this year 24 districts have budgeted 70% on instruction.

The increase in the number of waivers represents the implementation period and includes changes to data collection and comparability from one year to the next.

On an individual basis 49 of the 53 school districts have increased the instructional percentage since FY99. Of the

four that have not shown an increase two were affected by data reporting requirements and two are small districts with declining enrollments.

Background and Strategies:

Districts have reported progress towards the 70% for instruction by reducing non-instructional staff and cutting back on other non-instructional expenditures.

- The department has focused on the administrative categories and with the new detail now provided from the revised chart of accounts the department will also focus on operations and maintenance.

The department's internal auditors review the individual districts twice a year; one budget review and one financial statement review. The reviews encompass a wide range of items and include individual correspondence to each district regarding expenditures.

The table on the following page titled "Minimum Expenditure for Instruction Summary"; illustrates the districts meeting this requirement since its inception in FY99.

Minimum Expenditure for Instruction Summary

	60%	60%	65%	65%	70%	70%
	Instructional Percentage FY 1999 Budget	Instructional Percentage FY 1999 Financial Statement	Instructional Percentage FY 2000 Budget	Instructional Percentage FY 2000 Financial Statement	Instructional Percentage FY 2001 Budget	Instructional Percentage FY 2002 Budget
Alaska Gateway	62%	63%	65%	68%	69%	65%
Aleutian Region	56	62	62	62	65	67
Aleutians East Borough	50	58	64	62	69	67
Anchorage	75	72	74	72	81	79
Annette Island	65	63	65	57	69	71
Bering Strait	61	63	65	65	70	70
Bristol Bay Borough	64	65	65	65	69	69
Chatham	75	70	67	64	68	69
Chugach	67	75	70	76	72	74
Copper River	67	65	66	66	69	69
Cordova City	65	69	66	66	75	70
Craig City	67	70	71	72	73	75
Delta Greely	66	71	72	70	77	73
Denali Borough	64	63	66	67	72	68
Dillingham City	73	67	71	67	78	74
Fairbanks North Star Borough	73	73	72	72	79	77
Galena City	67	72	73	69	82	75
Haines Borough	67	66	67	68	76	73
Hoonah City	61	55	62	59	65	67
Hydaburg City	46	47	65	61	65	64
Iditarod Area	55	59	65	67	75	69
Juneau Borough	74	73	74	74	82	78
Kenai City	54	57	63	60	63	62
Kashunamiut	59	58	61	69	74	74
Kenai Peninsula Borough	68	68	68	68	76	73
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	69	69	70	69	78	76
Klawock City	63	61	69	65	74	70
Kodiak Island Borough	68	69	70	70	76	74
Kuspuk	61	62	65	65	73	68
Lake & Peninsula Borough	55	64	72	70	69	67
Lower Kuskokwim	66	64	67	66	75	73
Lower Yukon	60	61	63	62	69	68
Malanuska Susitna Borough	73	74	72	73	81	77
Nenana City	69	69	75	74	75	76
Nome City	61	63	64	64	68	68
North Slope Borough	56	57	64	63	66	65
Northwest Arctic Borough	55	56	59	58	66	65
Pelican City	62	61	69	68	68	58
Petersburg City	69	69	68	69	74	75
Pribilof Islands	57	56	58	61	62	61
Sitka Borough	76	75	76	76	84	81
Skagway City	58	58	62	60	69	66
Southeast Island	66	71	65	68	69	69
Southwest Region	62	65	68	66	74	69
St. Mary's City	65	60	66	65	69	68
Tanana City	61	52	45	46	50	47
Unalaska City	64	64	66	61	72	72
Valdez City	69	68	70	68	77	74
Wrangell City	70	69	70	70	76	74
Yakutat City	65	60	62	62	69	69
Yukon Flats	52	54	52	54	57	61
Yukon/Koyukuk	63	63	63	64	69	68
Yupik	53	51	62	59	72	63
Total Waivers	13	2	16	4	24	29

Bold = Waiver Requested and Approved

SUMMARY OF PERCENTAGES BY CATEGORY

Disticts below 60%	13	13	4	6	2	2
Disticts between (60% - 65%)	14	16	12	13	2	6
Disticts between (65% - 70%)	18	13	21	22	20	21
Disticts at 70% and above	8	11	16	12	29	24
	53	53	53	53	53	53

Alyeska Central School

Mission Statement

To provide an educational program for state students through distance delivery.

Key Performance Measures for FY2003

Measure:

the percentage of students who meet the proficiency level in benchmark assessments in grades 3, 6, and 8;
Sec 53(b)(1) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Participating ACS students meeting the Proficient and Advanced Percentage Levels.

	Reading	Writing	Math
3 rd Grade	92%	76%	92%
6 th Grade	100%	100%	84%
8 th Grade	90%	78%	50%

Background and Strategies:

As an alternative home based program, home teachers (usually the parent) are the primary adults working with students. ACS provides home teachers with, rigorous courses and assistance with strategies necessary for teaching at home, especially in math and writing. ACS teachers also create libraries of academic materials for use by home teachers who need additional resources beyond the current standards based curriculum.

Measure:

the percentage of students performing above the national average on the state-adopted norm-referenced tests;
Sec 53(b)(2) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Percentage of ACS students performing above the national average:

	Reading	Writing	Math
4th grade	62%	52%	52%
7th grade	88%	76%	78%

Background and Strategies:

Low participation rates in these assessments has limited the schools' ability to provide comparable data. ACS is striving to increase participation in all required assessments. ACS works with local school districts whenever possible to accommodate ACS students participation on site. Whenever the local district is unable or unwilling to accommodate ACS students a test center is established.

Measure:

the percentage of students enrolled in ACS who take and pass the state high school graduation qualifying exam in the current school year;
Sec 53(b)(3) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Percentage of participating ACS students passing the individual HSGQE sections - Spring 2001

10th Grade Reading Writing Math
 63% 68% 36%

Benchmark Comparisons:

The following chart compares Spring 2000 to Spring 2001 10th grade students taking and passing the exam.

	Reading	Writing	Math
Spring 2000	65.9%	46.6%	44.0%
Spring 2001	63.0%	68.0%	36.0%

Background and Strategies:

ACS is in the process of revising high school math courses to focus on the skills tested on the HSGQE. In addition, two standards based math courses have been developed for students needing remediation.

Measure:

the percentage of students in a high school grade level at ACS who pass the state high school graduation qualifying exam on a cumulative basis;

Sec 53(b)(4) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

With transient population by grade level the current cohort tracking system is not adequate to respond to this measure.

Background and Strategies:

ACS is in the process of developing the methodology to track each high school grade levels achievements on the HSGQE.

Measure:

the percentage of ACS students utilizing post-secondary institutions while participating in ACS programs; and Sec 53(b)(5) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

4% of ACS students utilized a post secondary institution while participating in the regular ACS program.

Background and Strategies:

ACS encourages and funds post secondary course enrollments for students in 10th -12th grade through a process of course selection guidelines and student eligibility requirements.

Measure:

the percentage of students enrolled in a state-funded correspondence school program who are enrolled at ACS. Sec 53(b)(6) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

	FY2000	FY2001
ACS Enrollment (ADM)*	1,419	1,306
Statewide Correspondence ADM	6,407	7,039
	22.1%	18.6%

*Average Daily Membership

Benchmark Comparisons:

Alaska law requires that a student can only be counted as 1.0 Full Time Equivalent. A cooperative agreement must be completed for each student enrolled in an out of district correspondence program. Districts of residence have preference in counting. Very few students are enrolled in two different state wide correspondence programs.

Background and Strategies:

For FY2001 the total enrollment of ACS represented 18% of Alaska's home school correspondence students. As a statewide correspondence program, ACS is set up for remote students where parents must rely on ACS to provide all necessary materials and teaching support.

Commissions and Boards

Mission Statement

Alaska State Council on the Arts

To encourage lifelong participation in the state's artistic diversity.

Key Performance Measures for FY2003

Measure:

the year to year change in ratio of nonstate funds to state funds appropriated to ASCA;
Sec 54(b)(1) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The ratio of nonstate funds to state funds appropriated to ASCA is 1.5:1. There is no change in the ratio from FY00 to FY01.

Benchmark Comparisons:

ASCA's budget is reflective of state arts agencies nationwide, with approximately 50% of the funding coming from federal and private sources. The following chart illustrates appropriations of non-state to state funds appropriated to ASCA for the past three years.

	FY00 Authorized	FY01 Authorized	FY02 Authorized
Non-State Funds	\$643.1	\$722.3	\$720.0
State Funds	\$461.1	\$463.8	\$462.7
Ratio:	1.4:1	1.5:1	1.5:1

Measure:

the percentage of administration costs compared to grants issued;
Sec 54(b)(2) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

25% Administrative

75% Grants and Program Service Delivery

Benchmark Comparisons:

Funding for the ASCA has remained constant over the past 3 years. The administrative to direct service costs has also remained constant.

Measure:

the percentage change of artists and of vendors participating in the Silver Hand program.
Sec 54(b)(3) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

1,500 current Silver Hand artists.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Participation in the Silver Hand program has increased dramatically over the past 3 years. The ASCA is developing a tracking mechanism to be able to provide accurate and comparable data on the number of artists and vendors participating in the Silver Hand program.

Background and Strategies:

The Silver Hand program was established by Alaska Statute in 1961 under the Alaska Native Arts and Crafts Sales Act (HB4). Management of the program was transferred from the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) to the Alaska State Council on the Arts (ASCA) in FY1999.

Since program transfer to ASCA the number of Silver Hand permit holders has grown from 643 to 1,500 individuals. Currently, ASCA processes approximately 40 memberships per month.

For the Silver Hand program to remain respected among Native Alaskans, which is key to its success, and work as an effective marketing tool for the State, much more outreach and education is needed to target the artists, vendors and public for whom the program is designed to serve. Additional resources are necessary to provide the following services and outreach:

- Site visits by ASCA's staff to meet with and educate artists and shop owners about the program;
- Creation of Native language radio PSAs to publicize the program;
- Creation of rack cards and other recognizable materials for consumers to be placed in all points of entry;
- Enforcement of the program with shop owners and permit holders;
- Statutory expansion of the program to include contemporary Native Artists;

Long term funded Marketing plan to educate Alaskans and "Outsiders" about the program.

Alaska Vocational Technical Center

Mission Statement

To provide market-driven vocational and technical training to state residents.

Key Performance Measures for FY2003

Measure:

the percentage of graduates employed in their areas of training;
Sec 55(b)(1) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The Council on Occupation Education (COE) reports the 90% of AVTEC graduates in FY00 are employed in their area of training. Up from 86% in FY99.

Benchmark Comparisons:

AVTEC's average is directly in line with the benchmark established by COE for the 371 similar participating across the nation accredited by COE. The standard set by COE for public institutions for FY00 is 90%. Up from 86% the prior year. COE establishes an acceptable range for its institutions of one standard deviation of the standard which in this case is 68% or greater.

Background and Strategies:

The goal of AVTEC is for all students to find training-related employment. We continue to employ a full-time Job Placement Specialist in that effort. We've expanded our presence in job fairs around the state to network with potential employers. Additionally, AVTEC hosts an annual job fair on campus that has seen increased attendance by state employers.

Measure:

the wage increase realized by graduates of training programs;
Sec 55(b)(2) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

AVTEC graduates increased their median annual wage by 21%. The average quarterly wage for graduates was \$7,206, up from pre-training wage of \$6,428. This statistic is the most current available and is found on page 6 of the "Employment and Earnings of Participating Exiting Alaska Training Programs – FY1999". A special report published by the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section on February 5, 2001.

Benchmark Comparisons:

While there is no established benchmark for this measure, a comparison to other Alaskan public postsecondary institutions indicates that AVTEC graduates enjoy the highest post-training wage. Alaska Technical Center's graduates post-training quarterly wage was \$6,702. The University of Alaska System graduates earned \$6,423 per quarter after graduation. Based on this report, AVTEC's graduates post-training wage was 8% greater than Alaska Technical Center and 12% greater than the University.

Measure:

the percentage of students who completed long-term training programs;
Sec 55(b)(3) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

COE reports that 80% of AVTEC students completed long-term training programs in FY00. The same as reported the previous year.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Nationwide, completion rate for public institutions accredited by COE is 76%. Up from 67% the prior year. AVTEC is above the national average for similar institutions.

Background and Strategies:

While our completion rates continue to improve from the 66% range just a few years ago, AVTEC continues to strive for a 100% completion rate. Increased coordination with sponsoring agencies to pre-screen potential students is helping to avoid sending students with serious substance abuse issues, which remains the primary factor in non-completion. AVTEC has also expanded a foundation skills training program to help prepare students with reading and math deficiencies prior to entering their training program.

Measure:

the percentage of students living in student housing compared to student housing capacity; and Sec 55(b)(4) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Internal AVTEC Dormitory Census Report for FY01 indicates 55%. Down from 70% the prior year. However, occupancy is averaging 74% for the current year. Family housing comprised of 19 one and two bedroom apartments remain at 100% capacity.

Benchmark Comparisons:

There is no established benchmark for housing occupancy; AVTEC is striving for a minimum of 75% capacity.

Background and Strategies:

AVTEC faces some challenges with respect to its dormitory. The existing dormitory is old and inadequate in comparison to today's student expectations. Gang showers, poor insulation, no sound proofing, lack of telephone and computer connections cause students to look elsewhere for accommodations even if they are more expensive. AVTEC has funding and is in the architectural design stage for a new 64-bed dormitory scheduled for completion in January 2003. AVTEC's plan is to remodel the existing dormitory upon completion of the new dormitory. Both facilities will incorporate the amenities that students expect. Therefore, we anticipate achieving a minimum of 75% occupancy rate with new and remodeled facilities.

Measure:

for each long-term program, the percentage of students who applied to the program who actually enrolled in the program.

Sec 55(b)(5) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Current Status:

Program	FY00			FY01			FY02		
	capacity	applied	enrolled	capacity	applied	enrolled	capacity	applied	enrolled
Industrial Electrical	20	33	22	30	32	30	30	25	25
Information Technology	14	24	14	16	25	16	32	41	32
Diesel Engine	14	17	14	14	13	13	30	15	15
Heavy Equipment	15	19	15	15	9	9			

*Diesel and Heavy programs were combined to a single program for FY02

Benchmark Comparisons:

There is no established benchmark, except to say it is AVTEC's goal to provide training to all those who seek it.

Background and Strategies:

By increasing instructional staff, AVTEC has successfully increased program capacity where needed. Only one program had a waiting list this year compared to four in previous years and that program's capacity was just doubled.

Mt. Edgecumbe Boarding School

Mission Statement

To provide a residential high school for Alaska students.

Key Performance Measures for FY2003

Measure:

the percentage of applicants who are admitted to the school;
Sec 56(b)(1) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Mt. Edgecumbe has more applicants than it has space available. For school year 2001-02, 291 students submitted completed applications, and 150 new students were admitted. Thus, the percentage of applicants who were admitted to Mt. Edgecumbe for school year 2000-01 was 51.5%. The number of beds in the dormitories and classroom space in the academic area limit Mt. Edgecumbe's enrollment. In school year 2001-02, the school was able to boost its dormitory capacity to house 325 residential students and 14 non-residential students for a beginning of the year total of 339 students - its largest enrollment since the school re-opened in 1985.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Since school year 1993-94, an average of 51% of all students who submitted completed applications were admitted to Mt. Edgecumbe High School.

Background and Strategies:

The percentage of applicants who were admitted to Mt. Edgecumbe in school year 2001-02, (51.5%), compares favorably with the preceding seven years' average of 51%. Actually, a lower percentage of applicants admitted should be interpreted as a favorable number, for one of Mt. Edgecumbe's goals is reduce student attrition. In other words, because enrollment in the school is limited by residential capacity, if more students continue enrollment in Mt. Edgecumbe from year to year, there will be fewer spaces for new students and, consequently, a lower percentage of applicants admitted to school. As stated earlier in this report, Mt. Edgecumbe is partnering with the AASB, the University system, and other boarding schools through its Resiliency Grant to identify and implement those assets which make students successful and, hopefully, encourages them to stay longer at boarding schools. In addition, Mt. Edgecumbe offers students a full complement of recreational, counseling, and tutorial services in a clean, safe, structured environment.

Measure:

the percentage of students enrolled at Mt. Edgecumbe High School who take and pass the state high school qualifying exam in the current school year;
Sec 56(b)(2) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Seventy-three (73) Mt. Edgecumbe High School sophomores (Class of 2003) took the HSGQE in Spring 2001. Mt. Edgecumbe High School's sophomores performed as follows on last spring's HSGQE:

	Reading	Writing	Math	Tested
Spring 2000	66.0%	56.7%	30.0%	84
Spring 2001	49.3%	36.1%	48.6%	73

Benchmark Comparisons:

The State of Alaska averages of sophomores (Class of 2003) passing the HSGQE Spring 2001 were as follows:

	Reading	Writing	Math
State Average	65.9%	46.6%	44.0%
MEHS	49.3%	36.1%	48.6%

Background and Strategies:

Mt. Edgecumbe High School is doing the following to improve students' HSGQE test scores:

1. Providing an extensive, after-school tutorial program (staffed by five (5) tutors with specialties in different subject areas) - that runs from 6:00-10:00 p.m., Sundays through Thursdays, throughout the school year - for those students in need of academic assistance.
2. Employing a staff reading specialist and Quality School tutor whose focus is to help students build requisite skills and strategies that will enable them to pass the HSGQE
3. Adapting its curriculum to provide intensive, year-long instruction to students in classes that strengthen students' literacy skills - reading, writing, and math.
 4. Sending key staff members to summer school at the University of Arizona to obtain reading specialist endorsements, so they can act as on-site staff training resources.
5. Serving as an AK Department of Education & Early Development pilot site and training center for the Carnegie Math program, a nationally recognized, computer-assisted algebra and geometry program, that appears to be having a significant, positive impact on increasing students' math skills.
6. Offering intensive tutorial sessions in preparation for those students who wish to review academic material, to take practice HSGQE questions, and to learn test-taking strategies.

Measure:

the percentage of students in a high school grade level at Mt. Edgecumbe who pass the state high school graduation qualifying exam on a cumulative basis;
Sec 56(b)(3) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

- 62 out of 160 (39%) Mt. Edgecumbe H.S. students have passed all three sections of the HSGQE since Spring 2000.
- 93 out of 160 (58%) Mt. Edgecumbe H.S. students have passed two or more sections of the HSGQE since Spring 2000.
- 118 out of 160 (74%) Mt. Edgecumbe H.S. students have passed at least one section of the HSGQE since Spring 2000.
- Comparing Spring 2000 and Fall 2000 HSGQE test scores, students who stayed and Mt. Edgecumbe H.S. and re-took the HSGQE gained an average of:
 - 27 points on the reading portion of the HSGQE;
 - 22 points on the writing portion of the HSGQE; and
 - 26 points on the math portion of HSGQE.

Benchmark Comparisons:

17 out of 73 (23.3%) Mt. Edgecumbe H.S. 10th grade students taking the AHSQE passed all three sections of the exam on their first attempt in Spring 2001.

19 out of 84 (22.6%) Mt. Edgecumbe H.S. 10th grade students taking the AHSQE passed all three sections of the exam on their first attempt in Spring 2000.

Background and Strategies:

In addition to the "Background and Strategies" noted previously, Mt. Edgecumbe:

Requires that all students who have not passed all sections of the HSGQE continue to re-take those areas of the test they have not passed in order to gain experience with the test and continue to strive to pass the test.

Individually reviews the results of the HSGQE with each student about those areas of the HSGQE that he/she

was deficient in, so the student can concentrate on learning those skills and be better prepared for the next exam.

Regularly reports HSGQE student test results, and other assessment data, to all teachers and provides on-going professional in-service on how teachers can use this data to improve student performance.

Uses a variety of assessment tools to measure student progress.

Contracts with a university reading specialist to interpret HSGQE and other assessment results, to provide staff with individual consultation, and to overall help guide school reading strategies.

Measure:

the average duration of an individual student's enrollment at the school;
Sec 56(b)(4) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

- Fifty-five percent (55%) of all students who enrolled in Mt. Edgecumbe High School for school year 2000-01 returned to Mt. Edgecumbe for school year 2001-02.
- Thirty-three percent (33%) of all Mt. Edgecumbe High School students who enrolled as 9th graders, attended all four years at Mt. Edgecumbe High School and received their diplomas in the May 2001.

Benchmark Comparisons:

- For the seven years preceding school year 2000-01, an average of 50% of all students who enrolled in Mt. Edgecumbe High School, returned to Mt. Edgecumbe the following year.
- In the twelve years preceding school year 2000-01, an average of 39% of those students who enrolled in Mt. Edgecumbe High School as 9th graders stayed all four years and graduated from Mt. Edgecumbe High School.

Background and Strategies:

Mt. Edgecumbe High School continues to offer programs that support long-term student attendance and graduation success. Some of these programs are:

1. Activities of the Teen Assets program provide access to three counselors at the U of A Sitka campus, whose duties are to identify a) assets which make students academically and socially successful at a boarding school; b) things which encourage students to stay at a boarding school; and c) processes that build programs which enhance students' assets and success.
2. An after-school tutorial program, staffed by five tutors, keeps the school open to students from 6:00 to 10:00 p.m., Sundays through Thursdays, and provides ongoing academic assistance to students.
3. Complete computer lab, library, and classroom accessibility from 6:00 to 10:00 p.m., Sundays through Thursdays.
4. A variety of recreational programs aimed at promoting students' healthy life choices.
5. Academic and personal counseling support services that utilize school resources and community providers to insure students receive appropriate social services.
6. Varied cultural activities that provide students with a tie to their own and other's cultures.
7. Numerous school-to-work programs, internships, and other educational opportunities provided as a result of school partnerships with businesses (such as IBM, Alyeska Pipeline, and British Petroleum), Native corporations and university partners (UAA, UAS, SJC).

Measure:

the percentage of graduates who enroll in a postsecondary education institution or program; and
Sec 56(b)(5) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

92% of the Mt. Edgecumbe High School graduating Class of 2001 enrolled in a post-secondary educational institution or program.

Benchmark Comparisons:

In the preceding five years, an average of 88% of the Mt. Edgecumbe High School graduating class enrolled in a post-secondary educational institution or program. Ninety percent (90%) of the Mt. Edgecumbe student population

is Alaska Native.

Nationwide, only 17% of Alaska Native/American Indian high school graduates go on to college.

Background and Strategies:

Mt. Edgecumbe High School:

1. Partners with the University of Southeast-Sitka Campus and Sheldon Jackson College to offer college courses to Mt. Edgecumbe students that allow them to gain college credit while attending high school.
2. Requires all students to earn 24 pre-requisite credits to obtain a diploma. These required courses emphasize essential academic skills – reading, writing, math - and Pacific Rim languages, technology, and social science.
3. Explores ways to work with the private sector and the university system to provide scholarships, internships, resources, and school-to-work opportunities for students. Mt. Edgecumbe's active partners include IBM, BP, Alyeska, UAA, UAS, and SJC.
4. Offers a challenging, diverse academic curriculum bolstered by a variety of electives (some provided by the University of Alaska Southeast-Sitka Campus and Sheldon Jackson College) that prepares students for the rigors of post-secondary study.
5. Actively promotes an inclusive, technology-rich environment where students are expected to utilize technology during their course of study.
6. Lends strong staff encouragement and counseling assistance to students to help them explore post-secondary opportunities and apply for scholarships that make paying for college a reality. One class, Senior Futures, focuses specifically on teaching skills that prepare students for post-secondary life; assisting students in completing scholarship applications; and providing opportunities for vocational exploration.

Measure:

the total state cost per student (set out as instructional costs and residential costs) at Mt. Edgecumbe High School compared to the per student cost for high school students in the school districts in the students' home communities. Sec 56(b)(6) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The average yearly cost to educate a Mt. Edgecumbe High School student in FY2001 was \$13,425. This total cost includes classroom instruction, room, board, travel to and from school, and all other miscellaneous expenses, such as recreation and counseling services.

Benchmark Comparisons:

In the preceding five years, the average yearly cost to educate a Mt. Edgecumbe High School student was \$13,469 per year. Mt. Edgecumbe has continued its trend to reduce, or maintain, its yearly cost per student since FY94.

	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
No. of Students	293	307	302	329	330
Instruct/Resid Costs	\$ 4,024,135	\$ 4,063,500	\$ 4,028,374	\$ 4,284,755	\$ 4,430,200
Average Yearly Cost	\$ 13,734	\$ 13,236	\$ 13,339	\$ 13,024	\$ 13,425

Included in the Instructional/Residential Costs are foundation funding (I/A receipts) and general funds only. A comparison of regional educational attendance areas must be made on an individual basis. The Mt. Edgecumbe High School student population is made up of 330 students coming from over 100 different Alaskan communities.

Background and Strategies:

Even though costs to operate schools have risen, Mt. Edgecumbe has been able to reduce the average cost per year required to educate students through essentially two avenues:

- 1) increased student numbers to obtain economy of scale and
- 2) increased privatization by contracting for necessary support services when applicable.

Alaska Library and Museums

Mission Statement

To provide access to information and to preserve the history of the state.

Key Performance Measures for FY2003

Measure:

the number of public inquiries and the number of governmental inquiries per dollar appropriated for library personnel costs;

Sec 57(b)(1) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

32,295 contacts with the public includes reference questions answered, number of patrons served through the Talking Book Library, number of information and assistance contacts with libraries statewide, interlibrary loans provided and the number of library materials circulated.

Personnel cost divided by the number of public contacts equals \$62.83

Background and Strategies:

Dividing the total operating budget by number of contacts is not indicative of the cost of service as the operating budget includes the cost of books and library materials, costs for automation, bibliographic services, special collections work and preservation work and supplies. This measure is more reasonably determined by using the number of contacts with the public per dollar appropriated for library personnel. The total cost of personal services for the Library is \$2,028,935. It should be understood this number also includes costs for those members of the staff who do not interact directly with the public, i.e. administrative support staff, catalogers, etc.

Measure:

the number of items catalogued per dollar appropriated for library services;

Sec 57(b)(2) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

While the Library's operating budget is \$3,203,900 excluding grants, only 1.85 positions cataloged and processed library materials. Last year, as the State Library cataloged all Alaska State documents, no other library had to catalog these records, saving staff time and expense at the local level. They cataloged and processed 1,228 books and 7,572 government documents for a total of 8,800 items. The Library's personnel cost for cataloging is \$88,323.00

The cost per item cataloged per dollar appropriated for cataloging is \$10.02

Background and Strategies:

The staff cataloged 64 % more books and related materials than the previous year. This is a very labor intensive task. On the other hand, the number of federal government documents processed fell 33% (from 11,539 to 7,572) due to the reduction of these items in paper format. Processing federal documents is much less labor intensive than cataloging. This accounts for the increase in cataloging and processing costs over the previous year-cataloging accounted for a greater percentage of the total work load.

Measure:

what percentage of Alaskans have access to the Internet;

Sec 57(b)(3) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

According to the Denali Commission Report released last year, 61% of Alaskan Communities (164 of 267) lack access to the internet. These are, of course, smaller remote communities. While we do not have an exact percentage of the population without internet access, the figure is estimated between 12 to 15%.

In the past year the State Library equipped 7 new libraries for internet access and provided training to staff and volunteers.

Measure:

the time taken for response to requests made via the Internet and made by voice or in writing and the personnel cost per response; and
Sec 57(b)(4) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The Library deals generally with two types of distance requests, interlibrary loan and reference referrals.

Interlibrary Loan has set a standard of 24 hour turnaround to process requests for other libraries and also for sending out State Library materials in response to specific requests. This standard is met 98% of the time.

Reference Referrals attempts to meet requests within 24 to 48 hours, depending upon the complexity of the request and the research required. In examining response time over a period of months we meet the goal of 48 hour response in 96% of requests.

Background and Strategies:

Percentages were derived from a thorough review of requests submitted during FY2001.

Measure:

the percentage increase in Internet inquiries made via the library network from the previous year.
Sec 57(b)(5) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

This is a new measure for FY 02 and statistics to address this measure had not yet been developed. The Library installed software at the beginning of FY 02 to capture this information so statistics will be available for the next budget cycle.

Measure:

the average time taken from the division's receipt of records and archives to the time that they are made available to the public;
Sec 57(c)(1) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

In the past the staff was able to process incoming archives records at a rate of 4 cubic feet per day, and those archival records were processed within 48 hours. However, staff must now also handle electronic records issues and on-line bibliographical databases. Currently, only one staff member is devoted to archival processing, so paper records are being processed at a rate of 2 cubic feet per day.

Background and Strategies:

The Archives changed the level of Archives review from a folder by folder examination to review of the records at the box level.

Measure:

the percentage of records retained having long-term value for legal, administrative, or historical reasons;
Sec 57(c)(2) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The Archives does not permanently retain any records with no long term value.

Background and Strategies:

The Archives has a target of reducing agency created records by 98% i.e. only 2% being permanently archived for legal, administrative or historical reasons. The Archives used to retain 5% but has met its 2% target since revising retention schedules several years ago.

Measure:

the percentage of current records that are reviewed and those that are destroyed if not considered necessary for long-term legal, administrative, or historical reasons; and
Sec 57(c)(3) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

33% of records retention schedules are reviewed and brought current annually.

Background and Strategies:

The Archives instituted a continuous record schedule review several years ago. All schedules are now reviewed on a three year cycle, so at any given time, one third will have been reviewed within the last year. The staff has found that a three year cycle for schedule review is sufficient for identifying changes in administrative records creation.

Measure:

the percentage of records available electronically.
Sec 57(c)(4) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

This is a new measure for FY 02 and statistics to address this measure are not yet available.

Measure:

the percentage of the collections on public display;
Sec 57(d)(1) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

- A 3% increase of collections on public display compared with FY2000.
- 100% of the collection is available either through existing exhibits or by appointment. At any given time approximately 20% of the collection is on view in exhibits. That 20% is not static as exhibits change and new items are placed on view.

Measure:

the ratio of visitors to full-time equivalent employees and full-time equivalent volunteers;
Sec 57(d)(2) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

- A 2% decrease in the number of visitors to full-time equivalent employees compared with FY2000.
- A 10.3% increase in the number of visitors to full-time equivalent volunteers compared with FY2000.
- A total of 84,993 visitors to the Museums with 17.5 FTE employees for the Museums, which represents a ratio of 4,857 to 1.
- A total of 117 volunteers provided 5,601 hours of service to the Museums—equal to 2.87 FTE volunteers.
- A total of 52,333 visitors viewed 5 Museum traveling exhibitions at 7 separate venues.
- A total of 1,890 individuals used 631 hands-on educational objects from the Museums at 53 separate schools or institutions.
- A total of 67,155 visitors viewed the Alaska State Museum.
- A total of 17,838 visitors viewed the Sheldon Jackson Museum.

Measure:

the percentage change in the number of items added to the collection;
Sec 57(d)(3) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

- A 59% decrease in the number of items added to the collection compared with FY2000.
- A total of 97 objects were added to the Museums'(ASM/SJM) collection (9 objects to the SJM collection and 88 objects to the ASM collection.)

Measure:

the percentage of items offered to the museum accepted for museum use;
Sec 57(d)(4) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

- A 7.4% decrease in the number of items offered to the museums as donations that are accepted for museum use compared with FY2000.
- A 17% increase in the number of items offered to the museums as purchase acquisitions that are acquired for museum use compared with FY2000.
- A total of 89 objects were offered to the ASM as donations with 53 of those objects accepted into the collection representing 59% of the total offered to the Museum.
- A total of 7 objects were offered to the SJM as donations with 7 of those objects accepted into the collection representing 100% of the total offered to the Museum.
- A total of 127 objects were offered to the ASM as purchase acquisitions with 35 of those objects accepted into the collection representing 28% of the total offered.
- A total of 2 objects were offered to the SJM as purchase acquisitions with 2 of those objects accepted into the collection.

Measure:

the percentage change in state cost per traveling exhibit; and
Sec 57(d)(5) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

- A 39% increase in the cost per traveling exhibit compared with FY2000.
- The Museum developed 2 traveling exhibits at a cost of \$26,509. (In FY2000, it developed one exhibit at a cost of \$9,520.)
- The Museum circulated 5 traveling exhibits to 7 separate venues. The only cost is transportation between sites

Measure:

the cost per visitor of traveling exhibits compared with static displays.
Sec 57(d)(6) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

- The cost per visitor for a static exhibit is \$.29.
- The cost per visitor for a traveling exhibit is \$.25.

The Museums developed 1 new static display in FY2001 at a cost of \$19,837.

Alaska Postsecondary Education Commission

Mission Statement

- (1) provide postsecondary educational financial assistance to Alaskans;
- (2) authorize the operation of postsecondary institutions in the state.

WWAMI - To improve the general health of state residents.

Key Performance Measures for FY2003

Measure:

the completion and placement rate of students attending Alaska institutions that offer job-specific training programs;
Sec 58(b)(1) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

ACPE relies on participating postsecondary institutions to provide the data on which this measurement is based. ACPE is now evaluating data that has been reported to determine the appropriate benchmarking criteria. In order to minimize the cost of reporting and collection of data to both the state and the regulated community, ACPE is working with the Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Division and the Alaska Human Resources Investment Council on this process.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not yet established.

Background and Strategies:

By regulation the Commission now requires institutions under its purview to collect and report completion rates. Once this information is readily available to consumers, it will increase their ability to select a school with high completion or "success" rates.

Measure:

the percentage of loans issued by the commission that are in default;
Sec 58(b)(2) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The 1999 program default rate is 9.65%.

Benchmark Comparisons:

The 1997 program default rate was 14.1%.

Background and Strategies:

Continue to expand collections tools and improve revenues:

- Implement consumer awareness campaigns that emphasize education debt management
- Ongoing credit reporting on entire portfolio
- Increase accountability for private sector collection contractors
- Expand occupational license denial
- Expand use of administrative wage garnishment

Measure:

the change in the defaulted loan recovery rate; and
Sec 58(b)(3) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The 2001 annual recovery on defaulted loans is 8.47%.

Benchmark Comparisons:

The 1999 annual recovery on defaulted loans was 10.15%. This is the first year for which recovery data was readily

available

Background and Strategies:

Strategic efforts related to this measurement are noted under the default rate measurement discussed above.

Measure:

the percentage change in administrative cost per loan outstanding.
Sec 58(b)(4) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The methodology for estimating loan loss expense was refined in FY2001 and implementation of the Alaska Advantage FFELP loans is underway. In addition, expanded borrower payment options were implemented.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Between 06/30/2000 and 06/30/2001 the administrative cost per loan outstanding decreased by 4%.

Background and Strategies:

Management continues to pursue options designed to reduce costs, including favorable legislation, increased communication with borrowers and postsecondary institutions, improved collection efforts and modifications to the loan program. Successful implementation of the federally guaranteed loans will help reduce the costs associated with those loans.

Mission Statement for WWAMI

To improve the general health of state residents.

Key Performance Measures for FY2003

Measure:

WWAMI - the percentage change in the number of Alaska communities with access to medical services associated with WWAMI/UVW;
Sec 59(b)(1) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

In addition to the 50 communities already served by WWAMI, McGrath and Unalaska received enhanced service from the WWAMI Program in the year 2001.

Background and Strategies:

Listed below are some of the services and programs provided in Alaskan communities through WWAMI/University of Washington:

1. MEDCCN

Within the state of Alaska, virtually every community has increased access or enhanced medical services associated with WWAMI/University of Washington through the MEDCON consulting service. In 2000, almost 4,000 calls were made or roughly 11 calls a day. This service allows physicians from Ketchikan to Barrow to consult with a specialist and get recommendations on patient care.

2. Alaska Family Practice Residency

The Alaska Family Practice Residency graduated its second class of eight residents. Ten of the sixteen Family Practice Residency graduates have remained in Alaska to practice medicine in the following communities: Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Seward. This year residents will be doing rotations in Bethel (8), Fairbanks (2), Kodiak (2), Wasilla (3), and Soldotna (2).

The residency patient care has increased about 10% over last year. In FY2001, the faculty physicians and residents conducted about 21,000 patient visits. Seventy-five percent of the patient population is medically underserved.

3. Telemedicine

WWAMI Telemedicine capabilities were increased, especially in telepsychiatry. We anticipate expanded usage of

this format in the future.

4. Clerkships

The WWAMI Program offered new clerkships in Advanced Internal Medicine and Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery this year in Fairbanks. Over 10 physicians in Fairbanks received clinical faculty appointments from the University of Washington School of Medicine.

5. Pediatric Sub-specialty clinics

Each year, Alaskan children needing care from subspecialist pediatricians are seen in Anchorage by University of Washington School of Medicine faculty that travel to Anchorage. For the year 2001, there will be an increase in the number of patient visits. In the year 2000, there were 580 patient visits. Last year, 587 patient visits were performed. There is increased need in neurology and urology.

6. UDOC Program

The number of rural or educationally disadvantaged students in the UDOC Program increased from 10 students to 18 students, or an 80% increase.

Measure:

WWAMI - the percentage of WWAMI participants who return to the state to practice medicine;
Sec 59(b)(2) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

In year 2001, 50% of the WWAMI graduates finishing their training returned to Alaska to practice medicine.

Benchmark Comparisons:

The average return rate for Alaska is 50.1% (compared to the national average of 40%).

Measure:

WWAMI - the percentage change in the number of patient visits provided to Alaskans through programs and physicians associated with the University of Washington School of Medicine WWAMI program;
Sec 59(b)(3) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

In year 2001, 40% of the returning students chose to practice medicine in a medically underserved area of Alaska. In actual numbers, five students returned and 2 of those are practicing in an underserved area.

Measure:

WWAMI - the percentage change in the number of health-related programs developed in the state that are associated with WWAMI/UW; and
Sec 59(b)(4) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

During the year 2001, there was a 16% increase in health-related programs developed in Alaska by WWAMI/UW.

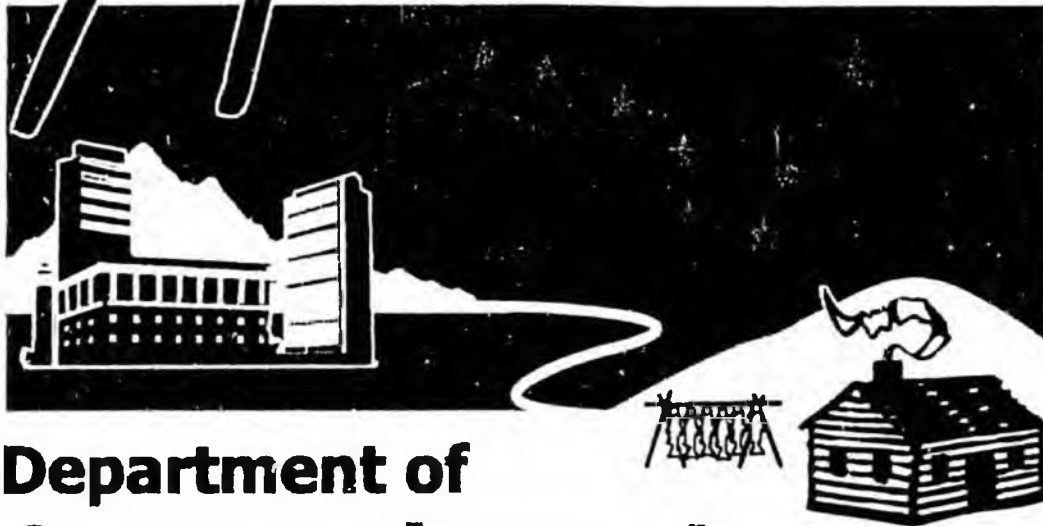
Measure:

WWAMI - the percentage change in the number of research projects in or about the state associated with the University of Washington School of Medicine WWAMI program.
Sec 59(b)(5) Ch 90, SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

In FY01, the WWAMI faculty increased their research funding by about 40%, from an average of \$500,000 to a FY01 amount of \$700,000. We anticipate a drop in this amount for FY02 because one of our research faculty relocated to another medical school, and because of research space constraints at UAA.

Alaska



**Department of
Community and
Economic Development**

Missions and Performance Measures

January 2002

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Department Mission

The mission of the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) is to promote independent communities and economic development in Alaska.

Commissioner's Office Mission

The mission of the Office of the Commissioner is to effectively manage the department and to serve as a liaison between the department and private, governmental, and other institutions and agencies.

Key Performance Measures

Measure

The percentage of divisions that meet assigned performance measures.
Sec 22(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

There are 7 divisions and 6 agencies within DCED. In HB 250, the mission and measures bill for FY02, DCED has 58 measures. Of this amount, 9 are new from FY01, 28 are revised, and 2 FY01 measures were deleted. Generally, the divisions accomplished their measures in FY01 and are on track to accomplish the FY02 measures.

The target is for 100% of divisions and agencies to meet the target in each measure.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

Measures need to include targets so it will be apparent whether the measure has been accomplished. Many of the previous measures simply required reporting data.

Measure

The reduction in per unit cost in the departmental divisions.
Sec 22(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The department has made no progress on this measure because the purpose of the measure is not clear. Every DCED division/agency is expected to be managed productively and efficiently, looking for ways to reduce expenditures. However, there are numerous ways to measure per unit cost that very well differ between division and agency, based on its function. However, the per unit cost is likely not to be a significant indicator of the effectiveness of the division/agency, even if some defined per unit cost is reduced. The budgets of the divisions/agencies are set by the Legislature and budget increases or decreases ultimately affect whether this measure is met or not.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

This measure was added to the Commissioner's Office by the Legislature in FY01 and again in FY02. The measure is unique to the DCED Commissioner's Office as the measure is not in any other department commissioner's office sections in HB 250, the mission and measures bill. The department recommends that this measure be deleted as it is unclear.

Measure

The average time taken to respond to complaints and questions that have been elevated to the commissioner's office.
Sec 22(b)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

This measure was added by the Legislature in FY02. Baseline data is being collected in FY02. The target is expected to be 10 working days to respond to written complaints that are elevated to the commissioner's office.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

A tracking system is established to log in all commissioner's office correspondence, including complaints. The tracking system records the date received, to whom the response was assigned, and when the response was sent.

Division of Administrative Services Mission

The mission of the Division of Administrative Services is to provide support services to departmental programs.

Key Performance Measures

Measure

The number of late penalties for payroll or vendor payments.
Sec 23(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

There was \$1.0 in interest and penalties paid in FY01. To date in FY02 is no penalties or interest has been paid. \$1.2 in penalties was paid by ASMI on their travel account in FY00.

The target is to have no late penalties or interest charges.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

The strategy is to pay employees and vendors promptly and accurately to avoid late penalties.

Measure

The number of audit exceptions.
Sec 23(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

There were three audit exceptions in FY00. Two were related to the FY97 Bristol Bay fishing disaster established under the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. The third audit exception has been rectified. The FY01 single audit is not completed yet.

There was one audit exception in FY99.

The FY03 target is to have no audit exceptions.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

The strategy is to manage the department's finances efficiently and effectively to avoid audit exceptions.

Measure

The number of procurement protests.
Sec 23(b)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

In FY01 there was one new procurement protest regarding a professional services contract awarded by the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority. AIDEA's decision is currently being appealed to DOA.

In FY00 there were 4 protests and of the 4, 2 were denied with denial upheld, 1 to appeal with a settlement and 1 appeal granted in part.

The FY03 target is to have no defensible procurement protests.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

The strategy is to ensure compliance with procurement statutes/regulations/guidelines to limit procurement protests.

Measure

The number of union employees in the department who file grievances compared to other departments.
Sec 23(b)(4) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

There were no grievances filed in DCED in FY01 and none have been filed to date in FY02. DCED was the only department in the first quarter of FY02 to have no grievances filed or pending. No data is currently available on the number of grievances filed in other departments in FY01.

In FY00, 8 grievances were filed in DCED, ranking DCED with 2 other departments having the lowest number of grievances filed.

The target is to have fewer grievances than any other department.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

The strategy is to provide exceptional human resources services to department employees and managers to effectively eliminate grievances filed by union employees in the department.

Measure

The number of grievances advanced to and sustained in arbitration.
Sec 23(b)(5) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

There were no grievances advanced to and sustained in arbitration in FY01 and FY00. None have occurred to date in FY02.

The target is to have no grievances sustained.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

The strategy is to provide exceptional human resources services to department employees and managers to effectively eliminate grievances by union employees in the department advanced to and sustained in arbitration.

Measure

The number of contested classification actions.
Sec 23(b)(6) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

There were no contested classification actions in FY01 and FY00 and none have occurred to date in FY02.

The target is to have no contested classification actions that are sustained.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

The strategy is to provide exceptional human resources services to department employees and managers to effectively eliminate contested classification actions.

Division of Community and Business Development Mission

The mission of the Division of Community and Business Development (CBD) is to promote independent local governments and job growth.

Key Performance Measures

Measure

The change in the number of communities successfully managing new sewer and water systems.
Sec 24(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Completed or virtually completed 91 rural systems since efforts began in the 1960's to build such systems. Of these, 5 were completed in FY 01.

The FY02 Key Performance Measure stated that completed systems totaled 96. The reason for the discrepancy in the completed systems is due to new data collection and reporting methods. This data was not collected until 2000 when DEC and the Alaska Native Tribal Health consortium began collection efforts. Last year the data was still preliminary when budget submissions were due. Since then the data has been revised and in 2000 there were 86 completed systems.

Twenty-nine utilities are not considered to be successful. One of the systems completed in FY01 is not considered successful. These 29 utilities have been identified as chronic violators of environmental regulations related to the operation of water and wastewater systems.

FY03 target: 96 communities completed, 27 not considered successful.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

Time frame for measurement is FY 01.

New water and sewer systems - defined as a sanitation project completed, where the project supplies 90% or more of the year-round occupied households with plumbed water and wastewater served via pipes or haul vehicles. Source of data: Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, DEC's Facility Construction and Operation Division.

Successfully manages - defined as operating without major interruption of service and without substantial violations of water quality, waste discharge and environmental regulations for more than one quarter. Source of data: EPA issued Substantial Noncompliance List.

Measure

The change in the number of Alaskans employed year-round in the visitor industry.
 Sec 24(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

A 1999 update of the Alaska Visitor Industry Economic Impact Study indicated that one in eight private sector workers are now employed in the visitor industry in Alaska. Alaska's visitor industry directly and indirectly accounts for approximately 30,700 jobs (20,300 direct employment; 10,400 indirect employment).

Updated information is expected to be available in 2002.

FY03 target: The division expects the number of tourism related jobs to meet or exceed the number of jobs in FY02. It is difficult to predict at this point due to the changes in national security, which will impact the tourism industry.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

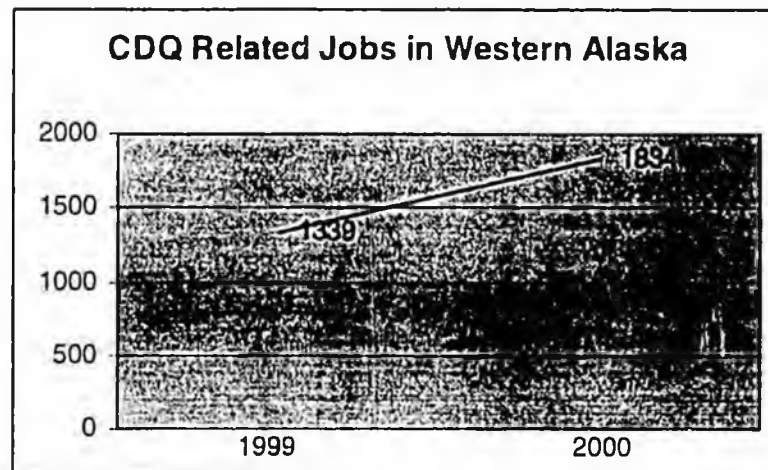
Data is being gathered through the Alaska Visitors Statistics Program administered by the Division of Community and Business Development. Tourism industry employment data is not easily discernable through the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system utilized by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Measure

The change in the number of CDQ-related (community development quota related) jobs in Western Alaska.
 Sec 24(b)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

There were 1834 CDQ related jobs created in 2000, an increase from 1339 in 1999. The employment include positions on offshore factory trawlers, onshore processing plants, CDQ halibut and salmon plants, local halibut fisheries, and various management and administrative jobs within the six CDQ groups.



FY03 target: The division expects the number of seafood industry jobs in the CDQ program to increase again in FY03 primarily due to increasing CDQ ownership in groundfishing vessels. In addition, better recruitment and

placement of employees by the CDQ groups in the processing and harvesting sectors and in administrative and management positions within the groups themselves, have made more employment opportunities available for residents in western Alaska.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

The data for this Measure was taken from the 2000 CDQ Quarterly Reports.

Measure

The number of communities that dissolve.
 Sec 24(b)(4) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

No petitions for dissolutions were filed in FY01. This performance measure is not conducive to establishing a target goal.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

Information for this measure comes from petitions for dissolution from municipalities. The term municipal government as opposed to community should be used in this measure because the division does not have the same constitutional and statutory charge to "advise and assist" unincorporated communities as is mandated for municipal governments. Also, an unincorporated community receives no Safe Communities entitlement and its State Revenue Sharing entitlement is so minimal, creditors rarely bother effecting a levy against it.

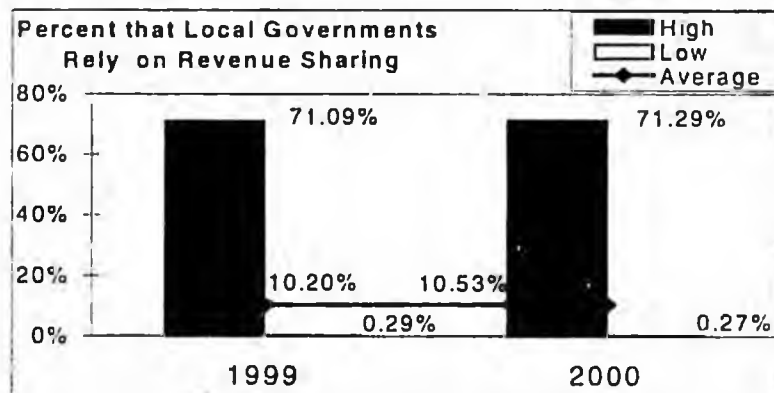
Measure

How much, expressed as a percentage, local governments rely on revenue sharing in their general operating budgets.
 Sec 24(b)(5) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The average percentage calculated is 10.53%. There were 161 local governments with a range from 71.09% to .29%. In FY01 the average percentage was 10.2%. There were 161 local governments with a range from 71.29% to .27%.

This performance measure is not conducive to establishing a target goal. While it is a Department goal that local governments become more self-sufficient through increased local revenue generation, the percentage local governments rely on revenue sharing in their operating budgets can be impacted in several ways not related to the Department's efforts in this area. For example, the level of revenue sharing funding appropriated by the Legislature and local government operating revenues received by other State agencies or the Federal Government has a direct effect on the annual percentage rates.



Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

A listing of the governments and the percentages and figures used in the calculations is available upon request from the Division of Community and Business Development.

Alaska Regional Development Organizations Mission

The mission of the Alaska Regional Development Organizations (ARDOR) program is to encourage a healthier economic climate in Alaska by increasing the number of jobs, strengthening existing businesses, attracting new businesses, and encouraging economic diversification.

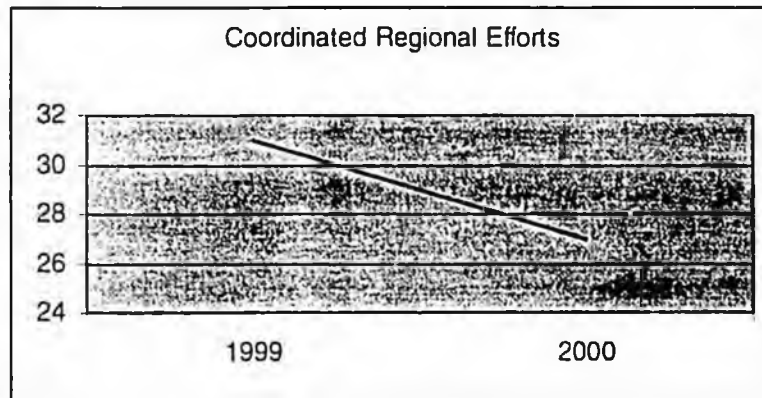
Key Performance Measures

Measure

The number of coordinated regional efforts resulting in the creation of new business opportunities.
Sec 24(d)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

There were 27 coordinated regional efforts within the Alaska Regional Development Organizations (ARDORs) resulting in creation of new business opportunities. In FY00, the first year of the measure, there were 31 coordinated regional efforts.



FY03 target: There will be 30 coordinated regional efforts resulting in creation of new business opportunities.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

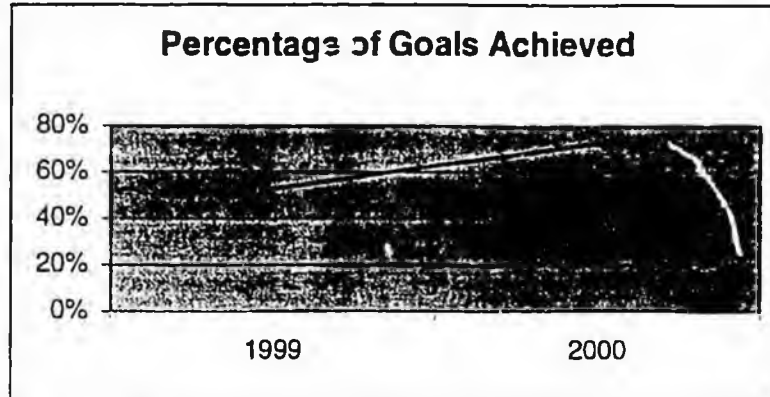
The information in this Performance Measure was taken from the January 2001 ARDOR Annual Report. This area for the ARDOR program looks like it went down this year. The reason the numbers are lower is that two ARDORs (Anchorage and SWAMC) have not yet reported this information.

Measure

The percentage of goals identified through regional processes that are achieved.
Sec 24(d)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The percentage of goals identified through regional processes that are achieved is an average of 73%. Figures taken from the Alaska Regional Development Organization FY02 grant application. The percentage report was derived by dividing the number of goals accomplished during the year by the number of goals identified at the beginning of the year. The percentage of goals from the FY01 grant applications is an average of 53%, the first year of the measure.



FY03 target: The percentage of goals identified through regional processes that are achieved will be an average of 75%.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

The information in this Performance Measure was taken from the ARDOR grant applications. The goals used in the calculation are the grantees' goals.

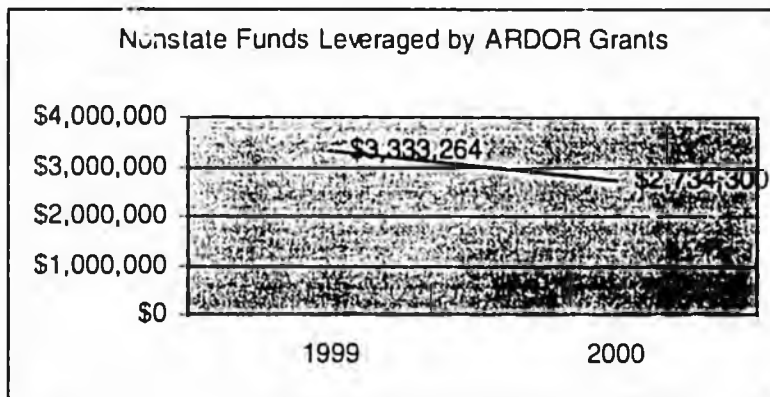
Measure

The change in the amount of nonstate funds leveraged by ARDOR grants.

Sec 24(d)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The amount of nonstate funds leveraged by the FY02 ARDOR grants is \$2,734,300, a decrease from \$3,333,264 from FY01 (FY01 was the first year of the measure).



FY03 target: The amount of nonstate funds leveraged by the FY03 ARDOR grants will increase 10% from FY02.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

The information in this Performance Measure was taken from the ARDOR FY02 grant applications. . This area for the ARDOR program looks like it went down this year. The reason the numbers are lower is that two ARDORs (Anchorage and SWAMC) have not yet reported this information. SWAMC hasn't applied for the FY02 grant.

Division of International Trade and Market Mission

The mission of the Division of International Trade and Market Development (ITMD) is to increase international trade and investment in Alaska.

Key Performance Measures

Measure

The cost per trade lead in international trade and development.
Sec 25(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

No baseline number as yet. This is a new measure approved by the 22nd Legislature. Based on performance measure approved by the 21st Legislature, the division began in FY01 to maintain records quantifying the number of trade leads distributed to Alaska exporters, overseas buyers, film community, and other Alaska businesses. The division is currently developing an effective method of allocating costs specifically associated with the collection and dissemination of leads.

Benchmark Comparisons:

A comparison between Alaska and other states will be problematic. According to the two leading national organizations supporting international trade and economic development (NASDA and SIDO) for the states, comparative data is neither collected nor reported.

Background and Strategies:

Handling of leads is one of many activities performed by the division. The division's in-state trade specialists and overseas trade representatives work closely with Alaska and overseas companies to identify and pursue opportunities for trade and development.

- Strive to increase number of leads and qualify leads for appropriateness and potential, while working to contain cost.
- Distribute leads to appropriate Alaska and overseas businesses.
- Identify and help Alaska companies to pursue new export opportunities.
- Participate in special promotions and presentations, trade shows and seminars to raise the visibility of Alaska as a potential source for products and services, and a good place to do business.
- Educate potential customers overseas about what Alaska has to offer, through efforts of overseas trade representatives in Japan, Korea, Taiwan and the Russian Far East.
- Organize and conduct trade missions, inbound and outbound, to introduce buyers in key markets to Alaska sellers.

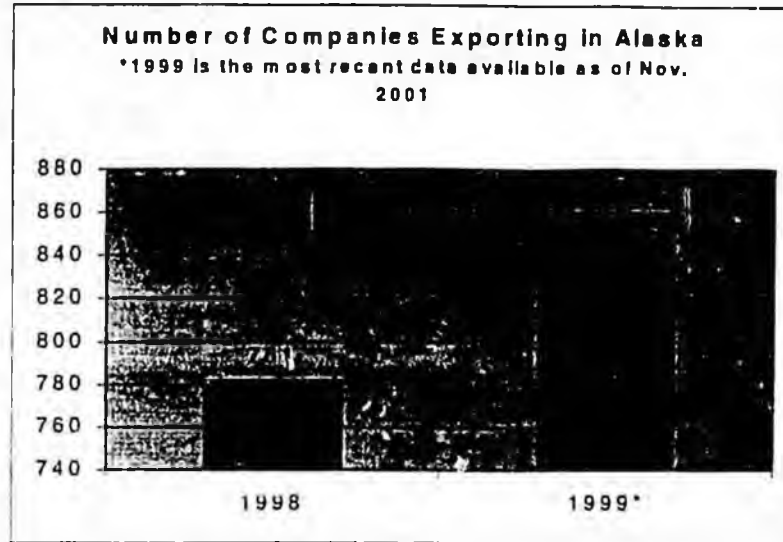
Measure

The increase in the number of Alaska firms that export products and services.
Sec 25(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

According to the U.S. Department of Commerce ("A Profile of U.S. Exporting Companies, 1998-1999"), in 1999, the most recent year for which figures are available, the number of Alaska-based exporters was 859. This number represents a 10% increase from 1998.

Target proposal: Meet or exceed the national rate of growth of the number of exporting companies.



Benchmark Comparisons:

During the 1998 to 1999 period, the national rate of growth of the number of exporting companies was 7.5%, based on information collected and reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce

Background and Strategies:

Diversifying markets is beneficial to Alaska companies and Alaska's economy. The division assists export-ready companies to begin and expand export markets.

- Provide trade information and services to export-ready Alaska companies.
- Assist smaller and new-to-export firms to "test the waters" overseas through relatively inexpensive means such as Alaska Products Catalogs distributed to trade groups, and shared Alaska booths at targeted trade shows.
- With private sector interest and support, organize and conduct trade missions matching industries with potential markets to expand sales in current markets and develop new markets.

Measure

The change in the dollar value of exports from the state.
 Sec 24(d)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The dollar value of goods exported from Alaska totaled \$2.5 billion in 2000, a decrease of 3.9% from 1999*. (*Decrease due to change in destination of North Slope Crude, now being shipped to U.S. West Coast refineries. Not counting crude oil, Alaska's exports increased 5.5% in 2000.)

Target level proposed: Meet or exceed the national growth rate of exports.



Benchmark Comparisons:

Based on information collected and reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau, the change in the dollar value of Alaska exports can be compared with the change in the dollar value of exports from other states. Figures are derived from Export Statistics, State of Origin series. U.S. exports increased 12.6% in 2000.

Background and Strategies:

The state's export industries continue to benefit from Alaska's trade presence in key overseas markets. The division assists Alaska companies and industries to export:

- Provide information and assistance to help Alaska companies initiate or expand export business activities.
- Research potential niche-market opportunities for value-added Alaska products. Identify potential buyers in promising markets, and introduce them to Alaska suppliers.
- Keep Alaskans informed about key markets through periodic newsletters and special reports.
- Promote exports to Alaska's key markets - Japan, Korea, Canada, China, Taiwan, and the Russian Far East.
- Focus on Alaska's key markets by contracting for trade representation in Tokyo, Seoul, Taipei and Sakhalin. Overseas trade representatives maintain contacts with key officials in private sector and government, promote Alaska products and services, and provide timely, useful market information to Alaskans.
- Utilize overseas trade representatives to extend the effectiveness of Alaska companies overseas - provide market research on specific goods and services, and assist Alaskans to make contact with buyers.

Municipal Revenue Sharing Mission

The mission of the department with respect to municipal revenue sharing is to provide funds to local government for basic needs of citizens.

Division of Investments Mission

The mission of the Division of Investments is to:

- promote economic development through direct state lending within those industries that are not adequately serviced by the private sector; and
- provide interagency and interdepartmental loan servicing of other loan portfolios.

Key Performance Measures

Measure

The number of new or retained jobs in the state per loan made from the Small Business Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund.

Sec 27(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

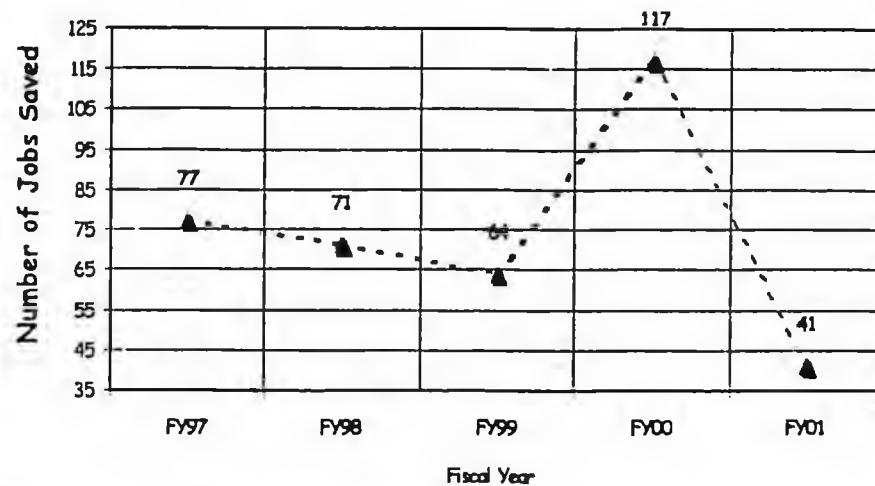
During fiscal year FY01, \$85,000 was loaned to Alaska small businesses. There were 41 new jobs created. Currently, the majority of grant funds have been utilized. The division will continue to make loans from repayments received on existing loans.

During FY00, \$507,522 was loaned to Alaska small businesses. 117 jobs were created and 8 were saved.

During FY99, \$589,900 was loaned to Alaska small businesses. 64 jobs were created and/or saved.

During FY98, \$919,300 was loaned to Alaska small businesses. 71 jobs were created and/or saved.

During FY97, \$250,000 was loaned to Alaska small businesses. 77 jobs were created and/or saved.

Small Business Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund**Benchmark Comparisons:**

There are no current statistics available at this time

Background and Strategies:

In many areas of the state, individuals wishing to start a small business have had virtually no chance of receiving financing without assistance from a program such as this. In June 1988 the Economic Development Administration (EDA) approved the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development's original application to establish a Revolving Loan Fund (RLF). The funding approved for the original RLF totaled \$600,000 (\$350,000 from EDA and \$250,000 from the State of Alaska). In 1992 the fund was recapitalized with an additional EDA Grant, in the amount of \$450,000 and matching state funds in the amount of \$200,000. The RLF program has proven to be a very useful tool in the Department's overall rural small business and economic development program. In 1998 the department applied for and was awarded a \$600,000 grant to recapitalize this program. The grant was awarded by the EDA and was matched with \$200,000 from the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority to provide a total of \$800,000 for new loans. Currently, the majority of grant funds received for this program have been utilized. The division anticipates requesting additional grants in the future and will continue to make loans from repayments received on existing loans. In the past fiscal year one loan was made, resulting in the creation of 41 jobs in an area of the State that experienced low per capita income or high unemployment. This division will continue to provide this financing by:

- Marketing this program through brochures, conferences, outreach visitation and the Alaska Business Development Center.
- Participating in the Economic Development Funding Forum, talking with other lenders regarding this program.
- Continuing to improve our presence on the Internet by making the loan program information available for viewing and downloading application forms.
- Utilizing the rural staff of the Division of Community and Business Development (CBD) to promote this program.

Measure

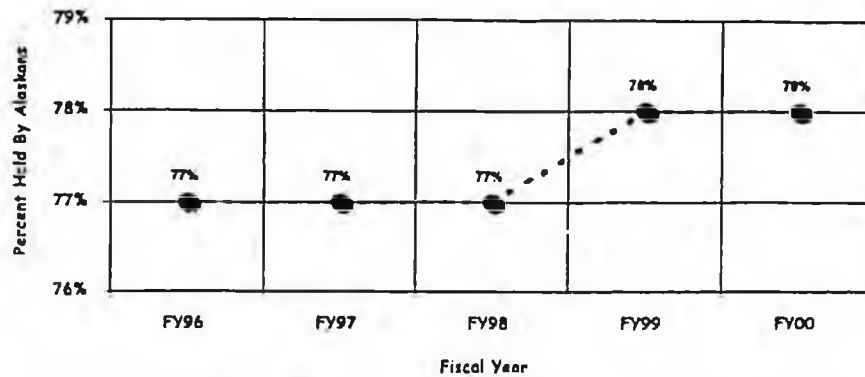
Whether the division maintain the proportion of commercial fishing permits held by Alaskans at 75% or higher through the Commercial Fishing Revolving Loan Fund.

Sec 27(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

In FY99 and FY00 (the most recent figures available), the proportion of permits held by Alaskans was 78%. From FY96 to FY98, the proportion of permits held by Alaskans was 77%.

Commercial Fishing Permits Held By Alaskans

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

Other than our twenty-five year loan history, there are no other programs similar to this loan program.

Background and Strategies:

The commercial fishing industry continues in flux as world markets adapt to the changing supply of fish from fish farms as well as the more traditional fishing fleets. The salmon markets have been significantly affected, and as a result, they have been extremely volatile for the past several years. It is important that Alaska maintains its place in the worldwide salmon market during these changing times to assure our place for the future. This loan program offers a relatively modest financing program for Alaska resident commercial fishing harvesters. The division's effort is to maintain the proportion of commercial fishing permits held by Alaskans at 75% or higher. To achieve this goal this division will:

- Work with Alaska resident fishermen requesting financing for the purchase of permits.
- Work with Alaska resident fishermen requesting financing for gear, vessel upgrades and/or improvements.
- Travel to fishing communities all over the state to assist them in their planning for financing their on-going fishing businesses.
- Travel to fishing communities all over the state to assist them in solving tax related problems.
- Continue to work with the Alaska Business Development Center, assisting fishermen through our Fisheries Business Assistance Contract.

Measure

Whether the division provides hatchery-reared salmon to Alaska commercial fisheries at a harvest value of \$40,000,000 or more per year through the Fisheries Enhancement Revolving Loan Fund.

Sec 27(b)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001 (HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

During calendar year 2000 (the most current information available), the harvest value of the hatchery-reared salmon was \$57M, an increase of over ten million for the calendar year 1999 harvest value. Preliminary Alaska Department of Fish & Game figures for the 2001 season put the number somewhere around \$32M, a substantial decrease from prior years due to the decreasing price of salmon.

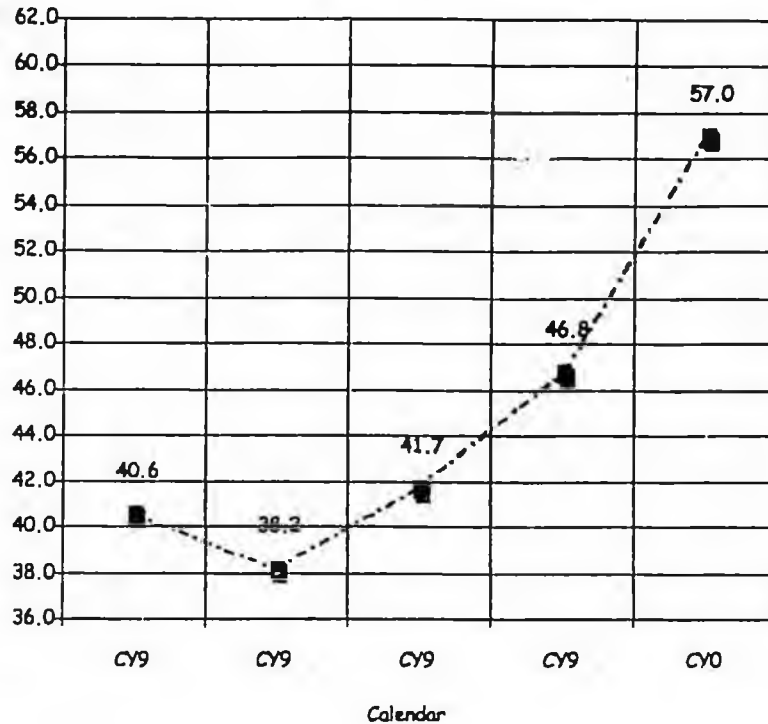
During CY99, the harvest value of the hatchery-reared salmon was \$46.8M.

During CY98, the harvest value of the hatchery-reared salmon was \$41.7M.

During CY97, the harvest value of the hatchery-reared salmon was \$38.2M.

During CY96, the harvest value of the hatchery-reared salmon was \$40.6M.

Fisheries Enhancement Statistics
(In Millions)



Benchmark Comparisons:
There is no comparable program.

Background and Strategies:

In 1976, the Alaska Legislature responded to the need for increased production of salmon by creating the Fisheries Enhancement Revolving Loan Fund (FERLF). The purpose of this program was to promote enhancement of the State's fisheries. This division will continue to promote this enhancement by:

- Granting long-term, low interest loans for hatchery planning, construction and operation.
- Providing grants to Regional Corporations for organization and planning purposes.
- Work with hatcheries to insure that adequate funds are available for their continued operation.

Alaska Aerospace Development Corporation Mission

The mission of the Aerospace Development Corporation is to promote aerospace-related economic growth and to develop corresponding technologies and support services.

Key Performance Measures

Measure

The excess earnings (or dividend) per launch.
Sec 28(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

FY01 was the first fully operational year for the Kodiak Launch Complex (KLC). There were two successful launches. Three launches are contracted for and scheduled for FY02. AADC projects a minimum of two launches

for FY03. Should three launches be accomplished, AADC projects average earnings of \$100,000 per launch. The earnings are budgeted as capital replacement reserves for maintaining the KLC in operational status.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable. The KLC is the first facility of its kind - the only complete launch complex owned and operated by a state.

Background and Strategies:

Earnings per launch are a management and project control outcome. AADC intends to put an independent finance and accounting system in place to facilitate our business practices.

Measure

The new permanent jobs created.
Sec 28(b)(2) Cn 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

In FY02, AADC employed 7 personnel directly on a full time basis. AADC also contracts for technical services and labor. This consists of 2 full time technical positions and 5 temporary. AADC also contracts for part time technical and labor positions. This consists of two part time technical positions and approximately six part time positions. For FY03, AADC projects a total of full time permanent positions of 14 and part time positions of eight.

Benchmark Comparisons:

There is no data available for comparison from other states.

Background and Strategies:

As AADC continues to grow, the opportunity to hire the temporary positions is a constant focus point. With growth comes job security and permanent positions for Alaskan's.

There are private sector jobs that benefit from the KLC operation. The money that is generated from KLC expenditures benefit Kodiak directly. AADC has utilized services from ENRI in regards to environmental monitoring and weather monitoring. Additional companies that benefit from the operation of KLC are Doyon, Purcell, D & E Services, Kodiak Transfer Inc., and Rise.

Measure

The number of launches per year.
Sec 28(b)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

FY01 was the first fully operational year for the Kodiak Launch Complex (KLC). There were two successful launches. Three launches are contracted for and scheduled for FY02.

AADC's goal for FY03 is to support three launch campaigns.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

AADC will continue its marketing with a focus on defense related launches. The commercial market is flat at this time.

Measure

The new space related projects brought to the state.
Sec 28(b)(4) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

AADC intends to provide support to the US Department of Defense, Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO) infrastructure development at the KLC.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is contemplating the use of KLC for testing. AADC will endeavor to support this examination with the goal of securing an on going program.

Measure

The economic impact of launch activities expressed in dollars per launch.
Sec 28(b)(5) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Previous Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) revealed an economic impact of approximately \$900,000 per launch. Additional studies will be conducted only if funding is available

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

AADC has used the ISER to research the impact. The information proved very useful. However, funding for additional research is not currently in the AADC budget

Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority Mission

The mission of the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (AIDEA) is to create jobs through statewide economic development and statewide diversification.

Key Performance Measures

Measure

The number of permanent jobs created.
Sec 29(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

In FY 2001 AIDEA funded loan participations totaling approximately \$9.9 million, creating approximately 185 construction jobs and 163 new jobs, and guaranteed one loan for \$150,000, creating 6 new jobs. In FY2002 AIDEA will purchase between \$50 and \$65 million in loan participations. This is expected to be a record amount and not a figure that is sustainable. In FY 2003, AIDEA will purchase approximately \$30.0 million in loan participations with financial institutions; and guarantee \$2.0 million in small business loans. The number of jobs created is one of the factors in AIDEA's determination to participate in a loan financing; however, AIDEA has not traditionally projected the number of jobs to be created by its financing participations. After a loan is approved AIDEA is able to track that information. On average, over 285 permanent jobs are created annually by AIDEA's loan participations and guarantees.

Jobs Created/Retained		
	Construction	Permanent
1992	77	34
1993	191	568
1994	334	349
1995	268	215
1996	298	128
1997	504	176
1998	600	500
1999	381	442
2000	506	275
2001	185	169

The number of "permanent jobs created" dropped from FY00 to FY01 primarily due to a drop in loans funded, from \$30.9 million in FY00 to \$9.9 million in FY01. The drop in fundings is in part due to large new construction projects that AIDEA committed to but were not completed within the fiscal year. There is often a lag time between approved loans and funded loans, possibly 60 days to a year. FY02 will reflect the statistics for completed projects that AIDEA committed to in FY01.

Benchmark Comparisons:

No other state similar in population has a public development corporation identical to AIDEA.

Background and Strategies:

AIDEA provides the financing mechanisms necessary to participate in long-term commercial loans, guarantee small business loans, including export transactions, to own projects that promote economic development and to provide conduit financing of projects owned by others that promote economic development.

AIDEA will continue to work with the private sector to develop infrastructure projects that AIDEA can own and lease to the private sector, complimenting private sector investment. AIDEA will also continue to work with the private sector to provide conduit revenue bond financings of projects owned by private sector investments that promote economic development.

Measure

The loan delinquency rate.

Sec 29(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

In August 2001, AIDEA's delinquency rate on loan participations dropped to 1.07 percent. This is a lower delinquency rate than Alaskan banks average for their total loan portfolio. This is down from a 1.73 percent delinquency rate for July 2001. Delinquency rates cannot be directly controlled by AIDEA. Delinquency rates are more a result of the economy. However, through prudent business practices, AIDEA can make knowledgeable decisions on participating in loans that will help diversify Alaska's economy and create jobs for Alaskan.

Historical Delinquency (Total Portfolio)

Fiscal Year End	Portfolio Balance \$	Delinquent Loans \$	Delinquent Loans %
6/30/86	372,833,597	36,975,029	9.92%
6/30/87	329,070,910	85,017,004	25.84%
6/30/88	282,280,437	75,172,882	26.63%
6/30/89	269,187,088	71,877,069	26.70%
6/30/90	237,442,336	31,283,646	13.18%

6/30/91	215,871,257	20,608,511	9.55%
6/30/92	208,496,198	25,292,336	12.13%
6/30/93	216,898,077	10,102,623	4.66%
6/30/94	216,343,028	17,422,823	8.05%
6/30/95	238,177,839	15,968,625	6.70%
6/30/96	232,004,260	15,120,064	6.52%
6/30/97	242,941,647	14,249,212	5.87%
6/30/98	233,819,970	3,491,526	1.49%
6/30/99	222,395,176	5,878,085	2.64%
6/30/00	227,615,585	5,698,987	2.50%
6/30/01	208,094,608	3,249,730	1.56%

Benchmark Comparisons:

No other state similar in population has a public development corporation identical to AIDEA.

Background and Strategies:

AIDEA will continue to carefully review all loan participation requests from banks to help insure that each business receiving the loan can produce adequate revenues to repay the loan and that AIDEA's loan portfolio remains strong.

AIDEA will monitor its loan portfolio monthly and work with originating banks and businesses to help insure their loans are current.

AIDEA will insure its loan portfolio is diverse regionally and by industry sector.

Measure

The amount and percentage of earnings of the authority available to the state as a dividend.
Sec 29(b)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Since the Dividend Program became law in 1996, AIDEA has provided \$109 million to the General Fund in the form of a dividend, including the FY02 dividend of \$17.5 million. AS 44.88.088 requires that the amount of the dividend for a fiscal year may not be less than 25% nor more than 50% of the net income of the authority for the base fiscal year

Base Fiscal Year		Payable		Net Income
June 30	Net Income	In FY	Dividend	%
1995	37,461,096	1997	15,000,000	40.042%
1996	42,902,054	1998	16,000,000	37.294%
1997	42,880,361	1999	16,000,000	37.313%
1998	52,373,699	2000	26,000,000	49.643%
1999	37,092,829	2001	18,500,000	49.875%
2000	35,597,000	2002	17,500,000	49.161%
Cumulative	248,307,039		109,000,000	43.897%

Benchmark Comparisons:

AIDEA's Dividend Program is unique.

Background and Strategies:

Through prudent business practices and a guiding investment policy, AIDEA will continue to produce net income, thereby allowing AIDEA to provide a dividend to the General Fund to fund other important programs. AIDEA recommends that this measure be amended to reflect the statutory requirements for the dividend payment.

Alaska Energy Authority Mission

The mission of the Alaska Energy Authority is tap Alaska's natural resources and new technology to achieve the lowest reasonable consumer power prices.

Key Performance Measure

Measure

The change in the number of unscheduled outages of hydroelectric projects owned by the Authority.
Sec 30(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

AEA works closely in an administrative role with the operating utilities to minimize the number of unscheduled outages at the hydroelectric projects owned by the Authority and to insure the projects are operated effectively and efficiently through regular maintenance and budget oversight. The utilities are tasked with providing the necessary service to get the projects back on line when there is an unscheduled outage and provide backup generation when outages occur.

AEA's primary role is to efficiently oversee the operations and maintenance of approximately \$1 billion in electrical generation and transmission facilities in Alaska. AEA is the owner of the facilities with oversight of the project budgets. The utilities operate and maintain the facilities. Prior to 1993, AEA had a staff of seventeen to monitor the operations of the projects, providing detailed reports on operations, including unscheduled outages. AIDEA currently provides one staff position to provide oversight of the project operations and maintenance.

Due to lack of resources, detailed reporting, including the tracking of power outages has been discontinued by AEA.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

Continue to work with operating utilities to provide the local control of AEA projects for operation and maintenance services.

Measure

The number of four dam pool project repairs and upgrades completed on time and within budget (this measurement will be used until the transfer of ownership of the four dam pool projects has been completed).

Sec 30(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

AEA initiates regular maintenance and repair to the four dam pool projects and provides administrative and budget oversight to insure the projects are completed on time and within budget. All scheduled repairs have been completed with the exception of continuing repairs to the Terror Lake tunnel.

As the owner of the four dam pool projects, it is AEA's responsibility to insure the assets are protected and the integrity of the projects is maintained.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

AEA initiates repairs and upgrades as necessary to maintain the AEA-owned projects built over a decade ago. In FY 2002, AEA will work with the operating utilities to complete the following:

- Complete the Terror Lake tunnel.
- Complete the sale of the four dam pool projects to the operating utilities and/or communities.

Measure

The change in the amount of revenue created by projects owned by the Authority.
 Sec 30(b)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

In FY 2001 the AEA-owned projects generated approximately \$25,257,000 in revenues from operating plants and \$2,988,000 of investment and other income. Expenses, including depreciation, in excess of revenues offset the income.

The projects owned by AEA were built as infrastructure projects to provide lower-cost energy to Alaskans and were not intended to generate excess revenue. AEA works to maximize the revenues at the projects to cover operating expenses.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

AEA administers the outstanding long-term debt of the AEA-owned projects, which is in excess of \$300 million, and administers special trust funds relating to the facilities. To the extent feasible, AEA contracts the direct operating, maintenance and repair responsibilities of the AEA-owned facilities to the operating utilities and works with the operating utilities to lower operating costs and improve efficiencies at the facilities owned by AEA.

Since AEA's goal is not to generate excess revenue from the operation of the projects, this is not an appropriate measure for the operation of AEA owned facilities.

Rural Energy Programs Mission

The mission of the Rural Energy programs component is to lower the cost and increase the reliability of rural utility systems.

Key Performance Measures

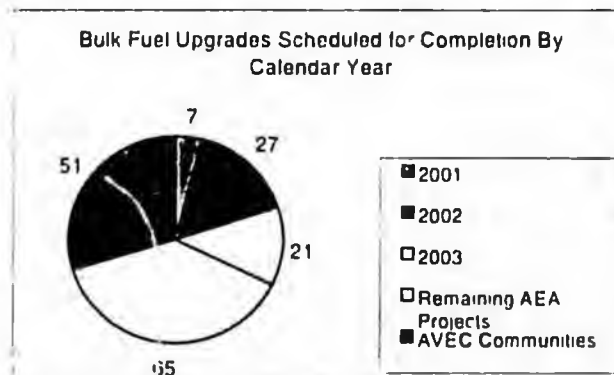
Measure

The number of bulk fuel storage upgrade projects on rural energy group priority lists compared to the number completed.

Sec 31(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

There are 171 communities listed on the bulk fuel deficiency list. The following chart shows the progress made towards addressing the bulk fuel storage needs in rural Alaska. In FY2001, the Denali Commission provided a financial assistance award to AVEC to address the deficiencies in the communities that they provide service. AVEC has completed one community project. AVEC's progress to address the remaining communities is not tracked by AEA.



Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

AEA's bulk fuel storage data base and priority list includes information on approximately 1100 tank farms in 171 rural communities. Most of these tank farms have serious deficiencies. The U.S. Coast Guard and the Environmental Protection Agency are continuing to issue citations to owners of many substandard facilities in rural Alaska but have thus far refrained from ordering them closed as long as effective measures are under way to bring them into regulatory compliance.

Consolidation of all tanks into one location is the primary strategy to address the bulk fuel needs of a community. A typical rural village may presently have separate tank farms owned and operated by the city government, the tribal government, the village corporation, the local school, the electric utility, and other public or private entities. Relying primarily on federal funds, the State has conducted a program over the last several years to replace these tank farms with new or refurbished facilities that meet all applicable safety and environmental codes. Consolidation reduces the cost of construction and helps to avoid the inconsistent maintenance and operations practices that can result from multiple projects operated by multiple owners.

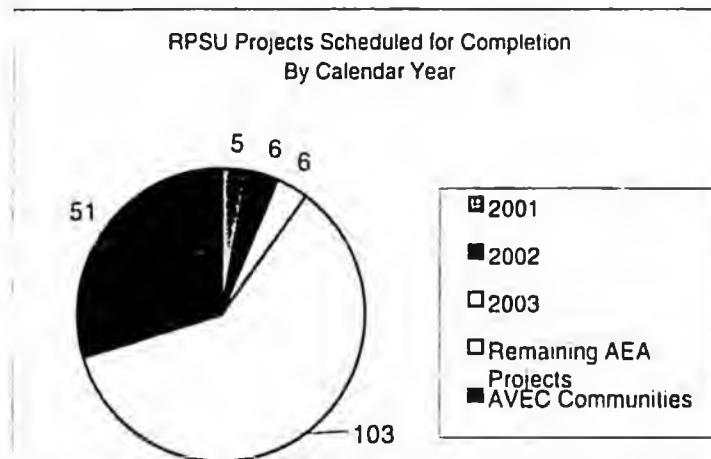
There are some communities that are not in need of community-wide consolidations. In FY2002, AEA has reviewed the deficiency list and has determined that there are several communities in which "small scale retrofits" with costs less than \$500,000 are appropriate. Currently, 6 communities have been identified in this category, and funding is being requested from the Denali Commission to address these smaller scale projects.

Measure

The number of electric utility upgrade projects on rural energy group priority lists compared to the number completed. Sec 31(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The following chart illustrates AEA's progress and schedule to complete RPSU projects. In FY2001, the Denali Commission provided a financial assistance award to AVEC to address the deficiencies in the communities that they provide service. AVEC's progress to address the remaining communities is not tracked by AEA.



Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

AEA has a database that includes approximately 170 rural electric utility systems, ranks them in the order of their physical condition. In rural Alaska, 192 communities are served by 95 independent electric utilities. For most of these utilities, the power plant and distribution system do not meet accepted utility standards for safety, reliability, and environmental protection.

Electric utility systems are part of the basic infrastructure of rural communities and are fundamental to the operation of other community facilities, the maintenance of present living standards, and to the prospects for economic development. Due to high costs and limited economies of scale, most local communities cannot make the capital investments needed to meet accepted utility standards for safety, reliability, and operating efficiency.

As funds are available, the State contributes to these capital investments through the Rural Power System Upgrade (RPSU) program. Depending on the condition of existing facilities, these investments can include new generators, new controls, upgrades and modifications to distribution lines, or entirely new power plants and distribution systems.

Measure

The change in the average power cost for households receiving power cost equalization compared to average statewide costs.

Sec 31(b)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

	Average Rates for Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau	Average Rate for PCE Residential Customers	Average PCE Level at June 30	Average Effective Rate at June 30*
1999	9.9	38.09	14.51**	23.58
2000	9.9	39.21	20.01	19.20
2001	9.9	39.91	15.93**	23.93

* = Average PCE rate less Average PCE Level
 ** the PCE level in effect on June 30, 1999 was at a reduced level of 73.5%; on June 30, 2001 the level was 74%.
 Based on the rates in effect on June 30, 2001:
 The statewide weighted average rate was 12.81 cents/kWh
 After applying PCE adjustments the weighted average rate was 11.77 cents/kWh

Benchmark Comparisons:

Average rate for residential customers in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau in 2000: 9.9 cents per kilowatt-hour.

Background and Strategies:

Legislation enacted in 2000 includes the following statement of findings by the Legislature:

1. Adequate and reliable electric service at affordable rates is a necessary ingredient of a modern society and a prosperous developing economy.
2. At the current stage of social and economic development in the state, direct participation by the state is necessary to assist in keeping rates in high-cost service areas to affordable levels.
3. Providing a long-term, stable financing source for power cost equalization will permit and encourage the electric utility industry and its lenders to develop plans, make investments, and take other actions that are necessary or prudent to provide adequate and reliable electric service at affordable rates and to meet the health and safety needs of residents of the state.

There are many factors that affect the cost of power in rural Alaska. For example fuel costs: most rural utilities do not have long-term power sales agreements as compared to the urban utilities. AEA does not have control over such factors.

Measure

The reduction of power cost in dollars and the percentage of increased reliability and technological advances.

Sec 31(b)(4) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

This measure was added by the Legislature in FY02. AEA has not determined whether this is a measure that can be tracked on a sustained basis. AEA is taking the initial steps described below to access this measure.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

Powerhouse upgrades include the installation of new generators that burn fuel more efficiently. Unfortunately, the generators do not come with energy output/fuel ratings. The small independent utilities that are provided the new generators do not have systems in place to track the reduction of power costs when using new generators. The method to measure the efficiency of the new generators would be to track kWh output compared to the fuel purchased. AEA does not have a system in place to measure this information currently. However, AEA is in the process of upgrading the PCE database which will include a method to track the power cost in dollars compared to the advanced generators used in the power house upgrades.

Alaska Science and Technology Foundation Mission

The mission of the Alaska Science and Technology Foundation (ASTF) is to support the development and application of science and technology.

Key Performance Measures

Measure

The number of new jobs from technology projects.
Sec 32(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

In September 2001, ASTF surveyed 47 technology project grantees and received responses from 46 grantees. The surveys were sent to grantees that had completed their grant work within the last five years as well as active grantees that are farther along with their project or product development.

Thirty grantees reported a total of 211 full time equivalent jobs resulting from their ASTF project.

Target: an average of five jobs per grantee for those grantees reporting jobs and at least 50% of technology project grantees reporting jobs. This ratio reflects that grantees have both technical and business hurdles to achieve. ASTF co-invests in early stage business concepts prior to the concept becoming 'bankable'.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Annually, ASTF prepares an Alaska science and technology innovation index which can be downloaded from ASTF's website at: <http://www.astf.org/admin/files/data/docs/TechIndex2001.pdf>

This index includes historical trends and comparisons with selected other states and the U.S. average. The index represents a snapshot in understanding areas where Alaska is either doing well, average, or poorly in terms of its economy and science and technology innovation and potential.

Background and Strategies:

ASTF co-invests in new and existing firms that use science or technological innovation to grow their business and achieve Alaska economic benefit. To achieve new job/revenue creation, ASTF co-invests in firms that have strong business plans, management capability, and plans for post-ASTF grant funding if required.

Measure

Project diversity.

Sec 32(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

In FY01, ASTF provided funding to 134 grantees in thirteen categories. 63 of these grantees were direct grant to teachers.

Target: funding in at least seven categories.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

ASTF accepts and considers all proposals for projects that conform to its stated standards. ASTF reserves the right to fund proposals in any area of inquiry. ASTF has five types of grants available: technology projects, knowledge projects, group projects, small business innovation research bridging grants, and direct grants to teachers. For convenience, ASTF reports its funded projects in the following fourteen categories: agriculture, energy, engineering, environment, forestry and wood products, fisheries and aquaculture, public health and safety, infrastructure for economic development, internet, K-12 teachers, mining, other, science and engineering infrastructure, and software development. In FY01, the only category not receiving funds was other.

Measure

The new revenue from technology projects.

Sec 32(b)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Twenty-eight grantees reported \$21.2 million in new revenue resulting from their ASTF project.

Target: an average of \$250,000 per grantee for those grantees reporting revenues and at least 40% of the technology project grantees reporting jobs. This percentage (40%) is less than the suggested 50% percentage of grantees reporting jobs because developments jobs are required prior to the onset of sales.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

ASTF co-invests in new and existing firms that use science or technological innovation to grow their business and achieve Alaska economic benefit. To achieve new job/revenue creation, ASTF co-invests in firms that have strong business plans, management capability, and plans for post-ASTF grant funding if required.

Measure

The percentage of technology project grantees in business because of ASTF grants.

Sec 32(b)(4) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

67% (31 out of 46) reported being in business because of their ASTF grant.

Target: 50% in business because of their ASTF grant.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

ASTF co-invests in new business concepts in a portfolio of both new and existing firms. Most Alaskan firms cannot afford R&D projects or risk. New firms offer exciting growth possibilities. Existing firms seeking to add a new business line offer business experience and infrastructure, managerial and financial depth, and support services.

Measure

The change in student achievement in math and science in schools that received ASTF teacher grants.
 Sec 32(b)(5) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

ASTF surveyed 29 FY00 teacher grantees and received responses from 20, a 69% response rate. An average of 205 students participated in each teacher grant. Approximately 43% of participating students were located in rural schools.

35% greatly increased, 46% increased, 19% no change, 0% decreased, 0% greatly decreased. A total of 81% either increased or greatly increased their achievement due to the ASTF teacher grant.

Target: at least 80% increased or greatly increased.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

ASTF develops Alaska's capacity for science and engineering by funding competitive science, math and technology classroom projects for Alaska K-12 students. These projects have been highly successful in developing students' interest and achievement in math, science and technology. Due to ASTF's current fiscal restraints, a downsized K-12 program of twenty regular teacher grants and four specialized grants targeting critically understaffed career fields is planned for FY02.

Measure

The increase in student interest in math and science in schools that received ASTF teacher grants.
 Sec 32(b)(6) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

38% greatly increased, 47% increased, 15% no change, 0% decreased, and 0% greatly decreased. A total of 85% either increased or greatly increased their interest due to an ASTF teacher grant.

Target: at least 80% increased or greatly increased.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

ASTF develops Alaska's capacity for science and engineering by funding competitive science, math and technology classroom projects for Alaska K-12 students. These projects have been highly successful in developing students' interest and achievement in math, science and technology. Due to ASTF's current fiscal restraints, a downsized K-12 program of twenty regular teacher grants and four specialized grants targeting critically understaffed career fields is planned for FY02.

Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute Mission

The mission of the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute (ASMI) is to:

1. increase worldwide consumption of Alaska seafood;
2. promote the quality and superiority of Alaska seafood products; and
3. accomplish these marketing efforts while maximizing ASMI staff Alaska resident employment in Alaska. Key Performance Measures

Measure

The increase in the development of new markets.
 Sec 33(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Increase the presence of Alaska Seafood in the Takeout Market. FY01 was ASMI's second year of a program to position Alaska seafood in the US takeout market (ready-to-eat or ready-to-heat meals), now dominated by beef and chicken. ASMI promotions with salmon, halibut, cod and King Crab legs at the Byerly's/Lund's supermarket chain of 19 stores resulted in a 21.7% increase in sales over the previous year, with the deli and bakery up 4.3%. A month-long promotion at Mallard's and O'Brien's supermarkets with halibut, crab cakes, snow crab, shrimp and salmon resulted in a 20% increase in sales over the same period the year before.

Market Alaska Seafood to Children. A "Kids Program" was initiated in the United States with family restaurants complete with placemats for kids to draw on and washable tattoos of Alaska animals and fish

- Book covers for school kids were developed with Alaska-related pictures and trivia that the kids can color
- Alaska Salmon Lifecycle curriculum was written by two retired Juneau teachers and put on ASMI's webpage (www.alaskaseafood.org)
- Alaska Sockeye was featured on the Cartoon Network in Japan
- Parent Teacher Association cooking contests for moms were held in Japan
- School Canteen (cafeteria) promotions were held in Australia
- Canned Salmon for Lunch contests were held for school children in the United Kingdom

Develop the Alaska Seafood Market in China. After three years of developing this market, China's entry into the WTO will dramatically change the picture for imports from overseas. Norwegian and Chilean farmed salmon is well-established. ASMI will continue to build preference and usage for Alaska Salmon.

Imports to China in FY01 increased 10% over FY00. ASMI promotions moved 26% more product than FY01 even with the downturn in Alaska Crab production.

Benchmark Comparisons:

ASMI is the nation's largest seafood organization representing a single state. It is the only one of any size that markets more than one species of seafood. Other comparable organizations would be the Norwegian Seafood Export Council, which markets all species of seafood from Norway for a budget of approximately \$42,000,000 per year. Their return on marketing investment is not public information. Chile is also often compared to Alaska (although their production is twice as high and growing). They belong to the International Salmon Farmers Association, which does not have a viable marketing program at this time in our markets. Their salmon products are sold primarily on price.

Background and Strategies:

Increase the presence of Alaska Seafood in the Takeout Market. Takeout is one of the fastest growing segments of the food market. The use of seafood is limited. ASMI will build on the success of the Byerly's program and take on other upscale grocery store chains with similar promotions that utilize Alaska seafood in different sections of the store.

Market Alaska Seafood to Children. This program is entering its third year. The goal is to start children on seafood at a young age and encourage parents to purchase Alaska seafood for both meals at home and in restaurants. The strategy focuses primarily on foodservice, but will now include specific easy-to-fix kid-friendly recipe programs targeting young families shopping at retail.

Develop the Alaska Seafood Market in China. China is the best example of a developing market. While most imported Alaska Salmon and groundfish is re-exported in value-added form (i.e., pinbone out fillets), more is staying in the country for local consumption. ASMI has been preparing the ground for the impact that entry into the World Trade Organization will have on Alaska Seafood imports. Alaska Crab is a major import into China and the downturn in quota has impacted overall export figures from Alaska. However, more Alaska Salmon (primarily Keta) is staying in the country and appearing in restaurants and in grocery stores. ASMI has been planting the seeds for expansion in this market and will work on three primary areas: getting Alaska processors to sell product into the market rather than just for reprocessing; target the luxury hotels and restaurants for high-end products; target retail for the more moderately priced pinks and chums.

Measure

The change in pounds of value-added seafood sold.
Sec 33(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Approximately 65% of the seafood sold at foodservice is in value-added form. This trend is growing at 7-10% per year. The figures below were taken from *Ken Talley's Seafood Newsletter* and reflect the calendar year 2000 in the United States market.

Salmon:

- Steak production was up 24%.
- Salmon fillet production was down 18%.
- Headed and gutted salmon made up approximately 30% of the salmon products.
- Canned salmon: Production of canned pink salmon was down 40%; canned sockeye production was up 6%.

Pollock: Fillet production was up 11% in 2000. Value-added pollock is surimi, fillets, minced blocks. (In 1999, 292,000 metric tons went into fillets, 317,900 metric tons went into surimi, and 9,100,000 metric tons went into minced pollock.)

Cod: Fillet production dropped 8%. (Cod is sent in Headed and Gutted (H&G) form to Europe and Asia where it is re-processed into fillets and salted cod. The North American market is primarily fillet form.)

Halibut: Steak production was up 14%.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

ASMI can only report on the numbers that are available through the seafood trade publications and the Commercial Operators Annual Reports for salmon. The above figures reflect all salmon in the United States, including farmed. Canned salmon, Pollock, and cod are primarily Alaska product. Halibut can be sourced from Alaska, Canada and the Pacific Northwest. Over the past 5-6 years, Alaska seafood has been exported to China and Thailand where value is added and the products are shipped worldwide.

Measure

The change in pounds of seafood sold.
Sec 33(b)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

FY00: 40,950,000 lbs. sold through ASMI promotions
1.6 million cases of canned salmon in the US

FY01: 37,910,190 lbs.* sold through ASMI promotions
1.4 million cases of canned salmon in the US

*Shellfish production in 2000 dropped 74%. Salmon harvests were down 37%.

Note: the error margin is approximately 10% under actual sales; numbers of pounds moved is considered proprietary by some promotion partners and not always available to ASMI.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

ASMI works on a "push" marketing strategy – getting the primary buyers to purchase Alaska seafood. The purpose is to move pounds and provide the Alaska seafood industry with a return on their marketing investment. ASMI is re-dedicating itself to this principle by focusing on the top performers at retail and, with reduced budgets, prioritizing our partners by how much volume they can sell. The Salmon Market Initiative funded by the EDA will provide the "pull" strategy – getting consumers into the stores and restaurants to ask for Alaska salmon and other Alaska seafood products.

Division of Banking, Securities and Corporations Mission

The mission of the Division of Banking, Securities, and Corporations is to:

1. maintain a stable financial network in the state for the safe conduct of financial services;
2. protect securities investors;
3. provide businesses with a legal structure enabling commerce in the state.

Key Performance Measures

Measure

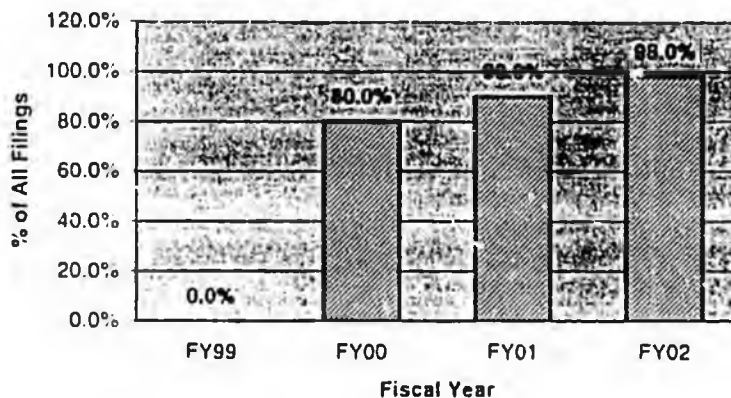
The number of members of the public who use forms provided by the division over the Internet for filing complaints and requests for exemptions as a percentage of all filings.

Sec 34(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(CSHB 250(FIN))

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Beginning in FY99, the division created web-based forms for complaints and exemption filings to make it easier for the public to make these filings with the division and to standardize the information the division collects. The division's target for this measure is 98.5%. It will never be 100%, since some people do not have computers. Through September 30, 2001, the FY02 achievement was 98%, up from 90% in FY01.

Percent of Complaints & Exemption Filings Using Web-based Forms (As of September 30, 2001)



Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable. There are no known benchmarks for this activity.

Background and Strategies:

The division developed Internet-based forms to standardize filings and make it easier for Alaskans who want to file a complaint or an application for exemption from registration.

The strategy: to provide as much information and forms via the Internet as possible in order to improve the ease and accessibility for the public, and to make their availability known through Internet advertising, public meetings, and personal contacts.

Measure

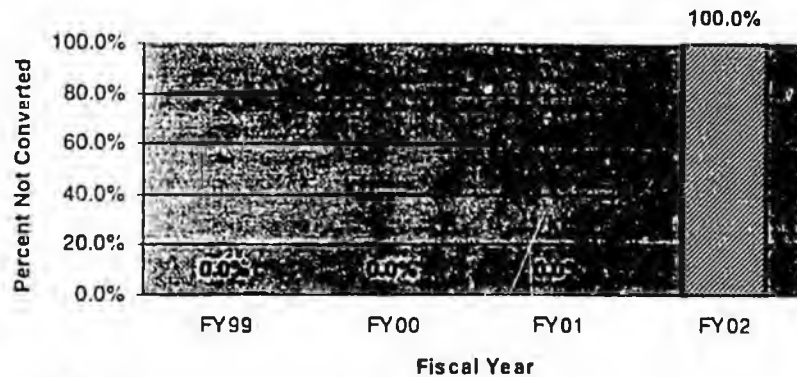
The percentage of uncollected lines that have not been converted to court judgment.

Sec 34(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(CSHB 250 (FIN))

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Beginning in FY99 following a statutory change allowing for converting uncollected fines, the division initiated the practice of converting uncollected fines to court judgment to make it easier for the division to pursue securities violators who refuse to pay their fine, even when they reside outside of Alaska. The division's target for this measure is 0%. Through September 30, 2001, the FY02 percentage was 100%, up from 0% in FY01. However, the division expects to convert any of these FY02 fines to court judgment during this fiscal year, thus reducing the percentage back to zero.

**Percentage of Uncollected Fines Not Converted to Court Judgment
(As of September 30, 2001)**

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

There are no benchmarks for this activity, but the goal is either to collect or to convert to court judgment all levied fines, unless they are suspended for good cause.

Background and Strategies:

Sometimes respondents refuse to pay fines. In order to improve the division's ability to take collection actions against them through the courts of any state, the division may petition to have an administrative fine converted to a court judgment (called "reducing an administrative fine to judgment"). The U.S. Constitution provides that a court judgment from one state is given full faith and credit in all states, so the fines should then be collectible wherever the violators and their property are found. This authority was obtained through amendments to the Alaska Securities Act, effective October 1, 1999.

Strategy:

With the change in the law, the division files the appropriate applications to Superior Court to convert uncollected fines to judgment. Once that is achieved, the division attempts to enforce the court's judgment and collect the fine. This is a relatively new process, and the first such application was filed in December 1999.

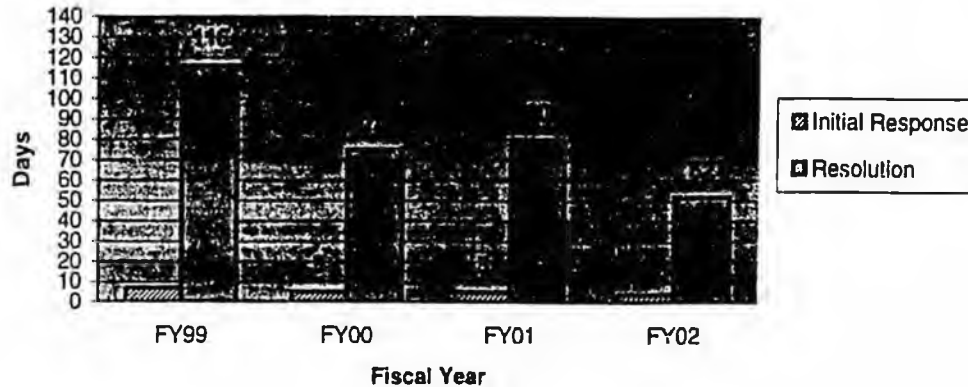
Measure

The time taken to respond to and resolve complaints.
Sec 34(b)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(CSHB 250 (FIN))

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Beginning in FY99, the division initiated an effort to reduce the amount of time it takes to respond to an initial complaint and to resolve the complaint. Timeliness is important to those who file a complaint with the division. The division's target for this measure is 2 days for the initial response, and 90 days for the resolution. The division recognizes that complex cases may take longer to resolve due to factors beyond the division's control. The division's target is for an average resolution time, with the understanding that individual cases may take longer. Through September 30, 2001, the FY02 achievement for initial response time was 4 days, down from 5 days in FY01. The FY02 achievement for resolution time was 52 days, down from 80 days in FY01.

**Days for Initial Response and for Resolution
(As of September 30, 2001)**



Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable. There are no benchmarks for this measure. The time it takes to resolve complaints is affected by the complexity of the case.

Background and Strategies:

Assisting Alaskans with their investment problems by responding to their complaints, and taking actions to resolve those complaints is a critical part of the division's efforts to protect investors. Timeliness is an important aspect of that process.

Strategy:

The division promptly sends a postcard to a complainant acknowledging receipt of the complaint and giving a file number for future reference. Complaints are then put into a database and the division interviews the complainant to obtain alleged facts and related documents.

**Division of Insurance
Mission**

The mission of the Division of Insurance is to:

1. develop, interpret, and enforce the insurance statutes and regulations;
2. protect and educate the consumer;
3. enhance the insurance business environment.

Key Performance Measures

Measure

The average time taken to respond to consumer complaints.
Sec 35(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

In FY01 a baseline target of 40 days was established for the average time it should take to respond to consumer complaints. The average time to respond to a complaint varies due to the complexity of the complaint. Our goal is to respond and resolve consumer complaints within 40 days.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Other states similar in size with the same volume average between 37 to 42 days to resolve complex consumer complaints.

Background and Strategies:

The Consumer Services Section received 461 formal written complaints, responded to 3,960 phone calls and 144 emails dealing with some form of consumer complaint. The performance measure given is the average time to respond to consumer complaints. Most complaints receive some type of response within five days of receipt. Our goal is to resolve 85 percent of formal written complaints within 40 days. Approximately 15 percent of the formal complaints received may extend beyond the 40-day time frame because of the complexity of the complaint and the time needed to coordinate with others sections.

Measure

The average number of days required to process applications and issue licenses and renewals.
Sec 35(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

In FY99 and FY00 the average processing time for all license applications was 0-15 working days. During FY2001 the average time for issuing a renewal license was eight-working days and the average time for issuing an initial license was thirteen-working days. The number of license renewal requests grew 22 percent and new applications increased by 12 percent compared to FY00. This significant growth in volume has necessarily impacted processing time.

In FY03 the average processing time for new applications may increase up to two additional days due to implementation of the new federal and state legislation that requires a major overhaul of our licensing process designed to make Alaska's licensing process uniform and consistent with other states as required under state law (HB 184) and federal law. This change will achieve greater efficiencies and provide an easier method for an agent to become licensed in all states.

Benchmark Comparisons:

The average time for processing complete license applications and renewals in states of similar size and staffing is ten days.

Background and Strategies:

Currently approximately 75 percent of all license applications received by the division are incomplete. This requires the division to request additional required information from the applicant. Not only does this increase the average number of days required to process applications; the applicant's length of time to respond is outside the division's control. To remedy this problem the division is moving to an electronic application process. This change will substantially reduce if not eliminate the ability to submit an incomplete application. The electronic application will not allow an applicant to submit an application unless all required information is completed.

The processing time for issuing initial and renewal licenses during FY03 is estimated to increase to ten-working days. The processing time will increase due to the requirements of federal legislation (GLBA) and state legislation (HB 184). This legislation is designed to streamline the application process and will make it easier for agents to become licensed in all 50 states. However, during the transition the division must design and implement a new electronic application process.

Measure

The number and percentage of insurance-related civil and criminal investigations completed.
Sec 35(b)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

In FY01 the division closed 24 cases. Six cases were closed because no violations were found. Eleven cases were referred to the District Attorney for criminal prosecution and ten cases were referred to the Attorney General for civil or administrative action. Some cases are referred to both the Attorney General and District Attorney for dual actions.

Of those cases referred to the District Attorney, six resulted in convictions. Many of the cases referred for possible civil disciplinary action are pending action.

A target for FY03 is to close at least 62 percent of the cases opened during the fiscal year and to present appropriate cases to the District Attorney's office.

Benchmark Comparisons:

This division looked at other states similar in size and staffing with the same volume of work and found that the number of investigations completed is similar. For example, Wyoming opened 80 cases and closed 49, with 4 cases referred for possible regulatory action.

Background and Strategies:

Insurance fraud is widespread through all 50 states. It includes private citizens filing fraudulent claims to insurance companies and insurance agents or companies violating a statute or regulation included in the State of Alaska insurance laws. Fraud can be reduced through providing more educational materials and publicizing successful convictions and disciplinary action.

Division of Occupational Licensing Mission

The mission of the Division of Occupational Licensing is to ensure that competent professional and commercial services are available to Alaska consumers.

Key Performance Measures

Measure

The time taken to respond from the filing of a licensing law complaint to the conclusion of the case.
Sec 36(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The following chart shows the number of investigations opened and closed for each licensing program for the past three years. The bottom lines state the average and median age of the closed cases.

Investigations are opened in response to citizen complaints, division inspections, questionable license applications and information received from outside sources. Cases are closed when the division determines that no formal charge will be made against the party, when disciplinary action is taken, or when a hearing determines the licensee did not violate the law.

Among cases closed in FY99, 63 had been open for more than three years. In FY00, 35 of the closed cases had been open for more than three years. In FY01, 25 of the closed cases had been open for more than three years. 66 of the division's current cases have been open longer than three years.

During FY01 and FY02, the division created computer programs to track case age as well as the status of cases once they reach the Department of Law.

The division will continue to work to reduce the length of time it takes to file a formal accusation, determine that no disciplinary action is warranted, or enter a disciplinary agreement. The division target is to complete the above steps in less than 24 months in 90% of cases and in less than 36 months in 95% of the cases.

PROGRAM	FY99		FY00		FY01	
	OPENED	CLOSED	OPENED	CLOSED	OPENED	CLOSED
ACUPUNCTURE	0	1			6	9
ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS/LAND SRVY	23	10	34	52	22	30
ATHLETIC COMMISSION					2	2
AUDIOLOGIST					0	0
BARBER/HAIR DRESSER	23	22	23	16	25	15
BUSINESS LICENSE	1	16	33	3	0	12

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANCY	3	3	2	3		
CHIROPRACTORS	5	8	13	6	32	26
CLINICAL SOCIAL WORKERS	7	2	5	15	18	11
COLLECTION AGENCIES	4	5	4	3	8	6
CONCERT PROMOTERS						
DENTAL	29	13	12	22	14	11
DIRECT ENTRY AND WVE	2					
DISPENSING OPTICIANS	4	4	2	2	1	0
ELECTRICAL ADMINISTRATOR	5	8			0	
GENERAL CONTRACTOR	4	4	10	7	4	3
GEOLOGISTS					0	0
GUIDE OUTFITTERS	50	32	37	56	23	3
HEARING AID DEALERS	2	1	3			
MARINE PILOT	11	14	1	0	4	2
MARRIAGE/FAMILY THERAPISTS	3	14		2	5	2
MECHANICAL ADMINISTRATOR	2	3	1	0	1	0
MEDICAL	119	115	170	109	157	107
MOBILE HOME DEALERS			0	0	N/A	N/A
MORTICIAN	1	2	2			
NATUROPATH	1	0	4	3	1	1
NURSING	57	43	96	64	106	76
NURSING HOME ADMINIS	1	1			2	1
OPTOMETRISTS	0	2	5	3	1	1
PHARMACISTS	13	9	4	10	13	9
PHYSICAL/OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS	10	4	6	8	2	3
PROFESSIONAL COUNSELOR	N/A	N/A	2	0	16	9
PSYCHOLOGISTS	12	11	14	13	11	11
REAL ESTATE	53	123	41	67	35	38
REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS	10	3	3	8	6	7
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK	0	1	1	1	0	0
VETERINARIAN	10	7	6	6	14	11
TOTALS	465	482	556	498	535	410
Closed by License Action		110		147		144
Median age of closed cases		250 days		185 days		164 days
Average age of closed cases		460 days		294 days		361 days

Benchmark Comparisons:

The points at which investigations are considered opened and closed, the types of licensing programs administered and the agency's role in investigations vary substantially among states.

The Colorado Department of Regulatory Agencies Division of Registrations completed 701 cases in FY01. The average number of days their cases were open was 169. However, complaints are reviewed by licensing boards or their designees before they are opened and cases are considered closed when they are returned to the boards that decide whether to refer the cases to their Department of Law for prosecution. Therefore, the time spent in legal preparation and hearings is not included in Colorado statistics.

The Virginia Department of Health Professions referred 499 cases to their boards during the fourth quarter of FY01. The median number of days cases were investigated prior to board referral ranged from 51 days for mortuary cases to 191 days for pharmacy cases. Once again, the time required for disciplinary proceedings is not included in the statistics.

Background and Strategies:

Many factors affect the length of time a specific case remains open including: the priority the division gives to the case based on risk to public health and safety, the overall division case load, the complexity of the investigation, the availability of Department of Law legal services, the hearing officer's schedule, court action and the action of the licensee under investigation. Quick closure of cases cannot be an isolated goal, because investigative thoroughness is also essential to protect consumers. The number of cases closed with license/disciplinary action should also be taken into account.

Measure

Whether the division increases the number of opportunities to take occupational licensing examinations by at least 25 percent in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2003.

Sec 36(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Many professionals cannot qualify for licenses without first passing an exam. Exams must be conducted properly and securely to render accurate results.

When the division recommended this measure, the division intended it to apply only to division-controlled written exams. These include the written licensing examinations for the following professions: barbers, hairdressers, estheticians, guides, game management units, electrical administrators, mechanical administrators and residential contractors. These exams are generally offered quarterly.

The division increased the number of locations in which guide exams were offered, but did not reach the goal of offering all the above exams monthly in Fairbanks, Anchorage and Juneau. The division target for FY02 is to create a workable plan to increase the frequency with which these exams are offered in FY03.

Benchmark Comparisons:

The frequency of exams in other large-area/ small-population states is unknown. The best measure of Alaska's progress is whether exam opportunities meet the needs of Alaskans.

Background and Strategies:

The division recommends revising this measure to state, "Whether the division provides adequate opportunities for Alaskans to take occupational licensing examinations." This wording would better reflect the style and purpose of the division's other measures.

The division initially intended to designate a clerk in Anchorage and Fairbanks who would administer exams one day each week and supervise additional private proctors. This would have resulted in the Fairbanks office being closed to the general public on Fridays. The division has had difficulty carrying out this plan due to staff vacancies and an underestimation of the staff time required.

Measure

The percentage of complaints per license classification.

Sec 36(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The following chart shows the number of license holders and the number of new investigations opened for each licensing program for the past three years.

The majority of cases are opened in response to citizen complaints against license holders or individuals practicing without a required license. A case is not opened if a complaint is received regarding a matter over which the division and its associated boards clearly do not have jurisdiction, for example a billing dispute. The division also opens cases on its own initiative when inspections reveal violations of law, when license applications contain questionable information or when information reaches the division through a means other than a citizen complaint.

The division target is to track complaint and investigation trends and report them to licensing boards so they can determine whether changes in regulation of professions are warranted. During FY02, the division will develop systems to track and report the sources and types of complaints.

Board/Commission/Occupation:	FY 1999		FY 2000		FY 2001	
	Licenses	# of Cases	Licenses	# of Cases	Licenses	# of Cases
Acupuncture	36	0	44	0	50	6
AEIS	5,275	28	5,397	34	5,495	22
Athletic Commission	128	0	134	0	160	2
Audiology	42	0	46	0	35	0
Barbers & Hairdressers	3,738	23	3,197	23	3,619	25
Chiropractors	184	5	196	8	186	32
Clinical Social Workers	255	7	197	5	292	13
Collection Agencies	295	4	259	3	388	8
Concert Promoters	11	0	16	0	7	0
Construction Contractors	6,069	4	6,109	11	6,273	4
Dental	889	29	954	12	1,080	14
Dietitians	50	0	30	1	12	1
Direct Entry Midwives	17	2	22	0	21	2
Dispensing Opticians	110	4	103	2	75	1
Electrical Administrator	718	5	668	2	708	0
Guide-Outfitters	1,898	50	1,870	37	2,262	23
Hearing Aid Dealers	22	2	25	3	18	2
Marine Pilots	81	11	85	11	30	1
Mechanical Administrator	547	2	484	1	521	1
Marital & Family Therapy	119	3	124	1	100	15
Medical	2,252	119	2,535	170	2,333	157
Mortuary Science	125	1	133	2	104	1
Naturopaths	21	1	20	4	23	1
Nursing/Nurse Aide	10,367	57	10,249	96	9,816	106
Nursing Home Administrators	58	1	68	0	55	2
Nutritionists	0	0	0	0	0	0
Optometry	104	0	112	5	107	1
Pharmacy	1,164	13	1,072	4	1,440	3
Physical/Occupational Therapy	599	10	535	6	660	2
Professional Counselors	0	0	119	2	327	18
Psychology	214	12	192	14	170	11
Public Accountancy	919	3	854	21	951	6
Real Estate	2,072	53	1,852	41	1,955	35
Real Estate Appraisers	161	10	155	3	226	1
Speech Pathologist	0	0	0	0	86	0
Storage Tank Workers	244	0	169	1	179	0
Veterary	300	10	323	6	318	14
Sub-Total:	39,034	464	37,996	523	40,027	535
Business Licensing	76,936	1	73,540	33	73,617	0
Geologists	500	0	517	0	525	0
TOTAL:	116,470	465	112,053	556	114,169	535

Courtesy and temporary licenses not included.

Benchmark Comparisons:

This measure was created in the FY02 budget bill. During FY02, the division will gather information from other states for benchmark comparisons.

Background and Strategies:

An increase in the percentage of investigations per license holder in a particular profession does not necessarily indicate a decline in professional performance or customer satisfaction. Publicity and division resources to pursue cases both encourage citizens to report incidents. Also, case loads increase when division investigators can be proactive by conducting inspections and engaging in community outreach. Finally, allegations of practice by individuals who do not have required licenses are included in case statistics.

Regulatory Commission of Alaska Mission

The mission of the Regulatory Commission of Alaska (RCA) is to regulate public utilities and pipelines in Alaska.

Key Performance Measures

Measure

The time required to issue public notice, provide an initial analysis, and render the initial commission determination concerning (1) utility and pipeline filings; (2) competitive offerings.
Sec 37(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

During FY01 RCA complied with the timeliness standards of 3 AAC 48.200 through .440 adopted in December 1999.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Comparisons to national statistics are not meaningful because other state commissions have regulatory responsibility for different industries, and process and categorize cases differently.

Background and Strategies:

When the Legislature created the RCA, it tasked the commission with developing and adhering to timeliness standards because of public complaints about the predecessor agency's processes. RCA has adopted standards and are incorporating processes to measure its progress as part of developing and implementing our management information system.

By the end of FY2002 RCA should have actual data from its management information system to report on this measure.

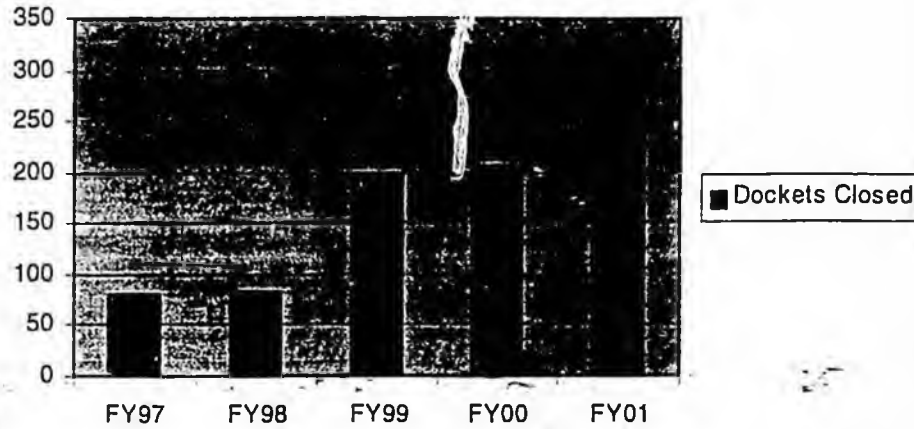
Measure

The change in the number of unresolved filings.
Sec 37(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

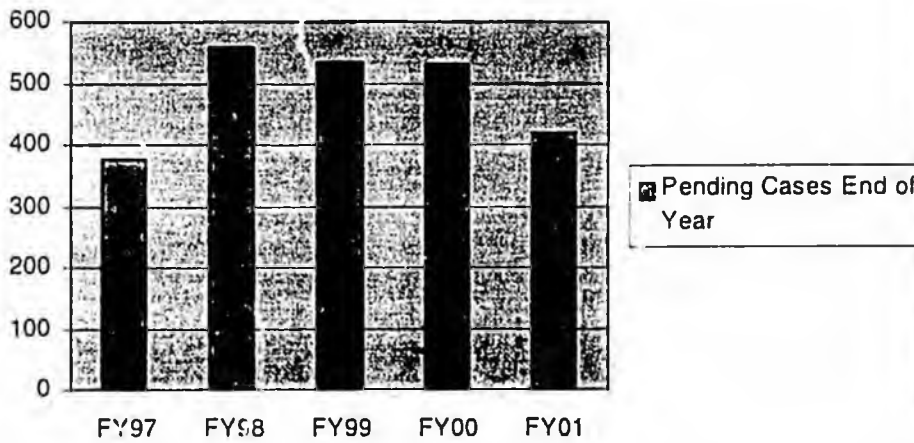
Alaska's Target & Progress:

During FY01, the RCA significantly reduced the number of cases pending before it, from 531 cases to 418.

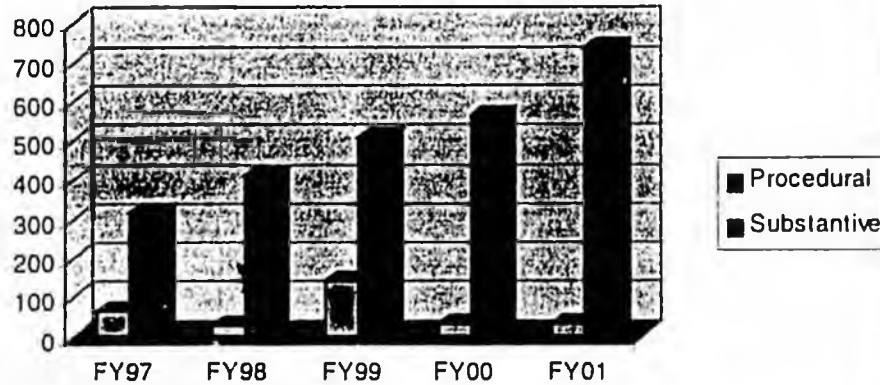
Dockets Closed FY97 - FY01



Pending Cases End of Year



Comparison of Procedural and Substantive Orders, FY97-FY01



Benchmark Comparisons:

Not applicable.

Background and Strategies:

When the Legislature created the RCA, the commission was tasked with reducing the number of unresolved filings because of industry complaints about the predecessor agency's processes. The RCA routinely opens approximately 175 – 210 new dockets each year. Since its inception, as a result of a concerted effort to resolve all long pending cases, RCA has closed more dockets than were opened. RCA expects the docket caseload to stabilize in FY02--FY03 at approximately 350 cases.