

**ALASKA LEGISLATURE**

**2169**

**HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES,**

**2001 - 2002**

**Alaska Court System**  
**FY 2003 Operating Budget Request**

FY 2002 Authorized Budget (Conference Committee)	\$50,244,900
WAN Fees Carryforward	\$125,000
HB132, HB172, HB179	\$436,000
Grants Budget	<u>\$516,000</u>
FY 2002 Final Budget (668 PFTs, 52 PPTs & 21 NPPs)	\$51,321,900
Increment A - Court System Operating Budget Requests	\$2,026,100
Increment B - Department of Public Safety Request	\$3,948,900
Increment C - 3% Salary and Benefits Increase	<u>\$1,558,300</u>
FY 2003 Request (677 PFTs, 53 PPTs & 21 NPPs)	<u><u>\$58,355,200</u></u>
<i>(An increase of 11.6% over the FY 2002 Final Budget, of which 3.9% represents court system increments and 7.7% is for the Department of Public Safety's courthouse security increment.)</i>	

**Increments Summary** (organized by budget request unit)

**Appellate Courts**

**Software, computers, computer peripherals, workstations** \$79,000  
 Replacement computers & peripherals \$60,000, software licensing \$10,000, computer workstations \$9,000.

**Judicial Retirement System (JRS) Increase** \$96,700  
 The rate assessed for the judicial retirement benefit increased from 17.07% in FY2002 to 28.28% in FY2003. The increase was due to changes in member demographics and the changes in mortality rate tables.

**Administration**

**New positions** \$235,700

**Library Assistant I, Anchorage, 8A, permanent part-time** \$17,900  
*Support position to provide customer service, update reference materials and assist with a variety of library tasks.*

**Human Resources Assistant, Anchorage, 8A, permanent part-time** \$17,900  
*This position will be responsible for data entry, maintenance of filing systems, front desk reception duties and other clerical functions as required.*

**Computer Training Specialist, 14A, Anchorage, permanent full-time** \$58,200  
*Information Systems Support position to assist with desktop programming, help desk, requests and overall user support. Request includes \$13,000 for area-wide travel and training.*

**Alaska Court System**  
**FY 2003 Operating Budget Request**  
**Administration (continued)**

**Computer Training Specialist, 16A, Anchorage, permanent full-time** **\$67,300**

*Information Systems Support position to train users throughout the court system. With an increase in computer systems associated with the DARS and CMS projects and general computerization of the court system, this position is required to support on-going user training needs. Request includes \$13,000 for area-wide travel.*

**Computer Programmer/Analyst 18A, Anchorage, permanent full-time** **\$74,400**

*Information Systems Support position to support increased programming needs associated with systems development. This position will program in Visual Basic 6.0 and support users' programming requirements associated with the RUG system. Request includes \$10,000 for travel and training.*

**Trial Courts**

**New positions**

**\$373,900**

**Second District**

**In-Court Clerk, Kotzebue, 12A, permanent full-time** **\$59,500**

*Superior court case filings up 3% from FY00 to FY01 and 11% from FY99 to FY01. District court non-traffic case filings are up 8% from FY00 to FY01 and 19% from FY99 to FY01. For trials and hearings, staff is borrowed from the clerk's office to cover in-court duties. This results in diminished customer service.*

**Rural Court Trainer, 2nd District, 16A, permanent full-time** **\$64,300**

*The ACA is responsible for the RCTA duties. For a variety of reasons, including turnover, management of 2nd district appeals, and the daily responsibilities of the ACA, the ACA has not been able to develop an adequate training program for the court clerks. It is critical that the clerks receive the necessary training to perform core job functions. Without this training, procedural changes associated with the new CMS project will be even more confusing and frustrating for the clerks.*

**Third District**

**Court Clerks (2), Palmer, 10A, permanent full-time** **\$78,600**

*This court has the second highest number of non-traffic case filings per clerical position. To assist with the increasing judicial workload, it is anticipated that an Anchorage district court judge will be assigned to Palmer two weeks per month. The clerk positions will provide the required in-court coverage and secretarial services to the Palmer district court judge and magistrate, who do not currently have any secretarial support.*

**District Court Judge, Palmer, 81A, permanent full-time** **\$140,200**

*This court has the highest number of case filings per judicial position. Adding a standing master will reduce this ratio, but Palmer will still have the highest number of filings per judicial officer. In FY01, superior court filings totaled 1,396 cases or 698 per superior court position. The addition of a district court judge will provide some relief within the superior court operations.*

# **Alaska Court System**

## **FY 2003 Operating Budget Request**

### **Trial Courts (continued)**

#### **Fourth District**

##### **In-Court Clerk, Chevak, 10A, permanent full-time**

**\$31,300**

*This court is one of the busiest in the fourth district. Chevak had 381 case filings in FY01. This is a 42% increase over FY00 case filings. The Chevak court is staffed with a part-time magistrate and a part-time court clerk. Minimal staffing and a sustained annual caseload of greater than 260 filings will continue to result in inefficiencies in court operations. Funding requested will increase the part-time position to full-time.*

#### **Judicial Retirement System (JRS) Increase**

**\$583,500**

The rate assessed for the judicial retirement benefit increased from 17.07% in FY2002 to 28.28% in FY2003. The increase was due to changes in member demographics and the changes in mortality rate tables.

#### **Facility operations, maintenance and leasehold improvements**

**\$255,100**

##### **Second District**

##### **Unalakleet Courts**

**\$9,100**

*The City of Unalakleet has indicated an intent to increase our leased space expense from \$357/month to \$1,118/month. The court desires to retain the current leased space as it is unlikely adequate space can be located elsewhere within the community. The court has been paying \$ 0.58/sq.ft. for this space. This rate is well below market rates. The increase will adjust the rate to \$1.80/sq.ft, which is reasonable for this community.*

##### **Third District**

##### **Kenai and Palmer Courts**

**\$150,000**

*The US Marshal's Service conducted security surveys of the Kenai and Palmer courts. The absence of security screening systems and personnel to operate these systems resulted in these facilities being at high risk for security breaches. Funding is requested for the placement of contractual security personnel in these court locations to partially address some of the security issues. The equipment for this project is requested in the FY03 capital budget.*

##### **Unalaska Court**

**\$60,000**

*The present courthouse is too small and poorly configured for many court proceedings. There is limited public waiting space outside the courtroom and no space for private conferences. Crowding in the clerical work areas lends itself to unsafe conditions. Jury pools are required to assemble in the street in front of the building because the courtroom is too small to accommodate the entire group. Public parking is limited. This request is for additional leasehold funding (\$30,000) to secure suitable court space and funding for furnishing (\$30,000) the new space.*

##### **Fourth District**

##### **Bethel Court**

**\$36,000**

*With the addition of the superior court position and related staff, additional leased space at the Bethel court is necessary. Increased space will help to meet the court's calendaring needs.*

**Alaska Court System**  
**FY 2003 Operating Budget Request**  
**Trial Courts (continued)**

**Travel & Training Funds** **\$100,000**

These funds will be used for two purposes: 1) to support the recommendations of the Fairness & Access Committee by providing travel funds for increased judicial presence in rural areas. The Committee suggested that judicial officers routinely conduct hearings, trials and participate in local justice matters in rural areas 2) Renewed emphasis on core competency training for supervisors. Since 1998 the court system has experienced a high level of turnover in supervisory positions due to the retirement incentive plans. As a result of attrition, over 50% of present supervisors have been employed with the court system for less than 5 years. Many of these supervisors are clerks of court and magistrates in rural court locations who have additional administrative responsibilities. This has created an immediate need for renewed emphasis on competency based training for supervisors.

**Increase juror fees by \$2.50 to \$27.50 a day** **\$113,100**

The current \$25 a day allowance for jury duty has not changed since 1981 despite significant increases in the Consumer Price Index. Jurors must pay for parking, child care, transportation and other costs while in service. Jury service impacts over 25,000 Alaskans each year. The court system has requested an increase in the fee to \$30 a day for many years. We are requesting an incremental increase of 10% to \$27.50. The court will continue to request additional funding until the rate is increased to \$30 a day.

**2nd Year Funding for HB172 (Therapeutic Courts)** **\$146,100**

Positions and WAN expenses approved under HB172 were funded for 9 months in Anchorage and 6 months in Bethel. This request is for the balance of funding needed for all positions and related costs for a 12 month period.

**2nd Year Funding for HB132 (Felony Lookback)** **\$18,000**

National studies suggest that states adopting a .08 blood alcohol rate reduction have seen a 10% increase in the number of cases brought before the court. This would mean an additional 500 misdemeanor filings a year and an additional 28 felony filings a year. The court received the additional funding required for the FY02 increases, but needs to request the additional funding required for FY03.

**FY03 CCRP Funds from Mental Health Trust Authority** **\$25,000**

The court system received \$150,000 in FY02 to fund the Court Coordinated Resources Project. This increased funding will be used for case management services and court supervision for Trust beneficiaries convicted of misdemeanor offenses.

**Subtotal Increment A** **\$2,026,100**

**FY03 3% Salary & Benefits Increase - Increment B** **\$1,558,300**

**Improve courthouse security - Increment C** **\$3,948,900**

The court system is requesting funding for 35 court security officers. Courthouse security is the responsibility of the Department of Public Safety (DPS). Under the direction of the Supreme Court, DPS identified ten courts where additional security staffing is needed. This funding will be transferred to the DPS via a reimbursable services agreement.

**Total Increments A, B, & C** **\$7,533,300**

**Alaska Court System  
FY03 Budget Increments**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Increment Title</b>	<b>Cost</b>
All Districts	Travel & Training	100,000
All Districts	Juror Pay Increased from \$25 to \$27.50/day	113,100
All Districts	JRS Benefit Cost from 17.07% to 28.28%	583,500
All Districts	3% Salary and Benefits Increase	1,312,600
2nd District	Rural Court Trainer, Computer, desk, chair, WAN	64,300
2nd District	Court Clerk III - Kotzebue	59,500
2nd District	Unalakleet Lease Expense	9,100
3rd District	Balance of HB132 (Felony Lookback) Costs	18,000
3rd District	Security System & Contractual Positions - Kenai/Palmer	150,000
3rd District	Court Clerk II Palmer (2 positions)	78,600
3rd District	Unalaska Lease Expense	60,000
3rd District	District Court Judge - Palmer	140,200
3rd District	Mental Health Trust Authorized Receipts	25,000
3rd & 4th District	Balance of HB172 (Therapeutic Courts) Costs	146,100
4th District	Court Clerk II - Chevak	31,300
4th District	Bethel Lease Expense	36,000
<b>Trial Court Total</b>		<b>2,927,300</b>
Appellate	JRS Benefit Cost from 17.07% to 28.28%	96,700
Appellate	Computers, Software Upgrades	79,000
All Districts	3% Salary and Benefits Increase	64,900
<b>Appellate Court Total</b>		<b>240,600</b>
Administration	HR Assistant I (PPT)	17,900
Administration	Library Assistant I (PPT)	17,900
Administration	Computer Support Specialists (3 positions)	199,900
Administration	3% Salary and Benefits Increase	180,800
<b>Administration Total</b>		<b>416,500</b>
<b>Subtotal Court Operating Increments</b>		<b>3,584,400</b>
<b>DPS Support for Court Security Officers</b>		<b>3,948,900</b>
<b>FY03 Increments Summary</b>		<b>7,533,300</b>

1/23/02

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES**

**FY02 MISSIONS AND MEASURES PRESENTATION**

**TO THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE**

**JANUARY 18, 2002**

**COMMISSIONER JOE PERKINS**

THANK YOU FOR INVITING ME TO PRESENT A REPORT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC FACILITIES. THERE ARE VARIOUS WAYS TO DETERMINE HOW WELL AN AGENCY IS PERFORMING AND I WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS SOME OF THOSE AREAS TODAY.

- FIRST, A LOOK AT SOME OF THE DEPARTMENT'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS
- SECOND A REVIEW OF THE AWARDS RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT AND SOME OF ITS EMPLOYEES.
- AND FINALLY, A DISCUSSION OF THE PERFORMANCE MEASURES CONTAINED IN HOUSE BILL 250. I WILL BE VERY BRIEF SINCE THERE ARE 45 PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR DOT&PF.

AS I'M SURE YOU ARE AWARE, THE **DEPARTMENT'S MISSION** IS TO DEVELOP, OPERATE, MAINTAIN, AND MANAGE FACILITIES,

VEHICLES, AND TRANSPORTATION MODES. WE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR OVER 6,000 CENTERLINE MILES OF ROADS, 715 BRIDGES, 260 AIRPORTS PLUS 2 INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS, 600 BUILDINGS, 79 HARBORS, 9 FERRIES, AND OVER 7,600 PIECES OF EQUIPMENT.

I WOULD LIKE TO TELL YOU ABOUT JUST A FEW MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS THAT YOU SHOULD BE AWARE OF BEFORE WE GO FURTHER. FIRST, THIS PAST YEAR WE WERE ABLE TO AWARD THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT FOR "C" CONCOURSE AT THE TED STEVENS ANCHORAGE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT – WITHIN BUDGET. WE HAVE RECENTLY AWARDED THE CONTRACT FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF OUR FIRST 2 FAST VEHICLE FERRIES TO IMPLEMENT THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA TRANSPORTATION PLAN, AND FINALLY, WITH A GREAT DEAL OF ASSISTANCE FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW, WE REACHED SETTLEMENT ON THE \$46 MILLION KENNICOTT CLAIM THAT COST US JUST \$500,000. WE HAVE ALSO HAD MANY CHALLENGES INCLUDING HOMELAND SECURITY ISSUES – DID YOU KNOW WE WERE THE FIRST STATE TO GET ITS AIRPORTS BACK ON LINE AFTER SEPT. 11? ON THE WHOLE, WE HAVE HAD A GOOD YEAR.

HOW ARE WE DOING COMPARED TO OUR PEERS IN OTHER STATES? I BELIEVE THAT IS AN EXCELLENT MEANS OF DETERMINING OUR PERFORMANCE. THE NATIONWIDE ROAD INFORMATION PROGRAM RATED ALASKA ROADS AT 60% IN GOOD OR FAIR CONDITION, 34% IN MEDIOCRE CONDITION AND 6% IN POOR CONDITION. THE NATIONAL AVERAGE IS 68% IN GOOD OR FAIR CONDITION, 21% IN MEDIOCRE CONDITION AND 11% IN POOR CONDITION. CONSIDERING THE EXTREME WEATHER AND HARSH PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, WHICH WE DEAL WITH IN ALASKA (PERMAFROST, THERMAL CRACKING, WETLANDS, AND LOW MAINTENANCE BUDGETS) I THINK WE STACK UP REAL WELL WITH THE OTHER STATES. HOWEVER WE NEED TO CONTINUE TO CONCENTRATE ON OUR MEDIOCRE ROADS AND MOVE A LARGER PERCENTAGE OF THEM INTO THE GOOD CATEGORY. WE CAN DO THIS BY REPAVING THE ROADS. (GEORGIA HAS THE BEST – FOLLOWED BY ALABAMA, FLORIDA, WYOMING, KANSAS – THE WORST – CALIFORNIA, MASSACHUSETTS, MISSOURI, CONNECTICUT, LOUISIANA).

OVER THE PAST YEAR MANY NATIONAL AWARDS HAVE BEEN BESTOWED UPON DOT EMPLOYEES AND PROJECTS AND I'D LIKE TO TELL YOU ABOUT A FEW OF THEM:

- AFTER RECEIVING 7 AWARDS IN 2000, THE WHITTIER TUNNEL RECEIVED AN ADDITIONAL AWARD LAST YEAR. THE PRESTIGIOUS AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS 2001 OUTSTANDING CIVIL ENGINEERING ACHIEVEMENT AWARD. WE BEAT OUT THE NEW DOMED STADIUM IN HOUSTON, TEXAS FOR THIS AWARD. IT IS ALSO ONLY THE FOURTH TIME THIS AWARD HAS BEEN GIVEN TO A HIGHWAY PROJECT.

OTHER AWARDS INCLUDED:

- TOM MOSES, PROJECT MANAGER FOR THE WHITTIER TUNNEL PROJECT RECEIVED THE AASHTO PRESIDENT'S AWARD FOR HIGHWAYS AND THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY & TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS (WASHTO) HEWES AWARD. THESE ARE THE NATIONAL AND WESTERN STATES AWARDS FOR THE TOP HIGHWAY ENGINEER IN THE 18 WESTERN STATES AND THE NATION.
- AMONG THE TEAM AWARDS RECEIVED FROM AASHTO TEAM RECOGNITION PROGRAMS THE SOUTHEAST REGION'S REPATRIATION OF BODIES INTERRED IN SITKA (CALLED THE

JOURNEY BACK HOME) RECEIVED THE EXEMPLARY PARTNER AWARD.

- ON A PERSONAL NOTE, I COMPLETED MY TERM AS PRESIDENT OF THE 18 STATE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS AND HAVE ENTERED MY THIRD YEAR AS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS (AASHTO) STANDING COMMITTEE ON HIGHWAYS, WHICH OTHER THINGS, SETS THE STANDARDS FOR ALL OF AMERICA'S ROADS. I ALSO AM ONE OF TWO OFFICIAL UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES TO THE WORLD ROAD CONGRESS WHICH INCLUDES OVER 60 OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE ALASKA DOT WILL BE HOSTING THE AASHTO ANNUAL MEETING IN ANCHORAGE THIS OCTOBER 11 TO 16. WE EXPECT UP TO 2,000 ATTENDEES INCLUDING THE DOT COMMISSIONERS OR SECRETARIES AND STAFFS FROM THE 50 STATES AND NUMEROUS FEDERAL OFFICIALS INCLUDING THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION. I LOOK AT THIS AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXCEL AND AM SURE ALASKA WILL.

I AM VERY PROUD AND ALASKA SHOULD BE PROUD OF WHAT THE DEPARTMENT'S PROFESSIONAL STAFF HAS ACCOMPLISHED. THE ALASKA DOT&PF HAS EARNED AND IS RECOGNIZED NATIONALLY AS ONE OF THE TRANSPORTATION LEADERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

I WILL NOW ADDRESS THE PERFORMANCE MEASURES FROM HOUSE BILL 250.

**1. THE PERCENTAGE OF DIVISIONS THAT REACH ASSIGNED PERFORMANCE MEASURES.**

ALL DIVISIONS ARE TRACKING LEGISLATIVELY ASSIGNED PERFORMANCE MEASURES CONTAINED IN CHAPTER 90, SLA 2001. SOME MEASURES TAKE MORE THAN A YEAR TO ACCOMPLISH, BUT PLANS FOR REACHING THOSE MEASURES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED AND ARE BEING IMPLEMENTED.

**2. THE PERCENTAGE OF STATE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM LANE MILES OF ROAD THAT MEET STANDARDS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS.**

WE HAVE MADE A CONCERTED EFFORT TO MODERNIZE THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM (NHS) ROUTES IN ALASKA, THERE ARE

NOW 1,487 MILES OF THE NHS THAT MEET NATIONAL STANDARDS COMPARED TO 1,424 MILES LAST YEAR. THIS IS A GAIN OF 63 MILES. 615 MILES DO NOT MEET THESE STANDARDS. OF THE 615 MILES APPROXIMATELY 350 MILES ARE ON THE DALTON HIGHWAY. SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE ON THE SEWARD, GLENN, PARKS, DALTON AND OTHER MAJOR HIGHWAYS WHICH IMPROVES OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM FOR CITIZENS AND COMMERCE WHILE ADDING TO SAFETY.

**3. THE PERCENTAGE OF REQUESTED ENGINEERING FIRM AUDITS AND DESK REVIEWS COMPLETED IN THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR.**

DURING FISCAL YEAR 2001, INTERNAL REVIEW RECEIVED REQUESTS FOR AND COMPLETED 51 ENGINEERING FIRM AUDITS OR DESK REVIEWS. THIS IS A SLIGHT INCREASE FROM 50 COMPLETED IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR. THEY CONTINUE TO DO A GREAT JOB.

**4. THE PERCENTAGE OF REQUIRED COMPLIANCE REVIEWS FOR RESPONSIVENESS TO DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE AND ON-THE-JOB TRAINING CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS COMPLETED.**

140% OF REQUIRED COMPLIANCE REVIEWS WERE COMPLETED. THE CIVIL RIGHTS OFFICE IS ANNUALLY TASKED BY FHWA WITH COMPLETING 10 MAJOR CONTRACT COMPLIANCE REVIEWS. 14 REVIEWS WERE INITIATED AND COMPLETED DURING FISCAL YEAR 2001. THEY HAVE DONE AN OUTSTANDING JOB.

**5. THE AVERAGE TIME TAKEN TO RESPOND TO COMPLAINTS AND QUESTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ELEVATED TO THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.**

THE AVERAGE TIME TAKEN TO RESPOND TO WRITTEN OR EMAIL QUESTIONS OR COMPLAINTS IS APPROXIMATELY 3 WEEKS. THE AMOUNT OF TIME PER COMPLAINT DEPENDS ON THE COMPLEXITY OF THE ISSUE AND THE AVAILABILITY OF STAFF AND INFORMATION. WE CONTINUE TO WORK TO REDUCE THIS TIME.

**6. WHETHER THE AVERAGE TIME FOR PAYMENT TO VENDORS IS 29 DAYS OR LESS.**

OVER THE PAST THREE YEARS THE DEPARTMENT HAS MAINTAINED AN AVERAGE OF 24 DAYS FOR PAYMENT TO VENDORS. THROUGH THE FIRST QUARTER OF FY02 THE DEPARTMENT IS CONTINUING TO MAINTAIN A 24-DAY AVERAGE FOR PAYMENTS.

**7. HOW LONG IT TAKES THE DIVISION TO PROCESS A PURCHASE REQUEST BEFORE THE ORDER IS PLACED.**

THE DEPARTMENT CONVERTED TO AN AUTOMATED PURCHASING SYSTEM IN JANUARY 2001. INFORMATION FOR THIS MEASURE IS INCOMPLETE AND ONLY REPRESENTS ESTIMATED ACTIVITY OF SMALL PROCUREMENTS UNDER \$50,000. A FULL YEAR OF DATA WILL BE AVAILABLE NEXT YEAR. IN THE 10 MONTHS AFTER CONVERTING TO THE AUTOMATED SYSTEM, OUR NORTHERN REGION IDENTIFIED AN AVERAGE OF 2.9 DAYS; CENTRAL REGION ESTIMATED AN AVERAGE OF 7.6 DAYS; AND SOUTHEAST REGION IS AVERAGING 5.0 DAYS. WE DEFINITELY ARE SPEEDING UP THE ORDERING PROCESS AND I BELIEVE THE AUTOMATED SYSTEM IS THE ANSWER.

**8. THE PERCENTAGE OF PROTEST AND CLAIMS APPEALED TO THE COMMISSIONER THAT COURTS OVERTURNED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.**

THIS MEASURE TELL US HOW WELL OUR CONSTRUCTION CLAIMS PROCESS WORKS. THERE WERE 4 DOT&PF CONSTRUCTION RELATED APPEALS FROM PRIOR YEARS IN SUPERIOR COURT AT THE BEGINNING OF FY2001.

- ONE WAS SETTLED IN FAVOR OF THE STATE

- ANOTHER WAS RULED IN FAVOR OF THE STATE BY THE SUPERIOR COURT, BUT HAS BEEN APPEALED TO THE SUPREME COURT.
- THE LAST 2 ARE STILL ACTIVE IN SUPERIOR COURT.

DURING FY2001, THERE WERE SIX NEW APPEALS FILED WITH THE COMMISSIONER. NONE OF MY DECISIONS HAVE BEEN APPEALED TO THE COURTS.

**9. THE PERCENTAGE REDUCTION IN PAYROLL CALCULATION ERRORS.**

THE DIVISION BEGAN TRACKING THE EXTENT OF PAYROLL CALCULATION ERROR RATES AND THEIR CAUSES IN JANUARY 2001. THE DATA SHOWS THE ERROR RATE AT 1.9% BASED ON ERRORS PER NUMBER OF PAYROLL WARRANTS ISSUED. OF THAT RATE, 1.3% IS RELATED TO AVOIDABLE ERRORS. WE WILL DO BETTER ON THIS.

**10. THE NUMBER AND DOLLAR VALUE OF PLANNED PROJECTS THAT ARE CONSTRUCTED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF PROJECTS ON THE NEEDS LIST AND THE NUMBER PROPOSED.**

AROUND \$500 MILLION IS CONSTRUCTED EACH YEAR OR 6.6% OF AN APPROXIMATE \$7.5 BILLION NEEDS LIST. THE NEEDS LIST IS DEFINED BY THE STATE, BOROUGH, AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES.

IMPROVEMENT OF OUR ABILITY TO CONSTRUCT A LARGER PART OF THE CURRENT NEEDS WILL DEPEND ON AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL STATE OR FEDERAL TRANSPORTATION FUNDING.

11. **THE PERCENTAGE OF REQUIRED FEDERAL PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, AND DATA COLLECTION COMPLETED AND ACCEPTED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ON A FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR BASIS.**

THE DEPARTMENT IS IN 100 PERCENT COMPLIANCE. THE STATE HAS NEVER LOST FEDERAL FUNDS DUE TO A FAILURE TO MEET TRANSPORTATION DATA COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS.

12. **THE NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR AT WHICH SERIOUS INJURY OR FATALITY OCCURRED.**

IN 1999, THERE WERE 79 FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES IN THE STATE. THAT FIGURE ROSE TO 103 IN 2000 WHICH GIVES ME AND GLEN GODFREY CONCERN. TO GIVE YOU A COMPARISON, THE NATIONAL AVERAGE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS PER 100 MILLION MILES TRAVELED IN THE YEAR 2000 IS 1.6. ALASKA'S AVERAGE IS 2.2. WE NEED TO LOWER OUR ACCIDENT RATE AND WE WILL BE REVIEWING

THIS PROBLEM IN DETAIL AND DEVELOPING MORE SAFETY PROGRAMS AIMED AT REDUCING FATALITIES.

**13. THE PERCENTAGE OF FEDERAL HIGHWAY FUNDS**

**OBLIGATED IN THE PREVIOUS FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR.**

100% OF FEDERAL HIGHWAY FUNDS WERE OBLIGATED THIS YEAR. THE DEPARTMENT'S PERFORMANCE IN FY2001 PLACED THE STATE IN A POSITION TO RECEIVE AN ADDITIONAL \$2.2 MILLION IN FUNDING FROM THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION. WE HAD RECEIVED AN ADDITIONAL \$1.5 MILLION IN FY2000. THE ADDITIONAL FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE BECAUSE OTHER STATES ARE UNABLE TO OBLIGATE THEIR FULL ALLOCATION OF FEDERAL-AID. I CAN'T SPEAK FOR PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATIONS, BUT SINCE I'VE BEEN HERE, THE STATE OF ALASKA HAS NEVER TURNED BACK FEDERAL HIGHWAY FUNDS BECAUSE WE WERE NOT ABLE TO OBLIGATE THEM.

**14. THE PERCENTAGE OF PROJECTS IN THE CAPITAL BUDGET**

**THAT HAVE BEEN BID IN THE YEAR PROGRAMMED.**

ABOUT 95% OF THE PROJECTS IN THE STIP PROGRAM ARE BID IN THE YEAR PROGRAMMED. THE 5% WHICH ARE NOT BID ARE PROJECTS

WHICH ARE DELIBERATELY INCLUDED IN THE PROGRAM IN THE EVENT EXTRA FEDERAL FUNDS ARE APPROPRIATED.

**15. THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PROJECT COSTS SPENT ON PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.**

14.4% OF TOTAL PROJECT COSTS WERE SPENT ON PROJECT DEVELOPMENT IN FY 2001. FOR FY2000, THE PERCENTAGE WAS 14%.

**16. THE PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FINAL PROJECT ESTIMATES AND CONSTRUCTION BIDS.**

THE DIVISION HAS A CONSULTANT UNDER CONTRACT DEVELOPING A BID ANALYSIS AND ESTIMATE PROGRAM. THE PROGRAM IS 50% COMPLETE AND SHOULD BE FINALIZED THIS SUMMER. WE WILL REPORT ON THIS ITEM NEXT YEAR.

**17. WHETHER THE DEPARTMENT IS SUCCESSFUL IN REQUIRING PRIVATE CONTRACTORS PERFORMING DESIGN AND ENGINEERING SERVICES FOR THE STATE TO REPORT ON THE SAME MEASURES.**

WORK PERFORMED UNDER CONTRACT IS ALREADY INCLUDED IN THE RESULTS OF OUR OTHER MEASURES.

**18. THE PERCENTAGE OF THE DESIGN AND ENGINEERING WORK OF THE DIVISION THAT WAS PERFORMED BY PRIVATE CONTRACTORS.**

MORE THAN 50% OF THE DESIGN AND ENGINEERING WORK WAS PERFORMED BY PRIVATE CONTRACTORS. THIS IS IN LINE WITH THE NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION THAT THE OPTIMAL PROGRAM IS A BALANCE OF ONE-HALF IN-HOUSE AND ONE-HALF CONSULTANT DESIGNS.

**19. THE PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS THAT WERE SPENT ON CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION.**

THE PERCENTAGES OF CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION COSTS DURING FY01 WERE AS FOLLOWS:

	HIGHWAYS	
	FY01	(FY00)
CENTRAL REGION	14.6%	(18%)
NORTHERN REGION	14.7%	(18%)
SOUTHEAST REGION	12.5%	(19%)

WE HAVE MADE SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT IN THIS AREA.

**20. THE PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS THAT WERE SPENT ON CHANGE ORDERS.**

THE PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE ORDER COSTS DURING FY00 WAS AS FOLLOWS:

	HIGHWAYS	
	FY01	(FY00)
CENTRAL REGION	5.7%	(6%)
NORTHERN REGION	6.3%	(6%)
SOUTHEAST REGION	5.8%	(8%)

WE ARE WELL WITHIN THE INDUSTRY NORM FOR THIS ITEM.

**21. WHETHER THE NET VALUE OF FACILITIES DEFERRED MAINTENANCE INCREASES OR DECREASES ANNUALLY.**

THE ACCUMULATED DEFERRED MAINTENANCE BACKLOG HAS INCREASED FROM \$44.8 MILLION (NOT INCLUDING ADA) A YEAR AGO, TO \$55.4 MILLION. THIS 22 % INCREASE IS DUE LARGELY TO 3 DOT&PF MAINTENANCE FACILITIES BEING CONDEMNED, RESULTING IN ADDITIONAL DEFERRED MAINTENANCE COSTS. WE RECEIVED A TOTAL OF \$800,000 IN FY02 FOR MAINTENANCE OF ALL OF THE STATE-OWNED FACILITIES THE DEPARTMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING. THIS AREA NEEDS YOUR ATTENTION.

**22. THE PERCENTAGE OF FACILITY MECHANICAL SYSTEMS THAT PASS SAFETY INSPECTIONS EACH YEAR.**

95% OF OUR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS PASSED SAFETY INSPECTIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR. THE REMAINING 5% REQUIRE SIGNIFICANT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS TO BE CODE COMPLIANT, AND ARE INCLUDED IN THE DEFERRED MAINTENANCE BACKLOG.

**23. THE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL AIRPORT LEASES THAT ARE RENEWED OR NEWLY LEASED AT FAIR MARKET VALUE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.**

WITH DELAYS IN ADOPTING NEW TITLE 17 REGULATIONS, WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO INCREASE RURAL AIRPORT LEASE RATES TO BRING THEM CLOSER TO FAIR MARKET VALUE. WHEN THE NEW RURAL AIRPORT REGULATIONS ARE IMPLEMENTED IN THE NEXT TWO MONTHS, WE WILL BE ABLE TO GRADUALLY INCREASE LEASE RATES TOWARD FAIR MARKET VALUE. THE REPORT NEXT YEAR SHOULD SHOW PROGRESS.

**24. THE TRANSFER OF STATE-OWNED PORTS AND HARBORS TO LOCAL CONTROL.**

CHAPTER 61, SLA 2001 AUTHORIZED FUNDING TO TRANSFER KETCHIKAN BAR HARBOR SOUTH, PELICAN HARBOR, AND PARTIAL FUNDING FOR THE TRANSFER OF SITKA FACILITIES. AS OF DECEMBER 2001, PELICAN HARBOR AND SITKA HAVE TRANSFERRED,

AND KETCHIKAN WAS EXPECTED TO TRANSFER SOON. TO DATE, 22 FACILITIES HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED WITH 31 MORE CANDIDATES READY AND AWAITING ADEQUATE FUNDING. THE COST FOR TRANSFERRING THESE 31 HARBORS IS ESTIMATED AT APPROXIMATELY \$38 MILLION.

25. **WHETHER 80 PERCENT OF THE FLEET WET RENTALS ARE RETURNED TO THE DIVISION AS SCHEDULED FOR PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE ON OR BEFORE JUNE 30 OF THE FISCAL YEAR.**

AS OF OCTOBER 2001, THE STATEWIDE AVERAGE WAS 85% WHICH EXCEEDS THE PERFORMANCE MEASURE

26. **THE AVERAGE DOWN TIME FOR LIGHT DUTY, ACTIVELY USED EQUIPMENT IN URBAN AREAS.**

THE FIRST FULL YEAR OF DATA IN FY01 SHOWED THE STATEWIDE AVERAGE AS 7.3%, WITH REGIONAL RANGES FROM 5.8% TO 11.3%.

27. **THE NUMBER OF LOCATIONS OF THE STATE EQUIPMENT FLEET WHOSE RATES ARE EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN THE RENTAL RATES PUBLISHED IN INDUSTRY GUIDE BOOKS**

SEF HAS COMPLETED THE COMPARISON OF THE FY2001 RENTAL RATES WITH THE CURRENT RENTAL RATE BLUE BOOK FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT. A TOTAL OF 1,478 VEHICLES IN 162 REGIONAL RATE CLASSES WERE INCLUDED IN THE STUDY. IN ALL REGIONS SEF RATES WERE LOWER THAN THOSE IN THE BLUE BOOK, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF 2 INSTANCES. THE SEF HAD A STATEWIDE AVERAGE OF 34% -- DOWN FROM 39% IN FY2000. THOSE 2 INSTANCES I REFERRED TO ARE FOR HIGH MAINTENANCE 1 TON PICKUPS ON THE DALTON HIGHWAY AND CENTRAL REGION MOWER BOOMS. WE HAVE FOUND THAT WE ARE KEEPING THESE ITEMS TOO LONG, CAUSING MAINTENANCE TO BE EXCESSIVE AND WE ARE NOW IN THE PROCESS OF REPLACING THEM.

**28. (COMMERCIAL VEHICLE) SAFETY INSPECTIONS PER FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEE OF THE DIVISION.**

IN FY2001 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE WAS 278 INSPECTIONS PER FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEE COMPARED TO 165 PER FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEE IN FY00. TOTAL INSPECTIONS IN FY01 WAS 5,830. OUR COMMERCIAL VEHICLE INSPECTION PEOPLE ARE DOING A GREAT JOB.

**29. WEIGHING AND MEASURING DEVICE INSPECTIONS  
CONDUCTED PER FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEE OF  
THE DIVISION.**

DURING FY2001 THERE WERE A TOTAL OF 11,372 WEIGHING AND MEASURING DEVICES INSPECTED FOR A TOTAL OF 1,422 INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED PER FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEE OF THE DIVISION. IN FY00 THE DEPARTMENT CONDUCTED 1.767 INSPECTIONS PER FULL TIME EQUIVALENT. THE DECREASE IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO A DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF AVAILABLE INSPECTION HOURS CAUSED BY TURNOVER OF STAFF AND TRAINING ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH NEW STAFF. WE ARE LOOKING AT PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENTS TO ACHIEVE 1.600 INSPECTIONS NEXT YEAR.

**30. THE NUMBER OF MILES OF GRAVEL ROADS THAT ARE  
SURFACED WITH CHIP SEAL, HOT MIX, OR HIGH FLOAT  
ASPHALT FOR THE FIRST TIME, REPORTED REGIONALLY.**

	FY01 TOTAL
	LANE MILES
CENTRAL REGION	72
NORTHERN REGION	244.4

SOUTHEAST REGION	15
TOTAL	331.4

WE ARE MAKING GREAT PROGRESS IN PAVING ALASKA'S HIGHWAYS.

**31. THE PERCENTAGE OF HIGHWAY AND AIRPORT LANE MILES PER FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEE COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OF MEMBER STATES OF THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS.**

NORTHERN REGION MAINTAINS HIGHWAY AND AIRPORT LANE MILES WITH 42.2 LANE MILES PER FULL TIME EQUIVALENT POSITION. SOUTHEAST REGION AVERAGES 35.3 HIGHWAY AND AIRPORT LANE MILES PER FULL TIME EQUIVALENT. CENTRAL REGION MAINTAINS HIGHWAY AND AIRPORT LANE MILES WITH AN AVERAGE OF 37 LANE-MILES PER FTE POSITION.

FIFTEEN OF THE 18 WESTERN STATES AVERAGED 29.3 LANE MILES PER FULL TIME EQUIVALENT POSITION.

**32. THE NUMBER OF MILES OF ROAD MAINTENANCE FOR WHICH RESPONSIBILITY IS TRANSFERRED TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.**

IN FY01 35.2 LANE MILES OF ROAD MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY WAS TRANSFERRED TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. THIS IS AN INCREASE FROM 22.6 LANE MILES TRANSFERRED DURING FY00. FY01 TRANSFERS INCLUDED FAIRBANKS TRAINOR GATE ROAD, NOME CITY STREETS, KOTZEBUE 3<sup>RD</sup> AVENUE, HAINES PORCUPINE ROAD, JUNEAU POINT LOUISE SPUR AND 2 MILES OF THE GLACIER HIGHWAY, AND IN THE MATSU BOROUGH-WEST MATANUSKA SPUR, JENSEN ROAD, CHURCH STREET, 4-MILE ROAD, WILLOW CREEK PARKWAY, COLLIER ROAD, SCHELIN SPUR, EDGERTON PARK ROAD, COTTLE LOOP, LAKEVIEW CIRCLE, RUE ROAD, CRYSTAL LAKE ROAD, DESHKA LANDING ROAD AND WILLOW STATION ROAD. THIS PROGRAM IS WORKING AND THE COOPERATION FROM THE BOROUGHES AND MUNICIPALITIES I NAMED ABOVE IS COMMENDABLE.

**33. WHETHER THE DEPARTMENT FULLY IMPLEMENTS THE MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM STATEWIDE BY JUNE 30, 2003.**

WE'RE RUNNING ABOUT THREE MONTHS BEHIND SCHEDULE. THE CONSULTANT HIRED TO DETERMINE THE APPROACH AND SCOPE OF A MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM COMPLETED THEIR WORK

IN EARLY 2001. WE HIRED A PROJECT MANAGER ON MAY 1.

RECENTLY A CONSULTANT WAS SELECTED TO ACQUIRE SOFTWARE AND PROVIDE CONSULTING SERVICES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM. THAT WORK WILL START IN FEBRUARY. THE SYSTEM WILL BE DEPLOYED STATEWIDE BY SEPTEMBER 30, 2003.

**34. WHETHER THE DEPARTMENT MAINTAINS THE PAVEMENT CONDITION INDEX (PCI) AT 70 FOR RUNWAYS AND 60 FOR TAXIWAYS AND APRONS AT EVERY APPLICABLE RURAL AIRPORT 99 PERCENT OF THE TIME.**

OF THE RUNWAYS, APRONS AND TAXIWAYS INSPECTED, 48% IN CENTRAL REGION, 51% IN NORTHERN REGION, AND 96% IN SOUTHEAST REGION HAVE EXCEEDED THE PAVEMENT CONDITION INDEX IDENTIFIED IN THIS MEASURE. THE ACTUAL PCI BY AIRPORT IS EXTREMELY VARIABLE DEPENDING ON WHERE THE AIRPORT IS AND WHEN IT WAS LAST UPGRADED.

FOR EXAMPLE, THE SKAGWAY AIRPORT HAS RECENTLY BEEN RECONSTRUCTED AND, AS THE PAVED AREAS ARE ALL NEW, PCI SCORES ARE ALMOST 100. ON THE OTHER HAND, YAKUTAT HAS A PCI OF 50 AND WILL NOT BE RESURVEYED UNTIL A MAJOR RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT IS COMPLETED. THAT PROJECT WILL

BEGIN IN 2002. REHABILITATION PAVING HAS TAKEN PLACE ON THE AIRPORTS AT NOME AND GAMBELL SINCE THE LAST SURVEY, BUT HAVE NOT BEEN INCLUDED IN THE NORTHERN REGION STATISTICS. FUNDING FOR THE REPAVING WILL GOVERN WHETHER OR NOT WE ATTAIN THIS MEASURE.

**35. WHETHER THE DEPARTMENT COMPLETES THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PHASE ON THE KETCHIKAN AIRPORT ACCESS BY DECEMBER 31, 2001.**

WORK ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT CONTINUES. A DRAFT PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE HAS BEEN DETERMINED.

EXTENSIVE WORK IN DETERMINING IMPACTS ON THE CRUISE SHIP INDUSTRY HAS CAUSED A 3 MONTH SLIPPAGE IN OUR SCHEDULE.

**36. THE PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS AT NON-CERTIFIED AIRPORTS COMPARED TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NON-CERTIFIED AIRPORTS.**

THE DEPARTMENT HAS 191 NON-CERTIFICATED AIRPORTS. FIRMS OR INDIVIDUALS ON CONTRACT MAINTAIN 70% OF OUR NON-CERTIFIED AIRPORTS - (134 OUT OF 191).

MOST OF THE NON-CERTIFIED AIRPORTS MAINTAINED BY DOT&PF (THE REMAINING 57 OF 191) ARE LOCATED NEXT TO HIGHWAYS. OUR HIGHWAY CREWS ARE VERY COST EFFECTIVE IN MAINTAINING THESE AIRPORTS AND I DON'T SEE THAT CHANGING.

**37. WHETHER THE DEPARTMENT MAINTAINS THE 100 PERCENT PASS LEVEL OF ANNUAL FEDERAL AIRPORT CERTIFICATION INSPECTIONS FOR RESPONSE AND SAFETY STANDARDS SET OUT IN FEDERAL AVIATION REGULATIONS.**

THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (FAA) INSPECTS CERTIFICATED AIRPORTS AT LEAST ANNUALLY TO MAKE SURE THEY ARE BEING OPERATED SAFELY. 100% OF OUR AIRPORTS PASSED CERTIFICATION INSPECTION WITH NO MAJOR DISCREPANCIES NOTED.

**38. THE ANNUAL INCREASE OR DECREASE, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE, IN CARGO LANDINGS AT THE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS MEASURED ON A THREE-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE.**

THE TED STEVENS ANCHORAGE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT CONTINUES TO EXPERIENCE A VIBRANT CARGO BUSINESS THAT IS

VITAL TO THE STATE OF ALASKA ECONOMY. FY01 CARGO LANDINGS VS. FY00 LANDINGS SHOWED A GROWTH RATE OF 4.3%. THE 3 YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE FOR ANCHORAGE SHOWED A GROWTH RATE OF 8.4%.

FAIRBANKS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT HAS ACHIEVED A THREE-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE OF ABOUT 12% THIS LARGE INCREASE IS DUE TO THE ADDITION OF 1 SMALL CARGO CARRIER THAT WASN'T PREVIOUSLY REPORTING LANDINGS.

**39. WHETHER THE DEPARTMENT COMPLETES THE GATEWAY ALASKA TERMINAL REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT BY SEPTEMBER 1, 2004.**

WE DO EXPECT THE PROJECT TO BE COMPLETED BY THE END OF 2004. HOWEVER, WE ARE REDESIGNING THE NEW TERMINAL TO INCLUDE ADDITIONAL SECURITY MEASURES WHICH HAVE BEEN PLACED IN EFFECT SINCE 9/11. IMPACT OF THESE CHANGES IS NOT KNOWN AT THIS TIME. IT WILL BE MUCH EASIER TO INCLUDE THE REQUIRED CHANGES IN THE CURRENT CONTRACTS RATHER THAN LATER BY JACK HAMMER.

**40. THE PERCENTAGE OF AIRPORTS THAT HAVE A FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION APPROVED AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN.**

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLANS (ALPS) ARE THE DRAWINGS THAT DEPICT EXISTING CONDITIONS AND THE ULTIMATE DEVELOPMENT THAT IS PLANNED AT AN AIRPORT. NORTHERN REGION HAS 89% OF THEIR AIRPORT LAYOUT PLANS APPROVED (93 OUT OF 104). CENTRAL REGION HAS 72% OF THEIR AIRPORT LAYOUT PLANS APPROVED (79 OUT OF 109) AND SOUTHEAST REGION HAS AIRPORT LAYOUT PLANS APPROVED FOR 100% OF THEIR AIRPORTS.

**41. THE PERCENTAGE OF TIMES THAT THE MARINE HIGHWAY VESSELS DEPART ON TIME.**

OUR GOAL OF 75.1% WAS EXCEEDED IN FY01 WITH A 79% ON-TIME DEPARTURE RATE THIS IS UP FROM 77% IN FY00.

**42. THE REVENUE PER RIDER MILE DIVIDED BY THE OPERATIONAL COSTS PER RIDER MILE.**

THE RATIO OF MARINE HIGHWAY REVENUE PER RIDER MILE TO COST PER RIDER MILE FOR FY01 WAS .48. THIS IS A DECREASE FROM LAST YEAR'S FIGURE OF .51 AND A DROP OF 6.5%. THIS WAS CAUSED BY FUEL PRICE INCREASES OF 30% BETWEEN FY00 AND FY01, WHICH

DROVE THE COST PER RIDER MILE UP 9.5%. WE HAVE SINCE INCREASED SOME OF OUR FARES AND FUEL COSTS HAVE DECREASED SLIGHTLY, SO HOPEFULLY THAT TREND WILL CHANGE.

**43. THE TOTAL RIDERSHIP, INCLUDING PASSENGERS AND VEHICLES, COMPARED TO THE FIVE-YEAR RIDERSHIP AVERAGE.**

THE FIVE-YEAR RIDERSHIP AVERAGE FOR PASSENGERS HAS BEEN 359,169, WHILE FOR VEHICLES IT HAS BEEN 102,097. AS EXPECTED DUE TO THE REDUCED OPERATING WEEKS AND THE COLUMBIA BEING OFF LINE FOR THE SUMMER, RIDERSHIP FOR BOTH PASSENGERS AND VEHICLES DECREASED IN FY01. PASSENGER RIDERSHIP WENT DOWN 5.5% TO 339,296 AND VEHICLES DECREASED 4.4% TO 97,596.

**44. THE AVERAGE ONBOARD REVENUE PER PASSENGER, INCLUDING CABIN OCCUPANCY, FOOD, BEVERAGE, AND OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE.**

THE ONBOARD SALES PER PASSENGER INCREASED IN FY01. IN FY00 THE AVERAGE WAS \$20.89. IN FY01 IT WENT UP TO \$21.19. THIS IS ACTUALLY QUITE GOOD CONSIDERING THE COLUMBIA FIRE

CAUSED A REDUCTION IN LONG HAUL CAPACITY DURING THE SUMMER.

45. **OUR LAST MEASURE IS THE PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS SERVED (BY THE ALASKA MARINE HIGHWAY SYSTEM) WHO ARE SATISFIED CUSTOMERS.**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA PERFORMED AN INDEPENDENT ANALYSIS OF ONBOARD CUSTOMER COMMENT CARDS. THE PERCENTAGE OF CUSTOMERS WHO RATED OVERALL CUSTOMER SERVICE VERY GOOD TO EXCELLENT INCREASED FROM 75% TO 83%.

THIS COMPLETES MY COMMENTS ON THE PERFORMANCE MEASURES.

#### **WRAP-UP**

IN SUMMARY, I WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE FHWA FOR ALLOWING US TO USE \$30 PLUS MILLION OF OUR FEDERAL DOLLARS FOR MAINTENANCE TYPE WORK. OUR ROADS ARE IN BETTER SHAPE NOW THAN THEY HAVE BEEN FOR YEARS. WE ARE BRINGING TO CONSTRUCTION THIS YEAR AN INCREASED FEDERAL HIGHWAY AND AVIATION PROGRAM WHICH INCLUDES SPECIAL FUNDING

APPROPRIATED LAST YEAR FOR THE DALTON HIGHWAY AND THE PARKS/GLENN INTERCHANGE PROJECTS. WE JUST RECEIVED AN ADDITIONAL \$15 MILLION IN THIS YEAR'S APPROPRIATION FOR THE SEWARD HIGHWAY BIRD CREEK SAFETY PROJECT. DURING 2002 WE WILL CONTINUE TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND COST EFFECTIVENESS OF ALL OUR PROGRAMS WHILE CONCENTRATING ON SAFETY AND SECURITY. WE ARE EMPHASIZING SAFETY WITHIN DOT THIS YEAR TO REDUCE OUR WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION COST AND PROVIDE OUR PEOPLE WITH AS SAFE A WORKING ENVIRONMENT AS IS POSSIBLE. WE ALSO WILL BE CONCENTRATING ON POSITIONING OURSELVES FOR THE REAUTHORIZATION OF TEA-21 IN 2003. THIS IMPORTANT AUTHORIZATION BILL WILL SET THE AMOUNT OF FEDERAL HIGHWAY FUNDING ALASKA GETS FOR THE NEXT 5 OR 6 YEARS. THERE WILL BE AROUND \$200 BILLION AT STAKE AND WE NEED TO INSURE THAT ALASKA'S PROBLEMS ARE RECOGNIZED AND THAT WE ARE WELL REPRESENTED. 2001 WAS A GOOD YEAR FOR DOT&PF. THE EMPLOYEES OF DOT&PF ARE DOING A GREAT JOB!! I CAN'T COMPLIMENT THEM ENOUGH. I WANT TO ALSO THANK THE HOUSE FOR ITS 37-1 VOTE IN SUPPORT OF GARVEE BONDS LAST YEAR. THIS IS A TOP PRIORITY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

WE BELIEVE THAT DOT&PF SHOULD BE GRADED ON OUR STATUS IN MEETING THESE PERFORMANCE MEASURES. WE HAVE PREPARED A DOT&PF REPORT CARD ON WHICH I HAVE GIVEN DOT&PF A TOTAL B+ GRADE. I WOULD HOPE YOU AGREE WITH THE GRADE. PLEASE PASS OUT THE REPORT CARDS.

THANK YOU.

I'D BE HAPPY TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS YOU HAVE.

**Department of Law**  
**Missions and Measures Overview**

**January 23, 2002**

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**Department Mission**

The mission of the Department of Law is to provide legal services to state government and to prosecute crime.

**Criminal Division Mission**

The mission of the Criminal Division is to assure safe and healthy communities by prosecuting and convicting criminal offenders in urban and rural Alaska.

**Civil Division Mission**

The mission of the Civil Division is to protect the human, financial, and natural resources of the state.

**Criminal Division**

**Key Performance Measures for FY2003**

◆ **Measure:**

**The legislature intends to measure the success of the division in achieving its mission by considering, for each Criminal Division budget component the number of violent felony prosecutions**

Sec 94 (b) (1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

FY 2000 - 1,115      FY 2001 - 1,109

**Background and Strategies:**

The following background is applicable to all the Criminal Division performance measures that follow:

The workload for the Criminal Division is driven by factors largely beyond its control, such as the staffing levels and policies of local police agencies, staffing levels of defense attorneys, whether municipalities control alcohol, and the policies and practices of local courts and local defense attorneys. As such, the division is able to exercise very little control over attorney caseload ratios and no control whatsoever over the volume of work coming in at any given time. Thus available quantitative information often does not show the effectiveness and competency of the work. For example, it is very difficult to draw meaningful conclusions based on conviction rates. More convictions don't necessarily mean that attorneys are doing a better job. Instead it may mean any or a combination of the following: (1) crime is up, (2) the police are conducting better investigations, (3) new laws are more effective, (4) the division is understaffed and therefore plea-bargaining more, (5) the public defender agency is understaffed and they are pleading out more of their clients.

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Because Alaska is one of a very few states that handles all types of criminal offenses at the state level, useful comparative data of attorney caseload is impossible to attain. For these reasons, knowing the number of cases handled is the best measure of the division's performance.

The number of cases handled by the Criminal Division as shown in its performance measures reflects a leveling of caseload, after several years of increasing workload. With the decrease in crime reported at the national level, it is hoped that the current flattening of Alaska prosecutor caseloads will follow that trend and also go down. However, a decrease in caseloads is not at all certain. Although crime may drop overall, this will allow the police to fully investigate crimes that could not be investigated adequately before, so the overall number of cases being sent to prosecutors may not decrease at all. In addition, there have been occasions in the past when prosecutor caseload leveled off from one year to the next, only to resume its steady upward climb after a couple years. We will have to wait at least another year or two before we can have any confidence in predicting a long-term change at hand.

◆ **Measure:**

**Number of felony drug case prosecutions**

Sec 94 (b) (2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

FY 2000 - 691            FY 2001 - 675

◆ **Measure:**

**Number of misdemeanor domestic violence assault prosecutions**

Sec 94 (b) (3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

FY 2000 - 2,200            FY 2001 - 2,255

◆ **Measure:**

**Number of felony property prosecutions**

Sec 94 (b) (4) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

FY 2000 - 1,179            FY 2001 - 1,128

◆ **Measure:**

**Number of felony drunk driving prosecutions**

Sec 94 (b) (5) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

FY 2000 - 235            FY 2001 - 228

◆ **Measure:**

**Number of misdemeanor drunk driving prosecutions**

Sec 94 (b) (6) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

FY 2000 - 3,267            FY 2001 - 3,260

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◆ **Measure:**

**Number of felony cases in which charges that were initially accepted for prosecution are later reduced**

Sec 94 (b) (7) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

FY 2001 - 1,581

**Background and Strategies:**

This measure was obtained using the following method of calculation method of calculation:

Of cases received in FY 2000, there were 3,749 persons whose cases were accepted for prosecution for a felony crime. Of those FY 2000 cases as of 10/23/2001, there were 3,532 felony defendants whose cases were resolved (94%). Of those cases resolved, 2,915 were convicted of some crime (83%). Of the cases that resulted in conviction, 1,581 were convicted of lesser charges than those that were accepted for prosecution (54%).

Final FY 2001 measures are not available because 20% of felony cases from that fiscal year are still outstanding.

◆ **Measure:**

**Number of misdemeanor cases in which charges that were initially accepted for prosecution are later reduced**

Sec 94 (b) (8) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

FY 2001 - 1,639

**Background and Strategies:**

This measure was obtained using the following method of calculation:

Of cases received in FY 2000, there were 17,219 persons whose cases were accepted for prosecution for a misdemeanor crime or a violation. Of those FY 2000 cases, as of 10/23/01 there were 16,586 misdemeanor defendants whose cases were resolved (96%). Of those cases resolved, 12,941 were convicted of some crime (78%). Of the cases that resulted in conviction, 1,639 were convicted of lesser charges than those which were accepted for prosecution (13%).

Final FY 2001 measures are not available because 10% of misdemeanor cases are still outstanding at this time.

◆ **Measure:**

**Number of new criminal cases reviewed for prosecution**

Sec 95 (b) (1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

FY 2000 - 305                      FY 2001 - 243

◆ **Measure:**

**Number of criminal cases resolved**

Sec 95 (b) (2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

FY 2000 - 197                      FY 2001 - 163

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**Background and Strategies:**

In this context, "resolved" takes the same meaning as "closed".

◆ **Measure:**

**Number of new appeals and petitions opened**

Sec 95 (b) (3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

FY 2000 - 335            FY 2001 - 315

◆ **Measure:**

**Number of appeals and petitions resolved**

Sec 95 (b) (4) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

FY 2000 - 149            FY 2001 - 148

◆ **Measure:**

**Average cost per criminal case reviewed**

Sec 95 (b) (5) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

FY 2000 - \$3,760        FY 2001 - \$4,490

**Background and Strategies:**

Although the FY 2001 overall costs of special criminal prosecutions were less than those incurred in FY 2000, the per case cost rose because overall costs were spread over a smaller number of cases as is evident when comparing the numbers of new cases reviewed in Sec 95 (b) (1).

◆ **Measure:**

**Average cost per appeal or petition opened**

Sec 95 (b) (6) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

FY 2000 - \$3,185        FY 2001 - \$3,598

**Background and Strategies:**

Per case costs for appeals and petitions opened will also vary as case numbers fluctuate.

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**Civil Division  
Key Performance Measures for FY2003**

◆ **Measure:**

**The legislature intends to measure the success of the division in achieving its mission by considering the monetary value of disputed oil and gas taxes received by the state, whether obtained through court judgment or settlement**

Sec 96 (b) (1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

FY 1999 - \$62,032,574  
FY 2000 - \$433,079,583  
FY 2001 - \$38,470,447

◆ **Measure:**

**Monetary value of disputed oil and gas royalties received, whether obtained through court judgment or settlement**

Sec 96 (b) (2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

FY 1999 - \$1,500,000  
FY 2000 - \$14,500,000  
FY 2001 - \$42,018,249

**Background and Strategies:**

These amounts shown in Sec. 96 (b) (1) and (2), will vary from year to year depending on a number of factors including the length of audit cycles, which sometimes cover more than one year, and the number and value of disputed payments.

◆ **Measure:**

**Monetary value of the criminal and civil judgments collected, including indigent defense costs, costs of incarceration for offenders convicted of driving while intoxicated, and other fines and costs owed to the state and the number of civil and criminal judgments satisfied in full**

Sec 96 (b) (3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

	Amount Collected	Judgments Satisfied
FY 1997	\$2,278,500	Not available
FY 1998	\$2,469,900	8,569
FY 1999	\$3,111,000	10,125
FY 2000	\$2,769,600	8,805
FY 2001	\$3,993,590	15,981

In the FY 2002 Governor's budget, it was anticipated that FY 2001 collections would be unusually high. As predicted, one of the reasons for the high dollar amount and number of collections related to catching up on a backlog that had built up due to staffing vacancy. Additionally, implementation of the unit's new EXCEL database allowed the capturing of two years of minor offense fines and related court and collection costs that had previously been uncollectable because there was no way to track and match them for the PFD attachment. The unit oversees 81,565 unpaid judgments at this time.

**Background and Strategies:**

The function of the collections unit is to collect money owed to the state in criminal, civil, and some administrative cases. The criminal cases include the cost of imprisonment in driving while intoxicated or refusal cases, cost of appointed counsel in cases where a public defender or public advocate appointment is made to represent a defendant, and outstanding fines and bond forfeitures. While the courts can collect on fines and bond forfeitures (these cases are only transferred to the collections unit if they are overdue to the court) the cost of appointed counsel cases are automatically transferred to the unit. Civil case collections must have a judgment in excess of \$250 entered with the court and the money collected must be free for deposit into the general fund.

There are a number of factors that affect the amount collected. The most important factor is the amount and number of judgments transferred by the courts. If a judgment is not transferred, it is unlikely the unit will receive voluntary payments and cannot seize money from a permanent fund dividend. The second factor is the number and dollar value of voluntary payments made by defendants. The only recourse the department has for nonpayment is the potential to seize the obligor's permanent fund dividend. Additional factors include the actual amount of the permanent fund dividend, the number of defendants applying for dividends; the number of defendants determined to be eligible for dividends; and other agencies or cases with statutory priority to seize dividends before our seizures are possible.

**◆ Measure:**

**Number of new case files opened, categorized by type of case, for each year for the past 10 years**

Sec 96 (b) (4) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

File Type	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Oral Advice/Aid to Agency	1,447	1,467	1,941	1,826	1,871	1,718	1,842	1,548	1,122	948	899
General Litigation	1,519	1,682	1,637	1,638	1,851	1,851	1,559	1,610	1,770	1,523	1,360
Executions	62	55	57	62	61	93	98	63	68	40	41
Torts	135	123	103	127	128	147	130	134	132	127	135
Child Support Proceedings	767	695	833	1,142	1,456	2,222	1,650	1,848	918	998	1,184
Children's Proceedings	1,105	1,294	1,185	1,130	1,154	1,211	1,007	1,063	1,405	1,434	1,350
Legislative Drafting	65	110	87	79	51	55	79	111	61	74	86
Legislative Review	215	107	155	86	151	115	166	120	148	103	144
Regulations Review	131	136	125	170	173	146	134	139	168	145	171
	5,446	5,669	6,123	6,260	6,896	7,558	6,665	6,636	5,792	5,392	5,370

**Background and Strategies:**

Child Support Enforcement file openings decreased when a concerted effort was made to resolve concerns using the administrative hearing process. In recent years, the number of cases opened by Department of Law has once again increased, as a reflection of the growth in this area of state government.

Beginning in FY 1999, Department of Law changed the case opening procedure with respect to mental commitments. Prior to FY 1999, a file was opened for each new respondent in a mental commitment case. Because few of the cases go to a hearing, in FY 1999, a new file was opened only if the case went to a hearing. This change would have affected General Litigation files.

Some additional factors contributing to changes in file numbers are due to reusing aid-to-agency file numbers rather than opening new files each year, and the possibility that the tendency toward mediation rather than litigation in recent

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years may have an effect. The count on other types of files has remained relatively steady over past years. The growth in the child protection category would not be detected by an analysis of this type, because those attorneys often use one generic file type in each office location. This reduces the administrative burden of opening many hundreds of new files each year on attorneys who are whose caseloads are higher than the benchmarks suggest.

◆ **Measure:**

**Number of new cases opened relating to protecting children in the state against abuse and neglect**

Sec 96 (b) (5) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

In FY 2001, 568 child protection cases representing 999 Alaskan children were opened statewide.

**Background and Strategies:**

This represents a 13.5 percent decrease from FY 2000, and a 16.2 percent decrease from FY 1999. While statewide statistics indicate a decrease overall, this was largely felt in southcentral Alaska. Northern Alaska had a much smaller decrease, and southeast actually had more child protection cases opened in FY2001 than in the prior year.

◆ **Measure:**

**Percentage of child abuse and neglect cases completed in the permanency placement backlog**

Sec 96 (b) (6) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

(1) 661 children were identified for the Balloon Project as having been in out-of-home care 15 of the prior 22 months as of November 19,1997. As of 9/15/01, 590 of these children were in permanent placements, and another 53 were legally free for adoption, completing the Department of Law's role in their placement. These children represent 98 percent of the original cases. New phases (Phases II -V) involving additional children in out-of-home care have been gradually added to the project. The five phases include more than 1,600 children, and all who were in state custody more than 24 months on April 2, 2001. As of 9/15/01, 1,167 of these children were in a permanent placement, and another 224 are legally free for adoption. These children represent 86 percent of the total project.

**Background and Strategies:**

See Background and Strategies discussion for Sec. 96 (b)(7).

◆ **Measure:**

**Percentage of other child abuse and neglect cases that are resolved within the statutory deadline of no more than 21 months of out-of-home placement**

Sec 96 (b) (7) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

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**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

(2) New statutory deadlines for legal action in child abuse and neglect cases became effective on September 14, 1998; thus the department looked at 164 children's cases opened in October and November of that year as the benchmark. Of 164, 91 percent had the required legal action taken in their cases within 21 months, and in 2 percent, the required legal action took between 21 and 23 months to complete. Seven percent are still pending. This year the department looked at 116 children's cases opened in December 1998 and January 1999. Of those cases, 83 percent had the required legal action taken within 21 months of the child's entry into foster care. In 13 percent of the cases, the required legal action took more than 21 months, and 4 percent of the cases are still pending.

The success in meeting statutory deadlines is largely driven by Law's attorney workload. According to the American Bar Association, Center for Children and the Law, a reasonable caseload for child protection attorneys is between 40 and 50 active cases. Caseload statistical data has been developed over the course of the last four years. The following average statewide child protection caseloads of Law's Human Services section are "snapshots in time" and reflect that the success of our efforts in permanency placement for Alaskan children is largely driven by staff levels that result in much more reasonable caseloads per attorney.

October 1, 1997	95.2
December 9, 1998	91.0
September 2, 1999	70.0
September 25, 2000	57.6
October 1, 2001	69.3

**Background and Strategies:**

With the passage of Ch. 99, SLA 98, the new state child protection law and the new federal Adoption and Safe Families Act, important changes were made as to how long children may remain in the child protection legal system, and when certain actions must occur. These new statutory changes at the state and federal level more concretely define parental responsibility and the changes move cases to conclusion faster to ensure that when reunification with the family is not in the child's best interest, the child can be made legally eligible for placement in a permanent home more quickly. The large number of cases placed on the accelerated schedules when the legislation became effective severely impacted attorney workloads.

The legislation defines the timelines for permanency hearings and termination of parental rights. As previously discussed, in order to achieve those timelines, and in order to eliminate the permanency placement backlog and provide the assistance outlined above, the per attorney caseload must be manageable. Maintenance of our existing resources for child protection is necessary in order for us to effectively manage this important responsibility. In FY 2002, for example, we had to cut half of an attorney position in the Human Services component due to a reduction in the Balloon Project funding received by DHSS. This cut has had a direct impact on the Anchorage Human Services section, resulting in an increase in the average per attorney child abuse and neglect caseload.

◆ **Measure:**

**Number of child support enforcement cases completed**

Sec 96 (b) (8) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

Fiscal Year	Number of Closed Files
FY 1999	688
FY 2000	1,425
FY 2001	1,328

The FY 2000 increase of more than 200% stems from two factors: first, beginning in February 1998, CSED migrated to a new computer system and the ensuing year was a transition period that resulted in far fewer files transferred to Law's child support unit; second, an additional attorney was added to the unit in November of 1999. The end of the computer system transition period at CSED and the attorney added during FY 2000 resulted in a renewed focus on processing these cases.

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**Background and Strategies:**

The child support unit represents the Child Support Enforcement Division (CSED) in court, including paternity establishment and disestablishment, modification of child support orders, employer non-compliance actions, criminal non-support prosecutions, licensing appeals, and miscellaneous other activities related to enforcement of child support orders. In addition, the unit provides legal support in matters relating to administrative child support enforcement actions, drafts legislation and regulations, and provides general legal advice to CSED. A reimbursable services agreement from CSED funds this work in the Department of Law.

The downturn in the number of cases completed in FY 2001 is an indication of the changing nature of CSED cases. Up to the time of the implementation of welfare reform, the bulk of the workload for this unit involved custodial parents and obligors who were on public assistance. Dollars related to these disputes were small, oppositions were rarely filed, and very few cases went to hearing so it was possible to close quite a large number of cases quickly. Since welfare reform, there has been a dramatic drop in the number of custodial parents receiving public assistance - which was, after all, one of the intentions of welfare reform. However, as a result dollars in dispute tend to be more significant, the cases are more complicated and frequently oppositions are filed. Before welfare reform, just 10% of the cases went to a hearing, now about 50% do.

The unit is finding that specializing provides some relief. Some paraprofessionals and attorneys just do paternity cases while others handle bankruptcies or appeals. The Governor's FY 2003 budget includes an increment for CSED to pay for the 8 attorneys positions designated to perform this work. Currently, in FY 2002, one of those positions is being held vacant because of a funding shortfall. However, full funding for all positions may not result in additional case closures in FY 2003. At this time, we have been unable to develop a strategy to remarkably increase resolving cases short of adding new staff.

**◆ Measure:****Number of collections of civil and criminal judgments overseen by the collections unit**

Sec 96 (b) (9) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

FY 2000 - 76,000 approximately

FY 2001 - 81,565

**Administration & Support  
Key Performance Measures for FY2003**

◆ **Measure:**

**The legislature intends to measure the success of the office in achieving its mission by considering the cost of legal services rendered on behalf of each state agency**

Sec 97 (b) (1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

<i>Civil Division</i>	<i>FY 2001</i>
Office of the Governor	652.3
Court System	25.3
Legislature	0.8
University of Alaska	0.1
Department of Administration	2,891.0
Department of Community and Economic Development	1,572.4
Department of Corrections	69.9
Department of Education (Including Postsecondary Education)	545.6
Department of Environmental Conservation	1,184.2
Department of Fish and Game	845.1
Department of Health and Social Services	4,830.0
Department of Labor and Workforce Development	338.2
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	73.4
Department of Natural Resources	1,576.3
Department of Public Safety	98.2
Department of Revenue (Including AHFC and the Permanent Fund Corporation)	4,466.1
Department of Transportation	2,775.0
	21,943.9
<i>Criminal Division</i>	
Department of Health and Social Services	710.8
Department of Public Safety	811.5
Department of Environmental Conservation	78.6
Department of Fish and Game	123.1
Department of Revenue	50.0
Department of Corrections	589.3
Legislature	26.1
Department of Administration	41.7
	2,431.1

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**Background and Strategies:**

These costs include all fund sources, both those directly appropriated to Law, and those RSA'd from the indicated client agency.

◆ **Measure:**

**Whether the division and offices in the department meet the performance measures set out in secs. 93 - 98 of this Act**

Sec 97 (b) (2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

◆ **Measure:**

**Average time taken to respond to complaints and questions that have been elevated to the Office of the Attorney General**

Sec 97 (b) (3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

During the first four months of FY 2002, the Criminal Division responded to five inquiries. The average response time was 9.5 days, which includes weekends.

During the first four months of FY 2002, the Civil Division responded to 14 consumer protection/antitrust questions and complaints. The average response time was 6 days, which includes weekends. During the first four months of FY 2002, the Civil Division responded to 6 child support enforcement related questions and complaints. The average response time was 12.5 days, which includes weekends.

**Background and Strategies:**

The Criminal Division tracks written inquiries received by the Attorney General's Office in Juneau regarding pending criminal cases or cases that were declined for prosecution. The complaints are sent to the Deputy Attorney General in Anchorage. The Deputy Attorney General communicates with staff in the District Attorney Office handling the case to obtain reports, pleadings, or other relevant documents. The Deputy Attorney General often talks to the prosecutor and/or paralegal handling the matter to obtain additional information. In some cases, additional research, such as reviewing court files and contacting law enforcement agencies is necessary.

The Civil Division tracks written questions and complaints received by the Attorney General's Office in Juneau regarding consumer protection and antitrust matters, and child support enforcement issues. The question or complaint is referred to the assistant attorney general who supervises the consumer protection/antitrust unit in the Fair Business Practices section, and to the assistant attorney general who supervises the Collections and Support section, respectively, for review and preparation of a response. If the question or complaint is about a particular pending case, the supervising attorney will often consult with the attorney or paraprofessional handling the matter and will review relevant pleadings or documents. In some cases, additional research may be necessary in order to prepare a response.

◆ **Measure:**

**Cost of the division compared to personnel costs for the department**

Sec 98 (b) (1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

FY 2000 Total actual cost of the Administrative Services Division	\$1,096,300
FY 2000 Total Personal Services Costs for the Department of Law	\$30,684,300
Ratio: 3.6%	

FY 2001 Total Actual Cost of the Administrative Services Division	\$1,146,900
FY 2001 Total Personal Services Costs for the Department of Law	\$31,030,600
Ratio: 3.7%	

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**Background and Strategies:**

The Administrative Services Division of the Department of Law is highly centralized encompassing those positions associated with fiscal functions, personnel and payroll, acquisition of equipment and supplies and procurement of contractual services, mailroom services, budgeting, computer network and desktop support, and administrative management. Each individual Civil and Criminal Division office employs one to two positions, depending on the size of the office, in part to assist with administrative functions such as small procurements of office supplies, disbursements of field warrants, and completing some personnel and travel forms. Those positions are not part of the Administrative Services Division.

◆ **Measure:**

**Number of late penalties incurred for payroll or vendor payments**

Sec 98 (b) (2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

No late penalties were incurred for payroll charges. The department incurred \$1,650 in penalties for late vendor payments.

◆ **Measure:**

**Number of audit exceptions**

Sec 98 (b) (3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

Neither the FY 2000 nor FY 1999 statewide single audits contain any audit exceptions for the Department of Law.

## Performance Measures

·Maintain the pavement condition index (PCI) at 70 for runways and 60 for taxiways and aprons at every applicable rural airport 99 percent of the time.

·Whether the department completes the environmental impact statement phase on the Ketchikan Airport Access by December 31, 2001.

·The percentage of private maintenance contracts at non-certified airports compared to the total number of non-certified airports program.

·Whether the department maintains the 100 percent pass level of annual federal airport certification inspections for response and safety standards set out in federal aviation regulations.

·The annual increase or decrease in cargo landings at the international airports measured on a three-year rolling average.

·Whether the department completes the Gateway Alaska Terminal Redevelopment Project by September 1, 2004.

·The percentage of airports that have a federal aviation administration approved airport layout plans.

·The percentage of times that vessels depart on time.

·The revenue per rider mile divided by the operational costs per rider mile.

·The total ridership, including passengers and vehicles, compared to the five-year ridership average.

·The average onboard revenue per passenger, including cabin occupancy, food, beverage, and other sources of revenue.

·The percentage of persons served who are satisfied customers.

On Track  
Improved  
Other

X

X(5)

X

X

X

X

X

X

X(4)

X(4)

X

X

(1) adequate year-to-year data not available

(2) no improvement necessary

(3) regulations not in place to implement this measure

(4) records show an even or decreased level of performance

(5) approximately 3 months behind

# MISSIONS AND MEASURES REPORT CARD 2001

*Nice work!*



Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

## Performance Measures

	Vehicle or On Track	Improved	Other
·The percentage of divisions that reach assigned performance measures		X	
·The percentage of state national highway system lane miles of road that meet standards of the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials.		X	
·The percentage of requested engineering firm audits and desk reviews completed in the previous fiscal year.		X(2)	
·The percentage of required compliance reviews for responsiveness to disadvantaged business enterprise and on-the-job training contract requirements completed.		X(2)	
·Average time taken to respond to complaints and questions elevated to the Commissioner's Office.			X(1)
·Average time for payment to vendors is 29 days or less.	X		
·How long it takes the division to process a purchase request before the order is placed.			X(1)
·The percentage of protest and claim decisions of the division overturned by the courts during the fiscal year.		X(2)	
·The percentage reduction in payroll calculation errors.			X(1)
·The number and dollar value of planned projects that are constructed as a percentage of the value of projects on the needs list and the number proposed.		X	
·Percentage of required federal planning, programming, and data collection completed and accepted by the US Department of Transportation on a federal fiscal year basis.		X(2)	
·The number of motor vehicle crashes during the fiscal at which serious injury or fatality occurred.			X(4)
·The percentage of federal highway funds obligated the previous federal fiscal year.		X(2)	
·The percentage of projects in the capital budget that have been bid in the year programmed.		X	
·Percentage of project costs spent on project development.			X(4)
·The percentage difference between final project estimates and construction bids.		X	
·Requiring private contractors performing design and engineering services to report on the same measures.	X		

## Performance Measures

	Vehicle or On Track	Improved	Other
·The percentage of the design and engineering work of the division that was performed by private contractors.			X
·The percentage of the total construction costs that were spent on contract administration.			X
·Percentage of construction costs spent on change orders.			X
·Whether the net value of facilities deferred maintenance increases or decreases annually.			X(4)
·The percentage of facility mechanical systems that pass safety inspections each year.			X(4)
·The percentage of rural airport leases that are renewed or newly leased at fair market value during the fiscal year.			X(3)
·The transfer of state-owned ports and harbors to local control with legislative appropriation support.	X		
·Whether 80 percent of the fleet wet rentals are returned to the division as scheduled for preventive maintenance on or before June 30, 2001.	X		
·The average down time for light duty, actively used equipment in urban areas.			X(1)
·The number of locations of the state equipment fleet whose rates are equal to or less than the rental rates published in industry guide books.		X	
·Commercial vehicle safety inspections per full-time-equivalent employee of the division.		X	
·Weighing and measuring device inspections conducted per full-time-equivalent employee of the division.			X(4)
·The number of miles of gravel roads surfaced with chip seal, hot mix, or high float asphalt for the first time.		X	
·The percentage of highway and airport lane miles per full-time-equivalent employee compared to the average of member states of the Western Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.			X(4)
·The number of miles of road maintenance for which responsibility is transferred to local governments.		X	
·Whether the department fully implements the maintenance management system statewide by June 30, 2003.			X(5)

**1/25/02**

**MISSION**

**& MEAS.**

**DEPT.**

**LABOR...**

**HFIN**

**FILE**

**State of Alaska**  
**FY2003 Governor's Operating Budget**

**Department of Labor and Workforce Development**  
**Performance Measures**

(Document modified to follow statutory order)

1/25/02

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**Commissioner: Ed Flanagan**

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**Governor's Key Department-wide Performance Measures for FY2003**

**Measure:**

The number of registered clients who enter employment after receiving services through an Alaska Job Center. Sec 87(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

Increase to 37% the number of registered clients who entered employment after receiving service through an Alaska Job Center. For State FY2001, 36.3% of served clients have entered employment.

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

The benchmark was established at 31.6% by averaging the last two completed fiscal years (2000 and 2001). The percentage was lower in FY00 (28.5%) than in FY01 (34.7%), as it is economy driven. Success in reaching this target will require our adopting new and additional strategies and applying further resources to the goal.

Note: This benchmark is based on Alaska averaging because the U.S. Department of Labor did not have ES Performance Standards in prior years.

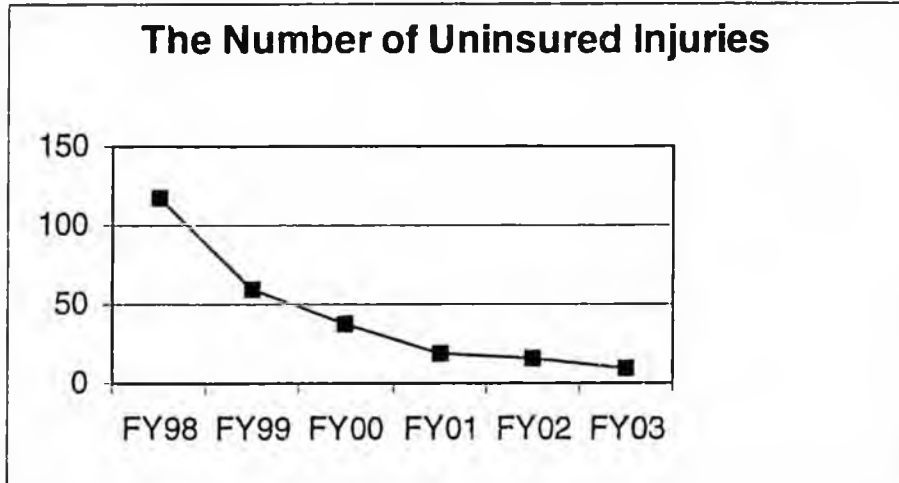
**Background and Strategies:**

Staff-assisted service is necessary to increase the probability of a registered client entering employment. Emphasis will be placed on the following strategies:

1. Staff-assisted job search support, such as referrals, resume writing, case management, interviewing techniques and other workshops and activities that will help clients enter employment;
2. Tracking of services provided in the statewide management information system;
3. Outreach to employers and rural job seekers;
4. Marketing services to employers, job seekers, and communities.
5. Surveys to employers and job seekers to gauge their satisfaction, and continuously improve services.

**Measure:**

The number of uninsured workplace injuries.  
 Sec 90(b)(4) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

Reduction of uninsured injuries

FY98 - 117

FY99 - 59

FY00 - 38

FY01 - 19

FY02 - 15 (projections)

FY03 - 10 (projections)

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

Since the law says that all employers must insure all their employees the benchmark for this must be zero uninsured injuries.

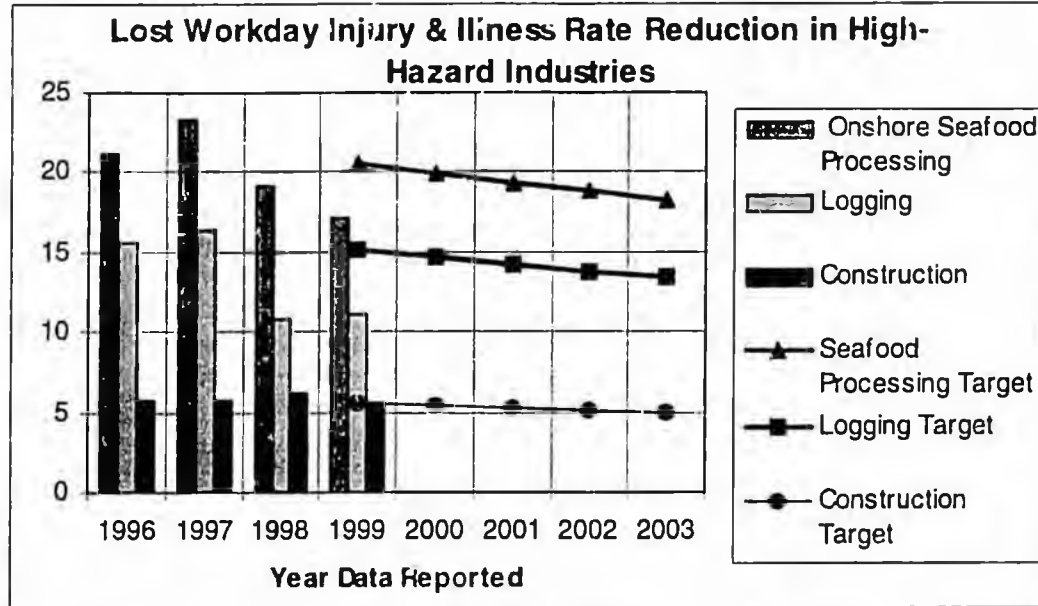
**Background and Strategies:**

Because of the rise of uninsured injuries the Division hired an investigator in FY99. The investigator performs investigations and promotes legal compliance through computer generated information inquiries, letters to uninsured employers, on site investigations, cease and desist orders, accusations before the Workers' Compensation Board, testimony before the Board which leads to stop orders and fines, and presentation of evidence and testimony in criminal prosecutions through the Department of Law. These activities have been greatly enhanced by the new computer system.

**Measure:**

The number of lost workdays in high-hazard industries, including seafood processing, logging, and construction.  
 Sec 91(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**



The target is to reduce injuries and illnesses in each of three high hazard industries by 15% over five years (~3% per year) by focusing on those workplaces with the highest injuries and illnesses. Targeted industries are construction, logging, and seafood processing.

**Bureau of Labor Statistics Lost Workday Injury & Illness Rates for Selected Industries**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	%Change 1996-1999
All Private Sector	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.8	(7.3%)
Construction	5.7	5.7	6.1	5.6	(1.8%)
Logging	15.6	16.4	10.8	11.1	(28.8%)
Onshore Seafood Processing	21.2	23.3	19.1	17.1	(19.8%)

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) statistics reflect the previous calendar-year activity, not the previous budget-year activity. Because the data is reported in December of the following year, the lag is nearly two years. Targets were derived using 1996 data (latest available at that time) reduced by 3% to set the 1999 target and applying a 3% reduction to each following year. The above injury and illness rates are per 100 full time workers and all data is based on calendar years.

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

We have been unsuccessful in obtaining useful comparison statistics from other states. Other states use different target industries. Even though we use the same industries as the federal government, they obtain their statistics on a different set of specific criteria, which makes a comparison invalid at this time. The targets shown are the federal grant performance measures for the department.

**Background and Strategies:**

The Alaska Occupational Safety & Health program is involved in on-going efforts to integrate compliance assistance with enforcement strategies in order to better direct the resources of the program toward high-hazard industries and workplaces, and toward the particular hazards and issues that cause accidents or represent recognized threats to worker safety and health. Success in this area will result in reductions in lost workdays due to job-related illness or

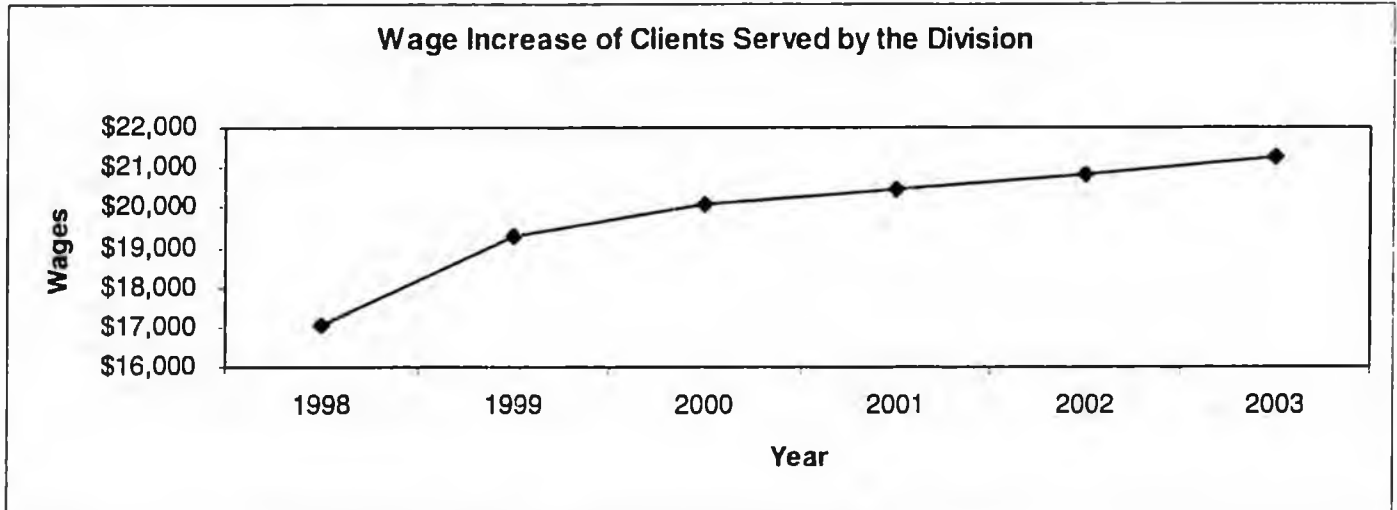
accidents.

The department wishes to work with the legislature to revise this measure. As stated in statute this measure calls for the number of lost workdays. The department would like this to be revised to measure incidence rates. This change would align the measure with the program's federal grant performance measure. Also the department and federal government utilize rates in all other reporting and measuring functions.

**Measure:**

The increase in wages of clients who are served by the Vocational Rehabilitation Division.  
Sec 92(b)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**



Increase the annual wages of clients served. The average annual wage earned by Alaskans with disabilities that received services increased from \$20,084 in FY00 to \$20,425 in FY01. For FY02 and FY03 the program will work to increase the average annual wage by 2% each year. This would be to \$20,834 in FY02 and \$21,250 in FY03.

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

In FY98 the program established a base amount of \$17,062 for the average annual earnings of individuals with disabilities placed in the workforce.

**Background and Strategies:**

The program will consider that an individual has achieved an employment outcome when the following have been met:

- a) The provision of services under the individual's Individual Plan for Employment (IPE) contribute to the achievement of the employment.
- b) The employment is in the most integrated setting possible and is consistent with the individual's strengths, resources, priorities, concerns, abilities, capabilities, interests, and informed choice.
- c) The individual has maintained the employment for a period of at least 90 days.

Counselors will emphasize placing clients in well paying jobs with employee benefits.

## Employment Security Budget Request Unit

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### Key Performance Measures for FY2003

**Measure:**

The number of registered clients who enter employment after receiving services through an Alaska Job Center. Sec 87(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

Increase to 37% the number of registered clients who entered employment after receiving service through an Alaska Job Center. For State FY2001, 36.3% of served clients have entered employment.

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

The benchmark was established at 31.6% by averaging the last two completed fiscal years (2000 and 2001). The percentage was lower in FY00 (28.5%) than in FY01 (34.7%), as it is economy driven. Success in reaching this target will require our adopting new and additional strategies and applying further resources to the goal.

Note: This benchmark is based on Alaska averaging because the U.S. Department of Labor did not have ES Performance Standards in prior years.

**Background and Strategies:**

Staff-assisted service is necessary to increase the probability of a registered client entering employment. Emphasis will be placed on the following strategies:

1. Staff-assisted job search support, such as referrals, resume writing, case management, interviewing techniques and other workshops and activities that will help clients enter employment;
2. Tracking of services provided in the statewide management information system;
3. Outreach to employers and rural job seekers;
4. Marketing services to employers, job seekers, and communities.
5. Surveys to employers and job seekers to gauge their satisfaction, and continuously improve services.

**Measure:**

The timeliness of initial payments to unemployment insurance claimants. Sec 87(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

Maintain or exceed the timeliness benchmark of 95% of the first payments issued within 35 days following the end of the first compensable week to unemployment insurance claimants. In FY2001, 97.2% of first payments were issued under these timeframes.

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

The federal performance measure is prompt payment of unemployment insurance (UI) benefits, with 95% of first payments issued within 35 days following the end of the first compensable week.

**Background and Strategies:**

To monitor the promptness of UI benefit payments, first payment time lapse measures the number of days from the week ending date of the first compensable week in the benefit year to the date the payment is made. This includes payments made by direct deposit; mail and in-person or those used to offset prior overpayments.

Strategies planned to ensure first payment timeliness include:

- Continue development of UI Intranet to improve resources used by front line staff.
- Enhance technology to improve timeliness of data transfer for ex-service members.

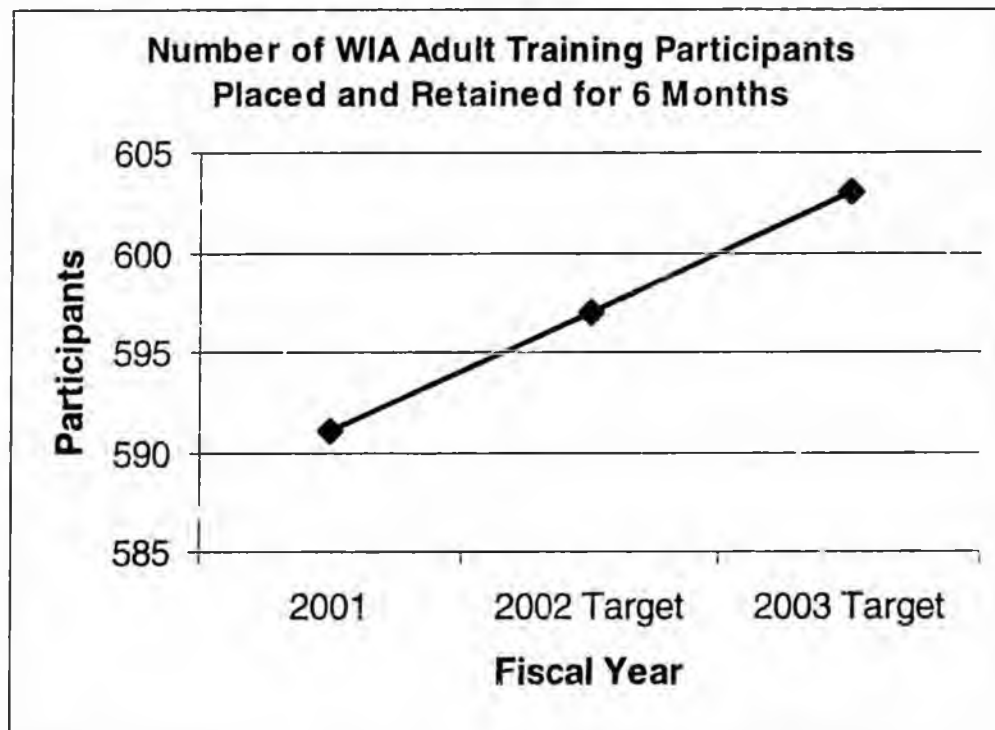
Expedite electronic out-of-state wage information requests and transfers to facilitate timely payment of benefits.

**Measure:**

The number of individuals who enter and retain employment at least six months after receiving training from the division.

Sec 87(b)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**



Historically, Alaska's Federal Job training program's employment and retention numbers have averaged 684 participants under the final three years of the Job Training Partnership Act, (JTPA). This is for the time period from FY98, 99 and 2000. The Workforce Investment Act (WIA) was implemented in FY2001, and our number of training participants who left the program, entered employment and were retained in that employment for at least 6 months was 591. In keeping with our federally negotiated performance standards, we propose to increase that figure by 1% in FY2002 and 1% in FY2003.

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

Because the Federal government does not require or negotiate performance standards expressed in raw numbers of participants, there is no national benchmark to emulate. For purposes of addressing this State standard, we propose to establish the performance from FY 2001 as the benchmark, as it fairly represents the first full year of WIA implementation. That benchmark would therefore be 591 participants who after training, become employed and retain their employment for at least 6 months. As with all of our USDOL performance standards, we are committed to continuous improvement, and will set a goal of a 1% increase each year.

**Background and Strategies:**

The Workforce Investment Act of 1998 requires that all States receiving Federal funds must develop measurable performance outcomes. Because of potential fluctuations in both the State and national economy, shifts in the funding levels, rescissions, grant performance and carry forward, there are many variables that can affect the total number of clients served and the end results in any given year. The Federal government recognizes this, and therefore does not use this as a set performance standard.

This performance measure is based on the number of clients and was proposed by the Legislature in FY2002. Both the Division and USDOL believe that measurable performance measures should be based on percentages not numbers of clients. The Division has addressed the WIA performance measures based on percentages in section 87(b)(4) and 87(b)(5). Since this performance measure does not lend itself to useful or meaningful evaluation and we have addressed the WIA program issue with two other performance measures based on percentages, we recommend that this performance measure be deleted.

**Measure:**

The percentage of eligible WIA Adult Job Training participants who are placed into full-time unsubsidized jobs. Sec 87(b)(4) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**



Increase the employment percentage goal to 66% placement into full time, unsubsidized jobs of eligible WIA Title I Adult Job Training participants. For FY02 and FY03 the employment goals for Adult WIA Title I participants will be measured against the Federal U.S. Department of Labor negotiated performance standards under the WIA. Historically, Alaska's program employment percentage has been 60.8% of WIA Title I Adult participants placed into full time unsubsidized jobs. During FY 01 Alaska achieved an overall percentage of 60% of all WIA Title I funded adults placed into full time, unsubsidized jobs.

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

For FY02, the target national employment percentage average of Adult WIA Title I participants placed into full time unsubsidized jobs is 65%. The USDOL performance standards are committed to continuous improvement, with a goal of a 1 % increase each year.

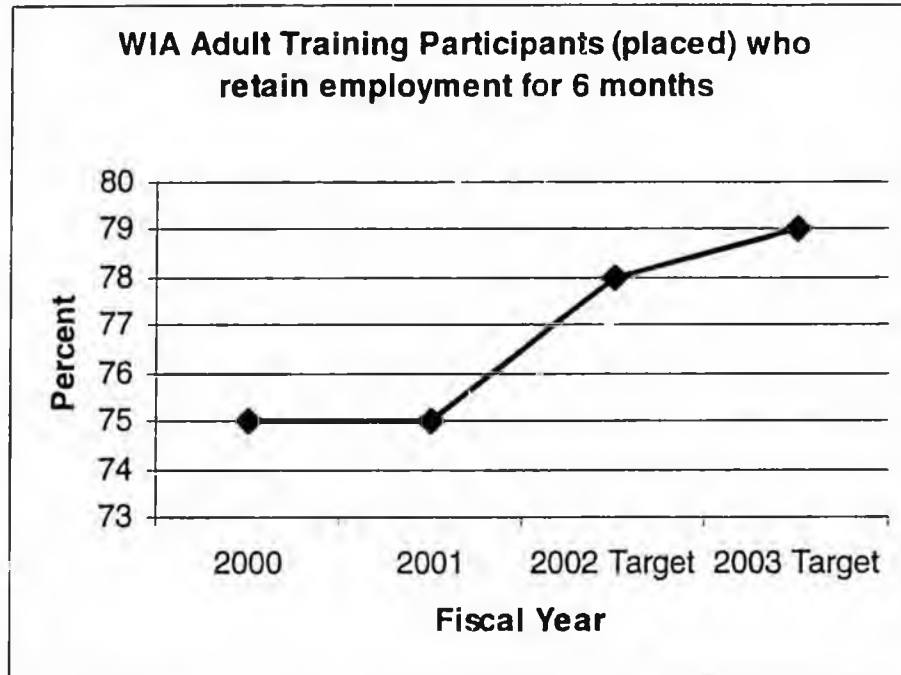
**Background and Strategies:**

The Workforce Investment Act of 1998 requires that all States receiving Federal funds must develop measurable performance outcomes. This measure is consistent with the Federal direction and expectations.

Alaska has developed appropriate job training, placement and retention strategies under the WIA State Unified Plan, to enable staff and selected service providers to successfully serve Alaska's unemployed and underemployed workers. Since 1999, the USDOL, Employment and Training Administration requires that each state negotiate a reasonable percent of increase in employment goals for the years FY 01, 02, and 03. Each state would choose a benchmark year and the aim would be to increase the goal's attained annually.

**Measure:**

The percentage of WIA Adult Job Training participants who retain work for at least six months.  
Sec 87(b)(5) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

For FY02 and FY03, the employment goals for Adult WIA Title I participants will be measured against the Federal U.S. Department of Labor negotiated performance standards under the WIA. Historically, Alaska's program employment percentage has been 60.8% of WIA Title I Adult participants placed into full time unsubsidized jobs. Of this 60.8%, 75.5% have retained work for at least 6 months. During FY 01, Alaska achieved an overall percentage of 60% of all WIA Title I funded adults placed into full time, unsubsidized jobs, and 75% retained work for six months.

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

For FY02, the national employment percentage average of Adult WIA Title I participants placed into full time unsubsidized jobs is 65%. Of this 65%, 78% have retained work for at least 6 months. The USDOL performance standards are committed to continuous improvement, with a goal of a 1% increase each year. The FY03 target will be 79% of those placed into full time unsubsidized jobs will retain work for at least 6 months.

**Background and Strategies:**

The Workforce Investment Act of 1998 requires that all States receiving Federal funds must develop measurable performance outcomes. This performance measure is consistent with the Federal direction and expectations.

Alaska has developed appropriate job training, placement and retention strategies under the WIA State Unified Plan, to enable staff and selected service providers to successfully serve Alaska's unemployed and underemployed workers. Since 1999, the USDOL, Employment and Training Administration requires that each state negotiate a reasonable percent of increase in employment goals for the years FY 01, 02, and 03. Each state would choose a benchmark year and the aim would be to increase the goals attained annually.

**Measure:**

The percentage of survey respondents rating the UI services as adequate or higher.  
Sec 87(b)(6) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

Maintain or exceed the level of customer satisfaction, with 90% of survey respondents rating overall service as adequate or better. From the two surveys conducted in FY2001, 98% of the claimants responded that overall service was adequate or better.

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

Currently there are no federal standards or national benchmarks to compare surveys against other states. Surveys have been and will continue to be designed to achieve statistical reliability of 95%.

**Background and Strategies:**

Randomly survey unemployment insurance claimants to monitor satisfaction with benefits program and services received.

Strategies planned to ensure high level of customer satisfaction include:

- Continue biannual customer satisfaction surveys to measure level of service and to explore avenues for expansion of services.
- Develop a web based customer satisfaction database. This will improve the analysis of information provided by customers to help identify opportunities for improvement.

**Measure:**

The number of employers who are satisfied with the public labor exchange services they received.  
Sec 87(b)(7) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

Ensure that at least 65% of all employers who use the public labor exchange services are satisfied with the service they received. We are currently building surveys that will be implemented by 7/01/02, to comply with newly established Wagner-Peyser performance measures.

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

Of all employers that use the public labor exchange, 65% is the desired satisfaction level for the Wagner Peyser grant, which primarily funds the public labor exchange. This level is mandated by the Workforce Investment Act (WIA), which primarily funds training programs.

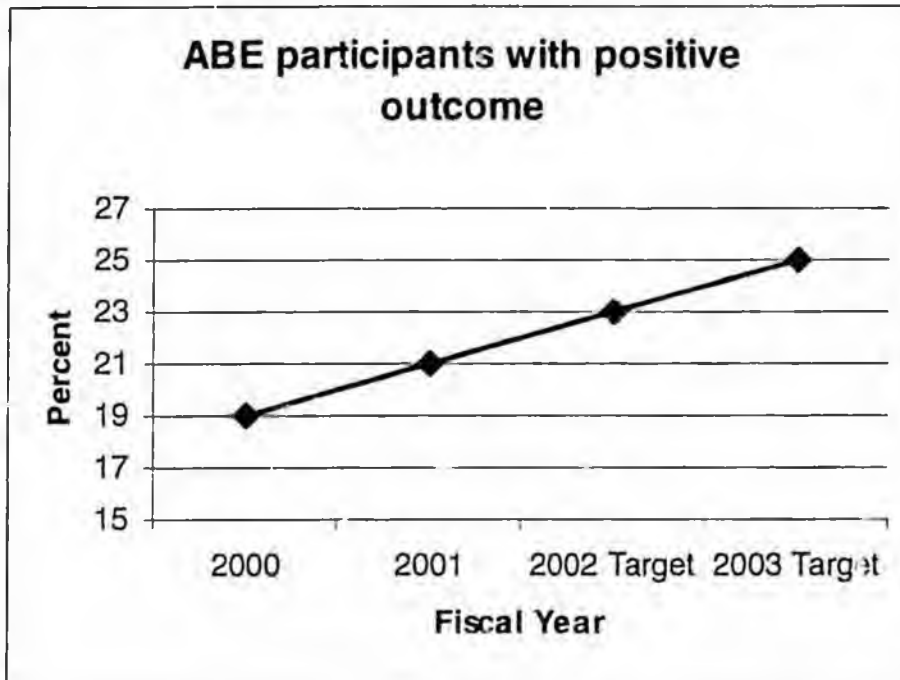
**Background and Strategies:**

A survey will be developed during FY02 for implementation at the start of FY03.

**Measure:**

Increase the percentage of Adult Basic Education students who get a GED, find or retain a job, advance to higher education/vocational training, or advance in educational levels to a combined 25%.

(Not yet addressed by Legislature)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

For FY 00, 01, and 02 the percentage of full-time Adult Basic Education clients will be measured against the FY 99 average benchmark of 19%. The goal is a 2% increase each year in each of the following positive outcomes:

- 1) Obtaining a GED;
- 2) Finding or retaining employment;
- 3) Advancing to higher education or vocational training; or
- 4) Advancing in one or more educational levels.

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

The FY99 average benchmark is 19%, which was derived from the statewide number of full-time Adult Education clients who achieved one of the positive outcomes. Of the total number of FY99 clients enrolled, 29% earned a GED, 10% found or retained a job, 8% advanced to higher education or vocational training, and 31% advanced two educational levels.

**Background and Strategies:**

Title II, Adult Education and Family Literacy of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 requires that Adult Education programs receiving Federal funds must develop positive outcomes in the categories listed above.

Since 1998 the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Vocational and Adult Education (OVAE) requires that each state negotiate a reasonable percent of increase in measurable outcomes for the years FY 00, 01, and 02. Alaska chose FY99 as its benchmark year with the aim to increase the goals attained by 2% annually.

All local Adult Education programs in Alaska met in Anchorage twice in FY98 to develop a set of student performance standards that included the measurable outcomes. These standards were reviewed and sanctioned by the State Board of Education (ABE was located in Department of Education in FY98) and OVAE. They have since been revised to accommodate changes brought about by the Workforce Investment Act.

The goal of 25% attainment of the combined positive outcomes is again offered as a meaningful Performance Measure for the Adult Basic Education program in 2003.

**Office of the Commissioner Budget Request Unit**

**Contact: Ed Flanagan, Commissioner**

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**Key Performance Measures for FY2003**

**Measure:**

The percentage of divisions in the department that meet assigned performance measures.  
Sec 88(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Background and Strategies:**

The Commissioner's office monitors program performance through regular communications with division directors at weekly staff meetings.

**Measure:**

The number of financial audit exceptions resolved.  
Sec 88(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

The department's goal for resolution of audit findings is to implement corrective action within one year and obtain federal final resolution within three years of the initial identification of the audit finding. No baseline data is currently available for this measure. The agency has made progress in achieving this goal and the number of audit findings have also decreased over past three years as shown below:

**FY00 FEDERAL COMPLIANCE FINDINGS – AGENCY CORRECTIVE ACTION IMPLEMENTED**

- Improve controls on property management - tagging and listing of property – corrected
- Distribute data processing personal services cost according to regulations – corrected

**FY99 FEDERAL COMPLIANCE FINDINGS - FEDERAL FINAL DETERMINATION**

- Three quarterly reports did not match state accounting system – resolved
- Unsubstantiated and questionable report data – resolved
- Incorrect revenue figures and untimely revenue billings – resolved
- Lack of follow up on subrecipient audit findings – resolved

FY98 Federal compliance findings are in the initial determination phase and are being addressed with the Federal Office of Inspector General.

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

This performance measure does not readily lend itself to comparison with other entities because there are no existing performance standards established, and the resolution of audit findings is related to their complexity and to the nature of the organization's business.

**Background and Strategies:**

Federal financial audit exceptions are initially identified by the annual compliance audit. Although corrective actions are implemented by the agency, the final resolution of these audit findings is a multi year process requiring additional agency monitoring and paperwork. Generally, the process is:

- Agency implements corrective action to initial finding, and initiates monitoring
- Reviewed and re-reported in subsequent annual audits as a continuing and/or prior year finding
- Review and Initial determination by Federal Resolution and Appeals
- Agency responds to Initial determination
- Review and Final determination by Federal Resolution and Appeals

The Federal Final determination generally occurs two to three years after the original audit, but not necessarily in chronological order. For example, a final determination for the FY99 findings was received prior to an initial determination for the FY98 findings. Although some of the findings are the same in both reports, a final determination for one year does not resolve the issue for subsequent years.

**STRATEGIES**

To achieve this performance measure, resolution of audit findings is coordinated and monitored by DOL's Internal Audit. In addition, Internal Audit works to limit the potential for audit findings by documenting and reviewing areas of weakness that are identified through the annual federal compliance audit process, but are not yet considered an audit finding.

**Measure:**

The average time taken to respond to complaints and questions that have been elevated to the commissioner's office. Sec 88(b)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Background and Strategies:**

The Commissioner's office policy is 24 hour turn around on telephone calls and basic information requests if at all possible. If the inquiry is more complicated, the initial contact is still made within 24 hours and we work on resolution and stay in contact with the individual until the information is obtained and passed on to the individual. This policy does not extend to Commissioner level appeals, such as Unemployment Insurance cases, as there are standards and processes already in place.

## Administrative Services Budget Request Unit

**Contact: Remond Henderson, Director**

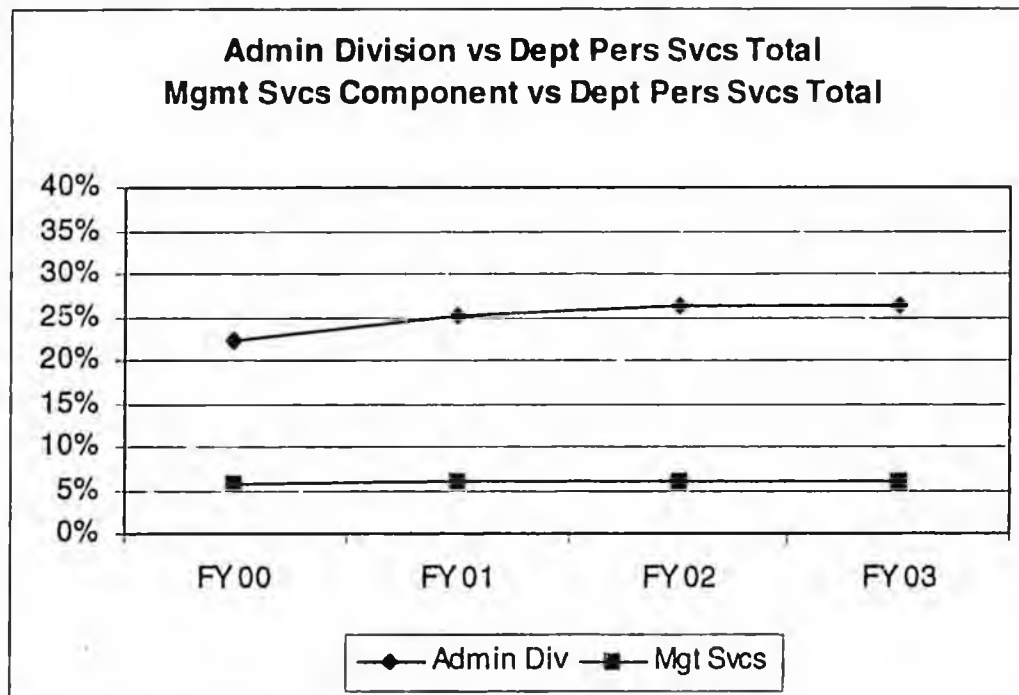
Tel: (907) 465-2720 Fax: (907) 465-2107 E-mail: Remond\_Henderson@labor.state.ak.us

### Key Performance Measures for FY2003

**Measure:**

The cost of the division compared to personnel costs for the department.  
Sec 89(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**



This measure, as stated in HB 250, compares the total cost of the Administrative Services Division to the total personal services cost for the department. Both the measure, as stated in HB 250, and a comparison of the total costs of the Management Services component to department personal services are shown in the above graph. The target is to maintain the current percentage while exploring ways to reduce costs in the future.

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

The department has not yet identified a state or federal entity of comparable size and composition for which comparative data is available.

**Background and Strategies:**

The department wants to work with the legislature to revise this measure to compare only the Management Services component total budget to the total personal services cost of the department. The Management Services component is one of 4 budget components that make up the division. The department wants to exclude the Labor Market Information (LMI), Data Processing (DP) and DOL State Facilities components from the comparison. The LMI component is a research agency funded primarily by federal and interagency funds that produces various information products but does not act as administrative support to the department. A portion of the DP component does support the department as a whole but the majority of activity is in direct support of federal employment programs. The DOL State Facilities funds are essentially a pass through for general fund program rent payments.

The inclusion of these three components distorts the intended comparison of departmental support costs.

**Measure:**

The number of late penalties incurred for payroll or vendor payments.  
Sec 89(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

Our goal is to reduce the number of warrants in FY02 with late fees to 67 (.2% of total warrants issued). The 67 warrants is based on an assumption that we will issue 33,400 warrants in FY02. This is the same number of warrants that were issued in FY01. Our penalty rate was .3% (101) of the warrants issued in FY01. This .1% proposed improvement in the rate is a 33% reduction from FY01 to FY02. For FY03 the target will be to further reduce the number of late payments to 53, this would be an additional 20% reduction to a rate of .15%

Additionally, our dollar amount goal is to reduce the amount paid for vendor late fees by \$350.00 for a total cost of \$700.00 for FY02. The total amount paid in FY01 was \$1,063.00. This goal is a 33% reduction in cost. For FY03 our target is \$560.00, this would be a 20% reduction to the FY02 amount.

Note: In FY01 there was only one payroll penalty of \$400.00 incurred. As this was an isolated incident, payroll penalties were not taken into account when setting goals.

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

The department has not yet identified a state or federal entity of comparable size and composition for which comparative data is available.

**Background and Strategies:**

There appears to be a systemic problem in receiving billings and processing payments for one vendor. Of the above totals, 43 of the 101 late payments in FY01 and 13 of the 34 to date late payments in FY02 were to this single vendor. Our plan is to eliminate this problem by priority processing of this vendor and possibly changing the billing address so statements come directly to the department's fiscal office.

## Workers' Compensation Budget Request Unit

**Contact: Paul Grossi, Director**

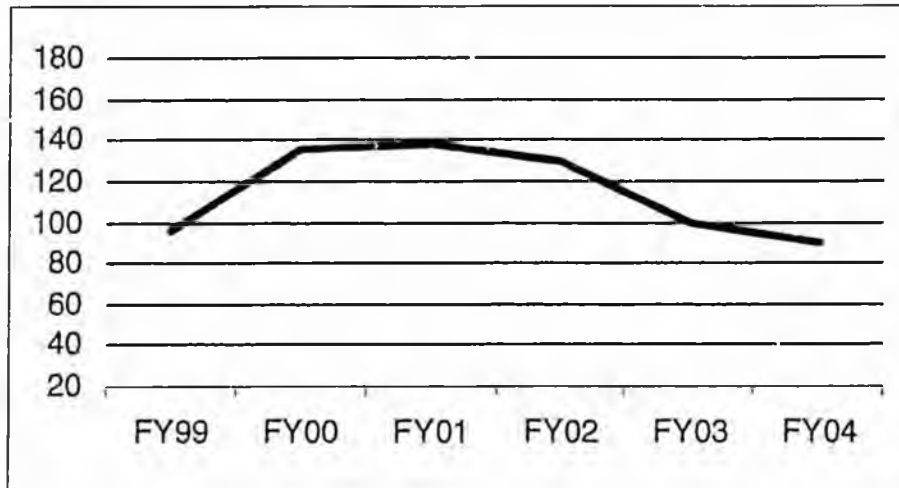
Tel: (907) 465-2790 Fax: (907) 465-2797 E-mail: Paul\_Grossi@labor.state.ak.us

### Key Performance Measures for FY2003

**Measure:**

The average time taken from a compensation hearing request until the date on which the hearing is scheduled.  
Sec 90(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**



Reduce the time lag between the request and scheduling of a hearing.

FY99 - 95.8 days

FY00 - 135.6 days

FY01 - 137.7 days

FY02 - 130 days (projection)

FY03 - 100 days (projection)

FY04 - 90 days (projection)

The time lag has gotten worse because of two major factors: the hearing case load has been going up; and because of funding reductions, we had fewer hearing officers.

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

The benchmark for this measurement is 90 days. This is based on AS 23.30.110(c). This subsection of the statute provides for a hearing to be scheduled within 60 days of request if not opposed by a party. If an opposition is filed, as they are in the vast majority of cases, a prehearing must be held within 30 days to set a hearing. If the hearing is scheduled within 60 days from the prehearing, 90 days to set a hearing from the date of request is a reasonable benchmark. The division expects to be able to begin meeting the 90 day benchmark in FY04 if the current level of funding is not reduced.

**Background and Strategies:**

The increase in the hearing time lag was noted in FY00. There was an elimination of a hearing officer as a result of budget cuts, and at the same time there was a corresponding rise in the overall hearing caseload. The legislature granted an increment in the FY02 budget for an additional hearing officer to address the problem. The hearing officer was hired in September of 2001 and additional hearings are currently being scheduled.

The Department promulgated and the Workers' Compensation Board approved a new regulation that would require

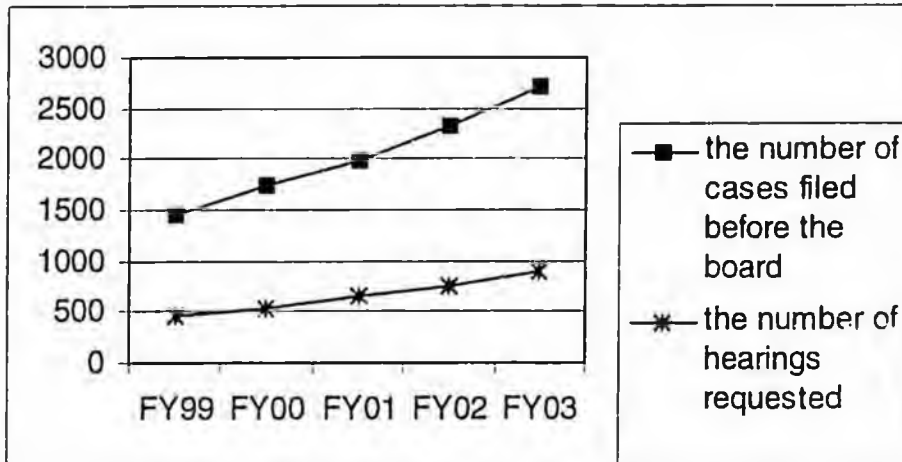
hearings to be scheduled within 60 days from prehearings to further define the legislative intent in AS 23.30.110(c). The regulation will have to be approved by the Department of Law and filed by the Lieutenant Governor to become final. The department anticipates that it will be finalized and in place by the end of fiscal year 2002.

An additional Workers' Compensation Board panel in the Anchorage venue would expedite the handling of cases to both reduce the time lag and address the back log. The department will present this situation to the legislature.

**Measure:**

The number of cases filed before the Workers' Compensation Board compared to the number of requests for hearing. Sec 90(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**



**Determine the hearing caseload**

FY99 - 1446 cases filed - 459 hearings requested

FY00 - 1746 cases filed - 539 hearings requested

FY01 - 1987 cases filed - 651 hearings requested

FY02 - 2324 cases filed - 760 hearings requested (projections based on current trends)

FY03 - 2700 cases filed - 890 hearings requested (projections based on current trends)

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

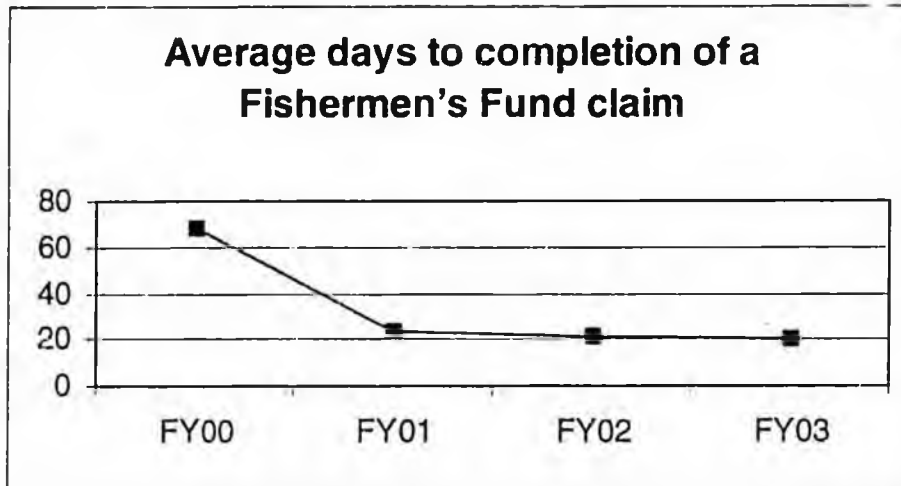
There is no benchmark for this measure. This measurement will help determine the hearing caseload to give better understanding to hearing time lag and backlog problems.

**Background and Strategies:**

This measurement was requested by the house legislative budget subcommittee and will track the increases in both the number of cases filed and the number of hearings. Not all cases filed reach the hearing stage as a number are settled or otherwise resolved prior to the arrival of the hearing date.

**Measure:**

The average time taken for completion of a Fishermen's Fund claim.  
 Sec 90(b)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

Reduce the average time to process a Fishermen's Fund Claim.

FY00 - 68.7 days

FY01 - 23.7 days

FY02 - 21 days (projection)

FY03 - 20 days (projection)

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

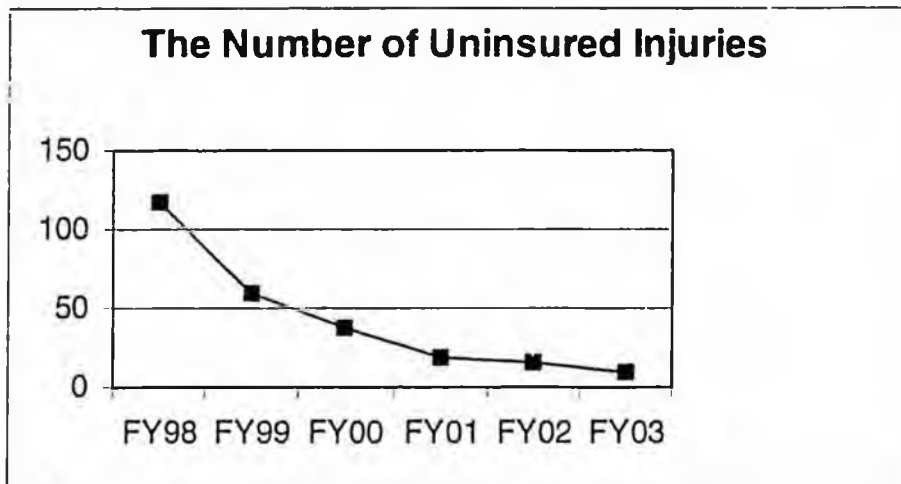
The Benchmark is 30 days. We chose this for the benchmark because the business, medical and insurance community generally accept 30-45 days as a reasonable turnaround time for the payment of bills.

**Background and Strategies:**

Because of complaints by fishermen and medical providers that the Fund was taking too long to pay claims, a strategy to reduce that time was needed. The agency developed a number of internal management policies to simplify the process, the forms and the requirements to create efficiencies and reduce processing time. The agency also developed a strategy of training and communicating with the providers and fishermen to aid in the filing of claims.

**Measure:**

The number of uninsured workplace injuries.  
 Sec 90(b)(4) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:****Reduction of uninsured injuries**

FY98 - 117

FY99 - 59

FY00 - 38

FY01 - 19

FY02 - 15 (projections)

FY03 - 10 (projections)

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

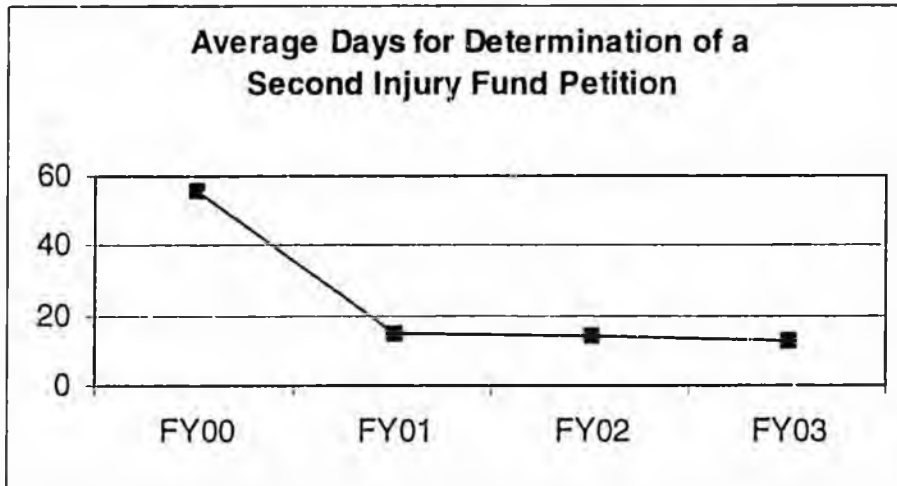
Since the law says that all employers must insure all their employees the benchmark for this must be zero uninsured injuries.

**Background and Strategies:**

Because of the rise of uninsured injuries the Division hired an investigator in FY99. The investigator performs investigations and promotes legal compliance through computer generated information inquiries; letters to uninsured employers; on site investigations, cease and desist orders, accusations before the Workers' Compensation Board; testimony before the Board which leads to stop orders and fines; and evidence and testimony in criminal prosecutions through the Department of Law. These activities have been greatly enhanced by the new computer system.

**Measure:**

The average time taken for completion of a Second Injury Fund petition.  
Sec 90(b)(5) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

Reduce response time on a Second Injury Fund petition determination.

FY00 - 56 days

FY01 - 15 days

FY02 - 14 days (projections)

FY03 - 13 days (projections)

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

The benchmark is 30 days. This benchmark is based on the premise that the insurance industry and general business practices consider 30 to 45 days to process payments a reasonable time period.

**Background and Strategies:**

Because the reimbursement of compensation benefits to employers is the primary function of the Second Injury Fund, and because of complaints about timeliness on decisions, monitoring the determination of Petitions for coverage is an important measure. The agency accomplished reductions by focusing on prioritizing the Petitions and organizing information gathering to make determinations as soon as possible. This effort was greatly enhanced by better computer tracking of these cases with the new computer system.

## Labor Standards and Safety Budget Request Unit

Contact: Richard Mastriano, Director

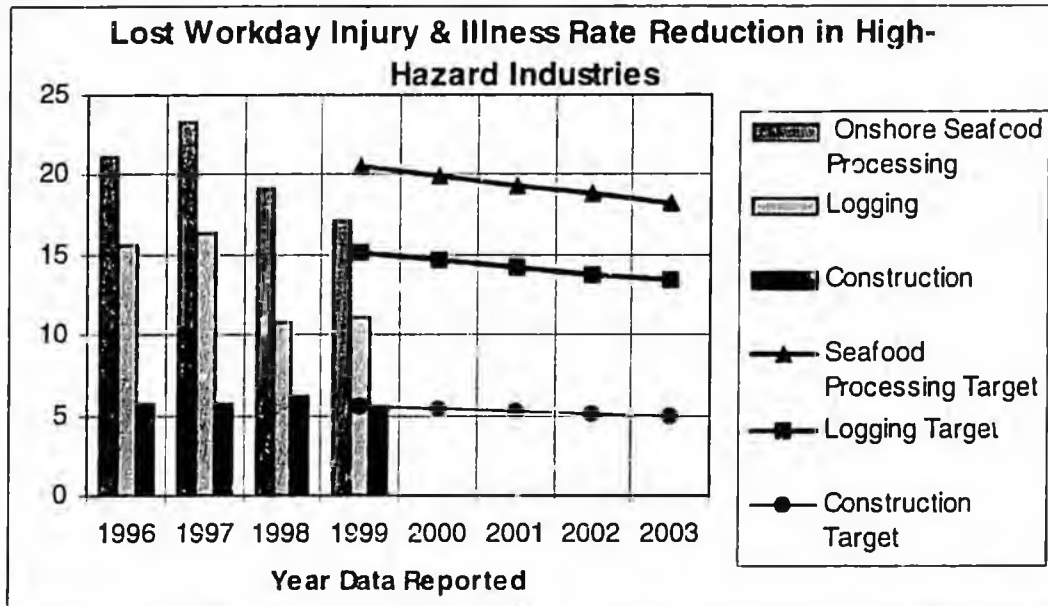
Tel: (907) 269-4904 Fax: (907) 269-4992 E-mail: Richard\_Mastriano@Labor.state.ak.us

### Key Performance Measures for FY2003

#### Measure:

The number of lost workdays in high-hazard industries, including seafood processing, logging, and construction.  
Sec 91(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

#### Alaska's Target & Progress:



The target is to reduce injuries and illnesses in each of three high hazard industries by 15% over five years (~3% per year) by focusing on those workplaces with the highest injuries and illnesses. Targeted industries are construction, logging, and seafood processing.

#### Bureau of Labor Statistics Lost Workday Injury & Illness Rates for Selected Industries

	1996	1997	1998	1999	%Change 1996-1999
All Private Sector	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.8	(7.3%)
Construction	5.7	5.7	6.1	5.6	(1.8%)
Logging	15.6	16.4	10.8	11.1	(28.8%)
Onshore Seafood Processing	21.2	23.3	19.1	17.1	(19.8%)

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) statistics reflect the previous calendar-year activity, not the previous budget-year activity. Because the data is reported in December of the following year, the lag is nearly two years. Targets were derived using 1996 data (latest available at that time) reduced by 3% to set the 1999 target and applying a 3% reduction to each following year. The above injury and illness rates are per 100 full time workers and all data is based on calendar years.

#### Benchmark Comparisons:

We have been unsuccessful in obtaining useful comparison statistics from other states. Other states use different target industries. Even though we use the same industries as the federal government, they obtain their statistics on

a different set of specific criteria, which makes a comparison invalid at this time. The targets shown are the federal grant performance measures for the department.

#### Background and Strategies:

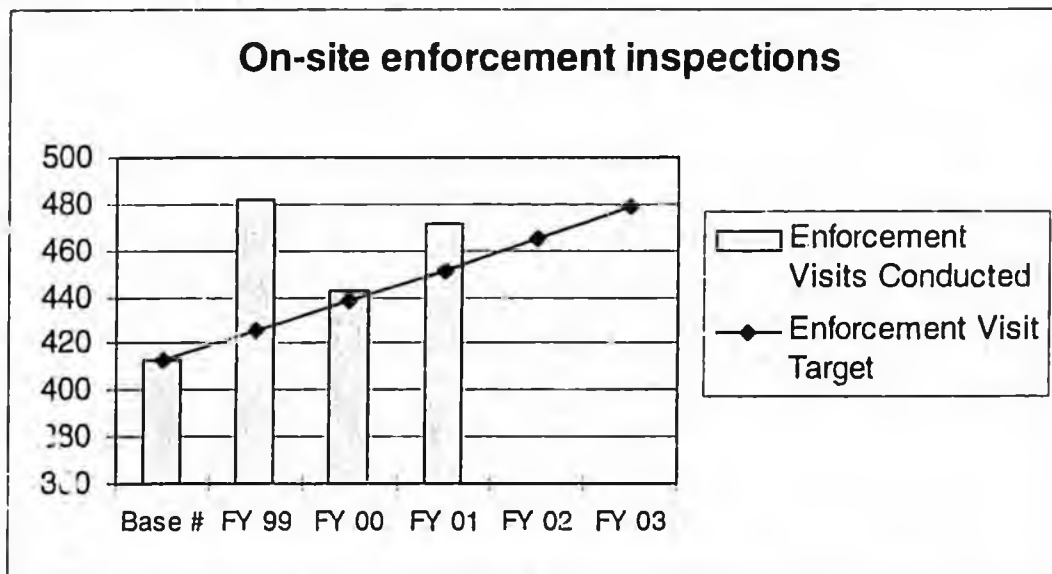
The Alaska Occupational Safety & Health program is involved in on-going efforts to integrate compliance assistance with enforcement strategies in order to better direct the resources of the program toward high-hazard industries and workplaces, and toward the particular hazards and issues that cause accidents or represent recognized threats to worker safety and health. Success in this area will result in reductions in lost workdays due to job-related illness or accidents.

The department wishes to work with the legislature to revise this measure. As stated in statute this measure calls for the number of lost workdays. The department would like this to be revised to measure incidence rates. This change would align the measure with the program's federal grant performance measure. Also the department and federal government utilize rates in all other reporting and measuring functions.

#### Measure:

The number of on-site enforcement inspections.  
Sec 91(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

#### Alaska's Target & Progress:



To increase enforcement inspections by 15% over a five year period (~3% per year).

Fiscal Year	Enforcement Inspections
Base Number	413
1999	482
2000	443
2001	471

5-Year target (2003)  $413 + 15\% = 475$

The base number is an average of fiscal year 1996, 1997, and 1998.

In 2001, there were two major fatality cases that took more than the average amount of time for the investigators. A new discrimination investigator was hired late in the year. These activities reduced the number of enforcement inspections that these three officers normally conduct.

Also in 2001, the consultation staff worked three months with an Acting Assistant Chief during the search for a permanent Assistant Chief of Consultation and Training. Comparing the first quarter activities of past fiscal years with this year's first quarter, it would appear that both sections are on course.

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

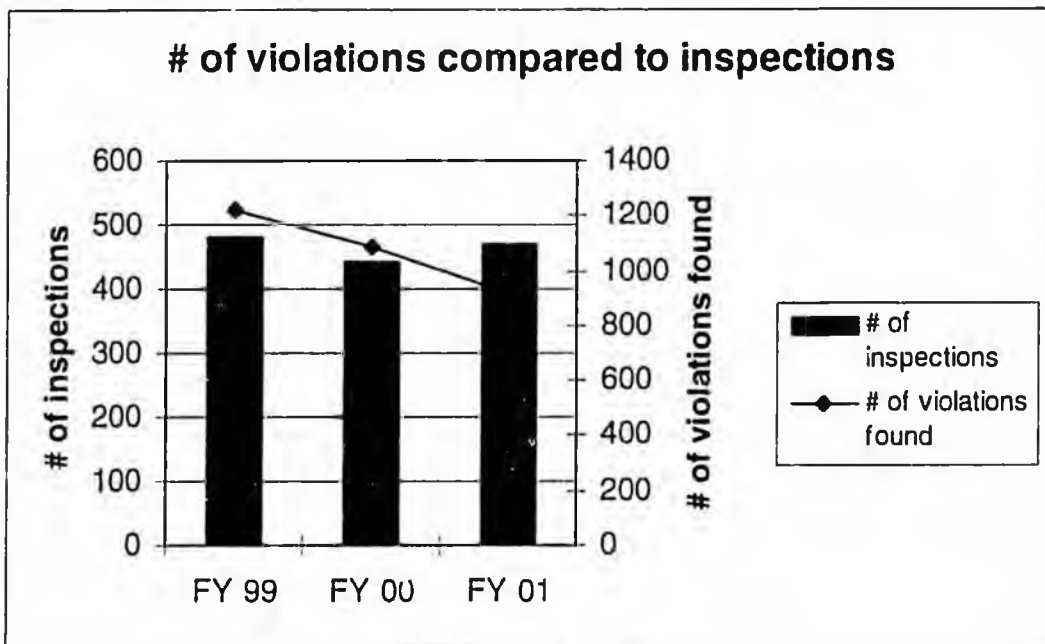
We have been unsuccessful in obtaining useful comparison statistics from other states. Other states use different target industries. Even though we use the same industries as the federal government, they obtain their statistics on a different set of specific criteria, making their benchmark inapplicable.

**Background and Strategies:**

AKOSH will continue to provide a strong enforcement presence to act as an effective deterrent for employers who fail to meet their safety and health responsibilities and as a means of leveraging the agency's resources. AKOSH voluntary and incentive programs are dependent upon the Agency maintaining an effective enforcement presence in the workplace, and AKOSH will continue to ensure that serious violators face serious consequences. At the same time, as a means to leverage enforcement and change workplace culture, the Agency will provide penalty reductions for certain employers who have established comprehensive safety and health programs.

**Measure:**

The percentage of violations found compared to total inspections.  
Sec 91(b)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

Number of violations found compared to the total number of inspections

Fiscal Year	# of inspections	# of violations found
1999	482	1219
2000	443	1082
2001	471	917

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

There is no applicable benchmark for this percentage. Experience with this measure has shown that the percentage of violations to total number of inspections is not a useful measurement and should be revised.

**Background and Strategies:**

Experience has shown that this measure needs to be revisited: the percentage of violations per the number of inspections conducted is not a viable measurement, as it is not within the program's control. The department believes that the performance measure should focus on the program's success rate in the correction of identified violations found during inspections. We would like to work with the legislature to revise this measure.

**Measure:**

The percentage of wage claims settled.  
Sec 91(b)(4) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

Our goal is to maintain our FY 01 wage claim closure rate of 50%. The 1st quarter of FY 02 closure rate is 24%. This is on track to meet the goal as the closure rate starts low due to the large number of open cases carried over from the previous fiscal year. As more new cases are filed and processed the closure rate increases during the course of the year.

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

We have been unsuccessful in obtaining useful comparison statistics from other states. This statistic is not one that is regularly recorded by enforcement agencies. Montana, which is a comparable size, doesn't track this statistic. Wyoming, also of comparable size, lacks an effective Wage and Hour program. Oregon's percentage of cases closed for FY 01 is 79%. However, this is not a good comparison because Oregon law allows the agency's administrative decisions to be automatically entered as judgments in court. Since they don't have to try disputed cases in court, they would be expected to have a much higher closure rate, which their percentage reflects.

**Background and Strategies:**

One-half of the component's investigative staff is still in training, with over half of those just newly appointed to fill vacancies. The learning curve for investigators is approximately one year. We anticipate a struggle to maintain a 50% closure rate for wage claims but are striving to meet that goal. Our experienced investigators are handling maximum caseloads, but we will not sacrifice quality service in order to close cases more quickly.

**Measure:**

The number of boiler and pressure vessel inspections completed compared to the backlog.  
Sec 91(b)(5) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

Our target for number of inspections is and has been constant based on 1,200 per year per full-time inspector. At current staffing levels of 3.75 full-time equivalent positions, that equals 4,500 inspections total for the program per year. Our rate of inspections has been constant for some time. Presently we are on track for this year's target.

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

There are no known comparable statistics in other states. The federal government does not have a boiler/pressure vessel inspection program.

**Background and Strategies:**

Difficulties in eliminating the backlog of overdue vessels can be attributed to several factors. Most dominant is the current number of authorized inspectors. We cannot do more, regardless of the vast improvements in number of inspections per inspector over the last three years, due to factors beyond our control, including remote locations and inclement weather for much of the year. More new vessels are coming on line than old vessels are being retired, resulting in a net increase of vessels in the inventory. The overdue vessels are not a static group we cannot get to. They are a constantly changing group due to the physical impossibility of doing any more with current resources.

In the FY 2003 budget request, the department has requested funding to support two additional pressure vessel inspectors and one administrative clerk for the program. With an additional 2,400 vessels per year being inspected, we can eliminate the majority of the backlog within three years. Given that many vessels are located in remote areas which are only visited when enough vessels are due to justify the trip, inclement weather and other uncontrollable factors make a zero backlog unrealistic. However, we could so minimize the backlog as to make it a non-issue.

## Vocational Rehabilitation Budget Request Unit

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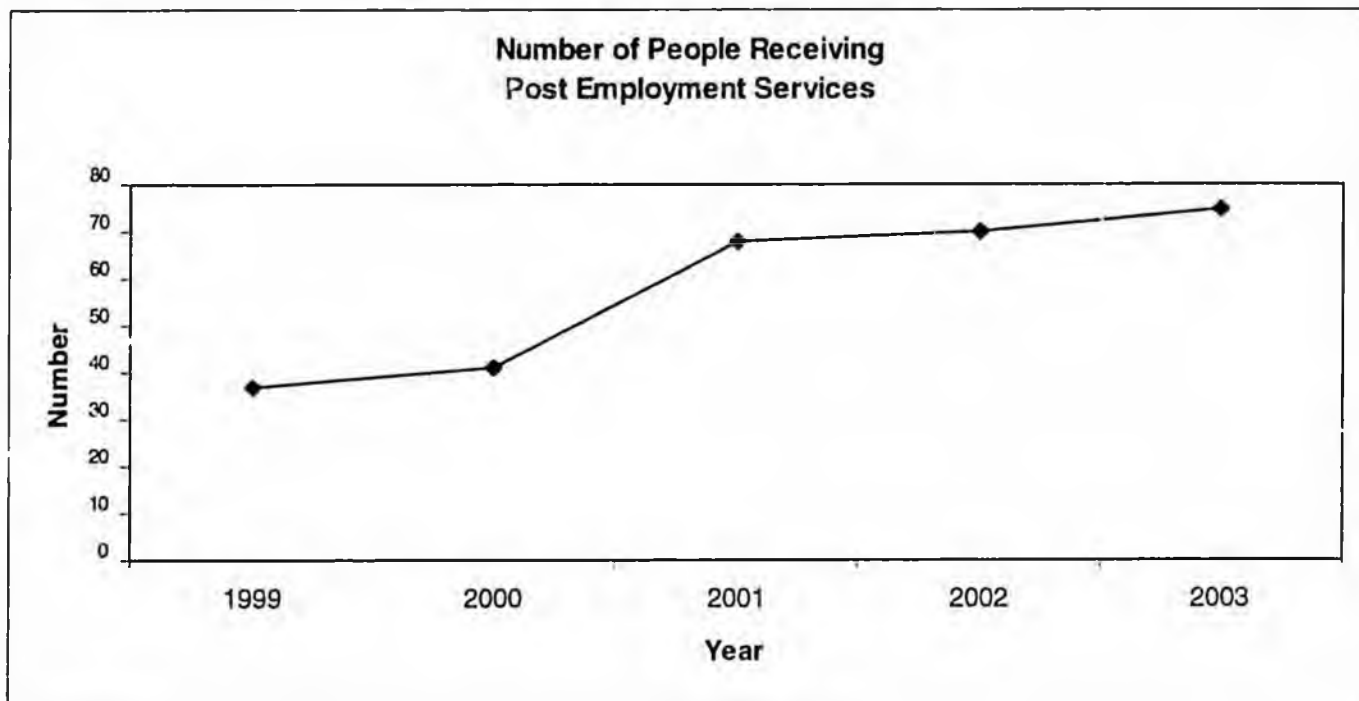
### Key Performance Measures for FY2003

**Measure:**

The number of people served in post-employment services.

Sec 92(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**



Provide clients post-employment services necessary to maintain, regain, or advance in employment. For state year FY01, 68 clients received post-employment services. In FY02, a target of 70 people will be provided post-employment services and 75 in FY03. In FY03 resources will be managed to provide post-employment services to all clients requiring services to maintain employment.

**Benchmark Comparisons:**

Post-employment services provided by other state vocational rehabilitation programs vary from state to state. Comparison between programs is not meaningful due to the nature of the services, diverse labor markets, and incomparable client populations.

**Background and Strategies:**

Post-employment services are limited in scope and duration with the intention of ensuring that the employment outcome remains consistent with the individual's strengths, resources, priorities, concerns, abilities, capabilities, and interests. Vocational Rehabilitation counselors determine when post-employment services are required. All clients requiring post-employment services will receive services. Vocational Rehabilitation will continue to offer training to counselors to recognize post-employment challenges and identify allowable services.