

ALASKA LEGISLATURE

2176

HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES,

2001 - 2002

Major Difference From Last Year- New Divisions

Division of Municipal
and Regional
Assistance

+

Division of
Trade and
Development

+

*Division of
Tourism*

Community and
Business Development

and

International Trade
and Market
Development

- Community & Business Development – The Division of Tourism and the development functions of the Division of Trade and Development merged with the Division of Municipal and Regional Assistance (MRAD), effective July 1, 2000.
- International Trade & Market Development – The Division of Trade and Development (DTD) was renamed the Division of International Trade and Market Development.

Major Difference in Alaska Tourism Marketing

- Alaska Tourism Marketing

1999 legislation, effective July 1, 2000, eliminated the Alaska Tourism Marketing Council and consolidated tourism-marketing contracts into a single state contract with a qualified trade association (QTA)--the Alaska Travel Industry Association (ATIA).

The State is prohibited from conducting any tourism marketing while the contract with the ATIA is in effect. The Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) administers the contract.

Goal

Strengthen Rural Communities

Strategies

Technical and financial assistance to communities (deliver essential public services, small business start-up, infrastructure development, etc).

State Revenue Sharing and other sources of revenues to local communities.

Multi-agency rapid response to sudden economic dislocations (SeaCert, Operation Renew Hope).

Rural electric power system support.

Safe/cost effective power generation and bulk fuel storage.

Goal

Private Sector and Community Partnerships to Create Jobs for Alaskans

Strategies

Business intelligence services and trade assistance to connect Alaska exporters and potential customers.

Partner with private businesses, ANCSA corporations, and economic development organizations to promote economic development.

Help plan and develop new tourism opportunities (Alaska Travel Industry Association).

Community Development Quota Program : 1,300 jobs, 25,000 people in Western Communities.

Encourage new international and domestic air carriers to use Alaska (Northwest Airlines).

Jobs Cabinet: Multi-agency solutions to improve economic climate in rural Alaska.

Goal

**Market Alaska/Sell Alaska
Goods and Services
Worldwide**

Strategies

Organize Trade Missions (e.g. Governor's Mission to China).

Governor's Business Opportunities Program (corporate board room visits promoting investment in Alaska).

Department services available on the Internet (business licenses, export information).

Special Alaska promotions, trade shows to promote Alaska (Celebrate Alaska, Korean hotel seafood, Familiarization Tours)

Goal

**Maintain Fair/Consistent
Alaska Business
Regulatory Environment**

Strategies

Universal access to telecommunications while expediting deregulation (RCA).

On-line access to forms and applications for licensed professionals, insurance carriers and corporations.

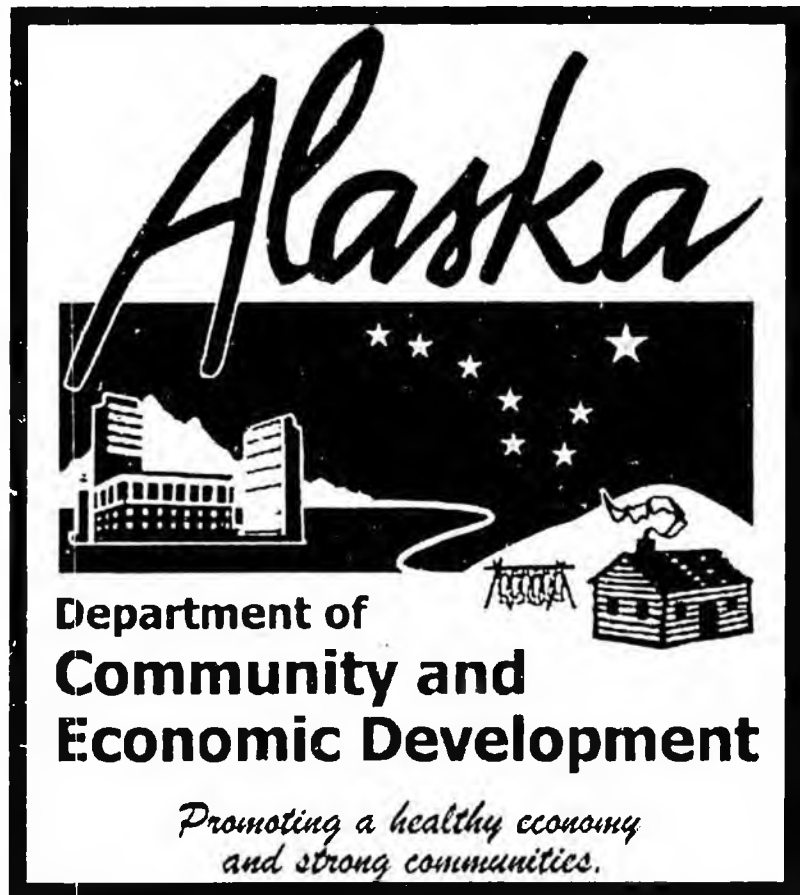
On-line access to information on licensed professionals, insurance carriers and corporations.

Contact Information

*Budget & Measures
Contact:
Tom Lawson, Director of
Administrative Services*

465-2505

Photo credit:
former Div. of Tourism unless otherwise noted



Department of Military and Veterans Affairs

Mission

1. Provide military forces capable of ready operations
2. Provide for an organized response during emergencies and disasters
3. Train at risk juveniles
4. Coordinate Veterans Programs
5. Assist agencies in suppression of illegal drugs

Office of the Commissioner

Measure: The percentage of divisions meeting performance standards

Current Status: All Divisions met performance standards but as you will see in the presentation some standards need additional clarification or benchmarking

Measure: The reductions in per unit costs in the department's divisions.

Current Status:

- None, whether units of people costs, units of administration or units of divisions

Administrative Services

Measure: The cost of administrative services as compared to the total personnel costs for the department.

- **Current Status:** The division's statistics are FY 96, 9%; FY 97, 8%; FY 98, 9%; FY 99, 7%; FY 2000, 9%.

Measure: The number of late penalties for payroll payments and the average vendor payment time.

Current Status:

- The average vendor payment time for FY2000 was 19 days vs the standard of 30 days. We did not have any penalties for late payroll payments.

Measure: The number of audit exceptions.

Current Status:

- There were no audit exceptions in the last statewide financial audit

Division of Emergency Services

Measure: Preparedness as measured by after action reports (added by the legislature)

1/11/01

Current Status:

- The Division of Emergency Services traditionally uses the after action reports to identify if improvements can be made to response efforts.
- The Y2K After Action Report pointed out a need for a cohesive and comprehensive training and exercise program for the SECC Staff and SECC Staff augmentees. As a result, a training and exercise program was approved by the Director. An existing vacancy is being converted to hire a full-time exercise emergency management specialist.
- The need for a Statewide Communications Plan was noted. A first draft of this plan was completed in the summer of CY 2000 and is being refined. The SECC Intelligence Coordinator is working on standardizing routine reports and briefings so that they meet State of Alaska needs as well as Federal Emergency Management Agency requirements. Several improvements to SECC Standard Operating Procedures have been completed such as a uniform information booklet for each position and additional modem lines for support agency liaison personnel. Several community response databases were developed for Y2K use and are continually being refined and updated during DES normal operations.

Measure: Average time to close out disasters (added by the legislature)**Current Status**

- Over the last 10 years, the average time to close out federal and state disasters was 5 years. Our goal is 18 months for both federal and state.
- The Division of Emergency Services is placing a greater emphasis on closure of disasters. At the present time the Division is working with FEMA to close Southcentral Flood and Millers Reach. Closure will occur in the next few months. The Southcentral Flood occurred in 1995 and Miller's Reach in 1996, five and four years duration respectively. The 1999 Coastal Storm Avalanche disaster will be closed within an estimated 18 months.
- 18 Open disasters; oldest is nine years (1991). 13 State open an average of 4.8 years and 5 federal open an average of 3.8 years.
- The ability to close a disaster is impacted by legal issues, community action, reports, due, ADES inspections and appeals

Measure: Number of person assisted (added by legislature)**Current Status:**

- On one level, the Division works with communities statewide to plan response to various types of threats. In addition, the Division maintains emergency alerts systems that benefit each citizen of the state. Evaluated at this level, the number of persons assisted would equal the population of the State. On another level, the Division, during an actual response to an event, assists each resident in the area that has been impacted and also the community in the disaster area. The number of times DES provided assistance throughout the state from efforts in training, planning and outreach was 4,325,068.

- The number of people assisted through specific disaster or emergency events was 92,037. This number includes people assisted in the Southcentral Gulf Coast Storm (SCGC), Western Alaska Fisheries Disaster and North Slope Storm. The amount of recovery assistance funds given to individuals was \$10.8 million.

Measure: Number of lives saved or protected (revised from FY 2001 legislation)

Current Status:

- The estimated number of lives saved or protected by the Division's activities in Alaska this last year was 106,000.

Measure: Updates to the State Emergency Operation Plan.

Current Status:

- The Division participated and assisted in the development of a working draft "Field Guide to Evacuation Planning and Implementation" for Incident Commanders to use at any event as needed. This coming year this guide will be finalized following the input from its actual use by various agencies. The Division also developed a draft of the State Emergency Communications Plan and will update this plan to incorporate upcoming changes from the Land Mobile Radio Project. A draft Donations Management Plan and a Community Relations Plan have been completed and distributed to State/federal agencies for input and will also be finalized this upcoming year. The Division has also completed the Weapons of Mass Destruction Plan Annex to the Model Community Plan that is available to all communities for their use.

Facilities Maintenance

Measure: The percentage reduction in accrued deferred maintenance projects (developed with the Legislature)

Current Status:

- The Deferred Maintenance backlog is \$20.7 million (\$13.6 million Army Guard and \$7.1 million Air Guard) as of July 2000. (GF \$5.7 million, FF \$15.0 million)
- In FY 2001 to 12/2000, we reduced the backlog by 6%. However, \$9.9 million was added to the backlog as a result of our inventory of facilities. (GF \$1.3 million and Federal \$8.6 million) Net growth in backlog 48%. Backlog as of FY 2001 \$29.4 million of which \$6.8 is general fund and \$22.6 federal.
- With the \$1.4 million request for deferred maintenance funding, adequate money for preventative maintenance, and if our yearly inventory of facilities shows no additional growth in the backlog, DMVA will achieve a 5% reduction in the existing maintenance backlog. (\$1.4 million / 29.4 million)

Measure: number of days lost due to facility-related accidents

Current Status:

- DMVA lost no days due to facility related accidents.

Measure: Expenditures and estimated cost savings related to energy efficiency measures (added by legislature)

Current Status:

- Required to spend 2.5% of federal funding toward energy projects
- 10-30% increase in overall utility cost due to increases in fuel costs
- Experience with three Federal Scout armories before and after an upgrade to lighting systems shows a 12% reduction in Kilowatt usage, from 12,822 to 11,306 kilowatts for a one year period.

Alaska National Guard

Measure: Military efficiency and readiness ratings (added by legislature)

Current Status:

- The National Guard will meet its mission
- Military efficiency and readiness ratings are specified by the Department of Defense
- Alaska National Guard Readiness is based on evaluating personnel, equipment and training evaluated quarterly
- The Alaska National Guard has met its readiness standards

Measure: Average response time for emergencies (added by legislature)

Current Status:

- Rescue Coordination Center for the Air Guard is a federally missioned and resourced program
- There are three response postures for the Air Guard: Short response, 30 minutes; medium, 1 hour 45 minutes; long 3 hours 30 minutes depending upon Air Force fighter operations.
- The Army Guard responds when municipal and state resources are exhausted, based on available manpower and equipment and the ability to muster the same

Measure: Number of persons assisted (added by legislature)

Current Status:

- All 613,000 Alaskans and indirectly all US citizens are covered under the umbrella of the National Guard
- The National Guard from January to December 2000 flew 337 missions and saved 117 lives two of which were military the rest civilian
- In FY 00 the AK National Guard assisted 36,000 people through our Innovative Readiness Training program
- In FY 00 the AK Army National Guard conducted 110 UH-60 helicopter sorties using 140.2 hours @ 2000/hr for a cost of \$280.4, saved 46 lives and assisted in 8 others
- In FY 01 the AK National Guard has currently assisted 14,500 through our Innovative Readiness Training program
- In FY 01 the AK ARNG has currently flown 51 UH-60 helicopter sorties using 49 hours @ 2000/hr for a cost of \$98.0, and saved 18 lives and 11 Assists

Measure: The amount and value of property protected (added by legislature)

Current status:

- Unable to quantify

Youth Academy

Measure: Graduates who receive a GED or reenter high school (added by legislature)

Current Status:

- 68% of the 91 graduates from class 00-1 received a GED or reentered high school
- Nationwide average is 66%

Measure: Students increasing English or math comprehension one grade level or more (added by legislature)

Current Status:

- Out of the 91 graduates from Class 00-1, students on average increased English comprehension by 3.0 grade levels and math levels by 2.2
- The national average is 1.4 grade levels

Measure: Enrollees who graduate from the program (added by legislature)

Current Status:

- Of the 110 enrolled, 91 or 82.7% graduated from the 00-1 class
- Target graduation is 100 or 90.9% of those enrolled

Measure: graduates in school or at work one year after graduation from the program (revised from legislature's FY 2000 version)

Current Status:

- Classes 99-1 and 99-2 have completed their 12-month post residential after care program phase and have a 90.5% and 91.2% success rate respectively. Class 99-3 graduated the residential phase March 24, 2000, and Class 00-1 graduated the residential phase September 15, 2000. Both classes are in their post residential after care program phase and success rate statistics are not yet available.
- Nationwide average is 83%

Veterans Services

Measure: number of contacts with persons seeking information about veterans' benefits (added by legislature)

Current Status:

- Since July 2000, more than 650 veterans have been visited

Measure: number of trips to assist rural veterans (added by the legislature)

Current Status:

- Since July 2000, 28 communities of which 17 are rural have been visited

Measure: The monetary value of benefits obtained. (developed with the Legislature)

Current Status

- During this past year, \$27.5 million (\$50 for every \$1 spent on the program) was secured for Alaskan veterans improving veterans' access to health care, housing and other services vital to their quality of life.
- Since July 2000, \$10,500,000 in veterans benefits has been recovered

**Missions and Measures
House Finance Committee
(SLA 2000 Chapter 126)**

Department of Corrections

The mission of the Department of Corrections is to protect the public by confining, supervising, and rehabilitating offenders under the custody of the department (SLA 2000 Chapter 126) (Working mission adds: The department will encourage offender rehabilitation through humane, safe, and cost effective confinement and supervision. The department will respect the rights of victims and recognize the dignity inherent in all human beings as it pursues its mission.)

Office of the Commissioner

Mission: The mission of the Office of the Commissioner is to provide support and direction to divisions within the department.

Measure 1-The percentage of divisions that meet assigned performance measures.
At this time, all divisions are meeting assigned performance measures.

Measure 2-The percentage of intakes that have been in the Alaska correctional system before.

*In FY00 we had 30,686 total # of bookings, initial and readmits representing:
19,142 individuals.*

5,312 initial admits (38% never in AK system before)

13,830 readmits (62% were previously booked)

Measure 3-The number of days in which the department's facilities are filled at greater than their emergency capacity.

Since November of 1999, institutions have seldom reached emergency capacity. During the first six months of FY01 we were under emergency capacity 94% of the time. (over capacity 149 facility days out of 2760).

Parole Board

The mission of the Parole Board is to administer the release of eligible correctional inmates while providing for public safety and for successful integration of parolees into the community.

Parole Board (continued)

*Calendar year 1999 –
590 full board hearings +
274 special hearings +
633 mandatory parolees processed.*

*186 discretionary parole hearings held
95 granted (51%) granted
8% revocation rate.*

The Division of Administrative Services

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

Measure 1-The cost of the division compared to personnel costs for the department.

FY00 Total department personnel expenditures: \$86,366,600.

FY00 Total expenditures for Division of Administrative Services \$4,092,600 or 4.7%

Measure 2- The total number of late penalties incurred for payroll or vendor payments.

FY00 235 out of 75,000 warrants issued.

Measure 3- The number of audit exceptions.

The Department did not have audit exceptions for FY00

Alaska Correctional Industries

The mission of the Alaska Correctional Industries is to assist in the rehabilitation of inmates by providing marketable work skills.

Measure 1- The percentage of program participants who receive jobs after release.

In tracking the workers who were released, we discovered that most are long-term prisoners. Only 37 of the 181 average monthly workers were released.

	<i>Not supervised</i>	<i>Working</i>	<i>Not Working</i>	<i>Re-incarcerated</i>
<i>FY01</i>	<i>42%</i>	<i>34%</i>	<i>13%</i>	<i>11%</i>

Measure 2- The percentage of sentenced inmates who participate in Correctional Industries.

*FY00 10.9% of an average 1497 sentenced inmates in Alaska correctional centers**

*FY01 11.8% of an average 1533 sentenced inmates in Alaska correctional centers**

**Does not include inmates housed in Arizona*

Division of Institutions

The mission of the Division of Institutions is to ensure that the institutions are maintaining an environment for staff and prisoners that promotes positive change and at the same time fulfills the statutory obligation of protecting the public.

Inmate Programs

The mission of inmate programs is to provide opportunities for positive change and to rehabilitate inmates.

Measure 1- The number of inmates who complete programs successfully.

Substance Abuse Programs

	# Admitted in FY00	# Completed in FY00	#Admitted in FY01	#Completed in FY01
<i>Basic Alcohol & Drug Education</i>	1,437	497	657	279
<i>Outpatient Admits</i>	270	225	103	104
<i>Aftercare</i>		159		58
<i>FCC Intro. To Tx.</i>	103	N/A*	43	N/A*
<i>Assessments</i>	N/A	822	N/A	330
<i>Formal referrals to Community Tx.</i>	N/A	480	N/A	269
<i>Women's TC</i>	57	21	8**	8**
<i>Men's TC</i>	N/A	N/A	42 beds, all filled	Too early for completions

**program is open-ended and offenders remain as long as they are in the institution*

***This reflect 7/1/00-9/30/00. 2nd Quarter report not yet complete.*

Youth Offender Program

Spring Creek Correctional Center
Opened August 7, 2000

The Youth Offender Program is a 50-bed unit dedicated and designed to provide an individual structured, holistic program to rehabilitate the youthful offender population within a safe and secure environment. Currently there are 37 offenders transitioning into the program. Their time is structured from 5:40 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. and includes classroom instruction, substance abuse programming (if indicated), cognitive skills and life skills instruction.

Sex Offender Treatment

Meadow Creek Correctional Center
60 treatment beds + 18 transition (assessment, etc.)

	# of inmates referred	# of inmates screened out	# of inmates entered	Successful discharges	Removed for cause	Quit
<i>FY00</i>	132	67	34	10	25	7
<i>FY01</i>	53	31	20	5	9	4

58 men were in treatment on 6/30/00 with an average time in program of 13 months
61 men were in treatment on 12/31/00 with an average time in program of 13 months

Lemon Creek Correctional Center
24 Pre-treatment/Pre-release beds

	# of inmates referred	# of inmates screened out	# of inmates entered	Successful discharges	Removed for cause	Quit
<i>FY00</i>	41	4	37	9	17	8
<i>FY01</i>	18	3	15	22	1	2

24 men were in treatment on 6/30/00 with an average time in program of 7 months
24 men were in treatment on 12/31/00 with an average time in program of 4.5 months

Jail Alternative Services

Jail Alternative Services (JAS) is a case coordination and monitoring project operated by DOC funded by the Alaska Mental Health Trust. JAS provides services to voluntary low risk mentally ill offenders who are diverted from jail to community based treatment.

From 7/1/98 - 6/30/00 54 individuals entered the program. JAS clients showed significant improvements in both clinical and legal recidivism after beginning JAS compared to the 12 months just prior to admission to the program.

JAS Clinical Recidivism

<i>JAS Clinical Recidivism (n=54)</i>			
	<i>Lifetime Prior to Entering JAS*</i>	<i>12 Months Prior to Entering JAS</i>	<i>Since Entering JAS</i>
<i>Clients w/API Admissions</i>	47 (87.0%)	27 (50.0%)	20 (37.0%)
<i>Total Number of API Admissions</i>	381	55	38
<i>Total Number of Days in API</i>	18,931	707	472

* JAS Clients had API admission histories beginning in 1967

JAS Legal Recidivism

<i>JAS Client Arrest Data (n=54)</i>			
	<i>Lifetime arrests prior to JAS</i>	<i>Arrests in 12 months prior to JAS</i>	<i>Arrests since entering JAS</i>
<i>Number of Felony Arrests</i>	77	13	1
<i>Number of Misdemeanor Arrests</i>	404 **	183 **	30
<i>Arrests on Probation Violation *</i>			47
<i>Total Arrests</i>	481	196	78
<i>Total Days Incarcerated</i>	31,748	5,928	1,762
<i>Average Length of Stay in DOC</i>	Mean = 66.0 days	Mean = 30.2 days	Mean = 22.6 days
<i>Average Arrests per Client</i>	8.9 arrests	3.4 arrests	1.4 arrests

* Probation violation information for periods prior to entering JAS was not available.

** The number of misdemeanor arrests for these periods contain both new misdemeanors and misdemeanor probation violations.

HMCC Women's Psychiatric Unit

In January of 1998, DOC initiated an 18 bed inpatient unit for mentally ill female offenders at Hiland Mountain Correctional Center. DOC developed performance measures and has succeeded in meeting its goals.

Performance measures are based on the 50 women discharged from the unit from 7/1/99-12/31/99.

Percent of mentally ill female inmates who have a reduction in the severity of symptoms of mental illness upon discharge from the unit.

- 43/50 (86%) reduced acuity at discharge.
- 7/50 (14%) still acute at discharge.

Percent of mentally ill female inmates who advance through the unit program level system by meeting individual treatment goals.

- 36/50 (72%) successfully advanced through the program level system.
- 14/50 (28%) did not advance through the program level system.

Percent of mentally ill female inmates who comply with treatment recommendations, specifically medication compliance rate.

- 43/50 (86%) medication compliant at time of discharge.
- 5/50 (10%) not prescribed psychiatric medication at time of discharge
 - 1 Pregnant.
 - 4 Improved without psychiatric medication.
- 2/50 (4%) medication non-compliant at time of discharge.
 - 2 Refused

Percent of mentally ill female inmates whose suicidal symptoms are reduced upon discharge from the unit. (*Interpreted by comparing inmates on suicide precaution at time of admission versus discharge*).

- 20/50 (40%) on suicide precautions at some time during admission to the unit.
- 0/50 (0%) on suicide precautions at time of discharge.

Life Skills Classes

Category	FY00 # of Classes Offered	FY00 # of Inmates Enrolled	FY01 # of Classes Offered	FY01 # of Inmates Enrolled
Health & Safety	53	857	33	913
Communication Skills	115	1838	79	1530
Cultural Awareness	40	1013	27	691
Pre-release/Pre-Employment	106	2632	85	1495
TOTALS	314	6340	224	4629

Although there is no completion data, the nature of these classes is generally short term and most inmates complete the programs.

Vocational and Apprenticeship Programs

	# of Programs	# Enrolled	# Completed	#Participated, not complete	# quit	# no-fault transfer
FY00	19	580	421	41	87	21
FY01	17	224	136	65	14	9

Prison Batterer's Intervention Program

	# of intake assessments	# offenders accepted	# completed	# non-compliant	# repeat participants
FY00	220	180	53	23	10
FY01	38	38	No info at this time*	2	0

*FY01 data is for the first quarter only. At a later date, completion data will be filled in.

Measure 2- The number of re-admits who completed their programs during previous incarcerations with the department.

The following represents a comparison study of a sample of 20 Women's Therapeutic Community graduates compared with 20 non-participants who were assessed to need the program but did not participate.

	Women's TC Grads	Non-Participants
# reincarcerated in 1 st 6 mos. post release	6	9
Total # of reincarc. in 1 st 6 mos. post release	6	17 ⁺
# reincarcerated w/new misdemeanor charges	1	6
Total number of new misdemeanor charges	1	11 ^{**}
# reincarcerated with new felony charges	1	4
Total # of new felony charges	1	5 ^{***}

* 4 individuals had more than one reincarceration

** 3 individuals had more than 1 new misdemeanor

*** 1 individual had two new felony charges

Measure 3-The percentage of felony inmates who do not have high school diplomas or GEDs who receive their GEDs during their incarceration with the department.

	# of Inmates enrolled in GED preparation	# of Hours of Study	# of GEDs received
FY00	479	16,985	153
FY01	501	9,832	100*

*89 were felons

*11 were misdemeanants

	# of Inmates enrolled in ABE programs	# of Hours of Study
FY00	312	11,437
FY01	242	3,963

Inmate Health Care

The mission of inmate health care is to provide essential health care for offenders under the custody of the department.

Measure 1- The average medical cost per inmate.

FY00 = \$16.69 per day or \$6,091.95 per year per inmate

Measure 2- The number of inmates using outside services when compared to the total number of inmates.

In FY00 1,274 patient encounters were provided to Alaska inmates by non-DOC medical providers outside the institutions.

Electronic Monitoring

The mission of electronic monitoring is to monitor offenders in the community.

Measure 1- The total cost of the program compared to the number of participants.

The electronic monitoring program is essentially self-supporting. The inmate pays for the program.

Measure 2- The number of participants failing the program compared to the total number of participants.

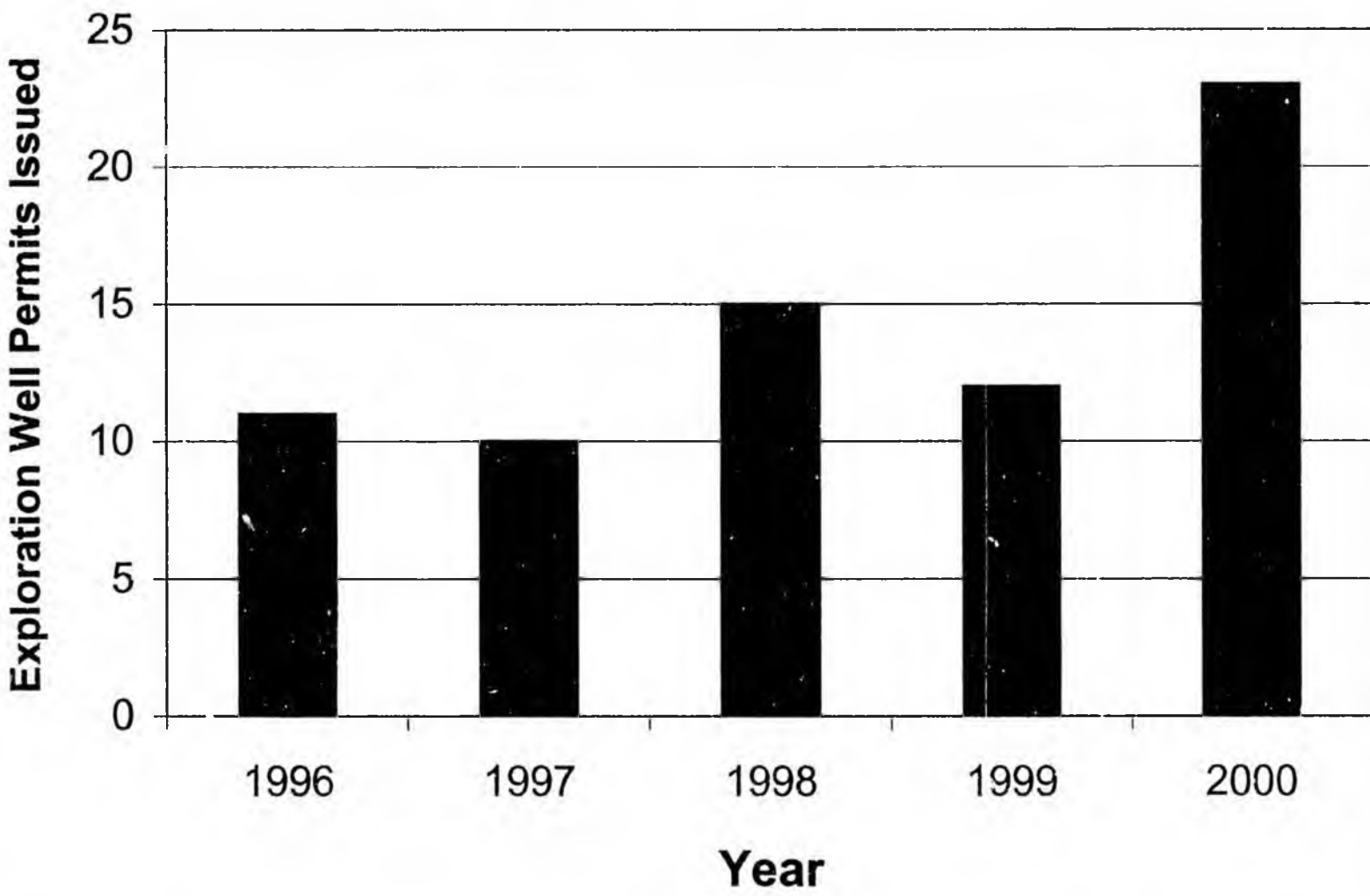
To date for FY01, there have been 93 completions, 20 terminations and 54 currently being monitored.

Division of Community Corrections

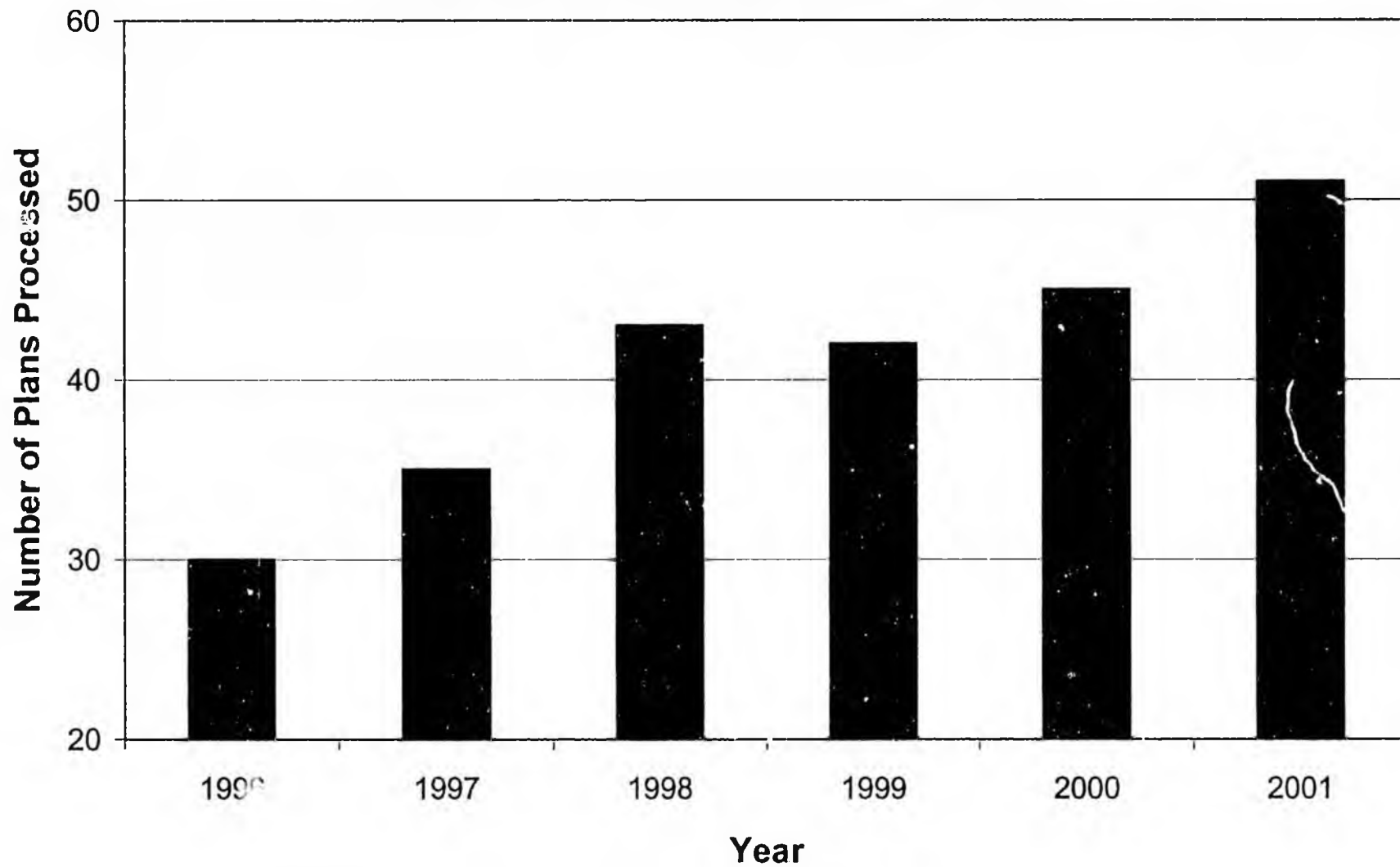
The mission of the Division of Community Corrections is to (1) develop and maintain public safety through supervision standards in conjunction with the regional chief probation officers; and (2) provide for public safety through supervision of adult felons who are placed in the divisions' jurisdiction.

1/12/01
DNR

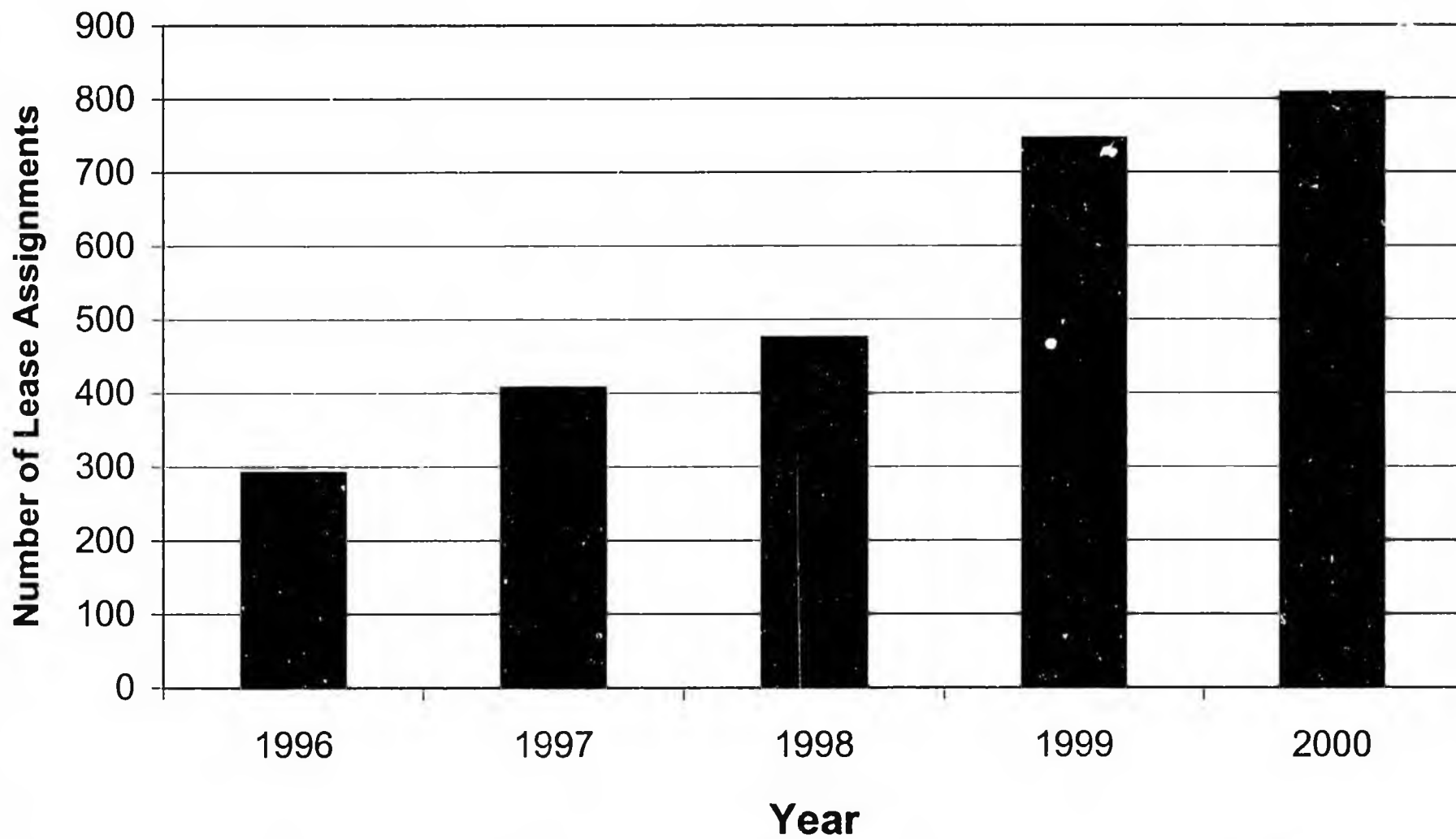
North Slope Exploration Wells Permitted



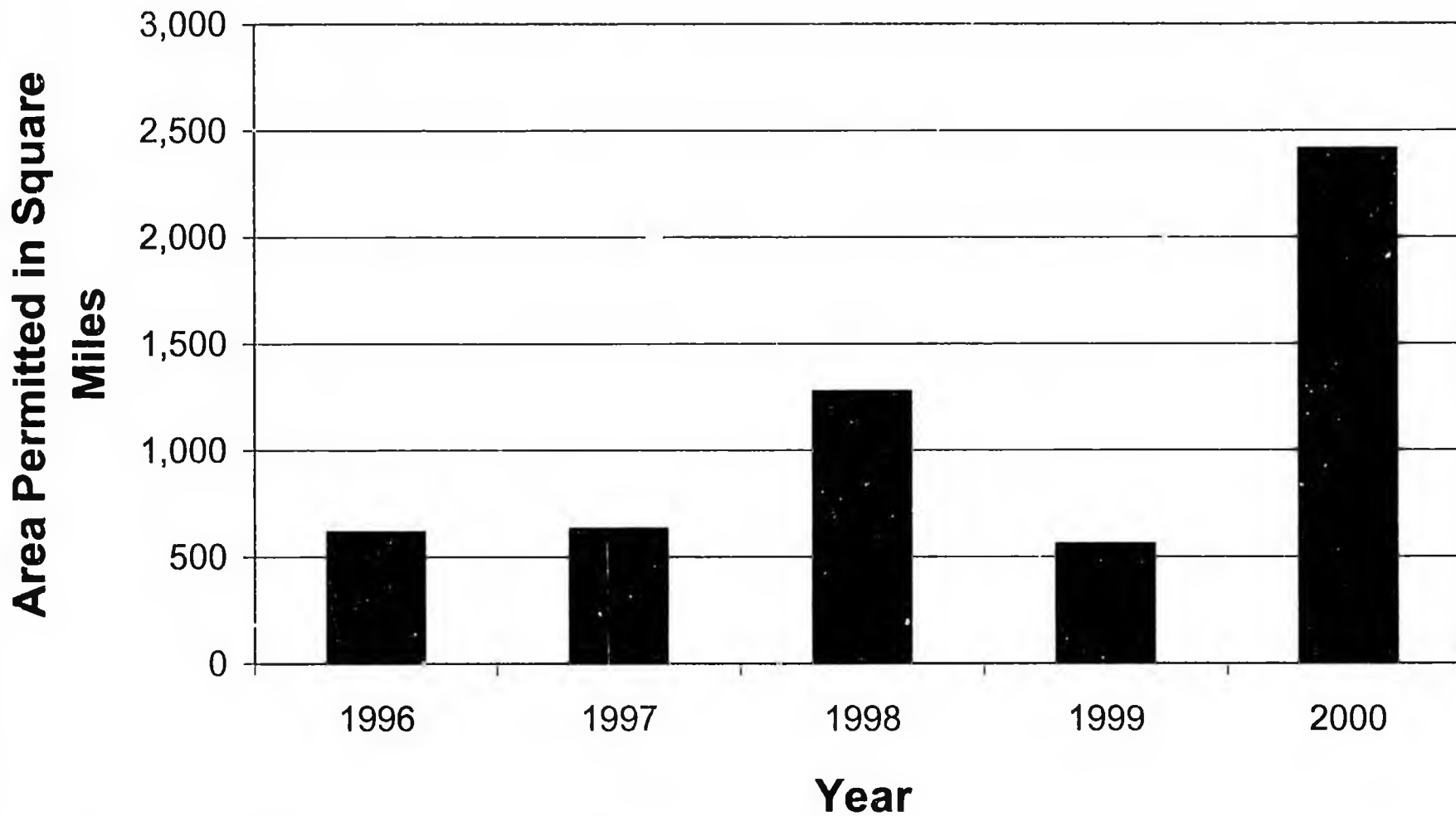
Unit Activity Plans of Development / Exploration



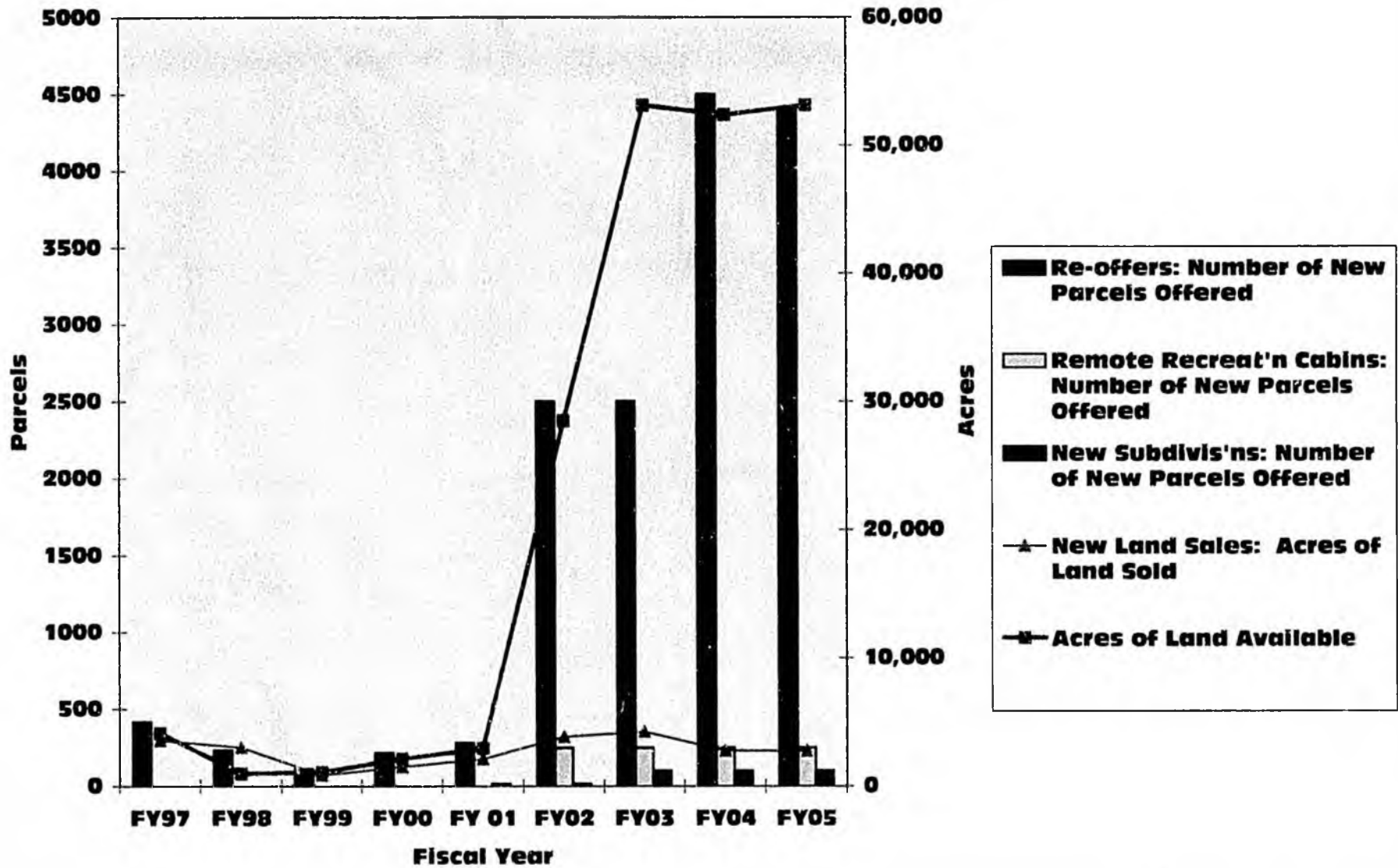
Lease Assignments



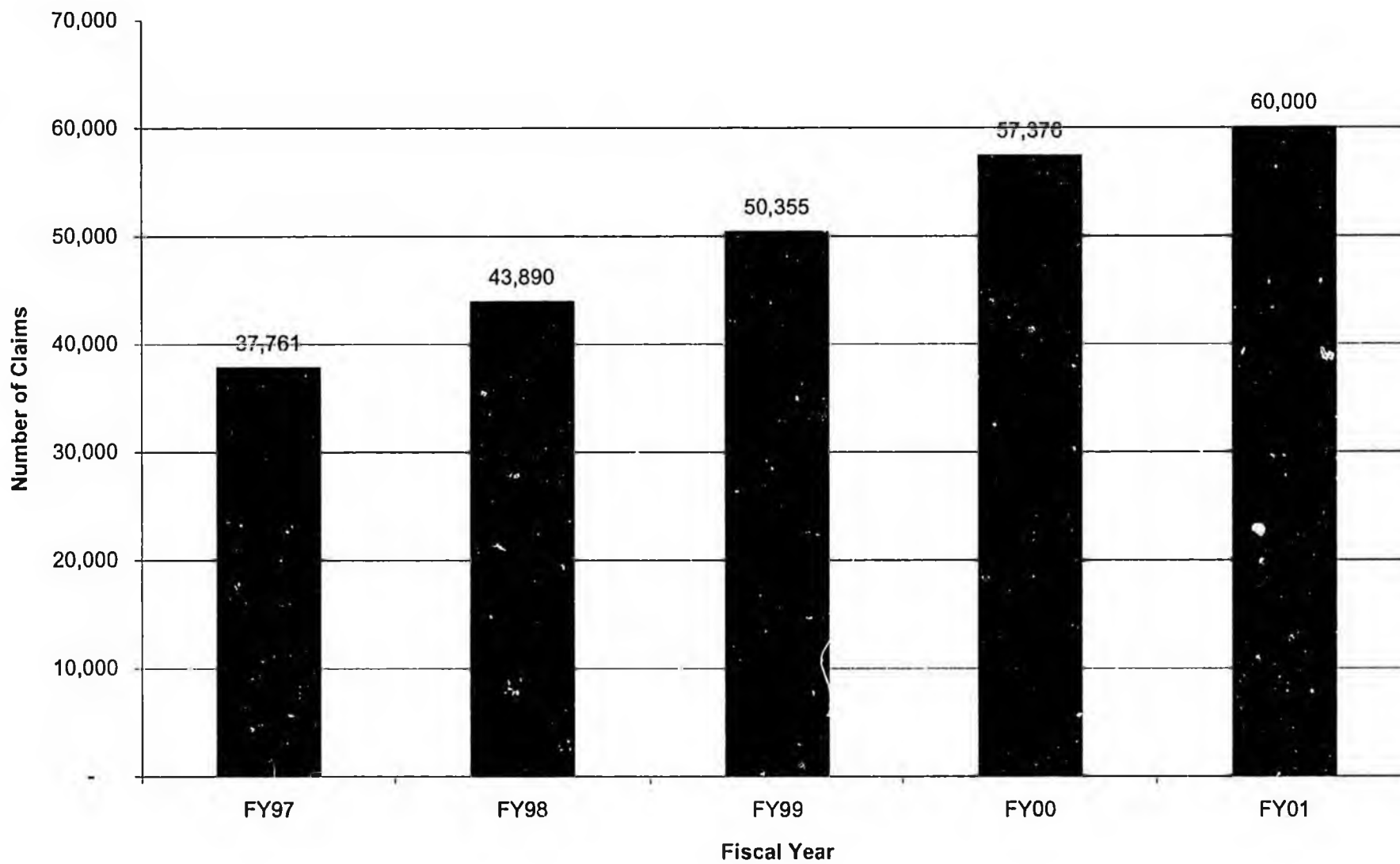
3-D Seismic Activity



Land Sales



Mining Claims



FY97 through FY00 is Actual Data, FY01 is Estimated Data

1/12/01
DOL

Report of the Alaska Board of Parole

1999



June 2000

**Alaska Board of Parole
P.O. Box 112000
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Information relevant to the Alaska Board of Parole may also be found at our internet Home Page. To access via the internet, please access:

www.correct.state.ak.us/corrections/parole

Some of the documents that you will find accessible currently at the Home Page of the Alaska Board of Parole are:

**Parole Handbook
Board Members
Parole Guidelines Handbook
Statutes and Regulations (relating to parole)
Parole Statistics (updated on an ongoing basis)
1996 Annual Report
1996 Statistical Report
1997-1998 Report of the Board of Parole
1999 Report of the Board of Parole (*coming soon*)**

The Home Page for the Alaska Board of Parole is under constant development, and other documents and information will be made available on a continuing basis.

Should you not have access to the internet, a copy of this document may be obtained by telephone request or by writing to the address above.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PAROLE

**TONY KNOWLES,
GOVERNOR**

David F. Cooper, Chair
Mary Ann Eininger, Vice-Chair
Mike Miller, Member
Jess Holloway, Member
Charles Moses, Member

Larry Jones, Executive Director

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June 30, 2000

The Honorable Tony Knowles
Office of the Governor
State of Alaska
P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, AK 99811-0001

Dear Governor Knowles:

It is my pleasure to offer this report of the Alaska Board of Parole for the calendar year 1999. This report has been developed in an effort to relay the accomplishments and issues relating to the Alaska Board of Parole at this time. I believe you will find the information contained in this report to be both interesting and informative.

We as a Board have continued to approach decision making in a professional and informed manner with the knowledge that we are first and foremost accountable to the citizens of the State of Alaska. We feel that the history and statistics relating to Parole Board actions are an excellent indicator that a properly administered parole system can be an asset. The year 1999 was one of significant achievements for the Board and its dedicated staff.

We look forward to working with you on the difficult challenges which lie ahead.

Sincerely,



David Cooper
Chair

cc: Margaret Pugh, Commissioner, Department of Corrections

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CURRENT BOARD MEMBERS

Chair - David Cooper was initially appointed by Governor Sheffield in February 1984, reappointed by Governor Sheffield in 1988, Governor Cowper in 1990, and Governor Knowles in 1995. In 1997 he was appointed by Governor Knowles as the Chair of the Alaska Board of Parole. He has an Associate of Arts Degree in Behavioral Science from the University of Alaska Anchorage, and is a graduate of the Sitka Correctional Academy. Mr. Cooper is retired from the position of Assistant Superintendent at Palmer Correctional Center after 19 years of exemplary service. He is active in a number of fraternal and civic organizations, including: Charter member and past Post Commander of American Legion Post #18 (Honorable Discharge, U.S. Army 1946, T/Sgt - WWII veteran); Past Governor of the Palmer Moose Lodge #793; Past President of the Mat-Su chapter of the Alaska Peace Officers; Director of Crime Stoppers, Mat-Su; and a member of the Mat-Su Lions Club. Honors and awards accorded Mr. Cooper include: Life Membership Award in 1990 by Alaska Peace Officer Association; Letter of Commendation "Beyond the Call of Duty" for Corrections 1970; Degree of Merit ("Pilgrim") awarded by Moose International (House of God, Mooseheart, Illinois, 1996). Mr. Cooper was born and raised near Ninilchik, and currently resides in Palmer.

Member Mary Ann Eininger was appointed to the Board of Parole by Governor Knowles in 1995, and reappointed to a five year term in January 1998. Ms. Eininger currently serves as the Vice-Chair of the board. She has a Bachelor of Science Degree in Psychology from the University of Chicago; a Masters of Science Degree from the Institute of Child Development, University of Minnesota; and an Education Specialist Degree in School Psychology from the University of Minnesota. Ms. Eininger has worked as a school psychologist in Minnesota and Alaska; for NEA-Alaska advocating for teachers, children, and public schools. She currently owns a conflict resolution business, Resolution Now. Ms. Eininger is a resident and community activist in Fairbanks.

Member Charles Moses was appointed by Governor Knowles in 1997. He has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Sociology from the University of Alaska Anchorage. He also holds certification as Correctional Administrator from the University of Southern California (Institute for Criminal Justice Executives); certification from Michigan State University (Institute for Managers of Large Jail Systems); and also has participated in programming at the Southern Illinois University at Carbondale "Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections." Mr. Moses is now retired from the Alaska Department of Corrections with 25 years of exceptional service, having held the position of Director of Southcentral Region. He is a member of the American Correctional Association since 1982, and the Alaska Peace Officer Association since 1990. Mr. Moses is a resident of Anchorage.

Member Mike Miller was appointed by Governor Knowles in 1997. He had previously served on the Board of Parole from 1987 through 1991, having been appointed by then-Governor Steve Cowper. Mr. Miller served in the Alaska State House of Representatives from January 1971 to January 1987, chairing various committees and serving twice as Majority Leader. He graduated in 1951 from the University of Wichita (now Wichita State University). He is a writer of books and articles. Mr. Miller and his wife Marilyn came to Alaska in 1954, residing first in Ketchikan and since 1960 in Juneau.

Member Jess Holloway was appointed by Governor Knowles in January of 1999. Mr. Holloway is a resident of Anchorage, and is a retired school administrator and educator. He graduated from Indiana State University in December of 1964 with a BA degree in Speech Pathology and Special Education. He earned a Master of Arts degree in June of 1965 in Audiology, and received School Administrative certification from the University of Alaska, Anchorage in 1974. Professional experiences include public schools, The Mott Foundation Children's Hospital, the Alaska Program for the Deaf, the State of Alaska, Department of Communicative Disorders. Mr. Holloway completed his professional career by serving sixteen years in the educational profession in Barrow, Alaska.

David Cooper (Chair)
Charles Moses
Mike Miller
Mary Ann Eininger
W. Jess Holloway

Term Expires: December 31, 1999
Term Expires: December 31, 2000
Term Expires: December 31, 2001
Term Expires: December 31, 2002
Term Expires: December 31, 2003

Report of the Alaska Board of Parole -- 1999

Administration / Management

New Board Member

Jess Holloway, of Anchorage, was appointed by Governor Knowles as the newest member of the Board of Parole – effective January 1, 1999. Mr. Holloway's term will expire December 31, 2003. Biographical information regarding him is found on page 1 of this report. He has undergone the extensive training incumbent upon all new Board members, and has been serving fully on the Board during 1999.

Board Staffing

The Board of Parole continues to operate with the same level of staffing (5 fulltime employees) that it has had for a number of years. Donna White, the Parole Board Administrator, is the sole staff member in Anchorage. *[Update Note: With the departure of Parole Board Officer Candace Brower, the Parole Board staff has had only four staff positions filled from January 1, 2000 until June 16, 2000. Effective June 16, 2000, Leitoni Tupou assumed the responsibilities of the Parole Board Officer position in Juneau.]*

Comprehensive Parole Manual Developed and Distributed

A major accomplishment for the Parole Board in 1999 was the development, printing and distribution of a fully comprehensive operational Parole Manual for use by all state employees involved in the parole process. All forms were updated, consistency was assured in all parole processing statewide, and assurance was made that all statutory and regulatory mandates relating to parole were met. Parole Board staff used the Manual as a training tool in working with Probation/Parole Officers throughout the state.

Sunset Audit Upcoming

The Division of Legislative Budget and Audit conducted a "sunset audit" of the Board of Parole in 1996. The nominal findings of the audit had been fully addressed during 1997/1998, and those corrections and improvements in process continue. The Board of Parole's next "sunset" review is to be conducted prior to June 30, 2001.

Budget of the Board of Parole

The authorized budget for the Board of Parole requires continuous development and institution of budget reduction measures, as well as conservative and economical planning and hearing processes. For several years the Board has required funding support from the Department of Corrections for certain elements of its Board activities. The Board expresses its sincerest thanks for the financial support that has been offered, in order that public safety and Department of Corrections' goals could mutually be met.

The parole release decisions of the Alaska Board of Parole have the overall positive impact of millions of dollars of savings for the State of Alaska. The difference in costs between prison incarceration and community supervision is considerable. With the primary focus of public safety as the basis for all Board paroling decisions, an extended factor can be the budgetary impact of incarceration of criminals whose needs may be best met through community supervision and rehabilitation programs.

Internet/Home Page Development

To make parole information and process more available to professionals, victims, and the public, the Board of Parole in mid-1998 began the process of developing an internet Home Page. While this web site (www.correct.state.ak.us/corrections/parole) is under continuous development, certain information is already available. Statistics related to parole are to be updated in this web site on an ongoing basis. Many questions from the general public and interested parties can now be answered through reference to the Parole Board's internet Home Page.

Relations with Department of Corrections

The Board of Parole, although an autonomous entity, enjoys a close positive working relationship with the Alaska Department of Corrections. Margaret Pugh, the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections, and department employees at all levels provide the highest level of support for the parole activities of the Board. They make every effort to advise the Board of impacting departmental policies, procedures, and programming, and are readily available to the Board when called upon for technical and policy discussions.

Victim Involvement in the Parole Process

With the increased national and statewide awareness of victims' rights, and the implementation of restorative justice programs, the Board has been impacted by increased involvement of victims in the parole process. The Board supports the principles of victims' rights, and all testimony (verbal and written) of victims to the Board are carefully reviewed and weighed in its decision-making process.

Innovation in Caseload Management

With the increased workload (see Addendum A) for the Board of Parole, it has been necessary in 1999 to continue to seek new and innovative ways to meet the full responsibilities of the Board. Ongoing review of existing systems and procedures is undertaken by the Executive Director, and changes made upon approval of the Board. Immediate prior years have seen the updating and modernization of the Board's office equipment and physical conditions, which have resulted in diminished expenditure for such items in 1999 – but with the resultant increased productivity and efficiency possible through appropriate and technologically advanced systems and tools. The placement of the Parole Administrator position in Anchorage in 1998 was a further step to increase efficiency of operation. The parole specific database (Client Management System – CMS; Microsoft ACCESS software) continues to be maintained and serves to provide valuable information to parole Board staff in tracking parole status and processes. The Board continues to explore the possibilities of a long-range plan incorporation of more computer technology into the logistical parole processes. To do so, however, will require funding for computers, training, and development of same in coordination with the Department of Corrections. The implementation of the department's new Management Information System (MIS) is expected to provide benefits to the Board and staff as well.

Board Hearing Logistics

The Board of Parole holds both in-person and telephonic board hearings. While in-person hearings are preferable for liability and equity reasons, logistics and budget require some telephonic hearings. The Board's current (and increasing) workload requires lengthy work days for Board members and staff. Ten hour work days are not uncommon when full Board hearings are being conducted in the Institutions housing Alaska inmates.

Training of Board and Staff

In order to serve in an efficient, informed, and professional manner, at the direction of the Board the Executive Director has facilitated an extensive training and education program during 1997-1999 for Board members and staff. The updating of Board members in trends, philosophies, programs, and parole decision-making has been constant and of high caliber. The staff members of the Board of Parole have conducted numerous training sessions for Department of Corrections staff, and assisted the public in understanding the meaning and process of parole. The Executive Director and Board members have also attended training and education sessions relating to parole, and have relayed those insights and knowledge gained to the full Board.

Clemency

The Board's staff continues to serve as the primary investigator and processor of clemency requests submitted for the consideration of the Governor. The processing of these requests is very labor and time intensive, and has a secondary level of priority to the parole activities of the Parole Board office. Alaska Statute does not place timeframe restrictions on the processing of clemency applications. The Executive Director is currently reviewing the process for clemency investigations and further refining the process. Computerization of the clemency procedures will also be explored.

Issues and Concerns

Prison Population Pressures

The primary mission of the Board of Parole is to protect the public through responsible parole decisions. The burgeoning prison population has had considerable impact on the workload of the Board and the staff. As previously stated, the Board and staff have not increased in many years although the prison population and parole considerations have grown exponentially. The Board has pursued efficiencies and will continue to do so, but cannot compromise the thorough risk assessment process upon which the Board bases its release decisions. The Board is for all purposes nearly a fulltime Board --- needing to be available daily to review and authorize arrest warrants and revocation documents, prepare for the board hearings, and make decisions in the setting of quasi-judicial hearings.

Community Resources

Many inmates' releases are often tied to their rehabilitation and preparation for release through programming in the institutions or through available programs in the community upon release. The Board's ability to make more effective parole decisions often is limited due to the unavailability of community programs. In rural Alaska that deficit is most severe. Recognizing the economics in the private sector and budgetary restraints in the public sector, the Board understands the barriers to development of those programs. The Board supports efforts of the Governor and the legislature in further development of those resources, and the Board hopes that this lack of resources will be recognized and addressed in the near future.

Board Staff Level

The Board is witnessing the extreme need for an additional staff position in the Anchorage bowl area. The vast majority of hearings and activity of the Board occurs in this more concentrated general and prison population geographic area. Long-term resolution of this need will hopefully be explored through the state's budget process for FY02.

Legal Liabilities & Regulation Development

The Department of Law provides ready and valuable legal counsel to the Board. Recent court decisions relating to the jurisdiction of the Board in matters of anticipatory parole revocation have been in support of the Board's policies and actions. Recent statutory changes have precipitated the need for revision and enhancement of existing parole Alaska Administrative Code regulations. This extensive regulatory development process was initiated in 1999 (requiring many days of Board participation in the drafting of proposed regulations), and it is planned that the formalization and finalization of revised Parole Board regulations will occur in the year 2000. The parole regulations have not undergone change since they were last revised in 1990.

Education: Inmate and Public

The Board notes the continuing need for education of crime victims, inmates, professionals, mass media, and the public in understanding the parole process. A major point of confusion is the difference between probation and parole, and between discretionary parole and mandatory release (over which the Board has no control). Efforts by the Board and staff to educate these parties is an ongoing process.

Impact of Mandatory Release

A majority of the caseload for the Board results from increase in the increase of numbers of mandatory release parolees. These parolees represent the vast majority of parole revocations. Revocation hearings (as well as the associated issuance of warrants and conduct of preliminary hearings), represent a major factor in the expanded workload of the Board.

New Legislation

The parole process is impacted by ongoing legislative changes reflected in the areas of sentencing and criminal conduct. Recent domestic violence legislation, sex offender restrictions, DNA testing, and other legislation have had impact on the Board's processes. With guidance from the Department of Law, the Board has changed its procedures to assure that all statutory mandates are met. In some cases, it is these legislative changes that has precipitated the need to undergo revision of the Board's administrative regulations.

Victim Rights and Involvement in Hearing Process

There is a greater awareness of the rights of victims in recent years. The Board of Parole supports victim participation in the parole process and recognizes its responsibility to assure that victims receive an opportunity to participate in parole hearings. It is anticipated that participation will increase, and that the impact on the Board will include that of longer hearings where victims are physically present and testifying. Although this is not viewed by the Board as negative or unreasonable, it does have an impact on the hearing workload and scheduling.

Critical Need for Computer Purchase/Upgrades

During this last year the Board of Parole has made great strides in using technology to manage the ever increasing amount of information necessary to protect the public. It is critical that decision makers have reliable and timely information upon which to make decisions. The Board will continue the efforts to gain more benefit through further hardware, software, and database upgrades, and by participating in and benefiting from the Management Information System (MIS) project of the Department of Corrections.

Alaska Criminal Justice Assessment Commission

The Board of Parole was an active participant throughout 1999 in this statewide, multi-jurisdictional criminal justice review – the Alaska Criminal Justice Assessment Commission. The report of that commission has now been finalized, and it is the firm desire of the Parole Board that the many recommendations for policy and programmatic changes in all elements of the criminal justice system of Alaska be given serious, and timely, consideration for implementation.

Board Member Time Commitment

The workload of the Parole Board now requires such extensive commitment of members' time that it can be basically construed as a three-quarter to full-time commitment for individual members. Although the Board members are fully committed to the process and the functions of the parole process in Alaska, this factor can serve to limit the pool of potential appointees available for assumption of the role of Board member.

Board Goals for Years 1999 - 2000

- (a) Regulation Development: The Board has undertaken the development of revised parole regulations as a major project in 1999 and 2000. It is anticipated that the regulations will have undergone the full regulatory process and will have been promulgated by early 2001. These regulations will incorporate regulatory response to new legislation and process that has become reality since 1990 when the regulations were last revised for parole related matters.
- (b) Budget Authorization Level: The Board is hopeful that a fully realistic budget can be realized that will support the full range of activity that is required for the administration of the Alaska Board of Parole. Although economies are constantly sought, the increasing workload and legal requirements demand an ever increasing minimum level of activity by the Board. Although the actions of the Board can result in considerable savings for the State overall, the budgetary authorization specifically for the operation of the Board of Parole continues to be inadequate. It is only with the support of the Department of Corrections that the Board can continue to conduct its full range of responsibilities, even at the most basic level.
- (c) Computerization of Parole Processes: The overall goal is paperwork reduction, reduction in costs, less physical effort in transporting a large volume of files with the Board throughout the state, and less expenditure of time and energy by all participants in the parole process (e.g., board members, board staff, parole officers, institutional staff, attorneys). The duplication of effort in developing/copying/transmitting paper documents, which could be accessed readily from computer disks, is a major draw of resources in the parole system. The Board also wishes to explore further development and usage of video teleconferencing for certain types of hearings which could result in some savings for the Board.
- (d) Guideline and Risk Assessment Review The Board has determined that validation of the parole guidelines model is a priority in 2000 and 2001. In 1981, the Board adopted a discretionary parole guidelines model in which a prisoner's social and criminal history is rated to determine a risk score. The risk score and the severity of the crime are then measured to determine a guideline range. The guideline range is a guideline term of incarceration a prisoner must serve before the Board will grant discretionary parole. The guidelines were revised in 1983 based on criminal code revisions. In 1989, following research into the validity of risk factors, the guidelines were again changed. The Board has also considered the establishment of guidelines for revocations, and these also will receive future study.

Statistics

In past years the Board of Parole has printed a document containing statistics related to Board hearings, warrants, decisions, workload, recidivism, and risk score validation. A brief summary of parole related statistics may be found as an addendum to this report.

Effective in late 1998, the Parole Board established an internet website within the State of Alaska's Home Page. The Parole Board's information can be accessed through:

www.correct.state.ak.us/corrections/parole

The full range of statistics relating to Alaska Parole Board activity will be maintained within this internet website, and will be updated on an ongoing basis. Upon request, a paper copy of those statistics will be distributed by the Parole Board office.

END OF REPORT

Background Information and the Statistics Appendix Follows

PAROLE BOARD STAFF

The Parole Board headquarters office is located at Douglas, Alaska. The mailing address and telephone numbers for all communication and correspondence is:

Alaska Board of Parole
P.O. Box 112000
Juneau, Alaska (AK) 99811-2000
Phone: (907) 465-3384 ☐ Fax: (907) 465-3110

Executive Director, Larry Jones

The Executive Director is appointed by, and serves at the pleasure of the Board, and the position is located at the headquarters office in Douglas, Alaska. The Executive Director is responsible for the general administration and day-to-day operations of the board and its staff. The Executive Director represents the Board in professional and management settings, coordinates activities of the board with the Department of Corrections and other agencies, and often attends parole hearings.

Parole Administrator, Donna White

The Parole Administrator assists the Executive Director in agency administration, and provides technical assistance and broadly based parole related training to the Executive Director, the Board, and probation/parole officers within the Alaska Department of Corrections. This position is physically located in Anchorage, Alaska --- and organizes, attends, and participates in the majority of parole hearings held within the Anchorage bowl area and at the Central Arizona Detention Center (private contract housing Alaska prisoners). The Parole Administrator is a resource for parole officers state-wide to use in daily caseload management, and parole related time accounting.

Parole Board Officer - Candace Brower (all of 1999; transferred to new position 1/1/00)

Note: ~~Leiton~~ Tupou assumed this position effective 8/18/00

The Parole Board Officer assists the Executive Director, the Parole Administrator, board members, parole board staff and probation/parole officers within the Alaska Department of Corrections. This position is physically located in Douglas, Alaska, and is responsible for attending parole hearings, monitoring the mandatory parole process for establishment of conditions by the Board, serving as a resource for parole officers to use in daily caseload management, processing extraditions, conducting investigations related to executive clemency requests, and monitoring the Parole Board's information database. The Parole Board Officer is also responsible for monitoring parole eligible Alaska inmates who remain incarcerated in Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBP) facilities.

Secretary
Rebecca (Becky) R. Alt

Administrative Clerk
Jean Eric' son

MISSION STATEMENT

Alaska Board of Parole

To protect the public by focusing on risk and by making careful, just, and equitable parole decisions.

To maintain a current written policy and numerical guidelines to allow the public, offenders, and criminal justice components to easily understand discretionary parole release decisions.

To represent the ethnic, racial, gender, and cultural populations of the state.

To use Department and community resources as a bridge to help parolees become contributing members of society.

To set relevant parole conditions and return to prison those who fail to follow their parole conditions.

STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS

AS 33.16.100(a) The Board may authorize the release of a prisoner on discretionary parole if it determines that a reasonable probability exists that:

- (1) the prisoner will live and remain at liberty without violating any laws or conditions imposed by the Board;
- (2) the prisoner's rehabilitation and reintegration into society will be furthered by release on parole;
- (3) the prisoner will not pose a threat of harm to the public if released on parole; and
- (4) release of the prisoner on parole would not diminish the seriousness of the crime.

AS 33.16.010(d) A prisoner released on discretionary or mandatory parole is subject to the conditions of parole imposed under AS 33.16.150.

AS 33.16.220 The Board may revoke parole for conduct in violation of AS 33.16.150(a) or (b).

THE PAROLE BOARD'S RESPONSIBILITIES

To Alaska Citizens

To continually refine our ability to select persons for parole who will succeed as law-abiding citizens. To assist parolees in becoming productive citizens for the benefit of society, themselves, and their families. And, to use our revocation authority wisely, promptly returning to prison those parolees who present a danger to the community.

To Victims

To welcome and consider views and information from crime victims and their families and to respond positively to their requests for information and notification.

To Corrections Employees

To provide leadership, training, and resources to enable them to perform their jobs effectively and efficiently.

To Offenders

To consider each offender as an individual, using one set of standards in fair, unbiased hearings; providing realistic parole conditions and helpful positive supervision.

To Justice

To uphold appropriate punishment; advance equal treatment to offenders serving sentences for similar offenses with similar histories and needs; and work with other justice components to reduce criminality.

HISTORY

The Alaska Board of Parole was created by the legislature at Statehood to fulfill the State's constitutional requirement for a parole system. Originally, the Board was comprised of three gubernatorially appointed volunteer members. Support staff was provided by the Division of Corrections. In the mid-1960s, the Board increased to five members. In 1972, a separate parole office was created within the Department of Health and Social Services to make the Board independent of the Division of Corrections and provide Board Members with their own administrative staff. In 1984, when the Department of Corrections was created, the Board's Budget Request Unit was moved from Health and Social Services to the newly formed department.

Prior to 1986, Board members were appointed to four year terms. Beginning January 1, 1986 the appointed terms were extended to five year staggered terms, terminating every year on December 31. The staff presently includes five employees: Executive Director, Parole Administrator, Parole Board Officer, Secretary, and an Administrative Clerk III.

[During the years 1984 to 1986, the Board reviewed cases in accordance with the Prisoner Overcrowding Emergency Conditional Commutation Plan.]

BOARD ACTIVITIES

The Board of Parole:

- holds discretionary parole release hearings
- holds parole revocation hearings
- sets parole conditions for all parolees (mandatory and discretionary)
- holds special medical parole hearings
- conducts preliminary revocation and rescission hearings
- decides upon and issues arrest warrants and subpoenas
- considers appeals and reconsideration requests of parole decisions and conditions
- attends training sessions relating to parole matters (as presenters; as attendees)
- conducts the general business of the Board of Parole
- upon request, conducts investigations and makes recommendations for executive clemency

The Board meets with each institution's inmates (and revoked Community Corrections parolees) throughout Alaska and in private contract prisons to conduct discretionary parole hearings and final parole revocation/rescission hearings.

ELIGIBILITY FOR DISCRETIONARY PAROLE: An Overview

Parole eligibility laws have become extremely complicated. In order for a prisoner to be eligible for discretionary parole, the prisoner must be sentenced to a term of 181 days or more. In the case of classified felonies, first time class B and C offenders are eligible after serving one-quarter of their term. All other classified felonies and unclassified sex offenses fall under presumptive sentencing and are eligible for parole after serving the initial presumptive terms. Prisoners convicted of unclassified felonies must serve mandatory minimums (20 years for Murder in the first Degree, five years for all others) or one-third of the total term, whichever is greater, before being eligible for discretionary parole. A prisoner may not be released to discretionary parole before he or she signs the parole conditions.

ELIGIBILITY FOR MANDATORY PAROLE: An Overview

A prisoner who is ineligible for or has not been granted discretionary parole will be released to mandatory parole supervision providing the composite sentence is two years or more. The term of mandatory parole is equal to the period of statutory good time the prisoner earned (up to one-third of the total sentence).

Mandatory parole can be revoked prior to a prisoner's release to supervision if the prisoner does not comply with court ordered treatment while incarcerated. Once released from the institution, the Parole Board can revoke a mandatory parolee for violating their mandatory parole conditions previously set by the Board. A prisoner cannot refuse to be released to mandatory parole supervision, and may be released without signing parole conditions.

Board Case Management

The workload for the Alaska Board of Parole increased significantly during the 1980s and 1990s, a time when prisoner population mushroomed. As an example, the 1980 criminal code revision did not begin to show an impact until about 1983. In 1982, the Board's total workload including parole hearings, parole revocation hearings, warrants and preliminary hearings was under 400 cases. From 1982 to 1995, the Board's workload increased four-fold. The increase was substantially related to the enforcement of the 1980 presumptive sentence and mandatory parole laws. Each year, as a higher percentage of prisoners entering the system were sentenced under the presumptive sentence law, the number of prisoners eligible for and/or released on mandatory parole increased.

STATISTICAL ADDENDUM

ALASKA BOARD OF PAROLE

[NOTE: All percentages are rounded to the nearest whole percentage point.]

[NOTE: Statistics are calculated on calendar year basis.]

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
Total Full Board Hearings Held	536	562	655	590
	5% increase from 1996 to 1997 17% increase from 1997 to 1998 22% increase from 1996 to 1998			
Specials Hearings (see Specials section)	156	195	274	274
	25% increase from 1996 to 1997 11% increase from 1997 to 1998 76% increase from 1996 to 1998			
MR Conditions Set		425	648	633
		53% increase from 1997 to 1998		
Preliminary Hearings Held		298	367	430
		23% increase from 1997 to 1998		
Arrest Warrants Issued	Northern	68	70	94
	Southcentral	295	309	327
	Southeast	<u>128</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>130</u>
	Total:	491	515	551

<u>Full Board Hearings Held by Quarter</u>		<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
	Summer	132	139	188	152
	Fall	134	147	149	144
	Winter	129	135	160	170
	Spring	<u>141</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>124</u>
		536	562	655	590

<u>Total Full Board Hearings Held Each Year</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>655</u>	<u>590</u>
% of Full Board Hearings that are Initial Discretionary	37%	41%	36%	32%
% of Full Board Hearings that are Revocations	51%	43%	49%	56%
% of Full Board Hearings that are Rescissions	3%	2%	4%	5%
% of Full Board Hearings that are Reviews	6%	7%	4%	6%

1996 1997 1998 1999

Hearing Types

# of All Full Board Hearings that are Initial Discretionary	198	228	236	186
% of All Full Board Hearings that are Initial Discretionary	37%	41%	36%	32%
# of All Full Board Hearings that are Reviews	29	39	28	37
% of All Full Board Hearings that are Reviews	6%	7%	4%	6%
# of All Full Board Hearings that are Rescissions	15	13	29	30
% of All Full Board Hearings that are Rescissions	3%	2%	4%	5%

(For information on Revocations, see next page)

Discretionary Parole Hearing Decisions

# of Initial Discretionary Hearings with Grant decision	80	79	121	95
% of All Initial Discretionary Hearings	40%	35%	51%	51%
# of Initial Discretionary Hrgs with "Continue" Decision	41	30	31	32
% of All Initial Discretionary Hearings	21%	13%	22%	17%
# of Initial Discretionary Hrgs with "Deny" Decision				59
% of All Initial Discretionary Hearings				32%

"Continue" Decisions for All Full Board Hearings

# of "Continue" Decisions (of All Full Board Hearings)	81	68	86	85
% of All Full Board Hearings with "Continue" Decision	15%	12%	13%	14%

[NOTE: See next page for statistics on all Revocation hearings.]

REVOCATION STATISTICS

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
Total Full Board <u>Revocation</u> Hearings Held (Disc. & MR)	272	243	322	335
# of Discretionary Revocation Hearings	28	29	18	28
% Discretionary Revocation Hrgs of all Revocation Hrgs held	10%	12%	6%	8%
# of Mandatory Revocation Hearings (ALL TYPES)	245	214	304	307
% of Mandatory Revocation Hrgs of all Revocation Hrgs held	90%	88%	94%	92%
<u>Subsets/Types of Mandatory Revocations Hearings:</u>				
# of MR Revocations				238 (78%)
# of MR Reparole Revocation Hearings	17	23	19	31 (10%)
# of Anticipatory MR Revocations				38 (12%)
# of All Revocation Hrgs Resulting in "Revoke/Deny" Decision	80	131	111	109
% of All Revocation Hrgs Resulting in "Revoke/Deny" Decision	29%	54%	34%	33%
# of All Revocation Hrgs Resulting in "Reprimand/Warn" Decision	42	25	37	38
% of All Revocation Hrgs Resulting "Reprimand/Warn" Decision	15%	10%	11%	11%
# of All Revocation Hrgs Resulting in "Revoke/Reparole" Decision	85	76	126	136
% of All Revocation Hrgs Resulting "Revoke/Reparole" Decision	31%	31%	39%	41%
# of All Revocation Hrgs Resulting in "Continue" Decision				52
% of All Revocation Hrgs Resulting in "Continue" Decision				15%

Specials Hearings

(Definition: Full Board Hearings for special requests; parolees do not participate in a Specials hearing)

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
Total # of Specials Hearings Held	156	195	274	274
	25% Increase from 1996 to 1997			
	41% Increase from 1997 to 1998			
	76% Increase from 1996 to 1998			

<u># Special Hearings Held by Type:</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
Condition Change Request	12	21	14	35
Anticipatory Waiver	0	2	0	0
Discr. Rescission Waiver	1	0	1	0
Discr. Reparole Revoc Waiver	0	1	0	0
Discr. Revocation Waiver	7	5	13	13
Early Release	7 (7 grant)	0	11 (7grant;4deny)	10 (3grant;7deny)
MR Reparole Revoc Waiver	8	10		3
MR Revocation Waiver	77	114	178	148
Reconsideration	27	30	41	37
Rescission Waiver	17	12	16	21
Medical				2
Offender Supv.Program(OSP)				5

PRISON POPULATION IMPACT

Granted Release = all full board hearing decisions that result in release from prison incarceration

Not Granted Release = all full board hearing decisions that lead to continued prison incarceration

(NOTE: "Continue" decisions are here statistically counted as not release result.)

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
# <u>Granted Release</u>	259	214	332	308
% of total	46%	38%	51%	52%
# <u>Not Granted Release</u>	277	348	323	282
% of total	52%	62%	49%	48%

[NOTE: For Calendar Year 1999 only:

If "Continue" decisions are statistically counted, instead, as do release decisions, then 67% of the hearings resulted in release, and 33% did not result in release.

If "Continue" decisions are disregarded in the total count of hearings, and in release factoring, then 62% of the hearings resulted in release, and 38% did not result in release.]

Questions to be addressed to Larry Jones, Executive Director, Parole Board

Email: lawrence_jones@correct.state.ak.us

**House Finance Committee Overview
January 15, 2001**

Department of Education and Early Development

Senate Bill 281 – Missions & Measures



1/15/01

**Department of Education and Early Development
Senate Bill 281 – Missions & Measures**

SB281 Mission: The mission of the Department of Education and Early Development is to support the development of lifelong learners.

Office of the Commissioner

SB281 Mission: The mission of the Office of the Commissioner is to provide support and policy direction to the divisions within the department.

Key Performance Measures

Measure: the percentage of divisions that meet assigned performance measures;
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

Of the department's 7 divisions, all report progress in meeting assigned performance measures. Most of the measures are new in FY2001. Data gathered at the end of the current year will be used as a starting point.

Benchmark:

No benchmark data.

Background and Strategies:

The Commissioner has met with every division director to review the measures, progress to date and data to be used in reporting the measure. The three agencies within the department's budget that report to their own board/commission are not included; the Alaska State Council on the Arts, the Professional Teaching Practices Commission, and the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education.

Measure: the reduction in per unit cost in divisions; and
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

There is no reduction in per unit cost in divisions. Budget reductions do not change the cost of individual positions including negotiated labor cost increases and merit pay.

Benchmark:

No benchmark data.

Background and Strategies:

The department continues to strive for functional efficiency, improving the use of technology, and reducing the cost of operations.

Measure: the change in the average score of uniformly administered benchmark tests in grades 3, 6, and 8 per expenditure for K-12 Support and Teaching & Learning Support.
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

Benchmark data for grades 3, 6, and 8 is reported in the departmental summary for the March 2000 administration of the assessment. Comparison data to determine the change in the score will not be available until after the second administration in March 2001.

Benchmark:
No benchmark available.

Background and Strategies:
This measure needs modification. The total expenditures for K-12 Support and Teaching and Learning Support cannot be segregated into expenditures for grades 3, 6, and 8 on a statewide basis.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the percentage of divisions that meet assigned performance measures; the reduction in per unit cost in divisions; and the change in the average score of uniformly administered benchmark tests in grades 3, 6, and 8 per expenditure for K-12 Support and Teaching & Learning Support. 			X	X	X

Education Support Services

SB281 Mission: The mission of the Division of Education Support Services is to provide support services to departmental programs and the operation of public schools.

Key Performance Measures

Measure: the number of late penalties for payroll or vendor payments;
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

There were no penalty payments for payroll or vendor payments in FY2000.

Background and Strategies:

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

Measure: the cost of administrative services personnel compared to the total personnel costs for the department;

(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

FY2001 Personal Services costs totaled \$26,057,500. Administrative Services personnel costs were \$990,000 or 3.8%.

Background and Strategies:

The data used is the FY2001 authorized appropriated amounts for personal services. The department had 362 full time and 108 part time positions approved by the Conference Committee. Administrative Services has 18 full time positions.

Measure: the number of department decisions on the annual school construction and major maintenance lists upheld by the State Board of Education & Early Development compared to the number of appeals; and

(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

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

In FY2001, five school districts appealed the department's decision on 8 projects. Seven of the appeals were settled prior to formal hearing and one project went to hearing. The hearing officer denied the school district's appeal on that project.

Background and Strategies:

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

Measure: the number of school districts meeting the minimum expenditure for instruction.

(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

In FY2001, 29 of 53 school districts met the 70% minimum expenditure for instruction requirement based on their approved budgets. 24 school districts requested and received a waiver of the requirement from the State Board of Education and Early Development in accordance with AS 14.17.520(d).

Background and Strategies:

School districts are continuing to explore operational efficiencies to reduce non-instructional expenditures. However, given the fixed costs of operation in many of the smaller, more isolated districts, many school districts will not be able to meet the 70% requirement.

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

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
• the number of late penalties for payroll or vendor payments;		X			
• the cost of administrative services personnel compared to the total personnel costs for the department;		X			
• the number of department decisions on the annual school construction and major maintenance lists upheld by the State Board of Education & Early Development compared to the number of appeals; and		X			
• the number of school districts meeting the minimum expenditure for instruction.		X			

Minimum Expenditure for Instruction Calculation-
Operating Fund Instructional Percentage

Instructional Functions:	(60%)	(60%)	(65%)	(70%)
	100 - 350 FY99 Budget	100 - 350 FY99 Audit	100 - 350 FY2000 Budget	100 - 400 FY2001 Budget
ALASKA GATEWAY	62	63	65	69
ALEUTIAN REGION	56	62	62	65
ALEUTIANS EAST	50	58	64	69
ANCHORAGE	75	72	74	81
ANNETTE ISLAND	65	63	65	69
BERING STRAIT	61	63	65	70
BRISTOL BAY	64	65	65	69
CHATHAM	75	70	67	68
CHUGACH	67	75	70	72
COPPER RIVER	67	65	66	69
CORDOVA	65	69	66	75
CRAIG	67	70	71	73
DELTA GREELY	66	71	72	77
DENALI	64	63	66	72
DILLINGHAM	73	67	71	78
FAIRBANKS	73	73	72	79
GALENA	67	72	73	82
HAINES	67	66	67	76
HOONAH	61	55	62	65
HYDABURG	46	47	65	65
IDITAROD	55	59	65	75
JUNEAU	74	73	74	82
KAKE	54	57	63	63
KASHUNAMIUT	58	58	81	74
KENAI	68	68	68	76
KETCHIKAN	69	69	70	78
KLAWOCK	63	61	69	74
KODIAK	68	69	70	76
KUSPUK	61	62	65	73
LAKE & PENINSULA	55	64	72	69
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	66	64	67	75
LOWER YUKON	60	61	63	69
MAT-SU	73	74	72	81
NENANA	69	69	75	75
NOME	61	63	64	68
NORTH SLOPE	58	57	64	66
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	55	56	59	66
PELICAN	62	61	69	68
PETERSBURG	69	69	68	74
PRIBILOF	57	56	58	62
SITKA	76	75	76	84
SKAGWAY	58	58	62	69
SOUTHEAST ISLAND	66	71	65	69
SOUTHWEST REGION	62	65	68	74
ST. MARY'S	65	60	66	69
TANANA	61	52	45	50
UNALASKA	64	64	66	72
VALDEZ	69	68	70	77
WRANGELL	70	69	70	76
YAKUTAT	65	60	62	69
YUKON FLATS	52	54	52	57
YUKON/KOYUKUK	63	63	63	69
YUPIIT	53	51	62	72
Totals	13	2	16	24

Bold = Waiver Requested and Approved

1 = Waiver only necessary if district did not have a budget waiver.

Teaching and Learning Support

SB281 Mission: The mission of the Division of Teaching and Learning Support is to improve student performance.

Key Performance Measures

Measure: Percentage of students who meet the proficiency level in benchmark assessments in grades 3, 6, and 8

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

Percent Proficient/Advanced in Reading, Writing and Mathematics on Benchmark Examinations, Spring 2000

Grade	Reading	Writing	Mathematics
3	72	49	64
6	70	73	63
8	83	68	41

Benchmark:

Benchmark examinations were administered for the first time in March of 2000. The State Board of Education and Early Development set the proficiency level for each grade. These proficiency levels are Advanced; Proficient; Below Proficient; and, Not Proficient. These data from the first administration in March 2000 will establish a baseline for measuring student performance. Proficiency is defined as the sum of students who scored at the Advanced and Proficient levels on the Benchmark exams.

Spring 2000 Benchmark Reading Exam Results

	Not Proficient	Below Proficient	Proficient	Advanced	Total #
Grade 3	100-257	258-309	310-432	433-600	
% in Level	12	16	59	13	
Examinees					9,924
Grade 6	100-247	248-310	311-371	372-600	
% in Level	12	18	27	43	
Examinees					9,924
Grade 8	100-232	233-270	271-324	325-600	
% in Level	10	7	17	66	
Examinees					9,574

**Spring 2000
Benchmark Writing Exam Results**

	Not Proficient	Below Proficient	Proficient	Advanced	Total #
Grade 3	100-244	245-351	352-489	490-600	
% in Level	10	40	45	4	
Examinees					9,901
Grade 6	100-195	196-299	300-415	416-600	
% in Level	4	22	50	23	
Examinees					9,907
Grade 8	100-190	191-315	316-415	416-600	
% in Level	2	30	45	23	
Examinees					9,569

**Spring 2000
Benchmark Math Exam Results**

	Not Proficient	Below Proficient	Proficient	Advanced	Total #
Grade 3	100-253	254-321	322-400	401-600	
% in Level	12	24	36	28	
Examinees					9,894
Grade 6	100-290	291-328	329-398	399-600	
% in Level	23	13	35	28	
Examinees					9,879
Grade 8	100-272	273-373	374-460	461-600	
% in Level	17	42	33	8	
Examinees					9,508

Background and Strategies:

State law requires a comprehensive system of student assessments including a developmental profile for students entering kindergarten or first grade, benchmark assessments in reading, writing, and mathematics at grades 3, 6, and 8, and passage of the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam in order to receive a high school diploma beginning in 2002. The department has:

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

The department is in the process of:

1. Working with school districts to develop programs that provide students with opportunities to learn in order to reach the state standards at the appropriate age/grade levels.
2. Developing intervention strategies to assist students that fail to meet standards or are at risk of failing to meet standards at the appropriate age/grade levels.
3. Working with school districts to target staff development and teacher in-service opportunities to support standards-based instruction and assessments.

4. Targeting federal grant dollars to support increased student performance in reading, writing, and mathematics.
5. Identifying a new norm-reference assessment, linked to Alaska performance standards that will be potentially administered at grades 4, 5, 7, and 9.

Measure: Percentage of students performing above the national average on state adopted norm-referenced tests

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

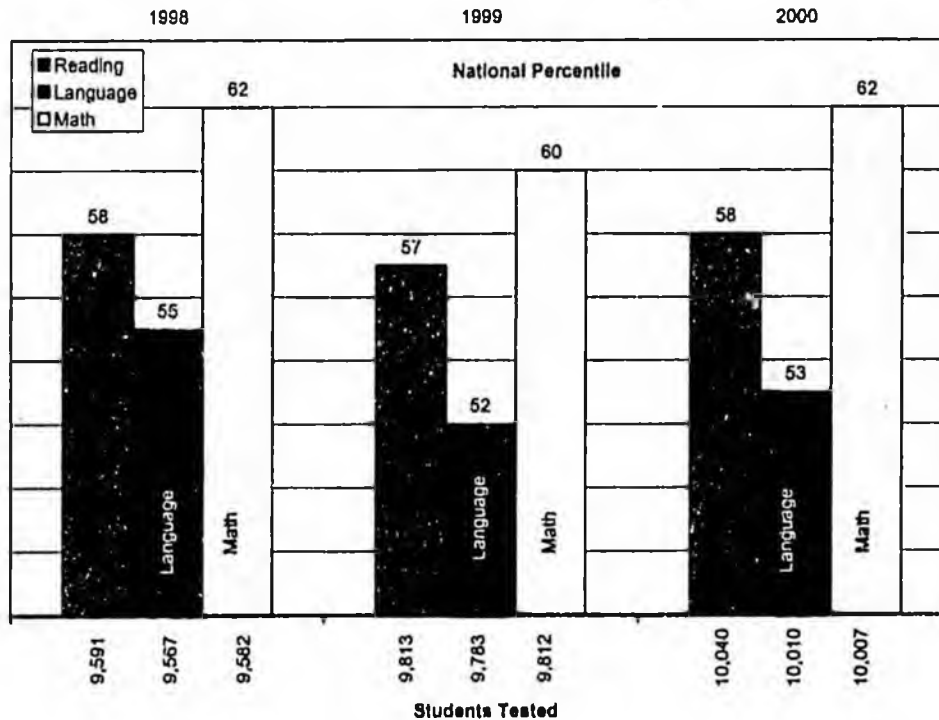
Current Status:

In school year 1999-00, 31.9% of Alaska's 4th graders scored in the top quartile in reading, 30.7% in the top quartile in language arts and 37.3% in the top quartile in mathematics.

Benchmark:

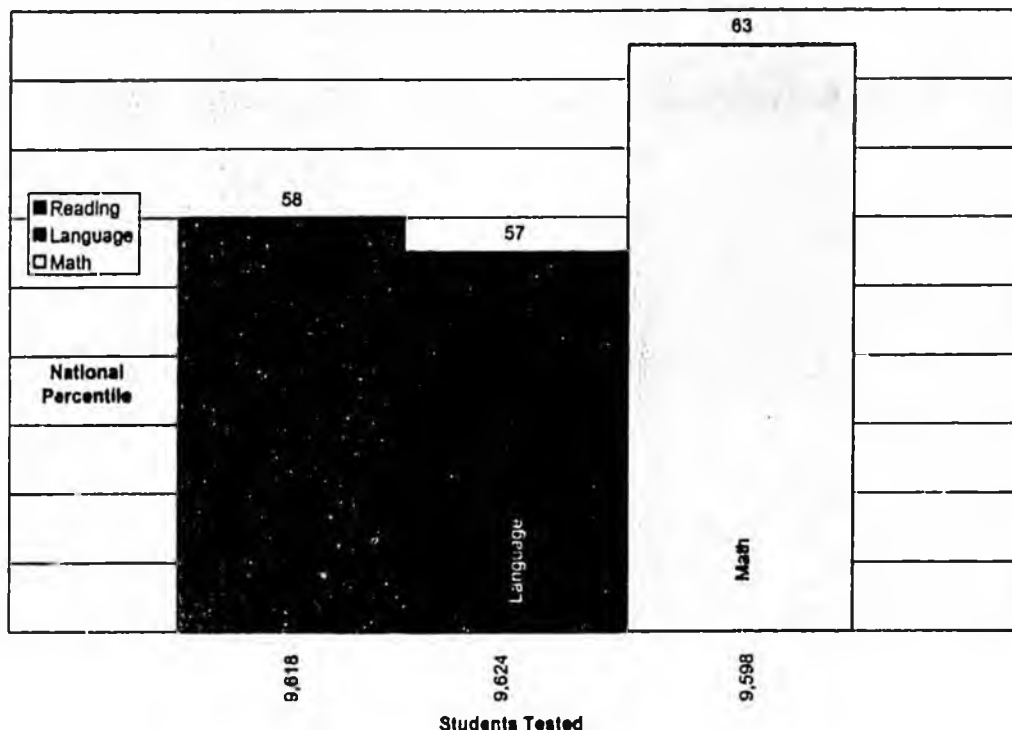
The chart below illustrates the performance of Alaska's 4th grade students on the norm-referenced test in school years 1998 through 2000.

CAT/5 - Grade 4



*In the 1999-2000 school year the department changed the CAT/5 from grade 8 to 7 because of the implementation of the Benchmark exam at grade 8. The following chart illustrates the 7th grade results.

**CAT/5 - Grade 7
2000**



Background and Strategies:

The department has used the CAT/5 norm-referenced test for the past 5 years. The current contract will expire in June of 2001 and the department will seek competitive proposals for a new norm-referenced test to be used for school year 2000-2001 and beyond. The new contract will solicit proposals for norm-referenced tests at grade 4, 5, 7 and 9. The addition of two new norm-referenced tests at grades 5 and 9 will provide a transition to an assessment system with capabilities not now available. Under the new system, students will be assessed each year from grades 4 to 10 using a combination of Benchmark, HSGQE and norm-referenced tests, which will allow for a measure of student academic growth from year-to-year. The ability to track student growth will allow the department to implement in 2002, a school rating system that will assign a designation of distinguished, successful, deficient or in-crisis to each public school in the state as required by AS 14.03.123.

Measure: Percentage of students who pass the state high school graduation-qualifying exam
(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

Percent of enrolled students passing the first or second administration of the high school graduation-qualifying exam:

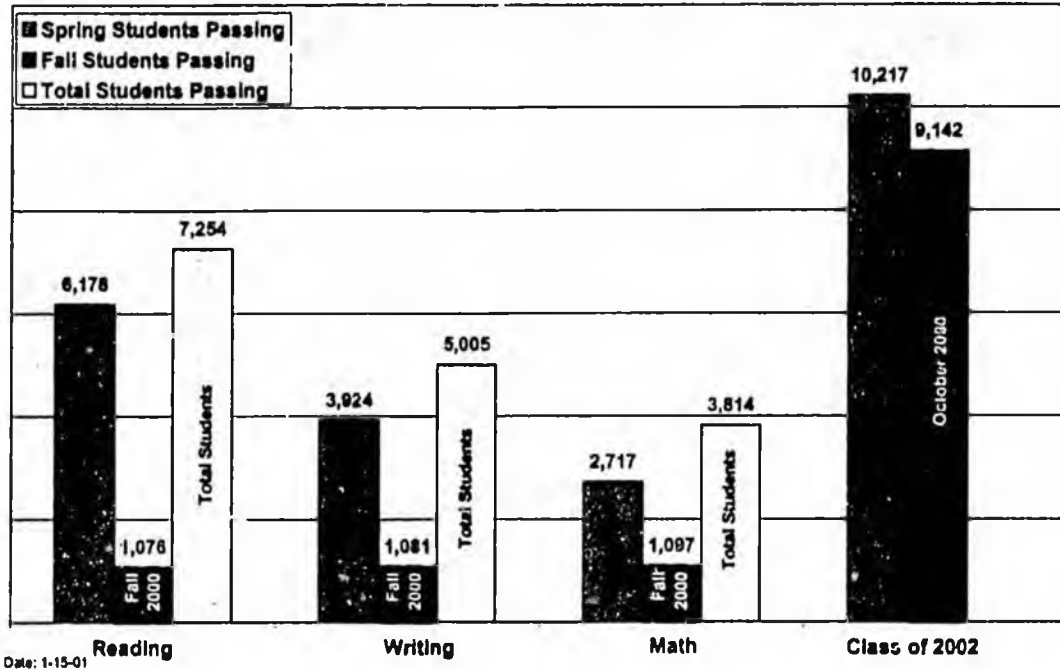
- Reading - 79%
- Writing - 55%
- Mathematics - 42%

Benchmark:

The High School Graduation Qualifying Examination is completed and was administered for the first time in March of 2000 and again in October of 2000. The State Board of Education & Early Development set the proficiency level for the exam. These data from the first administration of the graduation-qualifying exam will establish the baseline for

measuring student performance for the class of 2002. The exam will be offered in October and March of each school year. Students are eligible to take the exam for the first time in the spring of their sophomore year.

**High School Class of 2002
Number of Students Passing the HSGQE**



Background and Strategies:

State law requires a comprehensive system of student assessments including a developmental profile for students entering kindergarten or first grade, benchmark assessments in reading, writing, and mathematics at grades 3, 6, and 8, and passage of the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam in order to receive a high school diploma beginning in 2002. The department has:

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

The following pages contain Year 2000 Alaska State Assessment Results for grades 3, 6, and 8, and the high school graduation qualifying examination by school district:

Year 2000 Alaska State Assessment Results - READING

District	Spring 2000				Spring+Fall 2000		Oct. 1, 2000	
	Grade 3 % Prof./Adv.	Grade 3 Tested	Grade 6 % Prof./Adv.	Grade 6 Tested	Grade 8 % Prof./Adv.	Grade 8 Tested	High School % Passed	Grade 11 Enrollment
Alaska Gateway	71	44	48	40	68	40	81	32
Aleutian Region	57	7	60	5	71	7	75	4
Aleutians East	55	29	43	23	92	26	65	26
Alyeska Central	93	15	89	18	92	34	24	110
Anchorage	75	3807	74	3863	88	3539	85	3303
Annette Island	80	25	66	27	67	30	82	22
Bering Strait	33	127	25	143	41	113	45	84
Bristol Bay	69	16	81	21	95	20	100	18
Chatham	62	21	59	22	41	22	92	12
Chugach	75	12	77	9	85	14	50	10
Copper River	84	55	68	53	89	60	75	55
Cordova	86	35	90	42	92	36	96	24
Craig	74	35	76	30	85	20	55	38
Delta/Greely	70	41	79	77	86	64	49	59
Denali	92	24	76	29	97	30	100	27
Dillingham	67	42	50	48	82	39	84	37
Fairbanks	84	1254	77	1155	88	1203	93	943
Galena	80	194	65	197	95	176	74	186
Haines	87	23	82	32	79	29	74	35
Hoonah	64	11	45	20	50	10	83	24
Hydaburg	51	8	20	5	60	10	27	11
Iditarod Area	53	38	44	41	53	44	44	32
Juneau	79	408	73	409	90	457	87	437
Kake	64	11	66	12	76	21	67	9
Kashunamiut	45	22	24	21	50	22	31	16
Kenai Peninsula	78	725	78	793	89	774	81	875
Ketchikan	85	184	80	185	85	203	100	156
Klawock	61	23	31	13	92	13	50	16
Kodiak Island	64	237	75	221	80	184	77	213
Kuspuk	48	33	30	34	34	38	47	32
Lake & Peninsula	46	41	35	37	69	39	41	22
Lower Kuskokwim	37	246	27	255	45	225	47	176
Lower Yukon	29	171	24	149	36	117	35	74
Mat-Su	80	973	78	952	88	1033	73	1129
Mt. Edgecumbe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	76	90
Nenana	86	57	82	44	83	47	40	78
Nome	55	71	55	47	78	52	77	39
North Slope	50	185	40	130	58	149	49	120
Northwest Arctic	41	197	25	191	42	144	32	108
Pelican	80	5	0	2	100	3	100	3
Petersburg	88	51	88	61	91	65	100	60
Pribilof	54	13	78	9	74	19	80	10
Saint Mary's	27	15	50	12	66	9	56	9
Sitka	81	115	75	131	88	108	76	120
Skagway	89	9	100	7	100	6	100	11
Southeast Island	89	17	70	20	78	18	85	27
Southwest Region	27	62	24	67	42	50	26	42
Tanana	75	8	29	7	66	3	88	8
Unalaska	95	19	73	26	91	23	100	20
Valdez	84	56	62	76	92	82	100	48
Wrangell	89	34	86	43	88	49	100	27
Yakutat	100	11	77	9	100	10	69	16
Yukon Flats	37	27	22	23	53	15	44	18
Yukon/Koyukuk	40	35	41	44	63	40	50	24
Yupik	11	36	3	29	19	22	12	26

Year 2000 Alaska State Assessment Results - WRITING

District	Spring 2000				Spring+Fall 2000		Oct. 1, 2000	
	Grade 3 % Prof./Adv.	Grade 3 Tested	Grade 6 % Prof./Adv.	Grade 6 Tested	Grade 8 % Prof./Adv.	Grade 8 Tested	High School % Passed	Grade 11 Enrollment
Alaska Gateway	44	45	48	40	43	40	34	32
Aleutian Region	0	7	40	5	43	7	25	4
Aleutians East	28	29	61	23	58	26	31	26
Alyeska Central	53	15	89	18	73	33	14	110
Anchorage	53	3809	76	3864	74	3542	58	3303
Annette Island	38	24	58	26	49	31	36	22
Bering Strait	28	126	39	145	26	113	26	84
Bristol Bay	19	16	71	21	90	20	83	18
Chatham	38	21	63	22	32	22	50	12
Chugach	75	12	66	9	71	14	50	10
Copper River	61	54	63	52	76	59	55	55
Cordova	75	35	88	41	69	36	67	24
Craig	40	35	80	30	65	20	47	38
Delta/Greely	52	42	73	75	74	64	31	59
Denali	46	24	79	29	75	31	63	27
Dillingham	33	42	46	48	56	40	54	37
Fairbanks	58	1228	81	1142	72	1189	61	943
Galena	49	195	79	196	75	177	42	186
Haines	78	23	84	32	48	29	54	35
Hoonah	27	11	40	20	40	10	54	24
Hydaburg	25	8	25	4	30	10	0	11
Iditarod Area	23	38	51	41	48	44	25	32
Juneau	52	408	73	409	71	460	62	437
Kake	27	11	75	12	43	21	33	9
Kashunamiut	40	25	43	21	17	23	6	16
Kenai Peninsula	51	723	79	794	70	772	54	875
Ketchikan	53	185	80	183	61	199	71	156
Klawock	34	23	23	13	78	14	25	16
Kodiak Island	45	236	77	223	63	182	53	213
Kuspuk	30	33	32	35	21	38	28	32
Lake & Peninsula	20	41	38	37	44	39	27	22
Lower Kuskokwim	23	249	35	255	33	227	34	176
Lower Yukon	21	172	33	149	24	121	15	74
Mat-Su	50	974	80	952	72	1029	50	1129
Mt. Edgecumbe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	90
Nenana	51	61	87	47	68	47	28	78
Nome	28	70	58	48	56	53	26	39
North Slope	32	184	51	130	47	130	28	120
Northwest Arctic	29	192	32	186	29	144	13	108
Pelican	20	5	0	2	100	3	67	5
Petersburg	56	52	90	61	76	64	80	60
Pribilof	46	13	67	9	58	19	70	10
Saint Mary's	7	15	54	13	44	9	22	9
Sitka	55	115	77	130	75	109	55	120
Skogway	66	9	100	7	100	6	91	11
Southeast Island	59	17	70	20	61	18	59	27
Southwest Region	12	60	31	67	25	52	12	42
Tanana	25	8	29	7	33	3	50	8
Unalaska	37	19	82	27	82	22	100	20
Valdez	63	56	78	76	81	82	88	48
Wrangell	47	34	84	43	86	49	59	27
Yakutat	55	11	78	9	70	10	38	16
Yukon Flats	12	26	37	22	33	15	17	18
Yukon/Koyukuk	23	35	43	42	37	43	13	24
Yupilil	9	34	11	28	14	22	15	26

Year 2000 Alaska State Assessment Results - MATHEMATICS

District	Spring 2000						Spring+Fall 2000	Oct. 1, 2000
	Grade 3 % Prof./Adv.	Grade 3 Tested	Grade 6 % Prof./Adv.	Grade 6 Tested	Grade 8 % Prof./Adv.	Grade 8 Tested	High School % Passed	Grade 11 Enrollment
Alaska Gateway	57	46	43	38	28	40	31	32
Aleutian Region	28	7	37	3	29	7	25	4
Aleutians East	52	29	59	22	27	26	15	26
Alyeska Central	73	15	61	18	36	33	7	110
Anchorage	67	3813	67	3863	43	3531	45	3303
Annette Island	47	26	40	25	13	31	5	22
Bering Strait	33	123	20	143	6	110	24	84
Bristol Bay	50	16	67	21	55	20	50	18
Chatham	67	21	41	22	23	22	25	12
Chugach	84	12	77	9	36	14	30	10
Copper River	75	53	55	51	36	59	49	55
Cordova	83	35	81	41	53	36	46	24
Craig	63	35	74	31	35	20	26	38
Delta/Greely	54	41	62	76	50	60	25	59
Denali	62	24	71	28	55	31	67	27
Dillingham	57	42	37	48	43	40	19	37
Fairbanks	73	1222	65	1131	39	1171	46	943
Galena	66	192	63	195	38	173	29	186
Haines	95	23	84	32	52	29	46	35
Hoonah	54	11	45	20	40	10	38	24
Hydaburg	25	8	34	3	0	10	0	11
Iditarod Area	44	37	41	40	34	44	19	32
Juneau	79	409	70	407	52	456	58	437
Kenai	27	11	25	12	38	21	22	9
Kashunamiut	36	22	33	21	4	23	0	16
Kenai Peninsula	69	727	70	792	46	768	45	875
Ketchikan	77	183	75	185	40	195	51	156
Klawock	65	23	15	13	35	14	13	16
Kodiak Island	55	236	63	223	27	182	34	213
Kuspuk	40	32	32	35	13	37	16	32
Lake & Peninsula	32	41	27	37	21	39	18	22
Lower Kuskokwim	42	248	28	256	11	226	19	176
Lower Yukon	25	171	17	147	7	123	16	74
Mat-Su	72	977	67	948	41	1027	39	1129
Mt. Edgecumbe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38	90
Nenana	61	62	69	47	38	47	15	78
Nome	38	68	40	45	19	52	23	39
North Slope	61	184	39	129	18	149	19	120
Northwest Arctic	34	194	30	190	10	136	8	108
Pelican	60	5	0	2	66	3	33	3
Petersburg	86	52	76	62	48	65	65	60
Pribilof	28	14	44	9	21	9	40	10
Saint Mary's	33	15	46	13	33	9	22	9
Sitka	75	115	65	131	44	109	46	120
Skagway	100	9	72	7	67	6	64	11
Southeast Island	59	17	60	20	28	18	33	27
Southwest Region	31	62	33	68	22	51	5	42
Tanana	76	8	38	8	0	3	25	8
Unalaska	69	19	54	26	53	21	90	20
Valdez	75	56	74	76	52	82	69	48
Wrangell	91	34	89	43	63	49	59	27
Yakutat	91	11	67	9	40	10	38	16
Yukon Flats	31	26	30	20	0	15	6	18
Yukon/Koyukuk	54	35	31	40	14	44	8	24
Yupik	12	34	0	29	4	23	0	26

Measure: the cost per student in meeting the measures in 1-3 of this subsection.
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

The department's cost per student based on the statewide assessment budget is approximately \$68.

Background and Strategies:

Success of the measure will be calculated using the total department expenditures for the CAT/5, benchmark assessments and the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam divided by the number of students tested annually.

The department's statewide assessment budget including the benchmark assessments in grades 3, 6, and 8, the norm-referenced tests, and the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam is approximately \$4.0 million. In FY2000 58,122 students were tested. This measure does not accurately reflect the cost per student in meeting measures 1-3 for students who meet or exceed proficiency levels. This measure needs additional modification.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
• the percentage of students who meet the proficiency level in benchmark assessments in grades 3, 6, and 8;		X			
• the percentage of students performing above the national average on state adopted norm referenced tests;		X			
• the percentage of students who pass the state high school graduation qualifying exam; and		X			
• the cost per student in meeting the measures in 1-3 of this subsection.					X

Libraries, Archives, and Museums

SB281 Mission: The mission of the Division of Libraries, Archives, and Museums is to provide access to information and to preserve the history of the state.

Library Operations

Key Performance Measures

Measure: the number of contacts with the public per dollar appropriated for library operations;
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

29,250 contacts with the public includes reference questions answered, number of patrons served through the Talking Book Library, number of information and assistance contacts with libraries statewide, interlibrary loans provided and the number of library materials circulated.

Personnel cost divided by the number of public contacts equals \$70.69.

Background and Strategies:

Dividing the total operating budget by number of contacts is not indicative of the cost of service as the operating budget includes the cost of books and library materials, costs for automation, bibliographic services, special collections work and preservation work and supplies. This measure is more reasonably determined by using the number of contacts with the public per dollar appropriated for library personnel. The total cost of personal services for the Library is \$2,067,800. It should be understood this number also includes costs for those members of the staff who do not interact directly with the public, i.e. administrative support staff, catalogers, etc.

Measure: the number of items catalogued per dollar appropriated for library services
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

While the Library's operating budget is \$3,203,900 excluding grants, only 2 positions catalog and process library materials. Last year, as the State Library cataloged all Alaska State documents, no other library had to catalog these records, saving staff time and expense at the local level. They cataloged and processed 748 books and 11,539 government documents for a total of 12,287 items. The Library's personnel cost for cataloging is \$94,700.

The cost per item cataloged per dollar appropriated for cataloging is \$8.00

Measure: the percentage of Alaskans who have access to the Internet; and
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

An October 2000 report from the U.S. Department of Commerce states that 64% of Alaskan households have a computer. Of these the report states that 55% of Alaskan households have Internet access.

Background and Strategies:

The Denali Commission is doing a statewide survey of Internet accessibility across the state. In addition, the State Library is updating a survey with information on public access through public libraries. Information from these studies will be available in January.

Measure: the time taken for response to distance requests.
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

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

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

Reference Referrals attempts to meet requests within 24 to 48 hours depending upon the complexity of the request and the research required. In examining response time over a period of months we meet the goal of 48 hour response in 95% of requests.

Background and Strategies:

Percentages were derived from a thorough review of requests submitted during FY2000.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
• the number of contacts with the public per dollar appropriated for library operations;			X		
• the number of items catalogued per dollar appropriated for library services			X		
• the percentage of Alaskans who have access to the Internet; and			X		
• the time taken for response to distance requests.			X		

Archives

Key Performance Measures

Measure: the average time taken from the division's receipt of records and archives to the time that they are made available to the public
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

The staff can process incoming archives records at a rate of 4 cubic feet per day. Provided there is no backlog and an incoming shipment is small, those archival records are processed within 48 hours.

Background and Strategies:

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

Measure: the percentage of records retained that have no long-term value; and
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

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

Background and Strategies:

The Archives has a target of reducing agency created records by 98%, i.e. only 2% being permanently archived for legal, administrative or historical reasons. The Archives used to retain 4-5% but has been close to its 2% target since revising retention schedules several years ago.

Measure: the percentage of record schedules that are current.
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

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

Background and Strategies:

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

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
• the average time taken from the division's receipt of records and archives to the time that they are made available to the public;		X			
• the percentage of records retained that have no long-term value; and		X			
• the percentage of record schedules that are current.		X			

Museum Operations

Key Performance Measures

Measure: the percentage of the collection that is available to Alaskans;

(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

100% of the collection is available either through existing exhibits or by appointment. At any given time approximately 20% of the collection is on view in exhibits. That 20% is not static as exhibits change and new items are placed on view.

Background and Strategies:

The Museum is moving to make more of its collection available online. However, a significant increase of the collection on view in exhibition is dependent on a larger facility.

Measure: the ratio of visitors to employees;

(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

In FY2000;

1. A total of 86,804 visitors to the Museums with 17.5 FTE employees for the Museums, which represents a ratio of 4,960.2 to 1.
2. A total of 69,492 visitors viewed 5 Museum traveling exhibitions at 6 separate venues.
3. A total of 6,431 individuals used 556 hands-on educational objects from the Museums at 45 separate schools or institutions

Measure: the number of items added to the collection;

(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

In FY2000, a total of 214 objects were added to the State Museums' collections.

- A total of 7 objects were added to the SJM collection.
- A total of 207 objects were added to the ASM collection.

Measure: the percentage of items offered to the museum that are accepted for museum use;

(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

In FY2000;

- A total of 240 objects were offered to the ASM as donations with 168 of those objects accepted into the collection representing 70% of the total offered to the Museum.
- A total of 6 objects were offered to the SJM as donations with 4 of those objects accepted into the collection representing 66% of the total offered to the Museum.
- A total of 325 objects were offered to the ASM as purchase acquisitions with 39 of those objects accepted into the collection representing 12% of the total offered to the Museum.

Measure: the percentage growth in the collection; and
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

In FY2000, the Museums added a total of 214 objects to the State's collections representing a growth of 0.74%.

1. The SJM collection added a total of 7 objects, representing a growth of 0.12%.
2. The ASM collection added a total of 207 objects, representing a growth 0.90%

Measure: the state cost per traveling exhibit.
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

In FY2000;

The Museum developed 1 traveling exhibit at a cost of \$9,520.

The Museum circulated 5 traveling exhibits to 6 separate venues. The only cost is transportation between sites.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
• the percentage of the collection that is available to Alaskans;		X			
• the ratio of visitors to employees		X			
• the number of items added to the collection; and		X			
• the percentage growth in the collection; and		X			
• the state cost per traveling exhibit.		X			
• the state cost per traveling exhibit.		X			

Alyeska Central School

SB281 Mission: The mission of Alyeska Central School is to provide an educational program for state students through distance delivery.

Key Performance Measures

Measure: the percentage of students who meet the proficiency level in benchmark assessments in grades 3, 6, and 8;

(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

Grade	Reading	Writing	Mathematics
3	99%	53%	73%
6	89%	89%	61%
8	92%	73%	36%

Benchmark:

No data available from similar home based correspondence programs.

Background and Strategies:

As an alternative home based program, home teachers (usually the parent) are the primary adults working with students. ACS is developing training plans that will provide home teachers the strategies and skills necessary for teaching at home, especially in math and writing. ACS teachers are also creating a library of academic materials for use by home teachers who need additional resources beyond the current standards based curriculum.

Measure: the percentage of students performing above the national average on the state-adopted norm-referenced tests;

(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

Students could elect to participate in the CAT testing administered by ACS staff. Participation was low and data is inconclusive.

Benchmark:

No data available from similar home based correspondence programs.

Background and Strategies:

To increase participation in standardized testing ACS is promoting administration of the test by the home teachers. Most parents do want to see how their children compare to national averages, though they do not want to take the time to travel to testing sites set up by ACS staff. As with the HSGQE and Benchmarks, local school districts often accommodate ACS students participation on site. Unfortunately, many of the parents have chosen ACS in reaction to circumstances at their local school and prefer not to interact with local school personnel. Tests that can be mailed to the home and be administered by the home teacher will encourage participation. Although we do expect a few parents to assist their children in this home testing process beyond what is appropriate, we believe the majority really do want to know how their children compare and will follow testing instructions.

Measure: the percentage of students enrolled in Alyeska Central School who pass the state high school graduation qualifying exam; and
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

Percentage of participating ACS students passing the individual HSGQE sections

Reading	Writing	Mathematics
99%	53%	29%

Benchmark:

No data available from similar home based correspondence programs.

Background and Strategies:

ACS is in the process of revising high school English courses to focus on the writing skills tested on the HSGQE. In addition, two standards based math courses are in the final development stages.

Measure: the cost per full-time equivalent student.

(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

The cost per full-time equivalent student is \$3,160.

Benchmark:

No data available from similar home based correspondence programs.

Background and Strategies:

Alyeska uses all funds to support the efforts of students enrolled in the program. As a result of all funds being used for the student, approximately 40%-50% of ACS graduates attend post secondary institutions.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
• the percentage of students who meet the proficiency level in benchmark assessments in grades 3, 6, and 8;		X			
• the percentage of students performing above the national average on the state-adopted norm-referenced tests;		X			
• the percentage of students enrolled in Alyeska Central School who pass the state high school graduation qualifying exam; and		X			
• the cost per full-time equivalent student.		X			

Mt. Edgecumbe Boarding School

SB281 Mission: The mission of Mt. Edgecumbe High School is to provide a residential high school with options not otherwise available to the student.

Key Performance Measures

Measure: the percentage of applicants who are admitted to the school;
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

The numbers of beds in the dormitories limits Mt. Edgecumbe High School's total enrollment. Through room renovation, the school was able to boost its residential capacity by four beds and, consequently, house 325 residential students and 13 non-residential students for a total of 338 students - its largest enrollment since the school re-opened in 1985. For school year 2000-01, 303 students submitted completed applications and 150 new students were admitted. Thus, the percentage of applicants who were admitted to Mt. Edgecumbe for school year 2000-01 was 49.5%.

Benchmark:

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

Background and Strategies:

The percentage of applicants who were admitted to Mt. Edgecumbe in school year 2000-01, 49.5% compares favorably with the preceding seven years' average, 51%. Actually, a lower percentage of applicants admitted should be interpreted as a favorable number, for one of Mt. Edgecumbe's goals is reduce student attrition. In other words, because enrollment in the school is limited by residential capacity, if more students continue enrollment in Mt. Edgecumbe from year to year, there will be fewer spaces for new students and, consequently, a lower percentage of applicants admitted to school.

Measure: the percentage of students enrolled at the school who pass the state high school qualifying exam;
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

Eighty-four Mt. Edgecumbe High School sophomores took the HSGQE last spring. Mt. Edgecumbe High School's sophomores performed as followed on last spring's HSGQE:

- 66% passed the reading test;
- 56% passed the writing test;
- 30% passed the math test.

• Nineteen of those sophomores passed all three areas - reading, writing, and math. Forty-six sophomores, or 55%, passed at least two of three sections of the test.

Benchmark:

The State of Alaska averages of students passing the HSGQE last spring were as follows:

- 75% of Alaskan sophomores passed the reading test.
- 48% of Alaskan sophomores passed the writing test.

33% of Alaskan sophomores passed the math test.

Background and Strategies:

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

1. Adapting its curriculum to offer intensive, year long instruction to students in classes that strengthen students' literacy skills - reading, writing, and math - to increase their abilities to pass the HSGQE.
2. Sending key staff members to summer school at the University of Arizona to obtain reading specialist endorsements so they can act as on-site staff training resources.
3. Working with the Department of Education & Early Development to act as a pilot site and training center and offer the Carnegie Math program, a nationally recognized, computer-assisted Algebra and Geometry program, that promises to have significant, positive impact on students' math skills.

Measure: the cost per student passing the high school qualifying exam;

(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

Nineteen of eighty-four students taking the HSGQE passed all three areas of the exam on the first attempt.

Benchmark:

Nineteen of eighty-four students taking the HSGQE passed all three areas of the exam on the first attempt.

Background and Strategies:

The average yearly cost to educate a Mt. Edgecumbe High School student in the school year 1999-2000 was \$13,023. This total includes classroom instruction, room, board, travel to and from school, and all other miscellaneous expenses.

Measure: the average duration of an individual student's enrollment at the school;

(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

Fifty-six percent of all students who enrolled in Mt. Edgecumbe High School for school year 1999-2000 returned to Mt. Edgecumbe the following year.

Thirty-eight percent of all Mt. Edgecumbe High School students who enrolled as 9th graders, attended all four years at Mt. Edgecumbe High School and received their diplomas in the May 2000.

Benchmark:

For the seven years preceding school year 2000-01, an average of 50.6% of all students who enrolled in Mt. Edgecumbe High School, returned to Mt. Edgecumbe the following year.

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

Background and Strategies:

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

1. An after school tutorial program, staffed by five tutors, that keeps the school open to students from 6:00 to 10:00 p.m. Sundays through Thursdays and provides ongoing academic assistance.
2. Complete computer lab, library, and classroom accessibility from 6:00 to 10:00 p.m. Sundays through Thursdays.
3. A variety of recreational programs aimed at promoting students' healthy life skills.
4. Academic and personal counseling and support services that utilize school resources and off-site providers to insure those students receive appropriate social support services.

Measure: the percentage of graduates who enroll in a postsecondary education institution or program; and
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

89% of the Mt. Edgecumbe High School graduating class enrolled in a post-secondary educational institution or program.

Benchmark:

In the preceding five years, an average of 87.8% of the Mt. Edgecumbe High School graduating class enrolled in a post-secondary educational institution or program. Ninety percent of the Mt. Edgecumbe students' population is Alaska Natives.

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

Background and Strategies:

Mt. Edgecumbe High School requires all students to earn 24 required credits that emphasize essential academic skills, Pacific Rim languages, technology, writing, social science, and math.

Mt. Edgecumbe High School offers a challenging academic curriculum with a variety of electives offered in conjunction with the University of Alaska Southeast that prepares students for the rigors of post-secondary study.

Mt. Edgecumbe High School staff lends strong encouragement and assistance to students to explore post-secondary opportunities.

Measure: the cost per student compared to the cost per student who is education in a regional educational attendance area.
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

The average yearly cost to educate a Mt. Edgecumbe High School student in FY2000 was \$13,023. This total cost includes classroom instruction, room, board, travel to and from school, and all other miscellaneous expenses.

Benchmark:

In the preceding six years, the average yearly cost to educate a Mt. Edgecumbe High School student was \$13,543 per year. Mt. Edgecumbe has continued its trend to reduce the yearly cost per student since FY94.

A comparison of regional educational attendance areas must be made on an individual basis. The Mt. Edgecumbe High School student population is made up of 330 students coming from over 100 different communities.

Background and Strategies:

Even though costs to operate schools have risen, Mt. Edgecumbe has been able to reduce the average cost per year required to educate students through essentially two avenues: 1) increased student numbers to obtain economy of scale and 2) increased privatization and contracting of necessary support services.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
• the percentage of applicants who are admitted to the school;		X			
• the percentage of students enrolled at the school who pass the state high school qualifying exam;		X			
• the cost per student passing the high school qualifying exam;		X			
• the average duration of an individual student's enrollment at the school;		X			

Budget Request Unit — Mt. Edgecumbe Boarding School

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the percentage of graduates who enroll in a postsecondary education institution or program; and the cost per student compared to the cost per student who is education in a regional educational attendance area. 		X			
			X		

Alaska Vocational Technical Center

SB281 Mission: The mission of the Alaska Vocational Technical Center is to provide market-driven vocational and technical training to state residents.

Key Performance Measures

Measure: the percentage of graduates who are employed in their areas of training;
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

The Council on Occupational Education (COE) reports that 86% of AVTEC graduates in FY99 are employed in their area of training.

Benchmark:

AVTEC's average is directly in line with the 362 similar participating institutions across the nation accredited by the Council on Occupational Education (COE). The average for all public accredited institutions was also 86%. COE established an acceptable range of 62% or higher, which is one standard deviation from the 86% average.

Background and Strategies:

The goal is for all AVTEC students to become employed in a training related occupation upon graduation. Because employment data is also a measurable statistic reported annually to our accrediting body, AVTEC has a student record database and a full-time placement specialist to assist in employment, gather data, and keep the database current. The biggest challenge in gathering accurate data is contacting graduates for employment information. "Unable to contact" is a category that hinders accurate data and drags our averages down. We continue to work with students on reliable points of contact and feedback mechanisms to improve data gathering.

Measure: the wage increase for graduates;
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

AVTEC's student quarterly wage after completion of training was \$9,367, up from a pre-training wage of \$8,558. This statistic is the most current available and is found on page 5 of the "Employment and Earnings of Participants Exiting Alaska Training Programs - FY1998" report published by Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section on January 28, 2000.

Benchmark:

There is no established benchmark for employment wage increase. According to the above mentioned report, the Alaska Technical Center in Kotzebue graduates post-training wage was \$6,765 per quarter, up from \$5,988 for pre-training employment. The University of Alaska system graduates earned \$6,227 per quarter after graduation, up from \$5,469. Based on this report, AVTEC graduates' post-training quarterly wage was 38% greater than the Alaska Technical Center and 50% greater than University graduates.

Measure: the percentage of students who complete long-term training programs;
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

The Council on Occupational Education (COE) reports that 80% of AVTEC students completed long-term training programs in FY99

Benchmark:

Nationwide, completion rate for public institutions accredited by COE averaged 67%. AVTEC is well above that average.

Background and Strategies:

While our completion rate is above the national average, AVTEC continues to look for ways to improve. The single largest contributor to non-completion is substance abuse, followed by personal/family problems. We are working with communities and sponsoring agencies for better prescreening of students. AVTEC has also implemented a Foundation Skills Program to assist students both academically and personally prior to entering their training program.

Measure: the percentage of students living in student housing compared to student-housing capacity; and
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

Internal AVTEC Housing Occupancy Report - FY2000 70%

Benchmark:

There is no established benchmark for housing occupancy. AVTEC dorms are old and inadequate compared to most college dormitories. They lack private/semi-private bathrooms, telephone/computer connections, and are poorly insulated for noise. Today's students expect more and seek off campus housing that better suits their needs.

Background and Strategies:

AVTEC has recently purchased a 15 unit apartment complex for family housing and funding is in place to build a new dormitory to address student needs. Upon completion, the existing dormitory will be remodeled to improve accommodations for students.

Measure: for each long-term program, the number of students enrolled in the program compared to the number applying to the program.
(Added by Legislature in FY2001 version.)

Current Status:

PROGRAM	ENROLLED/APPLIED	FY98	FY99	FY00
1. Industrial Electrical	Enrolled	14	22	30
	Applied	22	33	32
2. Information Technology	Enrolled	14	14	16
	Applied	19	24	25
3. Diesel Engine Technology	Enrolled	14	14	14
	Applied	20	17	14
4. Heavy Equipment Technology	Enrolled	15	15	15
	Applied	18	19	15

Benchmark:

While there is no benchmark set for this measure, it is AVTEC's goal to provide a training opportunity for all applicants. Of the 17 long-term programs, only four had a waiting list. As shown, for those programs that consistently had a waiting list, steps were taken to meet the need.

Background and Strategies:

The Industrial Electrical Program has doubled in size for FY01 with 30 students enrolled. We have funding and authorization to expand the Information Technology Program to meet current and future demand.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	Achieved	On track	Too soon to tell	Not likely to achieve	Needs modification
• the percentage of graduates who are employed in their areas of training;	X				
• the wage increase for graduates;	X				

Budget Request Unit — Alaska Vocational Technical Center

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the percentage of students who complete long-term training programs; the percentage of students living in student housing compared to student-housing capacity; and for each long-term program, the number of students enrolled in the program compared to the number applying to the program 	X		X		