

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1999-2000 8672

10019 HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

HCR

13



**Representative Allen Kemplen
Sponsor Statement
HCR 13**

“Creating the Commission on Alaska's Future”

As a youthful state on the frontier, Alaska has enjoyed the good fortune of being rich in both renewable and non-renewable resources. Through boom and bust cycles it has come of age, and now sits on the edge of the new millennium as a maturing state in need of a long-range vision for itself. Through the foresight of our past leaders, some of that good fortune was set aside with Alaska's long-range prosperity in mind; and now our savings are the envy of every state in the union.

Unfortunately, the conditions that led to Alaska's financial prosperity are waning. Oil production is down and oil prices have fluctuated wildly. In the face of this significant shift, Alaska is facing more than just a near-term budget dilemma. It is facing a broader dilemma that concerns the future well being of the state, in all of its aspects. As different budget scenarios are considered in the context of a zero sum game, tensions are created between different segments of the Alaska population. We need a tool to resolve these tensions. We have very sophisticated tools to map and analyze the budget, but a map does no good if we don't know where it is that we wish to arrive. The budget is merely a tool put in service of a common cause.

Right now that common cause is not apparent. To move into Alaska's future, manipulating each year's budget based on the last budget, is to base Alaska's future on how things have been rather than how Alaskans would like them to be. Determining the budget without a set of legitimate guiding principles that are fundamentally inclusive and based on long-range considerations is to put the cart before the horse.

In a democracy these determinations are not handed down to the people, but rather built by the people, for the people. This is especially critical in these times when people's trust in their government is declining and they have less and less confidence in the governments' ability to be fiscally responsible. It is fundamental to the future well being of the state that the people of Alaska be consulted, systematically and statewide. HCR 13 creates the Commission on Alaska's future, a bi-partisan group with extensive civic sector involvement, whose main task would be to reach out to Alaskans statewide and engage them in a dialogue about developing a vision for Alaska's future. The product of this engagement would be a document that would establish precisely where the Alaskan people would like for this state to go. Part of the mission of the commission is the development of performance benchmarks for state government, modeled after Oregon's award winning initiative “Oregon Shines”, that would ensure Alaskans receive full value for every dollar spent on public services.

This process will serve a number of functions. It will give state government the benefit of the collective knowledge and sensibilities of the Alaskan people. It will also ensure that the people of Alaska have a vested interest in the resulting plan. The benchmarks will serve to reinforce that interest and trust by giving clear expectations and performance measures for state government. The people of Alaska will be able to see that they are getting full value for state dollars spent.

In this environment of clear expectations, having come to a collective understanding and having established common goals, a long-range strategic plan can emerge, not merely considering spending or cutting but defining the people's vision of Alaska, as a united Alaska.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



REPRESENTATIVE ALLEN KEMPLER

DATE: March 27, 2000 *Jennelle*
TO: Representative Jeannette James
Chair - State Affairs
FROM: Representative Allen Kempler *AKC*
RE: Committee Hearing Request - HCR 13

I find it heartening that some of my fellow legislators are willing to tackle the tough issues surrounding our fiscal dilemma. After the September 14th vote, it is a mark of courage and responsibility to put forth further plans that involve new revenue sources. I applaud that effort. My concern for these efforts lies in the fact that they seem to overlook a major reason for the failure of the September 14th vote. No matter how many responsible and thoughtful plans we put forth, without the trust of the public we cannot expect any greater support for a fiscal solution than was seen in the advisory vote.

It is my contention that we must be more aggressive in consulting and engaging the public in a dialogue on this issue. I have crafted a piece of legislation that I believe would go a long way towards overcoming the public's mistrust of the products of this body. HCR 13 creates a Commission on Alaska's Future, a bi-partisan group with extensive civic sector involvement, whose main task would be to reach out to Alaskans statewide and engage them in a dialogue about developing a vision for Alaska's future. The product of this engagement would be twofold. First, it would produce a long-range strategic vision for the state of Alaska, and second it would define solid performance benchmarks for state government.

If Alaskans can see clearly that they are getting value for monies spent by state government, then they will more willingly bear the burden of new revenue streams. In other words, in an environment of clear expectations and accountability, state government will be better able to earn the trust of Alaskans that is sorely lacking in our current political atmosphere.

Along with this request, I am including a copy of HCR 13, a sponsor statement, and a copy of the Oregon Shines 1999 Benchmark Performance Report, which is pertinent to the content of the resolution. Given the budget dilemma that we are in, and the plans that are being put forth, I believe that HCR 13 is a very timely piece of legislation. It is my hope that it will be able to receive a hearing in State Affairs at the earliest possible date. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me. Thank you for your time and consideration.

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ACHIEVING THE OREGON SHINES VISION:

The 1999 Benchmark Performance Report

HIGHLIGHTS



Republican Legislature Assembly

Oregon Progress Board

March 1999

Oregon Progress Board

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Any individual needing assistance with regard to alternate formatting of material should contact the Oregon Progress Board.

Cover: With the Elkhorn Mountains in the background, members of the Baker Progress Board and friends pose in front of the Oregon Trail Interpretive Center outside Baker City, Oregon. Local strategic planning groups, fashioned after the Oregon Progress Board, are active in seven counties.

March 8, 1999

Dear Legislator:

We are pleased to present the Oregon Progress Board's report to the 1999 Legislative Assembly - *Achieving the Oregon Shines Vision: The 1999 Benchmarks Performance Report*.

The Progress Board, which was created by the legislature in 1989, has the daunting task of keeping Oregonians focused on the future by developing and implementing a state strategic plan. Called *Oregon Shines*, the plan has three major goals: quality jobs for all Oregonians; safe, caring and engaged communities; and healthy, sustainable communities.

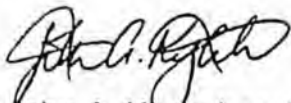
Many states have strategic plans. What makes Oregon unique is our Benchmarks. By tracking and reporting on a set of measurable indicators of economic, social and environmental health, the legislature and citizens of Oregon see just how Oregon is doing in achieving the goals set out in the plan.

This report does more than simply provide a desirable vision for Oregon. It analyzes the trends and provides other valuable information on how to achieve the goals we've set for ourselves. *Achieving the Oregon Shines Vision* is loaded with facts and figures that will increase your understanding of the issues facing Oregon today.

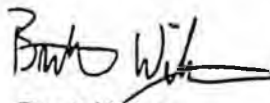
Not all of the news is good. Oregon has set its sights high by establishing goals that require concerted action on the part of all citizens, not just state government. If we are to enter the 21st Century prepared for the changes that lie ahead, we must continue to challenge ourselves to do better.

We hope that you'll enjoy reading this report and will use it in your deliberations as you chart Oregon's course into the future.

Sincerely,



John A. Kitzhaber, M.D.
Chair
Governor



Brett Wilcox
Vice Chair
President, Northwest Aluminum

Progress Report - Highlights

Summary

The Progress Board was established by the Oregon Legislative Assembly. Its mission is to develop "a strategy for Oregon that addresses the economic, social, cultural, environmental and other needs and aspirations of the people of Oregon." The Board is required to report to the legislature every two years on progress toward achieving the goals set out in that strategy, known as *Oregon Shines*. A summary of *Oregon Shines* can be found beginning on page 21.

To track how Oregon is doing in achieving the *Oregon Shines*' goals, the Progress Board has adopted 92 measures of success called Oregon Benchmarks. The benchmarks are divided into seven categories: Economy, Education, Civic Engagement, Social Support, Public Safety, Community Development and Environment. Examples of benchmarks include per capita, infant mortality, vehicle miles traveled and water quality.

Benchmark tables, beginning on page 10, show historical data, benchmark "performance targets" for the years 2000 and 2010 and grades. The Progress Board sets performance targets in consultation with citizens, policymakers and issue experts. Grades show how "on track" Oregon is in achieving the year 2000 benchmark performance target.

For the first time, the Progress Board is assigning an overall grade for each benchmark category. Generally, these grades are low. With a C+ as the highest score for any overall category, most parents would not welcome this report card. The target setting method used by the Progress Board can explain some of this. Year 2000 targets are meant to be ambitious, but realistic. Nineteen key benchmarks have actually improved since 1990, but only five qualified for an A.

These low grades do not mean that the Progress Board believes Oregon is headed in the wrong direction. Clearly, in certain areas, like employment dispersion and teen substance abuse, Oregon is heading away from the year 2000 targets. For the most part, however, the grades indicate that the pace of change is simply slower than hoped for. A summary of the grades and benchmark trends can be found beginning on page 3. (An explanation of how grades were determined can be found in the full report.)

This fifth biennial report to the legislature is also the Board's first attempt to provide an analysis of Oregon's progress toward achieving the state's performance targets for each of 25 benchmarks designated as high priority or "key." Chapter 2 of the full report contains two page descriptions about trends, factors affecting the benchmark, comparisons with other states, successful strategies and links to related "websites" for every key benchmark. Full reports are available from the Progress Board.

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This report is designed as a reference guide for legislators. Any comments about its usefulness or how it might be improved in the future are most welcome. Please send comments to Jeffrey Tryens, executive director.

Progress Report - Highlights

Benchmark Performance Summary Economy

| KEY BENCHMARKS | GRADE |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Employment Dispersion | F |
| 2. Professional Services | B+ |
| 3. New Companies | A |
| 8. Industry Research and Development | C- |
| 14. Per Capita Income | C+ |
| Other Economy Benchmarks | C |
| OVERALL GRADE - ECONOMY | C+ |

Key Benchmarks

Key benchmarks for Oregon's economic performance show mixed results. Oregon's biggest economic problem is unequal employment dispersion. This measure of how well Oregon's areas outside the Willamette Valley are growing compared to their Valley neighbors has deteriorated throughout the 1990s. Oregon has done well in bolstering its professional services sector during the 1990s. Oregon continues to be a national leader in the number of new companies founded each year. Private investment in research and development, through 1995, has also increased, but at a slower than hoped for rate. The best overall measure of economic well being is per capita income. The goal is to bring Oregon back to its 1979 level of equality with the national average. While Oregon's economy has performed well during the 1990s, parity with the U.S. average per capita income will probably not be achieved by the year 2000.

Other Benchmarks

Other economy benchmarks indicate that Oregon has achieved its goal of producing 50,000 jobs per year for the four years between 1994 and 1997. Also, average annual wages have increased steadily, going from \$24,695 in 1990 to \$27,341 in 1997. Also in 1997, Oregon ranked as the western state with the lowest business taxes as a percentage of gross state product. Oregon also ranks well in workers' compensation costs, dropping from 44th highest in the nation to 14th lowest during that period.

Comparison with the 1997 Performance Report

Grades for economic performance are lower in 1999. In 1997, the economic performance benchmarks generally received ratings in the A and B range. Employment outside the Willamette Valley maintained its F status.

(FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THESE ECONOMY BENCHMARKS SEE PAGE 10.)

Progress Report - Highlights

Benchmark Performance Summary Education

| KEY BENCHMARKS | GRADE |
|---|-----------|
| 21. Ready-to-Learn | N.A. |
| 22. High School Dropouts | F |
| 23. Eighth Grade Reading and Math Achievement | B- |
| 26. College Graduates | B- |
| 30. Adult Literacy | N.A. |
| Other Education Benchmarks | C+ |
| OVERALL GRADE - EDUCATION | C |

Key Benchmarks

While insufficient data was available to grade the readiness of children for kindergarten, Oregon is somewhat below the national average and fewer children are coming to school ready-to-learn than in 1990. Oregon is above the national average in adult literacy.

Oregon's dropout rate continues to exceed the year 2000 goal of 5% per class per year. Oregon receives a B- for the improvements in eighth grade math and reading scores that have occurred during the 1990s. Both math and reading have improved significantly since 1991. In 1998, just over 50% of students met the standards. (The grade is an average of the math and reading grades.) Oregon's influx of college graduates slowed between 1996 and 1998, leveling off at 29%.

Other Benchmarks

The percentage of third graders achieving the reading and math standards has improved steadily throughout the 1990s. Educational attainment other than college degrees – high school, some college, professional/technical – showed no real change between 1996 and 1998 after steady increases earlier in the decade. The percentage of Oregonians receiving skills training has not gone up significantly since 1994 (a sharp increase was erroneously reported in the 1997 report) and personal computer use is increasing steadily.

Comparison with the 1997 Performance Report

The key benchmark was changed in 1996 from eleventh to eighth graders and no comparisons are available this for this report. Dropout received the same F grade in 1997. And, because the increase in the percentage of college graduates slowed, that grade dropped from an A to a B-.

(FOR MORE INFORMATION ON EDUCATION BENCHMARKS, SEE PAGE 12.)

Progress Report - *Highlights*

Benchmark Performance Summary
Civic Engagement

| KEY BENCHMARK | GRADE |
|--|-----------|
| 33. Volunteerism | D- |
| Other Civic Engagement Benchmarks | C- |
| OVERALL GRADE - CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | D |

Key Benchmark

Oregon's single key benchmark in civic engagement is the percentage of Oregonians who volunteer at least 50 hours of their time per year. The goal for Oregon is to increase the rate of volunteerism from 30% to 35% by the year 2000. In 1998 the rate of volunteering had not increased significantly from the 1990 level.

Other Benchmarks

Oregon voter participation dropped to an all time low in 1998 with only 50% of registered voters participating in the general election. This is 6% lower than 56% participation rate in 1996, a non-presidential election year.

Oregon has three tax benchmarks relating to civic engagement - percentage of Oregonians who understand the tax system, state and local taxes per capita, and state and local taxes per \$1,000 of personal income. According to polling by Oregon State University, citizen understanding of the tax system has gone up rapidly during the 1990s. In 1992, only 11% understood the tax system. By 1996, 21% understood the system. Tax burden has gone down for Oregonians during the decade. Total state and local taxes per capita in 1998 were lower than in 1990. And taxes per \$1,000 of income were the lowest in over 20 years.

Governing magazine's analysis of public sector management quality placed Oregon in the middle of the pack with a rating of B-. Oregon is making slow progress toward an AA+ bond rating.

Oregon ranks near last in state arts funding. Public library quality has nearly achieved the benchmark target of 90% of all citizens served by a public library that meets minimum qualifications.

Comparison with the 1997 Performance Report

Oregon received an A in 1997 for volunteerism. That year, an increase in the percentage of Oregonians who reported that they volunteered more than 50 hours per year indicated that Oregon might meet its goal of 35% by the year 2000.

(FOR MORE INFORMATION ON CIVIC ENGAGEMENT BENCHMARKS, SEE PAGE 13.)

Progress Report - Highlights

Benchmark Performance Summary Social Support

| KEY BENCHMARKS | GRADE |
|--|-----------|
| 43. Teen Pregnancy | C+ |
| 53. Eighth Grade Alcohol, Cigarette and Illicit Drug Use | D+ |
| 54. Child Abuse or Neglect | F |
| 57. Poverty | C |
| 58. Health Insurance Coverage | B+ |
| Other Social Support Benchmarks | C+ |
| OVERALL GRADE - SOCIAL SUPPORT | C |

Key Benchmark

The 1997 teen pregnancy rate was down almost 10% from the 1990 level. Cigarette and illicit drug use increased during the 1990s with no statistically significant change for alcohol use. For child abuse and neglect, the number of confirmed cases went up to a decade long high of 12 per thousand children. The poverty rate in Oregon has not dropped during the 1990s despite an increase in average wages, an increase in the minimum wage and low unemployment. After a dramatic drop of four points between 1990 and 1996, the percent of Oregonians without health insurance has leveled off at 11%.

Other Benchmarks

The state's infant mortality rate reached a record low of 5.6 per 1,000 babies born, exceeding the year 2000 benchmark target. The percent of pregnant women who received adequate prenatal care crept upward during the decade but is still far from the year 2000 target. Similarly, the number of children who receive adequate immunization increased but is still far from the year 2000 target.

Child care remains affordable for 67% of Oregon families – below the 2000 target. At the same time, child care availability has increased from 14 slots per 100 children under 13 to the year 2000 target of 21. Other benchmarks that have improved are: substance abuse among pregnant women; court ordered child support, homelessness and seniors living independently.

Benchmarks that have either worsened or show little improvement are: HIV cases with an early diagnosis; premature mortality; self-perceived health status; and Oregonians who do not smoke.

Comparison with the 1997 Performance Report

Two improvements occurred. Teen pregnancy went up from a D in 1997 to a C in 1999. Teen alcohol, cigarette and drug use moved up from an F to a D+. Child abuse went down, from a C to an F. Affordable child care fell from 70% in 1996 to 67% in 1998. All other benchmark grades remained the same.

(FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SUPPORT BENCHMARKS, SEE PAGE 14.)

Progress Report - Highlights

Benchmark Performance Summary
Public Safety

| KEY BENCHMARKS | GRADE |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 64. Overall Crime | F |
| 65. Juvenile Arrests | F |
| Other Public Safety Benchmarks | A- |
| OVERALL GRADE - PUBLIC SAFETY | D+ |

Key Benchmarks

Reported crime has trended upward for many years and reached an all time high in 1997. News reports of crime going down have focused on violent crimes, which have diminished. The overall crime rate, however, continues to increase. Similarly juvenile arrests have increased steadily throughout the 1990s, peaking in 1996. The performance targets for public safety key benchmarks, achieving 1990 levels by the year 2000, appear to be out of reach for Oregon.

Other Benchmarks

Other public safety benchmarks have shown significant improvement during the 1990s. The recidivism rate, offenders convicted of a new felony within three years, dropped from 38% in 1990 to 30% in 1997. The percentage of students who report carrying a weapon has dropped from 26% to 17%.

Public safety planning related benchmarks also improved. Seventy-two percent of communities have cooperative policing plans in place. And nearly 100% of communities have emergency response plans in place.

Comparison with the 1997 Performance Report

The grades for the 1997 public safety key benchmarks were the same as the 1999 grades

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON PUBLIC SAFETY BENCHMARKS, SEE PAGE 16.)

Benchmark Performance Summary Community Development

| KEY BENCHMARKS | GRADE |
|---|-----------|
| 70. Urban Highway Congestion | F |
| 78. Affordable Housing | D |
| Other Community Development Benchmarks | C+ |
| OVERALL GRADE - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT | D+ |

Key Benchmarks

It is unlikely that Oregon will achieve the year 2000 target for congestion.

The percentage of Oregon's lower income homeowners who have difficulty affording their homes has remained constant at 38% since 1990. The percentage of renters who have difficulty has remained at about 70% through the 1990's. Oregon is unlikely to achieve the target for either owners or renters.

Other Benchmarks

In community development, Oregon has made the most progress by keeping up with infrastructure demands. Percent of Oregonians served by public drinking water systems that are at or above health based standards; percent of Oregonians with adequate sewage disposal and percent of roads in fair or better condition are all at or above the year 2000 targets.

Benchmarks related to automobile use either worsened or did not improve. Urban Oregonians drove over 400 more miles per person in 1997 than they did in 1990. The percent of Oregonians who used some means other than the single occupancy vehicle to commute to and from work saw a rise in 1996 and then declined to 1990 levels in 1998.

Comparison with the 1997 Performance Report

The D grade for affordable housing is the same as 1997.

(FOR MORE INFORMATION ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BENCHMARKS, SEE PAGE 17.)

Progress Report - Highlights

Benchmark Performance Summary Environment

| KEY BENCHMARKS | GRADE |
|---|-----------|
| 79. Percent of Oregonians Living Where Air Meets Gov. Stds. | A |
| 81., 85., 86. Ag. and Forest Land and Wetland Preservation | A |
| 89. Wild Salmon and Steelhead Restoration | F |
| Other Environment Benchmarks | C+ |
| OVERALL GRADE – ENVIRONMENT | C+ |

(Note: A new set of environment benchmarks and targets is under development.)

Key Benchmarks

Since 1994 all Oregonians have lived where air quality meets government standards and that is expected to continue through the year 2000. Oregon has preserved its wetlands and forest lands losing no net acreage of either during the 1990s. Agriculture land has been slowly diminishing, but is expected to reach the year 2000 target. The salmon benchmark, the number of key sub-basins that are at target levels, has dropped from 48% in 1990 to 2% in 1997. Oregon will probably not achieve its year 2000 target of 13% of key sub-basins at target levels.

Other Benchmarks

While Oregon is meeting its ambient air standards, carbon dioxide emission has gone up sharply during the 1990s, increasing by 19% in six years. Hazardous waste clean up is at target levels and will probably achieve the year 2000 target. Water quality and water quantity measures have all improved during the 1990s and could meet or exceed Oregon's year 2000 targets. In 1997, fifty-two percent of monitored streams had significantly increasing water quality trends, compared to zero percent with significantly decreasing trends. Similarly, streams with adequate water supply 12 months per year jumped from 44% in 1990 to 70% in 1997. The percentage of "assessed groundwater" that meets drinking water standards is at the target level of 95%.

Four important environmental benchmarks are not trending toward their year 2000 targets. Solid waste generation has increased from 1,519 pounds per person to 1,640 pounds with a year 2000 goal of 1,506 pounds. The percentage of native fish and wildlife species that are healthy declined to 72% in the last few years and will probably not reach the target of 77%. The percentage of healthy plant species has leveled off at 85% and will probably not reach the year 2000 target of 90%. Finally, the number of acres of state owned parks has declined from 31 to 29 during the 1990s.

Comparison with the 1997 Report Card

All of the graded benchmarks received the same grades in 1997.

(FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ENVIRONMENT BENCHMARKS, SEE PAGE 18.)

| ECONOMY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Business Vitality | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 1. Percentage of Oregonians employed outside the Willamette Valley and the Portland tri-county area | 26.0% | 25.8% | 26.1% | 26.1% | 25.8% | 25.5% | 25.3% | 25.1% | 24.7% | | 26% | 26% | F |
| 2. Percentage of professional services exported (imported) relative to Oregon's industry demand | | (16%) | (19%) | (17%) | (17%) | (14%) | (11%) | (11%) | | | (7%) | 5% | B+ |
| 3. Oregon's national rank in new companies | | 12th | 22nd | 13th | 7th | 11th | 4th | 8th | 7th | 7th | 5th-10th | 5th-10th | A |
| 4. Oregon's national rank in traded sector strength | | 33rd | 36th | 35th | 38th | 38th | 36th | 40th | 36th | 33rd | 20th-25th | 20th-25th | D |
| 5. Oregon's national rank in business closings (1st = least business closings) | | 18th | 16th | 32nd | 31st | 39th | 37th | 28th | 46th | 13th | 20th-25th | 20-25th | B+ |
| 6. Net job growth | -8,711 | 43,276 | -2,116 | 23,552 | 40,842 | 58,529 | 54,637 | 54,439 | 55,927 | | 50,000 | 50,000 | A |
| 7. Oregon's national rank in economic diversification (1st = most diversified) | 13th | | | 4th | | 11th | | 15th | | | | | N/A |
| Economic Capacity | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 8. Industry research and development expenditures as a percentage of gross state product | | | 0.6% | | 0.7% | | 0.9% | | | | 2.1% | 3.5% | C- |
| 9. Oregon's national rank in venture capital investments | | 4th | 25th | 11th | 4th | 16th | 12th | 29th | 14th | 22nd | 1st-5th | 1st-5th | F |
| Business Costs | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 10. Oregon's rank among seven Western states in business taxes as a percentage of gross state product (1st = lowest business taxes) | | | 4th | | | 2nd | | 1st | | | | | N/A |
| 11. Oregon's national rank in health care costs (1st = lowest costs) | 26th | 15th | 10th | 13th | 15th | | | | | | 20th-25th | 20th-25th | A |
| 12. Oregon's national rank in workers compensation costs (1st = lowest cost) | | 44th | | 30th | | 20th | | 18th | | 14th | 15th-20th | 15th-20th | A |
| 13. Percentage of permits issued within the target time period or less | | | | | | | | | | | | | C |
| a. Air contaminant discharge | | | 57% | 57% | 68% | 66% | 62% | 73% | 50% | | 67% | 78% | F |
| b. Wastewater discharge | | | | 41% | 32% | 25% | 36% | 37% | 60% | | 41% | 49% | A |

| | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Income | | | | | | | | | | | | | C+ |
| 14. Per capita personal income as a percentage of the U.S. per capita income | 99% | 91% | 91% | 91% | 92% | 93% | 94% | 95% | 96% | 95% | 100% | 110% | |
| 15. Average annual payroll per covered worker (all industries, 1995 dollars) | 26,304 | 24,695 | 24,847 | 25,279 | 25,240 | 25,368 | 25,837 | 27,021 | 27,341 | | 26,304 | 27,266 | A |
| 16. Percentage of Oregonians in the middle income range | 38% | 38% | 38% | 38% | 38% | 38% | 38% | 38% | | | 39% | 40% | D |
| 17. Percentage of covered Oregon workers with earnings of 150% or more of poverty at a rate for a family of four | | 30% | 30% | 30% | 31% | 31% | 31% | 31% | | | 32% | 34% | B |
| 18. Unemployment rate (civilian labor force, annual average) | 8.3 | 5.5 | 6 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | | 5.0 | 5.5 | F |
| International | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 19. Number of international cities of over 1 million population (outside Canada and Mexico) served by direct or non-stop flights to and from any Oregon commercial airport | 1 | 4 | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | D |
| 20. Percentage of Oregonians who speak a language in addition to English | | | | 17% | | 16% | | 14% | | 14% | 17% | 20% | F |

| EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Kindergarten - 12 | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 21. Percentage of children entering school ready-to-learn | | | | | | | | | 58% | | 65% | 80% | N/A |
| 22. High school drop out rate | | 6.6 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 6.7 [†] | | 5.0 | 4.0 | F |
| 23. Percentage of 8th graders who achieve established skill levels | | | | | | | | | | | | | B- |
| a. Reading | | | 40% | | 35% | | 48% | 53% | 56% | 55% | 63% | 100% | B- |
| b. Math | | | 40% | | 48% | | 49% | 49% | 49% | 51% | 59% | 100% | C+ |
| 24. Percentage of 3rd graders who achieve established skill levels | | | | | | | | | | | | | A- |
| a. Reading | | | 52% | | 59% | | 61% | 70% | 79% | 78% | 82% | 100% | A- |
| b. Math | | | 35% | | 51% | | 50% | 53% | 63% | 67% | 73% | 100% | A- |
| 25. Percentage of high school students completing a structured work experience | | | | | 9% | 13% | 21% | 14% | 15% | | 65% | 100% | D |
| Post Secondary | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 26. Percentage of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed a college degree | 18% | 23% | | 25% | | 26% | | 29% | | 29% | 33% | 45% | B- |
| 27. Percentage of Oregon adults (25+) completing high school or equivalent | 76% | 85% | | 82% | | 89% | | 91% | | 91% | 94% | 100% | B |
| 28. Percentage of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed some college | 39% | 53% | | 53% | | 58% | | 60% | | 62% | 68% | 89% | B- |
| 29. Percentage of Oregon adults (25+) completed associate degree | | | | | | 4% | | 4% | | 3% | 6% | 10% | F |
| Skill Development | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 30. Percentage of all adult Oregonians with intermediate literacy skills | | | | | | | | | | | | | N/A |
| a. Prose | | 41% | | | | | | | | | 48% | 55% | N/A |
| b. Document | | 36% | | | | | | | | | 46% | 55% | N/A |
| c. Quantitative | | 39% | | | | | | | | | 47% | 55% | N/A |
| 31. Percentage of Oregonians who report they use a computer to create, edit documents/graphics, to analyze data | | | | | | 50% | | 58% | | 60% | 61% | 70% | A |
| 32. Percentage of labor force receiving at least 20 hours of skills training in the past year | | | | | | 35% | | 30% | | 37% | 79% | 100% | C |

[†] See Endnotes

| CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Participation | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 33. Percentage of Oregonians who volunteer at least 50 hours of their time per year to civic, community or, nonprofit activities | | | | 30% | | | | 33% | | 29% | 35% | 50% | D- |
| 34. Percentage of eligible Oregonians who vote | | 55% | | 70% | | 56% | | 60% | | 50% | 70% | 84% | F |
| 35. Percentage of Oregonians who feel they are a part of their community | | | | | | 36% | | 41% | | 36% | 45% | 60% | D |
| Taxes | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 36. Percentage of Oregonians who understand the Oregon tax system and where tax money is spent | | | | 11% | 12% | 18% | 19% | 21% | 19% | | 25% | 50% | B- |
| 37. State and local taxes per capita (1995 dollars) | \$1,801 | \$2,344 | \$2,348 | \$2,314 | \$2,323 | \$2,358 | \$2,322 | \$2,243 | \$2,454 | \$2,300 | | | N/A |
| a. As a percentage of 1990 | 77% | 100% | 100% | 98% | 99% | 101% | 99% | 96% | 105% | 98% | | | N/A |
| b. Oregon's rank | 20th | 19th | 20th | 22nd | 24th | 25th | 27th | | | | | | N/A |
| 38. State and local taxes per \$1,000 of personal income | \$114 | \$120 | \$118 | \$119 | \$118 | \$117 | \$114 | \$105 | \$111 | \$102 | | | N/A |
| a. As a percentage of 1990 | 95% | 100% | 98% | 99% | 98% | 98% | 95% | 88% | 93% | 85% | | | N/A |
| b. Oregon's rank | 23rd | 13th | 12th | 12th | 17th | 18th | 26th | | | | | | N/A |
| Public Sector | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 39. Public management quality | | | | | | | | | | B- | | | B- |
| 40. State general obligation bond rating (Standard and Poors) | | AA- | AA- | AA- | AA- | AA- | AA- | AA | AA | AA | AA+ | AAA | AA |
| Culture | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 41. Oregon's national rank in per capita state arts funding | | 41st | 40th | 39th | 41st | 44th | 54th | 54th | 53th | | 39th | 31st | F |
| 42. Percentage of Oregonians served by a public library which meets minimum service criteria | 73% | 86% | 83% | 83% | 86% | 84% | 85% | 88% | 89% | | 90% | 99% | A- |

| SOCIAL SUPPORT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| Health | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43. Pregnancy rate per 1,000 females age 10-17 | 24.7 | 19.7 | 19.3 | 17.9 | 18.2 | 18.9 | 19.2 | 18.8 | 18.0 | | 15.0 | 10.0 | C |
| 44. Percentage of babies whose mothers received early prenatal care (beginning in the first trimester) | 77% | 76% | 77% | 79% | 79% | 79% | 79% | 80% | 81% | | 90% | 95% | C |
| 45. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 | 12.1 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 5.6 | | | 6.0 | 5.6 | A |
| 46. Percentage of two-year-olds who are adequately immunized | | | | | | 67% | 74% | 72% | 73% | | 90% | 90% | C- |
| 47. Annual percentage of new HIV cases with an early diagnosis (before symptoms occur) | | 72% | | 78% | 80% | 73% | 78% | 72% | 76% | | 85% | 98% | C |
| 48. Percentage of adults who do not currently smoke tobacco | | 78% | 79% | 79% | 78% | 79% | 78% | 76% | 79% | | 81% | 90% | C |
| 49. Premature Mortality: Years of potential life lost before age 70 (rate per 1,000) | 76.4 | 64.3 | 60.0 | 59.2 | 61.7 | 61.9 | 61.4 | 59.6 | | | 57.4 | 49.3 | A |
| 50. Percentage of adults whose self-perceived health status is very good or excellent | | | | | 63% | 63% | 62% | 60% | 59% | | 65% | 72% | F |
| 51. Percentage of families for whom child care is affordable | | | | 69% | | 67% | | 70% | | 67% | 70% | 75% | F |
| 52. Number of child care slots available for every 100 children under age 13 | | 14 | | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 25 | A |

Social Support Table Continued on Next Page

| Protection | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 53. Percentage of 8th grade students who report using: | | | | | | | | | | | | | D+ |
| a. Alcohol in the previous month | | 23% | | 26% | | 30% | | 30% | | 26% | 26% | 21% | B- |
| b. Illicit drugs in the previous month | | 14% | | 11% | | 19% | | 22% | | 19% | 15% | 12% | F |
| c. Cigarettes in the previous month | | 12% | | 15% | | 19% | | 22% | | 20% | 15% | 12% | F |
| 54. Number of children abused or neglected per 1,000 persons under 18 | | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 12 | | 9 | 6 | F |
| 55. Reported elder abuse rate per 1,000 | | | | | | | 12 | 14 | 15 | | 12 | 12 | F |
| 56. Percentage of infants whose mothers used: | | | | | | | | | | | | | A |
| a. Alcohol during pregnancy (self-reported by mother) | | 5% | 5% | 4% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 2% | | 2% | 2% | A |
| b. Tobacco during pregnancy (self-reported by mother) | | 22% | 21% | 20% | 19% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 16% | | 15% | 12% | A |
| Poverty | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 57. Percentage of Oregonians with incomes below 100% of the Federal poverty level | 11% | 11% | | 13% | | 15% | | 12% | | 12% | 11% | 9% | C |
| 58. Percentage of Oregonians without health insurance | | 16% | | 18% | | 14% | | 11% | | 11% | 9% | 4% | B+ |
| 59. Number of Oregonians that are homeless on any given night | | | | 7,607 | 5,196 | 7,262 | 6,141 | 6,819 | 7,130 | 7,050 | 5,196 | 5,196 | D+ |
| 60. Percentage of current court ordered child support paid to families | 44% | 50% | 47% | 50% | 54% | 60% | 68% | 68% | 68% | 68% | 72% | 80% | A |
| Independent Living | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 61. Percentage of seniors living independently | | | 97% | 97% | 97% | 97% | 97% | 98% | 98% | | 98% | 98% | A |
| 62. Percentage of Oregonians with a disability able to live on their own with adequate support | | | | | | | | | | 91% | | | N/A |
| 63. Percentage of Oregonians with a disability living in households with incomes below the federal poverty level | | | | | | 20% | | 20% | | 22% | | | N/A |

| PUBLIC SAFETY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Crime | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 64. Overall reported crimes per 1,000 Oregonians | 133.6 | 139 | 138.3 | 138.7 | 139.5 | 145.9 | 150.5 | 141.8 | 150.2 | | 133.6 | 106.9 | F |
| 65. Total juvenile arrests per 1,000 juvenile Oregonians per year | 48.3 | 46.5 | 48.8 | 52.1 | 53.8 | 57.3 | 58.6 | 62 | 59 | | 46.5 | 37.2 | F |
| 66. Percentage of students who carry weapons | | | 26% | | 32% | | 19% | | 19% | | 15% | 9% | B |
| 67. Percentage of paroled offenders convicted of a new felony within three years of initial release | | 38% | 38% | 34% | 34% | 33% | 30% | 31% | 30% | | 28% | 27% | A |
| 68. Percentage of counties that have completed a strategic cooperative policing agreement | | | | | | | | 31% | | 72% | 100% | 100% | N/A |
| Emergency Preparedness | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 69. Percentage of Oregon counties with the capability to respond to an emergency, and to assist communities to recover fully from the effects | | 50% | 44% | 56% | 64% | 83% | 86% | 92% | 97% | | 94% | 100% | A |

| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Growth Management | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| | | | | | | | 48% | 54% | 53% | | 49% | 49% | F |
| 70. Percentage of miles of limited-access highways in urban areas that are congested during peak hours | | | | | | 49% | 50% | 55% | 88% | | 75% | 95% | A |
| 71. Percentage of Oregonians served by public drinking water systems that meet health-based standards | | | | | | 3% | 2% | | 1% | | 0% | 0% | A |
| 72. Percentage of Oregonians with sewage disposal that does not meet government standards | | | 5% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 73. Percentage of Oregonians who commute during peak hours by means other than a single occupancy vehicle | | 29% | | 30% | | 30% | | 33% | | 29% | 23% | 31% | D- |
| 74. Vehicle miles traveled per capita in Oregon metropolitan areas (per year) | 5,782 | 7,733 | 7,809 | 7,696 | 7,776 | 7,854 | 7,982 | 8,105 | 8,175 | | 8,156 | 7,938 | F |
| 75. Percentage of Oregon households with personal computers at home that send and receive data and information over telecommunications | | | | 10% | | 13% | | 24% | | 35% | 40% | 80% | A- |
| 76. Percentage of roads in fair or better condition | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. State | 57% | 70% | | 73% | 83% | 80% | 78% | 78% | 77% | 77% | 77% | 90% | A |
| b. County | | | | | | | | | 75% | | | | N/A |
| Housing | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 77. Percentage of households that are owner occupied | 65% | 67% | | 70% | | 62% | | 67% | | 68% | 68% | 69% | C |
| 78. Percentage of low income households spending more than 30 percent of their household income on housing (including utilities) | | | | | | | | | | | | | D |
| a. Renters | | 59% | | 68% | | 71% | | 69% | | 70% | 55% | 55% | F |
| b. Owners | | 38% | | n/a | | 38% | | 38% | | 38% | 32% | 32% | C- |

| ENVIRONMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Air | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 79. Percentage of Oregonians living where the air meets government ambient air quality standards | 30% | 54% | 51% | 58% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | | 100% | 100% | A |
| 80. Carbon dioxide emissions as a percentage of 1990 emissions | | 100% | 112% | 125% | 124% | 132% | 117% | 119% | | | 100% | 100% | F |
| Water | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 81. Percentage of Oregon wetlands in 1990 still preserved as wetlands | | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | A |
| 82. Stream water quality index | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Percentage of monitored stream sites with significantly increasing trends in water quality | | 8% | | | | | 21% | 32% | 52% | | 25% | 25% | A |
| b. Percentage of monitored stream sites with significantly decreasing trends in water quality | | 20% | | | | | 8% | 2% | 0% | | 5% | 0% | A |
| 83. Percentage of assessed groundwater that meets drinking water standards | 87% | 95% | | 95% | | 94% | | 94% | | 95% | 94% | 94% | A |
| 84. Percentage of key rivers meeting instream water rights | | | | | | | | | | | | | A |
| a. 9 or more months of year | 53% | 39% | 50% | 56% | 72% | 61% | 94% | 94% | | | 60% | 65% | A |
| b. 12 months a year | 47% | 44% | 39% | 22% | 22% | 28% | 35% | 70% | | | 35% | 40% | A |

Environment Table Continued on Next Page

| Land | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 85. Percentage of Oregon agricultural land in 1970 still preserved for agricultural use | | 98% | | 98% | | 97% | 97% | 97% | 97% | | 97% | 97% | A |
| 86. Percentage of Oregon forest land in 1970 still preserved for forest use | | 92% | 90% | 92% | 92% | 92% | 91% | 91% | 92% | | 92% | 92% | A |
| 87. Pounds of Oregon municipal solid waste landfilled or incinerated per capita | | | | 1,519 | 1,501 | 1,516 | 1,511 | 1,570 | 1,640 | | 1,506 | 1,495 | F |
| 88. Percentage of identified hazardous waste sites that are cleaned up or being cleaned up | | 67% | 68% | 71% | 70% | 67% | 66% | 69% | 69% | 68% | 67% | 56% | A |
| a. Tank sites | | 66% | 67% | 71% | 69% | 66% | 65% | 69% | 69% | 68% | 67% | 55% | A |
| b. Other hazardous substances | | 97% | 75% | 79% | 76% | 73% | 70% | 69% | 71% | 74% | 70% | 69% | A |
| Plants and Wildlife | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 89. Percentage of wild salmon and steelhead populations in key sub-basins that are at target levels | | 48% | 39% | 30% | 20% | 11% | 2% | 2% | 2% | | 13% | 35% | F |
| 90. Percentage of native fish and wildlife species that are healthy | | | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 75% | 75% | 72% | 72% | 77% | 80% | F |
| 91. Percentage of native plant species that are healthy | | | 83% | 86% | 88% | 86% | 88% | 85% | 85% | 85% | 90% | 95% | C- |
| Outdoor Recreation | 1980 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2010 | GRADE |
| 92. Acres of state-owned parks per 1,000 Oregonians | 35 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 29 | | 35 | 35 | F |

Progress Report – *Highlights*

Oregon Shines Goal 1: Quality jobs for all Oregonians

- FINDINGS:** While the economy is more diversified and robust at the state level, some communities have been left behind; too many Oregonians are not qualified for the best-paying jobs.
- SOLUTION:** Provide better education from pre-school through universities and lifelong learning. Grow Oregon's companies so Oregonians will have opportunities to get better jobs.
- VALUES:** Opinion polls indicate economy, jobs and education continue to be among the most important issues in Oregon.
- VISION:** Oregon will have a high-wage economy and an excellent quality of life.
- OBJECTIVES:**
- Oregon's workforce will be the best educated and trained in America by the year 2000, and equal to any in the world by 2010.
 - Oregon will be one of the top 10 states in America to start and grow a technology generating company by 2000.
 - State agencies should coordinate their efforts with local communities to diversify and strengthen the economies of rural Oregon.
 - More Oregon companies will export higher-valued products.
 - Oregon will be a net exporter of high-end professional services by 2010.
 - Oregon's policies will support small business by providing adequate infrastructure while holding down the costs of doing business.
 - Oregon's per capita income will reach the national average by 2000, and 10 percent above the national average by 2010.
- KEY BENCHMARKS:**
- ✓ Professional services exported (imported)
 - ✓ Employment outside Portland and Willamette Valley
 - ✓ Per capita personal income relative to the US
 - ✓ Readiness-to-learn
 - ✓ Eighth grade reading/math skills
 - ✓ Oregonians with bachelors degrees
 - ✓ Adults with intermediate literacy skills

Progress Report – Highlights

Oregon Shines Goal 2: Safe, caring and engaged communities

FINDING: In spite of Oregon's economic turnaround, government social service agencies and nonprofit organizations have seen an increasing number of more complex cases in the 1990s. Poverty and criminal behavior have not declined. Changes in American society are placing a variety of stresses on families.

SOLUTION: Oregon must address the root causes of problems through local, targeted projects with shared responsibility for improved outcomes.

VALUES: Family life is at the top of our list of personal values, while civic affairs are near the bottom.

VISION: Oregon will be a place where all families and individuals can prosper.

OBJECTIVES:

- All aspects of society will encourage responsible parenting and adult mentoring of children.
- Oregon will be a leader in developing state and local partnerships that address the root causes of social problems.
- Oregon will prevent crime by emphasizing cost-effective prevention programs that avoid future incarceration costs.
- Oregon will be a leader in reducing personal abuse and protecting vulnerable individuals.
- More Oregonians will be healthy and self-sufficient.
- More Oregonians will actively participate in strengthening their communities.

**KEY
BENCHMARKS:**

- ✓ High school dropout rate
- ✓ Volunteerism
- ✓ Eighth grade use of alcohol, illicit drugs and cigarettes
- ✓ Incomes below 100% of federal poverty level
- ✓ Oregonians without health insurance
- ✓ Overall reported crime
- ✓ Juvenile arrests
- ✓ Child abuse

Progress Report – Highlights

Oregon Shines Goal 3: Healthy, sustainable surroundings

FINDING: Maintaining the *Oregon Shines*' goal of healthy, sustainable surroundings will be a challenge in the years to come. Even though Oregon has been growing at approximately the same rate for the last 50 years, population pressures are causing concern among Oregonians that our quality of life is threatened. The historic role of Oregon's natural resource base of providing jobs, recreation and natural beauty is changing dramatically. While some policies are in place to address these problems, more must be done if we are to avoid collisions between interests.

SOLUTIONS: Resolve debate on how to manage our surroundings so they remain healthy and productive into the future. Develop better systems for avoiding and resolving conflicts.

VALUES: Oregonians care about healthy, sustainable surroundings. The highest value associated with living in Oregon is its natural beauty and recreation opportunities.

VISION: Oregon will balance demands of a vital economy with demands of healthy ecosystems.

OBJECTIVES:

- Oregon will support thoughtful growth management strategies.
- Oregon will have a progressive system for resolving natural resource management issues.
- Oregon state government will support rural communities in solving natural resource dilemmas at the local level. Oregon will have a progressive system for resolving natural resource management issues.

**KEY
BENCHMARKS:**

- ✓ Urban highway congestion
- ✓ Affordable housing
- ✓ Air quality
- ✓ Forest, agriculture and wetlands preservation
- ✓ Wild salmon/steelhead recovery

Progress Report – *Highlights*

This report would not have been possible without the support and hard work of many people. First, a special thanks goes to consultant Jerry Kissler who drafted 15 key benchmark analyses. Consultant Robert Silverman, who drafted five key benchmark analyses, also provided valuable assistance. Kathryn Nichols was kind enough to contribute her time to draft the analysis of Benchmark 21, children entering school ready-to-learn.

Reviewers who went above and beyond the call of duty are: Arthur Ayre, Scott Bassett, John Charles, Ron Daniels, Kevin Downing, Clint Goff, Max Keele, Deirdre Molander, Janet Morland, Charles Sheketoff, David Steirs, Kanhaiya Vaidya, Sharlene Walker, and Jennifer Woodward.

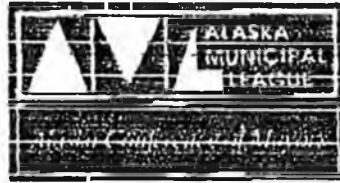
Others who made a significant contribution to the completion of this report are: Jeff Allen, Bruce Andrews, Larry Austin, Richard Benner, Richard Bjelland, Sue Cameron, Sandy Cutler, Pam Curtis, Elizabeth Davis, Robert DiPrete, Betsy Earls, Lee Erickson, William Feyerherm, Karmen Fore, David Foster, David Frohnmayer, Tina Garcia, Mark Gibson, Nancy Goldschmidt, Jim Good, Elinor Hall, Caleb Heppner, Kathleen Joy, William Kittredge, Phil Lemman, David McConnell, Jim Neely, Ranee Niedermeyer, Louis Rios, Chuck Sigmund, Sandra Suran, Leslie Schockner, Beverly Stein, Jim Sternbridge, Lynn Youngbar, Bruce Weber, Ed Whitelaw, Brett Wilcox and Sandra Woods.

Production assistance was provided by the Oregon Economic Development Department - Thanks to Natalie Barnes and Nan Davenport.

Staff member Scott Stewart coordinated the development of this report. Heather Mowry provided data analysis and editing assistance. Zoë Johnson provided valuable administrative support. All are extraordinarily committed public servants.

Finally, thanks to the members of the Progress Board for encouraging staff to undertake this ambitious project.

Jeffrey Tryens
Executive Director



Alaska Municipal League Board of Directors

Resolution Number 2000-02

**A Resolution in Support of Establishing a
Commission on Alaska's Future**

Whereas, the Alaska Municipal Leagues' top legislative priority for year 2000 is for the legislature to develop a long-range fiscal plan;

Whereas, Representative Allen Kemplan has introduced HCR 13 which creates the Commission on Alaska's Future;

Whereas, HCR 13 calls for establishing a Commission to operate as a steering committee in order to develop a long-term statewide strategic plan that includes benchmarks and goals for the State of Alaska;

Whereas, the Commission would consist of 13 members appointed by the Legislature and Governor;

Whereas, HCR 13 calls for the establishment of a working group to advise the Commission and would consist of a cross-section of Alaska's interests, including a local government member;

Whereas, HCR 13 requires that hearings be held in different regions and cities around the state to encourage citizen participation in formulating policies, plans, and programs at community and regional levels;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Alaska Municipal League Board of Directors encourages the Legislature to consider and pass HCR 13, Commission on Alaska's Future.

Passed 5th of April, 2000.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------|---------|------------|---|
| Post-It® Fax Note | 7671 | Date | 4-12-00 | # of pages | 1 |
| To | Rep Kemplan | From | AML | | |
| Co./Dept. | | Co. | | | |
| Phone # | | Phone # | | | |
| Fax # | | Fax # | | | |

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: **State Affairs Committee Members**
 Rep. Jeannie James, Chair Rep. Scott Ogan
 Rep. Joe Green Rep. Hal Smalley
 Rep. Bill Hudson Rep. Jim Whittaker
 Rep. Beth Kertula

FROM: **Steve Lindbeck, Executive Director**

DATE: **April 13, 2000**

Dear Committee Members:

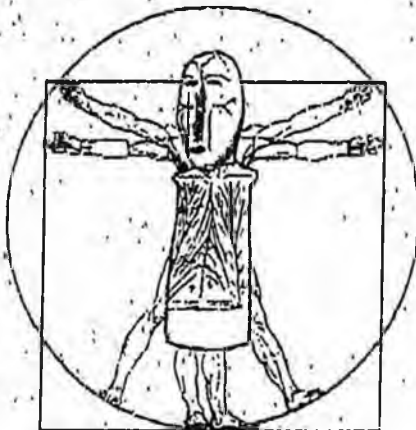
I have been asked to comment on HJR 13, a resolution creating the Commission on Alaska's Future. I appreciate your consideration of the following comments.

The Alaska Humanities Forum has been working with a variety of individuals and organizations over the past year to examine this concept and consider whether it might help guide Alaska through its fiscal, social, political and economic dilemmas. With small private contributions we have researched similar efforts in other states and convened several meetings to examine the notion that broad-based public dialogue, strategic planning, and performance measuring could combine to guide Alaska policy-makers — both public and private — and achieve better long-term results. We believe there is great promise in this three-part combined approach.

As part of our work we brought to Alaska Mr. Jeffrey Tryens, executive director of the Oregon Progress Board, which is widely viewed as the most successful state-based "futures" process. From discussions with Mr. Tryens and many Alaskans, we have developed a few key points:

- The process must be "owned" extremely broadly by Alaskans to succeed;
- Insofar as possible, existing institutions — Chambers of Commerce, school boards, civic groups, etc. — should be employed as partners in dialogue;
- Mechanisms must be developed to build trust in the process across the board among Alaska citizens and communities;
- Such a process, in the spirit of grassroots American democracy, must engage public, private, and civic sectors, with core leadership emerging from outside state government;
- Alaskans must be encouraged to take responsibility, individually and collectively, for their own future by overcoming attitudes of entitlement and dealing thoughtfully with social, political, fiscal, and economic issues facing us;
- "Benchmarking" measures, broadly developed and discussed, could help all Alaskans focus on the results of public dollars spent and purposes met.

We believe Alaskans have been deeply unsettled by fiscal, economic, and social developments over the past few years, and that the time is ripe for the emergence of new directions. We applaud your consideration of this concept and the prospect of re-engaging Alaskans in a shared search for a better future.



ALASKA HUMANITIES FORUM

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 Anchorage, Alaska 99501
 Telephone 907 / 372-5301
 Facsimile 907 / 372-3979

[Fwd: fiscal note]

Subject: [Fwd: fiscal note]
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 2000 11:38:23 -0800
From: Barbara Cotting <Barbara_Cotting@legis.state.ak.us>
Organization: Alaska State Legislature
To: pam_varni@legis.state.ak.us

Pam - I've forgotten who does fiscal notes for bills at LAA??? Thanks.

Subject: Re: fiscal note
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 2000 11:12:31 -0800
From: Shari Kochman <shari_kochman@gov.state.ak.us>
Organization: Alaska Office of the Governor
To: Barbara Cotting <Barbara_Cotting@legis.state.ak.us>

no need for us to do a fiscal note on this --it would be a leg affairs
note
thanks

Barbara Cotting wrote:

> I have scheduled HCR 13, Commission on Alaska's Future, for hearing in
> House State Affairs on Thursday, April 13, and need fiscal notes.
>
> Thanks.
>
> Barbara



as a e s a u r e

Visit our website! www.akdemocrats.org

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: February 10, 2000

CONTACT: Chris Knight or Nathan Johnson
Office of Representative Allen Kemplen

TO Barbara @
Rep. James' Office

Kemplen Advances Community Service Legislation

HB 355 recognizes and rewards community service participation

Rep. Allen Kemplen (D-Anchorage), introduced HB 355, establishing a state community service program. "It is important to recognize that the intermediary between the private sector and the government sector is the civic sector, those volunteers and groups that give back to the state and their community, free of charge," Kemplen said. Alaska's history is filled with heartfelt stories about volunteers saving lives, providing housing, teaching language skills and giving back to their community. HB 355 continues the give-back tradition by recognizing and rewarding community service participation.

"Volunteerism-voluntary service to your community makes people feel good, helps ease social ills and really, costs very little," Kemplen added. By creating a state community service program, HB 355, strengthens the existing Alaska Community Service Commission, which currently, only distributes federal grants. This bill addresses unmet community service needs, and rewards good neighbors for community service.

Kemplen stated, "Carrying people introduced in this state in like pulling tooth, this legislation is modeled after the G.I. Bill which provides an incentive for Alaskans to get involved and give a little to their community." In the bill, participants that successfully complete two-terms of community service would be eligible for higher-education and mortgage loan vouchers. Organizations like the United Way, Americorp, Vista, Catholic Community Services, SAGA, and ORCA, Southeast Alaska Independent Living (SAIL) and Access Alaska could be direct beneficiaries of the new bill.

"Volunteerism is an essential trait of the American character, and is responsible for much of what America is today. My legislation underscores this character trait, and brings it home to Alaska," Kemplen said.

###

For Radio Actualities call 1-800-478-5006
In Juneau call 465-5001

Alaska Democratic Legislators'
Jobs and Families Agenda 2000

Sen. Al Adams, Sen. Johnny Ellis, Sen. Kim Elton, Sen. Lyman Hoffman, Sen. Georganna Lincoln, Rep. Ethan Berkowitz, Rep. Tom Brice, Rep. Sharon Clsna, Rep. Eric Croft, Rep. John Davies, Rep. Ben Grussendorf, Rep. Reggle Joule, Rep. Mary Kapsner, Rep. Allen Kemplen, Rep. Beth Kertula, Rep. Al Kooksh, Rep. Carl Moscs, Rep. Hal Smalley

State of Alaska

Legislative Affairs Agency

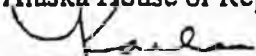
Administrative Services

Terry Miller Legislative Office Building

Mailing Address: State Capitol, Room 3 - Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182 - Phone (907)465-3852 - Fax (907) 465-3234



TO: Barbara Cotting, Legislative Assistant
to Representative Jeannette James
Alaska House of Representatives

FROM: 
Karla Schofield, Deputy Director
Legislative Affairs Agency

SUBJ: Fiscal Note - HCR 13

DATE: April 11, 2000

HCR 13 presents some problems in terms of preparing a fiscal note. The resolution calls for establishing a Commission on Alaska's Future and a working group to begin work immediately upon the appointment of its full membership or by June 15, 1999. The Commission is charged with presenting a preliminary report and action plan to the Governor and the Legislature by August 1, 1999, and a draft report by February 1, 2000, and a final report by April 30, 2000.

As it is already April 12, 2000, and much of the work to be accomplished by the Commission should have been accomplished by now, the Legislative Affairs Agency will await the work of the State Affairs Committee before preparing a fiscal note.

cc: Pam Varni, Executive Director, LAA

HCR

19

House Concurrent Resolution 19
Representative John Davies
March 2000 - Women's History Month

House Concurrent Resolution 19, formally recognizes March 2000 as "Women's History Month", paying special attention to March 8th, which has been designated around the world as "International Women's Day". In recognition of women of every race, class, and ethnic background who have made significant contributions to the founding and building of the United States, I hope to encourage all Alaskans to actively participate in celebrating and recognizing the contributions of our Nations' women.

As recently as the 1970's, women's history was virtually an unknown topic in the K-12 curriculum or in general public consciousness. To address this situation, the Education Task Force of the Sonoma County (California) Commission on the Status of Women initiated a "Women's History Week" celebration for 1978. As word spread rapidly across the nation, state departments of education encouraged celebrations of National Women's History Week as an effective means to achieving equity goals within classrooms. Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Oregon, Alaska, and other states developed and distributed curriculum materials all of their public schools. Organizations sponsored essay contests and other special programs in their local areas. Within a few years, thousands of schools and communities were celebrating National Women's History Week, supported and encouraged by resolutions from governors, city councils, school boards, and the U.S. Congress.

Women's voices in Alaskan history have told many stories of the trials and tribulations faced by those who have lived in this often harsh, yet beautiful land. Narratives, like those of the women who helped pass HB 2 in the 1913 territorial government, which grant women's suffrage, tell how Alaskan women have played a crucial role in development of the State.

We must continue to encourage the history of American women to be told. The passage of HCR 19 will undoubtedly show our State Legislature's commitment to having the stories of all citizens found between the bindings of our history books.

(7)

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Date Referred to Committee: February 16, 2000

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 2/29/00

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HCRC 19

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 19

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH/WOMEN'S DAY

Designating the month of March as Women's History Month and urging all Alaskans to join in the celebration of International Women's Day on March 8, 2000.

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute _____ the same title a new title

additional referral to _____ Committee
 attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): _____ (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: _____ (Dept/Date)

fiscal note(s) _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

| SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS | DP | DNP | NR | AM |
|------------------------------|----|-----|----|----|
| <i>Annette James</i> | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Hal Engler</i> | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Chris...</i> | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Bill...</i> | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Scott...</i> | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Scott...</i> | | | ✓ | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE *Annette James*

Alaska State Legislature

Legislative Committees:
Resources
Legislative Budget & Audit
Administration Regulation Review
Military & Veteran Affairs

Legislative Budget Subcommittees:
University of Alaska
Department of Natural Resources
Department of Law

119 N. Cushman Street Suite 207
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 456-8172
FAX (907) 451-9293

While in Session
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-4457
FAX (907) 465-3519

Representative John Davies
District 29

Memorandum

To: Representative Jeannette James – State Affairs Chair

From: Representative John Davies 

Date: February 18, 2000

RE: Hearing Request for HCR 19

I would like to formally request a hearing for HCR 19, which was introduced on February 16, 2000:

Designating the month of March as Women's History Month and urging all Alaskans to join in the celebration of International Women's Day on March 8, 2000.

Please contact my staff if you need any further information. As we discussed, this has an urgent timeline to be effective, so thanks for your help in expediting a hearing.



FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2000 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HCR 19

Revision Date: _____
 Title: Discontinuing March as Memorial
History Month
 Sponsor: Rep. Tim Davis
 Requester: PHSS STA

Dept. Affected _____
 BRU _____
 Component _____
 Component Serial No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

| OPERATING EXPENDITURES | FY 01 | FY 02 | FY 03 | FY 04 | FY 05 | FY 06 |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Personal Services | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Travel | | | | | | |
| Contractual | | | | | | |
| Supplies | | | | | | |
| Equipment | | | | | | |
| Land & Structures | | | | | | |
| Grants & Claims | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURES | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CHANGE IN REVENUES | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1002 Federal Receipts | | | | | | |
| 1003 GF Match | | | | | | |
| 1004 GF | | | | | | |
| 1005 GF/Program Receipts | | | | | | |
| 1037 GF/Mental Health | | | | | | |
| 1091 Designated Program Receipts | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Estimate of any current year (FY00) cost: _____

POSITIONS

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Full-time | | | | | | |
| Part-time | | | | | | |
| Temporary | | | | | | |

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by House State Affairs
Committee Editing

Phone 465-3743
 Phone 465-6822
 Date 2/29/00

Re: fiscal not

Subject: Re: fiscal notes
Date: Fri, 25 Feb 2000 12:38:32 -0900
From: Shari Kochman <shari_kochman@gov.state.ak.us>
Organization: Alaska Office of the Governor
To: Barbara Cotting <Barbara_Cotting@legis.state.ak.us>

* thanks barbara, the requests are in
no need for a fiscal note on hir19 *

Barbara Cotting wrote:

> Hi Shari,
>
> I've scheduled the following bills next week and need fiscal notes:
>
> HJR19 (Women's History Month) for Tuesday February 29 -
>
> HB 309 (Right to Work) for Thursday March 2 -
>
> SSHB 153 (State Employee Annual Leave) for Saturday March 4.
>
> Thanks.
>
> Barbara

oops should be HCR 19!

HJR

9

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred to Committee: January 27, 1999

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Judiciary

Date of Committee Action: 2/18/99

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HJR 9

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9

DESTROY BRADY BILL RECORDS

Urging the President of the United States and the Congress to act to ensure that federal agencies do not retain records relating to lawful purchase or ownership of firearms gathered through the Brady Handgun Bill instant check system.

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute _____ the same title a new title

additional referral to _____ Committee
 attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s): _____ (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: _____ (Dept/Date)

fiscal note(s) _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) STA

zero fiscal note(s) _____

| SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS | DP | DNP | NR | AM |
|------------------------------|----|-----|----|----|
| <i>Jeannette James</i> | | | | |
| <i>Hal Smalley</i> | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Bruce Bertell</i> | | | ✓ | |
| <i>John Caldwell</i> | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Bill Hudson</i> | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Scott Ogan</i> | | | | ✓ |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE *Jeannette James*



REPRESENTATIVE ERIC CROFT

Sponsor Statement

HJR 9

Preventing the Unlawful Retention of Gun Owner Records

When the United State Congress passed the Brady Bill in 1993 to establish a system to keep firearms out of the hands of criminals, it was clear that this system was not to be used by government as a way to monitor legitimate firearm ownership by law-abiding Americans.

The Brady Bill established the "national instant criminal background check system" to check criminal backgrounds during firearm purchases. In order to ensure that non-criminal records were not retained, language was included that directly addressed this fundamental issue. Under the section referring to lawful firearm purchases, the code clearly states the intent to "destroy all records of the system with respect to the call (other than the identifying number and the date the number was assigned) and all records of the system relating to the person or the transfer."¹

The problem arose when the Administration gave this clear statutory language a novel interpretation. Final regulations purporting to implement the Brady Bill state that all information regarding legitimate firearm purchases would be retained for "audit" purposes and "will be destroyed after not more than six months after the transfer is allowed."²

By extending the holding of non-criminal records for up to one hundred and eighty days, the Administration has violated both the spirit and letter of the original Brady Bill.

HJR 9 urges the President of the United States and the Congress to prevent federal agencies from using the Brady Bill Act as a vehicle to unlawfully collect data about legitimate firearm owners. HJR 9 also requests that necessary statutory changes be implemented to ensure this does not occur again in the future.

The sponsor and co-sponsors of HJR 9 respectfully ask you to join us in seeing that this message is clearly heard at our nation's capitol.

¹ 18 USC Sec. 922 (t)(2)(c)

² 28 CFR Sec. 25.9 (a) (1)



**BRADY CHECKS
SUMMARY 1994 - 1998**

| | AST TOTAL REQUESTS | AST TOTAL APPROVED | AST TOTAL DENIED | PD'S TOTAL REQUESTS | PD'S TOTAL APPROVED | PD'S TOTAL DENIED | TOTAL REQUESTS | TOTAL APPROVED | TOTAL DENIED |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
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| FEBRUARY | 1041 | 1020 | 21 | 2342 | 2282 | 60 | 3383 | 3302 | 81 |
| MARCH | 2007 | 1957 | 50 | 3692 | 3590 | 102 | 5699 | 5547 | 152 |
| APRIL | 2034 | 1983 | 51 | 4054 | 3942 | 112 | 6088 | 5925 | 163 |
| MAY | 1540 | 1509 | 31 | 3254 | 3167 | 87 | 4794 | 4676 | 118 |
| JUNE | 1619 | 1595 | 24 | 2747 | 2669 | 78 | 4366 | 4264 | 102 |
| JULY | 1889 | 1833 | 56 | 3288 | 3220 | 68 | 5177 | 5053 | 124 |
| AUGUST | 1609 | 1554 | 55 | 3494 | 3401 | 93 | 5103 | 4955 | 148 |
| SEPTEMBER | 1492 | 1446 | 46 | 3430 | 3365 | 65 | 4922 | 4811 | 111 |
| OCTOBER | 2150 | 2090 | 60 | 4430 | 4291 | 139 | 6580 | 6381 | 199 |
| NOVEMBER | 1906 | 1856 | 50 | 3079 | 3006 | 73 | 4985 | 4862 | 123 |
| DECEMBER | 1394 | 1350 | 44 | 3275 | 3180 | 95 | 4669 | 4530 | 139 |
| TOTAL | 19937 | 19429 | 508 | 38979 | 37955 | 1024 | 58916 | 57384 | 1532 |

2.6%

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2.69%

**BRADY CHECKS
SUMMARY 1994 - 1998**

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| TOTAL | 19937 | 19429 | 508 | 38979 | 37955 | 1024 | 58916 | 57384 | 1532 |

2.6%

**Testimony of the Alaska Outdoor Council on HJR 9,
By Dick Bishop, vice president
Feb. 18, 1999 before the House State Affairs Committee**

Madam Chair, I'm Dick Bishop of Fairbanks, vice president of, and part-time lobbyist for the Alaska Outdoor Council, on whose behalf I am testifying.

The AOC is vitally interested in the safe and ethical exercise of the individual right to keep and bear arms.

The Outdoor Council strongly supports HJR 9. We thank Representative Croft for introducing the measure, and his cosponsors for their strong bipartisan support. This is an issue that knows no party lines.

Regulations mandating retention of data on lawful firearms purchases under the so-called Brady Bill's instant check provisions are a cynical subversion of the clear meaning of that law. The law's provision mandating destruction of those records does not mean some Tuesday next week, or 6 months later.

The purpose of the instant check is to determine if a firearms purchase is legal. Once that determination is made, there is no rationale under the law for retaining that record. The purpose of the law has been fulfilled when attempted illegal purchases are forestalled.

As anyone who has worked in or with government knows, it is all too easy for bureaucracies to overlook or ignore statutory requirements and regulations. The 6-month destruction deadline easily becomes no deadline, through neglect, or for an ulterior motive. Or it might be revised in a future regulation, to one year, or 5 years, -- or permanent retention.

There's not much good to be said about the Brady bill, but at least it was agreed that it was not to be the first step in an all out gun registration system. We applaud the National Rifle Association's legal challenge to this foot in the door regulation.

I wonder who decided there should be 6-month data retention? It appears to fit right in with President Clinton's patronizing political campaign to demonize all gunowners.

The Alaska Outdoor Council urges the Legislature to promptly pass HJR 9. We also recommend that you transmit the resolution to every state legislature and every governor, in addition to the distribution outlined in the resolution.

Thank you for your efforts, and for this opportunity to testify.



LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE
119 N. CUSHMAN, SUITE 101
FAIRBANKS, AK 99701
452-4448

DATE: 2/18/99

Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written
testimony for the

Alaska State Affairs Cmte teleconference scheduled on

HSR 9: . A copy of this testimony was
transmitted to your committee via fax.

Thank you,
Fran / Feb 20



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HSTA
 Committee on HJR 9 Committee Name
 Dated 2/18/99
 Bill / Subject

See attached

SIGNED:

Ruthanne H. Bentley
 Testifier

Alaska Outdoor Council
 Representing

1555 BUS'S BRIND, FAI 99709 907 4556151
 Address / Phone Number

s t a n d i n g g u a r d

"Insta-check"—the Bill Clinton/Sarah Brady version—is a reality check for the nation's gun owners.

It is a cold, harsh warning that we must never place trust in the idea that honor, integrity, truth, and the rule of law have anything to do with the Clinton Administration or with Bill Clinton's allies in Congress. They attempt to rule by stealth—outside the law.

"Instant check," or "Insta-Check" as Clinton has styled it, is the ultimate White House spin. It is a far cry from the system Congress intended to create in 1993.

In the 1999 reality, and in practice, the National Instant Check System (NICS) has been twisted by contorted FBI regulations into a firearms *owner registration* system that could be the baseline for future government action against peaceable citizens who choose to exercise their right to own and use firearms.

Janet Reno and Bill Clinton, Al Gore and Sarah Brady ultimately want to be gun collectors. But the firearms they want to collect belong to the people. Those firearms are private property, owned by private citizens. They belong to you and me.

But they can't collect your guns if they don't know you have them. And your lawful, private ownership of firearms is none of government's business.

In 1993, when the rabidly anti-gun Congress enacted the Brady bill, NRA and our friends fought hard to make sure that when the waiting period was replaced by the Instant Check System, the government didn't have the power to retain any information on you or any firearms you might buy from a licensed dealer. The "instant check," as envisioned by those who wrote protections into the law in 1993, meant *instant destruction of records on those transactions not flagged as prohibited*.

Under *Title 18 USC 922(r)(2)(c)*, all information relating to law-abiding firearms purchasers and the guns they buy must be instantly "destroyed." There's no shading to that word. There's no nuance in the law.

But the Justice Department has boldly proclaimed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) will keep each and every record of the estimated 14 million annual legal firearms transactions in its massive computer database for at least six months—for "audit purposes." Emphatically, let me tell you, they cannot lawfully keep a single such record. To do so is a knowing, blatant violation of law.

The National Instant Check System—under Bill Clinton and Janet Reno's vision—would be the means to collect and keep unlawful files—dossiers on each of us, inaccessible to us—that could be used in the future to wipe out our civil rights. Under NICS, they are seeking even more power to single out those who choose to buy and own firearms. The President has declared gun shows to be "illegal arms bazaars for criminals and gun runners." We know that is preposterous, but the media will never see the truth. Bill Clinton has ordered "executive actions" to ban all private firearm transfers at gun shows, unless they are run through the NICS registration scheme. Congress never autho-

By Wayne LaPierre
Executive Vice President

A White House assistant described Clinton/Gore rule by Presidential diktat this way: "Stroke of the pen. Law of the land. Kinda cool." Stroke of the pen, lose your rights—lose your property. This is what

they think is "kinda cool."

I've got news for them. *With respect to Instant Check, all bets are off. The NRA will use every power at our disposal to force the Federal government to obey the law.*

That is why we have gone to Federal court to stop the Justice Department from keeping files on legal gun transactions and on law-abiding firearms purchasers.

The instant check concept is nothing new—it's been in place in some states for almost a decade. When properly administered, it prevents the retail sale of firearms to the few criminals stupid enough to attempt a gun purchase at a dealer, and it does so with a minimum of inconvenience to law-abiding gun buyers. And by its very nature, it also allows for "real time" notification of the authorities when a prohibited person violates Federal law by attempting to purchase a firearm.

These were the same objectives of the Congress when it debated and passed the law creating NICS in 1993. But the Clinton Administration has now twisted implementa-

tion of the NICS system into its own image—a national surveillance system that puts a higher priority on tracking gun purchases by law-abiding citizens than on the arrest and prosecution of those who attempt to violate our Federal firearms laws.

The coming year will be a difficult time in the Congress. The 1998 elections have elevated anti-gun kingpin Chuck Schumer from the U.S. House to the U.S. Senate, and he will waste no time attempting to press his savage anti-gun agenda. But we will meet him and his anti-gun cohorts head-on.

We have filed suit in the courts, and we will also work in Congress to ensure that NICS is administered according to the letter of the law.

Our friends in Congress will call for formal investigations and oversight on NICS operations and on why the Justice Department in Washington fails to arrest felons, fugitives, and the like when they violate Federal gun law. This is critical, especially in light of the enormous success of the independent Federal prosecutions of felons in possession of firearms under Project Exile in Richmond, Virginia.

We will press aggressively for full enforcement of existing laws, which could lock up every violent, armed felon in every corner of the country. And we intend to educate the public about these laws.

Grassroots pressure from NRA members killed the proposed gun tax—at least for the first 10 months of NICS operation. We will again have to fight that battle—among many others—in the year to come. Just as we rolled back portions of bad law with the passage of the Firearms Owners' Protection Act in 1986, we will roll back the sinister and devious effort to contort NICS into a system for subjecting gun buyers to enormous fees, government-sanctions of privacy and civil rights, and centralized registrations the time—help us fight.



28 CFR s 25.9
28 C.F.R. § 25.9

**CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS
TITLE 28--JUDICIAL
ADMINISTRATION
CHAPTER I--DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE
PART 25--DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
INFORMATION SYSTEMS
SUBPART A--THE NATIONAL
INSTANT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND
CHECK SYSTEM**

Current through January 1, 1999; 63 FR
72352

§ 25.9 Retention and destruction of records in
the system.

(a) The NICS will retain NICS Index records that indicate that receipt of a firearm by the individuals to whom the records pertain would violate Federal or state law. The NICS will retain such records indefinitely, unless they are canceled by the originating agency. In cases where a firearms disability is not permanent, e.g., a disqualifying restraining order, the NICS will automatically purge the pertinent record when it is no longer disqualifying. Unless otherwise removed, records contained in the NCIC and III files that are accessed during a background check will remain in those files in accordance with established policy.

(b) The FBI will maintain an automated NICS Audit Log of all incoming and outgoing transactions that pass through the system.

(1) The Audit Log will record the following information: type of transaction (inquiry or response), line number, time, date of inquiry, header, message key, ORI, and inquiry/response data (including the name and other identifying information about the prospective transferee and the NTN). In cases of allowed transfers, all information in the

Audit Log related to the person or the transfer, other than the NTN assigned to the transfer and the date the number was assigned, will be destroyed after not more than six months after the transfer is allowed. Audit Log records relating to denials will be retained for 10 years, after which time they will be transferred to a Federal Records Center for storage. The NICS will not be used to establish any system for the registration of firearms, firearm owners, or firearm transactions or dispositions, except with respect to persons prohibited from receiving a firearm by 18 U.S.C. 922(g) or (n) or by state law.

(2) The Audit Log will be used to analyze system performance, assist users in resolving operational problems, support the appeals process, or support audits of the use of the system. Searches may be conducted on the Audit Log by time frame, i.e., by day or month, or by a particular state or agency. Information in the Audit Log pertaining to allowed transfers may only be used by the FBI for the purpose of conducting audits of the use and performance of the NICS. Such information, however, may be retained and used as long as needed to pursue cases of identified misuse of the system. The NICS, including the NICS Audit Log, may not be used by any department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States to establish any system for the registration of firearms, firearm owners, or firearm transactions or dispositions. The Audit Log will be monitored and reviewed on a regular basis to detect any possible misuse of the NICS data.

(c) The following records in the FBI-operated terminals of the NICS will be subject to the Brady Act's requirements for destruction:

(1) All inquiry and response messages

(regardless of media) relating to a background check that results in an allowed transfer; and

(2) All information (regardless of media) contained in the NICS Audit Log relating to a background check that results in an allowed transfer.

(d) The following records of state and local law enforcement units serving as POCs will be subject to the Brady Act's requirements for destruction:

(1) All inquiry and response messages (regardless of media) relating to the initiation and result of a check of the NICS that allows a transfer that are not part of a record system created and maintained pursuant to independent state law regarding firearms transactions; and

(2) All other records relating to the person or the transfer created as a result of a NICS check that are not part of a record system created and maintained pursuant to independent state law regarding firearms transactions.

<General Materials (GM) - References,
Annotations, or Tables>

28 C. F. R. § 25.9

28 CFR § 25.9

END OF DOCUMENT



REPRESENTATIVE ERIC CROFT

MEMO

To: Representative Jeannette James, Chair
State Affairs Committee

From: Representative Eric Croft

Date: 5 February '99

Re.: Scheduling HJR 9

As my first committee of referral, I would appreciate it if you would schedule HJR 9 at the earliest possible date. Enclosed is a copy of the bill, sponsor statement, and other relevant material.

Please don't hesitate to contact me if I can in any way help expedite this matter.



FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1999 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HJR 9

Revision Date: _____
Title: Destroy Brady Bill Records
Sponsor: _____
Requester: _____

Dept. Affected _____
BRU _____
Component _____
Component Serial No. _____

| Expenditures/Revenues | | (Thousands of Dollars) | | | | |
|------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| OPERATING EXPENDITURES | FY 00 | FY 01 | FY 02 | FY 03 | FY 04 | FY 05 |
| Personal Services | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Travel | | | | | | |
| Contractual | | | | | | |
| Supplies | | | | | | |
| Equipment | | | | | | |
| Land & Structures | | | | | | |
| Grants & Claims | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURES | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CHANGE IN REVENUES [] | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| FUND SOURCE | | (Thousands of Dollars) | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1002 Federal Receipts | | | | | | |
| 1003 GF Match | | | | | | |
| 1004 GF | | | | | | |
| 1005 GF/Program Receipts | | | | | | |
| 1037 GF/Mental Health | | | | | | |
| 1091 Designated Program Receipts | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Estimate of any current year (FY98) cost: _____

| POSITIONS | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Full-time | | | | | | |
| Part-time | | | | | | |
| Temporary | | | | | | |

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by Battin, House State Affairs Committee Phone _____
Phone _____
Date 2/17/99

HJR

18

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred to Committee: February 24, 1999

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Judiciary
Finance

Date of Committee Action: 3/16/99

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HJR 18

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18

CONST. AM: ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to an office of administrative hearings.

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute CSHJR 18 (STA) the same title a new title

additional referral to _____ Committee
 attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

fiscal note(s) GOV

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

| SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS | DP | DNP | NR | AM |
|------------------------------|----|-----|----|----|
| <i>Jeannette James</i> | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Hal Swoboda</i> | | ✓ | | |
| <i>Beth Bertolino</i> | | ✓ | | |
| <i>John Cull</i> | ✓ | | | |
| <i>[Signature]</i> | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Seth Dan</i> | ✓ | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE *Jeannette James*

1-LS0513\D.2
Cook ✓
3/9/99

*Ordered CS
3/16/99*

AMENDMENT #!

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE
TO: HJR 18

BY REPRESENTATIVE OGAN

1 Page 1, line 1: *New Title*
2 Delete "an amendment"
3 Insert "amendments"

4 Page 1, following line 13:

5 Insert a new section to read:

6 *"* Sec. 2. Article XV, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended by adding a new*
7 *section to read:*

8 **Section 30. Application of Amendment Relating to Administrative**
9 **Hearings.** The 2000 amendment relating to administrative hearings made in Section
10 28 of Article III applies only to administrative hearings begun on or after January 1,
11 2002."

12 Renumber the following section accordingly.

13 Page 1, line 14:

14 Delete "amendment"

15 Insert "amendments"

*extend effective date
2 years from passage.*

Passed unanimously

Alaska State House of Representatives
STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
Representative Jeannette James, Chair



Rm 102, Capitol Building, Juneau

Phone 465-3743, Fax 465-2381

Members:
Rep. John Coghill, Vice-Chair
Rep. Bill Hudson
Rep. Beth Kerttula
Rep. Scott Ogan
Rep. Harold Smalley
Rep. Jim Whitaker

March 15, 1999

Please add the following to your packet on HJR 18:

1. Proposed amendment,
2. Two letters of support,
3. Information from National Association of Administrative Law Judges.

Barbara

I-LS0513\D.2
Cook ✓
3/9/99

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE
TO: HJR 18

BY REPRESENTATIVE OGAN

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3 Insert "amendments"

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10 28 of Article III applies only to administrative hearings begun on or after January 1,
11 2002."

12 Renumber the following section accordingly.

13 Page 1, line 14:

14 Delete "amendment"

15 Insert "amendments"

Subject:

Date: Sun, 8 Mar 1998 20:44:14 -0900

From: "sarah" <skyer@alaska.net>

To: "Scott Ogan" <Representative_Scott_Ogan@legis.state.ak.us>

CC: "John Torgerson" <Senator_John_Torgerson@legis.state.ak.us>, "Norm Rokeberg" <Representative_Norman_Rokeberg@legis.state.ak.us>, "Randy Phillips" <Senator_Randy_Phillips@legis.state.ak.us>

HJR 18 is a good bill. Currently, Dept. of Revenue Hearing Officers for CSED work in the CSED offices and are paid by CSED. I have always felt that these facts alone compromised their impartiality and fairness as finders of fact in Formal Hearing decisions. Scott Ogan apparently also recognizes the conflict of interest inherent in the current situation. Gary Maxwell of Families First Partnership

I Sarah Short also feel this Bill is one of the better ones. I would encourage participation from those affected by this state agency in order to make the most educated decision. If you do not include all the variables then the outcome can not be statistically correct. This is a major problem with many decisions made by the state (one sided solutions and/or input). Our organization would be willing to help compile data and input from those affected to assist the legislators in making more educated two sided decisions.

Sarah Short President
Families First Partnership
www.families-1st.org
907-561-5976

Please feel free to refer constituents to our organization for assistance. Hopefully we can help them get the help they need and find solutions to their problems with state agencies and free up your time to look at implementing those solutions once they are better laid out for you. Please also visit our web site and feel free to add any info you feel would assist us in helping your constituents. We are making progress on our district mapping project to see where the biggest areas of impact concerning state agency efficiency or lack of are. We hope to use this in supporting all of you in the future. Thank you for your support! Again I would like to up date you that we have doubled our size since the presentation to the Children's Caucus and we are in touch with many villages and communities. We will continue to grow.

Subject: HJR 18**Date:** Mon, 08 Mar 1999 20:59:57 -0900**From:** "Tony Bounds" <23sneaks@alaskalife.net>**To:** sarah <skTyler@alaska.net>, Scott Ogan <Representative_Scott_Ogan@legis.state.ak.us>**CC:** John Torgerson <Senator_John_Torgerson@legis.state.ak.us>, Norm Rokeberg <Representative_Norman_Rokeberg@legis.state.ak.us>, Randy Phillips <Senator_Randy_Phillips@legis.state.ak.us>

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Sarah Short President
Families First Partnership
www.families-1st.org

<<http://www.families-1st.org>>

907-561-5976

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--
Tony K Bounds

President: The Multimedia Alliance, Inc.

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APPENDIX 2
QUALIFICATION STANDARDS
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

The purpose of the Office of Administrative Hearings is to promote administrative justice and to serve the public interest. An Administrative Law Judge shall be distinguished for his or her integrity, wisdom and sound legal knowledge, and shall inspire confidence in his or her personal honesty, fairness and moral courage.

A candidate or incumbent shall possess, at a minimum, the following qualifications in order to obtain an appointment to, or retain the position of, Administrative Law Judge.

Integrity

An Administrative Law Judge shall possess a high degree of personal integrity, and shall deal with his or her appointments as a public trust. An Administrative Law Judge shall be honest, sincere, upright and principled, and shall exhibit compassion, humility and moral courage. An Administrative Law Judge shall be indifferent to private political or partisan influence. An Administrative Law Judge shall not administer the office for the purpose of advancing his or her personal ambitions, and shall not allow other affairs or private interests to interfere with the proper performance of official duties.

Impartiality

An Administrative Law Judge shall adhere to a high standard of justice and lawfulness, and shall treat all parties impartially and fairly without reference to his or her own feelings or interests. An Administrative Law Judge shall have the ability to preside justly and without bias. An Administrative Law Judge shall exhibit a willingness to hear and consider what is put forth on all sides of a debatable proposition, and shall have the ability to give genuine consideration to views with which he or she does not personally agree.

The Central Hearing Agency: Theory And Implementation In Maryland

Dedication

An Administrative Law Judge shall conduct his or her duties with industry and application and shall be conscientious, studious, thorough and punctual. An Administrative Law Judge shall not allow other affairs or private interests to interfere with the prompt performance of official duties.

Ability

An Administrative Law Judge shall possess superior self-discipline and shall exercise sound judgment in presiding, ruling on evidence, making decisions, and writing opinions. An Administrative Law Judge shall have the bearing and personality to allow him or her to deal with parties or counsel with sensitivity and without giving offense. An Administrative Law Judge shall be patient, courteous, attentive, yet shall also be firm and decisive. An Administrative Law Judge shall be mentally fit and alert and capable of performing the duties of office.

Ability to Preside:

An Administrative Law Judge shall conduct hearings with dignity and decorum and without interference which might detract from the proper atmosphere. An Administrative Law Judge shall so conduct himself or herself during hearings that his or her attitude, manner or tone toward attorneys or witnesses will not prevent the proper presentation of the cause or the ascertainment of truth. He or she shall not make an unnecessary display of learning, express a premature judgment, or add to the embarrassment or timidity of witnesses or attorneys. An Administrative Law Judge shall listen readily to others and be detached, even-handed and decisive.

Ability to Rule on Evidence:

An Administrative Law Judge shall be able to rule on evidence in accordance with applicable laws, rules, procedural regulations and legal precedent.

Ability to Make a Decision

An Administrative Law Judge shall possess the ability to decide causes before him or her in a fair, unbiased and impartial manner.

Ability to Write a Decision

An Administrative Law Judge shall be able to organize facts and legal opinion in a clear and concise manner.

Knowledge of Law

An Administrative Law Judge shall administer justice in accordance with the law and regulations governing the cause before him or her.

Timeliness

An Administrative Law Judge shall perform his or her duties in a timely manner as may be required in the particular cause.

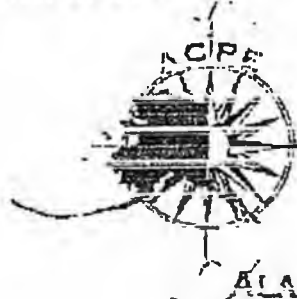
Minimum Experience and Education

An Administrative Law Judge shall, at minimum, possess a Juris Doctor or equivalent degree from an accredited college or university, and be a member in good standing of the bar of any jurisdiction.

In conjunction with the initial formation of the Office of Administrative Hearings, and in order to grandfather into the Office those Hearing Examiners who performed their prior duties in an exemplary manner, individuals may be appointed to the position of Administrative Law Judge prior to February 1, 1990, without regard to this minimum experience and education requirement.¹⁶¹

¹⁶¹The Office of Administrative Hearings Administrative Law Judge Qualification Standards went into effect January 1, 1990. A copy of the signed document is on file with the author.

Barbara



from the Executive Office of
ALASKA COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Fax Cover Sheet

The information contained in this fax is confidential and/or privileged. This fax is intended to be reviewed initially by only the intended recipient or a representative of the intended recipient. You are hereby notified that any review, dissemination, or copying of this fax or the information contained herein is prohibited. If you have received this fax in error, please immediately notify the sender by telephone and return this fax to the sender at the address below. Thank you.

DATE: 3/4/99

SEND TO: Marty (W) Stines

FAX #: 465-2267

NUMBER OF PAGES: 5
(INCL. COVER SHEET)

FROM: Donna Mackel

MESSAGE: Copy of Dion Brown testimony.

Not present meeting, but would give you an idea of comments.

Personnel Use Only

DOCUMENT SENT BY: _____

DATE / TIME COMPLETED: _____

3030 VINTAGE BLVD. • JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-7109
(907) 455-5740 • FAX (907) 465-3293
EXECUTIVE_DIRECTOR@EDUC.STATE.AK.US

HJR 18 House State Affairs Thurs. March 4, 9:00 a.m.

Capitol 102

ACPE's concern related to the proposal that the Office of Administrative Hearings "render final agency decisions."

ACPE, in its primary roles as institution regulator and financial lending agency, currently receives a wide variety of requests for exceptions to statutory and regulatory requirements..

Under its statutory mandate to regulate institutions and administer the state's student financial aid programs, the Commission requests statutory authority, promulgates regulations, and develops and implements policies designed both to meet its fiduciary responsibility for Alaska Student Loan Corporation funding and to protect Alaskan consumers. Staff then follow these requirements by administering the terms and conditions of Alaska Student Loans and by monitoring the regulated public's compliance with minimum standards to operate postsecondary institutions in Alaska and market their educational products to Alaskans.

As the staff and Commission carry out these duties, dissatisfied customers who are denied different types of accommodation currently follow, based on the nature of the appeal, several variations of administrative due process:

- 1) Appeal determination to staff; if denied appeal staff determination to the executive director. The executive director is the final administrative appeal and the matter must then be taken to the superior court. The types of issues subject to this process are

generally very technical and related to the terms and conditions of the loans as set out in statute and regulation. For example, request for deferment of payments, loan settlement offers, forgiveness denials, defaults, etc.

- 2) Appeal of a default determination to the executive director. Current statutes require that a borrower appeal this determination within 30 days of the default notice and the executive director's determination is the final administrative decision.
- 3) Appeal determination to staff; if denied appeal staff determination to the executive director; if denied appeal executive director decision to the full Commission. The Commission is the final administrative appeal and the matter must then be taken to the superior court. The single issue subject to this process is denial of a loan.
- 4) Appeal staff determination to the executive director; if denied appeal the executive director's decision to an impartial hearing officer. The hearing officer's decision is the final administrative appeal. His/her decision must be taken to the superior court. Two issues subject to this process are request for cancellation due to medical conditions.
- 5) Appeal staff action directly to a hearing officer. Hearing officer issues a recommended decision to the Commission. The Commission may choose to accept, reject or amend the hearing officer's decision (or in some instances delegate this task to the executive director). The Commission's decision is the final administrative appeal. His/her decision must be taken to the superior court. The primary issue subject to this process is the annual garnishment of Permanent Fund Dividends.