

State of Alaska
FY2002 Governor's Operating Budget
Performance Measures

Department of Public Safety

Department of Public Safety

Key Performance Measures for FY2002

Measure: Increase in the number of sex offender compliance actions.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)

Current Status:

First quarter FY2001: 162 sex offender compliance actions were made by AST.

Benchmark:

FY1999: 554 sex offender compliance actions were made by AST.

Background and Strategies:

The Sex Offender Registry Central Registration Office (SORCR) of the Department of Public Safety/Alaska State Troopers publishes, either on cd-rom or in printed manner, an updated list of the convicted sex offenders listed in the database. This all-inclusive list is sent to every Trooper detachment and law enforcement agency in the state. Each detachment has assigned a trooper as the detachment Sex Offender Registry Coordinator. This person serves as the point of contact for the SORCR office and field enforcement officers on issues dealing with sex offender registration and compliance matters. A monthly report is generated and submitted from each detachment to the SORCR to track enforcement efforts and identify any potential enforcement problems.

The Troopers' basic enforcement strategy is to encourage all sex offenders to voluntarily comply with the applicable registration law. If total compliance were achieved voluntarily, then there would be no need for follow-up enforcement, so the number of compliance actions is a function of the compliance rate and will level off at some point, since compliance will tend to level out. Mail-out verification and random sampling will continue to be done and sent to the field for physical verifications.

Measure: Number of hunter contacts made by the division.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

First quarter FY2001: 7,880 hunter contacts were made by FWP.

Benchmark:

FY2000: First quarter 9,196 hunter contacts were made by FWP and the full year had 19,164 hunter contacts.

Background and Strategies:

The Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection protects Alaska's wildlife resources by deterring violations or criminal activity through a combination of uniformed patrols, investigations and educational efforts. There are many difficulties associated with resource law enforcement and the Division routinely adjusts to address these challenges in the most productive manner.

Troopers devoted to wildlife law enforcement cannot provide the level of visibility in all fisheries and hunting areas needed to assure that resource users comply with Fish and Game regulations. Hunter contacts is one way to track basic deterrence which depends on a clear enforcement presence.

Carefully structured regional enforcement programs heighten presence by uniformed patrols in one area one season, but then target another area the next. Undercover operations might be selected as an enforcement strategy in one problem area, while education might be selected to focus on another area where particularly complex regulations have recently changed.

Measure: Average time required to conduct initial building plan reviews.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

First quarter FY2001: average time required to conduct initial building plan reviews for life/safety compliance was 10.9 days.

Benchmark:

80% of all initial comment letters or permits should be to the customer within 14 calendar days after the region receives the fee.

Background and Strategies:

The Division of Fire Prevention will accomplish this performance measure by prioritizing newly received plan reviews and initiating either a comment letter requiring change, questioning the plans as they relate to the appropriate code, or providing the building permit if all code considerations are acceptable.

Measure: Number of homicides per capita per year.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

First quarter FY2001: there were 5 homicides in AST jurisdiction.

Benchmark:

FY2000: First quarter there were 13 homicides in AST jurisdiction.

In FY2000 there were 31 homicides in AST jurisdiction which equates to 15 homicides per 100,000 people per year.

CY1999: there were 5.7 homicides per 100,000 people nationwide according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report.

Background and Strategies:

Troopers will be measuring these on a quarterly basis using the Department of Labor population figures, comparing the current quarter to the same quarter in the previous fiscal year. The ratio per capita is based on the 1999 Department of Labor population figure of approximately 195,000 in the communities serviced by the Alaska State Troopers. Urban areas having local police departments are not included. The Division will report the actual numbers quarterly (benchmark and current year) and the per capita annually.

Although the Department of Public Safety's programs have little effect on the underlying causes of homicide, targeted involvement in the mandatory DNA sampling of those convicted of qualifying crimes increases the certainty and rapidity of prosecution of offenders; continued public education and information campaigns increase public knowledge on avoiding victimization.

Measure: Number of rapes per capita per year.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

First quarter FY2001: there were 57 rapes in AST jurisdiction.

Benchmark:

FY2000: First quarter there were 78 rapes in AST jurisdiction.

In FY2000, there were 289 rapes in AST jurisdiction which equates to 31 per 10,000 women per year.

CY1999: there were 3.3 rapes per 10,000 women nationwide according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report. AST uses the same definition of "Rape" as used under the Federal Uniform Crime Report (UCR) criteria.

Background and Strategies:

Troopers will be measuring these on a quarterly basis using the Department of Labor population figures, comparing the current quarter to the same quarter in the previous fiscal year. The ratio per capita is based on the 1999

Department of Labor population figure of approximately 195,000 in the communities serviced by the Alaska State Troopers. Urban areas having local police departments are not included. This population estimate is from the 1999 annual report that reflects a statewide population figure for female inhabitants of approximately 48% of the state's total population. AST uses the same definition of "rape" as used under the Uniform Crime Report criteria. The Division will report the actual numbers quarterly (benchmark and current year) and the per capita annually. The per capita ratio is calculated using number of rapes divided by the total female population 93,600 (48%).

Although the Department of Public Safety's programs have little effect on the underlying causes of rape, targeted involvement in the mandatory DNA sampling of those convicted of qualifying crimes increases the certainty and rapidity of prosecution of offenders; continued enforcement of Sex Offender Registration laws increases public awareness and eases identification of potential repeat offenders; and continued public education and information campaigns increases public knowledge on avoiding victimization.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Increase in the number of sex offender compliance actions.		X			
● Number of hunter contacts made by the division.			X		
● Average time required to conduct initial building plan reviews.		X			
● Number of homicides per capita per year.			X		
● Number of rapes per capita per year.			X		

Fish and Wildlife Protection

Key Performance Measures for FY2002

Measure: Number of sport fishing violations.
(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

First Quarter FY2001: 1,255 angler violations were acted upon.

Benchmark:

FY2000: First quarter 1,229 angler violations were acted upon and the full year had 2,801 angler violations acted upon.

Background and Strategies:

The Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection protects Alaska's wildlife resources by deterring violations or criminal activity through a combination of uniformed patrols, investigations and educational efforts. There are many difficulties associated with resource law enforcement and the Division routinely adjusts to address these challenges in the most productive manner.

Troopers devoted to wildlife law enforcement cannot provide the level of visibility in all fisheries and hunting areas to assure that resource users comply with Fish and Game regulations. Resource user contacts is one way to track basic deterrence which depends on a clear enforcement presence.

Carefully structured regional enforcement programs heighten presence by uniformed patrols in an area one season but target another area the next. Undercover operations might be selected as an enforcement strategy in one problem area, while education might be selected to focus on another area where particularly complex regulations have recently changed.

Measure: Number of hunter contacts made by the division.
(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

First Quarter FY2001: 7,880 hunter contacts were made by FWP.

Benchmark:

FY2000: First quarter 9,196 hunter contacts were made by FWP and the full year had 19,164 hunter contacts.

Background and Strategies:

The Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection protects Alaska's wildlife resources by deterring violations or criminal activity through a combination of uniformed patrols, investigations and educational efforts. There are many difficulties associated with resource law enforcement and the Division routinely adjusts to address these challenges in the most productive manner.

Troopers devoted to wildlife law enforcement cannot provide the level of visibility in all fisheries and hunting areas to assure that resource users comply with Fish and Game regulations. Resource user contacts is one way to track basic deterrence which depends on a clear enforcement presence.

Carefully structured regional enforcement programs heighten presence by uniformed patrols in an area one season but target another area the next. Undercover operations might be selected as an enforcement strategy in one problem area, while education might be selected to focus on another area where particularly complex regulations have recently changed.

Measure: Fish and Wildlife Officers funded.
(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)

Current Status:

The FY2001 budget funded 86 Fish & Wildlife Protection Troopers.

Benchmark:

The FY94 budget funded 80 Fish & Wildlife Protection Troopers.

Background and Strategies:

Tracking State Progress in Priority Areas dictates that this data be kept.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Number of sport fishing violations.		X			
● Number of hunter contacts made by the division.			X		
● Fish and Wildlife Officers funded.			X		

Fire Prevention

Key Performance Measures for FY2002

Measure: Percentage of inspected buildings found in compliance with legal standards.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

First quarter FY2001: Of 158 conducted inspections, 15% were found to be in compliance with adopted fire and building codes, at the time of inspection.

Benchmark:

30% of all scheduled inspections to be found in compliance with adopted fire and building codes at time of inspection.

Background and Strategies:

We estimate this to mean the percentage of the total number of scheduled inspections conducted that have been found to have no violations at the time of inspection.

We anticipate the percentage of no violations found at the time of inspection relative to the number of inspections conducted to be low. This estimation is based on the fact that priority inspections were only taking place once every two years. In FY2001 we were able to return to annual inspections. It is anticipated that conducting annual inspections on a consistent basis will drive up the number of inspections found to be in compliance at the time of inspection.

Measure: Number of fire prevention educational contacts made by the division.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

First quarter FY2001: 5,418

Benchmark:

Make 15,000 contacts for fire prevention education this fiscal year.

Background and Strategies:

This will be accomplished by making contact with the public during inspections, public events, speaking engagements and attendance at state fairs, home shows and civic gatherings.

Measure: Average time required to conduct initial building plan reviews.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

First quarter FY2001: Average time 10.9 days.

Benchmark:

80% of all initial plan review comment letters or permits should be to the customer within 14 calendar days after the region receives the fee.

Background and Strategies:

This is accomplished by prioritizing newly received plan reviews and initiating either a plan review comment letter requiring change, questioning the plans as they relate to the appropriate code, or providing the building permit if all code considerations are acceptable.

Measure: Number of priority occupancies inspected.
(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

First quarter FY2001: 158 inspections.

Benchmark:

100 percent of 1,269 inspections.

Background and Strategies:

Not all of Alaska's 21,000 buildings regulated by the State Fire Marshal can be inspected within budget constraints. Therefore, it is necessary to prioritize building inspections by occupancy type or classification. Those buildings which have the greatest potential for life or property loss, as well as community impact if destroyed by fire, are inspected on an annual basis.

There are about 1,200 buildings inspected annually on a priority basis, including: hotels, hospitals, schools, jails, and larger restaurants.

This year, the inspection frequency was increased from once every two years to once each year for most occupancies, which significantly increased the number of building inspections to be conducted on a priority basis.

When vacancies occur, there are two factors which impact building inspection backlogs. There is a recruitment and training time delay since any new Deputy Fire Marshal must attend the 14-week Alaska Law Enforcement Academy. After successful completion of that training, it takes several months of field training for a new Deputy Fire Marshal to become proficient to the point of independently conducting building inspections.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Percentage of inspected buildings found in compliance with legal standards.			X		
● Number of fire prevention educational contacts made by the division.		X			
● Average time to conduct initial building plan reviews.		X			
● Number of priority occupancies inspected.				X	

Criminal Investigations Bureau

Key Performance Measures for FY2002

Measure: Increase in the percentage of offenses closed by arrest for crimes assigned to the Criminal Investigation Unit.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)

Current Status:

There were zero offenses closed by arrest for crimes assigned to CIB during the first quarter of FY2001 or 0%.

Benchmark:

FY1999: 3.6% offenses were closed by arrest.

The primary purpose of CIB is to assist troopers and local law enforcement. There is no expectation for CIB to separately close cases by arrest. Accordingly, the benchmark is zero offenses closed by arrest.

Background and Strategies:

The Criminal Investigation Bureau has increased the number of closed by arrest offenses in the first quarter of FY2000 above the comparative time period of FY1999. Due to the nature of the offenses worked by CIB, though on track for a first quarter comparison, it is too soon to tell whether AST will see an overall increase in the total for the entirety of FY2000 over FY1999.

Note - Although the legislature enacted this measure, no reasonable conclusion can be drawn from this measure as to the productivity level of CIB as they do not assume case responsibility for most cases they work on. By design, CIB provides investigative resources and assistance to all of the detachments. The detachments are each responsible for a geographic area of the state and are responsible for initiating investigations of criminal activity that occurs in their respective parts of the state. The detachments are responsible for the investigation, case management and ultimate resolution of those investigations. CIB is responsible for providing assistance to the detachments in an effort to resolve the detachment's cases. CIB almost never initiates an investigation of its own. This measure does not address most of what CIB does in the course of business nor is there a reasonable means of demonstrating what they do from a statistical standpoint short of initiating a new data gathering process.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Increase in the percentage of offenses closed by arrest for crimes assigned to the Criminal Investigation Unit.			X		

Narcotics Task Force

Key Performance Measures for FY2002

Measure: Cost for each offense assigned to Narcotics Task Force units.
(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)

Current Status:

First quarter FY2001: The cost per offense of Narcotics Task Force Unit cases was \$869.

Benchmark:

FY2000: The cost per offense in the Narcotics Task Force unit for the first quarter was \$1,092 and the full year was \$996 per offense.

Background and Strategies:

The 20% reduction in the cost per offense for Narcotics Task Force Units is the result of attempting to more effectively manage the costs of investigations.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Cost for each offense assigned to Narcotics Task Force units.			X		

Alaska State Trooper Detachments

Key Performance Measures for FY2002

Measure: Number of homicides per capita per year.
(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

First quarter FY2001: there were 5 homicides in AST jurisdiction.

Benchmark:

FY2000: First quarter there were 13 homicides in AST jurisdiction.

In FY2000 there were 31 homicides in AST jurisdiction which equates to 15 homicides per 100,000 people per year.

CY1999: there were 5.7 homicides per 100,000 people nationwide according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report.

Background and Strategies:

The Division of Alaska State Troopers will be measuring these on a quarterly basis using the Department of Labor population figures, comparing the current quarter to the same quarter in the previous fiscal year. The ratio per capita is based on the 1999 Department of Labor population figure of approximately 195,000 in the communities serviced by the Alaska State Troopers. Urban areas having local police departments are not included. The Division will report the actual numbers quarterly (benchmark and current year) and the per capita annually.

Although the Department of Public Safety's programs have little effect on the underlying causes of homicide, targeted involvement in the mandatory DNA sampling of those convicted of qualifying crimes increases the certainty and rapidity of prosecution of offenders; continued public education and information campaigns increase public knowledge on avoiding victimization.

Measure: Number of rapes per capita per year.
(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

First quarter FY2001: there were 57 rapes in AST jurisdiction.

Benchmark:

FY2000: First quarter there were 78 rapes in AST jurisdiction.

In FY2000, there were 289 rapes in AST jurisdiction which equates to 30 per 10,000 women per year.

CY1999: there were 3.3 rapes per 10,000 women nationwide according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report. AST uses the same definition of "Rape" as used under the Federal Uniform Crime Report (UCR) criteria.

Background and Strategies:

The Division of the Alaska State Troopers will be measuring these on a quarterly basis using the Department of Labor population figures, comparing the current quarter to the same quarter in the previous fiscal year. The ratio per capita is based on the 1999 Department of Labor population figure of approximately 195,000 in the communities serviced by the Alaska State Troopers. Urban areas having local police departments are not included. This population estimate is from the 1999 annual report that reflects a statewide population figure for female inhabitants of approximately 48% of the state's total population. AST uses the same definition of "rape" as used under the Uniform Crime Report criteria. The Division will report the actual numbers quarterly (benchmark and current year) and the per capita annually. The per capita ratio is calculated using number of rapes divided by the total female population 93,600 (48%).

Although the Department of Public Safety's programs have little effect on the underlying causes of rape, targeted involvement in the mandatory DNA sampling of those convicted of qualifying crimes increases the certainty and rapidity of prosecution of offenders; continued enforcement of Sex Offender Registration laws increases public awareness and eases identification of potential repeat offenders; and continued public education and information campaigns increases public knowledge on avoiding victimization.

Measure: Number of burglaries per capita per year.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

First quarter FY2001: there were 426 burglaries in AST jurisdiction.

Benchmark:

FY2000: First quarter there were 379 burglaries in AST jurisdiction.

In FY2000, there were 1,316 burglaries in AST jurisdiction which equates to 67 burglaries per 10,000 people per year.

CY1999: there were 77 burglaries per 10,000 people nationwide according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report.

Background and Strategies:

The Division of Alaska State Troopers will be measuring these on a quarterly basis using the Department of Labor population figures, comparing the current quarter to the same quarter in the previous fiscal year. The ratio per capita is based on the 1999 Department of Labor population figure of approximately 195,000 in the communities serviced by the Alaska State Troopers. Urban areas having their own respective police departments are not included. The Division will report the actual numbers quarterly (benchmark and current year) and the per capita annually.

If the crime scene investigation produces no leads or clues as to the burglar's identity, further investigative action then focuses on the stolen property itself. Stolen property of sufficient value is entered into NCIC using serial numbers, identifying makes, etc., so if it is recovered, it can be identified and returned to its rightful owner. Further, known lists of stolen property can be correlated with pawn shop information to then help identify suspects in the original burglary. Sometimes property is recovered where the suspect involved still has the stolen property from a series of burglaries.

Measure: Increase in the number of sex offender compliance actions.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)

Current Status:

First quarter FY2001: 162 sex offender compliance actions were made by AST.

Benchmark:

FY1999: First quarter there were 141 sex offender compliance actions made by AST and the full year had 554.

FY2000: First quarter there were 186 sex offender compliance actions made by AST and the full year had 693.

Background and Strategies:

The Sex Offender Registry Central Registration Office (SORCR) of the Department of Public Safety/Alaska State Troopers publishes, either on cd-rom or in printed manner, an updated list of the convicted sex offenders listed in the database. This all-inclusive list is sent to every detachment of the Alaska State Troopers and law enforcement agency in the state. Each detachment of the Alaska State Troopers has assigned a trooper as the detachment Sex Offender Registry Coordinator. This person serves as the point of contact for the SORCR office and field enforcement officers on issues dealing with sex offender registration and compliance matters. A monthly report is generated and submitted from each detachment to the SORCR to track enforcement efforts and identify any potential enforcement problems.

The Alaska State Troopers' basic enforcement strategy is to encourage all sex offenders to voluntarily comply with the applicable registration law. If total compliance were achieved voluntarily, then there would be no need for follow-up enforcement, so the number of compliance actions is a function of the compliance rate and will level off at some point, since compliance will tend to level out. Mail-out verification and random sampling will continue to be done and sent to the field for physical verifications.

Measure: Increase in the percentage of seat belt use in Alaska State Trooper jurisdiction.
(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)

Current Status:

First quarter FY2001: 1,045 seatbelt citations were issued in AST jurisdiction.

Benchmark:

FY1999: First quarter 291 seatbelt citations were issued for a full year total of 1,580 in AST jurisdiction.

Background and Strategies:

There exists no reliable mechanism to determine whether or not motor vehicle occupants are using a seatbelt or shoulder belt occupant safety device on a consistent basis. The Alaska State Troopers have committed to encouraging the motoring public in the use of the safety belts by aggressively enforcing seatbelt usage through issuing citations to those operators and occupants found not to be using the devices at the time of traffic enforcement contacts and accident investigations.

Measure: Decrease in the percentage of repeat offenders in domestic violence incidents closed by arrest in Alaska State Trooper jurisdiction.
(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)

Current Status:

First Quarter FY2001: There were 372 total offenders in which 12 were repeat offenders (3.2%).

Benchmark:

FY1999: There were 367 offenders in the first quarter in which 10 were repeats (2.72%). For the entire fiscal year there were 1,388 offenders of which 111 (7.9%) were repeats.

Background and Strategies:

The Division of Alaska State Troopers enhanced the existing system that tracks domestic violence incidents beginning in January 2000. Trends over the last few years indicate that repeat DV incidents are lower in the first quarter than the remainder of the year.

Measure: Decrease in the total number of traffic accidents that occur in Alaska State Trooper jurisdiction.
(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)

Current Status:

In the first quarter of FY2001, there were 925 traffic accidents in AST jurisdiction.

Benchmark:

FY1999: There were 891 traffic accidents the first quarter for a full year total of 3,960 traffic accidents in AST jurisdiction.

FY2000: There were 974 traffic accidents in the first quarter for a full year total of 4,162 traffic accidents in AST jurisdiction.

Background and Strategies:

The Alaska State Trooper's goal to reduce traffic accidents has been communicated to all Detachment Commanders who have also been instructed to allocate resources necessary to achieve the goal set via directed enforcement efforts. The Alaska State Troopers have worked at obtaining federal funding through the grant process to execute and enhance traffic enforcement programs in an effort to reduce the number of traffic accidents in AST's respective jurisdictional areas.

Measure: Alcohol violations - Trooper jurisdiction (# of violations).
(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)

Current Status:

In FY99, there were 7,109 alcohol violations in Trooper jurisdiction.

There is a 6-9 month data collection lag for crime statistics after the end of the calendar year or fiscal year under consideration.

Benchmark:

In FY94, there were 8,093 alcohol violations in Trooper jurisdiction.

Background and Strategies:

Tracking State Progress in Priority Areas dictates that this data be kept.

Measure: Troopers funded.
(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)

Current Status:

The FY2001 budget funded 237 Troopers.

Benchmark:

The FY94 budget funded 249 Troopers.

Background and Strategies:

Tracking State Progress in Priority Areas dictates that this data be kept.

Measure: Adult rape (# per 100,000 population).
(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)

Current Status:

In FY99, there were 85.3 adult rapes per 100,000 population.

There is a 6-9 month data collection lag for crime statistics after the end of the calendar year or fiscal year under consideration.

Benchmark:

In FY94, there were 77.4 adult rapes per 100,000 population.

Background and Strategies:

Tracking State Progress in Priority Areas dictates that this data be kept.

Measure: Domestic violence cases - Trooper jurisdiction (# of cases).
(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)

Current Status:

In FY99, there were 1,440 domestic violence cases in Trooper jurisdiction.

There is a 6-9 month data collection lag for crime statistics after the end of the calendar year or fiscal year under consideration.

Benchmark:

In FY96, there were 1,791 domestic violence cases in Trooper jurisdiction.

Background and Strategies:

Tracking State Progress in Priority Areas dictates that this data be kept.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

Achieved On track Too soon to tell Not likely to achieve Needs modification

Component — Alaska State Trooper Detachments

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Number of homicides per capita per year.			X		
● Number of rapes per capita per year.			X		
● Number of burglaries per capita per year.			X		
● Increase in the number of sex offender compliance actions.		X			
● Increase in the percentage of seat belt use in Alaska State Trooper jurisdiction.			X		
● Decrease in the percentage of repeat offenders in domestic violence incidents closed by arrest in Alaska State Trooper jurisdiction.			X		
● Decrease in the total number of traffic accidents that occur in Alaska State Trooper jurisdiction.				X	
● Alcohol violations - Trooper jurisdiction (# of violations).			X		
● Troopers funded.			X		
● Adult rape (# per 100,000 population).			X		
● Domestic violence cases - Trooper jurisdiction (# of cases).			X		

Village Public Safety Officer Program

Key Performance Measures for FY2002

Measure: Reduction in the number of Village Public Safety Officer positions in communities with a local police department.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)

Current Status:

There are currently VPSO positions in 4 villages where Alaska Police Standards Council certified law enforcement services are available. They are Unalakleet, King Cove, Yakutat, and Togiak.

Benchmark:

FY99 is the benchmark period and there were VPSO positions in 3 villages where Alaska Police Standards Council certified law enforcement services are available.

Background and Strategies:

As positions turnover in locations where other law enforcement services exist, shift the authorized position location to another village that does not have any law enforcement resources.

Measure: Increase in the percentage of VPSO-Invigated alcohol bootlegging and importation offenses that are closed by arrest.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)

Current Status:

First quarter FY2001: 57% of alcohol bootlegging and importation offenses were closed by arrest.

Benchmark:

FY2000: First quarter there were 68% of the alcohol bootlegging and importation offenses closed by arrest with a total 70% for FY2000.

Background and Strategies:

Decrease the amount of alcohol reaching "dry" and "damp" villages through bootlegging activities. This will be achieved by increasing postal interdiction and other interdiction before the alcohol reaches the villages.

Measure: VPSOs funded.

(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)

Current Status:

The FY2001 budget funded 84.5 Village Public Safety Officers.

Benchmark:

The FY94 budget funded 94 Village Public Safety Officers.

Background and Strategies:

Tracking State Progress in Priority Areas dictates that this data be kept.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
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Budget Request Unit — Village Public Safety Officer Program

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduction in the number of Village Public Safety Officer positions in communities with a local police department. ● Increase in the percentage of VPSO-Investigated alcohol bootlegging and importation offenses that are closed by arrest. ● VPSOs funded. 			X		
			X		
			X		

Alaska Police Standards Council

Key Performance Measures for FY2002

Measure: Hours of recruit training funded.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

The APSC has funded basic recruit training for 54 officers, (38,880 hours) and to train 10 police officers in a re-certification academy for 80 hours each.

Benchmark:

To train 54 police officers during the academy process for 720 hours each for a total of 38,880 hours of training, and to train 10 police officers in a re-certification academy for 80 hours each.

Background and Strategies:

The 1994 legislature established the Alaska Police Training Fund, which benefits from surcharges assessed for violations of certain traffic offenses. The 1998 legislature expanded the list of criminal offenses and violations on which a surcharge can be levied. This provided additional funding needed to support statewide police and corrections basic and in-service training. However, if the amount of surcharges collected does not reach the amount authorized, expenditures will be reduced accordingly.

Measure: Hours of advanced training funded.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

The APSC has co-sponsored or sponsored 31 police related courses for a total of 844 individual hours of training.

The APSC has co-sponsored or sponsored 8 correctional related courses for a total of 316 individual hours of training.

Benchmark:

Based on 2001 advanced training, the APSC offers training in 31 police subjects for a total of 844 individual hours of training.

Based on 2001 advanced training, the APSC offers training in 8 corrections subjects for a total of 316 individual hours of training.

Background and Strategies:

The 1994 legislature established the Alaska Police Training Fund, which benefits from surcharges assessed for violations of certain traffic offenses. The 1998 legislature expanded the list of criminal offenses and violations on which a surcharge can be levied. This provided additional funding needed to support statewide police and corrections basic and in-service training. However, if the amount of surcharges collected does not reach the amount authorized, expenditures will be reduced accordingly.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Hours of recruit training funded.			X		
● Hours of advanced training funded.			X		

Violent Crimes Compensation Board

Key Performance Measures for FY2002

Measure: Average time from receipt of a claim to the Board's final determination.
(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

This is the first year that this measure has been instituted and data has not yet been compiled.

Benchmark:

This is the first year that this measure has been instituted and data has not yet been compiled. The Board will strive to process claims within 90 to 150 calendar days in accordance with the nationally recognized benchmark of the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime recommendations for the 21st Century.

Background and Strategies:

The basic strategy is to decrease the amount of time it takes to process a claim through the various statutory and regulatory requirements connected with board determination.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Average time from receipt of a claim to the Board's final determination.			X		

Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

Key Performance Measures for FY2002

Measure: Percentage of continuing clients.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

Total victims: 3,284
Total repeat victims: 21
Percentage: .64%

Total batterers: 631
Total repeat (for new charge): 10
Percentage 1.58%

Benchmark:

This serves as the benchmark as these are new measures.

Background and Strategies:

These numbers are gathered by the new data bases system instituted on July 1, 2000. The numbers represent the first quarter of the year (July-September) and are representative of all programs that have submitted data to date. The second quarter data will prove more complete.

The legislature and DPS concur that FY02 performance measures replace FY01 performance measures for CDVSA.

Measure: Percentage of the Council's budget spent on prevention.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

40% of the Council's budget is allocated to prevention.

Benchmark:

Although this is a new measure, a review of the FY2001 budget shows an estimated 40% allocated to prevention.

Background and Strategies:

This amount is calculated by the projects designated specifically to ending domestic violence and sexual assault. This amount excludes the prevention that is gained by providing safety to victims through shelters.

The legislature and DPS concur that FY02 performance measures replace FY01 performance measures for CDVSA.

Measure: Cost of shelter per night.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

The estimated cost of shelter per night is \$68.00 per night.

Benchmark:

This serves as the benchmark as these are new measures.

Background and Strategies:

This is estimated by adding together the cost of all direct services staff, rent, insurance, utilities and food. The direct services staff are representative of all shifts and multiple job duties such as court and hospital accompaniment,

outreach/education, assistance with resources, etc for the full 24-hour period as well as all relief staff costs. This is then divided by the number of bed nights that were provided. It is important to note that there are some programs without shelters that are represented in this amount as they assist in finding safe homes or hotels for women. Additionally, there are few shelters that actually seek reimbursement from the Council for their facility.

The legislature and DPS concur that FY02 performance measures replace FY01 performance measures for CDVSA.

Measure: Amount spent for and the percentage reduction in domestic violence and sexual assault compared to the amount spent for that purpose last year.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

Estimated prevention funds spent in FY00: \$3,545.6

Estimated prevention funds scheduled to be spent in FY01: \$3,621.7

Percentage change in domestic violence and sexual assault cases from FY99 to FY00:

- DPS Sexual Assault cases (Including Sexual Assault of a Minor) +12.8%
- DPS Domestic Violence cases +39.9%
- Combined DPS Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault case +30.8%

Benchmark:

This serves as the benchmark as these are new measures.

Background and Strategies:

The amount of prevention funds include all federal funds that are provided to the law enforcement, prosecution, courts, corrections and victims services programs to work towards ending domestic violence and sexual assault. The known reported cases reflect the reports provided through APSIN that do not always contain date from all police departments throughout the state.

For this measure the data is drawn ONLY from cases handled by the Department of Public Safety. No statewide collection of data on the occurrence of domestic violence incidents takes place. Internal DPS studies have indicated that DPS statistics on DV closely follow the trends in the other large agencies of the state. The only source of statewide police data is the Uniform Crime Reporting System, a voluntary program reporting only summary case data. Only 30 of Alaska's police agencies (covering about 92% of the population) contribute crime data. A newer national crime data program (NIBRS) which collects detailed information on crimes is available but has not been implemented in Alaska. Two national studies indicate that only 10-16% of all domestic violence or sexual assault crimes are actually reported to law enforcement.

The legislature and DPS concur that FY02 performance measures replace FY01 performance measures for CDVSA.

Measure: Number of offenses from reported domestic violence and sexual assault cases.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

Number of domestic violence and sexual assault cases reported to DPS:

- DPS cases reported involving domestic violence: FY99 - 1,579; FY00 - 2,209
- DPS cases reported involving Sexual Assault (including Sexual Assault of a Minor): FY99 - 797; FY00 - 899

Benchmark:

Number of offenses of reported domestic violence and sexual assault cases.

Background and Strategies:

For this measure the data is drawn ONLY from cases handled by the Department of Public Safety. No statewide collection of data on the occurrence of domestic violence incidents takes place. Internal DPS studies have indicated that DPS statistics on DV closely follow the trends in the other large agencies of the state. The only source of

statewide police data is the Uniform Crime Reporting System, a voluntary program reporting only summary case data. Only 30 of Alaska's police agencies (covering about 92% of the population) contribute crime data. A newer national crime data program (NIBRS) which collects detailed information on crimes is available but has not been implemented in Alaska. Two national studies indicate that only 10-16% of all domestic violence or sexual assault crimes are actually reported to law enforcement.

The legislature and DPS concur that FY02 performance measures replace FY01 performance measures for CDVSA.

Measure: Number of homicides from domestic violence and sexual assault.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

CY 1998 = 14; CY 1999 = 20

Benchmark:

Number of homicides from domestic violence and sexual assault cases.

Background and Strategies:

The number of homicides resulting from these crimes are not consistently identified as such. For example, the sexual assault or battering may be determined during the homicide investigation and would not necessarily be identified in the reporting data that it was a result of or connected to domestic violence and sexual assault.

The legislature and DPS concur that FY02 performance measures replace FY01 performance measures for CDVSA.

Measure: People served by CDVSA funded shelters (number of clients).

(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)

Current Status:

In FY2000, 21,504 people were served by CDVSA funded shelters.

Benchmark:

In FY 96, 11,763 people were served by CDVSA funded shelters.

Background and Strategies:

Tracking State Progress in Priority Areas dictates that this data be kept.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Percentage of continuing clients.			X		
● Percentage of the Council's budget spent on prevention.			X		
● Cost of shelter per night.			X		
● Amount spent for and the percentage reduction in domestic violence and sexual assault compared to the amount spent for that purpose last year.			X		
● Number of offenses reported from domestic violence and sexual assault cases.			X		
● Number of homicides from domestic violence and sexual assault.			X		

Component — Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● People served by CDVSA funded shelters (number of clients).			X		

Commissioner's Office

Key Performance Measures for FY2002

Measure: Percentage of divisions that meet assigned performance measures.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

The department is tracking 33 performance measures developed jointly with the legislature for FY2001. After the first quarter of FY2001, 4 are "on track," 25 are "too soon to tell," and 4 are "not likely to achieve."

Benchmark:

This is the first year that this measure has been instituted and annual data has not yet been compiled, so there is no benchmark measurement yet.

In FY2000, there were a total of 15 performance measures, 8 for AST and 7 for CDVSA. In FY2001, there are a total of 25 new performance measures. The legislature and department agreed that the 6 new performance measures for CDVSA replaced their previous measures. In total for FY2001, there are 33 performance measures that were jointly developed with the legislature.

Background and Strategies:

Each division director or program manager is responsible for taking appropriate management strategies to work toward achievement of his or her performance measures.

Measure: Total crimes per 100,000 population.

(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)

Current Status:

Calendar year 2000 data will be available 6-9 months after the year is over.

Benchmark:

National data is compiled by the FBI and published in "Crime in the U.S."

1994 in the benchmark year selected.

1999 is the most current data available for comparison.

National data for 1994 & 1999 respectively: 5,373.5 and 4,292.4 total crimes per 100,000 population.

Alaska data for 1994 & 1999 respectively: 5,915.0 and 4,307.7 total crimes per 100,000 population.

Alaska urban data for 1994 & 1999 respectively: 7,479.2 and 5,140.6 total crimes per 100,000 population.

Alaska rural data for 1994 & 1999 respectively: 2,721.3 and 2,865.2 total crimes per 100,000 population.

Background and Strategies:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) compiles Uniform Crime Reports of all reported crimes from all states for comparison purposes. Each year, the FBI publishes "Crime in the United States" and later, the Department of Public Safety publishes, "Crime Reported in Alaska" which contains data of all crime reported in Alaska by participating police agencies.

There are eight crime index offenses which are divided into violent crimes (against people) and property crimes. Violent crimes include: murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes include: burglary, larceny-petty theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Crimes are reported from both urban and rural police departments, so crime index rates can also be displayed as rural or urban rates, though not all police departments submit data to be compiled for statewide statistics.

Measure: Total violent crimes per 100,000 population.
(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)

Current Status:

Calendar year 2000 data will be available 6-9 months after the year is over.

Benchmark:

National data is compiled by the FBI and published in "Crime in the U.S."

1994 in the benchmark year selected.

1999 is the most current data available for comparison.

National data for 1994 & 1999 respectively: 713.6 and 526.8 total violent crimes per 100,000 population.

Alaska data for 1994 & 1999 respectively: 827.4 and 621.9 total violent crimes per 100,000 population.

Alaska urban data for 1994 & 1999 respectively: 1,020.8 and 772.3 total violent crimes per 100,000 population.

Alaska rural data for 1994 & 1999 respectively: 932.3 and 856.6 total violent crimes per 100,000 population.

Background and Strategies:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) compiles Uniform Crime Reports of all reported crimes from all states for comparison purposes. Each year, the FBI publishes "Crime in the United States" and later, the Department of Public Safety publishes, "Crime Reported in Alaska" which contains data of all crime reported in Alaska by participating police agencies.

There are eight crime index offenses which are divided into violent crimes (against people) and property crimes. Violent crimes include: murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes include: burglary, larceny-petty theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Crimes are reported from both urban and rural police departments, so crime index rates can also be displayed as rural or urban rates, though not all police departments submit data to be compiled for statewide statistics.

Measure: Total property crimes per 100,000 population.
(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)

Current Status:

Calendar year 2000 data will be available 6-9 months after the year is over.

Benchmark:

National data is compiled by the FBI and published in "Crime in the U.S."

1994 in the benchmark year selected.

1999 is the most current data available for comparison.

National data for 1994 & 1999 respectively: 4,660.0 and 3,7657.7 total property crimes per 100,000 population.

Alaska data for 1994 & 1999 respectively: 5,087.6 and 3,685.8 total property crimes per 100,000 population.

Alaska urban data for 1994 & 1999 respectively: 6,905.6 and 4,894.7 total property crimes per 100,000 population.

Alaska rural data for 1994 & 1999 respectively: 1,789.0 and 1797.4 total property crimes per 100,000 population.

Background and Strategies:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) compiles Uniform Crime Reports of all reported crimes from all states for comparison purposes. Each year, the FBI publishes "Crime in the United States" and later, the Department of Public Safety publishes, "Crime Reported in Alaska" which contains data of all crime reported in Alaska by participating police agencies.

There are eight crime index offenses which are divided into violent crimes (against people) and property crimes. Violent crimes include: murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes include: burglary, larceny-petty theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Crimes are reported from both urban and rural police departments, so crime index rates can also be displayed as rural or urban rates, though not all police departments submit data to be compiled for statewide statistics.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Percentage of divisions that meet assigned performance measures.			X		
● Total crimes per 100,000 population.			X		
● Total violent crimes per 100,000 population.			X		
● Total property crimes per 100,000 population.			X		

Training Academy

Key Performance Measures for FY2002

Measure: Cost per officer trained.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

Fall 2000 (FY01) Alaska Law Enforcement Training (ALET) cost is \$6,041 per officer.

Benchmark:

The baseline data is developed using FY2000 basic academy (ALET) costs. Fall 1999 Alaska Law Enforcement Training (ALET) cost was \$6,041 per officer.

Background and Strategies:

The Training Academy provides two basic academies for law enforcement officers and two Trooper basic courses for AST and FWP officers. The Department of Public Safety will be measuring only the cost for the basic academy. The cost per student for the Fall 1999 ALET basic academy class was \$6,041. Fall 2000 is \$6,041.

Measure: Graduation rate.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

Data is unavailable at the time the budget is submitted due to the Fall 2000 class ending December 31, 2000.

Benchmark:

The Training Academy will use the Fall 1999 (FY00) ALET class as the benchmark. 100% of the attendees graduated.

Measure: Percentage of officers who remain employed as law enforcement officers one year after graduating.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

The data for this measure will be available in January 2001, one year after our benchmark period (Fall 1999 ALET Training).

Benchmark:

The data for this measure will be available in January 2001, one year after our benchmark period (Fall 1999 ALET Training).

The Training Academy provides two basic academies for law enforcement officers and two Trooper basic courses for AST and FWP officers. The students that attend the Fall academy graduate in December while the Spring academy ends in June.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Cost per officer trained.			X		
● Graduation rate.			X		

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percentage of officers who remain employed as law enforcement officers one year after graduating. 			X		

Administrative Services

Key Performance Measures for FY2002

Measure: Cost of administrative services as compared to the total personnel costs for the department.
(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:
 The current status is 2.9%.

Benchmark:
 To be developed.

Background and Strategies:
 The FY01 authorized personal services costs for the administrative services component is \$1,595.7. The FY01 authorized personal services costs for the Department of Public Safety is \$54,829.8. Dividing \$1,595.7 by \$54,829.8 equals 2.9% which is the first year's determination of this comparison.

Measure: Number of department employee grievances as compared to the total number of grievances for all state departments.
(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:
 There were 3 grievances within this department compared to 109 grievances statewide for the first quarter of FY2001.

Benchmark:
 For FY2000, there were 5 employee grievances in the Department of Public Safety while there were 447 employee grievances statewide.

This is the first fiscal year that this comparison has been made. For FY2000, the Department of Public Safety had 1.1% of Statewide grievances.

Background and Strategies:
 Employee grievances are one indication of labor-management problems. Usually, grievances can be avoided, but not always. Long-term trends may indicate the need for further analysis of employee grievances.

FY2000 figures are this Department's first portrayal of a comparison of employee grievance rates between Public Safety and the statewide composite grievance rate.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Cost of administrative services as compared to the total personnel costs for the department.			X		
● Number of department employee grievances as compared to the total number of grievances for all state departments.				X	

Laboratory Services

Key Performance Measures for FY2002

Measure: Average time from receipt of a case to issuance of a report.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

FY00 average time is 57 days.

During the current year, backlogs are building and it is not likely that the Crime Lab will be able to maintain the 57 day average turnaround time from receipt of a request to issuance of a laboratory report to law enforcement.

Benchmark:

Calculate the average time to report laboratory analyses to law enforcement officers.

Type of Analyses	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS TO ISSUE A REPORT
Controlled Substances	22
Latent Fingerprints	59
Toxicology	11
Criminalistics	99
Firearms/Toolmarks	61
Trace Evidence	37
Serology	49
DNA	153
Crime Scene	21

Overall, the average number of days to issue a report to officer: 57

Background and Strategies:

The average time from receipt of a case to issuance of a report is determined by utilizing an Access program to calculate the number of days between the date a case is received at the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory and the date a report is written by an analyst. As there are different types of analyses performed at the Crime Lab, this average will be calculated for Controlled Substances, Fingerprints, Toxicology (blood alcohol only), Criminalistics (arson, footwear and tire track impressions, physical matching), Trace Evidence (hairs and fibers), Firearms/Toolmarks, Serology, DNA, and Crime Scenes. Once the average reporting time is calculated for each exam type, the overall average time from receipt of a case to issuance of a report will be determined.

This Access report is programmed so that for a specific beginning and ending date period, the Crime Lab's database will be searched for all reports issued and then count back to the date the case was received in the Crime Lab. This will be done for each of the exam types noted above.

Measure: Average cost per case.

(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2001.)

Current Status:

FY00 average cost per case is \$1,249.

Benchmark:

The State Crime Lab is using FY2000 as the benchmark for this performance measure. The average is calculated by dividing the FY00 authorized budget of \$2,103,000 by the number of cases analyzed (FY00) 1,684 equals average cost per case \$1,249.

Background and Strategies:

There are many factors to consider in order to determine the average cost per case analyzed at the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory: analysts' salaries, utilities, laboratory supplies and equipment, repairs, etc. These factors are what comprise the Crime Lab's budget. At the end of the fiscal year, we know how many cases have been analyzed by the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory. By dividing the Lab's fiscal year budget by the number of cases analyzed in that same fiscal year, the amount derived is the average cost per case.

Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Average time from receipt of a case to issuance of a report.				X	
● Average cost per case.			X		