

State of Alaska FY2003 Governor's Operating Budget

Department of Military and Veterans Affairs

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Department Mission

Provide strategically positioned, relevant, and ready military forces capable of homeland defense, rapid deployment, joint operations, and mission accomplishment in the state or throughout the world; and provide organizations capable of performing emergency services, training at-risk juveniles, coordinating veterans' programs, and assisting other state and federal agencies in suppressing the use of illegal drugs. (Differs from Sec99, CH90, SLA2001)

Department Goals and Strategies

1. Ensure the safety of the citizens of Alaska by preparing the state to detect, prevent, and recover from any act of terrorism.

Establish an Office of Homeland Security to provide a focal point for all state activities in the fight against terrorist attacks, including any attack using biological, chemical, radiological, nuclear, or high explosive weapons.

Improve emergency management and response capabilities for both local and state governments by developing plans for Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) prevention and response.

Exercise terrorist attack response plans with local, private and state entities to identify areas of weakness and update plans accordingly.

2. Provide a National Guard force that fulfills state and federal military missions, and continues to educate leaders and help build communities.

Increase the current capability and structure of the Army and Air National Guard by acquiring the new missions of space surveillance and security at Clear Air Station; a role in the Alaska North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) operations center; strategic airlift; missile defense; and domestic preparedness against weapons of mass destruction.

Build new and maintain existing facilities and reduce the deferred maintenance backlog (by 5% a year) in order to support the state and federal missions of the Alaska Guard.

Improve recruitment, retention, and education levels through a partnership with the University of Alaska and full use of military education tools and distance learning capabilities.

Staff the Space and Missile Defense Site Activation Command with qualified Alaska National Guard soldiers.

Continue expansion of the Army guard presence in rural Alaska to increase Native Alaskans' opportunities to learn marketable skills and strengthen leadership abilities.

3. Develop a statewide-integrated emergency management system to protect the lives and property of Alaskans in time of emergencies and disasters.

Continue to provide communities with a mechanism to assist one another through the State Emergency Coordination Center.

Expand the State of Alaska Emergency Management System (AEMS) that defines the organizational structures for and between state, borough, and local offices for response to emergency and disaster incidents; and coordinates the management of these response resources.

Maintain state capability to form and deploy interagency incident management teams to manage all types of

hazards.

Maintain a comprehensive recovery program to acquire and manage all possible federal resources available for disasters.

Continue the work on the Division of Emergency Services (DES) community profile database to develop a statewide resource database structure.

Increase capacity to prevent or mitigate potential emergencies or disasters.

Develop a standard multi-agency/multi-incident logistics system to track all requests for resources.

4. Help Alaska's "at-risk" youth gain an education and learn self-discipline.

Encourage "at-risk" youth to complete high school and establish career goals through attendance at the Alaska Military Youth Academy.

Maintain education and prevention efforts of the Drug Demand Reduction Program.

Aggressively recruit Military Youth Academy graduates into the Army and Air Guard.

5. Advocate for veterans' benefits to recognize the sacrifices and achievements of Alaska's veterans and their families

Develop solutions that will help meet the long-term care needs of Alaska's veterans, including providing more housing for senior veterans in the Pioneer Homes.

Provide an interface and advocacy for veterans and veterans' organizations to identify and resolve problems related to veterans' affairs. Establish the Alaska Veterans Advisory Council in statute.

Monitor the outreach and assistance services provided by the Veterans Service Organizations.

Provide a contact point for access to veterans' benefits and programs.

Expand efforts for veterans in Alaska's rural communities.

Recognize the sacrifices and achievement of veterans by establishing a veterans memorial endowment fund to maintain and construct memorials and monuments.

Allow use of Army Guard armories statewide as places for veterans to access veterans' program information.

Key Department Issues for FY2002 – 2003

Homeland Security:

After the terrorist attacks on September 11, the nation was forced to recognize a new reality. Not since the civil war has mainland America suffered a "killing field" on its own soil. We have not had to focus so closely on the security of our citizens and our infrastructure. We need to improve our ability to detect and prevent terrorism in our state. We need to assure Alaskan citizens that their government is prepared to respond to terrorist events if necessary. The Homeland Security bill introduced by the Governor in November includes a funding request for establishment of an Office of Homeland Security. The Office could provide a focal point for all state activities in the fight against terrorist attacks, including any attack using biological, chemical, radiological, nuclear, or high explosive weapons.

The Office could coordinate the improvement of emergency management and response capabilities for both local and state governments by developing plans for WMD prevention and response, and exercising these plans with all affected groups in order to identify areas for improvement.

Facilities:

The Deferred Maintenance, Replacement and Renewal list continues to grow for both the Army and Air Guard facilities. The deferred maintenance backlog of Army Guard Facilities is currently \$21.8 million, and the Air Guard Facilities backlog is \$10.8 million. It is unlikely that the goal to reduce deferred maintenance by 5% a year will be reached without additional resources.

Further complicating the issue, is the length of time it takes to obtain federal approval for replacement of facilities. Because of the shrinking national military budget for new facilities, it is difficult to replace facilities before they become extremely expensive to maintain.

Construction continues at both Air National Guard bases (ANGB). Because Kulis ANGB is a relatively old base and Eielson is much newer, each base faces different problems when approaching building operations and maintenance. 16 of the 18 structures at Eielson were built since 1990. The average age of these facilities is 6.8 years. The remaining two structures are 1950's vintage; one of which was remodeled in 1998 and the other has very little modification. The average facility age at Kulis, in contrast, is 19 years. This 12-year difference is reflected in the share of deferred maintenance at each base. 94% of ANG deferred maintenance is at Kulis. Kulis is faced both with expensive maintenance of older structures and also completing new construction to replace obsolete facilities. Two facilities at Kulis - a composite support facility and a corrosion control facility were completed this year. No new construction occurred at Eielson. Maintenance was performed at both bases with the funding provided; however, the rate at which maintenance from normal wear and tear is accruing exceeds our ability to repair. Our ability to train and operate in our arctic environment is directly linked to our structures. Continued funding of maintenance will bring operational results that benefit both the state and the federal government.

Replacement of the Juneau Readiness Center is a priority of the Department. The Alaska Mental Health Trust owns the land and leases the property to the State. However, the Trust is interested in developing the property and would prefer a more beneficial use. DMVA has presented and the federal government has approved a Joint Use Facility with the University of Alaska.

In order to more efficiently house the existing students and to increase the number of students admitted to the Alaska Military Youth Academy, the department is discussing plans for a facility that would reduce the staff to student ratio needed at night. If the Academy could plan for a facility that would house students in the most efficient manner, more funds would be available to increase enrollment.

Existing Youth Academy facilities need extensive renovation and remodeling in order to bring them to a condition that would present an orderly, functional atmosphere for the young adults. Presently, renovation and remodeling requirements at the Camp Carroll facility include insulation and siding, new heating and air ventilation systems, a secure meeting place for mentors and a refurbished dining hall.

Division of Emergency Services:

Maintenance of the 24-hour State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC) that coordinates all State response requests and activities is a high priority as we develop a statewide-integrated emergency management system to protect lives and property. This Multi-agency SECC provides a focal point for statewide emergency contacts and improves the overall efficiency of State government. Additional State and Federal agencies need to be part of this effort. Funding for support aspects of the SECC is critical.

Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) are responsible for all-hazards planning and response. To date, little money has been available specifically for all-hazards planning. In the FY 2003 budget, new resources have been allocated to the LEPCs to replace diminishing revenues from the Oil and Hazardous Substance Response Fund. This will provide LEPCs the resources to develop some all-hazard planning as envisioned in statute.

Major funding for the LEPCs is primarily based upon 3% of the balance of the Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Fund. The Fund manager has indicated that there will be a reduction in the level of 470 funds. Money in the fund is restricted from being used for any purposes other than oil and hazardous substance release prevention and response. The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and LEPCs are all hazard tasked (i.e. earthquake, tsunami, terrorism, etc.). With the addition of general funds, LEPCs have been able to start to address hazards other than oil and hazardous substances. All hazard preparedness by the LEPCs is heavily dependent upon continued availability of general funds.

The Division continues to respond to the needs of residents in the Yukon Kuskokwim Norton Sound (YKN) fish disaster area. This is the third year in a row that fishing has been poor in the YKN increasing the detrimental effects on the citizens in this area. The State is focusing on coordinating assistance to this area from federal sources.

Air National Guard:

Transfer of the 611 Air Defense Battle Control Center is proceeding on course. Upon program approval, the Air Guard will begin a four-year transition process to replace almost 150 Active Component personnel with Air Guard members. After completion of the transfer, America's air defense sectors will be completely managed by the Air National Guard. This mission is still planned to encompass personnel only. All facilities and maintenance will be the responsibility of the US Air Force. This arrangement provides real growth for the Alaska Air National Guard with no associated expense for the State of Alaska budget.

Integration of the Clear Air Force Station Ballistic Missile Early Warning System is proceeding on track. U.S. Space Command and National Guard Bureau have validated operations concepts and phased personnel transition plans. This mission is vital to the future continued incorporation of the Alaska Air Guard into space operations. This initiative is currently under final review. As with the 611th, the ANG will be responsible only for personnel. The US Air Force will perform all facilities and maintenance. This arrangement provides real growth for the Alaska Air National Guard with no associated expense for the State of Alaska budget.

The Alaska Air National Guard is continuing to track the federal initiative to purchase new C-17 aircraft and locate them in Alaska under the control of the Air National Guard. Federal monies have been provided to Headquarters, Pacific Air Forces, to perform a feasibility study for basing options. The Air Guard is participating with the Hawaii and Mississippi Air National Guards to identify issues and concerns with a potential deployment of C-17's to Alaska.

Army National Guard:

A key issue of the Army National Guard is to continue training the Civil Support Team (CST) in preparation for a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or high yield explosive threat. The goal is to achieve certification of the 103rd CST early in 2002.

The Alaska Army National Guard's federally funded CST consists of 22 full-time Army and Air Guard personnel. Equipment allocations have been received with the exception of two critical vehicles manufactured especially for CSTs. Delivery is expected in early 2002.

The CST, a stand-alone unit, is located within the Anchorage National Guard Readiness Center but is fully air transportable via C-130.

Space and Missile Defense:

The United States pursuit of a Space and Missile Defense system to protect the United States from accidental ballistic missile launch or limited launch by a rogue nation has expanded to a multiple level Space and Missile Defense System. The expanded program continues to identify Alaska as the centerpiece of the ground-based system, a key component of America's Homeland Security plan. When the ground-based system is fielded in Alaska, the Alaska Army National Guard will staff a significant number of positions and operate the system. The new missile defense program will involve the Kodiak Launch Facility in the program testing phase. Test launches from Kodiak may generate new missions for both the Army and Air National Guard.

Alaska Army National Guard personnel are engaged with the programmatic aspects of the Space and Missile Defense program, particularly in the areas of staffing, force structure, quality of life issues and stationing.

The Alaska Army Guard has obtained a federally funded full-time authorization for an Action/liaison officer to work Army peculiar Space and Missile Defense issues on a full time basis. Alaska Guard personnel are participating and involved in the Space and Missile Defense simulations and tests being conducted for command and control in Colorado Springs, CO. To date they have participated in multiple successful simulations. Additionally, the 2001 Legislature authorized a new Assistant Adjutant General for Space and Missile Defense in the Army National Guard. Authority to fill that authorization has been received from National Guard Bureau and a new Army National Guard Brigadier General will be on board in early 2002.

Search And Rescue

The 207th Aviation Battalion, Army National Guard is at the forefront of the U.S. Army's Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR) program. Members of the unit are developing training methods and operational procedures to fulfill this critical mission niche. As a result of acquiring specialized equipment for some of its UH-60L Blackhawk helicopters and CSAR unique training for its aircrews and some ground troops, Alaska's citizens are benefiting from significantly enhanced in-state search and rescue capabilities.

Airport Security

Following terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 the Governor ordered the Alaska National Guard to duty at 19 airports around the state. The Army and Air National Guard staffed Passenger Screening Points with uniformed, armed Guardsmen and women to ensure traveler confidence in the screening process and to oversee the screening points. The mission length was initially established at 179 days.

Military Youth Academy:

A key issue for FY03 is the loss of the post-graduation stipend of \$2,200 per graduate. The total funding for the post-graduation stipend (\$440,000) was transferred to pay for the staff's salary requirements and to fully fund other line-items. Part of the reason for this is the growing number of female cadets requiring us to staff up with full-time permanent Team Leaders instead of using fill-in non-permanent staff. The other reason is the loss of federal funds due to the lower percentage of match funding and one-time plus up funds from other states unused federal funds. The loss of the post graduation stipend will have a negative impact on our ability to track these graduates and for them to have resources to enroll in continued education.

The Youth Academy is not able to adequately address the growing demand of "at-risk" youths that are ready to attend the Academy. In order to enroll more cadets, additional space and resources are necessary. The cadets are located in small dorms that require 24-hour supervision. If a larger facility were available, fewer staff would be needed on a 24-hour basis and more cadets could be enrolled.

One of the reasons the Youth Academy is successful is the timing of enrollment in the program. If we are not capable of reacting when these young men and women decide it is time to change their lives, we have lost the opportunity to help these youths help themselves. Unfortunately, the result of this failure is usually a return to their previous activities and a higher cost to society in crime and drug abuse.

This fall, 207 young men and women applied to enter the Youth Academy and 159, the facility limit, were accepted. The demand for this program continues to grow and without a larger facility and funding the program does not have the resources to react timely to this most vulnerable period in their lives. For some, this will be the last chance they have to be a successful, responsible member of society.

Retirement Benefits

This year the state's contribution for the Guard Retirement System increased as a result of receiving an update actuarial study. The key change in the study was the update of the mortality tables from 1984 to 1998.

Educational Benefits

Continued support of educational opportunities for Guard and Naval Militia members is critical in order to meet recruitment and retention goals. The Guard has mandatory educational requirements to enter and advance. Furthermore, as the Guard missions become more technical, educational opportunities will allow Guard members to obtain the training they need to compete for jobs that are being considered for Alaska (Space and missile Defense, Space surveillance).

Veterans Services

The Federal Veterans Administration meets far fewer of the long-term care needs of Alaska's veterans in comparison to the rest of the nation. Part of the gap comes from the fact that Alaska does not have a veterans' nursing home and is one of only three states without a State Veterans' Home.

The State has proposed a combined Pioneers and Veterans Home as the first step to providing veterans with the in-state services they now lack. Legislation is now before the House and Senate, which proposes this first step.

The Alaska Veterans' Advisory Council provides the Department with information and advice on veterans needs in the State. In order to continue this valuable service, legislation is before the House and Senate to establish the Council in statute.

Major Department Accomplishments in 2001

During 2001, the Facilities Management Division awarded five Federal Scout Readiness Centers for construction.

- Construction is nearly completed for the new Anchorage Combined Support and Maintenance Shop. With the receipt of additional Energy Funds from the National Guard Bureau, various energy-saving projects throughout the State were completed.

As of September 30, 2001, 1094 cadets have graduated from the Military Youth Academy, and are now productive

- members of their community. The graduates represent a substantial cost avoidance in the areas of juvenile and adult crimes, rehabilitation and correction costs, and welfare and other entitlement costs. The Alaska Military Youth Academy graduated 94 cadets from Class 00-2 and 100 cadets from Class 01-1.

The United Service Organizations (USO) honored the AMYA as part of its annual "Volunteer Services to Education" awards program in a ceremony in the U.S. Senate Building. This award honored the Academy for its outstanding technical and work related training programs for cadets. These programs include skills development through the Academy's technical training center, on-site carpentry and culinary arts training, and a broad range of work experience and placement programs.

- The Alaska Air National Guard completed a successful KC-135 avionics conversion that modernized outdated navigational and flight instruments. The KC-135's of the 168th Air Refueling Wing also operated mishap-free from Fairbanks International Airport and Ft Wainwright Army Airfield during the closure of the Eielson AFB runway this summer.

The 210th Rescue Squadron continued international rescue diplomacy with participation in Arctic SAREX 2000 in St. Petersburg, Russia. This dynamic yearly joint exercise continues to build understanding and teamwork between the United States, Russia, and Canada. Next year's SAREX will be held in Alaska. The 210th Rescue Squadron and the Rescue Coordination Center also participated in 289 rescue missions resulting in 100 lives saved. Alaska Air National Guard units also completed their first round of deployments in support of the Air Force Air Expeditionary Forces (AEF).

- From July 2000 to July 2001, the Division of Emergency Services (DES) monitored or responded to a total of 94 emergency management events as part of the Alaska Emergency Management System. So far in SFY 02, DES has monitored or responded to a total of 20 emergency management events.

During SFY 01 DES representatives responded on-site to the Kake Dam/Water System Failure, North Slope Borough Storm, Shishmaref Mini-Radio Test, Eureka Avalanche, and the Middle Yukon Flood Disaster. A multi-agency Incident Management Team was deployed for the Middle Yukon Flood Disaster and managed the response efforts from Galena for the communities of Nulato and Koyukuk.

- The Division of Emergency Services hosted an Emergency Management Symposium in Anchorage from April 17 to 20. The first day and a half of the conference was devoted to a presentation about school violence at Columbine High School by a Littleton, Colorado team. It was followed by a State Directors Meeting for Emergency Managers, a Local Emergency Planning Association Meeting and a round table discussion on "Are We Prepared." The quarterly State Emergency Response Commission meeting occurred on April 19th.

DES participated in numerous exercises during SFY 01 with our State/Federal/Local partners. Assisted the Corps of Engineers with two exercises dealing with Public Works and Engineering for an earthquake response in the Anchorage area. Participated with the Municipality of Anchorage in two Weapons of Mass Destruction exercises. One dealt with chemical terrorism and other with biological events. Participated in an U.S. Coast Guard/State

agency/local community exercise dealing with cruise ship incidents in SE Alaska. DES helped design and execute the Municipality of Anchorage Hillside Fire Exercise in the spring 2001. DES assisted the U.S. Coast Guard and Federal Aviation Administration in designing and executing the Northern Response III transportation exercise simulating an earthquake in SE Alaska. Canadian emergency management and transportation agencies also participated in this exercise in conjunction with their U.S. counterparts.

- The Gulf Storm Disaster Fast-Track Hazard Mitigation Grant Program projects for Cordova and Valdez are progressing well. Cordova's relocation is complete with all homes in the Red Zone relocated. Phase IV (conversion into a park for perpetuity) is in the planning stage. Valdez is approximately 40% complete. Valdez was selected as the 2001 Project Impact Community focusing on moving homes out of the Avalanche Blue Zone Hazard Area. The community has matched Project Impact funds sufficiently to move all interested families out of the Blue Zone well away from avalanche danger.

- During this past year, \$29.0 million (\$53 for every \$1 spent on the program) was secured for Alaskan veterans improving veterans' access to health care, housing and other services vital to their quality of life. The DMVA Veterans' program provided \$540,000 to Veterans Service Officers in the state to use to advocate for veterans' federal benefits. Without these Veteran Service Officers, it would be much more difficult for individual Alaskan veterans to obtain the benefits due to them.

- The National Guard Counterdrug Support Program assisted in 192 operations during 2001. These operations resulted in the seizure of 11,294 marijuana plants; 83.26 pounds of processed marijuana; 119.5 pounds of cocaine; 17.34 pounds of methamphetamine; 170 weapons; 192 gallons of illegal alcohol; \$1,152,357.00 in currency and 119 arrests. The total value of drugs removed from the marketplace as a result of these operations was \$2,047,739.00. Additionally, CDSP assisted in the training of 692 Law Enforcement Officers and reached 10,262 people through support of 21 Community Based Organizations in Drug Awareness Programs.

Governor's Key Department-wide Performance Measures for FY2003

Measure:

Whether the division closed out disasters within an average of 18 months.
Sec 100(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

At the present time the Division is working with FEMA to close the 1995 Southcentral Flood Disaster by December 2001 and 1996 Millers Reach Fire Disaster by April of 2002. The 2000 Central Gulf Coast Storm Disaster will be closed within an estimated 18 months. The Division of Emergency Services is simultaneously working to closeout all existing State Disasters. We anticipate closing five State Disasters by the end of SFY02.

Benchmark Comparisons:

There is no current benchmark for disaster close-outs to use as a comparison; however, the State is currently on track with this Legislative benchmark for the 2000 Central Gulf Coast Storm Disaster.

Background and Strategies:

Each Disaster will have a different time frame for close-out depending on the size of the disaster and the number of people and communities impacted. The overall objective is to close disasters as soon as possible so the impacted parties will have closure and any remaining funds will be returned to the Federal Government or to the Disaster Relief Fund.

Measure:

Air Guard & Army Guard - The percentage reduction in accrued deferred maintenance projects.
Sec 104(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Air Guard:

SFY 01 maintenance requirements were \$10.8 million. 20 projects totaling \$734,200 were completed during the fiscal year. In addition, \$454,485 in new projects were added to the maintenance requirements, resulting in a net reduction

in deferred maintenance of 2.6%.

Army Guard:

The deferred maintenance backlog is \$21.8 million as of September 2001. With available resources, it is unlikely DMVA will achieve a 5% reduction in the backlog.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Warranty and manufacturers' guides to replace, repair, maintain and renew building components.
Reduce Deferred Maintenance Backlog by 5%.

Background and Strategies:

Air Guard:

The Air Guard Facility Maintenance Division's deferred maintenance program amounts to \$10.8 million. The combined effects of aging buildings and insufficient repair resources have caused this amount to increase yearly. We are operating much as do consumers who make only minimum payments on high-interest rate credit cards - their balance never decreases. More significantly, an adequate nexus between actual projects and funding has not been established. If a Capital Improvement Project is significant enough in size, the possibility exists that it will not be accomplished because it would use up most or all of the state funds allocated for that FY. For example, there are three projects on our current deferred maintenance list that total \$4.3 million. None of these projects can be completed, because sufficient state match does not exist. A one-time appropriation for large (in excess of \$600,000) projects would result in an immediate and dramatic reduction in the size of the deferred maintenance amount.

At Eielson 16 of the 18 structures were built since 1990. The average age of these facilities is 6.8 years. The remaining two structures are 1950's vintage; one of which was remodeled in 1998 and the other which has very little modification. The average facility age at Kulis, in contrast, is 19 years. This 12-year difference is reflected in the share of deferred maintenance at each base. 94% of ANG deferred maintenance is at Kulis.

The contractual agreement between the State of Alaska and the federal government requires the State to provide matching funds for operation and maintenance (O&M) of federal National Guard facilities. This is calculated at a rate of one state dollar to every three federal dollars. The federal government provides matching funds on the expectation that the state will match the federal contribution. All state portion funding will result in federal matching funds and any funding below a maintenance level causes deferred maintenance of these facilities to increase. Deferred maintenance results in accelerated deterioration and obsolescence of these facilities

Scheduled renewal items are those that assist the building in meeting current requirements, whether for increased personnel, updating to current standards or complying with new codes. Examples include providing more electrical outlets for current computer needs, energy upgrades, and modifications for code compliance i.e., ADA & fuel tank upgrades, GFI circuit breakers; and upgrading building insulation.

Army Guard:

The Deferred Maintenance, Replacement and Renewal list continues to grow for the Army Guard facilities. With the completion of various on-going construction projects, upgrades and new Federal Scout Armories, the deferred maintenance backlog of Army Guard Facilities is currently \$21.8 million for FY01.

Based upon our 2000 Facility Statistical report the average age of the Alaska Army Guard buildings is 30 years. The oldest buildings are Training Sites. There are 63 Training Site buildings with the average age of 34 years.

Scheduled Replacement deals with the life expectancy of a part or building. Included are the following: roofs - life expectancy 20 years, boiler - life 25 years, carpets - life 7 years. Many of these items also involve preventative maintenance to reach that specific life expectancy.

With regards to buildings, NGB regulations inform us that if a project exceeds 50% of the buildings replacement value, NGB will not fund it.

The Air and Army Guard's strategies for meeting our goal:

Performing Preventative Maintenance in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. By doing this, DMVA is able to extend the life expectancy of various buildings, components and machinery. Preventative Maintenance reduces the possibility of costly emergency repairs or replacements.

Review the Project Inventory and Evaluation Report (PIER) and address the most damaging projects on the maintenance, renewal or replacement list. With the Alaska terrain and weather, the most costly of the maintenance projects are usually foundations, roofs and insulation. With the age of the buildings, more of these items need attention each year.

At the time it becomes more expensive to replace or renew facility components, the facility is removed from the PIER and placed on the major construction list for replacement of the total facility.

Measure:

Alaska Military Youth Academy - Percentage of cadets who receive their high school diplomas or equivalencies by completion of Phase III.

Sec 105(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Out of the 100 graduates from Class 01-1, 83.0% received their GED. Class 00-2 had 78% of its graduates receive a GED.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Nationwide average is 64.0% as reported in the National Guard Youth ChalleNGe Program Annual report, 2000.

Background and Strategies:

The primary focus of the educational portion of the Academy is to achieve educational excellence by utilizing a focused curriculum in writing skills, social studies, science, literature & arts, and mathematics. This is accomplished by using our certified military instructors, our partnership with the State certified teachers of the Alyeska Central School, and the use of our computer based learning programs.

Measure:

The change in the estimated monetary value of benefits obtained.

Sec 106(b)(4) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The recovery of benefits has continually increased over the 17 years of the programs existence:

American Legion: \$ 5.8 million

VFW: \$14.0 million

DAV: \$10.0 million

Benchmark Comparisons:

There is no benchmark for this measure.

Background and Strategies:

Reporting of this statistic provides important information in determining whether the state is receiving a fair return for the money allocated to this service. Each year the Grantee provides information to DMVA on the total amount of benefits provided to Alaska veterans through the VSO's. Numbers for FY 2001 will be reported at the end of the year.

Department Budget Summary by BRU

All dollars in thousands

Formula Expenditures	FY2001 Actuals				FY2002 Authorized				FY2003 Governor			
	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
Alaska National Guard Benefits	879.8	0.0	0.0	879.8	879.8	0.0	0.0	879.8	1,322.5	0.0	0.0	1,322.5
Non-Formula Expenditures												
Disaster Planning & Control	472.0	1,724.0	1,346.5	3,542.5	681.9	2,484.2	1,364.6	4,530.7	694.3	2,161.5	1,728.4	4,584.2
Local Emergency Planning Commit	0.0	0.0	401.7	401.7	19.8	0.0	473.4	493.2	167.1	0.0	326.1	493.2
Alaska National Guard	6,257.2	13,701.6	2,463.3	22,422.1	6,283.8	14,598.8	2,852.7	23,735.3	6,525.3	16,237.9	2,629.5	25,392.7
Alaska National Guard Benefits	28.5	0.0	0.0	28.5	28.5	0.0	0.0	28.5	301.0	0.0	0.0	301.0
Veterans' Affairs	627.0	0.0	0.0	627.0	623.7	0.0	0.0	623.7	626.0	0.0	0.0	626.0
Totals	8,264.5	15,425.6	4,211.5	27,901.6	8,517.5	17,083.0	4,690.7	30,291.2	9,636.2	18,399.4	4,684.0	32,719.6

Funding Source Summary

All dollars in thousands

Funding Sources	FY2001 Actuals	FY2002 Authorized	FY2003 Governor
1002 Federal Receipts	15,425.6	17,083.0	18,399.4
1003 General Fund Match	2,153.0	3,664.4	3,857.4
1004 General Fund Receipts	6,083.1	4,824.7	5,750.4
1005 General Fund/Program Receipts	28.4	28.4	28.4
1007 Inter-Agency Receipts	2,540.6	2,436.4	2,751.2
1053 Investment Loss Trust Fund	122.2	50.0	
1055 Inter-agency/Oil & Hazardous Waste	944.6	922.8	825.5
1061 Capital Improvement Project Receipts	59.0	320.3	139.8
1108 Statutory Designated Program Receipts	545.1	961.2	967.5
Totals	27,901.6	30,291.2	32,719.6

Position Summary

Funding Sources	FY2002 Authorized	FY2003 Governor
Permanent Full Time	251	259
Permanent Part Time	3	3
Non Permanent	8	1
Totals	262	263

FY2003 Capital Budget Request

Project Title	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
Army Guard Facilities Deferred Maintenance	600,000	600,000	0	1,200,000
Air Guard Facility Deferred Maintenance	250,000	0	0	250,000
Juneau Readiness Center Joint Venture with University	1,344,900	1,208,000	0	2,552,900
Facilities Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures	26,700	78,300	0	105,000
Federal Scout Readiness Centers Energy Projects	0	290,000	0	290,000
Federal Scout Readiness Centers Construction	0	1,700,000	0	1,700,000
Army Guard Construction, Contingency and Planning	0	1,500,000	0	1,500,000
Department Total	2,221,600	5,376,300	0	7,597,900

This is an appropriation level summary only. For allocations and the full project details see the capital budget.

Overview of Departmental Budget Changes

- Added \$212.7 in funding for new Air Guard facilities that will come on-line; in FY2003 these funds will be needed for the additional operation and maintenance costs (\$56.9 in GFM and \$155.8 Fed).
- Increased tuition assistance for National Guard Members by \$22.5 in GF for "other" educational institutions, and continued the \$250.0 credits at the Univ. of Alaska system program by switching the FY02 approved Post Secondary Education Funding to general fund in FY03.
- Added \$442.7 GF in the Retirement Benefits Program to pay for the increased actuary cost as a result of an update of the mortality tables from 1984 to 1998.
- The Local Emergency Response Committees (LEPC) funding changes are: 1) switch \$97.3 from the Oil & Hazardous Response Fund to general funds; and 2) switch \$50.0 from Investment Loss Trust Funds to General Fund.
- Added \$60.0 in general fund for a Retirement Record position to deal with the retirement service records of both the Army and Air Guard.
- Alaska Military Youth Academy - \$203.1 reduction of unrealized federal and interagency receipt authorization.
DOE - Migrant Education Program - \$70.0 I/A authorization reduction
National Challenge Grant - \$133.1 Federal authorization reduction.
- The Air Guard's budget has been increased to pay the cost of the Joint Airport Use Agreement at Stevens International Airport - \$41.0 GF, and \$122.8 Fed.
- Increased federal authority \$350.0 in the Army Guard's Facility Maintenance budget for Telecommunication cost - attributed to increase cost of line charges and the Distance Learning Initiative.
- Increased federal authority \$800.0 in the Army Guard's Facility Maintenance budget for "Plus-Up" projects. The National Guard Bureau (NGB) may have additional funds available after the mid-point of a fiscal year. The funds are available to states that have outstanding projects and which are able to expedite the projects in a short amount of time. The \$800.0 authorization in the contractual services line item is then available to accommodate these "last-minute" federal budget adjustments and to complete Real Property Operations and Maintenance projects.

Summary of Department Budget Changes by BRU

From FY2002 Authorized to FY2003 Governor

All dollars shown in thousands

	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
FY2002 Authorized	8,517.5	17,083.0	4,690.7	30,291.2
Adjustments which will continue current level of service:				
-Disaster Planning & Control	12.4	-322.7	363.8	53.5
-Local Emergency Planning Commit	147.3	0.0	-147.3	0.0
-Alaska National Guard	84.3	343.6	-153.2	274.7
-Alaska National Guard Benefits	250.0	0.0	0.0	250.0
-Veterans' Affairs	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3
Proposed budget decreases:				
-Alaska National Guard	-0.7	-133.1	-70.0	-203.8
Proposed budget increases:				
-Alaska National Guard	157.9	1,428.6	0.0	1,586.5
-Alaska National Guard Benefits	465.2	0.0	0.0	465.2
FY2003 Governor	9,636.2	18,399.4	4,684.0	32,719.6