

# Executive Summary

## 2012-13 Report on State Performance

State government is charged with providing programs and services to the citizens of Pennsylvania in the most efficient and fiscally prudent manner possible. Taxpayers demand and deserve to have a comprehensive and meaningful accounting of where and how their dollars are spent. In 2008, the state was charged with providing an annual report to Pennsylvania citizens to not only delineate where and how taxpayer dollars are spent, but also to illustrate how effectively those investments were made. Since that time, the commonwealth has produced seven annual reports. The four most recent reports, including this 2012-13 report, have been issued as web-based online dashboards.

The 2012-13 Report on State Performance continues the commonwealth's efforts to provide Pennsylvania citizens, stakeholders and elected officials with the information and tools to evaluate the delivery of programs and services, as well as serve as a catalyst for fiscal refinement and delivery enhancement.

### ***About This Report:***

All information included in the 2012-13 Report on State Performance comes from agency Performance Plans. These plans include agency key objectives, strategies and performance measures. Agencies provide updated performance plans to the Governor's Budget Office on an annual basis. The Governor's Budget Office works collaboratively with state agencies to collect and compile information into a consistent and informative report format.

***Stakeholder Involvement.*** As agencies develop strategic performance plans and establish their goals, objectives, strategies and measures, they seek involvement from program and management staff and employees and in many instances from citizens, interest groups, legislators and other interested parties. Examples demonstrating how citizens, interest groups, legislators and others help shape agency performance plans and agency program direction are shown in Appendix A for the departments of Aging, Transportation, Conservation and Natural Resources, and for the Fish and Boat Commission.

***Accuracy and Reliability of Performance Measures.*** Agencies are responsible for ensuring that performance measures are meaningful and relevant to evaluating agency operations and that measures are tracked, collected and reported in a systematic and accurate manner. All Performance Plan measures are reviewed by agency program, policy, and fiscal and management staff before the plans are submitted to the Governor's Budget Office. In addition, agencies include performance measures in their annual budget request submissions. These measure submissions are reviewed by the Governor's Budget Office and compared to the previous two years of measure submissions. Agencies are required to explain any significant deviations from previous measure reporting. This dual review process ensures the accuracy, validity and reliability of agency performance measures and allows agencies to demonstrate program performance. Performance measures and related information about program results are used by the Governor's Budget Office to evaluate program success and develop annual budget recommendations.

### ***Goals and Key Performance Indicators:***

To determine the effectiveness of state government, as well as program and service delivery, it is important that the commonwealth examine key indicators. These indicators clearly point to cultural, business, environmental, and quality of life aspects of living, working and learning in Pennsylvania and help define the government's role and goals as it serves its citizens.

The remainder of the *Executive Summary* describes the seven goals included in the 2012-13 Report on State Performance and Pennsylvania's commitments and accomplishments that relate to each goal.

## **Goal 1: Education – Build a World Class Public Education System That Enables All Pennsylvania Children to Achieve Their Full Potential**

Education is a cornerstone to success. Access to a quality education prepares children to be productive citizens, gives them the skills to achieve and exceed, and helps to make Pennsylvania exemplary in an ever-competitive global economy.

**Pennsylvania is committed to making our schools more competitive and raising the quality of education to better prepare our young people for the jobs of today and the careers of tomorrow.**

**What we are accomplishing:**

- 1) Increasing the number of K-12 students who acquire the essential skills in math, English, science and social studies by creating school choice and improving teacher effectiveness.**

In 2012-13: 119,465 students attended charter and cyber charter schools. Students in charter and/or cyber charter schools came from 498 of the state's 500 school districts; 1,555 administrators completed the Pennsylvania Inspired Leadership Program; the technical skill competency for the 2013 Career and Technical Education technical skill test takers was 84 percent competent or advanced; Phase III of the Teacher Effectiveness Pilot included 6,657 teachers, 219 school districts, 7 career and technical education centers, 10 intermediate units and 23 charter schools; and, Phase II of the Principal Effectiveness Pilot included 484 principals, 161 school districts, 1 career and technical education center, 3 intermediate units and 11 charter schools.

- 2) Increasing levels of educational attainment to promote an educated citizenry and meet workforce demands as measured by increasing enrollment and graduation rates at Pennsylvania's postsecondary education institutions.**

In 2012-13: Approximately 4,000 adult basic education students who stated a goal to achieve a high school diploma or its equivalent did so; 48 percent of students who participated in the Career Pathways pilot at 18 adult basic and family literacy programs transitioned to postsecondary education and training opportunities in high demand occupations; 14 community colleges, 14 state-owned universities, four state-related institutions and five other institutions of higher education in Pennsylvania participated in the statewide transfer and articulation system; and, PHEAA provided \$5 million to the Pennsylvania Targeted Industry Program (PA-TIP), a financial assistance program initiated by Governor Corbett to support students in specialized industry training.

## **Goal 2: Economic Development – Create and Maintain an Environment in Which Good, Family Sustaining Jobs Can Grow**

Economic development is so much more than job creation and retention. It is investment in our communities. It is revitalizing blight and creating areas of cultural rebirth and business expansion. It is spurring public-private partnerships that enhance the quality of life. It is about supporting Pennsylvania's families in their quest for the American Dream.

**Pennsylvania is committed to stimulating economic investment, growth and employment opportunities; developing innovative public-private partnerships; supporting development and training of workers; providing adequate housing for those in need; and improving the state's transportation system.**

## What we are accomplishing:

- 1) Increasing access to capital for Pennsylvania farmers, processors, farm markets and agribusinesses through expansion of agricultural loan opportunities thereby enhancing the profitability and viability of production agriculture.**

In 2012-13 the Next Generation Farmer Loan Program increased participation and exceeded its \$10 million benchmark through partnerships with private lenders and local economic development firms. The organic cost share program continued record-year growth for farms served and dollars distributed. Work to increase economic development began by creating a website and branding program “keepPAGrowing,” combining the efforts of PAGrows, risk management and the Center for Farm Transitions under one economic development platform.

- 2) Increasing the employment potential and personal independence of persons with disabilities.**

The Department of Labor & Industry’s Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, or OVR, served more than 89,000 Pennsylvanians in the 2012 federal fiscal year, and 9,939 of those individuals obtained or maintained employment. OVR customers average 28.7 months from intake to successful employment. The average cost for each person placed in the labor market is \$4,867.

- 3) Increasing opportunities for Pennsylvanians to buy homes.**

In 2012, the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency funded 3,194 home purchase loans for a total of more than \$377 million. A total of 4,390 loans went to first-time homebuyers. In addition, 920 households received closing-cost and down-payment assistance, 230 received home improvement loans and 12 received access modification funding. The agency services nearly 60,000 loans, which have an unpaid principal balance of \$4.3 billion. PHFA’s portfolio continues to outperform industry standards, with mortgage default rates significantly lower than state and national averages.

- 4) Maximizing the number of households provided property tax or rent assistance.**

The Department of Revenue’s Property Tax/Rent Rebate program helps eligible Pennsylvanians 65 years old and older, widows and widowers 50 years old and older and people with disabilities 18 years old and older afford to pay their property taxes. In 2012-13, the Property Tax/Rent Rebate program provided over 620,000 households with rebates totaling approximately \$284 million.

- 5) Fostering a competitive business climate and job growth environment through appropriate tax administration.**

The Department of Revenue's allowance of 100 percent single sales factor benefited as many as 12,000 corporate taxpayers. The phase out of the capital stock/foreign franchise tax will benefit approximately 108,000 businesses. Approximately 271,000 family-owned businesses will benefit from the inheritance tax exemption. Approximately 32,000 small businesses will benefit from the start-up deduction. Approximately 330 businesses will benefit from the increase in the net operating loss deduction.

## **Goal 3: Health and Human Services – Providing a Helping Hand to Our Most Vulnerable Citizens and Those Most in Need**

A core function of state government is to protect and help those most vulnerable. It is the right of every person and family in Pennsylvania to live in dignity and safety. The health and human service programs delivered by the state define the heart and soul of Pennsylvania – its caring, its compassion.

It's making sure that every child has a warm meal and bed; that struggling families get the help they need to make ends meet; that aging, sick or disabled citizens get the services they need to be safe and live to their potential.

**Pennsylvania is committed to ensuring that every Pennsylvanian is able to care for his or her family, even in the toughest of economic times, and that every family has a safe place to live, is able to see a doctor when they need to and can put nutritious food on the table.**

**What we are accomplishing:**

**1) Increasing long term care options so older Pennsylvanians and Pennsylvanians with physical disabilities can choose how and where they receive services.**

In 2012-13, Pennsylvania served over 625,000 older Pennsylvanians in home and community-based services compared to 78,000 in nursing homes. As the population continues to grow, more resources are being used for home based care in Pennsylvania than ever before. Compared to many other states, Pennsylvania has a higher percentage of residents in nursing homes than in community-based services. Rebalancing efforts continue, however, and more resources are being used for home-based care in Pennsylvania than ever before.

**2) Increasing the number of eligible Pennsylvania veterans receiving services and entitlement benefits.**

In 2012-13, the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs through commonwealth Veterans Service Officers and the Veterans Service Officer grant program assisted more than 19,500 veterans with compensation and pension claims totaling nearly \$120 million.

**3) Increasing the availability of more nutritious foods and nutrition information to those eligible statewide for the federally funded Women, Infants and Children program.**

The Department of Health's Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program serves about 253,000 participants monthly. WIC participation is often dependent on the economic climate, unemployment rates and birth rates. During the past few years, WIC participation nationally has seen a slight decrease due to declining birth rates and unemployment rates. This same trend is occurring within PA WIC. Food package tailoring to reduce milk and juice quantities based on a child's age helped decrease the prevalence of obese children ages 2 to 4 from 2003 to 2007. Breastfeeding Peer Counseling programs have been expanded to 14 local agencies across the state, which helped to improve support for breastfeeding moms.

**4) Increasing Lottery revenues for the support of programs for older Pennsylvanians.**

In 2012-13, the Lottery had sales of approximately \$3.7 billion; contributions to programs for older Pennsylvanians totaled more than \$1 billion.

#### **Goal 4: Environment – Enhance and Protect Our Natural Resources**

Pennsylvania is a beautiful place to live. It is the duty of state government to protect that beauty and our natural resources for future generations. This is where we work and live. It is imperative that Pennsylvania protects the air we all breathe, the water we drink, the wildlife, forests and farmlands.

**Pennsylvania is committed to ensuring that future generations will be able to experience the natural wonders that make Pennsylvania such a beautiful place to live and raise a family.**

**What we are accomplishing:**

**1) Managing the natural, aesthetic, scenic and historical resources of state parks.**

The state park system continues to attract a steady visitation of more than 36 million a year, despite rising gas prices and other factors. A 2011 study by Penn State University showed that the total contribution of state park visitor spending to the state economy was \$1.145 billion in sales and 12,630 jobs. For every dollar invested in state parks, \$12.41 of value added income is returned to Pennsylvania. Recently, the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources has placed an increased emphasis on lake management as many of its lakes are in advanced stages of aging or eutrophication. Eutrophication adds sediment and nutrients to state park lakes that reduce lake depths and stimulates the growth of invasive aquatic plants. In the last few years, the department has increased its management of aquatic vegetation to approximately 30 lakes per year, with multiple applications. Also, the department has begun using alternatives such as installing eight artificial floating islands, a pocket wetland, benthic blankets, two aquatic weed harvesters and biological agents to stem the growth of aquatic vegetation to ensure excellent opportunities for boating, fishing, and swimming, and other water-based recreation.

**2) Increasing the development of and leverage private investment for alternative energy sources in Pennsylvania.**

The Department of Environmental Protection encourages the use of appropriate technology to save energy and increase the commonwealth's energy independence while demanding strict adherence to the commonwealth's environmental laws and regulations. DEP reported that \$6,744,000 was invested in converting fleets to natural gas and \$1,517,500 was awarded in Alternative Fuels Incentive Grants (AFIGs) in 2012-13. DEP continues to expand incentive and rebate opportunities for fleet conversions and alternative fuel generation.

**3) Restoring Pennsylvania lands impacted by legacy environmental issues.**

The Department of Environmental Protection encourages voluntary cleanup of contaminated sites through the use of uniform, risk based cleanup standards; an efficient approval process; and liability relief. In 2012-13, 133 response actions to hazardous substances were completed and 429 releases from regulated storage tanks were cleaned up. In 2012, Department of the Interior named DEP's mine reclamation program its national award winner for a project in Elk County that created habitat for the state's wild elk.

**4) Improving environmental health and safety through permitting, inspections and enforcement.**

The Department of Environmental Protection ensures responsible natural gas development with a robust inspection program. In 2012-13, DEP conducted 12,660 unconventional well inspections, 5 percent more than the previous year. DEP's compliance assistance and enforcement program has also been effective in improving the performance of the operators, with DEP noting a 37 percent reduction in unconventional well violations in 2012-13 compared to the previous year.

**Goal 5: Public Safety – Protect the Safety of Our Citizens**

The commonwealth ensures the safety and well-being of its citizens through a strong public safety system. We must be adequately prepared for emergencies, effectively respond to incidents and take steps to reduce crime.

**Pennsylvania is committed to protecting the lives and property of individuals and organizations from natural and man-made disasters and criminal activity.**

**What we are accomplishing:**

**1) Maintaining the strength and readiness of the Pennsylvania National Guard in order to support Pennsylvania and neighboring states with disasters that require activation of the National Guard.**

In preparation for Hurricane Sandy, Soldiers and Airmen were activated to provide support and a quick response for the devastating effects of the storm across Pennsylvania. Nearly 1,700 members of the PA Army and Air National Guard were ordered to State Active Duty to support missions throughout the state in response to Hurricane Sandy from October 27, 2012 through November 4, 2012. During the storm and through the recovery period, Guard Members assisted local, state and federal first responders by providing security, logistical support, evacuation, zone recon, and severe weather response in the affected areas. In addition to the support the PA National Guard provided to Pennsylvania, 453 Guard Members were activated from November 2, 2012 through November 16, 2012 in support of New York and New Jersey through Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMAC) for fuel, security, communications and forward support operations in response to Hurricane Sandy.

During Winter Storm Nemo in February 2013 the PA National Guard provided support to Connecticut through an EMAC. Working side by side with CT Guard Members, Pennsylvania Soldiers and Airmen assisted with snow removal and weather response activities. The use of PA equipment augmented CT in their efforts to make roads passable and restore power to their citizens.

**2) Increasing the number of offenders identified as appropriate for parole based on reduced risk of committing another crime.**

Each year thousands of offenders successfully complete parole. The number of offenders completing their sentence increased 16 percent since 2005-06, resulting in a total of 6,382 parolees successfully returning to their communities in 2012-13.

**3) Operating all state prisons securely, safely and humanely by creatively and efficiently managing inmate populations and facilities and controlling inmate population growth.**

Despite a 27 percent increase in the inmate population (from 40,437 in 2003 to 51,382 in June 2013), the population actually decreased by 0.7 percent between June 2012 and June 2013. The DOC continues to operate secure, safe and humane prisons through creative and efficient management of the population and its facilities. This management reduces the chances for development of serious issues and challenges resulting from overcrowding. Legislative initiatives – such as State Intermediate Punishment and Recidivism Risk Reduction Initiative – have shown a slight reduction in the DOC's inmate population growth, thus resulting in a less crowded and safer prison system. While the immediate population reductions as a result of the signing of Act 122 of 2012 have not been as large as anticipated, additional population reductions are expected in future years.

**4) Increasing emergency federal and state grant distribution, management and administration.**

The PA Emergency Management Agency has formalized guidance and implemented a formal monitoring process for Homeland Security Grant funds. Pennsylvania had five presidentially declared disasters in calendar year 2011 as a result of severe flooding. The priority continues to be getting these dollars into the hands of the eligible recipients quickly.

For the declared disasters during 2011, there were four major declarations with a public assistance cost estimate of \$190 million, hazard mitigation estimates of \$65 million. In 2012, Hurricane Sandy public assistance is estimated at \$14 million and hazard mitigation at \$1.6 million. Earlier challenges in process were the volume of projects, disbursements, budget constraints and staffing issues to manage the volume of work. The budget constraints require

ongoing coordination between the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Office of Budget and PEMA to provide better project projections for monthly/quarterly/fiscal year spending for these federally-declared disasters.

#### **5) Reducing motor vehicle crashes.**

The Pennsylvania State Police is dedicated to improving the safety of all motorists in the commonwealth by reducing crashes, injuries and deaths on Pennsylvania's highways. State Police investigated 576 fatal motor vehicle crashes in 2012-13. This is an 11.1 percent decrease from 2011-12, and a 10.3 percent decrease from 2010-11.

### **Goal 6: Consumer Protection – Ensure the Consumer Protection of Our Citizens**

Buyer beware should not be without protections from fraud, abuse and corruption. Pennsylvania citizens deserve a marketplace that provides for equal consideration and must have mechanisms in place to ensure that their rights are not violated. They deserve a state government that is ethical, accountable and transparent. They deserve an electoral process that is built upon integrity.

**Pennsylvania is committed to protecting the public from discrimination, fraud and financial abuse; ensuring that only qualified professionals are working in the commonwealth; and ensuring the accuracy, integrity and security of the electoral process.**

#### **What we are accomplishing:**

##### **1) Reducing food borne illness threats through more efficient food safety inspections.**

Department of Agriculture food safety inspectors conduct year round inspections. In 2012-13, 47,829 retail inspections were completed. There is an increase stemming from county and local governments discontinuing local health functions and turning inspection services over to the state. This trend is expected to continue. Through the department's Bureau of Food Safety and Laboratory Services, testing and diagnostic support is also provided to the agriculture and public health communities.

##### **2) Increasing compliance of fair insurance practices.**

The Insurance Department works to identify outliers – insurance companies whose practices, procedures and performance appear to deviate markedly from other insurance carriers in the same market and thus pose potential consumer harm – and bring those companies into compliance with state laws and regulations.

##### **3) Reducing the time it takes to properly and effectively resolve professional licensing complaints.**

Timely investigation, documentation, and resolution of complaints help to protect Pennsylvanians from unethical or unlicensed conduct, predatory practices and unscrupulous licensees. The Department of State continues to keep investigation time to less than four months for each complaint received.

### **Goal 7: Government Efficiency – Protect Taxpayer Dollars**

Government must continue to put Pennsylvania taxpayers first. It is taxpayer dollars that pay for the programs, services and infrastructure of the commonwealth. By providing an openness, transparency and accountability, we demonstrate that we are fiscally prudent stewards of your money.

**Pennsylvania is committed to providing an open, transparent, accountable and trustworthy government that puts taxpayers first.**

**What we are accomplishing:**

**1) Preventing, detecting and deterring fraud prior to an agency's authorization of an individual for program benefits.**

The Office of Inspector General works with the Department of Public Welfare to investigate applicants and recipients of welfare benefits where there is inaccurate, incomplete, or inconsistent information provided to DPW. Using a field investigation program, the office identifies fraudulent applications before benefits are authorized and prevents ineligible applicants from receiving ongoing benefits. Investigations in 2012-13 identified that 14,095 of those questionable applications did contain fraudulent information and prevented those ineligible applicants from receiving benefits. These investigative activities saved Pennsylvania more than \$93.2 million.

**2) Holding accountable those individuals who fraudulently obtain public benefits and recover all overpaid benefits.**

For every dollar spent on welfare fraud investigative and collection activities, the Office of Inspector General saves the commonwealth taxpayers approximately \$14.40. Collections and cost savings cumulatively average more than \$1,088,694 per Claims Investigation Agent and Welfare Fraud Investigator.

**3) Increasing delinquent tax collections.**

Through increased enforcement and initiatives encouraging voluntary compliance, the Department of Revenue collected \$711 million in delinquent taxes in 2012-13. The department collected \$11.13 in delinquent taxes for every dollar spent on enforcement.

**4) Reducing the administrative costs of government.**

The cost to operate state government in 2012-13 was \$679 million, a total reduction of 5.5 percent since 2009-10, despite increased costs per employee for salaries/wages, benefits and pensions. In addition, the total number of filled positions in agencies under the governor's jurisdiction has declined by 2,954 positions, or more than 3.8 percent. This reduction has saved money and enabled more state funds to be redirected toward necessary services for Pennsylvania's citizens.

## Appendix A

### *How Citizens, Interest Groups, Legislators and Others Help Shape Agency Performance Plans and Agency Goals, Objectives and Strategies*

As agencies develop strategic performance plans and establish their goals, objectives, strategies and measures, they seek involvement from program and management staff and employees, and in many instances, from citizens, interest groups, legislators and other interested parties. The examples shown below detail stakeholder involvement in the departments of Aging, Transportation, Conservation and Natural Resources, and in the Fish & Boat Commission.

**Department of Aging:** In developing its new State Plan on Aging, the department undertook a comprehensive initiative to capture information from a broad and diverse cross section of interested parties throughout the commonwealth, including consumers, public and private service providers, and the public. Major activities leading to the development of the goals, objectives, strategies, and performance measures in the final plan included:

- Conducting internal planning within the Pennsylvania Department of Aging.
- Reviewing and incorporating the results of satisfaction surveys from consumers of services.
- Hosting small group information-gathering sessions with advisory groups, including the Pennsylvania Association of Area Agencies on Aging, Pennsylvania Council on Aging, and Pennsylvania Centers for Independent Living.
- Conducting a series of focus groups across Pennsylvania with subject matter experts in a variety of fields on issues related to disability, aging, and long-term living.
- Facilitating a series of community focus groups throughout the commonwealth with consumers served by the network, including older adults, disabled individuals, and informal caregivers.
- Reviewing and including information from the Local Area Plans submitted by the commonwealth's 52 Area Agencies on Aging.
- Soliciting public input and conducting public hearings to receive comments on the draft State Plan.

**Department of Transportation:** When developing its Strategic Plan, the department involved its business partners, stakeholders, customers, and employees. Statewide engagement and participation were instrumental in forming the department's goals, values, objectives, and strategic investments. Major activities included:

- Identifying areas of concern with input from PennDOT's Executive Committee from both the previous and new administrations. Information from these sessions included input from members of the state legislature.
- Reviewing survey responses from business partners and customers. This included business partners from the transportation industry and customers who ride public transportation, receive driver and vehicle services, and travel on Pennsylvania's highways.
- Attending industry meetings in the areas of transportation consulting and contracting to collect feedback on ways to modernize policies, processes, and procedures. The feedback was important in the development of goals related to project delivery.

- Attending public meetings sponsored by Metropolitan and Rural Planning Organizations, the business partners who plan and develop the statewide transportation program, throughout the state to identify needs from the general public. Public input was resourceful in the analysis of creating goals specific to multi-modal investments, inter-agency coordination, and land use and transportation planning.
- Gathering input from a task force, composed of PennDOT, union, and contractor representation, for the development of how to enhance the “Safety Culture” goal in the Strategic Plan.
- Reviewing current and future needs from television, radio, newspaper, and social media sources to determine modern and innovative channels of communication to reach diverse audiences, which strengthened the development of the communication goals and objectives.
- Participating in inter-agency meetings to determine the best investment of commonwealth resources. These meetings were influential in the creation and focus of PennDOT’s commitment to maximize products and services.
- Collecting feedback from PennDOT’s employee suggestion box to evaluate improvements for personal and professional growth within the department to create better employment opportunities.

***Department of Conservation and Natural Resources:*** The department conducted an internal and external information gathering process to inform and develop its new strategic plan for conservation and natural resources. The department drafted the plan using a combination of policy priorities from the Governor’s Office, staff-developed goals and objectives, and outside stakeholder input. The process leading up to its State Plan included:

- Involving executive staff and key program staff within the department to review the previous strategic plan and revamp and develop new high level goals for the agency.
- Conducting a one-day executive staff meeting devoted to revising and finalizing a draft strategic plan.
- Making presentations to advisory and stakeholder groups to share the draft plan and solicit input, including the Conservation and Natural Resources Advisory Council and the Conservation Landscape Initiative (CLI) regional leaders, which include representatives from land trusts, heritage areas, recreational groups and county and municipal officials.
- Continuing to refine agency objectives and strategies through on-going public feedback through user surveys and comments. These include public comments and inquiries through its ASK DCNR website; an ongoing Penn State University survey of state forest and state park visitors; surveys of economic benefits from land and water trails; and a 2011 economic survey of state parks benefits to adjacent communities. Also, conducting internal surveys to get assessments of how well departmental bureaus are functioning.
- Conducting a series of advisory group meetings across the state that help inform its strategic implementation plans, including the Best Management Practices Advisory Group for natural gas management; the Ecological Management (forestry) Advisory Council; the Statewide Trail Committee; the Snowmobile and ATV Advisory Council, and the Technical Advisory Council for Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation.
- Holding a day-long strategic planning session with statewide river groups on rivers conservation goals, a program area given higher priority under the department’s State Plan.

***Fish and Boat Commission:*** In developing its strategic plan for July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2015, the Commission undertook a rigorous process that resulted in the development and adoption of SMART (specific, measurable, action-oriented, realistic, and time-bound) goals that were aligned with the agency's budget. Major elements of the planning process included the following:

- Considering and incorporating recommendations from the agency's triennial audit conducted by the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee.
- Conducting informational meetings and facilitating the collection of input from staff and stakeholders at the outset of the planning process.
- Looking to the Board of Commissioners to provide high-level guidance, input, and validation throughout the process and to help refine the identified issues, strategies, and goals as they were developed.
- Forming a series of internal employee-led workgroups comprised of program and management staff.
- Aligning the SMART goals with existing staff and budget resources during the first fiscal year of the plan and projecting staffing and expenditures in subsequent fiscal years during the plan's duration.
- Adopting the strategic plan by the Board of Commissioners.
- Incorporating the strategic plan into the agency's day-to-day operations.
- Reporting quarterly on the plan's implementation, including the posting of quarterly reports on the agency's website.
- Revisiting the plan to make sure it was still aligned with evolving fiscal conditions and other realities within and outside the agency.
- Having the Board of Commissioners adopt minor amendments to the plan and publishing those changes on the agency's website.

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Higher Education

Objective: Increase and maintain a strong workforce in Pennsylvania through access to financial assistance to higher education.

**Why this objective is important:**

The future of the commonwealth depends on having an educated workforce that can compete nationally and internationally.

**How are we doing:**

To increase and maintain a strong workforce in Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency administers several aid programs in collaboration with the Department of Education and the Pennsylvania Workforce Investment Board. Additionally, the Department of Education aligns career and technical education with those occupations most in demand in Pennsylvania, such as healthcare professionals, technology experts and engineers.

#### Strategies

Support education in three high priority occupation areas: energy, advanced materials and diversified manufacturing, and agriculture and food production through the Pennsylvania Targeted Industry Program (PA-TIP).

Use the Federal Work-Study On-Campus, Community Service and State Work-Study programs to provide matching funds to institutions to support both on campus and off campus student employment programs. The intersection of changes to the minimum wage and to available funding will determine how many students can be served.

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Average Award for PA Targeted Industry Program (PA-TIP)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,417.00	\$3,420.00	\$3,420.00
New measure in 2012-13.					
Federal Work Study On-Campus, Community Service and State Work-Study Programs: Number of Awards	35,416	35,000	35,000	35,000	36,000
Federal Work Study On-Campus, Community Service and State Work-Study Programs: Value of Awards (State Funds Only)	\$10,479,858.00	\$13,811,000.00	\$12,446,000.00	\$10,246,000.00	\$10,246,000.00
Number of PA Targeted Industry Program (PA-TIP) applicants	0	0	2,938	2,940	2,940
New measure in 2012-13.					
Number of PA Targeted Industry Program (PA-TIP) participants	0	0	1,289	1,300	1,300
Funding/applicants began in 2012-13.					
Work Study: Student work study earnings (in millions)	\$53.44	\$54.47	\$62.18	\$63.00	\$63.00

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Higher Education

Objective: Increase beneficial partnerships to increase available student aid funding.

**Why this objective is important:**

Establishing partnerships with other agencies maximizes available student aid funding and makes it easier for Pennsylvanians to pursue postsecondary education.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency administers various partnership aid programs: The Educational Assistance Program, in partnership with the Pennsylvania Department of Military and Veterans Affairs; the Pennsylvania Chafee Education and Training Grant Program, in partnership with the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare; the Partnerships for Access to Higher Education Program, in partnership with 38 nonprofit organizations and foundations in Pennsylvania; and the Pennsylvania State Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs, in partnership with the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education.

#### Strategies

Work with state agencies, state-related organizations, and private foundations to develop and provide resources to educational opportunities for underserved Pennsylvania students.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of Chafee Education and Training Program participants who were in foster care (Academic Year)	721	644	548	600	600
Calculation based upon Academic Year eligibility.					
Number of Educational Assistance Program participants (Academic Year and Summer)	2,649	2,527	2,171	2,200	2,200
Calculations based upon Academic Year and Summer Session eligibility.					
Number of Recipients of Partnerships for Access to Higher Education Awards (Academic Year)	1,723	1,683	1,566	1,600	1,600
Calculation based upon Academic Year eligibility and funds available.					
Value of Chafee Education and Training Program (Academic Year)	\$2,188,969.00	\$1,300,707.00	\$1,348,725.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,700,000.00
Calculations based upon Academic Year eligibility.					
Value of Educational Assistance Program (Academic Year and Summer)	\$11,051,957.00	\$11,074,306.00	\$11,231,653.00	\$12,870,000.00	\$12,870,000.00
Calculations based upon Academic Year and Summer Session eligibility.					
Value of Partnerships for Access to Higher Education Program (Academic Year)	\$2,035,045.00	\$2,124,021.00	\$2,250,000.00	\$2,250,000.00	\$2,250,000.00
Calculation based upon Academic Year eligibility.					

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Higher Education

Objective: Increase enrollment and graduation rates at Pennsylvania's colleges and universities, especially among economically disadvantaged students and first generation college students.

#### Why this objective is important:

Pennsylvania must create a highly skilled workforce to be competitive in the global marketplace. Most living wage jobs increasingly require postsecondary training or education. Workers who lack the skills or education to obtain these jobs are more likely to rely on government aid programs that increase costs to taxpayers. Making higher education more accessible and affordable benefits the state's economy and all of its citizens.

#### How are we doing:

The Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency provided meaningful state grants to nearly 193,000 students in 2012-13 and helped ensure that eligible students seeking low cost federal loans obtained them. Maintaining this level is particularly impressive in light of the extensive budget reductions Pennsylvania was forced to make.

Strategies
Provide financial aid to thousands of students via the Pennsylvania State Grant Program. The number and value of grant awards is tied directly to funding appropriated to this program administered by the agency.
Provide financial assistance to students through the state-funded Institutional Assistance Grant Program. IAG provides formula grants to independent, nonprofit Pennsylvania colleges and universities, ensuring strong postsecondary options for students.
The Higher Education for The Disadvantaged Program (Act 101) provides funding to institutions that offer support services for educationally, economically, and socially disadvantaged students.

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Grants to Students: Applications complete and needs tested for eligibility	317,920	360,137	366,370	402,172	405,590
Grants to Students: Applications for grants	644,000	651,675	610,092	615,278	620,508
Grants to Students: Eligible applicants enrolled and accepting grants	164,960	205,739	192,385	172,532	173,998
Grants to Students: Eligible applicants meeting qualifications	200,000	222,798	236,654	221,194	223,074
Grants to Students: Eligible applicants not enrolled at a college/university	25,000	33,969	44,269	48,663	49,097
Grants to Students: Grant amount as percentage of applicant's total educational cost	13%	11.66%	11.77%	11.66%	11.55%
Institutional Assistance Grant Program: Annual Expenditure	\$30,216,180.00	\$24,389,000.00	\$24,389,000.00	\$24,389,000.00	\$24,389,000.00
Institutional Assistance Grant Program: Number of Schools	84	88	88	88	88

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Higher Education

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of State Grants provided to students (Academic Year and Summer).	192,121	205,739	192,385	172,532	173,998
State Grant awards are determined via an annual formula derived from the following: State Grant Appropriation Student applications Average Cost of Higher Education Family Income Levels Maximum Award and Minimum Award Measures calculated using Academic Year and Summer Session values					
Students receiving Blind or Deaf Scholarships	69	78	72	106	110
Value of State Grant Awards (Academic Year and Summer)	\$366,421,294.00	\$454,677,342.00	\$444,136,634.00	\$450,558,000.00	\$369,888,000.00
Value of State Grant Program Awards determined by line item appropriation and any additional monies either contributed to the program from other PHEAA-administered programs or derived from operating revenue. Measure is calculated on an Academic Year + Summer Session basis.					
Work Study: Students assisted by federal, state and private funds	45,500	35,000	35,000	35,000	36,000

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Higher Education

Objective: Increase levels of educational attainment by increasing graduation rates at Pennsylvania's postsecondary education institutions.

**Why this objective is important:**

Pennsylvania must create a highly skilled workforce to be competitive in the global marketplace. Most family sustaining jobs increasingly require postsecondary training or education. Workers who lack the skills or education to obtain these jobs are more likely to rely on government aid programs, thereby increasing costs to taxpayers. Making postsecondary education more accessible and affordable to all Pennsylvanians benefits the state's economy and all of its citizens.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13:

- Approximately 4,000 adult basic education students who stated a goal to achieve a high school diploma or its equivalent did so.
- 48 percent of students who participated in the Career Pathways pilot at 18 adult basic and family literacy programs transitioned to postsecondary education and training opportunities in high demand occupations.
- 14 community colleges, 14 state-owned universities, four state-related institutions and five other institutions of higher education in Pennsylvania participated in the statewide transfer and articulation system.
- PHEAA provided \$5 million to the Pennsylvania Targeted Industry Program (PA-TIP), a financial assistance program initiated by Governor Corbett to support students in specialized industry training.

Strategies
Educate and assist students and families regarding the costs and funding options of postsecondary education through administration of the state grant system via the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA).
Increase access to workforce development opportunities, including adult education initiatives and career and technical education programs, to train students for high-demand occupations.
Invest in the commonwealth's community colleges, state-owned universities and state-related universities.
Support lifelong learning and student transitions by making it easier for students to transfer credits between postsecondary institutions.
Support Pennsylvanians with low academic skills and/or no secondary school credential to complete postsecondary training and be job ready.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Access & Affordability: Minority enrollment at public institutions	74,115	78,628	83,415	88,495	93,885
Adult basic education students who were eligible and entered postsecondary education or training	14%	14%	15%	15%	16%
Adult basic education students who were eligible and received their high school diploma	76%	79%	77%	79%	80%
Outcomes: Six-year graduation rate (percent) for full-time, first-time students at state-related institutions	65%	69%	70%	71%	71%

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Higher Education

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Outcomes: Six-year graduation rate (percent) for full-time, first-time students at state system institutions	55.5%	56%	56%	56%	56%
Outcomes: Three-year graduation rate (percent) for full-time, first-time students at community colleges	14.8%	15%	15%	15%	15%

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Higher Education

Objective: Increase the awareness of Pennsylvania elementary, middle and high school students about the importance of higher education.

**Why this objective is important:**

Introducing Pennsylvania school students to the importance of higher education increases the number of high school students who pursue higher education. Early awareness prevents disengagement, offers career path exploration and encourages parental involvement.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency provides free resources to Pennsylvania school students and counselors, educating them on the importance of postsecondary education.

### Strategies

Conduct in school and community based education and information sessions for Pennsylvania students on the importance of learning beyond high school and the steps, tools and resources needed to achieve the dream of post-secondary education and to assist students and families in completing the FAFSA.

Maintain and enhance EducationPlanner.org, the agency's postsecondary education planning web site.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Average monthly unique visitors to EducationPlanner.org	66,383	30,731	58,072	67,224	67,224
Free Applications for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) received annually	544,463	749,389	739,229	729,207	719,320

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Library Resources

Objective: Provide access to library resources to inform and educate Pennsylvanians at home, in school and in the workplace.

**Why this objective is important:**

Public libraries provide lifelong learning opportunities for Pennsylvanians and measurably affect the development of a literate citizenry and workforce by providing access to the Internet and online resources, job information, education tools and free print and audiovisual materials. Through Pennsylvania's public libraries, students have access to computers and resources to complete homework assignments and enrich learning. Adults can receive assistance in making informed health, financial, job and recreational decisions.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13:

- There were approximately four million visits made to public libraries each month with users borrowing over five million items during those monthly visits. This includes a 1 percent increase in the use of children's materials.
- Six public libraries became Family Place libraries, which are public libraries that are trained in the techniques of creating spaces for families in the library to learn and grow. The total number of Family Place libraries is now 99.
- Statewide, public libraries continue to offer workforce training programs that assist Pennsylvania adults in resume building, career search, interview assistance, and more.
- Local libraries continue to partner with school administrators, early childhood centers, the Department of Labor and Industry, the Department of Health and other local organizations to provide the necessary resources, services and information to meet community needs.

#### Strategies

- Increase the participation of public libraries in regional early childhood education initiatives, including education of parents of young children.
- Streamline access to the significant volume of online resources available through libraries.
- Strengthen library services and collections aligned with PreK-12 academic standards.
- Support workforce development by providing relevant training opportunities, tools and resources.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Items accessed-State Library of Pennsylvania	217,650	270,500	280,000	285,000	290,000
Items borrowed from public libraries children's collections-included above (in thousands)	24,769	25,100	25,845	26,360	26,890
Materials borrowed from libraries for blind and physically handicapped- included above (in thousands)	1,975	1,472	1,600	1,680	1,764
Materials borrowed from public libraries (in thousands)	70,545	69,039	70,419	71,828	73,265
Online inquiries by consumers to professional reference librarians (Ask Here PA)	140,038	132,583	136,560	139,291	142,076

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Library Resources

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
POWER Library use - items examined (in thousands)	24,542	28,100	28,000	28,440	28,725
Public library internet computer sessions	0	8,397	8,350	8,335	8,330
New measure in 2011-12.					
Visits to public libraries (in thousands)	47,600	45,669	46,540	47,000	47,230

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Pre-K through 12 Education

Objective: Increase the number of K-12 students who acquire the essential skills in math, English, science and social studies by improving teacher effectiveness in all classrooms.

**Why this objective is important:**

Success beyond high school, whether in college or in the workplace, requires a strong foundation in math, English, science and social studies. Highly skilled, engaged citizens are the foundation for Pennsylvania's economic success in a global economy.

**How are we doing:**

- In 2012-13:
  - 119,465 students attended charter and cyber charter schools. Students in charter and/or cyber charter schools came from 498 of the state's 500 school districts.
  - 1,555 administrators completed the Pennsylvania Inspired Leadership Program.
  - The technical skill competency for the 2013 Career and Technical Education technical skill test takers was 84 percent competent or advanced.
  - Phase III of the Teacher Effectiveness Pilot included 6,657 teachers, 219 school districts, 7 career and technical education centers, 10 intermediate units and 23 charter schools.
  - Phase II of the Principal Effectiveness Pilot included 484 principals, 161 school districts, 1 career and technical education center, 3 intermediate units and 11 charter schools.

### Strategies

- Assist schools and districts with the implementation of a standards-aligned system that includes clear standards, fair assessments, curriculum frameworks, effective instruction, materials and resources, and interventions for students who need help.
- Offer school districts support for programs proven to raise student achievement.
- Pilot and implement new teacher and principal rating systems that include multiple measures of student achievement.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Accountability: Percentage gains in mathematics PSSA proficiency from 5th to 8th grade-same students	4%	3%	4%	4%	0%
Accountability: Percentage gains in reading proficiency from 5th to 8th grade-same students	20%	15%	13.4%	19%	0%
Accountability: Students proficient/advanced in mathematics PSSAs	76%	77%	74.7%	80%	70%
Accountability: Students proficient/advanced in reading PSSAs	72%	74%	69.1%	81%	70%
Basic Education Targeted Investment: Public school enrollment (K-12)	1,781,206	1,765,327	1,764,000	1,764,000	1,763,000

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Pre-K through 12 Education

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Career & Technical (Vocational) Education: Enrollment	77,540	64,110	64,431	64,753	65,076
Career & Technical (Vocational) Education: Skilled workforce--percentage of PA Skills Certificates awarded	57.1%	61%	63%	63%	64%
Career & Technical (Vocational) Education: Vocational education program completers	65.3%	68%	71%	74%	77%
Number of registered Standards-Aligned System (SAS) users	88,603	111,586	127,666	140,433	154,476
Other Education Programs: Nonpublic school enrollment	249,975	243,526	238,500	234,900	232,100
Percent Proficient or Advanced in Algebra 1 Keystone Exam			65.2%	69%	72%
New measure in 2012-13.					
Percent Proficient or Advanced in Biology Keystone Exam			46.3%	51%	56%
New measure in 2012-13.					
Percent Proficient or Advanced in Literature Keystone Exam			62.6%	67%	71%
New measure in 2012-13.					
Secondary Education-Transforming Pennsylvania's High Schools: Advanced Placement tests given in high schools	75,659	80,831	86,815	93,065	99,855
Secondary Education-Transforming Pennsylvania's High Schools: Advanced Placement tests with scores of "3" or higher demonstrating mastery of the course	68.6%	70%	71%	72%	73%
Secondary Education-Transforming Pennsylvania's High Schools: High schools offering at least one Advanced Placement course	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
Special Education: Pupils with disabilities enrolled in special education programs	264,008	262,241	262,461	262,460	262,400

**Goal: Education**

**Subject Area: Pre-K through 12 Education**

Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Special Education: Special education incidence rate	15.2%	15%	15%	15%	15%

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Pre-K through 12 Education

Objective: Make high quality early learning programs available to Pennsylvania children, particularly those at risk of academic failure.

**Why this objective is important:**

High quality early childhood education helps to prepare children for kindergarten success, especially those who are at risk of academic failure due to poverty, instability in the home or community, or other negative impacts to development. Research shows that children who receive high quality early education are more likely to graduate from high school, college and career ready, and less likely to need special education supports and services.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13:

- More than half of Pennsylvania's preschoolers (three- and four-year olds) were served in state and/or federally funded quality early education programs.
- The Pennsylvania Pre-K Counts program provided high-quality pre-kindergarten services to more than 11,300 three- and four-year-olds.
- The Head Start Supplemental Assistance Program served approximately 5,200 three- and four-year-olds.
- The Department of Education provided Early Intervention services to 49,970 eligible young preschool-age children with developmental delays or risks of developmental delays.
- The Department of Education provided approximately 149,000 informational tools and products to parents to assist in preparing children for success in kindergarten.

Strategies
Maintain access to Pre-K Counts and Head Start Supplemental Assistance.
Provide quality early intervention services to children.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Early Childhood Education: School districts offering pre-kindergarten	125	91	84	82	82
Early Childhood Education: Students enrolled in pre-kindergarten (excluding Head Start)	28,174	24,450	25,000	25,700	25,700
Early Childhood Education: Students in PA Pre-K Counts program	11,841	11,268	11,344	14,027	14,027
Early Childhood Education: Students in state-funded Head Start Supplemental	5,738	4,889	5,219	5,591	5,591
Early Intervention: Children not participating in Special Education after participating in Early Intervention	19%	20%	23%	23%	24%

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Pre-K through 12 Education

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Early Intervention: Children on their 3rd birthday who transitioned from infant/toddler Early Intervention to preschool Early Intervention	5,754	5,758	6,346	7,900	7,900
Early Intervention: Children participating in Early Intervention	47,300	48,795	49,970	51,495	51,495
Early Intervention: Children receiving early intervention in typical early childhood educational settings such as home, child care or Head Start	70%	70%	72%	72%	73%
Early Intervention: Children who met their individual goals and no longer need Early Intervention prior to school age	1,290	1,413	1,737	1,800	1,800

**Goal: Economic Development**

**Subject Area: Community Development**

Objective: Provide resources and technical assistance that enhance the performance and quality of Pennsylvania's local governments and core communities.

**Why this objective is important:**

Revitalizing downtowns and surrounding neighborhoods and promoting sound land use practices will create attractive, livable communities. These efforts will improve the quality of life and economic competitiveness of communities through targeted services to populations with special needs, and assist local governments in maintaining fiscal stability and efficient, effective delivery of basic services.

**How are we doing:**

The investment projects in "core communities" have shielded those communities from the severe impact of the economic downturn and revitalized most areas.

Strategies
Assist in the improvement of the physical and economic assets of communities via programs that support housing and residential development, downtown improvement, business development, and construction of community facilities and infrastructure.
Serve as the principal advocate for the commonwealth's local governments and work to eliminate red tape by solving problems at the local level.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Early Intervention Program: Act 47: Designated distressed communities assisted	19	20	21	20	18
Early Intervention Program: Local governments assisted	12	12	12	10	16
Homes weatherized	1,529	1,529	1,295	1,529	1,529
Job training and human services: CSBG: Persons participating	387,055	338,032	315,000	250,250	250,250
Keystone Communities Projects		70	60	60	60
New measure in 2011-12.					

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Decrease potential financial losses to farmers from natural disasters and market catastrophes.

**Why this objective is important:**

Risk management ensures that farmers have a safety net when natural disasters or extreme weather strikes.

**How are we doing:**

For the 2012 crop year, 12,752 crop insurance policies were sold covering 1.2 million acres with \$25.5 million in crop insurance losses being paid out. Following the heavy losses during 2011, the primary focus on education continues to center around the marketing program, "Is your crop insurance plan working for you?"

#### Strategies

Advocate for enhancements and revisions needed to make national risk management tools more appropriate, affordable and productive for Pennsylvania producers.

Continue to engage other states and federal partners in discussions specific to risk management opportunities for all sectors of agriculture.

Ensure continuance of crop insurance education, specifically live events for agents such as the state's annual Crop Insurance Conference.

Increase federal funds secured to provide risk management outreach and education.

Increase participation in appropriate risk management.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Development of Pennsylvania's Agriculture Industry: Value of crop insurance protection policies (in millions)	\$446.00	\$491.00	\$547.65	\$553.13	\$558.66
The value of crop insurance protection is anticipated to increase over time with federal changes requiring producers to have crop insurance to benefit from national disaster funds/resources. Additionally, crop insurance offerings continue to be refined in such a manner that more producers will purchase protection. Many producers are taking advantage of enterprise units to reduce their premiums.					
Number of Crop Insurance Policies Sold	12,673	12,758	12,752	12,749	12,749
The high value/cost of seeds, fuel, sprays, etc. creates an increased need for protection, but it also creates higher premiums. Smaller, consolidated units of farm land have less loss potential and therefore a smaller premium compared to large farms. Crops also have differing premium values. Crop insurance is required for Farm Service Agency Supplemental Revenue assistance payment eligibility.					
Value of Crop Insurance Policies Sold (in millions)	\$57.00	\$60.00	\$63.20	\$63.80	\$64.50
The 2009 economic downturn impacted this measure. The increase in protection since 2009-10 reflects a new federal requirement that producers have existing crop insurance policies to qualify for federal disaster funds. As the value of crops increased, so did the premiums.					

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Foster a competitive business climate and job growth environment through appropriate tax administration.

**Why this objective is important:**

Business tax rates and bases are significant factors in whether Pennsylvania is competitive in attracting and retaining business investments.

**How are we doing:**

Despite the fiscal reality that challenges drastic tax reform in the short term, the Corbett Administration succeeded in achieving real successes that will enable job-creating businesses across the commonwealth to thrive and grow. The Department of Revenue's allowance of 100 percent single sales factor benefited as many as 12,000 corporate taxpayers. The phase out of the capital stock/foreign franchise tax will benefit approximately 108,000 businesses. Approximately 271,000 family-owned businesses will benefit from the inheritance tax exemption. Approximately 32,000 small businesses will benefit from the start-up deduction. Approximately 330 businesses will benefit from the increase in the net operating loss deduction.

Strategies
100 percent single sales factor for tangible goods.
Capital stock/foreign franchise tax phase out.
Corporate net income tax net operating loss deduction increase.
Inheritance tax exemption for small, family-owned businesses.
Start-up business deduction.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Savings for businesses from tax changes benefitting job creators (in millions)		\$76.90	\$348.20	\$663.40	\$882.60
New measure in 2011-12.					

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Improve profitability and maintain dairy farms and dairy herd size in Pennsylvania.

**Why this objective is important:**

The dairy industry is the largest sector of Pennsylvania agriculture, providing income of \$1.96 billion and supporting over 45,000 jobs. Improving dairy farm profitability ensures the operation of agribusinesses.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Dairy Leadership Council has developed recommendations to stem the reduction in total milk production and loss of dairy farms and total cow population. The Center for Dairy Excellence and the Department of Agriculture have worked with dairy farmers to increase milk production per cow and overall milk production in the state. Emphasis has been placed on the financial viability of dairy farms of all sizes.

#### Strategies

- Advocate at state, regional and federal levels for policies and programs that support Pennsylvania dairy farms.
- Establish full development of a PA Preferred™ Dairy component as a priority in the PA Preferred™ Program to incentivize Pennsylvania consumers to primarily purchase Pennsylvania produced milk.
- Facilitate the efforts of the Pennsylvania Dairy Leadership Council and the Center for Dairy Excellence to identify strategies and specific steps necessary to “grow” the Pennsylvania and Mid-Atlantic region dairy industry.
- Work with the Center for Dairy Excellence to provide timely, professional insight, education and guidance to support dairy producers and related agribusinesses. This includes live events such as profitability forums, educational conference calls and webinars, field-day seminars at dairy farms and on-farm profit and transition teams.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Development of Pennsylvania's Agriculture Industry: Farms participating in dairy on-farm resource teams	228	279	295	355	400
The Center for Dairy Excellence profit teams bring together a group of experts to help guide dairy operations in the decisions and management practices that impact the overall profitability of the farm. Recently the focus of the teams has been expanded to cover operational profitability, succession planning and other contemporary issues impacting the sustainability of Pennsylvania's dairy industry. This type of forward-thinking farm management is key, as proven by Pennsylvania's ability to work through the worst dairy price crisis in decades. Participation in this family of dairy resource programs continues to grow. The Pennsylvania model is receiving national attention as a best management practice for dairy business decision making.					
Number of Pennsylvania Dairy Farms	7,400	7,400	7,200	7,100	7,000
Following the 2009 collapse of dairy prices, the industry struggled to become more stable. However, the recent year key industry benchmarks – total cows, total production, production per cow – have shown a positive trend. Nonetheless, following national trends, total number of farms is expected to continue a slow decline.					
Pennsylvania Milk Production (in billions of pounds)	10.70	10.60	10.80	10.82	10.83
Pennsylvania has seen slow but steady progress in milk production growth. Currently, the northeast dairy foods processing industry is asking the department to do all it can to grow the production base of the industry, as the eastern seaboard marketplace continues to be home to key population centers and dairy protein demand. Continued growth in milk production will allow Pennsylvania to maintain its position as a key state in milk production in the Northeast. Each new 250 million pounds of milk produced in Pennsylvania represents approximately 25,000 cows, \$90 million in gross revenue and 2,800 dairy-related jobs.					

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Increase access to capital for Pennsylvania farmers, processors, farm markets and agribusinesses through expansion of agricultural loan opportunities.

**Why this objective is important:**

Profitable farms keep land productive, provide jobs and contribute significantly to Pennsylvania's economy.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13 the Next Generation Farmer Loan Program increased participation and exceeded its \$10 million benchmark through partnerships with private lenders and local economic development firms. The organic cost share program continued record-year growth for farms served and dollars distributed. Work to increase economic development began by creating a website and branding program "keepPAgrowing," combining the efforts of PAgrows, risk management and the Center for Farm Transitions under one economic development platform.

Strategies
Advocate regionally and nationally for policies, programs and initiatives that will benefit the Pennsylvania agriculture industry.
Assist wherever possible with industry efforts to educate consumers about the value of the agriculture industry in Pennsylvania.
Continue to increase and enhance offerings that assist the agriculture industry farm operators.
Foster working relationships created by educational initiatives with the state Department of Community and Economic Development, the Chester County Economic Development Council and private and public-sector banking and loan institutions.
Increase enrollment in farm-based profit/transition/management teams.
Support farmers transitioning in or out of farming to retain their assets in agriculture and work with new and beginning farmers who need assistance securing capital and start-up resources.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Development of Pennsylvania's Agriculture Industry: Value of the loan portfolio for the PAgrows Program (in thousands)	\$45,835.00	\$27,047.00	\$11,663.00	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00
The Next Generation Farmer Loan Program continues to support farmers looking for affordable funds to transfer their farms to the next generation.					
First Industries Fund (FIF) Total: Private Dollars Invested	\$11,755,398.00	\$16,500,000.00	\$16,500,000.00	\$16,500,000.00	\$16,500,000.00
The poor economic health of the agriculture industry has kept the number of funded projects below normal. Recent changes to align interest rate calculations with other programs may increase the attractiveness of this program. The potential progression of the Liberty Financing Authority may also create new opportunities.					
First Industries Fund (FIF) Total: State Dollars Invested	\$5,370,983.00	\$7,500,000.00	\$7,500,000.00	\$7,500,000.00	\$7,500,000.00
The poor economic health of the agriculture industry has kept the number of funded projects below normal. Recent changes to align interest rate calculations with other programs may increase the attractiveness of this program. The potential progression of the Liberty Financing Authority may also create new opportunities.					
Machine and Equipment Loan Fund (MELF): Private Dollars Invested	\$1,374,628.00	\$3,000,000.00	\$900,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
Loan dollar amounts were below expectations this fiscal year. Machinery and Equipment needs may also be funded through Small Business First which could account for those projects being placed in that program if the dollar amounts allowed. The potential progression of the Small Business Development Authority may create new opportunities.					
Machine and Equipment Loan Fund (MELF): State Dollars Invested	\$1,078,708.00	\$2,500,000.00	\$500,000.00	\$800,000.00	\$800,000.00

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Loan volume was below expectations this fiscal year. Machinery and equipment needs may also be funded through Small Business First which could account for those projects being placed in that program if the dollar amounts allowed. The potential progression of the Small Business Development Authority may create new opportunities.					
PA Industrial Development Authority (PIDA) Totals: Number of Projects Funded	3	2	0	2	2
Although no loans were closed in 2012-13, the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority continues to make inroads into agribusiness projects.					
PA Industrial Development Authority (PIDA) Totals: Private Dollars Invested	\$14,400,000.00	\$6,500,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000,000.00	\$4,000,000.00
Although no loans were closed in 2012-2013, the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority continues to make inroads into agribusiness projects.					
PA Industrial Development Authority (PIDA) Totals: State Dollars	\$4,020,000.00	\$4,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000,000.00	\$2,000,000.00
Although no loans were closed in 2012-13, the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority continues to make inroads into agribusiness projects.					
Small Business First: Private Dollars Invested	\$10,380,770.00	\$11,000,000.00	\$9,000,000.00	\$11,000,000.00	\$11,000,000.00
Loan dollar amounts were slightly behind pace with expectations in 2012-13. A special low interest rate period helped bring in additional loans. The potential progression of the Small Business Development Authority may create new opportunities to expand these numbers in future years.					
Small Business First: State Dollars Invested	\$4,292,275.00	\$5,000,000.00	\$4,000,000.00	\$5,000,000.00	\$5,000,000.00
Loan dollar amounts were slightly behind pace with expectations in 2012-13. A special low interest rate period helped bring in additional loans. The potential progression of the Small Business Development Authority may create new opportunities to expand these numbers in future years.					

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Increase awareness and consumption of food and fiber grown, harvested, processed and produced in Pennsylvania.

**Why this objective is important:**

The PA Preferred™ Program links the farm with the fork, helping consumers support local farms, food processors, retail stores and restaurants by purchasing locally produced goods and frequenting local establishments, thereby maintaining and creating jobs in Pennsylvania.

**How are we doing:**

PA Preferred™ brands itself using a trademark logo to assure consumers they are purchasing products grown, harvested, processed and/or prepared in Pennsylvania. The 2012-13 budget included funding for the PA Preferred™ program, which assists the Agriculture Department with public outreach and education efforts. The PA Preferred™ coordinator position was also funded.

**Strategies**

Assist the industry, whenever possible, in putting a face on food production in Pennsylvania. This includes efforts at the Pennsylvania Farm Show with media and outreach events, partnering organizations, and continued engagement with producer and consumer groups across the state. We will work with retailers to place more Pennsylvania products in their store locations.

Expand the PA Preferred™ program, engaging new businesses and promoting the brand to consumers.

PA Preferred™ is the official branding program for agriculture products produced in Pennsylvania.

Secure funding, through federal grants if possible, to expand marketing and consumer outreach for the PA Preferred™ program.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Development of Pennsylvania's Agriculture Industry: Dollar value of food and agricultural exports excluding hardwoods (in millions)	\$1,910.00	\$1,732.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,950.00	\$2,000.00
Pennsylvania agricultural exports were stagnant as a result of the global economic uncertainties. Economic turnaround is anticipated to increase export numbers slightly beginning in 2013-14.					
Development of Pennsylvania's Agriculture Industry: Dollar value of Pennsylvania hardwood exports (in millions)	\$1,095.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,250.00	\$1,250.00
Pennsylvania hardwood exports increased slightly in 2012-13 due primarily to demand from Asia. Mexico appears to be poised to become a stronger market. Worldwide economic conditions continue to render future projections unpredictable. Exports have increased as a percentage of total hardwood sales over the past five years. Domestic markets continue to be depressed, although a small upturn is evident following improved housing starts. Promotion of international sales has taken on more importance.					
Development of Pennsylvania's Agriculture Industry: Occupancy rate at the Pennsylvania Farm Show Complex and Expo Center	76.2%	76.2%	73.7%	77%	77.5%
This measure reflects the number of days throughout the fiscal year when one or more of the 11 major venues is being utilized at the complex. Despite economic conditions, the Pennsylvania Farm Show Complex and Expo Center maintained a record high utilization rate in 2011-12. However, the 2012-13 utilization rate dropped due to the cancellation of the Eastern Sports and Outdoor Show. Continued modest growth is expected as complex renovations are completed and the upgraded facility is able to better compete with newer convention centers.					
Development of Pennsylvania's Agriculture Industry: PA Preferred™ Program: Retail Locations	1,000	1,200	1,295	1,400	1,500

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
The number of locations is expected to increase as a result of Act 78 of 2011, which made PA Preferred™ a permanent state branding program.					
PA Preferred™ Program: Members	1,700	1,650	1,679	450	550
Due to enacted legislation (Act 78 of 2011), PA Preferred™ members are required to apply for membership annually. During 2013 the level of membership began to decline due to this requirement.					

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Increase DCED-Export Sales Facilitated and Foreign Direct Investments (FDI).

**Why this objective is important:**

Increased export sales by Pennsylvania companies and increased investment in Pennsylvania by foreign companies help create and retain jobs in the commonwealth.

**How are we doing:**

State assisted export sales and foreign direct investments facilitates continues to grow despite of the weak economy.

#### Strategies

- Develop a geographic information system (GIS) based exporter mapping tool to provide statewide visibility of the entire Pennsylvania exporter business community.
- Expand the authorized trade representative network in new and emerging markets.
- Highlight opportunities for international investors to invest and expand within the commonwealth.
- Provide transaction based technical assistance and marketing services to Pennsylvania companies to develop their exports and expand their presence in foreign markets.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
International Business Development: Businesses assisted	2,083	2,051	2,097	2,102	2,144
International Business Development: Export sales facilitated (in thousands)	\$526,343.00	\$831,760.00	\$795,862.00	\$811,779.00	\$828,015.00
International Business Development: FDI:Capital investments facilitated (in thousands)		\$54,850.00	\$74,811.00	\$76,307.00	\$77,833.00
This was a new measure in 2011-12 that reflects the impact of our efforts to attract Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) under World Trade PA program.					
International Business Development: Foreign direct investments (FDI): Projects completed	17	20	25	22	22
International Business Development: Tax revenues generated (in thousands)	\$66,218.00	\$98,691.00	\$99,554.00	\$101,545.00	\$103,576.00

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Increase domestic and international leisure travel to Pennsylvania to grow the tourism industry's economic impact.

**Why this objective is important:**

Tourism is one of the leading industries in the state. Tourism dollars revitalize small towns and cities and preserve their unique qualities. Ports are a competitive advantage for Pennsylvania in attracting and retaining business and, therefore, must be maintained.

**How are we doing:**

The Marketing for Tourism has implemented a variety of effective and cost efficient market growth tactics to attract tourists, and continues to establish tourism as one of Pennsylvania's primary economic catalysts. The Office's efforts continue to increase visitation, especially overnight stays, in hotels, bed and breakfasts and campgrounds.

#### Strategies

Collaborate with industry stakeholders and partners to develop and implement cooperative marketing initiatives.

Provide informative materials visitors need to plan and enjoy Pennsylvania's unique destinations, activities and attractions.

Utilize effective marketing campaigns that incorporate the use of social media tools to drive traffic to visitPA.com, the official tourism web site for Pennsylvania, and its mobile version.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Tourism Promotion: Hotel rooms sold (in thousands)	28,070	29,270	29,082	29,664	30,257
Tourism Promotion: Tax revenues generated (in thousands)	\$1,523,300.00	\$1,594,300.00	\$4,065,087.00	\$4,146,389.00	\$4,229,317.00
Previous years' data only included Leisure travel, but 2012-13 onwards will include leisure and business travel tax revenues generated.					
Tourism Promotion: Travelers' expenditures (in millions)	\$27,900.00	\$29,200.00	\$40,426.00	\$41,235.00	\$42,059.00

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Increase participation of and opportunity for small businesses and small diverse businesses.

**Why this objective is important:**

More participation by small businesses in state contracting supports new job opportunities, job creation and business growth and development.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, a baseline was established with continued improvement targeted over the next four fiscal years.

#### Strategies

- Create a small business procurement initiative.
- Establish a means of capturing small diverse business participation in contracts awarded as a result of Invitation for Bids (currently documented for RFP only).
- Establish a self certification process for small businesses in all future bid solicitations.
- Identify small businesses currently awarded DGS contracts.
- Implement a meaningful training program for small and small diverse businesses.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Percent of contracts awarded to small businesses.		0%	2%	2%	4%
Data for this measure was not previously collected. DGS established a baseline in FY 2012-13 when the Small Business Procurement Initiative began.					
Small Diverse Businesses: Annual percentage of commonwealth contract spending awarded to small and small diverse businesses	10%	8%	4%	14%	14%

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Increase the employment potential and personal independence of persons with disabilities.

**Why this objective is important:**

People with disabilities need more opportunities to achieve well-paying, career-oriented employment. A highly skilled workforce promotes growth.

**How are we doing:**

The Department of Labor & Industry's Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, or OVR, served more than 89,000 Pennsylvanians in the 2012 federal fiscal year, and 9,939 of those individuals obtained or maintained employment. OVR customers average 28.7 months from intake to successful employment. The average cost for each person placed in the labor market is \$4,867.

Strategies
Continuously assess and improve job development and placement strategies to facilitate individuals obtaining or retaining employment.
Develop an Individualized Plan for Employment for, and provide services to, each eligible participant in accordance with the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.
Develop experiential programs to improve student choice when exiting secondary education directly into the job market.
Develop programs to improve student choice when planning for post-secondary education.
Provide Independent Living Services and Specialized Services (ILSS) to persons who are blind or visually impaired in accordance with federal and commonwealth funding for programs.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of eligible participants with active plans	43,644	48,652	52,354	45,000	45,000
The increase in persons receiving an active formal plan to move through training with an employment goal is most likely due to the current unemployment rate and economy in general. There have been increases in demand for most social service agencies.					
Number of participants closed as employed	10,179	9,794	9,512	10,000	10,000
Number of persons moving into employment who received postsecondary education and who were referred to OVR while in secondary education	1,035	1,269	1,285	1,255	1,255
Number of persons moving into employment without receiving postsecondary education and who were referred to OVR while in secondary education	1,691	1,269	1,285	1,255	1,255
Number of persons successfully completing independent living/specialized services	1,249	1,217	1,479	1,500	1,500

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Increase the number of jobs created/pledged to be created and jobs retained/pledged to be retained in Pennsylvania.

**Why this objective is important:**

Job creation and retention will help ensure that businesses and communities provide employment opportunities for all of the state's residents, improve the local tax base, and achieve prosperity and a higher quality of life for families and communities.

**How are we doing:**

The jobs created and pledged to be created was modest relative to the general economy.

### Strategies

- Capture all shale gas development opportunities.
- Develop a comprehensive strategy to market Pennsylvania as a top location for starting and growing a business.
- Focus statewide, comprehensive infrastructure development efforts on roadways, water and sewer ways, pipelines, power grids, fiber optics, cellular phone service, etc.
- Formulate policies and strategies to assist small and high growth businesses.
- Foster a business climate that encourages the creation, expansion and retention of successful businesses.
- Integrate and streamline delivery of financial and technical business assistance.
- Leverage Pennsylvania's tax credit programs to grow industry.
- Utilize state community and economic development programs in a cohesive and cost effective manner to assist in job creation and retention efforts within the commonwealth.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Business Assistance: Brownfield redevelopment projects assisted	61	103	32	33	33
Business Assistance: Businesses assisted	10,653	12,820	19,054	19,435	19,824
Business Assistance: Jobs pledged to be created	60,677	43,206	42,931	43,790	44,665
Business Assistance: Jobs pledged to be retained	126,907	72,357	106,148	108,271	110,436
Business Assistance: Persons receiving job training (CJT/ WedNet)	45,356	39,394	41,776	42,612	43,464
Business Assistance: Private funds leveraged (in thousands)	\$5,907,473.00	\$3,412,818.00	\$2,254,267.00	\$2,299,352.00	\$2,345,339.00
Business Assistance: Public funds leveraged (in thousands)	\$950,801.00	\$195,587.00	\$343,583.00	\$350,455.00	\$357,464.00

**Goal: Economic Development**

**Subject Area: Employment and Business Development**

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Increase the number of Pennsylvanians able to obtain, retain and advance in 21st-century careers, as well as improve the global competitiveness of Pennsylvania's employers.

**Why this objective is important:**

The presence of competitive 21st-century industries strengthens Pennsylvania's economy, provides job opportunities for its residents and improves the quality of life for all citizens.

**How are we doing:**

The combination of decreased federal and state funding over the last three years, with the long economic recession and very high unemployment rates, requires that the Department of Labor & Industry serve more people with less funding.

Strategies
Align investments in training, educational offerings and equipment grants to support high priority and emerging occupations.
Educate Pennsylvania's young people about high priority occupations and inform them of the necessary post-secondary education credentials needed to find employment in 21st-century careers.
Offer timely and effective workforce services to all Pennsylvania residents.
Organize and develop Industry Partnerships and provide training to workers who are already employed.
Through the Apprenticeship and Training Council, and in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, register apprentice programs and apprentices, enabling apprentices to receive proper training on the job and in a classroom setting.
Work to improve and promote job training opportunities for veterans.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Apprentice completions-graduations	5,100	2,900	2,500	2,500	2,500
Incumbent Workers: Incumbent Worker Employment Retention Rate (Industry Partnership Participants)	81%	81%	82%	82%	83%
Incumbent Workers: Incumbent Worker Wage Change (Industry Partnership Participants)	5.92%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Incumbent Workers: Number of Incumbent Workers Trained (Industry Partnership Participants)	17,230	12,509	7,222	4,000	4,000
Reduction in number trained is due to decreased funding.					
Total Number of Individuals Trained	29,000	17,688	12,022	12,000	12,000
Large funding cuts to incumbent worker training funds resulted in a decrease in the total number of individuals trained.					
Wagner Peyser: Wagner-Peyser Employment Retention	80%	81.6%	82.5%	83%	84%
Wagner Peyser: Wagner-Peyser Entered Employment Rate	63.3%	54.9%	53.6%	55%	57%

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Work Investment Act Title I: Dislocated Worker Employment Retention	91.2%	88.5%	88.6%	89%	90%
Work Investment Act Title I: Dislocated Worker Entered Employment Rate	68.2%	74.3%	75.8%	77%	79%
Work Investment Act Title I: Number of Individuals Trained by Individual Training Accounts	5,046	4,894	4,509	4,000	4,000
Work Investment Act Title I: Number of Rapid Response Activities	396	413	258	250	200
Work Investment Act Title I: Workforce Investment Act Adult Employment Retention	81.6%	82.9%	85.4%	86%	87%
Work Investment Act Title I: Workforce Investment Act Adult Entered Employment Rate	79.3%	69.8%	71.2%	73%	75%
Work Investment Act Title I: Youth Attainment (Individuals attaining a high school diploma, GED, postsecondary degree, or certification while enrolled in training)	66.8%	83.9%	84.6%	86%	88%
Work Investment Act Title I: Youth Placement Rate	60.1%	65.5%	63.3%	64%	66%

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Increase the number of successful innovative technology companies in Pennsylvania.

**Why this objective is important:**

Technology based companies in such sectors or subsectors as bio and life sciences, energy (e.g., shale gas, advanced batteries), advanced manufacturing, nanotechnology and telecommunications/information technology provide high growth potential as well as ripple effects into other economic sectors, effectively building individual, business and community wealth.

**How are we doing:**

The new technology companies have continued to drive economic development in the commonwealth, enabling businesses and individuals to develop the skills and opportunities necessary to remain competitive, and allowing Pennsylvania to build the infrastructure necessary to continue to grow and interconnect in a global marketplace.

#### Strategies

Accelerate technology transfer to commercialize new products and services.

Ensure growth capital for early stage and existing technology firms.

Ensure that the variety of technology based economic development organizations throughout the commonwealth work collaboratively to fully leverage the wealth of research, capital and support services available to build a comprehensive infrastructure that supports company formation and growth.

Revitalize Pennsylvania's manufacturing economy.

Serve pre-revenue, emerging and mature technology companies; universities engaged in research and development with commercial potential; community organizations that focus on technology infrastructure, training and facilities; and investment partners.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Technology Investment: Businesses assisted	8,268	9,077	3,200	3,500	3,600
Technology Investment: Jobs created	4,742	2,493	2,395	2,325	2,350
Technology Investment: Jobs retained	16,979	5,831	3,431	3,400	3,450
Technology Investment: New technology companies established	174	62	153	85	100
Technology Investment: Private Funds Leveraged (\$ in Thousands)	\$1,044,710.00	\$593,539.00	\$889,523.00	\$675,000.00	\$700,000.00
Technology Investment: Public funds leveraged (in thousands)	\$323,067.00	\$757,829.00	\$133,315.00	\$130,000.00	\$150,000.00

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Housing

Objective: Increase educational opportunities to help consumers make informed choices when buying houses and to help homeowners prevent foreclosure.

**Why this objective is important:**

Clear, consistent and widely available information creates knowledgeable buyers, especially for those who have limited housing choices.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency's Comprehensive Homeownership Counseling Initiative (CHCI) trains and certifies organizations to provide homebuyer workshops, pre-settlement counseling and pre-purchase counseling to prospective homeowners throughout the state. The agency offers homeownership education, budgeting, credit, financial and technical assistance, property inspections, rehabilitation and maintenance. More than 80 organizations participate.

In 2012, more than 274 housing counselors received the required training in adherence with the agency's new CHCI standards to better serve more prospective borrowers having problems securing or maintaining affordable housing. Since CHCI expanded in 2004, CHCI housing counseling agencies have educated more than 105,000 consumers. In 2012, NeighborWorks America awarded the agency \$2.3 million for loss mitigation and foreclosure prevention counseling that will help more than 5,000 homeowners this year.

#### Strategies

Continue to provide educational opportunities for homebuyers and homeowners.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of Consumers Receiving Comprehensive Homeownership Counseling	30,748	12,562	14,727	12,500	12,500

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Housing

Objective: Increase opportunities for Pennsylvanians to buy homes.

**Why this objective is important:**

Homeownership in one of the best ways to build wealth and financial security.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency helps families that might not be able to afford a home become homeowners. Using funds from the sale of mortgage revenue bonds, mortgage backed securities, and its own reserves, the agency provides affordable home mortgage loans, closing-cost and down-payment assistance, loans for repairs and accessibility modifications, and credit counseling. Since 1982, the agency has provided \$11.2 billion in financing for 152,899 homes.

In 2012, the agency funded 3,194 home purchase loans for a total of more than \$377 million. A total of 4,390 loans went to first-time homebuyers. In addition, 920 households received closing-cost and down-payment assistance, 230 received home improvement loans and 12 received access modification funding. The agency services nearly 60,000 loans, which have an unpaid principal balance of \$4.3 billion. PHFA's portfolio continues to outperform industry standards, with mortgage default rates significantly lower than state and national averages.

#### Strategies

Continue to offer affordable and sustainable homeownership programs to Pennsylvanians.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Total Dollars Loaned	\$814,684,248.00	\$690,000,000.00	\$600,000,000.00	\$550,000,000.00	\$550,000,000.00
Total Number of PHFA Loans	7,490	6,000	5,500	5,000	5,000

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Housing

Objective: Increase the number of affordable rental housing units and preserve existing rental units through innovative, cost-effective and efficient means.

**Why this objective is important:**

Rental units lost across the state need to be replaced with affordable units in order to provide decent places to live for older Pennsylvanians, families of modest means and persons with disabilities.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency provides money and tax credits for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation and preservation of affordable rental apartments. The agency performs physical and fiscal monitoring and compliance activities for approximately 106,333 units annually. The agency also provides housing services program support for 16,196 PennHomes units each year. Through the PennHomes program, the agency offers interest-free deferred payment loans to support development of affordable rental housing for residents who meet income guidelines.

### Strategies

Continue to offer programs that allow for the construction and preservation of affordable rental housing.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Housing and Redevelopment: Number of affordable rental housing units constructed or preserved.	4,528	10,243	4,102	2,778	3,103

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Housing

Objective: Increase the number of homes saved from foreclosure.

**Why this objective is important:**

Preventing foreclosure reduces homelessness and encourages neighborhood stability, keeping families in their homes during difficult times.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency administers the Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program (HEMAP) to aid in the prevention of foreclosures. Since it began, HEMAP saved 46,650 homes from foreclosure with \$246 million in state funds and \$279 million in loan repayments. More than 22,170 HEMAP loans have been fully repaid.

### Strategies

Continue to assist with foreclosure prevention strategies.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program: Applications Approved	3,002	4	1,420	2,000	2,250
Fiscal year 2011-12 applications significantly lower due to limited funding.					
Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program: Applications Received	12,610	591	6,163	9,000	10,000
Fiscal year 2011-12 applications significantly lower due to limited funding.					
Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program: Loan Disbursements	\$28,962,200.00	\$8,851,000.00	\$14,300,000.00	\$19,000,000.00	\$20,000,000.00
Fiscal year 2011-12 disbursements significantly lower due to limited funding.					
Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program: Loan Payoffs	509	520	571	625	650
Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program: Loans Closed	2,158	186	1,125	1,700	2,000
Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program: Repayments	\$7,961,500.00	\$7,667,000.00	\$7,913,000.00	\$8,250,000.00	\$8,500,000.00

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Housing

Objective: Maximize the number of households provided property tax or rent assistance.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Department of Revenue's Property Tax/Rent Rebate program helps eligible Pennsylvanians 65 years old and older, widows and widowers 50 years old and older, and people with disabilities 18 years old and older afford to pay their property taxes.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, the Property Tax/Rent Rebate program provided over 620,000 households with rebates totaling approximately \$284 million.

### Strategies

- Effectively administer the Property Tax/Rent Rebate program.
- Extend Pennsylvania's Property Tax/Rent Rebate Program application deadline.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Households applying by June 30	574,461	587,240	565,087	565,000	564,000
Households provided property tax or rent assistance	562,838	603,726	598,075	595,000	594,000
Rebates mailed by July 31	468,759	540,890	504,769	500,000	500,000
Less claims were received in 2012-13.					

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Transportation

Objective: Continually increase the efficiency of PennDOT through modernization of assets; effective use of complement; and streamlining of processes.

**Why this objective is important:**

The intent of this objective is to increase and enhance the productivity of the department assets, people, and processes through the use of new technology, applications, and practices.

**How are we doing:**

PennDOT launched a mobile application to create an inventory of all local roads and bridges throughout the state. The department also developed a mobile application that enables roadway inspectors to perform weekly road condition surveys with mobile devices, eliminating the need to duplicate data entry when returning from the field and saving over 5,000 hours per year.

PennDOT is achieving savings through the statewide implementation of Virtual Reference Station (VRS) technology. VRS technology allows a single employee to perform many survey operations that previously required two or more employees who utilized dated survey equipment. \$1.3 million in initial savings were realized by outsourcing technology infrastructure rather than installing 67 data collection stations statewide. More than \$300,000 in annual savings were also achieved through efficiency improvements in survey operations and elimination of infrastructure maintenance. Additionally, this real-time technology eliminates the need for installation of many in-ground survey monuments.

PennDOT expanded the available transactions that can be completed by Online Agency Service Centers. Online agents can now process In-Transit Plates and Persons with Disability Plates and Placards online. While expanding opportunities for PennDOT's business partners, expansion of services at Online Agent Service Centers also provide customers with more immediate and timely access to the services they need.

#### Strategies

Maximize the effectiveness of PennDOT's complement to enhance services and/or reduce costs.

Modernize PennDOT to enhance services and/or reduce costs.

Streamline and/or standardize PennDOT's business processes to enhance services and/or reduce costs.

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: Bridges replaced/repared	442	315	291	270	320
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: Interstate highway system in good or excellent condition	82.4%	82.9%	82.1%	80.9%	81.5%
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: Interstate highway system in poor condition	3.9%	3.4%	3.8%	4.2%	4.1%
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: Miles of Interstate reconstruction or restoration	166	126	156	115	117

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Transportation

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: Miles of new highway construction	11	28	6	15	17
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: Miles of non-Interstate reconstruction or restoration	242	188	88	133	141
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: National Highway System non-Interstate highways in good or excellent condition	70.5%	72.2%	63.3%	61.4%	60.7%
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: National Highway System non-Interstate highways in poor condition	6.4%	8.5%	15.3%	16.8%	17.2%
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: Number of bridges preserved	459	230	193	200	210
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: Structurally deficient bridges by deck area	15.8%	13.7%	11.4%	11.1%	11%
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: Variance of final cost of construction versus original contract amount	3.2%	3.1%	5%	3%	3%
Highway and Bridge Maintenance: Miles of State maintained highways	39,839	39,797	39,792	39,760	39,735
Highway and Bridge Maintenance, Miles of state maintained highways improved: Structural restoration	251	195	210	175	190
Highway and Bridge Maintenance, Miles of state maintained highways improved: Surface Repairs	4,238	4,317	3,559	3,000	3,865

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Transportation

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Highway and Bridge Maintenance, Miles of state maintained highways improved: Total	5,712	5,976	4,956	3,595	5,315

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Transportation

Objective: Integrate land use and local, regional, state, and federal transportation planning in order to enhance quality of life for all Pennsylvanians.

**Why this objective is important:**

The intent of this objective is to continue to enhance the cooperation, collaboration and communications among all levels of transportation planners in our state.

**How are we doing:**

Pennsylvania invested \$45 million in the Greencastle Intermodal Center, a \$77 million project with Norfolk Southern Railway Company that was completed in Fall 2012. The 200-acre center is in Antrim Township, Franklin County, south of Greencastle adjacent to Interstate 81. This project expanded Interstate 81 exits and implemented additional local roadway improvements. The intermodal yard is anticipated to create 126 direct jobs and 149 indirect jobs with an overall economic impact in Pennsylvania exceeding \$271 million.

Pennsylvania's Metropolitan and Rural Organizations and the department were awarded the 2012 National Environmental Excellence Award for planning integration. The new, award-winning process emphasized the identification of issues early-on in the planning stages in order to influence project prioritization; have a better understanding of project scopes, schedules and budgets; and, improve predictability and efficiency in programming and project delivery.

#### Strategies

- Create a collaborative partnership between county, regional and PennDOT planners to advance land use and transportation planning.
- Develop and implement a multi-modal, statewide long range transportation plan.
- Maximize planning resources to advance the integration of land use and transportation planning.

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Aviation: Airport development grants	90	76	85	75	75
Aviation: Projects receiving federal priority	89%	89%	87%	86%	90%
Intercity Transportation, Intercity Bus: Passengers handled	406,604	467,332	434,412	435,424	434,354
Intercity Transportation, Intercity Bus: Subsidy per passenger trip		\$3.85	\$4.59	\$4.57	\$4.59
New measure in 2011-12.					
Intercity Transportation, Intercity Rail: Passengers handled	1,337,543	1,392,564	1,460,548	1,511,667	1,564,576
Intercity Transportation, Intercity Rail: Subsidy per passenger mile	\$0.23	\$0.22	\$0.20	\$0.14	\$0.12
Intercity Transportation, Rail Freight: Additional trucks that would be needed without rail freight bulk cargo service	244,565	317,700	380,738	350,000	350,000

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Transportation

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Intercity Transportation, Rail Freight: Direct and indirect jobs created by state-supported rail freight improvements	1,011	1,040	13,507	24,000	24,000
Intercity Transportation, Rail Freight: Miles of rail lines, state assisted	190	200	135	200	200
Mass Transportation: Passengers per vehicle hour	39.40	41	41.40	41.20	41.20
Mass Transportation, Percentage share of average income of mass transit trips: From commonwealth	51.5%	48.1%	48.4%	48.7%	48.7%
Mass Transportation, Percentage share of average income of mass transit trips: From federal government	9.1%	8.3%	7.8%	7.7%	7.7%
Mass Transportation, Percentage share of average income of mass transit trips: From local government	7.4%	7.1%	7.3%	7.4%	7.4%
Mass Transportation, Percentage share of average income of mass transit trips: From revenue	36.9%	36.5%	36.5%	36.2%	36.2%
Older Pennsylvanians Transit, Cost to the commonwealth per trip: Free Transit	\$2.45	\$2.49	\$2.57	\$2.60	\$2.62
Older Pennsylvanians Transit, Cost to the commonwealth per trip: State assisted shared ride vehicles	\$15.29	\$16.02	\$17.00	\$17.55	\$17.90
Older Pennsylvanians Transit: Free transit trips (millions annually)	35.18	35.99	35.46	35.81	36.17
Older Pennsylvanians Transit: Trips on state assisted shared ride vehicles (millions annually)	4.61	4.39	4.09	4.13	4.18

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Transportation

Objective: Leverage Pennsylvania's resources to maximize the effectiveness of transportation products and services.

**Why this objective is important:**

The intent of this objective is to collaborate with organizations outside of PennDOT (federal, state, local and business partners) to maximize the use of our collective resources (funding, employees and assets).

**How are we doing:**

The department has several collaborative efforts underway that will achieve savings and increase efficiencies.

1.) Through a reduction in printed material and a cooperative leasing agreement for software, equipment and maintenance with other state agencies, PennDOT has saved \$230,000.

2.) PennDOT and the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission (PTC) coordinated to share inspectors for structural steel elements that are being fabricated in the same location to avoid duplication. This results in joint cost savings of more than \$200,000 annually.

3.) PTC will utilize PennDOT's salt dome at the Dupont maintenance facility, and in exchange, PTC will supply PennDOT with salt brine material from their Wyoming Valley site. This will produce a one-time cost savings of more than \$750,000 for the PTC and an approximate \$200,000 savings for PennDOT. Additionally, PTC and PennDOT have collaborated to create a Geographic Information System map depicting PTC and PennDOT facilities that are within a 10-mile radius of one another. To date, 27 sites have been identified for potential sharing opportunities and will be explored further with PTC and other state agencies.

4.) PTC and PennDOT are proceeding with plans to build a shared laboratory facility near Somerset, PA. One-time savings of at least \$375,000 is anticipated for both PTC and PennDOT through the shared facility.

5.) Beginning July 1, PennDOT's state-of-the-art processing and mailing technology is processing DCNR's renewals for consumer snowmobiles, ATVs and dealer registrations, with customers receiving products within two weeks. Applicants will still mail applications to DCNR, but they will be opened, processed and fulfilled by PennDOT.

### Strategies

Align capacity and services to eliminate redundancy and improve service delivery.

Increase coordination of projects and programs to maximize commonwealth investments.

### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Access rate of driver and vehicle services call center	99.8%	99.8%	99.2%	99.5%	99.5%
Licensed drivers: New commercial drivers licensed	15,851	16,420	16,774	17,000	17,000
Licensed drivers: New drivers licensed	298,453	288,616	285,895	310,000	310,000
Licensed drivers: Renewed drivers licenses	2,132,159	2,160,651	2,140,059	2,100,000	2,100,000
Photo identification cards issued (non-driver photos)	350,511	372,627	354,747	350,000	350,000

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Transportation

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Registrations: New vehicle registrations	746,821	1,609,634	1,628,209	1,600,000	1,600,000
Registrations: Renewed vehicle registrations	8,605,675	8,639,198	8,433,379	8,500,000	8,500,000
Vehicles inspected: Emission inspections	6,692,842	7,145,384	6,517,348	6,800,000	6,800,000
Vehicles inspected: Safety inspections	10,657,670	10,296,280	10,800,605	11,000,000	11,000,000

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Transportation

Objective: Promote continuous improvement and innovation with a special focus on delivery of projects, department wide operations, asset management and mobility.

**Why this objective is important:**

The intent of this objective is to apply innovative ideas and new technology in how we design, construct, and maintain our roadways, bridges, and other projects that are our responsibility.

**How are we doing:**

PennDOT is piloting a program on 15 snow routes around the state using transportation-focused management software. The program provides a winter weather and road condition forecast for a snow route prior to an approaching winter storm and recommended treatment strategy. The program is being expanded over the next four years to include all of the roads in the 511PA network.

More than 16,000 low-cost safety improvement projects have been completed through 2012, reducing the average number of crashes by more than 12,000 since 2005. PennDOT is advancing the State Transportation Innovation Council - a collaborative approach between all levels of government, the private sector and research institutions - to explore innovative technologies, tactics and techniques that enhance project delivery. Safety Edge exemplifies a new pavement technique applied on Pennsylvania's roadways to help decrease highway fatalities and serious injuries. The technique involves adding a wedge-shaped attachment to paving equipment to create a 30 degree angle on the edge of the roadway instead of the traditional, vertical drop-off. Consequently, Safety Edge allows vehicles to return to the roadway smoothly and easily while creating a more durable edge that is less prone to deterioration. PennDOT completed pilot projects and subsequently issued a statewide policy in 2013 to include a Safety Edge detail in the placement of bituminous concrete pavements.

Strategies
Develop a meaningful performance metrics program/system that guides decision making.
Increase use of best practices and innovative products/processes to increase safety, reduce environmental impacts, or improve efficiency/mobility.
Manage assets to maintain a state of good repair while recognizing funding constraints related to our transportation infrastructure.
Manage highway operations (especially winter services) to reduce the overall impact of traffic related incidents and fatalities.
Maximize efficiency and allow flexibility of project delivery processes while maintaining uniform accountability of the business results.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Local bridges: Brought up to standard through State Bridge Program	30	35	48	40	40
Local bridges: Total (greater than 20 feet)	6,332	6,328	6,352	6,352	6,352
Miles of highway locally administered: Percentage of all locally maintained highways in the commonwealth	66.1%	66.2%	66.2%	66.2%	66.3%
Miles of highway locally administered: Total	77,699	77,791	77,889	78,000	78,100

**Goal: Economic Development**

**Subject Area: Transportation**

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Worker Protection

Objective: Increase collection of wages owed to Pennsylvania workers.

**Why this objective is important:**

Many workers have no one to represent them when they are illegally underpaid or unpaid for their work. Retrieving and returning lawfully earned wages to workers reduces dependence on government financial assistance to cover basic needs.

**How are we doing:**

Since January of 2013, the Department of Labor & Industry, Bureau of Labor Law Compliance has actively investigated 3,121 violations of Wage Payment and Collection, Minimum Wage and Overtime, and Prevailing Wage. Based on these investigations, \$2,442,516 was collected on behalf of the Pennsylvania workforce. Additionally, the Bureau collected \$17,742 in administrative penalties for violations of the Underground Utility Line Protection Act. Labor Standards collections include minimum wage, wage payment and child labor law violations. Thousands of workers have received unpaid wages from these collection efforts.

**Strategies**

Decrease time needed to collect wages owed to workers by increasing the use of technology.

Educate employers about labor laws to increase compliance.

Educate workers about their rights under the law.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Labor Standards Collections (in thousands)	\$3,657.00	\$3,209.00	\$2,244.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
Labor Standards dropped in 2012-13. Those numbers should level off and follow the projected trend through 2018-19. This includes Minimum Wage, Wage Payment and Child Labor Law violations.					
Prevailing Wage Settlement Collections (in thousands)	\$2,601.00	\$1,159.00	\$1,980.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
There was a increase in collections during 2012-13. Collections will plateau until 2018-19.					

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Worker Protection

Objective: Increase participation in Labor & Industry's Workplace Safety Committee Certification Program, which provides a workers' compensation insurance premium discount for certified businesses.

**Why this objective is important:**

Workplace injuries and fatalities affect workers and their families, while medical and rehabilitation costs, compensation and legal fees increase expenses for business.

**How are we doing:**

The number of employers and employees participating in certified workplace safety committees continues to rise. Cumulative savings on workers' compensation insurance premium costs continue to increase each year since inception of the program.

#### Strategies

Encourage businesses to implement certified workplace safety committees as a means to prevent workplace injuries and illnesses, save money on insurance premiums and avoid the high costs associated with accidents and injuries.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Cumulative Business Savings on Workers' Compensation Insurance Premium Costs (in millions)	\$432.00	\$432.00	\$473.00	\$514.00	\$555.00
In Millions of Dollars.					
Number of employees participating in the Workplace Safety Committee Certification Program (in millions)	1.29	1.31	1.35	1.39	1.43
Number of employers participating in the Workplace Safety Committee Certification Program	9,396	9,652	10,016	10,381	10,745

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Worker Protection

Objective: Reduce the number of employers that misclassify workers.

**Why this objective is important:**

Employers who avoid taxes by misclassifying workers as independent contractors, or by transferring workers to a shell corporation or employee leasing company, reduce the amount of unemployment compensation available to workers who have lost a job through no fault of their own.

**How are we doing:**

The focus of the Department of Labor and Industry's Unemployment Compensation Tax Services (UCTS) audit program is to identify misclassified workers and ensure compliance with the reporting provisions of the unemployment compensation law. UCTS is in the process of establishing an audit support unit along with establishing additional data cross matches with various state agencies while increasing the data received from the IRS. This will increase the number of misclassified workers discovered beginning in 2014. A new baseline measure will be established in 2014 once the results are seen from the new selection methods during 2014.

#### Strategies

Provide seminars to educate employers and accountants on their responsibilities under the law.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Funds recovered from employers who misclassified workers (in millions)	\$2.88	\$2.24	\$3.72	\$2.98	\$2.98

The Department of Labor & Industry continues to use Internal Revenue Service information to target employers that misclassify workers and increase recovery of workers' compensation premiums. Educational seminars, in which the department participates, help educate employers and accountants on their responsibilities under the law. Legislative clarification of the misclassified worker definition may also increase future recovery of these funds. UCTS is in the process of establishing an audit support unit along with establishing additional data cross matches with various state agencies while increasing the data received from the IRS. In addition, UCTS has already implemented some minor changes to focus on misclassified workers, which is already netting improved results and will continue to increase the number of misclassified workers discovered during FY 2014-15. A new baseline measure will be established in 2014 once the results are seen from the new selection methods during 2014.

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Access to Quality Health Care Services

Objective: Enable eligible Pennsylvanians to secure access to quality, affordable health insurance coverage.

**Why this objective is important:**

Pennsylvania administers various programs designed to provide eligible individuals with access to health insurance. All children should have access to health care services and the continued operation of a strong Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is essential to ensuring coverage options for all Pennsylvania children regardless of income.

**How are we doing:**

The CHIP program is working diligently to provide a health insurance option for Pennsylvania families. The CHIP complement has been reduced, but the Insurance Department is using innovative strategies to accomplish the program's aims and provide customer assistance.

#### Strategies

Identify and work with interested stakeholders to educate all relevant constituencies.

Increase awareness of state administered health insurance programs for Pennsylvanians.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) enrollment (monthly average)	196,525	194,407	189,727	200,140	200,140
Numbers are based on a monthly average and reported quarterly to INS Dept. Budget Division. The projections for the FY 2013-14 and beyond are based on decisions regarding the Affordable Care Act's (ACA) impact to enrollment numbers as of 09/01/13. Further changes may occur as additional ACA provisions are implemented.					
Percentage of CHIP enrolled children ages 3 to 6 years who receive a well child visit with a primary care physician	78.7%	79.9%	80.6%	80.6%	80.6%
Percentage of CHIP enrolled children two years of age who are immunized	81.58%	74.33%	75.75%	77%	77%

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Access to Quality Health Care Services

Objective: Ensure that eligible older Pennsylvanians who need help in paying for medications are enrolled in PACE/PACENET.

**Why this objective is important:**

Assisting older Pennsylvanians with the cost and proper use of medications helps them to stay healthy, independent and productive.

**How are we doing:**

The Department of Aging administers the Pharmaceutical Assistance Contract for the Elderly (PACE) and PACE Needs Enhancement Tier (PACENET) programs that provide limited pharmaceutical assistance for qualified residents 65 years of age and over.

Overall program enrollment continues to decrease over time due to increasing individual income that exceeds the fixed eligibility limits for the program. In 2012-13, the total number of persons served in both programs was 317,328 – a decrease of about 14,000 persons from 2011-12. Nearly 29,300 cardholders retained their enrollment in either PACE or PACENET due to the extension of the moratorium that permits cardholders to remain in the program despite exceeding the income eligibility limits due to a cost-of-living increase from Social Security.

### Strategies

Expand the Apprise Health Insurance Counseling program to increase awareness about health insurance options.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Comprehensive PACE Program: Average PACE cost per prescription	\$24.30	\$20.42	\$19.28	\$18.23	\$17.93
Comprehensive PACE Program: Number of older Pennsylvanians enrolled (average) in PACE	125,105	116,140	110,050	104,330	98,900
Comprehensive PACE Program: Total prescriptions per year - PACE	5,562,809	4,172,740	3,842,120	3,635,860	3,445,850
PACE Needs Enhancement Tier (PACENET): Average PACENET cost per prescription	\$25.91	\$20.78	\$19.68	\$18.97	\$18.73
PACE Needs Enhancement Tier (PACENET): Number of older Pennsylvanians enrolled (average) in PACENET	168,451	182,000	178,590	175,200	171,870
PACE Needs Enhancement Tier (PACENET): Total prescriptions per year - PACENET	5,942,900	6,115,690	5,896,960	5,787,470	5,686,480
PACE/PACENET Enrollment	307,585	298,140	303,548	302,183	301,436

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Access to Quality Health Care Services

Objective: Improve health and wellness outcomes for those Medical Assistance recipients with diabetes and cardiovascular disease.

**Why this objective is important:**

Focusing on chronic conditions allows individuals, along with their physicians, to better manage their health and avoid more serious conditions in the future. By avoiding more serious health conditions, the Medical Assistance program can help control costs in serving this population.

**How are we doing:**

For those on Medical Assistance in Pennsylvania, the percent of persons with cardiovascular disease whose LDL (“bad” cholesterol) levels were less than 100 has decreased. The percent of persons with diabetes who had poorly controlled A1c levels (a long-term blood glucose measure), has increased slightly, which is a decline in performance as lower rates indicate better performance for this measure.

Strategies
Implement managed care organization vendor contract changes to improve access to care.
Promote self-reliance and strengthen the medical home (a care coordination case management model).
Utilize integrated case management.
Utilize pay-for-performance for managed care organizations and providers.
Utilize predictive modeling to identify high-risk individuals.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Hospital admissions with primary diagnosis of diabetes and/or cardiovascular disease per 1,000 member months	5.90	5.90	5.80	5.70	5.60
Percentage of managed care organization recipients with chronic conditions who are actively receiving disease case management services		51.5%	51.8%	52%	52.3%
New measure in 2011-12.					
Percentage of Medical Assistance clients with cardiovascular disease whose LDL Cholesterol Level is less than 100	46.9%	45.8%	42.4%	40.9%	39.5%
Percentage of Medical Assistance clients with diabetes whose A1C (measure of long-term blood glucose level) is poorly controlled (higher than 9%) (note: lower rate indicates better performance)	38.5%	39%	39.7%	40.2%	40.6%

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Access to Quality Health Care Services

Objective: Increase access to primary medical and dental care services in underserved areas of the state.

**Why this objective is important:**

Increasing primary health care services to underserved areas allows more Pennsylvanians to receive high-quality health care.

**How are we doing:**

Health care providers are recruited to serve medically underserved populations via the J-1 Visa Waiver program and federal and state loan repayment programs.

The Community Primary Care Challenge Grant Program increases the number of primary care providers and services in underserved areas. Funded grantees must accept every patient regardless of ability to pay. Grantees must provide sustainability plans identifying potential continued funding sources to ensure that primary services can continue without Department of Health funding.

#### Strategies

Assess areas in Pennsylvania qualifying for federal Health Professional Shortage and Medically Underserved Area designation.

Monitor Community Challenge Grantees quarterly to ensure programmatic objectives.

Promote recruitment of primary care providers in underserved areas through J-1 Visa Waiver and Loan Repayment programs.

Promote the annual Community Challenge Grant opportunity to increase primary care services to underserved areas.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
State Health Care Centers: Number of new patient visits in underserved areas	605,951	615,601	675,623	682,101	682,101
Total number of practitioners in the Loan Repayment Program serving in Pennsylvania's medically underserved areas	86	72	72	72	72

Federal regulations permit the Department of Health to recommend up to 30 waivers of J-1 physicians each federal fiscal year.

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Access to Quality Health Care Services

Objective: Increase the percentage of pregnant woman in the Medical Assistance program who obtain timely and appropriate prenatal care.

**Why this objective is important:**

Timely and ongoing prenatal care helps improve the health of mothers and newborns. Babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care are more likely to be born at low birth weight, and are more likely to die, than those whose mothers receive prenatal care. Focusing on this prevention strategy can also decrease future health care costs.

**How are we doing:**

Access to obstetricians and specialists is improving by increased reimbursements, defined contract requirements for provider networks, uniform Obstetrical Needs Assessments among providers, and allowing consumers, particularly those in rural areas, to use telemedicine to access fetal maternal medicine specialists. Performance for outcome measure Frequency of Prenatal Care, rate has had little movement over the past three year review period. Prenatal Care in the First Trimester has decreased over the past three year review period, but overall has made a slight improvement on average.

Strategies
Improve access to obstetricians and other specialists through fee increases, provider outreach and telemedicine.
Improve coordination of care between physical health providers and behavioral health providers.
Maternity Care Case Management Service is provided by all managed care organization plans.
Monitor access and availability to OB/GYN services through continued oversight of the managed care organization provider networks.
Utilize a standard electronic obstetrical needs assessment form.
Utilize managed care organization consumer incentives related to prenatal care.
Utilize pay-for-performance incentives related to prenatal care for providers and managed care plans.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Frequency of ongoing prenatal care (percentage of women enrolled in Medical Assistance who completed at least 81% of expected prenatal visits)	72.6%	72.9%	71.2%	70.7%	70.7%
Maternity average length of stay for managed care recipients	2.70	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
Percentage of pregnant adult mothers enrolled in MA who have timely (i.e. within first trimester) prenatal care	85.93%	86.7%	86.6%	87.3%	88%
Percentage of pregnant managed care recipients receiving active maternity case management services			51.5%	51.8%	52%
New measure in 2012-13.					

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Animal Health and Diagnostic Services

Objective: Decrease threats to animal and human health in Pennsylvania through inspections and laboratory testing.

**Why this objective is important:**

Protecting the health, safety and welfare of animals and citizens is critical because animal agriculture accounts for \$4.4 billion, or 65.4 percent, of Pennsylvania's total agricultural receipts.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Animal Diagnostic Laboratory System (PADLS) is a joint venture of the Department of Agriculture, the Pennsylvania State University and the University of Pennsylvania to monitor and investigate animal disease in the state. The former demand for services in areas such as cattle export and egg safety testing has been met and is being maintained by the Bureau. The PADLS system (as a whole) completed more than 550,000 tests in 2012-13.

#### Strategies

Continue to enforce import regulations and monitor animal populations for dangerous transmissible diseases through field investigation and laboratory diagnostics.

Maintain a close relationship with partner agencies and other organizations to monitor and act when there are animal health threats or issues.

Maintain and enhance as needed the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) which provides real time access to laboratory information for all Pennsylvania Animal Diagnostic Laboratory System (PADLS) partners (Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, University of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania State University).

Provide field-based coverage, through the Bureau of Animal Health and Diagnostic Services, for the animal health community and related industries.

Provide public health protection through rabies testing.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Animal Health: Animal health diagnostic tests performed at the Pennsylvania Veterinary Laboratory (in thousands)	401	379	253	340	340
The Pennsylvania Veterinary Laboratory in Harrisburg is the principal source of cattle export testing in the Pennsylvania Animal Diagnostic Laboratory System. Changes in the global economy are likely to impact export testing income. International export demand for U.S. cattle is steady but at a level below what was earlier anticipated.					
Animal Health: Animal health inspections	5,853	5,750	6,972	5,750	5,750
Field activity is expected to remain high. Release of new federal Chronic Wasting Disease program standards in late 2013 is expected to reduce the number of herds requiring annual inspections in the farmed cervid industry; however, that decrease will be offset by the performance of more annual discretionary inspections which were not previously possible. The Pennsylvania Egg Quality Assurance program has not experienced any major reductions in participation despite the implementation of the Food and Drug Administration's Egg Safety Program. Field personnel will continue to perform National Poultry Improvement Program inspections, and farm inspections will soon begin related to the Food and Drug Administration's now fully implemented Egg Safety Program.					
Pennsylvania Animal Diagnostic Laboratory System Testing Activity (samples tested)	658,268	581,000	559,268	580,000	580,000
International export demand for U.S. cattle is steady but at a level below what was earlier anticipated. Designated ports of embarkation have not changed, nor have U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service interstate movement and isolation requirements. No significant impact on testing activity in the Pennsylvania Animal Disease Laboratory System is expected. These export markets depend on global economies and are difficult to project long term.					

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Animal Health and Diagnostic Services

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Pennsylvania Animal Diagnostic Laboratory System Testing: Avian Influenza Samples	231,939	200,000	187,819	175,000	150,000
<p>Avian influenza testing is largely supported by federal cooperative agreements. Recognizing Pennsylvania as a "supply state" for the New York and New Jersey live bird markets, APHIS Veterinary Services has maintained support for surveillance testing in Pennsylvania while neighboring states have experienced significant losses in funding. APHIS Veterinary Services will continue to seek potential testing cost savings through risk based surveillance that is more targeted and reduces the actual number of tests performed. This has the potential to decrease avian influenza cooperative agreement support for the Pennsylvania Animal Diagnostic System in future contracts.</p>					
Pennsylvania Animal Diagnostic Laboratory System Testing: Chronic Wasting Disease Tests	11,725	11,000	10,994	7,500	8,500
<p>Pennsylvania's farmed domestic deer industry has shown limited growth since the discovery of Chronic Wasting Disease in September, 2012. Regulation of the industry continues to place a major demand on the Bureau of Animal Health and Diagnostic Services' field staff. Chronic Wasting Disease testing is only one part of a comprehensive inspection and monitoring service provided to this industry and does not accurately reflect the total time and resources expended in this sector of animal agriculture. CWD test fees went from \$0 to \$25 per animal on January 1, 2012, when all federal funding was withdrawn from the program. Although reduced compliance with program testing requirements began immediately, an updated CWD program will be introduced which requires an increased level of CWD testing on all farms.</p>					
Pennsylvania Animal Diagnostic Laboratory System Testing: Rabies Tests	1,822	2,000	1,803	2,000	2,000
<p>The number of wildlife and domestic animal cases of rabies remains relatively constant, but seasonally variable. Higher human exposure case incidence remains associated with population centers in the southwestern and southeastern sectors of the commonwealth.</p>					

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Family Support Services

Objective: Increase family reunification and decrease the number of children placed out of their homes.

**Why this objective is important:**

Working with at-risk children and their families to maintain a safe, stable home encourages stronger families and healthy, successful lives for children. When a child needs to be placed out of the home because of safety or neglect issues, work is done with the family to reunite the child with his or her parents or, if that is not possible, to obtain permanency through adoption or kinship care.

**How are we doing:**

Performance measures show positive changes and trends in these areas. By 2013-14, the department plans to reduce by 2 percent the number of children returned to foster care after previously being returned to their families.

#### Strategies

- Engage families in planning for services to support and maintain reunification.
- Enhance assessments to identify underlying issues of children/youth and families and provide appropriate services.
- Ensure that children/youth's cultural and community ties are maintained.
- Ensure that reports of child maltreatment are initiated timely.
- Establish policy and best practices related to permanency planning and concurrent planning.
- Identify and locate mothers, fathers and other kin early on and throughout the life of a case.
- Implement a statewide Safety Assessment and Management Process based upon quantitative and qualitative data that identify outcomes and strategies to address and enhance programmatic outcomes.
- Implement family engagement strategies to ensure the involvement of the child, youth, mother and father throughout the life of a case.
- Improve assessment and provision of services to meet children/youth's physical and behavioral health needs.
- Improve communication between regional Office of Children, Youth, and Family offices and County Children and Youth Agencies regarding child abuse and neglect investigations.
- Improve the frequency and quality of visitation between the caseworker and the child/youth.
- Improve the quality of visitation between the child/youth and his or her family.
- Improve the timeliness of Termination of Parental Rights and adoption finalization.
- Promote children/youth remaining in the same school when in their best interest and whenever possible.
- Promote Permanent Legal Custodianship and kin as permanency resources.
- Provide additional support to members of the legal and child welfare systems regarding timely and appropriate goals being established and achieved.
- Provide guidance regarding response times for General Protective Services reports.
- Provide older youth with guidance and support regarding services to assist in their transition to independence.
- Screen all school-age children to assess if their educational needs are being met.
- Utilize the Department of Public Welfare Master Client Index Service to provide County Children and Youth Agencies with a means to search statewide for all children known to child welfare.

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Family Support Services

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Average cost per child per day to provide placement in foster family care (excluding county rates)	\$70.09	\$69.80	\$77.27	\$77.27	\$77.27
Average cost per child per day to provide placement services in a congregate care setting	\$164.91	\$165.02	\$174.96	\$174.96	\$174.96
Median length of time (in months) from removal to permanency (other than adoption)	7.52	7.89	8.09	8.29	8.29
Median length of time (in months) in care for children in care on last day of state fiscal year	13.50	12.96	12.44	12.19	11.95
Number of children served in out-of-home care	26,705	25,369	24,101	22,896	21,751
Percentage of child abuse investigations substantiated	13.5%	13.5%	15%	15%	15%
Percentage of children in care 12 months or less who had two or fewer placement settings during their most recent removal from their home	88.29%	85.4%	85.6%	85.8%	86%
Percentage of children not returning to care within 12 months of discharge to parents or primary caregiver	28.48%	70.5%	71%	71.5%	71.5%
Percentage of children reunited with parents or primary caregiver within 12 months of placement	69.33%	48.8%	49.5%	50%	50.5%
Percentage of children served in out-of-home care who are placed in a congregate care setting (i.e. a group of children live in the same setting)	13%	13.13%	13%	12.87%	12.74%
Percentage of discharges that were to reunification with parents, discharged to relatives, or guardianship	73.39%	73.9%	74.4%	74.9%	75.4%

**Goal: Health & Human Services**

**Subject Area: Family Support Services**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Unduplicated annual number of children receiving child welfare services at home	168,821	171,353	173,925	176,530	179,180

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Family Support Services

Objective: Increase personal responsibility and self-sufficiency for those receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Food Stamps (SNAP) by focusing on increasing work effort.

**Why this objective is important:**

TANF and SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) assist individuals to transition from dependence to independence. Employment is a key piece of attaining independence. Focusing on some level of work while a person receives benefits will assist in the goal of moving to self-sufficiency and maintaining full employment.

**How are we doing:**

The percentages of working age adults on SNAP who are working has gone down and the percentage of adults on TANF who are working has gone up. Adults who were on TANF but left for employment stayed the same, but recent changes to performance based contracts should lead to increased employment. Economic conditions and reductions in program funding can affect these results.

Strategies
Encourage those on SNAP and TANF to increase their efforts to find and maintain work while receiving benefits, with the ultimate goal of becoming self-sufficient.
Implement performance-based contracts for employment and training programs.
Increase use of automation to assist with eligibility determinations for services.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Employment and training cost per TANF recipient	\$2,740.00	\$2,185.00	\$1,510.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Number of Individuals on SNAP	1,725,606	1,824,836	1,810,990	1,796,286	1,785,008
Number of Individuals on TANF	219,173	217,753	203,419	202,692	202,388
Percentage of adults currently on TANF who are working (non-subsidized employment)	8.4%	7.4%	9.1%	10.9%	13.4%
Percentage of SNAP recipients receiving SNAP benefits for more than one year	12.9%	52%	51.8%	50%	50%
Percentage of TANF adults who leave TANF for employment	8.1%	7.7%	7.7%	8%	8.5%
Percentage of TANF recipients receiving benefits for more than two years	14.1%	13.6%	13.1%	13%	12.5%
Percentage of working-age adults currently on SNAP who are working	28.1%	28.7%	24.8%	27.1%	27.7%

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Long-Term Care Services and Support

Objective: Improve the delivery of community-based, person-centered care for persons with disabilities and older Pennsylvanians.

**Why this objective is important:**

Most persons in need of residential services, including those who require long-term care, usually choose community living with the appropriate supports over institutional care. The Department of Public Welfare is working to develop a more effective payment system that rewards service providers not for delivering more services but for delivering services that truly help individuals achieve a higher quality of life and greater levels of independence.

**How are we doing:**

The percentage of persons with mental illness, elderly persons, and individuals with intellectual and other disabilities served in community-based programs is increasing.

Strategies
Develop a common assessment of need for community-based services.
Develop efficient rate structures that are tied to quality of care.
Establish task force to make recommendations on long term care improvements.
Expand housing options for persons with mental illness, persons with developmental disabilities, and older Pennsylvanians.
Transition individuals from institutional settings to community-based settings through use of the Money Follows the Person Federal Grant.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Average cost per adult using public-funded psychiatric rehabilitative services	\$4,400.00	\$4,122.00	\$4,122.00	\$4,122.00	\$4,122.00
Average cost per person in a community intellectual disability residential setting	\$106,123.00	\$114,257.00	\$123,184.00	\$123,184.00	\$123,184.00
Average cost per person in age 60+ home and community-based service programs	\$14,914.00	\$15,610.00	\$17,315.00	\$17,315.00	\$17,315.00
Average cost per person in a nursing home	\$37,337.00	\$35,985.00	\$35,332.00	\$35,581.00	\$35,581.00
Average cost per person in a private intermediate care facility for persons with intellectual disabilities	\$133,237.00	\$144,042.00	\$155,410.00	\$155,410.00	\$155,410.00
Average cost per person in a public intermediate care facility for persons with intellectual disabilities	\$259,515.00	\$269,005.00	\$277,514.00	\$277,514.00	\$277,514.00

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Long-Term Care Services and Support

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Average cost per person in under 60 home and community-based service programs	\$29,327.00	\$29,125.00	\$30,032.00	\$30,032.00	\$30,032.00
Home and community-based services as a percentage of long-term living expenditures	22%	24%	28%	30%	32%
Number of adults with autism receiving services through the Adult Community Autism Program	79	105	135	135	135
Number of adults with autism receiving services through the Medicaid Waiver	274	294	315	433	433
Number of individuals in a Lifesharing/Family Living arrangement	1,721	1,672	1,734	1,764	1,794
Number of individuals receiving employment support services	3,600	4,800	5,000	5,000	5,000
Overall cost per child for HealthChoices - Behavioral Health services	\$7,100.00	\$6,234.00	\$6,234.00	\$6,234.00	\$6,234.00
Percentage of individuals readmitted to a state mental health hospital within 180 days of discharge	17.1%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Percentage of individuals with developmental disabilities who receive services in community-based settings	94%	94%	94%	94.2%	94.4%
Percentage of individuals with developmental disabilities who receive services in institutional settings	6%	6%	6%	5.8%	5.6%
Percentage of individuals with intellectual disabilities (of all persons receiving residential services) in a single-person setting	15%	14%	14%	13%	12%

**Goal: Health & Human Services**

**Subject Area: Long-Term Care Services and Support**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Percentage of persons in state mental health hospitals with a length of stay of less than two years	62%	60%	60%	60%	60%

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Long-Term Care Services and Support

Objective: Increase long-term care options so that older Pennsylvanians and Pennsylvanians with physical disabilities can choose how and where they receive services.

#### Why this objective is important:

A statewide survey by the Pennsylvania State University found that more than 90 percent of consumers prefer to receive long-term care services in home and community-based settings.

#### How are we doing:

In 2012-13, Pennsylvania served over 625,000 older Pennsylvanians in home and community-based services compared to 78,000 in nursing homes. As the population continues to grow, more resources are being used for home based care in Pennsylvania than ever before. Compared to many other states, Pennsylvania has a higher percentage of residents in nursing homes than in community-based services. Rebalancing efforts continue, however, and more resources are being used for home-based care in Pennsylvania than ever before.

#### Strategies

Increase alternatives to Nursing Home placement by expanding alternatives such as enhanced Adult Daily Living and expedited access to § 1915 (c) Medicaid home-based waiver services.

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Home and community-based services as a percentage of long-term living expenditures	29.61%	31.57%	31.57%	31.57%	31.57%
Number of Pennsylvanians age 60 and older	2,702,605	2,771,650	2,829,200	2,894,620	2,957,870
Number of Pennsylvanians age 85 and older	284,648	316,340	322,050	321,920	325,000
Number of persons served in the community who are clinically nursing home eligible	12,075	11,920	11,120	10,750	10,750
Persons Receiving Assistance: Attendant care services	1,880	2,070	2,230	2,400	2,400
Persons Receiving Assistance: Congregate meals	118,380	118,250	115,360	114,310	114,310
Persons Receiving Assistance: Families receiving caregiver support	8,093	7,290	7,130	7,200	7,200
Persons Receiving Assistance: Home-delivered meals	39,005	34,700	32,960	31,250	31,250
Persons Receiving Assistance: Home support services	6,590	6,270	5,560	5,110	5,110
Persons Receiving Assistance: Personal assistance services	1,549	1,650	1,560	1,650	1,650

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Long-Term Care Services and Support

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Persons Receiving Assistance: Personal care services	14,271	12,720	11,400	10,690	10,690
Persons Receiving Assistance: Protective services	17,560	13,010	13,110	10,100	10,100
Pre-Admission Assessment: Assessments/recertifications	100,749	106,390	109,900	111,270	111,270
Pre-Admission Assessment: Referrals to community services	36,460	42,020	45,840	44,620	44,620
Pre-Admission Assessment: Referrals to nursing homes	39,250	38,590	40,550	40,770	40,770

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Lottery Proceeds Benefit Older Pennsylvanians

Objective: Increase Lottery revenues for the support of programs for older Pennsylvanians.

**Why this objective is important:**

Increasing Lottery revenues results in increased funding for programs benefiting older Pennsylvanians. The Pennsylvania Lottery remains the only state lottery that designates all proceeds to programs that benefit older residents. Since 1972, the Pennsylvania Lottery has contributed more than \$23.7 billion to programs that include property tax and rent rebates; free and reduced fare transit; the low cost prescription drug programs PACE and PACENET; long term living services; and hundreds of senior community centers throughout the state.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, the Lottery had sales of approximately \$3.7 billion; contributions to programs for older Pennsylvanians totaled more than \$1 billion.

**Strategies**

- Build upon our success with the instant product by introducing new and inventive games and employing effective merchandising strategies at retail locations.
- Continue to strategically grow the Lottery's retailer network.
- Identify operating efficiencies so as to maximize net revenues.
- Improve awareness of Lottery benefits and expand player base.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Lottery net profit (in millions)	\$961.00	\$1,051.00	\$1,037.00	\$1,119.00	\$1,132.00
Lottery Operations: Lottery operating costs as a percentage of ticket sales (includes advertising and commissions)	3.94%	3.76%	3.78%	3.84%	3.79%
Lottery Operations: Lottery operating costs as a percentage of ticket sales (includes cost of lottery administration only)	0.7%	1.04%	1.08%	1.19%	1.13%
Lottery Sales (dollars in billions)	\$3.21	\$3.48	\$3.70	\$3.83	\$3.96

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Nutrition and Food Safety

Objective: Increase access to food for nutritionally at-risk Pennsylvanians.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Department of Agriculture provides programs that enable nutritionally at-risk Pennsylvanians to secure food.

**How are we doing:**

Pennsylvania is a leader in helping to ensure the food security of its residents. With more than 10 percent of Pennsylvanians at risk for hunger, the State Food Purchase Program supplements federal food assistance programs. The Farmers Market Nutrition Program targets senior citizens and women, infants and children (WIC) recipients as most vulnerable for food insecurity and continues to expand the number of farmers and farmers' market locations that serve these targeted groups.

**Strategies**

Actively work with older Pennsylvanians and Women, Infant and Children program participants to increase the redemption rates of Farmers Market Nutrition Program vouchers.

Continue Pennsylvania's progress in the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, which continues to expand service to older Pennsylvanians.

Continue to prompt regional and local conversations about strategies to end hunger.

Increase the efficiency of the State Food Purchase Program through efforts to coordinate purchase and delivery of food products by local agencies.

Increase the number of farmers markets participating in the Farmers Market Nutrition Program.

Review strategic relationships with partner agencies to investigate opportunities to better serve those who are at risk for hunger.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Farmers Market Nutrition Program Participating Farmers Markets and Farm Stands	1,261	1,286	1,100	1,100	1,100
Federal program – final 2012-13 data will not be available until after December 2013.					
Improving Participant Access to Pennsylvania fruits and vegetables: Dollar value of commodities distributed (in thousands)	\$41,550.00	\$46,000.00	\$55,777.00	\$55,777.00	\$55,777.00
Federal program – final 2012-13 data will not be available until after December 2013.					
National School Lunch Program: Students Served (in millions)	191.49	193	176.80	177	177
Federal program – final 2012-13 data will not be available until after December 2013.					
Percentage of farmers' market coupons redeemed: Redemption rate for senior participants in the Farmers Market Nutrition Program	87%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Federal program – final 2012-13 data will not be available until after December 2013.					
Percentage of farmers' market coupons redeemed: Redemption rate for WIC participants in the Farmers Market Nutrition program	57%	60%	55%	55%	55%

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Nutrition and Food Safety

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Federal program – final 2012-13 data will not be available until after December 2013.					
Persons receiving donated or surplus foods: Emergency Food Assistance Program: Individuals Served (in millions)	4.25	4.22	6.30	6.30	6.30
Federal program – final 2012-13 data will not be available until after December 2013.					
Persons receiving donated or surplus foods: State Food Purchase Program: Individuals Served (in millions)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
State program – final 2012-13 data will not be available until after December 2013.					

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Nutrition and Food Safety

Objective: Increase the availability of more nutritious foods and nutrition information to those eligible statewide for the federally funded Women, Infants and Children program.

**Why this objective is important:**

Better eating habits during the critical stages of fetal and early childhood development result in improved health and prevent obesity.

**How are we doing:**

The Department of Health's Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program serves about 253,000 participants monthly. WIC participation is often dependent on the economic climate, unemployment rates and birth rates. During the past few years, WIC participation nationally has seen a slight decrease due to declining birth rates and unemployment rates. This same trend is occurring within PA WIC. Food package tailoring to reduce milk and juice quantities based on a child's age helped decrease the prevalence of obese children ages 2 to 4 from 2003 to 2007. Breastfeeding Peer Counseling programs have been expanded to 14 local agencies across the state, which helped to improve support for breastfeeding moms.

#### Strategies

Contract with 24 providers throughout the state to provide certified WIC participants with nutrition education, health care referrals and WIC checks for supplemental foods redeemable at more than 1,890 retail stores statewide.

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of children ages 2 to 5 participating in the WIC Program.	96,454	121,517	97,830	98,478	99,126
Percentage of WIC children ages 2 to 5 with a Body Mass Index (BMI) above the 95th percentile (obese)	10.8%	10.6%	10.4%	10.2%	10%
Based on the calendar year data -CDC Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System. The CDC Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System was dismantled in 2012.					
Percent of WIC income-eligible population served.	86.8%	87.4%	74.37%	74.81%	75.25%
Participation projected to increase .06 percent per year based on prior year served.					

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Smoking Prevention

Objective: Reduce the initiation and use of tobacco products, and eliminate nonsmokers' exposure to tobacco smoke pollution (second hand smoke).

**Why this objective is important:**

Tobacco use is the most preventable cause of death and disease, yet an estimated 20,000 Pennsylvania adults die every year from a tobacco-related illness. Nearly 90 percent of adult smokers began in their teens, and two-thirds become daily smokers before age 19. The Surgeon General's 2010 Report – How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease – has cited tobacco use as a leading cause of a variety of cancers. There is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS), which can cause lung cancer and heart disease in non smoking adults. Exposure to SHS can also cause ear infections and more severe asthma attacks in children.

**How are we doing:**

Adult smoking rates in Pennsylvania dropped from 24.3 percent in 2000 to 18.4 percent in 2010; the national rate for 2010 is 17.3 percent. The illegal sales of tobacco to minors have significantly decreased.

#### Strategies

- Prevent youth smoking by enforcement of no sales of tobacco to youth under age 18.
- Protect non-smokers from exposure to tobacco smoke pollution through enforcement of the Pennsylvania Clean Indoor Air Act.
- Provide statewide and regional tobacco cessation resources.
- Use data from the Adult Tobacco Survey, the Youth Tobacco Survey, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and the Synar Survey to monitor status.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Tobacco Program: Percentage of adults (age 18+) who are current cigarette smokers	21.3%	20%	20%	19%	19%

Reduce from 22 percent to 21 percent by 2013  
 NOTE: Beginning in 2011-12, the BRFSS methodology has changed and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has advised that comparisons to prior years cannot be made. To maintain survey coverage and validity, large population health surveys have had to add cellular telephone households to their samples in order to account for the rapid rise in the proportion of U.S. households that have a cellular telephone but no landline telephone. In addition, telephone surveys have had to make adjustments in weighting to account for declining response rates by adopting new methods of weighting to adjust survey data for differences between the demographic characteristics of respondents and the target population. For several years, BRFSS has been planning and testing the addition of cellular telephone households and improvements in its methods of statistical weighting. These new methods were implemented during the fielding of the 2011 BRFSS. Pennsylvania and other states that have been able to show a steady decrease in current smoking prevalence are seeing a higher smoking prevalence in the 2011-12 BRFSS data. Shifts in the estimates for 2011-12 actually reflect better representation of the state population because of improved methods of reaching higher risk groups. Because of this, no valid conclusions should be made about the effectiveness of public health programs and policies by comparing 2011 BRFSS estimates to those from earlier years.

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Veterans Homes and Services

Objective: Increase the number of eligible Pennsylvania veterans receiving services and entitlement benefits.

**Why this objective is important:**

Veterans' quality of life improves when they receive the benefits to which they are entitled. Applying for and receiving federal veterans benefits is complex. Claims filed with the assistance of capable veteran service officers stand the best chance of success. The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs expects the return of service personnel from Iraq and Afghanistan to increase the number of claims.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs through commonwealth Veterans Service Officers and the Veterans Service Officer grant program assisted more than 19,500 veterans with compensation and pension claims totaling nearly \$120 million.

Strategies
Create a standardized referral system that will make it easier for veterans and their beneficiaries to access their benefits and services.
Implement a comprehensive Outreach and Reintegration Program that is focused on identifying, locating, educating and taking services to our Veterans.
Improve communication with stakeholders by enabling them to address critical needs directly with state and county veteran service officers.
Increase the number of trained and accredited veteran service officers to advise veterans on programs and eligibility criteria.
Provide continued customer service to veterans by ensuring that they receive the most up to date information about state and federal benefits.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Children of deceased and disabled veterans receiving education grants	83	90	91	101	101
Educational grants are provided for children of honorably discharged veterans who have been certified as having wartime service-connected disabilities rated as 100 percent total and permanent and for children of veterans who have died of wartime service-connected disabilities. Children must be between the ages of 16 and 23 years of age and living within Pennsylvania five years prior to application and must attend a school within Pennsylvania. Grants are provided up to a maximum of \$500 per semester. Measure lists the number of recipients. Grants have been provided to all who apply who are eligible in accordance with the appropriation.					
Number of new claims filed by participants in the Veterans Service Officer Outreach Grant Program	26,134	14,132	12,927	15,000	15,000
DMVA began collecting this data for Pennsylvania Veterans from the Federal Veterans Administration in 2008-09. No data available for 2009-10. Data provides the number of new claims. This measures claims submitted by organizations participating in the Veterans Service Officer Grant Program commonly known as "Act 66".					
Number of new Veterans Compensation and Pension claims	3,607	4,088	6,968	9,058	11,523
DMVA began collecting this data for Pennsylvania Veterans from the Federal Veterans Administration in 2008-09. Measure lists the number of new claims. These claims numbers are what have been submitted by the Veterans Service Officers employed by the commonwealth in the State Veterans Homes, Field Offices and the County Director's of Veterans Affairs.					
Participants in paralyzed veterans programs	241	245	810	1,363	1,363

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Veterans Homes and Services

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
<p>The current year increase is based on the nationwide casualty rates in Iraq and Afghanistan and the Pennsylvania military participants in these operations. Grants have been provided to all who apply, who are eligible. Data provides the number of recipients. Estimates anticipate a change in legislation.</p>					
Recipients of blind veterans pension	130	115	116	116	116
<p>Pensions of \$150 per month are provided for those Pennsylvania veterans who suffered an injury or incurred a disease that resulted in the loss of vision during established war or armed conflict service dates. Data provides the number of recipients. Benefits have been provided to all who have applied who are eligible.</p>					
Recipients of veterans emergency assistance	237	251	305	366	439
<p>This assistance provides financial aid in an emergency on a temporary basis (not to exceed three months in a twelve-month period) to veterans and their beneficiaries who reside in Pennsylvania for the necessities of life (food, dairy, shelter, fuel and clothing).</p> <p>The amount of the payments are based on the local public assistance rate. Assistance has been provided to all eligible applicants. Data provides the number of recipients. Before 2010-11, total Emergency Assistance payments were tracked. Beginning in 2010-11, the number of veterans on the program was tracked. Veterans can receive up to three payments within a 12-month period.</p>					
Veterans in Pennsylvania	995,135	1,007,607	980,529	953,644	927,334
<p>The projected number of veterans in Pennsylvania based on federal Veterans Administration estimates. Estimates have changed based on a new report being issued (VetPop11), data is not broken down by quarter. Estimates are based on the Federal FY.</p>					

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Veterans Homes and Services

Objective: Provide quality care to residents in Pennsylvania's veterans homes.

**Why this objective is important:**

To provide a safe and home like environment for Pennsylvania's veterans, be they in need of long term care, or homeless and in need of domiciliary care.

**How are we doing:**

The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs remains above the statewide and nationwide occupancy levels in the State Veterans Homes. Positive feedback from resident/family satisfaction surveys show satisfaction rate of more than 95 percent in the care and treatment that residents receive.

#### Strategies

Conduct mock peer reviews to track the internal monitoring of critical indicators of quality of care.

Conduct walking rounds observations of each facility.

Continue quality assurance committee meetings to develop action plans to correct identified quality deficiencies, and correct deficiencies within an established period.

Continue to evaluate services to state veterans home residents to identify best practices, make improvements in efficiency and effectiveness and ensure that the care and services provided are appropriate to its mission and responsive to the changing needs of the veterans community.

Continuously improve veteran and family satisfaction in the state veterans homes by promoting resident centered care and excellent customer service.

Monitor the performance of direct care staff regarding the residents' activities of daily living using the CareTracker computer software program.

Review and discuss complaints with residents and family members during visits to the Veterans' Homes.

Review personnel files, review the nursing stations, check medication carts, monitor infection control, review resident charts, observe meal delivery by staff, check resident and shower rooms and conduct resident assessments.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Veterans Homes: Percentage of occupancy rate above national average of state veterans homes - Domiciliary care	14	22	22	22	22
This measure compares DMVA's six veterans homes Domiciliary Care occupancy rates with the national average occupancy for State Veterans Homes. The current national average is 64 percent. The goal is to remain at or above the national average. This measure is calculated based on monthly reports from the veterans homes. The national average is posted quarterly and, therefore, should not be delayed in reporting. The data represents the percentage points (+/-) compared to the national average.					
Veterans Homes: Percentage of occupancy rate above national average of state veterans homes - Nursing care	11	9	5	9	9
This measure compares DMVA's six veterans homes Nursing Care(which includes dementia) occupancy rates with the National Average Occupancy for State Veterans Homes. The current national average is 88 percent. The goal is to remain at or above the National Average. This measure is calculated based on monthly reports from the veterans homes. The National Average is posted quarterly and, therefore, should not be delayed in reporting. The data represents the percentage points (+/-) compared to the national average.					
Veterans Homes: Percentage of population at veterans homes that are spouses	10%	10%	10%	12%	12%

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Veterans Homes and Services

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Total population percentage that are non-veterans or spouses. In accordance with regulations, non-veterans can be spouses or veterans who have never been on active duty. This definition differs from the federal regulation, which states that one must have been on active duty to be a veteran.					
Veterans Homes: Percentage of population at veterans homes that are veterans	91%	90%	90%	88%	88%
Total population percentage that are veterans.					
Veterans Homes Skilled Nursing Care Occupancy Rate compared to Pennsylvania Nursing Home Average. Measure - maintain or exceed the Statewide Average	4	4	3	4	4
This measure compares DMVA's six veterans homes Nursing Care which includes dementia, occupancy rates with the Pennsylvania Department of Health Nursing Home occupancy rate. The current Pennsylvania Average is 90.7 percent. The goal is to remain at or above the Pennsylvania average. This measure is calculated based on monthly reports from the veterans homes. The Pennsylvania Department of Health nursing home occupancy rate is posted yearly, therefore, this measure will be reported yearly. The data represents the percentage points (+/-) compared to the State average.					

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Community Development

Objective: Community Investment: Promote regional natural and recreational resources to enhance tourism and economic development.

**Why this objective is important:**

The commonwealth is woven together by thousands of independent communities and landscapes. By understanding the relationship between conservation and growth in distinct landscapes of Pennsylvania, locally driven partnerships can plot sustainable futures for communities through economic revitalization, recreational projects, and tourism. Investing in these communities helps to ensure their economic and civic vitality. Developing regional networks, greenways, and parks, particularly in urban and suburban areas where many live, can protect natural resources and offer recreational opportunities at lower cost. Studies have shown that investments in the natural and recreational opportunities of communities help to support local economies and create jobs.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, DCNR awarded more than \$27 million in a total of 201 grants to communities for recreation and conservation projects. These grants ensure community support and investment in local projects that help provide new trails, conserve green spaces, provide riparian buffers, educate citizenry about conservation, promote green design and energy conservation, encourage community revitalization, and promote tourism and economic development. DCNR has developed and is supporting seven conservation landscapes across the state where locally based partnerships are using their natural assets to help drive tourism, land protection, trail connections and economic development. Several communities have successfully built tourism destinations around their recreation resources and are showing small business growth and workforce retention.

#### Strategies

Community Grant Funding: Enhance the Community Conservation Partnerships Program to invest in sustainable communities and recreation.

Conservation Landscape Approach: Promote a partnership approach to conserving the natural and recreational resources in a region that also enhances tourism and economic development.

TreeVitalize: Promote urban and suburban tree planting for multiple environmental and economic benefits.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Sustainable Communities and Working Landscapes: Community Conservation Partnerships Program (C2P2) grants awarded	215	232	201	210	225
C2P2 grants includes a range of project types such as community recreation and conservation, land trust projects, recreational trails and rails to trails projects, rivers conservation, snowmobile/ATV, technical assistance, circuit rider, and peer to peer. Most grants require a local match of 50 percent.					
Sustainable Communities and Working Landscapes: Total Community Conservation Partnerships Program funds awarded	\$29,100,000.00	\$31,400,000.00	\$27,600,000.00	\$33,000,000.00	\$35,000,000.00
Total Community Conservation Partnerships Program grants include a range of project types such as community recreation and conservation, land trust projects, recreational trails and rails to trails projects, rivers conservation, snowmobile/ATV, technical assistance, circuit rider, and peer to peer. Most grants require a local match of 50 percent.					

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Mine and Dam Safety

Objective: Reduce risks to communities posed by dams.

**Why this objective is important:**

DEP protects the health, safety and welfare of Pennsylvania's citizens and their property by regulating the safety of dams and reservoirs.

**How are we doing:**

To promote dam safety, DEP's Bureau of Waterways Engineering's Division of Dam Safety approves dam emergency action plans, inspects dams for safety and requires dams to be upgraded or repaired when warranted. The dam emergency action plan compliance rate increased from 90 percent in 2011-12 to 92 percent in 2012-13.

#### Strategies

Continue to require approved Emergency Action Plans for owners of high hazard dams.

Pursue Capital Budget Flood Protection funding.

Reduce the percentage of deficient high hazard dams in Pennsylvania.

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Capital budget flood protection projects: Number of projects completed (construction)		1	2	3	8
New measure in 2011-12.					
Capital budget flood protection projects: Number of projects started (construction)		2	1	12	11
New measure in 2011-12.					
Capital budget flood protection projects: Number of projects under construction		3	3	13	14
New measure in 2011-12.					
Capital budget flood protection projects: Number of projects under design in Bureau of Waterways		42	40	39	27
New measure in 2011-12.					
Dam Safety: Capital budget flood protection projects: Total authorized funds for projects under design/construction		\$323,580,000.00	\$263,731,220.00	\$298,011,220.00	\$324,101,220.00
New measure in 2011-12.					
Dam Safety: Capital budget flood protection projects: Total construction cost of projects completed		\$3,754,000.00	\$10,800,756.00	\$3,420,000.00	\$12,364,000.00
New measure in 2011-12.					
Dam Safety: Dam Emergency Action Plan compliance rate	89%	90%	92%	94%	96%
New measure in 2011-12.					
Dam Safety: Percentage of deficient high hazard dams		69.8%	67.4%	62%	58.1%

**Goal: Environment**

**Subject Area: Mine and Dam Safety**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
New measure in 2011-12.					
Dam Safety: Percentage of high hazard dams classified as safe		85.1%	86.1%	87.1%	87.5%
New measure in 2011-12.					
Dam Safety: Population at risk downstream of deficient high hazard dams		1,452,000	1,429,000	1,350,000	1,300,000
New measure for 2011-12.					

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Conservation Education: Offer conservation education programs and messaging to promote community awareness, sustainability, and citizen stewardship.

**Why this objective is important:**

Citizens who are informed of the intrinsic values of our natural resources are more equipped to make sound conservation decisions in their everyday lives and will be more inclined to volunteer to ensure the long-term sustainability of our environment. The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) provides many programs that educate and inform our citizens about Pennsylvania's natural resources and the importance of conserving them for the future.

**How are we doing:**

State park and forest education and recreation programs reach more than 350,000 citizens a year. DCNR's multi-media iConservePA program provides citizens with regular conservation ideas, tips and news.

#### Strategies

Conservation education: Continue to provide programs and services that educate and inform our citizens about Pennsylvania's natural resources and the importance of conserving them for the future.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Improve Access to Quality Recreational Resources: Environmental education and interpretive program attendance	384,709	397,388	384,956	390,000	390,500
DCNR runs a comprehensive environmental education program through its state parks. The attendance figure includes visitors who attend an environmental education or interpretive program at a state park. Programs are conducted by state park staff, partners, volunteers, and others, but all are initiated and facilitated by DCNR. This figure does not include park visitors who participate in self guided interpretation or recreational programs with no conservation or interpretive message content.					
Operate More Effectively and Efficiently: Social media subscribers (cumulative)	20,000	85,000	145,000	170,000	190,000
Through its various programs and locations, DCNR manages nearly fifty social media accounts, which provide daily interaction with tens of thousands of people. Followers or friends to these accounts - primarily Facebook and Twitter - receive the latest news, programs, service, and accomplishments of DCNR each day. As more people turn to social media to receive their information, we expect this will be the primary way people will interact with DCNR.					

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Decrease nutrient runoff and conserve Pennsylvania's natural resources through increased opportunities and incentives in addition to Best Management Practices.

**Why this objective is important:**

Pennsylvania has abundant natural resources to be protected, including nearly 7.8 million acres of farmland necessary to sustain a viable and profitable future for agriculture.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13 the State Conservation Commission approved 357 nutrient management plans affecting 83,500 acres of cropland. The commission also worked closely with the state's conservation partnership to better define conservation expectations for agricultural erosion, sedimentation control and manure management planning. The challenge of sustained funding and other resources necessary to implement all conservation practices needed on Pennsylvania farms remains.

Strategies
Encourage the use of conservation Best Management Practices through programs such as the Resource Enhancement And Protection (REAP) tax credit initiative.
Through the State Conservation Commission, continue efforts to establish and implement manure and nutrient management plans on Pennsylvania farms.
Work with federal partners such as the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service to take advantage of funds and programs available to increase funding and technical resources available for Pennsylvania farmers.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of Best Management Practices	483	829	794	850	850
Funding for Resource Enhancement and Protection program tax credits was significantly reduced in 2009-10 and 2010-11. The number of best management practices installed continues to recover with restored funding of the authorized \$10 million.					
Nutrient Management: Number of farm acres covered by approved Nutrient Management Plans (in thousands)	697	715	732	750	770
Pennsylvania is the main contributor of fresh water (approximately 50 percent) to the Chesapeake Bay, and proactively works with producers to manage farm nutrients. More than 700,000 farm acres in Pennsylvania are covered by nutrient management plans, ensuring that best management practices are used when collecting, storing and applying manure and other nutrients thereby protecting our natural resources and those communities located downstream. Alternative planning options under the Department of Environmental Protection's Manure Management Manual are now available for small and mid-sized farming operations. This shift in planning focus will potentially reduce non-confined animal operations' and non-confined animal feeding operations' participation in the Act 38 planning program as these more farmer-friendly manure management plans are developed over time.					
Nutrient Management: Nutrient management plans approved	373	300	357	365	375
This measure reflects the number of Act 38 plans written each year. Improving trends in the expansion of livestock production farms has increased the need for plan development on agricultural operations regulated under Act 38. However, this increase is moderated by the availability of the Department of Environmental Protection's new Manure Management Manual planning option which now provides an alternative planning process for small and medium sized farms that are not regulated by Act 38, which will reduce the overall number of volunteers coming into the Act 38 planning program.					
Resource Enhancement and Protection Program: Total Project Cost (in millions)	\$10.48	\$24.60	\$25.90	\$26.40	\$29.90
The total cost of projects supported by Resource Enhancement and Protection program tax credits are projected to increase based on the overall rate of inflation, even with level funding and resource commitments to the program.					
Total Resource Enhancement and Protection Program Tax Credit (in millions)	\$2.60	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
The estimates for fiscal years 2013-14 and subsequent program years reflect the program cap established in legislation.					

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Effective Programs: Ensure that all programs are being managed in the best interest of Pennsylvania's citizens.

**Why this objective is important:**

By recognizing the needs and wants of Pennsylvanians, the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) will ensure its programs and services are serving the public and making the best use of taxpayers' dollars.

**How are we doing:**

Outdoor recreation programs and environmental education offerings remain popular. To respond to changing visitor interests, staff continues to develop innovative programming that entertains, educates, and inspires. To meet the recreational demands of citizens and to help connect more people with the outdoors, DCNR has expanded its Get Outdoors PA program from a solely state parks-based program to one that is being offered in communities throughout the state. Finally, to take advantage of limited grant dollars that do double or triple duty, 25 percent of DCNR community conservation partnership grants have primary objectives of providing energy efficiency, cost savings, water efficiency, lower pollution emissions, better stormwater filtration, etc.

### Strategies

Conservation Funding: Increase funding sources for projects and practices that conserve natural resources.
Green Technical Assistance: Promote DCNR as a center of expertise in green design, best management practices and green investment.
Performance Assessment: Conduct periodic analyses to qualify and quantify economic and other values of programs, investments and practices.
Public-Private Partnerships: Explore new opportunities for partnerships with the private sector, public sector, volunteers and non-profit groups to reduce costs at state parks, forests and communities across Pennsylvania.
Resource Review Efficiency: Lead streamlining and coordination efforts to improve the PNDI review process.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Operate More Effectively and Efficiently: Number of funded C2P2 grants with "green" or energy efficient elements	31	34	61	38	40
We began including this as a grant application rating criteria several years ago. As applicants grow used to it, learn of new ways to "green" their projects through example and our training, and as the economy improves, the numbers will likely increase.					

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Efficient Operations: Explore ways to ensure that all fiscal resources are being used responsibly and to the fullest extent possible.

**Why this objective is important:**

Through land management and operations, DCNR can model energy and cost efficiencies. DCNR engineers, designers, and managers continually explore new technologies and processes to reduce energy consumption, conserve natural resources, and cut costs.

**How are we doing:**

DCNR is saving thousands of dollars each year through greater energy efficiencies at state parks and forest complexes. Each new state park or forest building or retrofit is designed to achieve maximum efficiencies through LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification, which combines energy saving building materials and energy saving landscaping with materials and designs that save water, provide wildlife habitat, and reduce pollution. Also, an improved Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) tool has streamlined the pre-permit review of natural and geological resources to emphasize pre-project planning, better coordinated reviews among reviewing agency partners, and more timely reviews, ultimately saving applicants and agency partners' time and effort. To save time and money on its communications and reach new audiences, DCNR has expanded its use of social media. Through nearly 50 social media accounts nearly 150,000 people are receiving timely information on DCNR's programs and services. In addition, the newly created state park and forest app for smart phones gives visitors a unique opportunity to learn about park events and other information while on the go. Since its introduction in 2011, the app has more than 63,000 downloads.

**Strategies**

Environmental Design and Energy Efficiency: Incorporate environmental best practices into building design, land management and operations.

State Agency Collaboration: Work with sister agencies to add flexibility in procurement, hiring, and contracting to reduce costs.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Improve Access to Quality Recreational Resources: State parks and forests mobile app downloads	0	13,785	32,332	34,000	35,000
The mobile app is an interactive state parks and forests tour guide that is accessible through today's leading mobile devices. The mobile app disseminates official state park and forest content and serves as an informal educational guide to help users find information, gain insight on state park and forest activities and keep apprised of upcoming events in real time.					
Operate More Effectively and Efficiently: LEED registered park and forest buildings (under review and approved)	10	11	11	12	13
New and renovated state park and forestry buildings increasingly include "green" features such as geothermal heating and cooling, energy saving lighting, use of recycled materials, water conservation, and solar and wind energy. DCNR is pursuing LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Green Building Rating System®) certification for large new structures, and adopting LEED standards for smaller structures. This measure includes buildings awarded LEED certification and those that have applied for certification, which can take up to two years or more. Steady increases reflect the importance the department puts on sustainable development and modeling these stewardship practices for the public.					
Operate More Effectively and Efficiently: Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program online website database searches	53,600	56,177	48,331	56,000	57,000

**Goal: Environment**

**Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
<p>The Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program conducts inventories and collects data on the state's native biological diversity (plants, vertebrates, invertebrates, natural communities and geologic features). Information is stored in an integrated data management system consisting of map, manual and computer files. Data is continually refined and updated to include recently discovered locations and describe environmental changes affecting known sites. The information is used by the public, including developers and municipal planners, for conservation, development planning and natural resource management.</p>					

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Forest, Land and Water Conservation: Promote the conservation and responsible stewardship of high value lands, watersheds, and wildlife habitats through programs, partnerships, and education.

**Why this objective is important:**

Pennsylvania's legacy of scenic mountains, rivers, farms, forests and fields makes it an attractive and desirable place for living, working, and recreating. The commonwealth continues to face impacts from environmental stressors, resulting in habitat fragmentation, decline in air and water quality, aesthetic loss, invasive species, and reduction in recreational opportunities. The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) has become a leader in innovative protection measures and adapting spaces for natural resources enhancement and recreation.

**How are we doing:**

Open space protection has declined in recent years as state funding has declined, and because partners have less funding to meet the required 50 percent match. Nonetheless, in 2012-13, DCNR was able to secure the conservation of 4,300 additional acres through acquisition and easements and complete 10 river conservation plans. Also in 2012-13, DCNR's signature community tree planting program, TreeVitalize, expanded to encompass the entire state, contributing over 360,000 new trees since its inception.

**Strategies**

Chesapeake Bay Watershed: Develop best management practices and strategies to protect water quality and wildlife habitat and extend these practices to other Pennsylvania watersheds.

Conservation Education: Increase conservation education programs and messaging to promote citizen stewardship.

Natural Resource Inventory, Protection and Assistance: Provide statewide public services such as pest control, fire suppression, geologic mapping, natural resource data, and technical assistance.

Open Space Protection: Continue to protect high value conservation and recreation lands from existing and emerging environmental stressors.

River Conservation: Reinvigorate and enhance river conservation, education, and technical assistance efforts.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Conserve the Commonwealth's Natural Resources: Land conservation through acquisition and easement (acres) - includes additions to parks, forests, and grants to communities	17,405	6,977	4,300	3,500	3,500
The department supports land conservation through a number of methods, including acquisition of lands that are added to state parks and forests, funding of acquisition of conservation lands by local government or non-profit entities, and funding of the purchase of easements on privately held property that restrict permissible uses of the land in order to conserve a natural value or feature. Keystone and Environmental Stewardship Fund grant funds provide DCNR's primary source of acquisition funding. The slow housing market has trimmed available Keystone funds, which come from a portion of the state's realty transfer tax receipts. Oil and Gas Lease Funds are a source for acquisition of State Park and Forest lands, but these have been used during the last several years to support other state budget needs.					
Conserve the Commonwealth's Natural Resources: River conservation plan projects completed	16	18	10	22	24
River implementation projects are those projects that implement a River Conservation Plan and include land acquisition by fee simple or conservation easement, development of boat launches and other river access improvements, development of water trails, stream bank stabilization, removal of invasive species and planting of native species and other public involvement, education and technical assistance efforts.					

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Forest Management: Maintain high standards that ensure the long-term health and productivity of state forests and the conservation of wild plants, as well as opportunities for high-quality recreation and education.

**Why this objective is important:**

As the steward of Pennsylvania's 2.2 million acres of state forests, the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) strives to protect, enhance and promote these lands for residents' and visitors' use and enjoyment. These lands serve multiple purposes, from economic drivers for the state's tourism, timber and gas industries, to critical havens for wildlife, rare plants, clean air, clean water, dozens of forms of recreation, and enjoyment of nature. DCNR must manage this resource to the highest environmental standards, incorporating best practices that will ensure all uses of forest lands will be available for future generations.

**How are we doing:**

DCNR's state forests are important to the economic sustainability of their surrounding communities and the state as a whole. Informal recreation on state forestlands attracts a growing number of young people through increasingly popular activities like mountain biking, geocaching, rock climbing, and trail running, helping Pennsylvania attract and retain an active and educated workforce. The department's long-term forest management plan assures a steady flow of forest products that can weather economic downturns and also continues to provide wildlife habitat, clean air and water, recreational opportunities, and gas and mineral development. DCNR's state forest system continues to sequester carbon at a steady rate through careful timber management.

**Strategies**

Forest Certification: Manage the state forest to maintain third party Forest Stewardship Council certification.

Multi-resource Focus: Promote and protect all uses of state forests; air and water protection, wildlife and plant habitat, recreation, timber and resource extraction.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Conserve the Commonwealth's Natural Resources: Total carbon sequestered in state forest timber resources (million standard tons, annual accumulation)	3.97	4.10	4.24	4.38	4.53
Well-managed forests in the state forest system sequester millions of tons of carbon each year as they grow. Carbon storage rates are calculated annually by Bureau of Forestry staff through a model based on data from their Continuous Forest Inventory. The annual increase in stored carbon in state forests is based on a 0.034 percent growth rate for above ground vegetative growth (i.e., excluding carbon sequestration in forest soils, which is difficult to measure). This annual increase is based on the assumption that state forest lands continue to be managed sustainably and harvested according to the Bureau of Forestry's timber harvest model. Studies show that well managed forests sequester carbon at higher rates than poorly managed forests.					
Manage State Parks and Forests Sustainably: Acres surveyed for forest pests (in millions of acres)	16.40	16.40	16.40	16.40	16.40
The DCNR Bureau of Forestry is responsible for monitoring forest health conditions throughout the commonwealth. Pennsylvania forests are surveyed annually through a combination of aerial surveys for forest damage and by a variety of ground-based surveys to identify specific forest pests and other factors contributing to forest damage. Information is used to make management recommendations to both public and private land managers.					
Manage State Parks and Forests Sustainably: Number of state forest land acres treated for certified timber	12,429	12,429	12,618	14,337	14,337

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
<p>Annual goals of 14,337 acres of timber are to be harvested under various treatments. This is based on the desire to achieve habitat diversity and forest health across the entire state forest system and to fulfill the mission to provide a continuous and steady supply of wood to keep markets and the timber industry stable, consistent, and strong. These goals are based on a science-based model, which allocates the acreage to be cut to achieve balanced forest habitat conditions, a steady flow of timber, and a uniform number of staff through time. Projections will be steady to reflect the model.</p>					

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Improve environmental health and safety through permitting, inspections and enforcement.

**Why this objective is important:**

DEP protects the environment, public health and safety by ensuring responsible natural resource development; permitting based on regulatory requirements; and overseeing and monitoring industry.

**How are we doing:**

DEP ensures responsible natural gas development with a robust inspection program. In 2012-13, DEP conducted 12,660 unconventional well inspections, 5 percent more than the previous year. DEP's compliance assistance and enforcement program has also been effective in improving the performance of the operators, with DEP noting a 37 percent reduction in unconventional well violations in 2012-13 compared to the previous year.

Strategies
Continue improving permitting processes and creating efficiencies, including developing additional tools for permit applicants to utilize.
Ensure protection of the lands and waters of the Commonwealth through consistent permitting, monitoring and compliance and enforcement activities across the state.
Ensure the world class performance of mining and oil and gas extraction through consistent and robust inspections and enforcement across the state.
Implement the provisions of the Oil and Gas Act of 2012 through enhanced permitting, inspection and enforcement activities.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Department-wide Totals: Percentage of inspections with violations noted	14.9%	15.5%	14.3%	15%	15%
Department-wide Totals: Percentage of sites with full compliance with environmental regulations	79.3%	77.7%	80%	81%	82%
Department-wide Totals: Percentage of violations resolved	99.2%	92.1%	95.8%	95%	95%
Mine Safety: Number of mine inspections		20,500	23,193	23,200	23,200
New measure in 2011-12.					
Oil and Gas Management: Number of oil and gas drilling permits processed	6,326	5,452	4,332	4,332	4,332
Oil and Gas Management: Number of oil and gas enforcement actions (conventional wells)	437	517	413	413	413

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Oil and Gas Management: Number of oil and gas enforcement actions (unconventional wells)	271	264	221	221	221
Oil and Gas Management: Number of oil and gas violations (conventional wells)	1,545	2,294	1,485	1,485	1,485
Oil and Gas Management: Number of oil and gas violations (unconventional wells)	1,410	902	565	565	565
Oil and Gas Management: Number of oil and gas well inspections (conventional wells)	12,075	12,077	11,540	11,540	11,540
Oil and Gas Management: Number of oil and gas well inspections (unconventional wells)	7,876	12,068	12,660	12,775	13,000
Safe Waste Management: Number of waste facility inspections	3,184	4,031	4,465	4,500	4,500
Safe Waste Management: Number of wastewater facility inspections	5,967	6,390	5,754	6,006	6,006
Safe Waste Management: Number of wastewater systems with improved operational capability through optimization or other compliance assistance	7	13	16	34	50
Safe Waste Management: Percentage of waste facilities complying with environmental regulations	81.5%	76.8%	78.4%	79%	80%
Safe Waste Management: Percentage of wastewater inspections with no recorded violations	74.5%	68%	78%	72.3%	72.3%
Safe Waste Management: Percentage of wastewater violations that were remedied	84.2%	68%	74%	85.5%	85.5%

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Improve quality of life by protecting the health and safety of Pennsylvania citizens.

**Why this objective is important:**

DEP protects citizens through its various safety programs including West Nile prevention efforts, mine safety outreach, operator assistance, source water protection and Radon Awareness and Certification program.

**How are we doing:**

DEP administers the mine safety program which inspects mines and equipment to ensure compliance with laws and safety standards. In 2012-13, the lost time accidents for miners per 200,000 employee hours of exposure was 1.72, a 20 percent reduction from the previous year. The West Nile Virus staff work diligently to minimize the public's risk of contracting the virus. DEP works to ensure the state's public water systems provide a safe supply of drinking water to more than 10.7 million people. DEP certifies persons performing radon testing, mitigation and laboratory services and increases public awareness of the risks of lung cancer from radon exposure.

Strategies
Build and maintain the level of technical, financial and managerial capability necessary to ensure long term sustainability.
Continue to monitor for West Nile Virus activity and mobilize mosquito population control measures as needed.
Educate the public through the Stay Out-Stay Alive program.
Implement the Bituminous Coal Mine Safety Act.
Implement the commonwealth's Safe Drinking Water Act and regulations.
Promote source water protection.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Buildings with radon mitigated by certified installers (both residential and commercial)		10,488	10,837	11,200	11,600
Mine Safety: Mine subsidence policies issued		56,853	56,628	58,000	60,000
New measure in 2011-12.					
Mine Safety: Mine subsidence policies renewed		53,114	52,002	53,500	55,000
New measure in 2011-12.					
Nuisance and Vector Control: Acres treated for black fly control		705,749	514,867	700,000	700,000
New measure in 2011-12. Funding levels available for spraying were lower this year.					
Nuisance and Vector Control: Acres treated for West Nile Virus control		93,601	73,663	50,000	50,000
New measure in 2011-12. Mosquito levels were unusually high.					
Safe Drinking Water: Number of sanitary survey inspections conducted at public water systems	2,271	2,553	2,310	2,000	2,000

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Safe Drinking Water: Number of water samples tested for private well owners	2,800	5,645	2,269	3,000	3,000
Safe Drinking Water: Percentage of community water systems that meet health based drinking water standards	97%	97%	91%	95%	95%
Safe Drinking Water: Percentage of public water systems with no reported cases of waterborne disease outbreaks	99.98%	99.96%	99.93%	100%	100%

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Increase agricultural resource conservation through farmland preservation.

**Why this objective is important:**

Pennsylvania's agricultural conservation easement purchase program is an investment in the future of the commonwealth's agricultural economy. Pennsylvania is located within a day's drive of a growing population that will forever rely on a safe and abundant food supply.

**How are we doing:**

Pennsylvania leads the nation in farmland preservation. The program is an example of strong partnerships between all levels of government and non-profit organizations, with a common goal of saving prime farmland. Key challenges for the future will be continued funding and ongoing monitoring along with enforcement of existing easements.

### Strategies

Continue education and outreach on tools that help assure long-term viability of farms including Clean and Green, Ag Security Areas, Right to Farm Law and the Agriculture, Communities and Rural Environments (ACRE).

Maintain partnerships with local and federal governments to secure and distribute funds to purchase agricultural conservation easements on the estimated 1,800 applicant farms that remain on backlog lists.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Development of Pennsylvania's Agriculture Industry: Farm acreage preserved	23,681	17,889	13,795	17,500	17,500

Pennsylvania continues to lead the nation in the preservation of farmland. The preservation program remains popular with farm owners as evidenced by the backlog of farms that have applied to be preserved.

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Increase the development of and leverage private investment for alternative energy sources in Pennsylvania.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) protects Pennsylvania resources by increasing energy independence from foreign sources by leveraging our own domestic fuels with proper oversight and prudent development of alternative energy sources.

**How are we doing:**

DEP encourages the use of appropriate technology to save energy and increase the commonwealth's energy independence while demanding strict adherence to the commonwealth's environmental laws and regulations. DEP reported that \$6,744,000 was invested in converting fleets to natural gas and \$1,517,500 was awarded in Alternative Fuels Incentive Grants (AFIGs) in 2012-13. DEP continues to expand incentive and rebate opportunities for fleet conversions and alternative fuel generation.

Strategies
Continue to implement current clean energy and energy efficiency programs.
Continue to promote environmental stewardship and clean energy through the Environmental Education Center.
Implement Act 13 of 2012's incentive program for Natural Gas Fleet Conversion.
Manage existing grant programs to support energy efficiency and advanced energy deployment in Pennsylvania's industrial, residential, commercial and non-profit sectors.
Promote radon awareness and certify testers, investigators and laboratories conducting radon related services.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Gallons of renewable liquid fuels generated	0	12,645,790	68,004,711	163,712,000	163,712,000
New measure in 2011-12.					
Total dollars invested in natural gas fleet conversion	\$0.00		\$6,744,000.00	\$15,000,000.00	\$5,000,000.00
New measure in 2012-13.					
Total number of people who interact with the Environmental Education Center			950,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
New measure in 2012-13.					
Value of alternative fuels incentive grants awarded	\$0.00		\$1,517,500.00	\$6,000,000.00	\$6,000,000.00
New measure in 2012-13.					
Value of small business advantage grants awarded	\$0.00		\$914,452.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
New measure in 2012-13.					

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Increase the number of drinking water and wastewater facilities that comply with safe drinking water requirements, improve system treatment capacity and improve water quality.

**Why this objective is important:**

Many economically distressed communities cannot afford to make necessary improvements to their drinking water and wastewater facilities. Not making these improvements would jeopardize the quality of Pennsylvania's streams and the health of its citizens.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Infrastructure Investment Authority (PENNVEST) helps economically distressed communities finance projects that they could not otherwise afford. PENNVEST leverages drinking water and wastewater improvement grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency by combining them with commonwealth general obligation bond proceeds. These financial resources, however, constitute only a fraction of the water-related funding needs.

#### Strategies

Achieving this objective is largely dependent upon the amount of funding available for such projects.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Dollars disbursed to drinking water projects that will maintain or bring customers' water into compliance with commonwealth drinking water standards	\$31,651,246.00	\$72,296,814.00	\$62,666,611.00	\$61,000,000.00	\$61,000,000.00
Drinking water projects approved that will maintain or bring customers' water into compliance with commonwealth drinking water standards	23	17	12	20	20

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Infrastructure Investment: Ensure the infrastructure and major maintenance needs of state parks and forests remain a top priority.

**Why this objective is important:**

Thanks to the vision of our forefathers, Pennsylvania has a forest and park system that is the envy of other states. It provides affordable and high quality recreational resources for those who live and work here and for millions of visitors. The roads, dams, bridges, buildings, treatment plants, and other facilities in state parks and forests make up one of the largest infrastructure systems in the state. Proper maintenance of these assets is essential to providing public safety, conserving park and forest natural resources, and meeting visitors' needs. The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) continues to monitor, enhance, and maintain this infrastructure for the enjoyment of our citizens.

**How are we doing:**

The department recently compiled a complete list of infrastructure needs on its complex system of 3,720 miles of roads, 842 bridges, 121 dams, 4,700 buildings, 68 wastewater treatment facilities, 172 public water supplies, four ski areas, 180 boat launches, and more, identifying a total need of about \$1 billion for repairs and upgrades. The department continues to prioritize the work as funding is available for infrastructure needs. Since 2011, DCNR has invested more than \$49 million in improvements to this complex infrastructure system.

### Strategies

Infrastructure Investment: Address the infrastructure and major maintenance needs of state parks and forests.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Improve Access to Quality Recreational Resources: Miles of state forest roads maintained	5,122	5,122	5,863	5,873	5,883
DCNR is responsible for annually maintaining roads on 2.2 million acres of DCNR managed land. The three types of roads consist of: Public Use Roads - consisting of improved dirt and gravel roads that receive routine maintenance and are generally open for travel by licensed motor vehicles; Drivable Trails - limited maintenance roads that are open to licensed motor vehicles; Administrative Roads - for administrative use not normally open to travel, but may be opened seasonally for motor vehicle use, such as during the annual hunting season. Management gates protect wildlife habitat, control illegal trash dumping, and reduce soil erosion and stream sedimentation.					

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Natural Resource Management: Encourage responsible management and use of the commonwealth's natural resources: air and water, wildlife and plant habitats, recreational assets, timber, and mineral resources.

**Why this objective is important:**

Part of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources' (DCNR's) broad responsibilities include the conservation and management of the natural resources of the commonwealth. These responsibilities include maintaining an expertise in geologic and topographic information and services, conservation science, land and forest management, rare plant conservation, and many other areas important to the state lands as well as to other public and private landowners.

**How are we doing:**

DCNR conserves natural resources in multiple ways: through careful stewardship of forest and park resources, through grants for open space protection, through training, and through technical assistance and scientific databases that provide companies and residents conservation information.

#### Strategies

- Natural Gas Development: Maintain high quality practices on DCNR-managed lands through implementation of key recommendations from the Marcellus Shale Advisory Commission report.
- Working Lands: Develop and promote programs to keep Pennsylvania's forests and fields producing but with enhanced environmental benefits.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Sustainable Communities and Working Landscapes: Forest stewardship plans completed	3,046	3,158	3,118	3,178	3,188
Forest Stewardship Plans are voluntary plans developed and adopted by private forestland owners with Bureau of Forestry staff assistance to improve the current and future sustainability of their forest, including harvest practices and best management practices to protect wildlife and water quality. Forest Stewardship Plans are counted cumulatively over time. Steady growth in the number of completed forest plans shows the increasing interest among landowners in getting technical assistance to better manage their forestlands. This rate of growth is limited by staff availability, budgets and time.					
Sustainable Communities and Working Landscapes: TreeVitalize – total trees planted (cumulative)	288,165	339,212	360,683	380,000	400,000
In April 2013, DCNR expanded the award-winning TreeVitalize community tree-planting and education program from 13 urban areas to communities across the state. Funded through DCNR's Bureau of Forestry grants and municipal, private agency and company involvement, TreeVitalize depends on community support to increase tree canopies across the state, and educate and engage citizens in the care and selection of these new trees.					

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Protect and improve the quality of the commonwealth's aquatic resources.

**Why this objective is important:**

Pennsylvania's fish, reptiles, amphibians and other aquatic resources face a number of threats. These include, but are not limited to, power generation and associated fossil fuel extraction and transmission line construction; municipal and industrial surface and ground water withdrawals; pollution discharges; road construction and other encroachments; the introduction and proliferation of invasive species; and climate change.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission:

- Continued to implemented a five year strategic plan.
- Continued implementing the Strategic Plan for Management of Trout Fisheries.
- Advanced management plans for channel catfish, walleye and muskellunge.

### Strategies

Develop alternate funding sources and methods.
Enforce pollution laws, review permits and improve habitat and water quality.
Provide better resource management and protection.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Cost per pound of fish stocked in commonwealth streams and lakes	\$5.00	\$4.84	\$5.72	\$5.15	\$5.25
Pounds of fish stocked in commonwealth streams and lakes	2,182,164	2,123,583	1,941,861	2,150,000	2,150,000

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Reduce impacts of pollution to Pennsylvania's land, air and water resources.

**Why this objective is important:**

DEP protects public health and the environment by encouraging compliance with environmental regulations, application of cleaner and alternative technologies, recycling, and prevents unsafe levels of pollution.

**How are we doing:**

Every county in Pennsylvania has attained the 1997 ambient air quality standard for particulate matter 2.5, a pollutant which if left uncontrolled, can lead to heart and respiratory problems. DEP aided in reducing hazardous air pollutants 14 percent from the previous year and in cleaning up 315 sites under the Environmental Cleanup and Brownfield's Voluntary Cleanup Program.

Strategies
Build and maintain the level of technical, financial and managerial capability necessary to ensure long term sustainability.
Evaluate policies and regulations for methods of increasing efficiencies and strengthening environmental controls
Implement state specific hazardous air pollutant (HAP) regulations.
Implement the commonwealth's Air Pollution Control Act and the Clean Air Act.
Implement the state's Clean Streams Law, Safe Drinking Water Act, and other state and federal regulations.
Increase recycling efforts across the state.
Perform stream and lake surveys throughout the commonwealth using standardize assessment protocols.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Acres of Stream Buffers Installed	5,907	3,000	891	1,500	1,500
Percentage of Population in Counties Attaining the 2012 Ambient PM-2.5 (Fine Particles) Annual Standard			58%	58%	58%
New measure in 2012-13.					
Protection of Air Quality: Percentage of hazardous air pollutant reductions	31.3%	22.9%	14.2%	7.6%	9.9%
Protection of Air Quality: Percentage of population in counties attaining the 1997 ambient ozone standard	100%	88%	88%	88%	88%
Protection of Air Quality: Percentage of population in counties attaining the 1997 ambient PM-2.5 (Fine particles) annual standard	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Protection of Air Quality: Percentage of population in counties attaining the 2008 ambient ozone standard			34%	34%	68%
New measure in 2012-13.					
Protection of Water Quality: Acres of existing stream buffers protected		1,353	126	1,000	1,000
New measure in 2011-12.					
Restoration of Land: Site cleanups completed under the Environmental Cleanup and Brownfields Voluntary Cleanup program		380	315	350	350
New measure in 2011-12.					
Restoration of Land: Sites currently in Environmental Cleanup and Brownfields Voluntary Cleanup program		3,132	1,520	1,400	1,200
New measure in 2011-12.					
Safe Waste Management: Tons of municipal solid waste disposed per capita	0.69	0.70	0.67	0.66	0.65

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Restore Pennsylvania lands impacted by legacy environmental issues.

**Why this objective is important:**

DEP protects human health and the environment and promotes community and economic development by restoring sites contaminated by hazardous substances.

**How are we doing:**

DEP encourages voluntary cleanup of contaminated sites through the use of uniform, risk based cleanup standards; an efficient approval process; and liability relief. In 2012-13, 133 response actions to hazardous substances were completed and 429 releases from regulated storage tanks were cleaned up. In 2012, Department of the Interior named DEP's mine reclamation program its national award winner for a project in Elk County that created habitat for the state's wild elk.

Strategies
Continue to evaluate Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) remediation needs and update project priorities.
Implement Operator Training requirements at regulated underground storage tank facilities to strengthen release prevention.
Increase marketing initiatives to promote Pennsylvania's award-winning Land Recycling Program through workshops, conferences, publications and the department's website.
Work with Team Pennsylvania to increase the number of brownfield sites currently available in its PA Site Search database.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Abandoned Mineland projects initiated	179	243	184	175	175
Abandoned Mineland projects initiated cost (Economic benefit)	\$15,665,806.00	\$14,589,918.00	\$30,840,092.00	\$15,000,000.00	\$15,000,000.00
Number of Government Financed Construction Contract (GFCC) mining projects completed		20	12	10	10
New measure in 2011-12.					
Protection of Water Quality: Total number of treatment systems treating Acid Mine Drainage		300	326	340	345
New measure in 2011-12.					
Reclamation value (GFCC)		\$1,318,418.00	\$897,369.00	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00
New measure in 2011-12.					
Reclamation value (Remining)		\$850,000.00	\$616,875.00	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00
New measure in 2011-12.					
Restoration of Land: Abandoned Mineland (AML) acres reclaimed	714	575	777	600	600
New measure in 2011-12.					
Restoration of Land: Cumulative acres of AML reclaimed since inception of AML program in 1977	27,422	27,985	28,852	29,452	30,052

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Restoration of Land: Leaking storage tank cleanups completed	655	1,180	429	400	400
New measure in 2011-12.					
Restoration of Land: Number of acres reclaimed (GFCC)		188	93	90	90
New measure in 2011-12.					
Restoration of Land: Number of acres reclaimed (remining)		141	71	100	100
New measure in 2011-12.					
Restoration of Land: Number of remining projects completed		15	9	10	10
New measure in 2011-12.					
Restoration of Land: Percentage of storage tank releases cleaned up		83.3%	84.7%	85.9%	86.8%
New measure in 2011-12.					
Restoration of Land: Response actions to hazardous substances completed	139	138	133	100	100

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Scientific and Technical Services: Provide statewide public services such as pest control, fire suppression, geological mapping, natural resource data, and technical assistance.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources' (DCNR's) natural resource responsibilities extend beyond the borders of its state parks and forests. The tools and techniques DCNR uses to manage its lands can be applied to non-DCNR lands to help provide consistency and promote best practices. As the state's leading conservation agency, DCNR can provide technical assistance, data, education, best practices, and expertise to help collectively manage the state's natural resources. These services support industry, research, economic development, permitting, and public safety. DCNR will continue to provide public services such as wildfire suppression, natural resource inventories, mapping, invasive species control, education and technical assistance to communities throughout the commonwealth to help them protect and enhance the resources enjoyed by all Pennsylvanians.

**How are we doing:**

DCNR's Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey continues to study and analyze the geologic heritage of Pennsylvania, providing important information and disseminating data regarding water, gas and oil wells, and monitoring resources and events. The Bureau of Forestry continues to promote forestland protection statewide by training over 4,000 firefighters each year as well as by hosting educational events and providing technical assistance to private landowners on forest management. The Bureau continues to monitor the state forests and Pennsylvania's 17 million total acres of forest for pest damage each year – on land and by air – despite budget constraints, an important service for landowners and the forest products industry. The department also continues to provide information and best management practices for control of invasive plant species.

### Strategies

Scientific and technical services: Continue to provide technical assistance, data, education, best practices, and expertise to help collectively manage the state's natural resources

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Conserve the Commonwealth's Natural Resources: Number of firefighters trained by DCNR	5,024	4,837	4,219	4,500	4,500

DCNR is mandated by state law to protect the woodlands of the commonwealth from wildland fires. To achieve this mandate we require that all wildland firefighters have a minimum of I-100 Introduction to ICS, PA-130 Basic Wildland Firefighter, S-190 Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior and the Department of Homeland security requires IS-700a National Incident Management System (NIMS). These are all required for Basic Wildland Firefighters. DCNR provides this local training for firefighters statewide. Additional training is required for those that lead firefighters, line supervisors, and those that support line personnel. DCNR also sets standards for prescribed fires, along with wildland fire prevention, and wildland fire investigation.

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: State Park Excellence: Manage the natural, aesthetic, scenic, and historical resources of state parks to continue to provide opportunities for recreation and to serve as outdoor classrooms for environmental education.

**Why this objective is important:**

Pennsylvania's gold-medal-winning state park system provides affordable and high quality recreational and educational opportunities to residents and visitors. The 120 parks in the system generate collateral benefits for their surrounding communities, helping to sustain local economies and spur community development. They also provide outdoor classrooms for both formal and informal environmental and conservation education.

**How are we doing:**

DCNR's state park system continues to attract a steady visitation of more than 36 million a year, despite rising gas prices and other factors. A 2011 study by Penn State University showed that the total contribution of state park visitor spending to the state economy was \$1.145 billion in sales and 12,630 jobs. For every dollar invested in state parks, \$12.41 of value added income is returned to Pennsylvania. Recently, the Bureau of State Parks has placed an increased emphasis on lake management as many of its lakes are in advanced stages of aging or eutrophication. Eutrophication adds sediment and nutrients to state park lakes that reduce lake depths and stimulates the growth of invasive aquatic plants. In the last few years, the bureau has increased its management of aquatic vegetation to approximately 30 lakes per year, with multiple applications. Also, the bureau has begun using alternatives such as installing eight artificial floating islands, a pocket wetland, benthic blankets, two aquatic weed harvesters and biological agents to stem the growth of aquatic vegetation to ensure excellent opportunities for boating, fishing, and swimming, and other water-based recreation. The bureau continues to conduct research and gather bathymetric and vegetative data to assess and prioritize lake management opportunities.

#### Strategies

State Park Excellence: Maintain high standards of resource management, education, recreation, and visitor experiences.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Manage State Parks and Forests Sustainably: State park attendance	37,600,000	38,800,000	36,400,000	36,900,000	36,950,000
Parks do not charge an admission fee and often have multiple entrances, so park attendance can only be estimated. Each park calculates total visitor days by a set formula that takes into account registered overnight stays (camp sites and cabins), average car passenger estimates, and historical usage patterns in outlying areas of the parks. Pennsylvania state parks remain a popular and affordable vacation and visitation destination. Steady growth is anticipated annually.					
Manage State Parks and Forests Sustainably: State park cabin nights rented	58,248	59,207	56,498	56,600	56,700
Actual number of nights that available park cabins are rented. Includes yurts and modern and rustic cabins. FY 2012-13 actuals reflect the continued popularity of this recreational opportunity, which is anticipated to grow in future years.					
Manage State Parks and Forests Sustainably: State park campsite nights rented	295,087	316,406	303,787	310,000	315,000
Actual number of nights that available park campsites are rented. Includes electrified, non-electrified, modern, primitive, RV parking, camping cottages, and tent camping sites, except group tent camping sites in organized group areas. Data comes from the DCNR reservation system. Given popular demand and reservation requests almost a year in advance for many sites, we anticipate steady growth in future years.					

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Outdoor Recreation

Objective: Expand and enhance fishing and safe boating opportunities.

**Why this objective is important:**

Pennsylvania's lakes, reservoirs, ponds and streams provide exceptional recreational opportunities for residents and visitors. Designated fishing and boating access sites help to maintain open green space in communities for people to connect with the outdoors and our aquatic resources. Public access is at risk due to land development, posting of private land, changes in ownership and limited funding for public acquisition.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission continued implementation of Pennsylvania's Fishing and Boating Access Strategy. The commission received a federal grant of nearly \$1.6 million to further objectives outlined in the strategy.

**Strategies**

Improve the commission's utilization and integration of existing data by modernizing information systems.

Increase public access to the commonwealth's aquatic resources by educating residents and visitors through seminars and online media.

Manage limited financial and human resources more effectively.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Convictions for violations of fishing and boating laws	6,012	5,227	7,134	6,000	6,000
Warnings issued for violations of fishing and boating laws	26,214	30,787	37,557	34,000	34,000

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Outdoor Recreation

Objective: Improve the recruitment and retention of individuals, families and children as anglers, boaters and stewards of our resources.

**Why this objective is important:**

Successful natural resource and recreation management involves understanding the preferences of individuals, families and children as anglers, boaters and stewards of natural resources. A more rigorous approach to collecting and using social media data will put the Fish and Boat Commission in a position to better understand its customers' interests and habits.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission:

- Began selling multi-year (3 and 5 year) licenses designed specifically to assist in retaining anglers for a longer duration of time.
- Identified and analyzed license buying patterns of lapsed anglers and targeted efforts to encourage them to purchase licenses.

### Strategies

- Increase the commission's knowledge and understanding of its customers and business partners.
- Increase the use of current communication technologies and processes.
- Promote and sell fishing licenses and boat registrations, conduct boating safety courses and collaborate with schools.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Actively registered boats	338,002	333,000	332,000	333,000	333,000
Cost per fishing licenses sold	\$0.60	\$0.70	\$0.70	\$0.70	\$0.70
Fishing licenses sold	839,172	806,159	852,944	870,000	887,000

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Outdoor Recreation

Objective: Recreation: Enhance and promote quality recreational opportunities and broader access to recreation for all Pennsylvanians.

**Why this objective is important:**

Pennsylvania boasts plentiful outdoor recreation amenities. Our state parks, state forests, trails, community parks, rivers, conserved lands, and businesses not only connect citizens to nature, they also help to spur economic growth, creating viable and vibrant communities where people want to work, live, and visit. Much of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources' (DCNR's) grant funding invests not only in conserving open space and natural resources, but in community infrastructure like trails, parks, urban tree canopy, green stormwater features and better planning tools to help communities thrive economically and environmentally. Through funding, education, and support, the DCNR encourages the development of outdoor recreation opportunities for all Pennsylvanians.

**How are we doing:**

Through management of our state parks and forests and partnerships with communities, DCNR continues to promote the enhancement of outdoor recreational opportunities. During 2012-13, 74 miles of new trails were developed in Pennsylvania, helping to connect communities and amenities. Other programs have conserved green space, encouraged community revitalization, and promoted recreational tourism and economic development.

Strategies
Local Parks: Upgrade and augment community green spaces such as parks and other outdoor recreational resources.
Nature tourism: Promote sustainable economic development in communities through recreational improvements.
River Access: Reconnect communities to their waterways by creating more water based recreation opportunities for citizens.
Trails: Expand and upgrade Pennsylvania's trail networks.
Walkable Communities: Promote facilities for biking, walking, and other non-powered transportation for health and environmental benefits.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Improve Access to Quality Recreational Resources: Get Outdoors PA recreation programs conducted	2,740	2,851	2,819	2,840	2,850
Get Outdoors PA is an outdoor recreation program designed to educate and motivate citizens through outdoor activities (hiking, canoeing, geocaching, etc.) on state park and forest lands. This program began as a pilot in western Pennsylvania in 2004, and has expanded to parks and forests throughout the state. The majority of Get Outdoors PA programs are offered during the spring, summer and fall. Participation in these programs in 2012-13 dipped slightly because budget cuts led to a reduction in seasonal staff hours.					
Improve Access to Quality Recreational Resources: Miles of new trails developed	61	63	74	65	70
Pennsylvania is one of the nation's leaders in its total mileage and types of recreational trails. They provide strong health and economic benefits for individuals and their communities. Inter-connecting neighborhoods, workplaces, retail centers and natural resources through trails and pathways helps create healthier citizens and saves energy. Each year DCNR strives to extend existing trails and develop new trails that will expand upon the commonwealth's existing network of publicly accessible trails.					

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Compensation, Victim Notification and Restitution

Objective: Improve the quality of service available to victims of crime.

**Why this objective is important:**

Victims of violent crime need assistance to rebuild and restore their lives as much as possible. The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency's (PCCD) Victims Compensation Assistance Program helps victims in that process by reimbursing certain costs and expenses, including uncompensated medical, funeral and counseling costs, and lost earnings. The PCCD also provides funding to victim service programs to assist victims of crime to cope with the physical, emotional and criminal justice issues associated with crime as well as providing victims of crime with victim rights notification and procedural services such as early outreach, courtroom orientation and accompaniment, assistance with compensation claims, case status information and assistance with victim impact statements.

**How are we doing:**

By leveraging new technologies, PCCD has improved the system of processing victim compensation claims, increased the accuracy of victim notification regarding custody status changes of offenders, and improved overall financial recovery. A web based automation system called Efforts to Outcome (ETO) was implemented in 2012 for victim service programs that provides a standardized data collection and reporting system.

Funding for the provision of services to those that have been victims of crime continues to be a challenge. The primary funding for these services, Rights and Services Act (RASA), Victims of Juvenile Offenders (VOJO) and Federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding, were significantly affected during the year. The combined result of these funding issues affected staffing in many victim service programs where some positions were reduced to part-time status, furloughed or worst case scenario, eliminated. In one county, a domestic violence shelter closed.

**Strategies**

Increase the number of victim notifications through the Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification System (PA SAVIN). PA SAVIN is a free service that gives registered users (including victims of crime and their families, law enforcement and other concerned citizens) round the clock access to the custody status of offenders.

Provide compensation to victims of crime.

Provide funding to support direct services to victims of crime.

Reduce the administrative reporting burden in victim service agencies by deploying an automated reporting, outcome and case management system.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Victim Services: Number of victims served by victim service programs throughout Pennsylvania through the utilization of RASA funds.		189,213	184,033	193,234	202,896
New measure in 2011-12.					

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Compensation, Victim Notification and Restitution

Objective: Increase the percentage of juvenile offenders who make full restitution to their victims.

**Why this objective is important:**

Victims of juvenile crime are entitled to be restored, to the extent possible, to their pre-crime economic status.

**How are we doing:**

Most juvenile offenders continue to make full restitution to their victims. Over the past five years, 83.2 percent of all juvenile offenders have satisfied their restitution obligation. In 2012, 82.3 percent of juveniles satisfied their restitution obligation. The Juvenile Court Judges' Commission will continue to work with counties to facilitate the development and continuation of responsive county based restitution programs.

#### Strategies

- Deployment to counties of a restitution case management application.
- Work with counties to facilitate the development and continuation of responsive, county based restitution programs.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
The number of juveniles who make full restitution to their victims.	3,370	2,919	2,803	3,312	3,229
The percentage of juveniles who make full restitution to their victims.	81.3%	77.2%	81%	82%	83%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Compensation, Victim Notification and Restitution

Objective: Maintain a high rate of completion of community service assignments by juvenile offenders.

**Why this objective is important:**

Juvenile offenders have an obligation to repair the harm done to their victims and their communities.

**How are we doing:**

The Juvenile Court Judges' Commission funds community based probation officers and a statewide insurance program for community service programs, and helps counties develop meaningful community service programs.

Since 2004, the amount of community service completed each year by juvenile offenders has approached nearly 500,000 hours, with 487,646 hours completed in 2012. Each year, over 90 percent of all juveniles assigned community service have completed their obligation, with 94.5 percent in 2012.

#### Strategies

Provide funding to support community based probation officers and a statewide insurance program for community service programs.

Provide technical assistance to counties for the development and maintenance of meaningful community service programs.

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
The number of juveniles who complete assigned community service obligations.	10,203	9,168	9,120	10,223	9,967
The percentage of juveniles who complete assigned community service obligations.	90%	88.9%	94.5%	90.5%	91%
The percentage of juveniles who complete assigned community service has remained consistent since JCJC began collecting this information.					

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Decrease the number of offenders who stop reporting to their parole agent.

**Why this objective is important:**

Parolees must be held accountable to report to their parole agents. A parolee may abscond because he or she has a drug habit and wants to use drugs again. However, a small percentage of parolees may become a danger to the community. In either case, the board issues a warrant for their arrest and aggressively pursues them.

**How are we doing:**

The board has consistently reduced the absconder rate. The state's 3.3 percent absconder rate for 2012-13 is significantly less than the rate of 6.2 percent in 2003-04 and has remained stable since 2009-10.

#### Strategies

Continue to address needs of offenders, such as for drug treatment, violence prevention programming, and counseling about criminal thinking behaviors.

Continue to improve relationships with local police to effectively and expeditiously track down absconders.

Continue to support the Board's Fugitive Apprehension and Search Team (FAST) units, which were created to pursue violent crime absconders as a high priority to help ensure public safety.

Increase use of effective supervision strategies and methods of communications that enhance offender's level of compliance with parole conditions.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
State Supervision Process: Average monthly percentage of supervised offenders in absconder status	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%	3.5%	3.9%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Decrease the number of technical parole violators (parolees who break their conditions of parole) recommitted to prison.

**Why this objective is important:**

Many offenders can be safely and effectively managed in the community through a graduated process that provides swift, certain and progressive sanctions, to include treatment and programming. Offenders should remain in their community and close to a support system as long as they are not a threat to themselves or others.

**How are we doing:**

For several years, the percentage of technical parole violators has steadily declined, and the percentage of convicted parole violators (parolees who are charged with a crime and return to prison pending disposition of the criminal charges) has remained relatively stable. In 2012-13 technical parole violators were less than one percent of the state sentenced population.

#### Strategies

Continue to use a Violation Sanctioning Grid to guide parole agents in determining the most appropriate type of sanction to impose for particular parole violations, because not all parole violations result in a return to prison.

Continue to use parole violator centers to address immediate relapse needs that caused the violation behavior.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
State Supervision Process: Average monthly number of state-sentenced technical parole violators returned to prison	231	273	253	260	290
State Supervision Process: Average monthly percentage of state-sentenced technical parole violators returned to prison	1.06%	1.07%	0.93%	0.93%	1.01%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Decrease the percentage of individuals who return to prison within one year of release from prison.

**Why this objective is important:**

During the first year of supervision an offender is most vulnerable to relapse and return to prison. An intensive focus during the first year will help the offender to remain free from a life of crime.

**How are we doing:**

When offenders return to their communities, they face many obstacles, such as unemployment, crime, poverty and drug prevalence, any or all of which make it difficult to succeed in remaining crime free. Often they have limited education and job skills, as well as substance abuse problems to overcome. The board will continue to incorporate supervision and case management strategies that focus on the first year of supervision.

### Strategies

Continue to incorporate in the Pennsylvania parole system supervision and case management strategies that help an offender to change his or her behavior in order to reduce recidivism.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
State Supervision Process: One-year recidivism rate	20.2%	19.3%	19%	19%	19.2%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Improve assessment and treatment of inmates by evaluating inmates appropriately and by giving them proven treatment in a timely manner, thus reducing recidivism.

**Why this objective is important:**

By using proven assessment tools and providing inmates with evidence based treatment programs, we will reduce the likelihood of inmates committing future crimes once released from prison.

**How are we doing:**

Ninety percent of Department of Corrections (DOC) inmates will one day return home after incarceration. The DOC addresses recidivism and reentry needs through assessment and treatment. Assessment focuses on needs, and treatment is based on risk levels for those needs. The department believes reentry begins upon reception to the prison system and continues through a successful return to the community. The DOC experiences a 43 percent return rate of inmates over three years post incarceration.

#### Strategies

- Continue using the computer system developed to track inmate assessment and progress in treatment programs. Through analysis of the data, the appropriateness of prescribed treatment programs can be measured. By utilizing this system to prioritize inmate treatment programs based on minimum sentence length, the DOC expects to have the greatest number of inmates eligible for parole at their minimum sentence dates.
- Develop a scientifically based quantitative risk assessment tool for the Sentencing Commission judges to use to measure the risk of reoffending while deciding the appropriate sentence for the defendant.
- Expand the eligibility for proven treatment programs. The Boot Camp, Recidivism Risk Reduction Initiative, and the State Intermediate Punishment programs are evidence-based programs that were found to be effective in lowering the rates of recidivism for the inmates who have completed the programs.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Inmates assessed as having an alcohol or other drug problem	33,542	33,620	33,398	32,933	32,295
Inmates currently in alcohol or other drug treatment programs	3,703	3,563	3,491	3,575	3,500
Inmates currently in alcohol or other drug treatment programs	3,703	3,930	3,491	3,575	3,500
Inmates recommended to receive alcohol or other drug treatment	13,340	15,517	13,374	13,125	12,875
Inmates who have completed alcohol or other drug treatment programs	9,976	10,650	9,966	9,650	9,650
Inmates who have completed alcohol or other drug treatment programs	9,976	10,978	9,966	9,650	9,650

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Increase the availability and improve the quality of alternatives to incarceration and all placements for adult and juvenile offenders.

**Why this objective is important:**

It is important to reduce placement costs by using effective community and evidence-based programs.

**How are we doing:**

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention at PCCD has supported the PA Academic and Career/ Technical Training (PACTT) Project since 2008. The project improves the academic and career/technical training that youth in the juvenile justice system receive when they are in placement and as part of their case plan when they return to their home communities on aftercare supervision. Over the last year, 516 youth participated in career/technical training and 494 of those youth received an industry-recognized certificate while in placement. Implementation of the PACTT Project will be transitioned to the Department of Public Welfare which will ensure sustainability and expansion of the project. The Department of Public Welfare will be implementing the PACTT Project through the same strategy that PCCD has used over the past five years of funding.

The Office of Criminal Justice System Improvements supports the operation of proven effective diversion programs in order to reduce the number of citizens that are incarcerated.

Strategies
Provide funding and support to assist County Intermediate Punishment and related drug and alcohol treatment based programming.
Provide funding and support to assist in the successful implementation of pre-trial alternatives to incarceration and provide alternatives to all placements and secure detention.
Provide funding and support to assist in the successful implementation of problem solving courts and other diversionary programs.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Planning and Coordination: Adult: Average number of jail days saved per active offender during the fiscal year through participation in Intermediate Punishment Treatment Program	88	61	85	87	88
Planning and Coordination: Adult: Average number of jail days saved per offender who completed the Restrictive Intermediate Punishment portion of their sentence	175	112	120	122	125
Planning and Coordination: Adult: Percent of active offenders sentenced to the Intermediate Punishment Treatment Program successfully completing the treatment phase of their sentence (as determined by the court)	84%	82%	84%	78%	78%

**Goal: Public Safety**

**Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Planning and Coordination: Adult: Percent of offenders who successfully completed the Restrictive Intermediate Punishment portion of their sentence	64%	77%	76%	77%	77%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Increase the number of offenders identified as appropriate for parole based on reduced risk of committing another crime.

**Why this objective is important:**

Treatment and programming in prison is designed to change behaviors and attitudes toward crime. Offenders who are appropriate for parole have reduced their risk to public safety by participating in treatment and programming, have behaved well in prison and have developed a reentry plan, therefore demonstrating they can be managed safely in the community.

**How are we doing:**

Each year thousands of offenders successfully complete parole. The number of offenders completing their sentence increased 16 percent since 2005-06, resulting in a total of 6,382 parolees successfully returning to their communities in 2012-13.

#### Strategies

- Continue to improve the parole preparation process to assist offenders with the development of viable reentry plans prior to the parole interview.
- Continue to provide accurate and complete information to decision makers regarding the offender's criminal and social history and the results of risk and needs assessments to address the needs of the offender that contribute to criminal behavior.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Board Parole Process: Average monthly number of offenders eligible for parole interviews	3,059	3,017	2,825	2,650	2,480
Board Parole Process: Average monthly number of offenders granted parole or reparole	1,113	1,162	1,112	1,020	1,040
Board Parole Process: Average monthly number of offenders interviewed	1,873	1,829	1,815	1,765	1,790
Board Parole Process: Average monthly number of offenders released to parole from state correctional institutions	797	922	1,015	1,110	1,140
Board Parole Process: Average monthly percentage of available offenders on the docket who were interviewed		73%	79%	79%	83%
State Supervision Process: Annual state sentence releases to parole supervision	11,521	11,821	12,769	13,520	13,870
State Supervision Process: State parolees and probationers supervised at fiscal year end	34,745	35,982	37,971	39,190	40,190

**Goal: Public Safety**

**Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders**

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Increase the percentage of juvenile offenders who are in school, are employed, or are engaged in a vocational activity at the time of case closing.

**Why this objective is important:**

Juveniles who either work or go to school are much less likely to belong to a gang or engage in criminal behaviors such as theft, assault, selling drugs and carrying a handgun.

**How are we doing:**

The Juvenile Court Judges' Commission works with the Department of Education and county juvenile probation departments to encourage school attendance and to remove barriers to re-enrollment following release from placement. The commission also works with juvenile courts, private facilities and vocational organizations to develop meaningful and certificate based vocational opportunities for all juveniles.

Most juvenile offenders in Pennsylvania continue to work or go to school, with 87.4 percent of offenders working or going to school in 2012. This is a 4.8 percent increase in the proportion of juvenile offenders working or going to school in the prior year.

**Strategies**

Provide technical assistance to counties, including access to experts in vocational education and career development.

Work with juvenile courts, private facilities and community based vocational organizations to develop and implement meaningful and certificate based vocational opportunities for all juveniles.

Work with the Department of Education and county juvenile probation departments to establish policies that encourage school attendance and to remove barriers to re-enrollment following release from placement.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Juvenile Court Judges' Commission: Percentage employed or engaged in an educational/vocational activity at case closing.	83.2%	84%	84%	84.5%	85%
The number of juvenile offenders who are in school, are employed, or are engaged in a vocational activity at the time of case closing.	14,195	14,195	14,195	14,195	14,195

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Increase the percentage of juveniles who successfully complete supervision without committing a new offense.

**Why this objective is important:**

Juveniles who do not commit a new offense while under court supervision more often remain crime free.

**How are we doing:**

The Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC) has collected case closing data from county juvenile probation departments since 2004. In Pennsylvania, a successful case closing is defined as no new adjudications or convictions during the period of supervision. The proportion of successful case closings in 2012 was 83.6 percent, a 1.6 percent decrease in the proportion of 2011 successful case closings. It should be noted that over the past five years, the average percentage of juveniles who successfully completed supervision without committing a new offense is 84.3 percent, thus the current figures reflect less than one percent change over the five year average. The JCJC, together with the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers and the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, has undertaken an initiative to effectively assess the risks and needs of juvenile offenders, increased screening of delinquent youth for mental illness and mental health services, introduce evidence based practices and programs at every step in the juvenile justice system, and to use data to drive decision making throughout the system. This comprehensive strategy began in mid-2010, and the juvenile justice system is anticipating improved outcomes regarding juveniles who successfully complete supervision without committing a new offense.

#### Strategies

- Promote research based risk/needs assessments of juvenile offenders and increased behavioral health screening of delinquent youth.
- Promote the use of evidence based practices in the delivery of services to juvenile offenders who are at medium to high risk of reoffending.
- Provide assistance to juvenile courts and probation departments to improve the supervision of juvenile offenders with an emphasis on those released from residential facilities.
- Provide fiscal support and technical assistance to county juvenile courts and probation departments to enhance their ability to supervise juvenile offenders.
- Provide grant funds to county juvenile probation departments for the support of probation officers' salaries and benefits, drug testing of offenders, and professional development for probation officers.
- Provide IT support for a common data management system in 66 counties and, together with Pennsylvania Justice Network staff, establish a centralized database of juvenile offender information.
- Provide juvenile courts and probation departments with assistance in the development and utilization of a case plan that aligns the results of the risk/needs assessment with timely and appropriate services.
- Work with other agencies and organizations to improve outcomes for juvenile offenders, their victims, and their communities.
- Work with the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers, county juvenile courts, and county juvenile probation departments to implement effective risk/needs assessments of juvenile offenders and increased screening of delinquent youth for mental illness and mental health services.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
-------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Juvenile Court Judges' Commission: Juvenile offenders who completed supervision without a new offense resulting in a Consent Decree, adjudication of delinquency, Accelerated Rehabilitation Disposition, Nolo Contendere, or finding of guilt in a criminal proceeding.	14,940	13,448	11,083	13,238	12,576
The percentage of juveniles who complete supervision without a new offense resulting in a Consent Decree, Adjudication of Delinquency, Accelerated Rehabilitation Disposition, Nolo Contedere, or finding of guilt in a criminal proceeding.	83.9%	85.2%	83.6%	87%	88.5%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Increase the percentage of parolees able to work who are employed.

**Why this objective is important:**

Employment is an important factor in parole success. Employed parolees are less likely to become involved in criminal activity. Parolees able to work are required to work, search for a job, participate in job training or attend school.

**How are we doing:**

The percentage of parolees employed has decreased only slightly during these tough economic times. In 2012-13, 59 percent of parolees who were able to work were employed. The challenge is that individuals with criminal records are barred from certain jobs because of their criminal history.

#### Strategies

- Continue to support Offender Workforce Development Specialists who have gained skills needed to help offenders seek, secure and maintain employment.
- Facilitate a seamless continuum of workforce development services from the correctional facility to the community.
- Work with parolees who are low skilled or unskilled and are in need of job training to secure sustainable employment.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
State Supervision Process: Employment rate (percentage) of offenders who are able to work	67%	62%	59%	58%	59%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Increase the percentage of parolees who successfully complete parole.

**Why this objective is important:**

Parole agents work with offenders to help them change their behavior and successfully complete parole. When this occurs, offenders are less likely to commit another crime.

**How are we doing:**

Of those offenders whose supervision ended in 2012-13, 52 percent, or 6,382 offenders, completed parole successfully and returned to their communities.

Support from the community is necessary, including adequate community resources such as drug and alcohol treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health services, affordable housing and available jobs. The parole agent works with the parolee on all of these issues, but if a parolee cannot find a job, a place to live and necessary treatment, it is difficult for him or her to change behavior.

Strategies
Continue to use and improve a problem solving case management approach that holds offenders accountable and also helps them to change their behavior.
Expand the number of parole agents certified to deliver transitional programs to parolees under supervision.
Work with local probation departments to develop more post release programming and transitional support for parolees in regions, such as rural areas, where these services are not available.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
State Supervision Fee Collection: Total state supervision fee dollars collected annually	\$3,701,685.00	\$3,635,109.00	\$3,765,255.00	\$3,750,000.00	\$3,806,000.00
State Supervision Process: Successful completions of parole as a percentage of monthly cases closed (revocations or successful completions)	58%	53%	52%	53%	51%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Increase the use of innovative programs, promising approaches, and evidence based programs and practices in order to reduce crime and victimization.

**Why this objective is important:**

Promoting the use of evidence based programs and practices makes more efficient use of state and federal resources and directs them to strategies that will be most likely to impact short and long term delinquency outcomes.

**How are we doing:**

Technical assistance for evidence-based programming targeting juveniles is funded through the Evidence-Based Prevention Intervention Support Center (EPIS Center). Assistance provided includes data collection, fidelity monitoring, sustainability planning, and networking. Based on an analysis of 20,347 youth who participated in an evidence-based program implemented over the last year, 49 percent of youth had a demonstrated improvement related to the program's targeted behavioral outcome.

In 2012-13, a total of 2,627 youth participated in a substance use/abuse prevention program. Of those youth, 61 percent improved in their knowledge of the negative consequences of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. In PA, the Juvenile Justice System continually seeks to improve the quality of services it provides to youth and their families. Over the last several years, the juvenile justice system partners have engaged in an initiative that focuses on implementing evidence-based practices at all steps within the system with a goal of improving youth competencies and reducing the likelihood that a youth will reoffend. Over the last year, 28 counties received funding to implement various programs and trainings that supported this initiative.

Strategies
Implement statewide standardized risk and need assessment tools.
Provide funding and support for counties to plan and implement the juvenile justice system enhancement strategy.
Provide funding and support for the implementation of evidence based delinquency and violence prevention programs developed through a collaborative planning process.
Provide funding and support for the implementation of innovative and promising approaches developed through a collaborative planning process.
Provide funding for program improvement activities related to the Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol.
Provide funding for research-based approaches to prevention, intervention, training, treatment and education services to reduce substance abuse or to provide resources to assist families in accessing these service.
Provide funding for research based approaches to prevention, intervention, training, treatment and education services to reduce substance abuse or to provide resources to assist families in accessing these services.
Provide technical assistance to ensure program implementation fidelity and incorporate evidence based principles into program design.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Planning and Coordination: Youth: Percentage of youth participating in research-based programs with a demonstrated improvement related to the program's targeted behavioral outcome	58%	40.4%	49%	50%	55%

**Goal: Public Safety**

**Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Planning and Coordination: Youth: Percentage of youth served in intensive evidence-based programs with improved school attendance	65%	75%	73%	75%	75%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Maintain the 100 percent completion rate for sexual offender assessments ordered by the adult and juvenile courts and the assessments requested by the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole.

**Why this objective is important:**

By law, the Sexual Offenders Assessment Board (SOAB) must provide assessments to the court within 90 days after conviction for adults and within 90 days after a juvenile's 20th birthday. The SOAB also does an assessment of sex offenders for the parole board. This assessment is a highly specialized evaluation determining the risks posed to the community. The board's assessment may include recommendations for treatment and supervision in the community.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, the SOAB completed all court ordered assessments on time, as required by law. The challenge for the SOAB is to keep up with the requests from the parole board in order for the offender's case to be prepared and scheduled for a parole interview.

### Strategies

Continue to identify potential opportunities to electronically obtain relevant data and documents from state and county criminal justice entities, such as receiving juvenile records from the courts electronically to improve the efficiency of the investigative process.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Related Program Areas: Total number of sex offender assessments completed	1,971	1,975	1,885	2,630	2,870

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Operate all state prisons securely, safely and humanely by creatively and efficiently managing inmate populations and facilities and controlling inmate population growth.

**Why this objective is important:**

Operating state prisons securely, safely and humanely is essential for the safety of prison staff, inmates and the public.

**How are we doing:**

Despite a 27 percent increase in the inmate population (from 40,437 in 2003 to 51,382 in June 2013), the population actually decreased by 0.7 percent between June 2012 and June 2013. The DOC continues to operate secure, safe and humane prisons through creative and efficient management of the population and its facilities. This management reduces the chances for development of serious issues and challenges resulting from overcrowding. Legislative initiatives – such as State Intermediate Punishment and Recidivism Risk Reduction Initiative – have shown a slight reduction in the DOC's inmate population growth, thus resulting in a less crowded and safer prison system. While the immediate population reductions as a result of the signing of Act 122 of 2012 have not been as large as anticipated, additional population reductions are expected in future years.

#### Strategies

Continue to implement enacted legislation that is aimed at reducing population, specifically enhancements to the State Intermediate Punishment and Recidivism Risk Reduction Initiative resulting from Act 122.
Continue using a specially designed computer system to track inmate assessment and progress in treatment programs. This program measures the appropriateness of prescribed treatment programs based on need and risk.
Continue using the Community Corrections Center (CCC) system to house the majority of technical parole violators (TPVs). In allowing TPVs to serve their sentences in the contracted county jails and other parole violators in CCCs, the prison population was expected to show a net decrease. Also, the TPVs length of stay is capped at six months which when compared to previous lengths of stays of between 14-18 months will result in them being released sooner and decreasing the prison population.
Develop and implement processes to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the release process. The DOC is in the final stages of developing a comprehensive reentry process that will help offenders to have a successful reentry into society and that will reduce the likelihood of them committing new crimes once released from prison.
Enable county level courtrooms to use Hawaii's Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) program on their probation violators. The HOPE program was designed to deliver certain, swift, yet relatively mild punishments to people who violate parole. DOC also plans to use HOPE with the State Intermediate Punishment program.
Maximize the use of short minimum sentence diversion. The DOC is experiencing a higher number of inmates coming into the system with shorter sentences. This often results in their having to serve longer than their minimum sentences while they wait to take treatment programs that are required for parole.
Re-established contracts with all of our contract community facilities (CCFs), and made them performance based where they must at least maintain a baseline recidivism rate offering incentive-based bonuses for reduced recidivism below the calculated recidivism baselines. Also, for the first time, established new contracts for non-residential community services which will provide more options for technical parole violators, establishing a continuum of sanctioning and treatment before they are returned to institution custody at a higher cost.
The DOC has implemented a pilot using HOPE with the State Intermediate Punishment program in select CCCs around the commonwealth. If the pilot shows positive effects (reduce recidivism, less misconducts/violations) at the test sites, the DOC plans to roll out the HOPE program to all State Intermediate Punishment program inmates.
To address the long waiting lists for treatment programs, 4-month long Therapeutic Community (TC) programs, intensive in-patient drug treatment programs in the institution, are currently being piloted to test whether they have the same impact as the standard 6-month program.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
-------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Cost per inmate per year for health care (state funds)	\$4,748.00	\$4,577.00	\$4,590.00	\$4,660.00	\$4,750.00
Cost per inmate per year (state funds)	\$31,431.00	\$34,922.00	\$35,400.00	\$36,500.00	\$37,668.00
Inmates in community corrections centers - excludes parolees	2,084	2,306	1,612	2,290	2,290
Inmates in excess of operational bed capacity	7,434	4,644	3,727	1,440	458
Inmates in institutions	47,572	48,842	49,738	48,344	47,362
Inmates in state intermediate punishment program	771	734	799	850	875
Inmates to all Department of Corrections staff	3.20	3.20	3.40	3.40	3.30
Inmates to custody staff	5.40	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.40
Percentage of inmates testing positive for drug and alcohol use while in prison (random test)	0.16%	0.19%	0.26%	0.25%	0.25%
Percentage of positive random drug screens	0.16%	0.15%	0.26%	0.25%	0.25%
Prison operational bed capacity	45,830	49,534	47,655	49,076	49,076
As of September 1, 2011, the department changed its definition of bed capacity. "Bed Capacity" is defined as the number of inmates that the facility can accommodate by filling all beds based on a number of factors. Capacity expansion will be based upon staffing availability.					
Total inmate population	51,290	51,757	51,382	50,666	49,684

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Prepare inmates for successful reentry into the community.

**Why this objective is important:**

Providing inmates with treatment and educational programs prepares them for a successful return to their communities and reduces future victimization. By expanding the capacity of the community corrections centers, more parolees will benefit from the re-entry experience provided by transitional living centers.

**How are we doing:**

Initiatives to assist with reentry include: 1. Recidivism Risk Reduction Incentive is intended to reduce recidivism and victimization by safely permitting eligible nonviolent offenders to receive a reduced minimum sentence upon completion of treatment programs. 2. Education: Research on department education and vocational programs shows that they reduce recidivism by approximately 5 percentage points. 3. Treatment specialists conduct the necessary number of sessions per week to ensure that programs are delivered to prison inmates in a timely manner thus reducing treatment waiting lists and streamlining the reentry process.

#### Strategies

Provide offenders with an acceptable form of personal identification for use upon their release.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Hours worked in community works projects	552,315	469,266	452,612	445,860	437,219
Inmates employed or in educational programs	30,430	32,236	33,912	33,440	32,791
Inmates enrolled in academic educational programs	8,881	9,670	8,331	8,081	7,925
Inmates enrolled in vocational programs	3,183	3,201	2,928	3,016	2,981
Inmates needing adult basic education or GED upon reception	21,237	24,146	23,697	20,290	20,270
Inmates receiving high school diplomas/GED's	1,536	1,412	1,135	1,078	1,053
Monies collected from inmates to pay for victim restitution and other fines, fees, costs, penalties, and reparations	\$4,573,000.00	\$5,350,000.00	\$4,321,000.00	\$4,950,000.00	\$5,049,000.00
Total percentage of inmates attending GED classes that graduated.	77%	72%	75%	68%	70%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Continue to expand statewide implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

**Why this objective is important:**

NIMS provides a systematic, proactive approach, to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life, property, and harm to the environment. This consistency provides the foundation for implementation of the NIMS for all incidents, ranging from daily occurrences to incidents requiring a coordinated federal response. The long term goal of NIMS is to provide state, territorial and local jurisdictions with a consistent operational framework for all aspects of incident management.

**How are we doing:**

NIMS compliance must now be verified by regional task forces before awarding regional Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) funding to local governments. PEMA will finalize and issue its draft NIMS Implementation Strategy. PEMA will continue to communicate, monitor and implement NIMS throughout the commonwealth. PEMA has filled two vacancies that work with NIMS and HSGP.

Strategies
Continue to conduct 2 to 4 NIMS-compliant exercises annually that are all-hazards in nature and involve emergency management and response personnel from various disciplines.
Continue to encourage development of interstate and intrastate mutual aid and assistance agreements.
Continue to write and update plans, Standard Operating Guides and Procedures that consist of common NIMS terminology and utilize systems that provide a common operating picture.
Ensure plans, Standard Operating Guides and Procedures are NIMS-compliant by conducting audits and monitoring visits if necessary to ensure these tools are compliant.
Improve the ability for public information procedures and processes that will allow for a more streamlined approach in gathering, verifying, coordinating, and disseminating information.
Increase inputting completed NIMS ICS trainings held at the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) and other facilities into the commonwealth's Learning Management System (LMS) to better depict what staff have completed particular NIMS training and identify any possible gaps in NIMS trainings.
Increase NIMS adoptions and track all resolutions from all commonwealth departments and agencies, counties, and municipalities; as well as promote and encourage NIMS adoption by associations, utilities, NGOs and private sector emergency management and incident response organizations. Continue to provide program outreach and training.
Inventory any NIMS-type resources based on FEMA/DHS guidelines and requirements
Strive to manage all incidents using ICS organizational structures, doctrine, and procedures.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Emergency Preparedness and Response: Percentage of NIMS plans, standard operating procedures and guides that are NIMS compliant and are using common NIMS terminology	80%	90%	90%	94%	96%
All plans, standard operating procedures and guides must be inventoried and reviewed to see if they are NIMS-compliant. Unit of measure will be a percentage of number of plans and standard operating guides and procedures divided by ones that are NIMS-compliant.					

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Emergency Preparedness and Response: Percentage of NIMS reporting entities that conduct 2-4 trainings, NIMS-compliant drills, table top or full scale exercises annually	78%	90%	90%	94%	96%
There is no data to report for 2012-13. The reporting entity would only be required to report that they indeed completed 2-4 from these items. NIMS requires various types of trainings/courses. FEMA also encourages incorporating NIMS concepts and principles into all appropriate state and local training and exercises. FEMA also encourages participation in an all-hazards exercise program that involves emergency management/response personnel from multiple disciplines and/or multiple jurisdictions.					
Emergency Preparedness and Response: Percentage of NIMS Typing of Resources- Teams and Equipment	10%	0%	20%	35%	50%
It should be noted in the Grant Programs Directorate Information Bulletin (IB) 388, dated July 18, 2012 that all grantees will report all grant-funded equipment that supports defined resource typed capabilities and all training that supports a defined resource typed team using the fields in the attached FY 2012 Grant-Funded Typed Resource Report. Grantees will report responses using Non-Disaster (ND) Grants Management system beginning in December 2013. This reporting will include both NIMS-typed resources and state and local typed resources. the description and listing of NIMS typed resources can be found at: <a href="http://www.fema.gov/resource-management">http://www.fema.gov/resource-management</a> .					

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Enhance the readiness of the commonwealth's public health systems to prepare for, protect against, respond to and recover from all large scale, manmade and natural threats to citizens.

**Why this objective is important:**

The commonwealth must ensure state and local readiness, interagency collaboration, and preparedness for the public health and medical consequences of all disasters and emergencies.

**How are we doing:**

- The Department of Health continues to:
- Strengthen public health infrastructure.
  - Enhance epidemiologic surveillance and reporting.
  - Increase laboratory capacity.
  - Increase local and regional medical surge capacities and capabilities.
  - Recruit volunteers and support a well trained and competent workforce.
  - Develop local, regional and statewide partnerships.
  - Develop and exercise public health response plans.
  - Develop public information messages and redundant communication systems.

### Strategies

- Conduct epidemiological surveillance to monitor the health of the general population and special high risk populations, monitor injury and disease patterns and potential disease outbreaks and provide technical assistance and consultations on disease and injury prevention and precautions.
- Coordinate preparedness and response planning, training and exercise development and manage the department's response and recovery activities.
- Develop a strategic network of partners to support a public health emergency response.
- Develop laboratory capacity to support public health emergency laboratory testing needs.
- Establish the communications methods and messages to disseminate public health information prior to, during and after a public health emergency.
- Guide and support the building of local and regional medical surge capacities and capabilities through planning, training, exercising and purchasing of essential equipment and supplies.
- Increase the number of trained volunteers to support a public health emergency response by evaluating opportunities for 1) improving the volunteer management program, including the State Emergency Registry of Volunteers in Pennsylvania (SERVPA) and 2) improving training programs, including the PA Prepared Learning Management System.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Laboratory Services: Clinical laboratories licensed	8,762	8,850	8,503	8,775	8,775
Laboratory Services: Rabies tests by the state laboratory per year	3,000	3,750	3,750	3,435	3,750
Laboratory Services: Specimens tested by the state laboratory per year	66,358	52,649	83,000	83,000	83,000

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Laboratory Services: West Nile Virus tests by the state laboratory per year	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Public Health Preparedness: Percentage of eligible hospitals registered to use PA National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (PA-NEDSS)	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
Public Health Preparedness: Percentage of eligible laboratories registered to use PA National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (PA-NEDSS)	79%	79%	80%	81%	81%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Ensure intelligence information obtained concerning criminal activity and possible terrorism is shared with law enforcement agencies throughout the commonwealth.

**Why this objective is important:**

Intelligence information sharing helps law enforcement agencies prevent criminal activity, mitigates duplication of efforts and makes more law enforcement resources available for detecting and preventing crime and terrorism.

**How are we doing:**

The State Police operates the Pennsylvania Criminal Intelligence Center (PACIC), which provides 24-hour analytical intelligence assistance to law enforcement agencies throughout the commonwealth. PACIC disseminated intelligence information to 987 municipal law enforcement agencies throughout the commonwealth in 2012-13. PACIC is recognized by the United States Department of Homeland Security as Pennsylvania's Fusion Center. Challenges to meeting this objective include operational constraints and the level of collaboration between the State Police and other law enforcement agencies throughout the commonwealth.

#### Strategies

Ensure intelligence information is obtained through reliable sources and disseminated in a timely manner via the Pennsylvania Criminal Intelligence Center (PACIC) and other sources to appropriate local, state and federal law enforcement agencies to prevent criminal activity and terrorism.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Enforcement and Investigation: Intelligence products disseminated by the Pennsylvania Criminal Intelligence Center	27,693	28,731	29,263	29,800	30,200
Enforcement and Investigation: Municipal law enforcement agencies receiving information from the Pennsylvania Criminal Intelligence Center	915	877	987	1,000	1,020
Enforcement and Investigation: Requests for intelligence information from Pennsylvania Criminal Intelligence Center	15,871	16,883	18,802	19,100	19,400

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Ensure the rapid collection and appropriate dissemination of accurate information on emergency situations throughout the commonwealth.

**Why this objective is important:**

Timely and accurate situational awareness information enhances the ability of emergency responders to effectively handle emergency situations.

**How are we doing:**

The State Police Department Watch Center collects information on homeland security and hazardous incidents, and disseminates accurate and timely situational awareness reports to affected municipal, state and federal public safety agencies throughout the commonwealth. These reports provide real-time information about active incidents, road closures and other unusual events. With this information, command-level personnel are better equipped to make informed operational decisions. The Department Watch Center disseminated situational awareness information to 1,367 municipal public safety agencies throughout the commonwealth in 2012-13. Challenges to meeting this objective include operational constraints and the level of collaboration between the State Police and other public safety agencies throughout the commonwealth.

### Strategies

Ensure the timely flow of accurate situational awareness information to emergency response personnel in an effective manner.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Emergency Preparedness and Response: Department Watch Center immediate reports	3,744	4,014	3,131	3,180	3,240
Emergency Preparedness and Response: Municipal public safety agencies receiving immediate reports from the Department Watch Center	693	1,025	1,367	1,390	1,410

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Improve fire department effectiveness and service delivery to commonwealth residents, and promote and enhance the safety of commonwealth first responders through incentivizing and increasing participation in firefighter certification programs and training opportunities.

**Why this objective is important:**

As the commonwealth's first line of defense in fire, emergency medical services and rescue needs, these first responders are the essence of the public safety organizations; therefore, to be viable and operationally effective, members need to safely train and prepare for response to an increasing diversity of incidents.

**How are we doing:**

The Office of State Fire Commissioner (OSFC) is required to provide a voluntary firefighter certification program. Currently, this program offers thirty-four different certification levels based on nationally recognized standards. In training, the OSFC, Pennsylvania State Fire Academy (PSFA) provides the opportunity for voluntary certification at the conclusion of its resident classes offered at the PSFA in Lewistown. Two associated incentive programs intended to increase participation in the voluntary certification program are offered to first responders: 1) a Participating Department Recognition Program intended to recognize departments who continue to promote certification of their personnel and are awarded apparatus decals for community recognition of the department's professionalism, and 2) additional money per certified firefighters awarded to fire companies that is added to the base award for every fire company within the annual Fire Company and Volunteer Ambulance Grant Program. Every department has the opportunity to receive additional money for up to a maximum of ten certified firefighters.

**Strategies**

Provide certification opportunities.

Provide training for certification.

Reward participation in the certification program with increased grant awards and department recognition.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Fire company and volunteer ambulance service grants awarded	2,783	2,721	2,665	2,750	2,750

With the recent reauthorization of the grant program and an increase to the total program awards available to all volunteer and career fire departments, the number of fire and Emergency Medical Service departments applying is expected to increase to and cap at the estimated number of providers within the commonwealth and recognized within this program. It should be noted that the reauthorization is set at four years so projections of the out years becomes dependent in a future year's authorization.

Fire departments participating in Fire Department Recognition program	465	498	401	475	535
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Organizations awarded recognition in the Office of State Fire Commissioner Participating Department are issued signage and documentation valid for three years; thereafter organizations need to renew their status to remain valid in the program. In order to facilitate the program's mission, the State Fire Academy utilizes web-based technology to track and provide notification to departments whose recognition is close to expiration. The program has recently implemented some administrative procedures that, in the long term, will improve accountability and participation. In the short term, however, participation data was re-baselined; this action resulted in participation numbers being less than previously reported. Nevertheless, the changes will result in improving numbers in the out years. Additionally, numbers vary since departments are in various stages of reapplying.

Incidents reports entered into the PA Fire Information Reporting System	185,723	211,320	219,000	225,000	228,000
---	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

Increases in the number of incidents and the number of departments reporting to the Pennsylvania Fire Information Reporting System (PennFIRS) continues. The Office of State Fire Commissioner recently transitioned to a web-based reporting system whereby departments have access to a reporting system. With this transition and the requirement to report, per the annual grants program, incident reporting numbers should continue to increase substantially.

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Individuals nationally certified at Firefighter I or higher at the State Fire Academy Certification Program	3,000	3,100	3,415	3,650	3,900
The State Fire Academy currently supports all positions dedicated to the certification program; staff effectively work to increase the types and levels of certification opportunities made available to the commonwealth's first responders while sustaining existing programs. With interests of associating training opportunities with voluntary certifications, the number of certified personnel is expected to increase in the coming years.					
State Fire Academy entry level training graduates	11,370	10,230	7,900	8,800	9,700
The past few years of economic and budgetary concerns have impacted the Pennsylvania State Fire Academy's ability to increase the delivery of and improve the enrollments in courses. However, recent additional augmentation money from Marcellus Shale activities now provides for meeting the goals of additional courses and increased enrollments. With these augmentations, additional curriculums added, redefining the metrics to assess performance has resulted in a delta between past and current numbers. Post this adjustment, it is expected that enrollments should continue to increase for the near future.					
Volunteer company loans approved (in thousands)	\$11,204.00	\$10,308.00	\$11,000.00	\$11,250.00	\$12,000.00
Cost of apparatus, equipment and facility construction have increased over the years since the passage of the legislation creating the program Act 208 of 1976 (amended in 1994). In the legislation's current state, it does not provide cost adjustments consistent to market increases. One result of this condition is that departments seek alternative financing methods rather than through the Volunteer Loan Assistance Program as reflected in the incremental annual and anticipated activity within this program.					

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Improve the preparedness and response capabilities of individuals and communities to all hazards.

**Why this objective is important:**

The tragedy of September 11, 2001, highlighted the need for a nationwide initiative to encourage emergency preparation. Recent severe weather events such as Hurricanes Irene and Sandy in addition to Tropical Storm Lee have highlighted the need for individual and community preparedness in Pennsylvania.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency's Bureau of Strategic Planning (BOSP) is fostering relationships at the county level to increase the number of Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) programs throughout the state. Pennsylvania currently has 19 programs listed on the national CERT website. The goal is to increase the number of teams by providing more train-the-trainer program.

The BOSP has streamlined the process by which outreach materials are requested, delivered and obtained by the counties. Through coordination with the Department of General Services, BOSP has increased the amount of materials sent to the counties. Additionally, General Services has provided the means to make more materials available on the PA Publisher site, decreasing turnaround time and offering more options for counties. The BOSP is also focused on community outreach initiatives for special needs, youth and Spanish-speaking populations.

BOSP has re-introduced the application and agreement format for counties to secure funding. This allows for a competitive process and availability to all counties. The combination of training, equipment and literature availability provides more options for counties when requesting funds.

Strategies
Conduct annual survey to determine outcome measure
Continue ReadyPA campaign.
Develop better working relationships with existing CERT programs
Improve availability to conduct Train-the-Trainer CERT classes
Increase community outreach efforts from PEMA offices
Increase the number of CERT members
Increase the number of Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) classes
Return to county grant agreement format for reimbursement
Utilize request form and track outreach and preparedness efforts at the county level

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Percentage of counties that participated in Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training			12	19	21

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
<p>New measure in 2012-13. The Bureau of Strategic Planning is working to improve communication with the current Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) programs within the state. In addition, the bureau is leveraging its community outreach campaign to bring attention to the CERT program. This program is a federally funded program, previously under the auspices of the Citizen Corps program. Presently, Citizen Corps funding falls within the Homeland Security Grant Program.</p> <p>As individuals and communities need to prepare for all hazards, the CERT program is essential to those communities that may find themselves overwhelmed in times of large-scale incidents. CERT teams are essential in times when the need for emergency responders outweighs the capabilities of communities to respond to disasters. CERT programs fill the gap of unmet needs during times of disaster, serving as a force multiplier and often gathering and relaying information to emergency responders upon their arrival.</p>					
Percentage of counties that request funding for Citizen Corps programs or outreach materials		37%	51%	55%	60%
<p>New measure in 2011-12. The numbers now include the percentage of counties that request assistance in any form throughout the year. This may be through material requests, CERT classes or training. Based upon these requests, the percentage of county involvement is calculated. County involvement does not take into account the number of requests made. Therefore, some counties may be more or less involved than others.</p>					
Percentage of residents prepared for a disaster	33%	36%	37%	38%	40%
<p>Initial statistical results to be weighted against future quantitative surveys. Since 2010, there has not been a comprehensive analysis to determine the percentage of Pennsylvania residents who are prepared for a disaster. Research from the 2010 survey suggests 36 percent of Pennsylvanians are prepared for a disaster. The goal of improving individual and community preparedness will be addressed by utilizing the aforementioned strategies. Projections are calculated on the increase of community outreach material availability. Additionally, there will be a new survey conducted during 2013-14.</p>					

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Increase emergency management capabilities to respond to, recover from and mitigate against any disaster within the commonwealth.

**Why this objective is important:**

The ability to service and respond to the needs of the citizens in times of emergencies or disasters requires skilled, competently trained staff that can coordinate with all levels of government.

**How are we doing:**

Though the number of federal disasters was less in the last year, Superstorm Sandy reduced our ability to provide training opportunities in the effort to maintain a well trained and well educated group of emergency management professionals.

PEMA has developed a partnership with the Educational Training Agencies community college system in PA, through an agreement with the State Fire Academy, to conduct G Series Emergency Management Training programs. PEMA approves competent instructors and pays for the courses while the college provides the instructors, materials and class supplies.

The Pennsylvania Emergency Incident Reporting System (PEIRS) reporting criteria are currently being updated to expand on all applicable reporting laws and requirements. With this update, a follow-up campaign to promote PEIRS incidents to county and state agencies will occur. Out year data is undetermined due to the criteria updates being developed.

Strategies
Use Emergency Management Performance Grant funding to provide training and exercises to emergency management staff.
Use Emergency Management Performance Grant funding to support the application of the national standards. The Emergency Management Standard by the Emergency Management Accreditation Program is designed as a tool for continuous improvement in the emergency management capability of commonwealth agencies.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Emergency Preparedness and Response: Incidents reported through PA Emergency Incident Reporting System (PEIRS)	10,500	10,800	11,100	11,400	11,700
State and local emergency management personnel trained	2,241	2,713	3,033	3,100	3,100

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Increase federal and state grant distribution, management and administration.

**Why this objective is important:**

By using federal and state funds provided to local governments and state agencies, sub grantees can improve their abilities to prepare for, prevent, mitigate, respond to or recover from an incident.

**How are we doing:**

Maximizing federal and state funds requires much interaction with PEMA's sub grantees. PEMA has formalized guidance for sub grantees and implemented a formal monitoring process for Homeland Security Grant funds. Pennsylvania had five presidentially declared disasters in calendar year 2011 as a result of severe flooding. The priority continues to be getting these dollars into the hands of the eligible recipients quickly.

For the declared disasters during 2011, there were four major declarations with a public assistance cost estimate of \$190 million, hazard mitigation estimates of \$65 million. In 2012, Hurricane Sandy public assistance is estimated at \$14 million and hazard mitigation at \$1.6 million. Earlier challenges in process were the volume of projects, disbursements, budget constraints and staffing issues to manage the volume of work. The budget constraints require ongoing coordination between the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Office of Budget and PEMA to provide better project projections for monthly/quarterly/fiscal year spending for these federally-declared disasters.

Staffing issues have been addressed by utilizing annuitants with the required experience and knowledge to assist our efforts in processing disbursements timely and quickly addressing potential problems.

#### Strategies

- Conduct grant site monitoring and desk monitoring.
- Develop a plan to address any identified deficiencies.
- Develop a policy for clear guidance.
- Provide training to grant recipients on allowable uses of grant funds.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Emergency management grant funds disbursed in federal and state funds (in thousands)	\$103,514.00	\$62,979.00	\$85,078.00	\$85,078.00	\$85,078.00
Increase due to amount of federal dollars the agency received during 2012-13 under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.					
Emergency Preparedness and Response: Federal disaster funds disbursed (in thousands)	\$20,000.00	\$32,835.00	\$97,158.00	\$60,000.00	\$30,000.00

Numbers increased in 2012-13 due to four declared disasters in 2011-12 and one in 2012-13, increasing federal disbursements that will take place over the next several years. As projects are completed, the disbursements will decline.

NOTE: Two additional funds should be added to the Appropriations:

82838 - Hurricane Sandy; 82488 - Summer Storms 2011

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Increase the effectiveness of the Pennsylvania Statewide Radio Network (PA-STARNet).

**Why this objective is important:**

A statewide radio system that provides reliable communication among public safety agencies is critical to ensuring a rapid and effective response to emergencies throughout the commonwealth.

**How are we doing:**

The State Police, Bureau of Communications and Information Services (BCIS) increased PA-STARNet statewide land mass coverage to 96.8 percent in 2012-13. This is a 0.1 percent increase from 2011-12. BCIS also increased PA-STARNet statewide roadway coverage to 97.3 percent in 2012-13. This represents a 0.1 percent increase from 2011-12. Challenges to meeting this objective include operational and economic constraints, and environmental factors such as geography and topography.

#### Strategies

Provide post-deployment support to assess and mitigate any reported radio coverage issues.

Support state agencies at major events and incidents by providing effective tactical radio communications.

Upgrade the PA-STARNet protocol to the APCO P25 Standard and add VHF frequencies to the system to reduce the number of microcell sites, leased circuits and leased infrastructure, while improving interoperability with county-owned radio systems and neighboring states.

Work with the Federal Communications Commission to eliminate frequency interference from cell phones, televisions and other radio sources.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Public Safety Radio System: Average monthly transmissions on PA-STARNet	4,171,258	4,343,365	4,272,335	4,190,000	4,260,000
Public Safety Radio System: Percentage of statewide land area covered by Pennsylvania Statewide Radio Network (PA-STARNet)	96.8%	96.7%	96.8%	97%	98%
Public Safety Radio System: Percentage of statewide road coverage by PA-STARNet	97%	97.2%	97.3%	97.6%	98%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Increase the efficiency and efficacy of state and local planning efforts through interagency planning and collaboration.

**Why this objective is important:**

To support a community planning model, it is important for a community to establish steps by which to organize itself, identifying major problems using local data, implementing evidence based programming to address problems, and developing strategic plans at the county level through the active participation of key stakeholders.

**How are we doing:**

PCCD Criminal Justice Advisory Board (CJAB) representatives support counties in developing and maintaining strategic plans. There are 65 counties with operational CJABs which meet on either a monthly or quarterly basis to address county and local issues and needs. During this period, 5 county strategic planning sessions were facilitated assisting counties to initiate a strategic plan. Seventy-five percent of counties have increased both efficiency and efficacy through the collaborative planning efforts within their respective Criminal Justice Advisory Boards (CJABs). This is evidenced by 50 of 67 counties having adopted formal CJAB strategic plans. This can be a challenging enterprise due to the changes in leadership at the county level and economic constraints.

PCCD has provided support to local delinquency prevention planning efforts through the provision of technical assistance to the Communities that Care collaboratives in addition to the ongoing support for the Pennsylvania Youth Survey which provides valuable data to communities as they look to analyze their local issues. PCCD is also making this survey available to school districts free of charge in 2013.

Strategies
Assist Criminal Justice Advisory Board 's in developing and adopting local strategic plans.
Provide funding and support for a pilot project to develop an approach to consolidate PCCD required county planning boards or entities, including Criminal Justice Advisory Boards, Communities That Care sites, Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalitions , STOP Violence Against Coordinating teams, community re-entry programs, Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy Planning Teams, and victim service policy boards.
Provide funding and support for Communities That Care sites to address youth risk factors through evidence-based programming.
Provide funding and support for county Criminal Justice Advisory Board priorities that are defined in a strategic planning process or through the development of a strategic plan.
Provide funding, in partnership with other state agencies, to support the administration of the Pennsylvania Youth Survey.
Provide funding to support countywide crime victims' needs assessments and collaborative efforts that support the consolidation and/ or regionalization of justice/victims services.
Provide seed funding in support of partnerships between public and private sector organizations working collaboratively to reduce crime and prevent victimization.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of counties successful in developing and adopting a county strategic plan	15	15	50	55	60

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Increase the support services provided to those that have been a victim of violence within the school district of Philadelphia.

**Why this objective is important:**

This objective is important because the need to promote prevention strategies and provide instruction and information on how to create a more tolerant and safer school community will hopefully result in less victims. Also, it may serve to provide a necessary balance to promoting restorative justice practices which cannot be solely relied upon to address the issue of school safety

**How are we doing:**

Overall, in 2012-13, the Office for Schools Advocate has seen growth and improvement as a resource for the school district victim community. The office is utilized as a reference and provides support tools for schools, parents and law enforcement. Also, the office has been able to utilize the observations it has made to suggest and provide support for evidence-based prevention strategies designed to reduce victimization and promote a safer school environment

Strategies
Create a training program(s) for parents, teachers and community members on the subject of school violence and prevention techniques.
Establish an outreach and public relations strategy to facilitate student, parent, and school staff knowledge of the Office for Schools Advocate.
Monitor school violence incident reports filed by the school district with the Philadelphia Police Department and the Pennsylvania Department of Education.
Monitor the school district's compliance with its Memorandum of Understanding with the Philadelphia Police Department.
Provide resource information and advocacy when requested by the parent or guardian of a student victim of school violence.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of disciplinary and expulsion hearings attended		20	290	310	320
Upon the Safe School Advocate position becoming fully implemented, attendance at hearings became a more significant portion of the work than had been anticipated. New measure in 2011-12.					

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Maintain a network of facilities and Air National Guard bases that provide a professional working environment, assure cost effectiveness and establish the National Guard as a good neighbor.

**Why this objective is important:**

It is vital to provide soldiers with facilities that meet all space and mission requirements in order to train and equip all Pennsylvania National Guard units for deployment at the local, state and national level.

**How are we doing:**

The department has seen the last major military construction project with federal funding for several years. The last one was awarded in September 2011, and we do not foresee receiving large federal grants for at least three to five years. With that, we have requested State Public Improvement Project legislation (Capital Project legislation) that will allow us to perform large rehabilitation projects at 30 readiness centers. DMVA has developed a five year plan to execute these projects.

**Strategies**

Develop and implement a joint long term plan for the anticipated readiness center (armory) replacement and Air National Guard base modernization and development of future sites through the existing state/federal construction process.

Expand in house design management capabilities to support the increased demand for energy efficiency, sustainable design, and ever changing military readiness requirements.

Undertake in house evaluation and design analysis of aging National Guard facilities in order to formulate and develop one year, five year and 20 year strategic facility upgrade, maintenance or replacement plans. Plans are used to program future military construction funding.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Percentage of armories and field sites rated adequate	39%	44%	47%	47%	47%
The Department of Defense uses the Installation Status Report (ISR) to evaluate the cost and quality of performance of base operation services provided with the Pennsylvania Army National Guard. ISR data addresses the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, the National Performance Review, the President's Management Agenda and other Department of Defense and Army initiatives. Data from ISR determines a three year rolling average that dictates the amount of federal funding states received for base operations. Adequate means "Does the facility satisfy the mission"?					
Readiness centers and field sites under major repair	27	31	29	25	27
In addition to state funds, which are allocated for repairing and maintaining armories and facilities, federal funds are allotted directly for facilities such as the 56th Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) and ARRA stimulus funded armory construction, as well as multiple state funded capital budget projects. The number of facilities having major repairs will continue to decrease as state and federal funds allow maintenance and repair. This item measures facilities under major repair over \$25,000. Data shows how many readiness centers and field sites are under major repair.					

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Maintain the strength and readiness of the Pennsylvania Air National Guard.

**Why this objective is important:**

All facets of the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs operations depend on recruiting and retaining qualified, motivated and trainable men and women.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Air Guard has deployed several aircraft and hundreds of airmen, many of them multiple times, to numerous locations in and around Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as the Western Pacific theater, for combat contingency operations. Of particular note, several hundred airmen have deployed to the Mediterranean to conduct flying operations in concert with NATO forces to establish the no fly zone over Libya. Missions included aerial refueling of attack aircraft as well as airborne radio and TV broadcast of information supporting the military operations on the ground. Here at home, the 171st Air Refueling Wing in Pittsburgh has maintained aircraft and personnel on continuous 24/7 alert status since the attacks of 9/11 for immediate response to threats to our nation. The Pennsylvania Air Guard also participated in the relief efforts due to Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee.

### Strategies

- Ensure recruiting programs produce sufficient numbers of enlistees to maintain assigned strength in all units.
- Provide well trained and well equipped personnel for deployment in connection with Overseas Contingency Operations, Homeland Security, and emergency preparedness and response.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Pennsylvania Air National Guard assigned strength	4,069	3,926	3,856	3,900	3,900
The Pennsylvania National Guard personnel goal reflects the Air National Guard units filled with assigned soldiers.					
Pennsylvania Air National Guard end strength goal	4,099	4,033	3,851	4,100	4,100
The Pennsylvania National Guard personnel goal reflects the Air National Guard units filled with personnel authorized by the National Guard Bureau.					
Percentage of Air National Guard current strength	103%	104%	101%	102%	102%
The total percentage of Pennsylvania Air National Guard personnel.					

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Maintain the strength and readiness of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard.

**Why this objective is important:**

All facets of the Department of Military and Veteran Affairs' operations depend on recruiting and retaining qualified, motivated and trainable men and women.

**How are we doing:**

Pennsylvania units have been deployed in Iraq in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, in Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, and in other locations in support of other global missions. More than 25,000 deployments of individual guardsmen have occurred since September 11, 2001, with many of those individuals deploying multiple times.

### Strategies

- Ensure that recruiting programs produce sufficient numbers of enlistees to maintain assigned strength in all units.
- Provide well trained and well equipped personnel for deployment in connection with the global war on terrorism, homeland security, and emergency preparedness and response.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Department of Defense personnel receiving training at Fort Indiantown Gap	116,690	112,081	115,651	120,000	120,000
Non-Department of Defense personnel receiving training at Fort Indiantown Gap	13,090	9,707	10,776	14,000	14,000
Pennsylvania Army National Guard assigned strength	15,037	15,006	15,422	15,356	15,356
The Pennsylvania National Guard personnel goal reflects the Army National Guard units filled with assigned soldiers.					
Pennsylvania Army National Guard end strength goal	15,200	15,356	15,460	15,356	15,356
The Pennsylvania National Guard personnel goal reflects the Army National Guard units filled with personnel authorized by the National Guard Bureau.					
Percentage of Army National Guard current strength	102%	100%	100%	100%	100%
The total percentage of Army National Guard personnel.					

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Maintain the strength and readiness of the Pennsylvania National Guard in order to support Pennsylvania and neighboring states with disasters that require activation of the National Guard.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Pennsylvania National Guard ensures the safety of the citizens of the Commonwealth during natural and manmade disasters. The National Guard plays a key support role in providing assistance to local, state, and federal first responders and law enforcement. National Guard members must respond quickly with the training and resources needed to successfully complete critical missions and ensure the safety of everyone involved.

**How are we doing:**

In preparation for Hurricane Sandy, Soldiers and Airmen were activated to provide support and a quick response for the devastating effects of the storm across Pennsylvania. Nearly 1,700 members of the PA Army and Air National Guard were ordered to State Active Duty to support missions throughout the state in response to Hurricane Sandy from October 27, 2012 through November 4, 2012. During the storm and through the recovery period, Guard Members assisted local, state and federal first responders by providing security, logistical support, evacuation, zone recon, and severe weather response in the affected areas. In addition to the support the PA National Guard provided to Pennsylvania, 453 Guard Members were activated from November 2, 2012 through November 16, 2012 in support of New York and New Jersey through Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMAC) for fuel, security, communications and forward support operations in response to Hurricane Sandy.

During Winter Storm Nemo in February 2013 the PA National Guard provided support to Connecticut through an EMAC. Working side by side with CT Guard Members, Pennsylvania Soldiers and Airmen assisted with snow removal and weather response activities. The use of PA equipment augmented CT in their efforts to make roads passable and restore power to their citizens.

Additionally, in response to a request from the National Guard Bureau (NGB), PA guard members supported the 57th Presidential Inauguration by providing over 1,200 Soldiers and Airmen to the National Capitol Region, District of Columbia (NCRDC). Various missions including traffic control point manning, communications relay, Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear (CBRN) detection support, and route security were conducted. The PA Homeland Response Force (HRF) consisting of over 600 Soldiers and Airmen was prepositioned at Fort Indiantown Gap in PA to provide quick reaction if needed. The HRF has the ability to provide search and extraction, decontamination and medical triage.

### Strategies

- Ensure that recruiting programs produce sufficient numbers of enlistees to maintain assigned strength in all units.
- Provide well trained and well equipped personnel for deployment in connection with the global war on terrorism, homeland security, and emergency preparedness and response.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of days PA National Guard personnel deployed for statewide emergencies	6,699	8,714	12,604	0	0

The PA National Guard maintained sufficient strength to respond to disasters in 2012-13 and maintain the safety of PA citizens.

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Provide law enforcement with the appropriate tools and training to assist them in combating and preventing crime.

**Why this objective is important:**

Relevant and continual training along with appropriate resources for law enforcement is critical for community safety.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency has provided funding to support an accreditation program for police departments, the development of a Virtual Training Network , and multiple Central Booking Centers throughout the commonwealth. PCCD has also funded four gang Intervention Initiatives across the commonwealth.

#### Strategies

Improve the identification and processing of offenders through central booking technologies.

Improve the quality of law enforcement through an accreditation program.

Improve the skills, knowledge, and expertise of law enforcement through Web Based Training.

Support regional policing.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of Central Booking sites funded	232	260	276	258	288

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Reduce DUI-related crashes.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Pennsylvania State Police is dedicated to preventing loss of life, injuries and property damage on commonwealth highways as a result of DUI-related motor vehicle crashes.

**How are we doing:**

State Police investigated 4,741 DUI-related crashes in 2012-13. This is a 1.0 percent decrease from 2011-12, and a 0.8 percent increase from 2010-11. Challenges to meeting this objective include operational constraints and the vast expanse of the commonwealth's roadway systems.

#### Strategies

- Conduct and administer programs to educate motorists to help prevent DUI-related crashes.
- Conduct DUI enforcement initiatives, offer training related to DUI enforcement for enlisted personnel and work in conjunction with municipal law enforcement agencies to combat DUI.
- Utilize targeted enforcement efforts, including sobriety checkpoints and roving DUI patrols.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Vehicle Traffic Supervision: DUI arrests	17,265	17,831	17,152	17,400	17,700
Vehicle Traffic Supervision: DUI-related crashes	4,702	4,789	4,741	4,660	4,580

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Reduce fatal motor vehicle crashes.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Pennsylvania State Police is dedicated to improving the safety of all motorists in the commonwealth by reducing crashes, injuries and deaths on Pennsylvania’s highways.

**How are we doing:**

State Police investigated 576 fatal motor vehicle crashes in 2012-13. This is an 11.1 percent decrease from 2011-12, and a 10.3 percent decrease from 2010-11. Challenges to meeting this objective include operational constraints, an aging highway infrastructure and environmental factors.

### Strategies

- Conduct and administer programs that educate motorists to help prevent fatal motor vehicle crashes.
- Conduct speed enforcement, commercial vehicle safety inspections, child safety seat inspections, seat belt enforcement and other targeted traffic enforcement activities.
- Utilize targeted traffic enforcement efforts based on identification and analysis of causal factors.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Vehicle Traffic Supervision: Child safety seat inspections conducted	1,632	2,903	2,396	2,440	2,480
Vehicle Traffic Supervision: Fatal motor vehicle crashes	642	648	576	565	555
Vehicle Traffic Supervision: Traffic citations issued for occupant restraint violations	17,728	18,067	17,287	17,600	17,900

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Reduce motor vehicle crashes.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Pennsylvania State Police is dedicated to preventing loss of life, injuries and property damage on commonwealth highways as a result of motor vehicle crashes.

**How are we doing:**

State Police investigated 76,601 motor vehicle crashes in 2012-13. This is a 0.5 percent decrease from 2011-12, and a 2.7 percent decrease from 2010-11. Challenges to meeting this objective include operational constraints, an aging highway infrastructure and environmental factors.

#### Strategies

- Conduct and administer programs that educate motorists to help prevent motor vehicle crashes.
- Conduct speed enforcement, commercial vehicle safety inspections and other targeted traffic enforcement activities.
- Utilize targeted traffic enforcement efforts based on identification and analysis of causal factors.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Vehicle Standards Control: Commercial vehicle safety inspections	94,270	97,220	96,453	98,100	99,700
Vehicle Traffic Supervision: Motor vehicle crashes	78,753	76,958	76,601	75,300	74,000
Vehicle Traffic Supervision: Traffic citations issued	560,004	601,027	566,440	576,000	585,000
Vehicle Traffic Supervision: Traffic safety education programs aimed at preventing motor vehicle crashes	3,988	3,707	3,163	3,220	3,270

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Reduce property crime.

**Why this objective is important:**

Declining crime rates make people feel more secure in their homes, increase residential and commercial development and attract businesses and visitors to our state.

**How are we doing:**

State Police investigated an average of 1,109 property crimes per 100,000 population in 2012-13. This is a 3.6 percent decrease from 2011-12, and a 1.9 percent increase from 2010-11. Challenges to meeting this objective include operational constraints and the willingness of the community to cooperate during investigations.

#### Strategies

- Conduct and administer community-based crime prevention programs to increase citizen participation in preventing property crimes.
- Provide sufficient resources, training and support to facilitate the investigative function.
- Utilize diligent investigative efforts aimed at the identification and arrest of offenders.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Crime Lab: Criminal suspects identified through latent fingerprint comparison	2,079	2,438	3,192	3,550	3,610
The figures listed are calendar year totals (no fiscal year data is available for this performance measure). The calendar year total for 2011 is listed under 2011-12. The calendar year total for 2012 is listed under 2012-13. The calendar year total for 2013 (listed under 2013-14) is an extrapolated projection based on activity through the first half of the year.					
Criminal Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention: Community-based crime prevention programs targeting property crime	623	559	489	495	505
Criminal Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention, Crimes per 100,000 population in State Police jurisdiction areas: Arrests for property crimes per 100,000 population	288	276	276	280	285
Criminal Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention, Crimes per 100,000 population in State Police jurisdiction areas: Percentage of property crimes cleared (i.e. cases solved and prosecuted or disposed of through other legal means)	31.4%	30%	31%	31%	32%
Criminal Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention, Crimes per 100,000 population in State Police jurisdiction areas: Property crimes per 100,000 population	1,088	1,151	1,109	1,090	1,070

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Reduce violent crime.

**Why this objective is important:**

Declining crime rates make people feel more secure in their homes, increase residential and commercial development and attract businesses and visitors to our state.

**How are we doing:**

State Police investigated an average of 122 violent crimes per 100,000 population in 2012-13. This is the same rate as the previous two fiscal years.

### Strategies

- Conduct and administer community-based crime prevention programs to increase citizen participation in preventing violent crime.
- Provide sufficient resources, training and support to facilitate the investigative function.
- Utilize diligent investigative efforts aimed at the identification and arrest of violent criminal offenders.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Crime Lab: Criminal suspects identified through DNA evidence submissions	664	668	831	955	970
The figures listed are calendar year totals (no fiscal year data is available for this performance measure). The calendar year total for 2011 is listed under 2011-12. The calendar year total for 2012 is listed under 2012-13. The calendar year total for 2013 (listed under 2013-14) is an extrapolated projection based on activity through the first half of the year.					
Criminal Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention: Community-based crime prevention programs targeting violent crime	1,248	1,025	922	940	950
Criminal Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention, Crimes per 100,000 population in State Police jurisdiction areas: Arrests for violent crimes per 100,000 population	62	64	63	64	65
Criminal Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention, Crimes per 100,000 population in State Police jurisdiction areas: Percentage of violent crimes cleared (i.e. cases solved and prosecuted or disposed of through other legal means)	66.6%	70%	71%	72%	73%
Criminal Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention, Crimes per 100,000 population in State Police jurisdiction areas: Violent crimes per 100,000 population	122	122	122	120	120

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: The mission of the Counterdrug Joint Task Force is to leverage unique National Guard capabilities to support community efforts against illicit drugs and emerging threats.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Pennsylvania National Guard Counterdrug Joint Task Force continues to provide best value support resources to combat the scourge of drugs in our communities. The Task Force assisted in the seizures of \$13,586,946.42 in drugs and criminal assets. Despite recent reductions in personnel due to funding CJTF continues to support law enforcement and the communities by providing high quality personnel to assist agencies in the reduction of illegal drugs and weapons on the street. As we move forward we will be shifting our efforts to the Criminal Analyst Program while continuing to support military and civilian training.

**How are we doing:**

The Counterdrug Joint Task Force has continued our partnerships with agencies across the commonwealth such as the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General, Pennsylvania Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs, the Philadelphia Camden High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area and the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America. We have also created new partnerships with the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Department of Corrections. The Counterdrug Joint Task Force is and will continue to be a force multiplier for these agencies by using unique military skills coupled with new technologies such as the TruNarc used to detect illegal drugs and precursors. Headquartered out of Fort Indiantown Gap, the Northeast Counterdrug Training Center has provided training to 17,444 law enforcement agencies, community based organizations, professionals and military service members predominantly from an 18-state region of the northeastern U.S.

Strategies
Assist local, state and federal agencies in the disruption of illicit drug financing, production, transportation and distribution throughout the commonwealth.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Counterdrug Joint Task Force aviation flight hours in support of law enforcement	772	811	285	300	325
Dollars scanned for drug residue using Counterdrug Joint Task Force personnel and equipment in support of law enforcement	\$3,314,258.00	\$3,579,399.00	\$4,329,976.00	\$4,175,011.00	\$4,175,011.00
Dollars seized in asset forfeitures by local, state and federal law enforcement resulting from Counterdrug Joint Task Force support	\$21,548,551.00	\$28,817,658.00	\$13,586,946.00	\$10,050,200.00	\$10,100,800.00
Law enforcement arrests resulting from Counterdrug Joint Task Force support	1,151	707	390	475	500
Law enforcement cases supported by Counterdrug Joint Task Force personnel	837	879	164	200	225

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Local, state and federal law enforcement and community leaders and military service members trained at the Northeast Counterdrug Training Center	15,729	16,830	17,444	10,800	11,000
Marijuana plants eradicated with Counterdrug Joint Task Force aviation support to law enforcement	5,592	8,075	1,500	2,000	2,500
Number of PA youth and adults provided with drug prevention education and outreach services by the Counterdrug Joint Task Force Civil Operations section	8,053	13,139	5,764	400	400
Number of youth and adults reached by the Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) program in PA.	8,053	13,139	5,764	400	0

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Civil Rights and Equal Opportunity

Objective: Increase case settlement rate in comparison to other state Fair Employment Practice Agencies and the Equal Opportunity Commission.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission has statutory authority to encourage settlements involving monetary compensation for illegal discrimination and non-monetary measures intended to end illegal discrimination and prevent it in the future. Non-monetary settlement terms include changes in policies or practices, employee and management training, and building modifications or other accommodations for people with disabilities.

**How are we doing:**

The commission's settlement rate exceeds that of our peer state agencies and is nearly twice that of the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Settlements awarded benefits to more than 110,000 potential victims of illegal discrimination in 2012-13, including monetary benefits of \$6.8 million.

#### Strategies

Improve staff training to improve communication, procedural knowledge and uniformity across the agency.

Include attorneys early in the investigative process to help supervisors and investigators better recognize case elements that might resolve cases through settlement.

Increase use of available technology to improve case processing and communication among divisions and regions.

Re-evaluate and redesign case processing to eliminate inefficiency and duplication of work without compromising investigative quality or either party's rights.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Human Relations Commission: Predetermination case settlement rate	39.3%	30.98%	28%	31%	34%

The average settlement rate of all Fair Employment Practice Agencies nationwide for federal fiscal year 2012-13 was 22.2 percent. The settlement rate for the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was 14.9 percent for the same period. The PHRC settlement rates shown are for employment discrimination cases, which make up the large majority of our cases. Reduced settlement rates have been an effect of our case management re-engineering initiative, which has dramatically increased closures of older cases, and focused on thorough investigation of new cases, rather than efforts to settle. Older, more complex cases do not often settle. Our new mediation program may increase early case settlements, but it is too early for data to be available.

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Civil Rights and Equal Opportunity

Objective: Increase public awareness of civil rights and equal opportunity laws through educational outreach.

**Why this objective is important:**

Discrimination threatens the rights and privileges of Pennsylvanians, depriving them of basic rights to earn a living, gain an education, live in decent, affordable housing and raise a family in dignity and peace. Pennsylvania's economic prosperity, peace and general welfare depend on workplaces, schools and communities that are free from discrimination and welcoming to diversity.

**How are we doing:**

Human Relations Commission staff members made 168 presentations around the state, reaching thousands of Pennsylvanians. Staff reductions have hindered our ability to inform Pennsylvanians of their rights and responsibilities in order to prevent discrimination.

#### Strategies

Continue community outreach efforts in our three regions through local advisory councils. Continue grassroots outreach to promote diversity and resolve conflicts through the Interagency Taskforce on Civil Tension and training programs in schools and community organizations.

Coordinate and plan outreach to better reach target groups with available human and budgetary resources.

Use commissioners as public liaisons for general presentations, attending community meetings and other outreach events.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Human Relations Commission: Number of community meetings and outreach events	138	210	168	175	175

This number only includes outreach to general audiences. Formal training ordered by the commission as part of settlements and some technical training to professionals is not included.

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Civil Rights and Equal Opportunity

Objective: Reduce case processing time in housing discrimination investigations to resolve cases faster whenever possible.

**Why this objective is important:**

Cases investigated by the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission and also filed with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development must close within 100 days in order to ensure federal funding. Many cases cannot be closed in this time frame, but the commission is seeking ways to expedite those that can be.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, the commission increased the number of housing discrimination cases closed within 100 days by 16.8 percent over the year, and 25.3 percent over the past two years.

### Strategies

- Continue regular review by divisional director to identify key cases.
- Continue staff training and development to ensure uniformity of standards.
- Meet internal procedural timelines established in 2010 case-processing model.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of housing discrimination cases dually filed with HUD that are closed within 100 days	53	68	79	77	75

The commission closed 79 cases that were dually filed with HUD with 100 days in 2012-13. This was a 16.8 percent increase over the year and over a 25 percent increase over two years. We have significantly exceeded our goal of a two percent increase in this area, and expect to continue improving our procedures.

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Civil Rights and Equal Opportunity

Objective: Reduce case processing time to conclude investigations and resolve cases more quickly.

**Why this objective is important:**

Timeliness of investigations affects our federal funding and gets relief more quickly to victims of discrimination and those unjustly accused. Overall case-processing time must be reduced without sacrificing the quality of investigations or adversely affecting the rights of either party.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission closed 48 percent of its total cases in 2012-13 within one year of filing, including resolutions, settlements and cases withdrawn or filed in court. The commission closed 79 housing cases filed dually with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, or HUD, within 100 days. This was an increase of 16.8 percent over the year and a 25.3 percent increase over the past two years. This significantly improves our ability to obtain federal funding for HUD cases.

**Strategies**

- Increase use of available technology to improve case processing and communication among regions and divisions.
- Re-evaluate and redesign case processing to eliminate inefficiency and duplication of work without compromising investigative quality or either party's rights.
- Through regional offices, identify the oldest cases and work with legal counsel to identify strategies to move each case through the investigative process.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Average case age statewide (in days)	441	473	511	496	481
While our average case age has increased slightly, this has been to some degree affected by staff losses, and an emphasis on closing older cases and processing new cases more efficiently. This effect should be temporary, as process improvements and efficiencies are implemented statewide. Our peer state agencies' average case age has consistently increased over the past five years. Our average case age is slightly less than half that of our peers and increased by 7.4 percent.					
Human Relations Commission, Formal complaint investigation: Percentage of cases closed within one year	56%	50%	48%	50%	52%
Human Relations Commission: Percentage of cases under investigation which are two or more years old	16%	18%	19%	16%	13%
We increased the percentage of cases that were over two years old from 18.9 percent to 19.6 percent, and the total number of cases under investigation by 16.4 percent, in part due to a focus on closing the oldest cases, and closing new cases within a year. This has had the temporary effect of increasing the number of cases in the mid-range. Newly re-designed case-processing procedures will be in effect statewide in 2013-14 and should reverse this trend, allowing us to meet our goal of a three percent reduction in older cases.					

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Licensing, Registration and Oversight

Objective: Decrease the risk to Pennsylvania consumers when engaging in commercial transactions.

**Why this objective is important:**

By inspecting and certifying fuel dispensers, retail scanners, commercial scales, and a variety of other measuring devices used in commerce, the Department of Agriculture ensures the accuracy of commercial transactions.

**How are we doing:**

The Bureau of Ride and Measurement Standards continues to assume responsibility for devices no longer handled by county and local weights and measures programs. The bureau continues to modernize its IT infrastructure and training of existing staff to maximize the capabilities of current resources.

#### Strategies

- Make available to the public, through the new online weights and measures inspection database, reports for weighing and measuring device inspections done by the department or Certified Examiner of Weights and Measures.
- Modernize the bureau's database infrastructure to accommodate the growth of the Certified Examiner of Weights and Measures program and cross train current staff.
- Publicize the toll free number 1-877-TEST-007 (1-877-837-8007) to encourage consumers to take an active role in ensuring equity in the marketplace.
- Utilize the Certified Examiner of Weights and Measures program to certify private sector professionals to conduct specified device inspections on behalf of the department thereby increasing the number of devices inspected.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Consumer Commodity Inspections: Number of amusement rides inspected	8,341	8,500	9,103	9,000	9,000
The number reflects the number of registered amusement rides in Pennsylvania. All rides are inspected according to a schedule (weekly, monthly or each time a ride is set up at a new location). Operators adhere to a strict protocol for notification to the bureau and the bureau's quality assurance inspectors travel the state to ensure compliance.					
Consumer Commodity Inspections: Number of fuel dispenser meters certified	55,645	48,226	88,806	90,000	90,000
The number of retail fuel stations increases each year as more jurisdictions are added and priority given to these inspections. The availability of alternative fuel sources (such as compressed natural gas) will add to the total number.					
Number of calls received on the Consumer Complaint Hotline.	587	600	531	600	600
The number of consumer concerns remains consistent from year to year. The nature of the concerns predominantly focuses on retail fuel followed closely by expired inspection of devices.					
Number of Weights and Measures Device and System Inspections	156,358	156,500	177,555	170,000	170,000
2012-13 maintains the same number of city-county sealer programs. Newly enacted legislation added additional requirements to the bureau including fuel quality testing and reducing the type of devices available to the bureau's Certified Examiners of Weights and Measures program.					

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Licensing, Registration and Oversight

Objective: Enforce the commonwealth's Dog Law through licensing, inspections and citations.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Dog Law affects the health and well-being of millions of dogs and citizens of Pennsylvania.

**How are we doing:**

The Dog Law Enforcement Office saw increased or sustained numbers of licensed kennels and dog licenses sold. All licensed kennels received two inspections; citation numbers are expected to increase due to emphasis on dog licensing and dangerous dog registration. The objectives set forth in the 2012-13 measures have all been met including the issuance of a complete Standard Operating Procedure Manual, development of focus groups and implementation of those recommendations, and improved relationships with outside agencies.

#### Strategies

Continue to increase educational efforts that enhance awareness and sales of dog licenses.

Improve educational efforts to inform the public about the importance of dog licensing by utilizing external relationships with outside entities.

Inspect all state licensed kennels to ensure the safety and well-being of all dogs and guarantee consumer protection to those citizens purchasing said dogs.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Citations Issued	3,654	3,654	3,179	3,337	3,337
The anticipated citation rate increase is due to more effective enforcement of all aspects of the Dog Law. In 2013 an emphasis has been put on canvassing and dangerous dog registration which will lead to higher citation numbers.					
Dog Licenses Sold	928,634	921,147	1,015,564	1,066,342	1,077,005
The 5 percent increase in 2013-14 is anticipated due to continuing strong outreach efforts.					
Kennel Inspections	5,059	4,740	4,720	4,720	4,720
All kennels are inspected at least twice per calendar year. Additional inspections to be conducted at the end of the calendar year to ensure license class compliance.					
Licensed Kennels	2,221	2,221	2,255	2,255	2,255
The number of licensed kennels has increased due to illegal kennels which have been caught, prosecuted, and brought into compliance with the dog law through licensure.					

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Licensing, Registration and Oversight

Objective: Increase compliance of fair insurance practices.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Insurance Department analyzes market trends to identify deviations in industry practices and ensure consumers are protected from unlawful insurer practices (Market Analysis), conducts market conduct examinations of insurance companies, including examination of policy language to make sure insurance contracts are administered in accordance with the law and the terms of the contract (market regulation), promotes compliance with laws and regulations (product regulation), and conducts on site financial examinations of insurance companies (financial regulation).

**How are we doing:**

The Bureau of Market Actions is comprised of the Market Conduct Division and the Market Analysis Division. These divisions work hand-in-hand in the market analysis process to identify outliers - insurance companies whose practices, procedures and performance appear to deviate markedly from other insurance carriers in the same market and thus pose potential consumer harm -- and bring those companies into compliance with state laws and regulations.

**Strategies**

- Analyze market trends to identify deviations in industry practices and ensure consumers are protected from unlawful insurer practices.
- Assist individual consumers with their questions or complaints about insurance.
- Examine policy language to make sure insurance contracts are administered in accordance with the law and the terms of the contract.
- Initiate insurance company exams to promote compliance with laws and regulations.
- Operate regulated licensing programs.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Insurance company reviews initiated and conducted to investigate areas of concern	46	48	35	35	35

The department restructured its bureaus under the Office of Market Regulation, making it possible to more quickly identify areas of concern and proactively review insurance companies' actions in the marketplace. This measure now incorporates all levels of enforcement activities available to the department as a result of changes to NAIC Market Regulation Handbook. A series of actions can be initiated to intervene and educate the company on commonwealth laws prior to initiation of a full blown market conduct examination resplendent with fines and department legal actions.

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Licensing, Registration and Oversight

Objective: Increase the number of campaign finance reports filed online.

**Why this objective is important:**

Part of the Department of State's mission is to administer fair and transparent elections. Providing the greatest and fastest access to campaign finance reports lets the public know who is contributing to candidates for public office, which is important information as citizens decide how to cast their votes.

**How are we doing:**

By actively encouraging campaigns to file finance reports online, and helping candidates understand how to do this, we are seeing an increase in the number of reports filed in this way.

#### Strategies

Continue to publicly encourage candidates to file campaign finance reports online, explaining to the public and the media that online reports are posted immediately, while paper reports can take a few days to post, especially around report-filing deadlines.

Contracting with an outside firm for the data entry work needed to post all paper filed campaign reports online. Most reports are now posted online within a few days.

Emphasis with the governor's office and legislators a change to the election code that would require campaign finance expense reports to be filed online in the future.

Informing and educating candidates on filing campaign finance reports online. Bureau workers are educating campaigns about the various programs available for filing the reports online, to determine which may work best for a given campaign.

The department is continuing to strengthen and improve its technology to make campaign finance reporting efficient and transparent for all involved.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Electoral Process: Campaign finance reports filed online	3,800	2,979	3,768	3,000	3,500

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Licensing, Registration and Oversight

Objective: Increase the number of charitable organizations and professional fundraisers that register as required by law.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Department of State maintains financial and other relevant information about organizations soliciting charitable contributions in Pennsylvania. This helps potential donors make informed giving decisions and protects the public from solicitation fraud. The more organizations and fundraisers that are registered, the more accurate information that can be provided to the public.

**How are we doing:**

The Division of Registration and Compliance engages in outreach efforts to inform organizations that may not be aware of the state requirements. The department continues to enforce the requirement of charitable organizations to report the amount of money they spend on fundraising, so the public can easily determine what percentage of their donation is used for the organization's charitable purpose. The division also monitors professional solicitors and professional fundraising counsels who contract with charitable organizations that solicit contributions and requires them to provide documentation of their activities.

#### Strategies

Increase compliance of charitable organizations and professional fundraisers with the charitable solicitation registration requirements of the state, by processing all incoming registration documents, reviewing exemption requests and responding to all requests for information from the public.

Increase compliance with registration requirements of charities, professional fundraising counsels and professional solicitors through proactive outreach, education and technical assistance.

Increase efficiencies and timeliness of investigations and enforcement actions related to violations of the law, including but not limited to solicitations and reporting violations, fraud, deception and misrepresentation perpetrated in the name of charity.

Increase efficiencies in document management through additional scanners, storage space and personnel.

Increase public awareness of the department's role in protecting their donations. Hold news conferences when appropriate to highlight the department's role in investigating and prosecuting organizations and people who violate the law involving charitable donations.

The Registration Division receives more than 20,000 incoming telephone calls each year. Improving the computer systems of the Bureau of Corporations and Charitable Organizations increased resources and efficiencies available through customer service, educational outreach and external requests for information.

Uniting the Corporations Bureau and Bureau of Charitable Organizations has resulted in streamlined usage of personnel and functions increasing efficiencies of processing documents and requests, and reducing costs and processing times inherent with statutory requirements.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Corporations and Charitable Organizations: Professional fundraiser contract filings	1,603	2,385	2,929	2,988	3,049
Corporations and Charitable Organizations: Professional fundraiser registrations	457	488	601	613	625
Corporations and Charitable Organizations, Registrations: Charity registrations	11,250	11,483	11,281	11,507	11,737

**Goal: Consumer Protection**

**Subject Area: Licensing, Registration and Oversight**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Enforcement and Investigation: Charities investigations closed	328	305	227	250	250

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Licensing, Registration and Oversight

Objective: Reduce the number of insurance companies that become insolvent.

**Why this objective is important:**

Maintaining the financial solvency of insurers is essential to ensuring that companies are able to pay policyholder claims. Without appropriate oversight of the financial health of insurers, consumers run the risk of being unprotected from a loss and facing substantial expenses because an insurer does not have the financial resources to meet its obligations. The Pennsylvania Insurance Department monitors the insurance industry to minimize the number of insolvent insurance companies.

**How are we doing:**

The department uses early detection methods in the financial monitoring process to find insurance companies that could be in a hazardous financial situation and works with them to improve their financial condition and prevent insolvency.

#### Strategies

- Conduct on site financial examinations.
- Improve early detection methods for financially troubled insurance companies.
- Oversee company transactions to preserve fair competition in the marketplace.
- Review insurance company financial reports.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Companies on a watch list	43	39	39	40	40
Watch list is used to monitor insurance companies that may experience financial failure.					

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Licensing, Registration and Oversight

Objective: Reduce the time it takes to properly and effectively resolve professional licensing complaints.

**Why this objective is important:**

Timely investigation, documentation, and resolution of complaints help to protect Pennsylvanians from unethical or unlicensed conduct, predatory practices and unscrupulous licensees. This also maintains public confidence in the agency to protect people's health and safety.

**How are we doing:**

The Department of State continues to keep investigation time to less than four months for each complaint received. Even though the department continues to keep this time low, reducing the amount of time required to process claims from the date of opening to final disposition remains an overall goal.

Strategies
Continue improving technology used by inspectors to enable them to effectively and expediently gather information and evidence to ensure compliance with the rules and regulations of the respective licensing boards.
Continue to improve technology used by investigators to enable them to effectively and expediently gather information and evidence to ensure compliance with the rules and regulations of the respective licensing boards.
Ensure the safety of our citizens by timely completing investigations in all four regional offices.
The Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs continues to streamline case management by prioritizing and focusing on the most important complaints.
The prioritized complaints will be examined to determine whether they must be rejected, mitigated, settled or, due to the merits, will require further investigation and prosecution.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Enforcement and Investigation: Inspections completed	17,984	22,233	24,522	23,000	23,000
Enforcement and Investigation: Investigations closed	3,412	3,142	4,245	3,800	3,800
Enforcement and Investigation: Investigations opened	3,503	3,984	3,967	3,800	3,800

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Nutrition and Food Safety

Objective: Reduce food borne illness threats through more efficient inspections.

**Why this objective is important:**

Protecting Pennsylvania's food supply is a critical part of keeping Pennsylvania citizens and consumers safe.

**How are we doing:**

Food safety inspectors conduct year-round inspections across the state. In 2012-13, 47,829 retail inspections were completed. There is an increase stemming from county and local governments discontinuing local health functions and turning inspection services over to the state. This trend is expected to continue. Through the department's Bureau of Food Safety and Laboratory Services, testing and diagnostic support is also provided to the agriculture and public health communities.

#### Strategies

Continue to implement the changes enacted in Act 106 of 2010, including the new Food Safety Act and Retail Food Facility Safety Act.

Ensure inspection services provided by the department are effective, accurate and timely.

Increase coordination and communication among state, county and local inspectors, as required in Act 106.

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Retail Food Safety Inspections	51,300	51,400	47,829	47,829	49,000
New legislation which created 3 PA C.S.A. §§ 5701-5714 affected the retail food facility numbers. After January 2011, the department began inspections of organized camps where participants stay overnight in addition to the farm labor camps previously inspected. In addition, some local health departments have turned over jurisdiction to the department. The number of facilities also has increased overall.					
Retail Food Safety Inspections per Food Inspector	754	767	777	714	731
New legislation which created 3 PA C.S.A. §§ 5701-5714 affected the retail food facility numbers. After January 2011, the department began inspections of organized camps where participants stay overnight in addition to the farm labor camps previously inspected. In addition, some local health departments have turned over jurisdiction to the department. The number of facilities also has increased overall.					

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Oversight and Investigation

Objective: Respond to consumers in a timely and fair manner by seeking solutions to address concerns.

**Why this objective is important:**

Consumers can experience various forms of harm and loss in the financial marketplace. The Department of Banking and Securities strives to balance regulatory oversight with advocacy for consumers seeking mutually acceptable remedies to problems or complaints. The department must also provide courteous and timely responses to consumers and ensure an efficient and effective regulatory agency.

**How are we doing:**

The outcome measure for this objective is to respond to consumer complaints/concerns within 10 days of receipt. We are currently averaging 5.58 days to respond to consumers. We are also implementing a tracking mechanism to determine our responsiveness to consumers and businesses who contact us through our specialized email accounts.

**Strategies**

- Examine at least 20 percent of company licenses every year.
- Meet regularly with financial services companies under department supervision and work to meet the needs of Pennsylvania financial services industries, businesses and communities.
- Respond timely to financial institutions allowing them to address any weaknesses and deficiencies and improve operations.
- Track and analyze all company licenses on an annual basis to determine date of last examination in order to prioritize and schedule future exams.
- Track and analyze inquiries, complaints and resolutions received via the toll free hotline (1-800-PA-BANKS), website ([www.banking.state.pa.us](http://www.banking.state.pa.us)), dedicated email addresses, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and other government agency referrals.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Average number of days to respond to consumer complaints		15	5.58	10	10
New measure in 2011-12. Complaints received by the department are resolved or addressed on average in less than 10 days.					

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Commonwealth Budget

Objective: Improve the commonwealth's accounting and financial reporting system.

**Why this objective is important:**

We continuously work with agencies to control the administrative costs of operating state government.

**How are we doing:**

The Comptroller's Office has worked to increase the usage of the purchasing card so additional revenue can be generated from rebates and operating costs can be reduced. In addition, we have encouraged vendors to utilize electronic invoicing methods, which will decrease our cost to process invoices. We have also made a concerted effort to resolve outstanding single audit findings.

#### Strategies

Continue to make process improvements and assessments of commonwealth risk areas.

Increase the use of the commonwealth purchase card to minimize administrative costs and maximize the rebate earning potential.

Promote the increased use of electronic invoices from vendors to minimize administrative costs and maximize potential discounts.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
ADTrav Revenue Sharing		\$47,484.00	\$78,271.00	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
ADTrav is a new initiative for the Commonwealth to partner with hotels to provide rebates to agencies based on Commonwealth travelers. No 2010-11 data available.					
Agency/Purchasing/Corporate credit card rebates earned	\$2,317,173.00	\$2,526,110.00	\$3,288,325.00	\$3,945,990.00	\$4,340,589.00
The Comptroller's Office has an initiative to increase the use of the commonwealth purchase card which provide an increase rebate to agencies and staff time cost savings. We will continue working on increasing the number of eligible expenditures paid using the purchase card.					
Number of electronic invoices	67,367	85,502	82,409	84,850	86,800
The increased use of electronic invoices will reduce the cost to process invoices.					
Percentage of electronic invoices	10.86%	14.6%	14.89%	15.2%	15.38%
The increase in electronic invoices compared to paper invoices will save staff time and provide quicker payments to vendors.					
Single audit findings resolved by the commonwealth	38%	79%	52%	70%	70%

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Commonwealth Budget

Objective: Maintain a balanced commonwealth budget.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Governor’s Budget Office works to keep commonwealth revenues and expenditures in balance and identifies ways to improve services to citizens and implement cost-containment strategies to ensure that taxpayer dollars are spent effectively and efficiently.

**How are we doing:**

The severe national recession caused state government revenue to plummet and led to General Fund budget deficits in 2008-09 and 2009-10. Aggressive budgetary action, including spending and hiring freezes and restrictions on employee travel, corrected this deficit in the 2010-11 enacted budget. In addition, the past three budgets have been passed on-time and included no tax increases. These budgets have encouraged private-sector job growth, put Pennsylvanians back to work and protected tax-payer dollars with controlled government spending.

#### Strategies

- Educate, coordinate and collaborate with state agencies and other partners and stakeholders.
- Limit budget growth while maintaining vital state services.
- Monitor and manage revenue streams, commonwealth debt and spending.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
General Fund Surplus (ending year balance, in thousands)	\$1,092,563.00	\$659,051.00	\$543,615.00	\$22,560.00	

The Great Recession caused commonwealth General Fund revenues to drop \$3.25 billion below budget estimates in 2008-09 and \$1.18 billion below budget estimates in 2009-10. Aggressive budgetary action since that time led to a significant year-end General Fund surplus in 2010-11. FY 2014-15 data is currently not available.

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Commonwealth Budget

Objective: Maintain a manageable debt level and an excellent credit rating.

**Why this objective is important:**

The commonwealth issues debt in the form of tax exempt general obligation bonds to fund its capital budget and other voter approved bond programs. The level of debt outstanding must never exceed the commonwealth's ability to pay that debt, given the many other programs and services funded by the commonwealth's budget.

**How are we doing:**

Wall Street rating agencies have consistently recognized the commonwealth's sound debt management practices by giving the commonwealth favorable credit ratings. These favorable credit ratings reduce the commonwealth's interest costs on its debt.

Since 2003, the commonwealth has refinanced \$4.5 billion in outstanding debt and achieved more than \$264.8 million in savings through 2012-13, which have been redirected to fund key state programs and initiatives.

In the spring of 2013, the commonwealth issued general obligation debt at the lowest true interest cost ever on any general obligation bond it has issued.

### Strategies

Maintain well established and sound debt management practices that keep the commonwealth's debt burden low.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
General Fund General Obligation debt service costs as of June 30 (in millions)	\$1,030.40	\$1,041.00	\$1,112.00	\$1,066.00	\$1,094.00
General Fund supported debt service as a percent of revenues (non-highway debt to General Fund revenues)	3.75%	3.76%	3.85%	3.64%	3.61%
General Obligation bond and lease rental debt as a percent of personal income	1.9%	2.41%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
General Obligation debt and lease debt per capita	\$802.00	\$1,022.00	\$1,063.00	\$1,109.00	\$1,132.00
General Obligation debt outstanding as of June 30 (in billions)	\$9,872.10	\$10,760.02	\$10,860.34	\$11,666.23	\$12,124.06
Motor License Fund supported debt service as a percent of revenues (highway debt to Motor License Fund revenues)	2.41%	2.8%	2.87%	2.85%	2.53%

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Commonwealth Budget

Objective: Reduce the administrative costs of government.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Governor's Budget Office continuously works with commonwealth agencies to control the administrative costs of operating state government so that more of the commonwealth's critical resources can be directed to investments in education, economic development, public safety and human services.

**How are we doing:**

The cost to operate state government in 2012-13 was \$679 million, a total reduction of 5.5 percent since 2009-10, despite increased costs per employee for salaries/wages, benefits and pensions.

In addition, the total number of filled positions in agencies under the governor's jurisdiction has declined by 2,954 positions, or more than 3.8 percent. This reduction has saved money and enabled more state funds to be redirected toward necessary services for Pennsylvania's citizens.

Comptroller Operations is consistently looking for ways to reduce the cost of services provided to Pennsylvania taxpayers by finding process improvement; they have decreased complement during the current fiscal year by 6 percent. Staff strives to find efficiencies in the tasks they perform. In addition, Comptroller Operations' travel costs have decreased by 31 percent through the restructuring of audit assignments.

#### Strategies

Contain complement levels while maintaining effective and efficient program management.

Increase accountability for travel costs by requiring supporting documentation for expenses.

Partner with and assist agencies in identifying efficiencies and making continuous process improvements.

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Commonwealth-wide Travel Costs	\$35,051,953.00	\$33,417,794.00	\$31,462,437.00	\$30,000,000.00	\$29,500,000.00
Commonwealth wide travel by state employees have been decreasing in an effort to save taxpayer dollars.					
Comptroller Operations Complement	606	599	568	566	566
Comptroller Operations is striving to streamline processing to achieve additional efficiencies in light of budget constraints.					
Comptroller Operations Payroll Costs	\$40,238,014.00	\$39,146,307.00	\$39,120,300.00	\$39,100,000.00	\$39,100,000.00
Payroll costs are decreasing which correspond with complement decreases in spite of mandated pay increases.					
Comptroller Operations Travel Costs	\$252,656.00	\$194,680.00	\$135,743.00	\$128,000.00	\$125,000.00
Comptroller Operations has made changes in auditor assignments to reduce travel costs.					
Payment Errors avoided	\$6,498,943.00	\$15,383,966.00	\$19,383,966.00	\$19,404,113.00	\$4,200,200.00
These payments were identified and reversed before they were released by Treasury.					

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Community Development

Objective: Create appropriate contracts that help local governments and other entities to reduce administrative obligations and overall costs.

**Why this objective is important:**

These programs and initiatives help to cut costs to local governments. The COSTARS program helps local municipalities and school districts gain a competitive advantage through pre-negotiated prices by the commonwealth.

**How are we doing:**

COSTARS highlights include:

- \$150 million saved by members through COSTARS participation in 2012.
- 3,200 COSTARS participating suppliers.
- 7,810 COSTARS members - an increase of more than 3 percent over 2012.
- 1,494 local governments and other entities shared more than \$3.04 million in savings through participation in the 2012 road salt contract.

#### Strategies

Aggressively market the COSTARS program.

Continue to identify new cooperative purchasing agreements to meet the needs of customer demands.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Procurement: Number of COSTARS members	7,268	7,547	7,810	8,005	8,200
Procurement: Sales to COSTARS members (in millions)	\$480.31	\$580.00	\$650.00	\$700.00	\$745.00

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Contracting

Objective: Complete construction projects within the initial scheduled completion date, allowing additional time for severe weather only.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Department of General Services (DGS) oversees billions of dollars in non highway construction during any period of time. Keeping costs within budget and reducing claims requires the strict management of the project schedule.

**How are we doing:**

Currently, DGS executes 100 percent of construction contracts within 45 days of award. DGS completes approximately 75 percent of all projects within the original scheduled completion date, with no allowance for extensions due to weather delays. DGS currently processes 75 percent of the requests for extensions of time within 45 days. DGS has reduced the number of contractor claims (requests for additional compensation, cost or time, resulting from a change in the terms of the contract) drastically over the past several years and continues to be very proactive in addressing all claims in the field as they occur.

### Strategies

Carefully, but expeditiously, review any requests for extensions of time to minimize potential delay claims as well as coordination issues in order to maintain the scheduled completion date.

Use job conference minutes, contractors' applications for payment, Construction Project Manager's project schedules and DGS field personnel to monitor the physical percent completion of every project compared to the percent of time elapsed on every project to identify projects falling behind schedule.

Utilize the Field Dispute Resolution process to administer claims in the field at set phases of construction in order to eliminate coordination issues or ongoing disputes and timely process any unresolved field claims submitted through the claims process.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Public Works: Percentage of all construction contracts executed within 45 days of the Notice of Award	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Oversight and Investigation

Objective: Hold accountable those individuals who fraudulently obtain public benefits and recover all overpaid benefits.

**Why this objective is important:**

By investigating overpaid benefits to determine fraudulent intent, the Office of Inspector General seeks to prosecute or administratively try individuals who defraud the public, disqualify those found guilty of fraud or an intentional program violation, and ensure that all overpaid benefits are repaid. Imposing penalties deters others from attempting to obtain benefits illegally.

**How are we doing:**

For every dollar spent on welfare fraud investigative and collection activities, the Office of Inspector General saves the commonwealth taxpayers approximately \$14.40. Collections and cost savings cumulatively average more than \$1,088,694 per Claims Investigation Agent and Welfare Fraud Investigator.

**Strategies**

- Obtain disqualifications on those individuals who have committed an intentional program violation.
- Pursue all means of available collection activities to recover monies owed to the commonwealth.
- Pursue all responsible parties who are liable for repayment of overpaid public welfare program benefits.
- Pursue prosecution or Administrative Disqualification Hearings on cases where criminal or fraudulent intent is found.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Administrative Disqualification Hearing Letters Sent	203	170	437	425	425
Administrative Disqualification Hearing Monetary Values	\$320,119.00	\$305,143.00	\$812,270.00	\$800,000.00	\$800,000.00
Criminal Complaint Monetary Values	\$3,772,917.00	\$3,327,200.00	\$4,039,023.00	\$4,000,000.00	\$4,000,000.00
Criminal Complaints Filed	1,150	941	1,106	1,100	1,100
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Administrative Disqualification Hearings: Resulting Cost Savings	\$496,477.00	\$442,859.00	\$402,642.00	\$450,000.00	\$450,000.00
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Amount of cost savings and collections for every dollar spent on investigative activities	\$15.00	\$14.82	\$14.40	\$14.00	\$14.00

The 2012-13 cost benefit ratio is \$14.40 in recoveries and cost savings for every dollar of investigative expenditures. This figure is based on the average cost savings and collections per investigative employee of \$1,088,694. The elimination of the General Assistance (GA) benefits program will continue to have a negative impact on the overall cost benefit per dollar spent on investigative activities due to the decrease in GA cases to collect, and the cost savings from GA investigations and disqualifications. Cost savings from investigations in other programs have increased, reducing the overall impact of the elimination of the GA program.

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Oversight and Investigation

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Amount of overpaid benefits collected through various means	\$40,889,798.00	\$43,323,351.00	\$33,073,815.00	\$30,000,000.00	\$30,000,000.00
The elimination of the General Assistance (GA) benefits program will have a major impact on the amount of overpaid benefits collected due to the decrease in the number of cases referred for collection.					
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Average amount of collections and cost savings per Claims Investigation Agent	\$1,068,569.00	\$1,195,455.00	\$751,678.00	\$700,000.00	\$700,000.00
The elimination of the General Assistance (GA) benefits program will have a major impact on the amount of collections per agent.					
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Fraud investigations	6,310	6,309	7,834	7,500	7,500
The measure includes all intentional program violation investigations of overpayments, including prosecutions, Administrative Disqualification Hearings and others. This figure now includes Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) trafficking investigations.					
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Long Term Care Sanctions: Resulting Cost Savings		\$2,649,714.00	\$3,193,480.00	\$3,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00
New measure in 2011-12.					
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Prosecutions: Resulting Cost Savings	\$2,046,493.00	\$1,745,053.00	\$1,610,977.00	\$1,750,000.00	\$1,750,000.00
Prosecution Adjudications	1,290	983	1,360	1,300	1,300

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Oversight and Investigation

Objective: Increase government agencies' awareness of the investigative services and resources available from the Office of Inspector General.

**Why this objective is important:**

Public confidence in state government hinges on hard-earned tax dollars being put to good use by government agencies and recipients of public-benefit programs.

**How are we doing:**

The Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General continue to meet with various agency heads to promote Office of Inspector General investigative services. Additionally, the Office of Inspector General continues with general administrative, arrest and background investigations.

#### Strategies

- Increase outreach efforts to include direct communications with commonwealth employees.
- Meet with other government agencies to expand the Office of Inspector General's services to include employee and contractor investigations and program reviews.
- Meet with other government agencies to promote the Office of Inspector General's services for pre-employment background investigations.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Office of Inspector General: Arrest investigations	12	1	3	5	5
Office of Inspector General: General investigations	335	436	579	650	650
General Investigations are cases referred to the Office of Inspector General by other commonwealth agencies, other state employees, and the general public. This statistic is a cumulative total of all investigative referrals to the Bureau of Special Investigations, including background and arrest investigations. Referrals may have increased due in part to more agencies utilizing OIG for pre-employment background investigations.					
Office of Inspector General: Pre-employment background investigations	158	297	446	400	400
More commonwealth agencies are reaching out to the Office of Inspector General to conduct background investigations on their new hires.					

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Oversight and Investigation

Objective: Prevent, detect and deter fraud prior to an agency's authorization of an individual for program benefits.

**Why this objective is important:**

The receipt of public benefits based on fraudulent information detrimentally affects both the quality and the availability of governmental programs and services.

**How are we doing:**

The Office of Inspector General works with the Department of Public Welfare to investigate applicants and recipients of welfare benefits where there is inaccurate, incomplete, or inconsistent information provided to DPW. Using a field investigation program, the office identifies fraudulent applications before benefits are authorized and prevents ineligible applicants from receiving ongoing benefits. Investigations in 2012-13 identified that 14,095 of those questionable applications did contain fraudulent information and prevented those ineligible applicants from receiving benefits. These investigative activities saved Pennsylvania more than \$93.2 million.

#### Strategies

- Increase outreach to the Department of Public Welfare County Assistance Offices to educate the staff regarding the benefit of utilizing Office of Inspector General investigative services. Participate in training for new DPW hires to inform new staff of OIG services.
- Increase the number of application investigations conducted by the Office of Inspector General for applicants and recipients of federal and state welfare programs.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Amount of cost savings based on ineligibility determinations	\$60,407,389.00	\$75,464,072.00	\$93,214,804.00	\$90,000,000.00	\$90,000,000.00
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Average amount of cost savings per Welfare Fraud Investigator	\$929,344.00	\$1,073,684.00	\$1,294,650.00	\$1,200,000.00	\$1,200,000.00
The elimination of the General Assistance (GA) benefit program could have a negative impact on the cost savings due to a decrease in the number of cases referred for investigation. Cost savings have increased in other programs.					
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Fraud Prevention: ineligibility determinations	10,897	12,902	14,095	14,000	14,000
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Fraud Prevention: investigations	25,893	25,362	27,916	28,000	28,000
These investigations are based on referrals from the Department of Public Welfare, from Child Care Information Services Agencies and from the public (tips). The elimination of the General Assistance (GA) benefit program could have a negative impact on the number of cases available for investigation. Investigation referrals have increased in other programs.					

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Tax Filing and Delinquent Tax Collection

Objective: Increase delinquent tax collections.

**Why this objective is important:**

By equitably enforcing the tax laws of the commonwealth, the Department of Revenue collects more money for state programs and services and levels the playing field for individuals and businesses that responsibly pay taxes in a timely manner.

**How are we doing:**

Through increased enforcement and initiatives encouraging voluntary compliance, the Department of Revenue collected \$711 million in delinquent taxes in 2012-13. The department collected \$11.13 in delinquent taxes for every dollar spent on enforcement.

#### Strategies

Develop improved methods for measuring and detecting non-compliance and identifying nonfilers.

Extend education and outreach programs in a consistent manner across all channels.

Reduce audit cycle time and increase audit coverage.

Utilize decision analytics to prioritize workloads and manage resources.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Delinquent Collections: Collections from delinquent accounts (in millions)	\$673.00	\$721.00	\$711.00	\$650.00	\$650.00
Delinquent Collections: Delinquent taxes collected per dollar spent	\$11.18	\$11.26	\$11.13	\$11.00	\$11.00

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Tax Filing and Delinquent Tax Collection

Objective: Increase the use of electronic tax filing.

**Why this objective is important:**

The use of electronic filing increases efficiency and eases the burden on taxpayers in filing state tax returns and paying taxes. Electronic filing dramatically reduces common filing errors and is the most cost efficient method for the Department of Revenue to process the millions of tax returns it receives every year.

**How are we doing:**

More than 4.7 million, or 79 percent, of Pennsylvanians filed personal income tax returns electronically in 2012, a 6 percent increase since 2011. In addition to personal income tax returns, the department has seen a rise in electronic filing of all types of returns.

### Strategies

Expand e-services and encourage their use by enabling more online transactions, expanding channels for customer service and providing additional readily accessible forms and searchable online content.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Electronic Filings: Percentage of corporation tax returns filed electronically	15%	39%	45%	60%	60%
Electronic Filings: Percentage of employer tax returns filed electronically	97.66%	97.5%	99%	99%	99.1%
Electronic Filings: Percentage of motor fuels tax returns filed electronically	20%	20%	25%	40%	50%
Electronic Filings: Percentage of personal income tax returns filed electronically	69%	73%	79%	79%	80%
Electronic Filings: Percentage of sales and use tax returns filed electronically	98.96%	98.97%	99%	99.1%	99.2%

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Workforce and Operations

Objective: Decrease the amount of unused and underutilized leased office space.

**Why this objective is important:**

Commonwealth agencies spend millions of dollars annually to lease office space. Controlling costs generates savings that can be redirected to other programs.

**How are we doing:**

The Bureau of Real Estate has been able to identify significant amounts of leased space that can be eliminated by moving the tenant agencies into vacant or underutilized space in owned buildings and existing office leases. The elimination of space translates to millions of dollars in annualized savings.

#### Strategies

Ensure commonwealth space standards are followed.

Identify agencies within the same general geographic area with similar or compatible functions that could be collocated.

Identify occupancy rates in owned and leased facilities.

Improve space utilization and efficiency by reducing the amount of duplicative and underutilized space and equipment such as conference rooms, reception areas, break rooms, copiers, printers and mailroom equipment.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Real Estate: Total square footage reduced each year		151,000	98,100	153,200	111,800
New measure in 2011-12.					

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Workforce and Operations

Objective: Decrease the operating costs for management of the commonwealth's state owned buildings and vehicle fleet.

**Why this objective is important:**

Reducing and controlling costs enables savings to be redirected to other program areas.

**How are we doing:**

DGS continues to make progress in reducing the cost of operating state owned buildings and in administering and managing the state fleet. The management of the state's fleet is a top priority, and DGS has undertaken an ambitious vehicle reform plan. Results have netted a 19 percent fleet reduction (9 percent over the governor's campaign promise) and over \$40 million in taxpayer savings.

#### Strategies

- Identify vehicles not meeting minimum mileage and usage requirements and reassign them to employees with high personally owned vehicle reimbursements.
- Implement coordinated maintenance and custodial plans for each state owned building.
- Maximize efficiency of custodial resources through the implementation of team cleaning methods.
- Reduce outside contract maintenance costs when in house solutions are available and more cost effective.
- Replace high mileage, large vehicles with newer, smaller and more fuel efficient vehicles.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Vehicles: Percent decrease in the cost of maintenance (year over year) for the DGS owned fleet	2.4%	4.6%	-25.9%	-5%	-3%
Because there are nearly 700 vehicles in the Purchasing Fund fleet that are year 2007 or older, DGS anticipates increased maintenance costs until such time as the fleet is "right sized" and those older, more expensive to maintain vehicles have been removed (more vehicle repairs will be covered under manufacturer warranty).					
Vehicles: Percent decrease in the number of state owned, non law enforcement passenger vehicles from January 2011 number		5%	15%	20%	20%
This number includes all commonwealth passenger vehicles, the fleet at PennDOT, all vehicles sitting at auction waiting to be sold and lastly all new vehicles that have arrived at BVM waiting to be entered into the active fleet.					

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Workforce and Operations

Objective: Maintain and expand knowledge and application of records retention and records management industry standards on an enterprise wide level.

**Why this objective is important:**

Use of records retention and records management best practices realizes cost efficiencies for the commonwealth on an enterprise wide level. Application of best practices also minimizes the commonwealth's risk and exposure involved in e-discovery and Right-to-Know Law investigations.

**How are we doing:**

Since the Office of Enterprise Records Management was implemented in 2009, awareness and knowledge on industry best standards has improved by 75 percent. The first commonwealth wide file plan assessment was conducted in 2011 to establish the foundation for ensuring agencies' records management procedures are aligned with efficient best practices. The office recently initiated efforts to integrate the issuances processes into an Enterprise Content Management solution which will serve as the basis for streamlining additional document intensive processes.

Strategies
Achieve 90 percent program awareness by 2013.
Formulate and deliver a comprehensive Enterprise Records Management strategy, including archival functions, to reduce the commonwealth's operating spend on records management.
Implement the Enterprise Content Management solution in the Office of Enterprise Records Management and expand the model to other similar processes in OA in 2013.
Implement the next agency file plan cycle in 2013.
Update 100 percent of the issuances by 2014.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Office of Administration - Office of Enterprise Records Management: Percent of Issuances and Resolutions updated	40%	58.6%	80%	80%	80%
Office of Administration - Office of Enterprise Records Management: Training sessions, workshops and agency information meetings conducted to increase program awareness and compliance	40	41	15	15	15
Increasing program awareness improves the commonwealth's ability to manage efficiently the information and related processes by helping to ensure that all employees have the necessary knowledge, skills, and training to manage their records.					

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Workforce and Operations

Objective: Maintain and expand the delivery of cost effective, high quality human resource services to employees and agencies under the governor's jurisdiction through the centralized Human Resource Service Center.

**Why this objective is important:**

The cost effective delivery of high quality human resource (HR) services decreases administrative costs across the commonwealth. Centralization of these services provides consistency and improves operational efficiencies. These efficiencies result in lower personnel, training and implementation costs. The objective positions the commonwealth to quickly launch new innovative processes, technology enhancements and communications/customer service improvements.

**How are we doing:**

Since the HR Service Center was implemented in early 2010, the commonwealth has completed an average of 15,388 employee and agency interactions each month. Personnel in the center complete these interactions within established service level timelines 95 percent of the time. In addition, surveys show an above average level of customer satisfaction (3.5 out of 4 points) for all areas of service.

**Strategies**

- Continue to provide high quality and cost effective HR services to agencies and employees.
- Enhance the availability of HR tools for employees and supervisors.
- Expand centralized HR services delivered to agencies and employees.
- Implement a comprehensive onboarding process for new employees.
- Implement a system and process for electronic office personnel files.
- Implement the federal E-Verify system for the verification of employment eligibility.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Office of Administration - Human Resources: Days required to process requests for clerks from the temporary clerical pool	6.82	6.82	5.27	11	10.50
Processing time expected to increase due to onboarding process.					
Office of Administration - Human Resources: Days required to process requests for typists from the temporary clerical pool	7.61	6.41	6.41	11	10.50
Processing time expected to increase due to onboarding process.					
Office of Administration - Human Resources: HR Service Center customer satisfaction rating (scale of 1 to 4)	3.50	3.50	3.60	3.50	3.50
The HR Service Center requests customer service satisfaction surveys when certain interactions are completed for agencies and employees. Scale of 1 to 4 (low to high).					
Office of Administration - Human Resources: Number of HR agency service interactions	55,878	56,986	61,179	57,000	57,000
The HR Service Center provides SAP HR/Payroll operational and transactional support for all agencies, boards and commissions under the governor's jurisdiction, with the exception of the Liquor Control Board.					

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Workforce and Operations

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Office of Administration - Human Resources: Number of HR employee service interactions	128,123	128,333	137,126	129,000	129,000
The HR Service Center operates a call center to provide general HR, benefits, payroll, and online application support to employees in all agencies served.					
Office of Administration - Human Resources: Percent of HR agency services that met established response time goals	94%	96%	90%	95%	95%
The HR Service Center has established service level agreements for agency and employee interactions with required timelines for completion of work.					
Office of Administration - Human Resources: Time required to review and approve agency requests for classification actions on vacant positions (in days)	22	23	16	17	17

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Workforce and Operations

Objective: Maintain the highest industry standards by developing an expert, depository examination staff.

**Why this objective is important:**

A highly trained and experienced staff is essential to providing strong regulatory oversight, especially in the current economic environment.

**How are we doing:**

The outcome measure for this objective is that at least 90 percent our depository examiners have the highest level of certification available for their position. Currently, 92 percent of our depository examination staff meets this criteria.

### Strategies

- Increase training and other professional development opportunities for employees as resources permit.
- Maintain accreditations from the Conference of State Bank Supervisors, the American Association of Residential Mortgage Regulators and the National Association of State Credit Union Supervisors.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Percentage of depository examiners with the highest certification available for their level of experience	87%	95%	92%	90%	90%
The goal for this measure is that 90 percent of Depository Examiners have the highest level of certification for their position.					

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Workforce and Operations

Objective: Provide timely, quality service in order to create the best value for all customers.

**Why this objective is important:**

The intent of this objective is to capture the level of satisfaction of both external customers (contractors, legislators, other agencies, private or public businesses, traveling public, news media, etc.) and internal customers (PennDOT employees who receive a product or a service from another organization within the department) with our products, services and processes.

**How are we doing:**

PennDOT is responsible for reviewing, administering, and providing inspection for the Highway Occupancy Permitting (HOP) program. PennDOT issues HOPs to external customers for driveway, local road, and utility construction activities, which impact traffic patterns on Pennsylvania’s roads. Meeting customer needs and timely reviews were recognized as vital future improvements because there were delays and deficiencies with issuing these permits. As a result, PennDOT developed an electronic solution to support and streamline the HOP process. Permits that once took 30 - 45 days to review are now being returned to our business partners within an average review time of about 10 days.

#### Strategies

To regularly ask our customer’s their perception of how they believe we are performing in our activities, products, and services, and then to make modifications to these and our processes to address customer issues and concerns.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Overhead costs as a percentage of department budget (state funds)	1.31%	1.34%	1.39%	1.41%	1.26%

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Workforce and Operations

Objective: Reduce energy consumption and associated energy costs in state owned facilities.

**Why this objective is important:**

Managing energy consumption and controlling associated energy costs allows our customer agencies to redirect savings to other program areas within their agencies.

**How are we doing:**

Over the past several years, DGS made great strides in reducing utility costs through careful management of both energy usage and associated energy costs. DGS now hopes to maintain these costs through continued monitoring.

### Strategies

- Continue to evaluate whether Guaranteed Energy Savings (GESA) contracts are appropriate for DGS facilities and implement GESA contracts to their best advantage.
- Improve data analysis capabilities by implementing real time controls for consumption data.
- Maintain strict building controls by reducing lighting and temperature units.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Energy: Percent reduction in utility costs	17%	11%	9%	10%	10%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Decrease the number of offenders who stop reporting to their parole agent.

**Why this objective is important:**

Parolees must be held accountable to report to their parole agents. A parolee may abscond because he or she has a drug habit and wants to use drugs again. However, a small percentage of parolees may become a danger to the community. In either case, the board issues a warrant for their arrest and aggressively pursues them.

**How are we doing:**

The board has consistently reduced the absconder rate. The state's 3.3 percent absconder rate for 2012-13 is significantly less than the rate of 6.2 percent in 2003-04 and has remained stable since 2009-10.

#### Strategies

Continue to address needs of offenders, such as for drug treatment, violence prevention programming, and counseling about criminal thinking behaviors.

Continue to improve relationships with local police to effectively and expeditiously track down absconders.

Continue to support the Board's Fugitive Apprehension and Search Team (FAST) units, which were created to pursue violent crime absconders as a high priority to help ensure public safety.

Increase use of effective supervision strategies and methods of communications that enhance offender's level of compliance with parole conditions.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
State Supervision Process: Average monthly percentage of supervised offenders in absconder status	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%	3.5%	3.9%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Decrease the number of technical parole violators (parolees who break their conditions of parole) recommitted to prison.

**Why this objective is important:**

Many offenders can be safely and effectively managed in the community through a graduated process that provides swift, certain and progressive sanctions, to include treatment and programming. Offenders should remain in their community and close to a support system as long as they are not a threat to themselves or others.

**How are we doing:**

For several years, the percentage of technical parole violators has steadily declined, and the percentage of convicted parole violators (parolees who are charged with a crime and return to prison pending disposition of the criminal charges) has remained relatively stable. In 2012-13 technical parole violators were less than one percent of the state sentenced population.

### Strategies

Continue to use a Violation Sanctioning Grid to guide parole agents in determining the most appropriate type of sanction to impose for particular parole violations, because not all parole violations result in a return to prison.

Continue to use parole violator centers to address immediate relapse needs that caused the violation behavior.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
State Supervision Process: Average monthly number of state-sentenced technical parole violators returned to prison	231	273	253	260	290
State Supervision Process: Average monthly percentage of state-sentenced technical parole violators returned to prison	1.06%	1.07%	0.93%	0.93%	1.01%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Decrease the percentage of individuals who return to prison within one year of release from prison.

**Why this objective is important:**

During the first year of supervision an offender is most vulnerable to relapse and return to prison. An intensive focus during the first year will help the offender to remain free from a life of crime.

**How are we doing:**

When offenders return to their communities, they face many obstacles, such as unemployment, crime, poverty and drug prevalence, any or all of which make it difficult to succeed in remaining crime free. Often they have limited education and job skills, as well as substance abuse problems to overcome. The board will continue to incorporate supervision and case management strategies that focus on the first year of supervision.

#### Strategies

Continue to incorporate in the Pennsylvania parole system supervision and case management strategies that help an offender to change his or her behavior in order to reduce recidivism.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
State Supervision Process: One-year recidivism rate	20.2%	19.3%	19%	19%	19.2%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Increase the number of offenders identified as appropriate for parole based on reduced risk of committing another crime.

**Why this objective is important:**

Treatment and programming in prison is designed to change behaviors and attitudes toward crime. Offenders who are appropriate for parole have reduced their risk to public safety by participating in treatment and programming, have behaved well in prison and have developed a reentry plan, therefore demonstrating they can be managed safely in the community.

**How are we doing:**

Each year thousands of offenders successfully complete parole. The number of offenders completing their sentence increased 16 percent since 2005-06, resulting in a total of 6,382 parolees successfully returning to their communities in 2012-13.

#### Strategies

- Continue to improve the parole preparation process to assist offenders with the development of viable reentry plans prior to the parole interview.
- Continue to provide accurate and complete information to decision makers regarding the offender's criminal and social history and the results of risk and needs assessments to address the needs of the offender that contribute to criminal behavior.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Board Parole Process: Average monthly number of offenders eligible for parole interviews	3,059	3,017	2,825	2,650	2,480
Board Parole Process: Average monthly number of offenders granted parole or reparole	1,113	1,162	1,112	1,020	1,040
Board Parole Process: Average monthly number of offenders interviewed	1,873	1,829	1,815	1,765	1,790
Board Parole Process: Average monthly number of offenders released to parole from state correctional institutions	797	922	1,015	1,110	1,140
Board Parole Process: Average monthly percentage of available offenders on the docket who were interviewed		73%	79%	79%	83%
State Supervision Process: Annual state sentence releases to parole supervision	11,521	11,821	12,769	13,520	13,870
State Supervision Process: State parolees and probationers supervised at fiscal year end	34,745	35,982	37,971	39,190	40,190

**Goal: Public Safety**

**Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders**

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Increase the percentage of parolees able to work who are employed.

**Why this objective is important:**

Employment is an important factor in parole success. Employed parolees are less likely to become involved in criminal activity. Parolees able to work are required to work, search for a job, participate in job training or attend school.

**How are we doing:**

The percentage of parolees employed has decreased only slightly during these tough economic times. In 2012-13, 59 percent of parolees who were able to work were employed. The challenge is that individuals with criminal records are barred from certain jobs because of their criminal history.

#### Strategies

Continue to support Offender Workforce Development Specialists who have gained skills needed to help offenders seek, secure and maintain employment.

Facilitate a seamless continuum of workforce development services from the correctional facility to the community.

Work with parolees who are low skilled or unskilled and are in need of job training to secure sustainable employment.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
State Supervision Process: Employment rate (percentage) of offenders who are able to work	67%	62%	59%	58%	59%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Increase the percentage of parolees who successfully complete parole.

**Why this objective is important:**

Parole agents work with offenders to help them change their behavior and successfully complete parole. When this occurs, offenders are less likely to commit another crime.

**How are we doing:**

Of those offenders whose supervision ended in 2012-13, 52 percent, or 6,382 offenders, completed parole successfully and returned to their communities.

Support from the community is necessary, including adequate community resources such as drug and alcohol treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health services, affordable housing and available jobs. The parole agent works with the parolee on all of these issues, but if a parolee cannot find a job, a place to live and necessary treatment, it is difficult for him or her to change behavior.

#### Strategies

Continue to use and improve a problem solving case management approach that holds offenders accountable and also helps them to change their behavior.

Expand the number of parole agents certified to deliver transitional programs to parolees under supervision.

Work with local probation departments to develop more post release programming and transitional support for parolees in regions, such as rural areas, where these services are not available.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
State Supervision Fee Collection: Total state supervision fee dollars collected annually	\$3,701,685.00	\$3,635,109.00	\$3,765,255.00	\$3,750,000.00	\$3,806,000.00
State Supervision Process: Successful completions of parole as a percentage of monthly cases closed (revocations or successful completions)	58%	53%	52%	53%	51%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Maintain the 100 percent completion rate for sexual offender assessments ordered by the adult and juvenile courts and the assessments requested by the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole.

**Why this objective is important:**

By law, the Sexual Offenders Assessment Board (SOAB) must provide assessments to the court within 90 days after conviction for adults and within 90 days after a juvenile's 20th birthday. The SOAB also does an assessment of sex offenders for the parole board. This assessment is a highly specialized evaluation determining the risks posed to the community. The board's assessment may include recommendations for treatment and supervision in the community.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, the SOAB completed all court ordered assessments on time, as required by law. The challenge for the SOAB is to keep up with the requests from the parole board in order for the offender's case to be prepared and scheduled for a parole interview.

### Strategies

Continue to identify potential opportunities to electronically obtain relevant data and documents from state and county criminal justice entities, such as receiving juvenile records from the courts electronically to improve the efficiency of the investigative process.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Related Program Areas: Total number of sex offender assessments completed	1,971	1,975	1,885	2,630	2,870

### Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Compensation, Victim Notification and Restitution

Objective: Improve the quality of service available to victims of crime.

**Why this objective is important:**

Victims of violent crime need assistance to rebuild and restore their lives as much as possible. The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency's (PCCD) Victims Compensation Assistance Program helps victims in that process by reimbursing certain costs and expenses, including uncompensated medical, funeral and counseling costs, and lost earnings. The PCCD also provides funding to victim service programs to assist victims of crime to cope with the physical, emotional and criminal justice issues associated with crime as well as providing victims of crime with victim rights notification and procedural services such as early outreach, courtroom orientation and accompaniment, assistance with compensation claims, case status information and assistance with victim impact statements.

**How are we doing:**

By leveraging new technologies, PCCD has improved the system of processing victim compensation claims, increased the accuracy of victim notification regarding custody status changes of offenders, and improved overall financial recovery. A web based automation system called Efforts to Outcome (ETO) was implemented in 2012 for victim service programs that provides a standardized data collection and reporting system.

Funding for the provision of services to those that have been victims of crime continues to be a challenge. The primary funding for these services, Rights and Services Act (RASA), Victims of Juvenile Offenders (VOJO) and Federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding, were significantly affected during the year. The combined result of these funding issues affected staffing in many victim service programs where some positions were reduced to part-time status, furloughed or worst case scenario, eliminated. In one county, a domestic violence shelter closed.

**Strategies**

Increase the number of victim notifications through the Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification System (PA SAVIN). PA SAVIN is a free service that gives registered users (including victims of crime and their families, law enforcement and other concerned citizens) round the clock access to the custody status of offenders.

Provide compensation to victims of crime.

Provide funding to support direct services to victims of crime.

Reduce the administrative reporting burden in victim service agencies by deploying an automated reporting, outcome and case management system.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Victim Services: Number of victims served by victim service programs throughout Pennsylvania through the utilization of RASA funds.		189,213	184,033	193,234	202,896
New measure in 2011-12.					

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Increase the availability and improve the quality of alternatives to incarceration and all placements for adult and juvenile offenders.

**Why this objective is important:**

It is important to reduce placement costs by using effective community and evidence-based programs.

**How are we doing:**

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention at PCCD has supported the PA Academic and Career/Technical Training (PACTT) Project since 2008. The project improves the academic and career/technical training that youth in the juvenile justice system receive when they are in placement and as part of their case plan when they return to their home communities on aftercare supervision. Over the last year, 516 youth participated in career/technical training and 494 of those youth received an industry-recognized certificate while in placement. Implementation of the PACTT Project will be transitioned to the Department of Public Welfare which will ensure sustainability and expansion of the project. The Department of Public Welfare will be implementing the PACTT Project through the same strategy that PCCD has used over the past five years of funding.

The Office of Criminal Justice System Improvements supports the operation of proven effective diversion programs in order to reduce the number of citizens that are incarcerated.

Strategies
Provide funding and support to assist County Intermediate Punishment and related drug and alcohol treatment based programming.
Provide funding and support to assist in the successful implementation of pre-trial alternatives to incarceration and provide alternatives to all placements and secure detention.
Provide funding and support to assist in the successful implementation of problem solving courts and other diversionary programs.

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Planning and Coordination: Adult: Average number of jail days saved per active offender during the fiscal year through participation in Intermediate Punishment Treatment Program	88	61	85	87	88
Planning and Coordination: Adult: Average number of jail days saved per offender who completed the Restrictive Intermediate Punishment portion of their sentence	175	112	120	122	125
Planning and Coordination: Adult: Percent of active offenders sentenced to the Intermediate Punishment Treatment Program successfully completing the treatment phase of their sentence (as determined by the court)	84%	82%	84%	78%	78%
Planning and Coordination: Adult: Percent of offenders who successfully completed the Restrictive Intermediate Punishment portion of their sentence	64%	77%	76%	77%	77%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Increase the use of innovative programs, promising approaches, and evidence based programs and practices in order to reduce crime and victimization.

**Why this objective is important:**

Promoting the use of evidence based programs and practices makes more efficient use of state and federal resources and directs them to strategies that will be most likely to impact short and long term delinquency outcomes.

**How are we doing:**

Technical assistance for evidence-based programming targeting juveniles is funded through the Evidence-Based Prevention Intervention Support Center (EPIS Center). Assistance provided includes data collection, fidelity monitoring, sustainability planning, and networking. Based on an analysis of 20,347 youth who participated in an evidence-based program implemented over the last year, 49 percent of youth had a demonstrated improvement related to the program’s targeted behavioral outcome.

In 2012-13, a total of 2,627 youth participated in a substance use/abuse prevention program. Of those youth, 61 percent improved in their knowledge of the negative consequences of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. In PA, the Juvenile Justice System continually seeks to improve the quality of services it provides to youth and their families. Over the last several years, the juvenile justice system partners have engaged in an initiative that focuses on implementing evidence-based practices at all steps within the system with a goal of improving youth competencies and reducing the likelihood that a youth will reoffend. Over the last year, 28 counties received funding to implement various programs and trainings that supported this initiative.

Strategies
Implement statewide standardized risk and need assessment tools.
Provide funding and support for counties to plan and implement the juvenile justice system enhancement strategy.
Provide funding and support for the implementation of evidence based delinquency and violence prevention programs developed through a collaborative planning process.
Provide funding and support for the implementation of innovative and promising approaches developed through a collaborative planning process.
Provide funding for program improvement activities related to the Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol.
Provide funding for research-based approaches to prevention, intervention, training, treatment and education services to reduce substance abuse or to provide resources to assist families in accessing these service.
Provide funding for research based approaches to prevention, intervention, training, treatment and education services to reduce substance abuse or to provide resources to assist families in accessing these services.
Provide technical assistance to ensure program implementation fidelity and incorporate evidence based principles into program design.

**Goal: Public Safety**

**Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Planning and Coordination: Youth: Percentage of youth participating in research-based programs with a demonstrated improvement related to the program's targeted behavioral outcome	58%	40.4%	49%	50%	55%
Planning and Coordination: Youth: Percentage of youth served in intensive evidence-based programs with improved school attendance	65%	75%	73%	75%	75%

**Goal: Public Safety**

**Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response**

Objective: Increase the efficiency and efficacy of state and local planning efforts through interagency planning and collaboration.

**Why this objective is important:**

To support a community planning model, it is important for a community to establish steps by which to organize itself, identifying major problems using local data, implementing evidence based programming to address problems, and developing strategic plans at the county level through the active participation of key stakeholders.

**How are we doing:**

PCCD Criminal Justice Advisory Board (CJAB) representatives support counties in developing and maintaining strategic plans. There are 65 counties with operational CJABs which meet on either a monthly or quarterly basis to address county and local issues and needs. During this period, 5 county strategic planning sessions were facilitated assisting counties to initiate a strategic plan. Seventy-five percent of counties have increased both efficiency and efficacy through the collaborative planning efforts within their respective Criminal Justice Advisory Boards (CJABs). This is evidenced by 50 of 67 counties having adopted formal CJAB strategic plans. This can be a challenging enterprise due to the changes in leadership at the county level and economic constraints.

PCCD has provided support to local delinquency prevention planning efforts through the provision of technical assistance to the Communities that Care collaboratives in addition to the ongoing support for the Pennsylvania Youth Survey which provides valuable data to communities as they look to analyze their local issues. PCCD is also making this survey available to school districts free of charge in 2013.

**Strategies**

Assist Criminal Justice Advisory Board 's in developing and adopting local strategic plans.
Provide funding and support for a pilot project to develop an approach to consolidate PCCD required county planning boards or entities, including Criminal Justice Advisory Boards, Communities That Care sites, Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalitions , STOP Violence Against Coordinating teams, community re-entry programs, Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy Planning Teams,and victim service policy boards.
Provide funding and support for Communities That Care sites to address youth risk factors through evidence-based programming.
Provide funding and support for county Criminal Justice Advisory Board priorities that are defined in a strategic planning process or through the development of a strategic plan.
Provide funding, in partnership with other state agencies, to support the administration of the Pennsylvania Youth Survey.
Provide funding to support countywide crime victims' needs assessments and collaborative efforts that support the consolidation and/ or regionalization of justice/victims services.
Provide seed funding in support of partnerships between public and private sector organizations working collaboratively to reduce crime and prevent victimization.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of counties successful in developing and adopting a county strategic plan	15	15	50	55	60

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Increase the support services provided to those that have been a victim of violence within the school district of Philadelphia.

**Why this objective is important:**

This objective is important because the need to promote prevention strategies and provide instruction and information on how to create a more tolerant and safer school community will hopefully result in less victims. Also, it may serve to provide a necessary balance to promoting restorative justice practices which cannot be solely relied upon to address the issue of school safety

**How are we doing:**

Overall, in 2012-13, the Office for Schools Advocate has seen growth and improvement as a resource for the school district victim community. The office is utilized as a reference and provides support tools for schools, parents and law enforcement. Also, the office has been able to utilize the observations it has made to suggest and provide support for evidence-based prevention strategies designed to reduce victimization and promote a safer school environment

Strategies
Create a training program(s) for parents, teachers and community members on the subject of school violence and prevention techniques.
Establish an outreach and public relations strategy to facilitate student, parent, and school staff knowledge of the Office for Schools Advocate.
Monitor school violence incident reports filed by the school district with the Philadelphia Police Department and the Pennsylvania Department of Education.
Monitor the school district's compliance with its Memorandum of Understanding with the Philadelphia Police Department.
Provide resource information and advocacy when requested by the parent or guardian of a student victim of school violence.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of disciplinary and expulsion hearings attended		20	290	310	320
Upon the Safe School Advocate position becoming fully implemented, attendance at hearings became a more significant portion of the work than had been anticipated. New measure in 2011-12.					

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Provide law enforcement with the appropriate tools and training to assist them in combating and preventing crime.

**Why this objective is important:**

Relevant and continual training along with appropriate resources for law enforcement is critical for community safety.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency has provided funding to support an accreditation program for police departments, the development of a Virtual Training Network , and multiple Central Booking Centers throughout the commonwealth. PCCD has also funded four gang Intervention Initiatives across the commonwealth.

#### Strategies

Improve the identification and processing of offenders through central booking technologies.

Improve the quality of law enforcement through an accreditation program.

Improve the skills, knowledge, and expertise of law enforcement through Web Based Training.

Support regional policing.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of Central Booking sites funded	232	260	276	258	288

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Access to Quality Health Care Services

Objective: Ensure that eligible older Pennsylvanians who need help in paying for medications are enrolled in PACE/PACENET.

**Why this objective is important:**

Assisting older Pennsylvanians with the cost and proper use of medications helps them to stay healthy, independent and productive.

**How are we doing:**

The Department of Aging administers the Pharmaceutical Assistance Contract for the Elderly (PACE) and PACE Needs Enhancement Tier (PACENET) programs that provide limited pharmaceutical assistance for qualified residents 65 years of age and over.

Overall program enrollment continues to decrease over time due to increasing individual income that exceeds the fixed eligibility limits for the program. In 2012-13, the total number of persons served in both programs was 317,328 – a decrease of about 14,000 persons from 2011-12. Nearly 29,300 cardholders retained their enrollment in either PACE or PACENET due to the extension of the moratorium that permits cardholders to remain in the program despite exceeding the income eligibility limits due to a cost-of-living increase from Social Security.

#### Strategies

Expand the Apprise Health Insurance Counseling program to increase awareness about health insurance options.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Comprehensive PACE Program: Average PACE cost per prescription	\$24.30	\$20.42	\$19.28	\$18.23	\$17.93
Comprehensive PACE Program: Number of older Pennsylvanians enrolled (average) in PACE	125,105	116,140	110,050	104,330	98,900
Comprehensive PACE Program: Total prescriptions per year - PACE	5,562,809	4,172,740	3,842,120	3,635,860	3,445,850
PACE Needs Enhancement Tier (PACENET): Average PACENET cost per prescription	\$25.91	\$20.78	\$19.68	\$18.97	\$18.73
PACE Needs Enhancement Tier (PACENET): Number of older Pennsylvanians enrolled (average) in PACENET	168,451	182,000	178,590	175,200	171,870
PACE Needs Enhancement Tier (PACENET): Total prescriptions per year - PACENET	5,942,900	6,115,690	5,896,960	5,787,470	5,686,480
PACE/PACENET Enrollment	307,585	298,140	303,548	302,183	301,436

**Goal: Health & Human Services**

**Subject Area: Access to Quality Health Care Services**

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Long-Term Care Services and Support

Objective: Increase long-term care options so that older Pennsylvanians and Pennsylvanians with physical disabilities can choose how and where they receive services.

**Why this objective is important:**

A statewide survey by the Pennsylvania State University found that more than 90 percent of consumers prefer to receive long-term care services in home and community-based settings.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, Pennsylvania served over 625,000 older Pennsylvanians in home and community-based services compared to 78,000 in nursing homes. As the population continues to grow, more resources are being used for home based care in Pennsylvania than ever before. Compared to many other states, Pennsylvania has a higher percentage of residents in nursing homes than in community-based services. Rebalancing efforts continue, however, and more resources are being used for home-based care in Pennsylvania than ever before.

### Strategies

Increase alternatives to Nursing Home placement by expanding alternatives such as enhanced Adult Daily Living and expedited access to § 1915 (c) Medicaid home-based waiver services.

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Long-Term Care Services and Support

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Home and community-based services as a percentage of long-term living expenditures	29.61%	31.57%	31.57%	31.57%	31.57%
Number of Pennsylvanians age 60 and older	2,702,605	2,771,650	2,829,200	2,894,620	2,957,870
Number of Pennsylvanians age 85 and older	284,648	316,340	322,050	321,920	325,000
Number of persons served in the community who are clinically nursing home eligible	12,075	11,920	11,120	10,750	10,750
Persons Receiving Assistance: Attendant care services	1,880	2,070	2,230	2,400	2,400
Persons Receiving Assistance: Congregate meals	118,380	118,250	115,360	114,310	114,310
Persons Receiving Assistance: Families receiving caregiver support	8,093	7,290	7,130	7,200	7,200
Persons Receiving Assistance: Home-delivered meals	39,005	34,700	32,960	31,250	31,250
Persons Receiving Assistance: Home support services	6,590	6,270	5,560	5,110	5,110
Persons Receiving Assistance: Personal assistance services	1,549	1,650	1,560	1,650	1,650
Persons Receiving Assistance: Personal care services	14,271	12,720	11,400	10,690	10,690
Persons Receiving Assistance: Protective services	17,560	13,010	13,110	10,100	10,100
Pre-Admission Assessment: Assessments/recertifications	100,749	106,390	109,900	111,270	111,270
Pre-Admission Assessment: Referrals to community services	36,460	42,020	45,840	44,620	44,620
Pre-Admission Assessment: Referrals to nursing homes	39,250	38,590	40,550	40,770	40,770

**Goal: Health & Human Services**

**Subject Area: Long-Term Care Services and Support**

**Goal: Consumer Protection**

**Subject Area: Licensing, Registration and Oversight**

Objective: Decrease the risk to Pennsylvania consumers when engaging in commercial transactions.

**Why this objective is important:**

By inspecting and certifying fuel dispensers, retail scanners, commercial scales, and a variety of other measuring devices used in commerce, the Department of Agriculture ensures the accuracy of commercial transactions.

**How are we doing:**

The Bureau of Ride and Measurement Standards continues to assume responsibility for devices no longer handled by county and local weights and measures programs. The bureau continues to modernize its IT infrastructure and training of existing staff to maximize the capabilities of current resources.

Strategies
Make available to the public, through the new online weights and measures inspection database, reports for weighing and measuring device inspections done by the department or Certified Examiner of Weights and Measures.
Modernize the bureau's database infrastructure to accommodate the growth of the Certified Examiner of Weights and Measures program and cross train current staff.
Publicize the toll free number 1-877-TEST-007 (1-877-837-8007) to encourage consumers to take an active role in ensuring equity in the marketplace.
Utilize the Certified Examiner of Weights and Measures program to certify private sector professionals to conduct specified device inspections on behalf of the department thereby increasing the number of devices inspected.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Consumer Commodity Inspections: Number of amusement rides inspected	8,341	8,500	9,103	9,000	9,000
The number reflects the number of registered amusement rides in Pennsylvania. All rides are inspected according to a schedule (weekly, monthly or each time a ride is set up at a new location). Operators adhere to a strict protocol for notification to the bureau and the bureau's quality assurance inspectors travel the state to ensure compliance.					
Consumer Commodity Inspections: Number of fuel dispenser meters certified	55,645	48,226	88,806	90,000	90,000
The number of retail fuel stations increases each year as more jurisdictions are added and priority given to these inspections. The availability of alternative fuel sources (such as compressed natural gas) will add to the total number.					
Number of calls received on the Consumer Complaint Hotline.	587	600	531	600	600
The number of consumer concerns remains consistent from year to year. The nature of the concerns predominantly focuses on retail fuel followed closely by expired inspection of devices.					
Number of Weights and Measures Device and System Inspections	156,358	156,500	177,555	170,000	170,000
2012-13 maintains the same number of city-county sealer programs. Newly enacted legislation added additional requirements to the bureau including fuel quality testing and reducing the type of devices available to the bureau's Certified Examiners of Weights and Measures program.					

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Licensing, Registration and Oversight

Objective: Enforce the commonwealth's Dog Law through licensing, inspections and citations.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Dog Law affects the health and well-being of millions of dogs and citizens of Pennsylvania.

**How are we doing:**

The Dog Law Enforcement Office saw increased or sustained numbers of licensed kennels and dog licenses sold. All licensed kennels received two inspections; citation numbers are expected to increase due to emphasis on dog licensing and dangerous dog registration. The objectives set forth in the 2012-13 measures have all been met including the issuance of a complete Standard Operating Procedure Manual, development of focus groups and implementation of those recommendations, and improved relationships with outside agencies.

### Strategies

Continue to increase educational efforts that enhance awareness and sales of dog licenses.
Improve educational efforts to inform the public about the importance of dog licensing by utilizing external relationships with outside entities.
Inspect all state licensed kennels to ensure the safety and well-being of all dogs and guarantee consumer protection to those citizens purchasing said dogs.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Citations Issued	3,654	3,654	3,179	3,337	3,337
The anticipated citation rate increase is due to more effective enforcement of all aspects of the Dog Law. In 2013 an emphasis has been put on canvassing and dangerous dog registration which will lead to higher citation numbers.					
Dog Licenses Sold	928,634	921,147	1,015,564	1,066,342	1,077,005
The 5 percent increase in 2013-14 is anticipated due to continuing strong outreach efforts.					
Kennel Inspections	5,059	4,740	4,720	4,720	4,720
All kennels are inspected at least twice per calendar year. Additional inspections to be conducted at the end of the calendar year to ensure license class compliance.					
Licensed Kennels	2,221	2,221	2,255	2,255	2,255
The number of licensed kennels has increased due to illegal kennels which have been caught, prosecuted, and brought into compliance with the dog law through licensure.					

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Nutrition and Food Safety

Objective: Reduce food borne illness threats through more efficient inspections.

**Why this objective is important:**

Protecting Pennsylvania's food supply is a critical part of keeping Pennsylvania citizens and consumers safe.

**How are we doing:**

Food safety inspectors conduct year-round inspections across the state. In 2012-13, 47,829 retail inspections were completed. There is an increase stemming from county and local governments discontinuing local health functions and turning inspection services over to the state. This trend is expected to continue. Through the department's Bureau of Food Safety and Laboratory Services, testing and diagnostic support is also provided to the agriculture and public health communities.

**Strategies**

Continue to implement the changes enacted in Act 106 of 2010, including the new Food Safety Act and Retail Food Facility Safety Act.

Ensure inspection services provided by the department are effective, accurate and timely.

Increase coordination and communication among state, county and local inspectors, as required in Act 106.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Retail Food Safety Inspections	51,300	51,400	47,829	47,829	49,000
New legislation which created 3 PA C.S.A. §§ 5701-5714 affected the retail food facility numbers. After January 2011, the department began inspections of organized camps where participants stay overnight in addition to the farm labor camps previously inspected. In addition, some local health departments have turned over jurisdiction to the department. The number of facilities also has increased overall.					
Retail Food Safety Inspections per Food Inspector	754	767	777	714	731
New legislation which created 3 PA C.S.A. §§ 5701-5714 affected the retail food facility numbers. After January 2011, the department began inspections of organized camps where participants stay overnight in addition to the farm labor camps previously inspected. In addition, some local health departments have turned over jurisdiction to the department. The number of facilities also has increased overall.					

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Decrease potential financial losses to farmers from natural disasters and market catastrophes.

**Why this objective is important:**

Risk management ensures that farmers have a safety net when natural disasters or extreme weather strikes.

**How are we doing:**

For the 2012 crop year, 12,752 crop insurance policies were sold covering 1.2 million acres with \$25.5 million in crop insurance losses being paid out. Following the heavy losses during 2011, the primary focus on education continues to center around the marketing program, "Is your crop insurance plan working for you?"

#### Strategies

Advocate for enhancements and revisions needed to make national risk management tools more appropriate, affordable and productive for Pennsylvania producers.

Continue to engage other states and federal partners in discussions specific to risk management opportunities for all sectors of agriculture.

Ensure continuance of crop insurance education, specifically live events for agents such as the state's annual Crop Insurance Conference.

Increase federal funds secured to provide risk management outreach and education.

Increase participation in appropriate risk management.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Development of Pennsylvania's Agriculture Industry: Value of crop insurance protection policies (in millions)	\$446.00	\$491.00	\$547.65	\$553.13	\$558.66
The value of crop insurance protection is anticipated to increase over time with federal changes requiring producers to have crop insurance to benefit from national disaster funds/resources. Additionally, crop insurance offerings continue to be refined in such a manner that more producers will purchase protection. Many producers are taking advantage of enterprise units to reduce their premiums.					
Number of Crop Insurance Policies Sold	12,673	12,758	12,752	12,749	12,749
The high value/cost of seeds, fuel, sprays, etc. creates an increased need for protection, but it also creates higher premiums. Smaller, consolidated units of farm land have less loss potential and therefore a smaller premium compared to large farms. Crops also have differing premium values. Crop insurance is required for Farm Service Agency Supplemental Revenue assistance payment eligibility.					
Value of Crop Insurance Policies Sold (in millions)	\$57.00	\$60.00	\$63.20	\$63.80	\$64.50
The 2009 economic downturn impacted this measure. The increase in protection since 2009-10 reflects a new federal requirement that producers have existing crop insurance policies to qualify for federal disaster funds. As the value of crops increased, so did the premiums.					

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Improve profitability and maintain dairy farms and dairy herd size in Pennsylvania.

**Why this objective is important:**

The dairy industry is the largest sector of Pennsylvania agriculture, providing income of \$1.96 billion and supporting over 45,000 jobs. Improving dairy farm profitability ensures the operation of agribusinesses.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Dairy Leadership Council has developed recommendations to stem the reduction in total milk production and loss of dairy farms and total cow population. The Center for Dairy Excellence and the Department of Agriculture have worked with dairy farmers to increase milk production per cow and overall milk production in the state. Emphasis has been placed on the financial viability of dairy farms of all sizes.

Strategies
Advocate at state, regional and federal levels for policies and programs that support Pennsylvania dairy farms.
Establish full development of a PA Preferred™ Dairy component as a priority in the PA Preferred™ Program to incentivize Pennsylvania consumers to primarily purchase Pennsylvania produced milk.
Facilitate the efforts of the Pennsylvania Dairy Leadership Council and the Center for Dairy Excellence to identify strategies and specific steps necessary to “grow” the Pennsylvania and Mid-Atlantic region dairy industry.
Work with the Center for Dairy Excellence to provide timely, professional insight, education and guidance to support dairy producers and related agribusinesses. This includes live events such as profitability forums, educational conference calls and webinars, field-day seminars at dairy farms and on-farm profit and transition teams.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Development of Pennsylvania's Agriculture Industry: Farms participating in dairy on-farm resource teams	228	279	295	355	400
The Center for Dairy Excellence profit teams bring together a group of experts to help guide dairy operations in the decisions and management practices that impact the overall profitability of the farm. Recently the focus of the teams has been expanded to cover operational profitability, succession planning and other contemporary issues impacting the sustainability of Pennsylvania's dairy industry. This type of forward-thinking farm management is key, as proven by Pennsylvania's ability to work through the worst dairy price crisis in decades. Participation in this family of dairy resource programs continues to grow. The Pennsylvania model is receiving national attention as a best management practice for dairy business decision making.					
Number of Pennsylvania Dairy Farms	7,400	7,400	7,200	7,100	7,000
Following the 2009 collapse of dairy prices, the industry struggled to become more stable. However, the recent year key industry benchmarks – total cows, total production, production per cow – have shown a positive trend. Nonetheless, following national trends, total number of farms is expected to continue a slow decline.					
Pennsylvania Milk Production (in billions of pounds)	10.70	10.60	10.80	10.82	10.83
Pennsylvania has seen slow but steady progress in milk production growth. Currently, the northeast dairy foods processing industry is asking the department to do all it can to grow the production base of the industry, as the eastern seaboard marketplace continues to be home to key population centers and dairy protein demand. Continued growth in milk production will allow Pennsylvania to maintain its position as a key state in milk production in the Northeast. Each new 250 million pounds of milk produced in Pennsylvania represents approximately 25,000 cows, \$90 million in gross revenue and 2,800 dairy-related jobs.					

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Increase access to capital for Pennsylvania farmers, processors, farm markets and agribusinesses through expansion of agricultural loan opportunities.

**Why this objective is important:**

Profitable farms keep land productive, provide jobs and contribute significantly to Pennsylvania's economy.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13 the Next Generation Farmer Loan Program increased participation and exceeded its \$10 million benchmark through partnerships with private lenders and local economic development firms. The organic cost share program continued record-year growth for farms served and dollars distributed. Work to increase economic development began by creating a website and branding program "keepPAGrowing," combining the efforts of PAGrows, risk management and the Center for Farm Transitions under one economic development platform.

Strategies
Advocate regionally and nationally for policies, programs and initiatives that will benefit the Pennsylvania agriculture industry.
Assist wherever possible with industry efforts to educate consumers about the value of the agriculture industry in Pennsylvania.
Continue to increase and enhance offerings that assist the agriculture industry farm operators.
Foster working relationships created by educational initiatives with the state Department of Community and Economic Development, the Chester County Economic Development Council and private and public-sector banking and loan institutions.
Increase enrollment in farm-based profit/transition/management teams.
Support farmers transitioning in or out of farming to retain their assets in agriculture and work with new and beginning farmers who need assistance securing capital and start-up resources.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Development of Pennsylvania's Agriculture Industry: Value of the loan portfolio for the PAGrows Program (in thousands)	\$45,835.00	\$27,047.00	\$11,663.00	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00
The Next Generation Farmer Loan Program continues to support farmers looking for affordable funds to transfer their farms to the next generation.					
First Industries Fund (FIF) Total: Private Dollars Invested	\$11,755,398.00	\$16,500,000.00	\$16,500,000.00	\$16,500,000.00	\$16,500,000.00
The poor economic health of the agriculture industry has kept the number of funded projects below normal. Recent changes to align interest rate calculations with other programs may increase the attractiveness of this program. The potential progression of the Liberty Financing Authority may also create new opportunities.					
First Industries Fund (FIF) Total: State Dollars Invested	\$5,370,983.00	\$7,500,000.00	\$7,500,000.00	\$7,500,000.00	\$7,500,000.00
The poor economic health of the agriculture industry has kept the number of funded projects below normal. Recent changes to align interest rate calculations with other programs may increase the attractiveness of this program. The potential progression of the Liberty Financing Authority may also create new opportunities.					
Machine and Equipment Loan Fund (MELF): Private Dollars Invested	\$1,374,628.00	\$3,000,000.00	\$900,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
Loan dollar amounts were below expectations this fiscal year. Machinery and Equipment needs may also be funded through Small Business First which could account for those projects being placed in that program if the dollar amounts allowed. The potential progression of the Small Business Development Authority may create new opportunities.					

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Machine and Equipment Loan Fund (MELF): State Dollars Invested	\$1,078,708.00	\$2,500,000.00	\$500,000.00	\$800,000.00	\$800,000.00
Loan volume was below expectations this fiscal year. Machinery and equipment needs may also be funded through Small Business First which could account for those projects being placed in that program if the dollar amounts allowed. The potential progression of the Small Business Development Authority may create new opportunities.					
PA Industrial Development Authority (PIDA) Totals: Number of Projects Funded	3	2	0	2	2
Although no loans were closed in 2012-13, the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority continues to make inroads into agribusiness projects.					
PA Industrial Development Authority (PIDA) Totals: Private Dollars Invested	\$14,400,000.00	\$6,500,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000,000.00	\$4,000,000.00
Although no loans were closed in 2012-2013, the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority continues to make inroads into agribusiness projects.					
PA Industrial Development Authority (PIDA) Totals: State Dollars	\$4,020,000.00	\$4,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000,000.00	\$2,000,000.00
Although no loans were closed in 2012-13, the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority continues to make inroads into agribusiness projects.					
Small Business First: Private Dollars Invested	\$10,380,770.00	\$11,000,000.00	\$9,000,000.00	\$11,000,000.00	\$11,000,000.00
Loan dollar amounts were slightly behind pace with expectations in 2012-13. A special low interest rate period helped bring in additional loans. The potential progression of the Small Business Development Authority may create new opportunities to expand these numbers in future years.					
Small Business First: State Dollars Invested	\$4,292,275.00	\$5,000,000.00	\$4,000,000.00	\$5,000,000.00	\$5,000,000.00
Loan dollar amounts were slightly behind pace with expectations in 2012-13. A special low interest rate period helped bring in additional loans. The potential progression of the Small Business Development Authority may create new opportunities to expand these numbers in future years.					

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Increase awareness and consumption of food and fiber grown, harvested, processed and produced in Pennsylvania.

**Why this objective is important:**

The PA Preferred™ Program links the farm with the fork, helping consumers support local farms, food processors, retail stores and restaurants by purchasing locally produced goods and frequenting local establishments, thereby maintaining and creating jobs in Pennsylvania.

**How are we doing:**

PA Preferred™ brands itself using a trademark logo to assure consumers they are purchasing products grown, harvested, processed and/or prepared in Pennsylvania. The 2012-13 budget included funding for the PA Preferred™ program, which assists the Agriculture Department with public outreach and education efforts. The PA Preferred™ coordinator position was also funded.

Strategies
Assist the industry, whenever possible, in putting a face on food production in Pennsylvania. This includes efforts at the Pennsylvania Farm Show with media and outreach events, partnering organizations, and continued engagement with producer and consumer groups across the state. We will work with retailers to place more Pennsylvania products in their store locations.
Expand the PA Preferred™ program, engaging new businesses and promoting the brand to consumers.
PA Preferred™ is the official branding program for agriculture products produced in Pennsylvania.
Secure funding, through federal grants if possible, to expand marketing and consumer outreach for the PA Preferred™ program.

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Development of Pennsylvania's Agriculture Industry: Dollar value of food and agricultural exports excluding hardwoods (in millions)	\$1,910.00	\$1,732.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,950.00	\$2,000.00
Pennsylvania agricultural exports were stagnant as a result of the global economic uncertainties. Economic turnaround is anticipated to increase export numbers slightly beginning in 2013-14.					
Development of Pennsylvania's Agriculture Industry: Dollar value of Pennsylvania hardwood exports (in millions)	\$1,095.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,250.00	\$1,250.00
Pennsylvania hardwood exports increased slightly in 2012-13 due primarily to demand from Asia. Mexico appears to be poised to become a stronger market. Worldwide economic conditions continue to render future projections unpredictable. Exports have increased as a percentage of total hardwood sales over the past five years. Domestic markets continue to be depressed, although a small upturn is evident following improved housing starts. Promotion of international sales has taken on more importance.					
Development of Pennsylvania's Agriculture Industry: Occupancy rate at the Pennsylvania Farm Show Complex and Expo Center	76.2%	76.2%	73.7%	77%	77.5%
This measure reflects the number of days throughout the fiscal year when one or more of the 11 major venues is being utilized at the complex. Despite economic conditions, the Pennsylvania Farm Show Complex and Expo Center maintained a record high utilization rate in 2011-12. However, the 2012-13 utilization rate dropped due to the cancellation of the Eastern Sports and Outdoor Show. Continued modest growth is expected as complex renovations are completed and the upgraded facility is able to better compete with newer convention centers.					
Development of Pennsylvania's Agriculture Industry: PA Preferred™ Program: Retail Locations	1,000	1,200	1,295	1,400	1,500
The number of locations is expected to increase as a result of Act 78 of 2011, which made PA Preferred™ a permanent state branding program.					
PA Preferred™ Program: Members	1,700	1,650	1,679	450	550
Due to enacted legislation (Act 78 of 2011), PA Preferred™ members are required to apply for membership annually. During 2013 the level of membership began to decline due to this requirement.					

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Decrease nutrient runoff and conserve Pennsylvania's natural resources through increased opportunities and incentives in addition to Best Management Practices.

**Why this objective is important:**

Pennsylvania has abundant natural resources to be protected, including nearly 7.8 million acres of farmland necessary to sustain a viable and profitable future for agriculture.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13 the State Conservation Commission approved 357 nutrient management plans affecting 83,500 acres of cropland. The commission also worked closely with the state's conservation partnership to better define conservation expectations for agricultural erosion, sedimentation control and manure management planning. The challenge of sustained funding and other resources necessary to implement all conservation practices needed on Pennsylvania farms remains.

Strategies
Encourage the use of conservation Best Management Practices through programs such as the Resource Enhancement And Protection (REAP) tax credit initiative.
Through the State Conservation Commission, continue efforts to establish and implement manure and nutrient management plans on Pennsylvania farms.
Work with federal partners such as the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service to take advantage of funds and programs available to increase funding and technical resources available for Pennsylvania farmers.

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of Best Management Practices	483	829	794	850	850
Funding for Resource Enhancement and Protection program tax credits was significantly reduced in 2009-10 and 2010-11. The number of best management practices installed continues to recover with restored funding of the authorized \$10 million.					
Nutrient Management: Number of farm acres covered by approved Nutrient Management Plans (in thousands)	697	715	732	750	770
Pennsylvania is the main contributor of fresh water (approximately 50 percent) to the Chesapeake Bay, and proactively works with producers to manage farm nutrients. More than 700,000 farm acres in Pennsylvania are covered by nutrient management plans, ensuring that best management practices are used when collecting, storing and applying manure and other nutrients thereby protecting our natural resources and those communities located downstream. Alternative planning options under the Department of Environmental Protection's Manure Management Manual are now available for small and mid-sized farming operations. This shift in planning focus will potentially reduce non-confined animal operations' and non-confined animal feeding operations' participation in the Act 38 planning program as these more farmer-friendly manure management plans are developed over time.					
Nutrient Management: Nutrient management plans approved	373	300	357	365	375
This measure reflects the number of Act 38 plans written each year. Improving trends in the expansion of livestock production farms has increased the need for plan development on agricultural operations regulated under Act 38. However, this increase is moderated by the availability of the Department of Environmental Protection's new Manure Management Manual planning option which now provides an alternative planning process for small and medium sized farms that are not regulated by Act 38, which will reduce the overall number of volunteers coming into the Act 38 planning program.					
Resource Enhancement and Protection Program: Total Project Cost (in millions)	\$10.48	\$24.60	\$25.90	\$26.40	\$29.90
The total cost of projects supported by Resource Enhancement and Protection program tax credits are projected to increase based on the overall rate of inflation, even with level funding and resource commitments to the program.					
Total Resource Enhancement and Protection Program Tax Credit (in millions)	\$2.60	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
The estimates for fiscal years 2013-14 and subsequent program years reflect the program cap established in legislation.					

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Increase agricultural resource conservation through farmland preservation.

**Why this objective is important:**

Pennsylvania’s agricultural conservation easement purchase program is an investment in the future of the commonwealth’s agricultural economy. Pennsylvania is located within a day’s drive of a growing population that will forever rely on a safe and abundant food supply.

**How are we doing:**

Pennsylvania leads the nation in farmland preservation. The program is an example of strong partnerships between all levels of government and non-profit organizations, with a common goal of saving prime farmland. Key challenges for the future will be continued funding and ongoing monitoring along with enforcement of existing easements.

### Strategies

- Continue education and outreach on tools that help assure long-term viability of farms including Clean and Green, Ag Security Areas, Right to Farm Law and the Agriculture, Communities and Rural Environments (ACRE).
- Maintain partnerships with local and federal governments to secure and distribute funds to purchase agricultural conservation easements on the estimated 1,800 applicant farms that remain on backlog lists.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Development of Pennsylvania's Agriculture Industry: Farm acreage preserved	23,681	17,889	13,795	17,500	17,500
Pennsylvania continues to lead the nation in the preservation of farmland. The preservation program remains popular with farm owners as evidenced by the backlog of farms that have applied to be preserved.					

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Animal Health and Diagnostic Services

Objective: Decrease threats to animal and human health in Pennsylvania through inspections and laboratory testing.

**Why this objective is important:**

Protecting the health, safety and welfare of animals and citizens is critical because animal agriculture accounts for \$4.4 billion, or 65.4 percent, of Pennsylvania's total agricultural receipts.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Animal Diagnostic Laboratory System (PADLS) is a joint venture of the Department of Agriculture, the Pennsylvania State University and the University of Pennsylvania to monitor and investigate animal disease in the state. The former demand for services in areas such as cattle export and egg safety testing has been met and is being maintained by the Bureau. The PADLS system (as a whole) completed more than 550,000 tests in 2012-13.

#### Strategies

Continue to enforce import regulations and monitor animal populations for dangerous transmissible diseases through field investigation and laboratory diagnostics.

Maintain a close relationship with partner agencies and other organizations to monitor and act when there are animal health threats or issues.

Maintain and enhance as needed the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) which provides real time access to laboratory information for all Pennsylvania Animal Diagnostic Laboratory System (PADLS) partners (Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, University of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania State University).

Provide field-based coverage, through the Bureau of Animal Health and Diagnostic Services, for the animal health community and related industries.

Provide public health protection through rabies testing.

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Animal Health and Diagnostic Services

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Animal Health: Animal health diagnostic tests performed at the Pennsylvania Veterinary Laboratory (in thousands)	401	379	253	340	340
The Pennsylvania Veterinary Laboratory in Harrisburg is the principal source of cattle export testing in the Pennsylvania Animal Diagnostic Laboratory System. Changes in the global economy are likely to impact export testing income. International export demand for U.S. cattle is steady but at a level below what was earlier anticipated.					
Animal Health: Animal health inspections	5,853	5,750	6,972	5,750	5,750
Field activity is expected to remain high. Release of new federal Chronic Wasting Disease program standards in late 2013 is expected to reduce the number of herds requiring annual inspections in the farmed cervid industry; however, that decrease will be offset by the performance of more annual discretionary inspections which were not previously possible. The Pennsylvania Egg Quality Assurance program has not experienced any major reductions in participation despite the implementation of the Food and Drug Administration's Egg Safety Program. Field personnel will continue to perform National Poultry Improvement Program inspections, and farm inspections will soon begin related to the Food and Drug Administration's now fully implemented Egg Safety Program.					
Pennsylvania Animal Diagnostic Laboratory System Testing Activity (samples tested)	658,268	581,000	559,268	580,000	580,000
International export demand for U.S. cattle is steady but at a level below what was earlier anticipated. Designated ports of embarkation have not changed, nor have U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service interstate movement and isolation requirements. No significant impact on testing activity in the Pennsylvania Animal Disease Laboratory System is expected. These export markets depend on global economies and are difficult to project long term.					
Pennsylvania Animal Diagnostic Laboratory System Testing: Avian Influenza Samples	231,939	200,000	187,819	175,000	150,000
Avian influenza testing is largely supported by federal cooperative agreements. Recognizing Pennsylvania as a "supply state" for the New York and New Jersey live bird markets, APHIS Veterinary Services has maintained support for surveillance testing in Pennsylvania while neighboring states have experienced significant losses in funding. APHIS Veterinary Services will continue to seek potential testing cost savings through risk based surveillance that is more targeted and reduces the actual number of tests performed. This has the potential to decrease avian influenza cooperative agreement support for the Pennsylvania Animal Diagnostic System in future contracts.					
Pennsylvania Animal Diagnostic Laboratory System Testing: Chronic Wasting Disease Tests	11,725	11,000	10,994	7,500	8,500
Pennsylvania's farmed domestic deer industry has shown limited growth since the discovery of Chronic Wasting Disease in September, 2012. Regulation of the industry continues to place a major demand on the Bureau of Animal Health and Diagnostic Services' field staff. Chronic Wasting Disease testing is only one part of a comprehensive inspection and monitoring service provided to this industry and does not accurately reflect the total time and resources expended in this sector of animal agriculture. CWD test fees went from \$0 to \$25 per animal on January 1, 2012, when all federal funding was withdrawn from the program. Although reduced compliance with program testing requirements began immediately, an updated CWD program will be introduced which requires an increased level of CWD testing on all farms.					
Pennsylvania Animal Diagnostic Laboratory System Testing: Rabies Tests	1,822	2,000	1,803	2,000	2,000
The number of wildlife and domestic animal cases of rabies remains relatively constant, but seasonally variable. Higher human exposure case incidence remains associated with population centers in the southwestern and southeastern sectors of the commonwealth.					

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Nutrition and Food Safety

Objective: Increase access to food for nutritionally at-risk Pennsylvanians.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Department of Agriculture provides programs that enable nutritionally at-risk Pennsylvanians to secure food.

**How are we doing:**

Pennsylvania is a leader in helping to ensure the food security of its residents. With more than 10 percent of Pennsylvanians at risk for hunger, the State Food Purchase Program supplements federal food assistance programs. The Farmers Market Nutrition Program targets senior citizens and women, infants and children (WIC) recipients as most vulnerable for food insecurity and continues to expand the number of farmers and farmers' market locations that serve these targeted groups.

#### Strategies

Actively work with older Pennsylvanians and Women, Infant and Children program participants to increase the redemption rates of Farmers Market Nutrition Program vouchers.

Continue Pennsylvania's progress in the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, which continues to expand service to older Pennsylvanians.

Continue to prompt regional and local conversations about strategies to end hunger.

Increase the efficiency of the State Food Purchase Program through efforts to coordinate purchase and delivery of food products by local agencies.

Increase the number of farmers markets participating in the Farmers Market Nutrition Program.

Review strategic relationships with partner agencies to investigate opportunities to better serve those who are at risk for hunger.

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Nutrition and Food Safety

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Farmers Market Nutrition Program Participating Farmers Markets and Farm Stands	1,261	1,286	1,100	1,100	1,100
Federal program – final 2012-13 data will not be available until after December 2013.					
Improving Participant Access to Pennsylvania fruits and vegetables: Dollar value of commodities distributed (in thousands)	\$41,550.00	\$46,000.00	\$55,777.00	\$55,777.00	\$55,777.00
Federal program – final 2012-13 data will not be available until after December 2013.					
National School Lunch Program: Students Served (in millions)	191.49	193	176.80	177	177
Federal program – final 2012-13 data will not be available until after December 2013.					
Percentage of farmers' market coupons redeemed: Redemption rate for senior participants in the Farmers Market Nutrition Program	87%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Federal program – final 2012-13 data will not be available until after December 2013.					
Percentage of farmers' market coupons redeemed: Redemption rate for WIC participants in the Farmers Market Nutrition program	57%	60%	55%	55%	55%
Federal program – final 2012-13 data will not be available until after December 2013.					
Persons receiving donated or surplus foods: Emergency Food Assistance Program: Individuals Served (in millions)	4.25	4.22	6.30	6.30	6.30
Federal program – final 2012-13 data will not be available until after December 2013.					
Persons receiving donated or surplus foods: State Food Purchase Program: Individuals Served (in millions)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
State program – final 2012-13 data will not be available until after December 2013.					

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Oversight and Investigation

Objective: Respond to consumers in a timely and fair manner by seeking solutions to address concerns.

**Why this objective is important:**

Consumers can experience various forms of harm and loss in the financial marketplace. The Department of Banking and Securities strives to balance regulatory oversight with advocacy for consumers seeking mutually acceptable remedies to problems or complaints. The department must also provide courteous and timely responses to consumers and ensure an efficient and effective regulatory agency.

**How are we doing:**

The outcome measure for this objective is to respond to consumer complaints/concerns within 10 days of receipt. We are currently averaging 5.58 days to respond to consumers. We are also implementing a tracking mechanism to determine our responsiveness to consumers and businesses who contact us through our specialized email accounts.

#### Strategies

Examine at least 20 percent of company licenses every year.

Meet regularly with financial services companies under department supervision and work to meet the needs of Pennsylvania financial services industries, businesses and communities.

Respond timely to financial institutions allowing them to address any weaknesses and deficiencies and improve operations.

Track and analyze all company licenses on an annual basis to determine date of last examination in order to prioritize and schedule future exams.

Track and analyze inquiries, complaints and resolutions received via the toll free hotline (1-800-PA-BANKS), website ([www.banking.state.pa.us](http://www.banking.state.pa.us)), dedicated email addresses, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and other government agency referrals.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Average number of days to respond to consumer complaints		15	5.58	10	10
New measure in 2011-12. Complaints received by the department are resolved or addressed on average in less than 10 days.					

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Workforce and Operations

Objective: Maintain the highest industry standards by developing an expert, depository examination staff.

**Why this objective is important:**

A highly trained and experienced staff is essential to providing strong regulatory oversight, especially in the current economic environment.

**How are we doing:**

The outcome measure for this objective is that at least 90 percent our depository examiners have the highest level of certification available for their position. Currently, 92 percent of our depository examination staff meets this criteria.

#### Strategies

Increase training and other professional development opportunities for employees as resources permit.

Maintain accreditations from the Conference of State Bank Supervisors, the American Association of Residential Mortgage Regulators and the National Association of State Credit Union Supervisors.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Percentage of depository examiners with the highest certification available for their level of experience	87%	95%	92%	90%	90%
The goal for this measure is that 90 percent of Depository Examiners have the highest level of certification for their position.					

**Goal: Economic Development**

**Subject Area: Community Development**

**Objective:** Provide resources and technical assistance that enhance the performance and quality of Pennsylvania's local governments and core communities.

**Why this objective is important:**

Revitalizing downtowns and surrounding neighborhoods and promoting sound land use practices will create attractive, livable communities. These efforts will improve the quality of life and economic competitiveness of communities through targeted services to populations with special needs, and assist local governments in maintaining fiscal stability and efficient, effective delivery of basic services.

**How are we doing:**

The investment projects in "core communities" have shielded those communities from the severe impact of the economic downturn and revitalized most areas.

**Strategies**

- Assist in the improvement of the physical and economic assets of communities via programs that support housing and residential development, downtown improvement, business development, and construction of community facilities and infrastructure.
- Serve as the principal advocate for the commonwealth's local governments and work to eliminate red tape by solving problems at the local level.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Early Intervention Program: Act 47: Designated distressed communities assisted	19	20	21	20	18
Early Intervention Program: Local governments assisted	12	12	12	10	16
Homes weatherized	1,529	1,529	1,295	1,529	1,529
Job training and human services: CSBG: Persons participating	387,055	338,032	315,000	250,250	250,250
Keystone Communities Projects		70	60	60	60
New measure in 2011-12.					

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Increase DCED-Export Sales Facilitated and Foreign Direct Investments (FDI).

**Why this objective is important:**

Increased export sales by Pennsylvania companies and increased investment in Pennsylvania by foreign companies help create and retain jobs in the commonwealth.

**How are we doing:**

State assisted export sales and foreign direct investments facilitates continues to grow despite of the weak economy.

#### Strategies

Develop a geographic information system (GIS) based exporter mapping tool to provide statewide visibility of the entire Pennsylvania exporter business community.

Expand the authorized trade representative network in new and emerging markets.

Highlight opportunities for international investors to invest and expand within the commonwealth.

Provide transaction based technical assistance and marketing services to Pennsylvania companies to develop their exports and expand their presence in foreign markets.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
International Business Development: Businesses assisted	2,083	2,051	2,097	2,102	2,144
International Business Development: Export sales facilitated (in thousands)	\$526,343.00	\$831,760.00	\$795,862.00	\$811,779.00	\$828,015.00
International Business Development: FDI:Capital investments facilitated (in thousands)		\$54,850.00	\$74,811.00	\$76,307.00	\$77,833.00
This was a new measure in 2011-12 that reflects the impact of our efforts to attract Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) under World Trade PA program.					
International Business Development: Foreign direct investments (FDI): Projects completed	17	20	25	22	22
International Business Development: Tax revenues generated (in thousands)	\$66,218.00	\$98,691.00	\$99,554.00	\$101,545.00	\$103,576.00

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Increase domestic and international leisure travel to Pennsylvania to grow the tourism industry's economic impact.

**Why this objective is important:**

Tourism is one of the leading industries in the state. Tourism dollars revitalize small towns and cities and preserve their unique qualities. Ports are a competitive advantage for Pennsylvania in attracting and retaining business and, therefore, must be maintained.

**How are we doing:**

The Marketing for Tourism has implemented a variety of effective and cost efficient market growth tactics to attract tourists, and continues to establish tourism as one of Pennsylvania's primary economic catalysts. The Office's efforts continue to increase visitation, especially overnight stays, in hotels, bed and breakfasts and campgrounds.

Strategies
Collaborate with industry stakeholders and partners to develop and implement cooperative marketing initiatives.
Provide informative materials visitors need to plan and enjoy Pennsylvania's unique destinations, activities and attractions.
Utilize effective marketing campaigns that incorporate the use of social media tools to drive traffic to visitPA.com, the official tourism web site for Pennsylvania, and its mobile version.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Tourism Promotion: Hotel rooms sold (in thousands)	28,070	29,270	29,082	29,664	30,257
Tourism Promotion: Tax revenues generated (in thousands)	\$1,523,300.00	\$1,594,300.00	\$4,065,087.00	\$4,146,389.00	\$4,229,317.00
Previous years' data only included Leisure travel, but 2012-13 onwards will include leisure and business travel tax revenues generated.					
Tourism Promotion: Travelers' expenditures (in millions)	\$27,900.00	\$29,200.00	\$40,426.00	\$41,235.00	\$42,059.00

**Goal: Economic Development**

**Subject Area: Employment and Business Development**

Objective: Increase the number of jobs created/pledged to be created and jobs retained/pledged to be retained in Pennsylvania.

**Why this objective is important:**

Job creation and retention will help ensure that businesses and communities provide employment opportunities for all of the state's residents, improve the local tax base, and achieve prosperity and a higher quality of life for families and communities.

**How are we doing:**

The jobs created and pledged to be created was modest relative to the general economy.

Strategies
Capture all shale gas development opportunities.
Develop a comprehensive strategy to market Pennsylvania as a top location for starting and growing a business.
Focus statewide, comprehensive infrastructure development efforts on roadways, water and sewer ways, pipelines, power grids, fiber optics, cellular phone service, etc.
Formulate policies and strategies to assist small and high growth businesses.
Foster a business climate that encourages the creation, expansion and retention of successful businesses.
Integrate and streamline delivery of financial and technical business assistance.
Leverage Pennsylvania's tax credit programs to grow industry.
Utilize state community and economic development programs in a cohesive and cost effective manner to assist in job creation and retention efforts within the commonwealth.

**Goal: Economic Development**

**Subject Area: Employment and Business Development**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Business Assistance: Brownfield redevelopment projects assisted	61	103	32	33	33
Business Assistance: Businesses assisted	10,653	12,820	19,054	19,435	19,824
Business Assistance: Jobs pledged to be created	60,677	43,206	42,931	43,790	44,665
Business Assistance: Jobs pledged to be retained	126,907	72,357	106,148	108,271	110,436
Business Assistance: Persons receiving job training (CJT/ WedNet)	45,356	39,394	41,776	42,612	43,464
Business Assistance: Private funds leveraged (in thousands)	\$5,907,473.00	\$3,412,818.00	\$2,254,267.00	\$2,299,352.00	\$2,345,339.00
Business Assistance: Public funds leveraged (in thousands)	\$950,801.00	\$195,587.00	\$343,583.00	\$350,455.00	\$357,464.00

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Increase the number of successful innovative technology companies in Pennsylvania.

**Why this objective is important:**

Technology based companies in such sectors or subsectors as bio and life sciences, energy (e.g., shale gas, advanced batteries), advanced manufacturing, nanotechnology and telecommunications/information technology provide high growth potential as well as ripple effects into other economic sectors, effectively building individual, business and community wealth.

**How are we doing:**

The new technology companies have continued to drive economic development in the commonwealth, enabling businesses and individuals to develop the skills and opportunities necessary to remain competitive, and allowing Pennsylvania to build the infrastructure necessary to continue to grow and interconnect in a global marketplace.

#### Strategies

Accelerate technology transfer to commercialize new products and services.

Ensure growth capital for early stage and existing technology firms.

Ensure that the variety of technology based economic development organizations throughout the commonwealth work collaboratively to fully leverage the wealth of research, capital and support services available to build a comprehensive infrastructure that supports company formation and growth.

Revitalize Pennsylvania's manufacturing economy.

Serve pre-revenue, emerging and mature technology companies; universities engaged in research and development with commercial potential; community organizations that focus on technology infrastructure, training and facilities; and investment partners.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Technology Investment: Businesses assisted	8,268	9,077	3,200	3,500	3,600
Technology Investment: Jobs created	4,742	2,493	2,395	2,325	2,350
Technology Investment: Jobs retained	16,979	5,831	3,431	3,400	3,450
Technology Investment: New technology companies established	174	62	153	85	100
Technology Investment: Private Funds Leveraged (\$ in Thousands)	\$1,044,710.00	\$593,539.00	\$889,523.00	\$675,000.00	\$700,000.00
Technology Investment: Public funds leveraged (in thousands)	\$323,067.00	\$757,829.00	\$133,315.00	\$130,000.00	\$150,000.00

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Community Development

Objective: Community Investment: Promote regional natural and recreational resources to enhance tourism and economic development.

**Why this objective is important:**

The commonwealth is woven together by thousands of independent communities and landscapes. By understanding the relationship between conservation and growth in distinct landscapes of Pennsylvania, locally driven partnerships can plot sustainable futures for communities through economic revitalization, recreational projects, and tourism. Investing in these communities helps to ensure their economic and civic vitality. Developing regional networks, greenways, and parks, particularly in urban and suburban areas where many live, can protect natural resources and offer recreational opportunities at lower cost. Studies have shown that investments in the natural and recreational opportunities of communities help to support local economies and create jobs.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, DCNR awarded more than \$27 million in a total of 201 grants to communities for recreation and conservation projects. These grants ensure community support and investment in local projects that help provide new trails, conserve green spaces, provide riparian buffers, educate citizenry about conservation, promote green design and energy conservation, encourage community revitalization, and promote tourism and economic development. DCNR has developed and is supporting seven conservation landscapes across the state where locally based partnerships are using their natural assets to help drive tourism, land protection, trail connections and economic development. Several communities have successfully built tourism destinations around their recreation resources and are showing small business growth and workforce retention.

#### Strategies

Community Grant Funding: Enhance the Community Conservation Partnerships Program to invest in sustainable communities and recreation.

Conservation Landscape Approach: Promote a partnership approach to conserving the natural and recreational resources in a region that also enhances tourism and economic development.

TreeVitalize: Promote urban and suburban tree planting for multiple environmental and economic benefits.

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Sustainable Communities and Working Landscapes: Community Conservation Partnerships Program (C2P2) grants awarded	215	232	201	210	225
C2P2 grants includes a range of project types such as community recreation and conservation, land trust projects, recreational trails and rails to trails projects, rivers conservation, snowmobile/ATV, technical assistance, circuit rider, and peer to peer. Most grants require a local match of 50 percent.					
Sustainable Communities and Working Landscapes: Total Community Conservation Partnerships Program funds awarded	\$29,100,000.00	\$31,400,000.00	\$27,600,000.00	\$33,000,000.00	\$35,000,000.00

Total Community Conservation Partnerships Program grants include a range of project types such as community recreation and conservation, land trust projects, recreational trails and rails to trails projects, rivers conservation, snowmobile/ATV, technical assistance, circuit rider, and peer to peer. Most grants require a local match of 50 percent.

**Goal: Environment**

**Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management**

Objective: Conservation Education: Offer conservation education programs and messaging to promote community awareness, sustainability, and citizen stewardship.

**Why this objective is important:**

Citizens who are informed of the intrinsic values of our natural resources are more equipped to make sound conservation decisions in their everyday lives and will be more inclined to volunteer to ensure the long-term sustainability of our environment. The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) provides many programs that educate and inform our citizens about Pennsylvania's natural resources and the importance of conserving them for the future.

**How are we doing:**

State park and forest education and recreation programs reach more than 350,000 citizens a year. DCNR's multi-media iConservePA program provides citizens with regular conservation ideas, tips and news.

**Strategies**

Conservation education: Continue to provide programs and services that educate and inform our citizens about Pennsylvania's natural resources and the importance of conserving them for the future.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Improve Access to Quality Recreational Resources: Environmental education and interpretive program attendance	384,709	397,388	384,956	390,000	390,500
DCNR runs a comprehensive environmental education program through its state parks. The attendance figure includes visitors who attend an environmental education or interpretive program at a state park. Programs are conducted by state park staff, partners, volunteers, and others, but all are initiated and facilitated by DCNR. This figure does not include park visitors who participate in self guided interpretation or recreational programs with no conservation or interpretive message content.					
Operate More Effectively and Efficiently: Social media subscribers (cumulative)	20,000	85,000	145,000	170,000	190,000
Through its various programs and locations, DCNR manages nearly fifty social media accounts, which provide daily interaction with tens of thousands of people. Followers or friends to these accounts - primarily Facebook and Twitter - receive the latest news, programs, service, and accomplishments of DCNR each day. As more people turn to social media to receive their information, we expect this will be the primary way people will interact with DCNR.					

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Effective Programs: Ensure that all programs are being managed in the best interest of Pennsylvania's citizens.

**Why this objective is important:**

By recognizing the needs and wants of Pennsylvanians, the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) will ensure its programs and services are serving the public and making the best use of taxpayers' dollars.

**How are we doing:**

Outdoor recreation programs and environmental education offerings remain popular. To respond to changing visitor interests, staff continues to develop innovative programming that entertains, educates, and inspires. To meet the recreational demands of citizens and to help connect more people with the outdoors, DCNR has expanded its Get Outdoors PA program from a solely state parks-based program to one that is being offered in communities throughout the state. Finally, to take advantage of limited grant dollars that do double or triple duty, 25 percent of DCNR community conservation partnership grants have primary objectives of providing energy efficiency, cost savings, water efficiency, lower pollution emissions, better stormwater filtration, etc.

#### Strategies

Conservation Funding: Increase funding sources for projects and practices that conserve natural resources.
Green Technical Assistance: Promote DCNR as a center of expertise in green design, best management practices and green investment.
Performance Assessment: Conduct periodic analyses to qualify and quantify economic and other values of programs, investments and practices.
Public-Private Partnerships: Explore new opportunities for partnerships with the private sector, public sector, volunteers and non-profit groups to reduce costs at state parks, forests and communities across Pennsylvania.
Resource Review Efficiency: Lead streamlining and coordination efforts to improve the PNDI review process.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Operate More Effectively and Efficiently: Number of funded C2P2 grants with "green" or energy efficient elements	31	34	61	38	40
We began including this as a grant application rating criteria several years ago. As applicants grow used to it, learn of new ways to "green" their projects through example and our training, and as the economy improves, the numbers will likely increase.					

**Goal: Environment**

**Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management**

Objective: Efficient Operations: Explore ways to ensure that all fiscal resources are being used responsibly and to the fullest extent possible.

**Why this objective is important:**

Through land management and operations, DCNR can model energy and cost efficiencies. DCNR engineers, designers, and managers continually explore new technologies and processes to reduce energy consumption, conserve natural resources, and cut costs.

**How are we doing:**

DCNR is saving thousands of dollars each year through greater energy efficiencies at state parks and forest complexes. Each new state park or forest building or retrofit is designed to achieve maximum efficiencies through LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification, which combines energy saving building materials and energy saving landscaping with materials and designs that save water, provide wildlife habitat, and reduce pollution. Also, an improved Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) tool has streamlined the pre-permit review of natural and geological resources to emphasize pre-project planning, better coordinated reviews among reviewing agency partners, and more timely reviews, ultimately saving applicants and agency partners' time and effort. To save time and money on its communications and reach new audiences, DCNR has expanded its use of social media. Through nearly 50 social media accounts nearly 150,000 people are receiving timely information on DCNR's programs and services. In addition, the newly created state park and forest app for smart phones gives visitors a unique opportunity to learn about park events and other information while on the go. Since its introduction in 2011, the app has more than 63,000 downloads.

**Strategies**

Environmental Design and Energy Efficiency: Incorporate environmental best practices into building design, land management and operations.

State Agency Collaboration: Work with sister agencies to add flexibility in procurement, hiring, and contracting to reduce costs.

**Goal: Environment**

**Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Improve Access to Quality Recreational Resources: State parks and forests mobile app downloads	0	13,785	32,332	34,000	35,000
The mobile app is an interactive state parks and forests tour guide that is accessible through today's leading mobile devices. The mobile app disseminates official state park and forest content and serves as an informal educational guide to help users find information, gain insight on state park and forest activities and keep apprised of upcoming events in real time.					
Operate More Effectively and Efficiently: LEED registered park and forest buildings (under review and approved)	10	11	11	12	13
New and renovated state park and forestry buildings increasingly include "green" features such as geothermal heating and cooling, energy saving lighting, use of recycled materials, water conservation, and solar and wind energy. DCNR is pursuing LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Green Building Rating System®) certification for large new structures, and adopting LEED standards for smaller structures. This measure includes buildings awarded LEED certification and those that have applied for certification, which can take up to two years or more. Steady increases reflect the importance the department puts on sustainable development and modeling these stewardship practices for the public.					
Operate More Effectively and Efficiently: Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program online website database searches	53,600	56,177	48,331	56,000	57,000
The Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program conducts inventories and collects data on the state's native biological diversity (plants, vertebrates, invertebrates, natural communities and geologic features). Information is stored in an integrated data management system consisting of map, manual and computer files. Data is continually refined and updated to include recently discovered locations and describe environmental changes affecting known sites. The information is used by the public, including developers and municipal planners, for conservation, development planning and natural resource management.					

**Goal: Environment**

**Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management**

Objective: Forest, Land and Water Conservation: Promote the conservation and responsible stewardship of high value lands, watersheds, and wildlife habitats through programs, partnerships, and education.

**Why this objective is important:**

Pennsylvania’s legacy of scenic mountains, rivers, farms, forests and fields makes it an attractive and desirable place for living, working, and recreating. The commonwealth continues to face impacts from environmental stressors, resulting in habitat fragmentation, decline in air and water quality, aesthetic loss, invasive species, and reduction in recreational opportunities. The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) has become a leader in innovative protection measures and adapting spaces for natural resources enhancement and recreation.

**How are we doing:**

Open space protection has declined in recent years as state funding has declined, and because partners have less funding to meet the required 50 percent match. Nonetheless, in 2012-13, DCNR was able to secure the conservation of 4,300 additional acres through acquisition and easements and complete 10 river conservation plans. Also in 2012-13, DCNR’s signature community tree planting program, TreeVitalize, expanded to encompass the entire state, contributing over 360,000 new trees since its inception.

**Strategies**

Chesapeake Bay Watershed: Develop best management practices and strategies to protect water quality and wildlife habitat and extend these practices to other Pennsylvania watersheds.
Conservation Education: Increase conservation education programs and messaging to promote citizen stewardship.
Natural Resource Inventory, Protection and Assistance: Provide statewide public services such as pest control, fire suppression, geologic mapping, natural resource data, and technical assistance.
Open Space Protection: Continue to protect high value conservation and recreation lands from existing and emerging environmental stressors.
River Conservation: Reinvigorate and enhance river conservation, education, and technical assistance efforts.

**Goal: Environment**

**Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Conserve the Commonwealth's Natural Resources: Land conservation through acquisition and easement (acres) - includes additions to parks, forests, and grants to communities	17,405	6,977	4,300	3,500	3,500
<p>The department supports land conservation through a number of methods, including acquisition of lands that are added to state parks and forests, funding of acquisition of conservation lands by local government or non-profit entities, and funding of the purchase of easements on privately held property that restrict permissible uses of the land in order to conserve a natural value or feature. Keystone and Environmental Stewardship Fund grant funds provide DCNR's primary source of acquisition funding. The slow housing market has trimmed available Keystone funds, which come from a portion of the state's realty transfer tax receipts. Oil and Gas Lease Funds are a source for acquisition of State Park and Forest lands, but these have been used during the last several years to support other state budget needs.</p>					
Conserve the Commonwealth's Natural Resources: River conservation plan projects completed	16	18	10	22	24
<p>River implementation projects are those projects that implement a River Conservation Plan and include land acquisition by fee simple or conservation easement, development of boat launches and other river access improvements, development of water trails, stream bank stabilization, removal of invasive species and planting of native species and other public involvement, education and technical assistance efforts.</p>					

**Goal: Environment**

**Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management**

Objective: Forest Management: Maintain high standards that ensure the long-term health and productivity of state forests and the conservation of wild plants, as well as opportunities for high-quality recreation and education.

**Why this objective is important:**

As the steward of Pennsylvania's 2.2 million acres of state forests, the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) strives to protect, enhance and promote these lands for residents' and visitors' use and enjoyment. These lands serve multiple purposes, from economic drivers for the state's tourism, timber and gas industries, to critical havens for wildlife, rare plants, clean air, clean water, dozens of forms of recreation, and enjoyment of nature. DCNR must manage this resource to the highest environmental standards, incorporating best practices that will ensure all uses of forest lands will be available for future generations.

**How are we doing:**

DCNR's state forests are important to the economic sustainability of their surrounding communities and the state as a whole. Informal recreation on state forestlands attracts a growing number of young people through increasingly popular activities like mountain biking, geocaching, rock climbing, and trail running, helping Pennsylvania attract and retain an active and educated workforce. The department's long-term forest management plan assures a steady flow of forest products that can weather economic downturns and also continues to provide wildlife habitat, clean air and water, recreational opportunities, and gas and mineral development. DCNR's state forest system continues to sequester carbon at a steady rate through careful timber management.

**Strategies**

Forest Certification: Manage the state forest to maintain third party Forest Stewardship Council certification.

Multi-resource Focus: Promote and protect all uses of state forests; air and water protection, wildlife and plant habitat, recreation, timber and resource extraction.

**Goal: Environment**

**Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Conserve the Commonwealth's Natural Resources: Total carbon sequestered in state forest timber resources (million standard tons, annual accumulation)	3.97	4.10	4.24	4.38	4.53
Well-managed forests in the state forest system sequester millions of tons of carbon each year as they grow. Carbon storage rates are calculated annually by Bureau of Forestry staff through a model based on data from their Continuous Forest Inventory. The annual increase in stored carbon in state forests is based on a 0.034 percent growth rate for above ground vegetative growth (i.e., excluding carbon sequestration in forest soils, which is difficult to measure). This annual increase is based on the assumption that state forest lands continue to be managed sustainably and harvested according to the Bureau of Forestry's timber harvest model. Studies show that well managed forests sequester carbon at higher rates than poorly managed forests.					
Manage State Parks and Forests Sustainably: Acres surveyed for forest pests (in millions of acres)	16.40	16.40	16.40	16.40	16.40
The DCNR Bureau of Forestry is responsible for monitoring forest health conditions throughout the commonwealth. Pennsylvania forests are surveyed annually through a combination of aerial surveys for forest damage and by a variety of ground-based surveys to identify specific forest pests and other factors contributing to forest damage. Information is used to make management recommendations to both public and private land managers.					
Manage State Parks and Forests Sustainably: Number of state forest land acres treated for certified timber	12,429	12,429	12,618	14,337	14,337
Annual goals of 14,337 acres of timber are to be harvested under various treatments. This is based on the desire to achieve habitat diversity and forest health across the entire state forest system and to fulfill the mission to provide a continuous and steady supply of wood to keep markets and the timber industry stable, consistent, and strong. These goals are based on a science-based model, which allocates the acreage to be cut to achieve balanced forest habitat conditions, a steady flow of timber, and a uniform number of staff through time. Projections will be steady to reflect the model.					

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Infrastructure Investment: Ensure the infrastructure and major maintenance needs of state parks and forests remain a top priority.

**Why this objective is important:**

Thanks to the vision of our forefathers, Pennsylvania has a forest and park system that is the envy of other states. It provides affordable and high quality recreational resources for those who live and work here and for millions of visitors. The roads, dams, bridges, buildings, treatment plants, and other facilities in state parks and forests make up one of the largest infrastructure systems in the state. Proper maintenance of these assets is essential to providing public safety, conserving park and forest natural resources, and meeting visitors' needs. The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) continues to monitor, enhance, and maintain this infrastructure for the enjoyment of our citizens.

**How are we doing:**

The department recently compiled a complete list of infrastructure needs on its complex system of 3,720 miles of roads, 842 bridges, 121 dams, 4,700 buildings, 68 wastewater treatment facilities, 172 public water supplies, four ski areas, 180 boat launches, and more, identifying a total need of about \$1 billion for repairs and upgrades. The department continues to prioritize the work as funding is available for infrastructure needs. Since 2011, DCNR has invested more than \$49 million in improvements to this complex infrastructure system.

#### Strategies

Infrastructure Investment: Address the infrastructure and major maintenance needs of state parks and forests.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Improve Access to Quality Recreational Resources: Miles of state forest roads maintained	5,122	5,122	5,863	5,873	5,883

DCNR is responsible for annually maintaining roads on 2.2 million acres of DCNR managed land. The three types of roads consist of: Public Use Roads - consisting of improved dirt and gravel roads that receive routine maintenance and are generally open for travel by licensed motor vehicles; Drivable Trails - limited maintenance roads that are open to licensed motor vehicles; Administrative Roads - for administrative use not normally open to travel, but may be opened seasonally for motor vehicle use, such as during the annual hunting season. Management gates protect wildlife habitat, control illegal trash dumping, and reduce soil erosion and stream sedimentation.

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Natural Resource Management: Encourage responsible management and use of the commonwealth's natural resources: air and water, wildlife and plant habitats, recreational assets, timber, and mineral resources.

**Why this objective is important:**

Part of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources' (DCNR's) broad responsibilities include the conservation and management of the natural resources of the commonwealth. These responsibilities include maintaining an expertise in geologic and topographic information and services, conservation science, land and forest management, rare plant conservation, and many other areas important to the state lands as well as to other public and private landowners.

**How are we doing:**

DCNR conserves natural resources in multiple ways: through careful stewardship of forest and park resources, through grants for open space protection, through training, and through technical assistance and scientific databases that provide companies and residents conservation information.

#### Strategies

- Natural Gas Development: Maintain high quality practices on DCNR-managed lands through implementation of key recommendations from the Marcellus Shale Advisory Commission report.
- Working Lands: Develop and promote programs to keep Pennsylvania's forests and fields producing but with enhanced environmental benefits.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Sustainable Communities and Working Landscapes: Forest stewardship plans completed	3,046	3,158	3,118	3,178	3,188
Forest Stewardship Plans are voluntary plans developed and adopted by private forestland owners with Bureau of Forestry staff assistance to improve the current and future sustainability of their forest, including harvest practices and best management practices to protect wildlife and water quality. Forest Stewardship Plans are counted cumulatively over time. Steady growth in the number of completed forest plans shows the increasing interest among landowners in getting technical assistance to better manage their forestlands. This rate of growth is limited by staff availability, budgets and time.					
Sustainable Communities and Working Landscapes: TreeVitalize – total trees planted (cumulative)	288,165	339,212	360,683	380,000	400,000
In April 2013, DCNR expanded the award-winning TreeVitalize community tree-planting and education program from 13 urban areas to communities across the state. Funded through DCNR's Bureau of Forestry grants and municipal, private agency and company involvement, TreeVitalize depends on community support to increase tree canopies across the state, and educate and engage citizens in the care and selection of these new trees.					

**Goal: Environment**

**Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management**

Objective: Scientific and Technical Services: Provide statewide public services such as pest control, fire suppression, geological mapping, natural resource data, and technical assistance.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources' (DCNR's) natural resource responsibilities extend beyond the borders of its state parks and forests. The tools and techniques DCNR uses to manage its lands can be applied to non-DCNR lands to help provide consistency and promote best practices. As the state's leading conservation agency, DCNR can provide technical assistance, data, education, best practices, and expertise to help collectively manage the state's natural resources. These services support industry, research, economic development, permitting, and public safety. DCNR will continue to provide public services such as wildfire suppression, natural resource inventories, mapping, invasive species control, education and technical assistance to communities throughout the commonwealth to help them protect and enhance the resources enjoyed by all Pennsylvanians.

**How are we doing:**

DCNR's Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey continues to study and analyze the geologic heritage of Pennsylvania, providing important information and disseminating data regarding water, gas and oil wells, and monitoring resources and events. The Bureau of Forestry continues to promote forestland protection statewide by training over 4,000 firefighters each year as well as by hosting educational events and providing technical assistance to private landowners on forest management. The Bureau continues to monitor the state forests and Pennsylvania's 17 million total acres of forest for pest damage each year – on land and by air – despite budget constraints, an important service for landowners and the forest products industry. The department also continues to provide information and best management practices for control of invasive plant species.

**Strategies**

Scientific and technical services: Continue to provide technical assistance, data, education, best practices, and expertise to help collectively manage the state's natural resources

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Conserve the Commonwealth's Natural Resources: Number of firefighters trained by DCNR	5,024	4,837	4,219	4,500	4,500

DCNR is mandated by state law to protect the woodlands of the commonwealth from wildland fires. To achieve this mandate we require that all wildland firefighters have a minimum of I-100 Introduction to ICS, PA-130 Basic Wildland Firefighter, S-190 Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior and the Department of Homeland security requires IS-700a National Incident Management System (NIMS). These are all required for Basic Wildland Firefighters. DCNR provides this local training for firefighters statewide. Additional training is required for those that lead firefighters, line supervisors, and those that support line personnel. DCNR also sets standards for prescribed fires, along with wildland fire prevention, and wildland fire investigation.

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: State Park Excellence: Manage the natural, aesthetic, scenic, and historical resources of state parks to continue to provide opportunities for recreation and to serve as outdoor classrooms for environmental education.

**Why this objective is important:**

Pennsylvania's gold-medal-winning state park system provides affordable and high quality recreational and educational opportunities to residents and visitors. The 120 parks in the system generate collateral benefits for their surrounding communities, helping to sustain local economies and spur community development. They also provide outdoor classrooms for both formal and informal environmental and conservation education.

**How are we doing:**

DCNR's state park system continues to attract a steady visitation of more than 36 million a year, despite rising gas prices and other factors. A 2011 study by Penn State University showed that the total contribution of state park visitor spending to the state economy was \$1.145 billion in sales and 12,630 jobs. For every dollar invested in state parks, \$12.41 of value added income is returned to Pennsylvania. Recently, the Bureau of State Parks has placed an increased emphasis on lake management as many of its lakes are in advanced stages of aging or eutrophication. Eutrophication adds sediment and nutrients to state park lakes that reduce lake depths and stimulates the growth of invasive aquatic plants. In the last few years, the bureau has increased its management of aquatic vegetation to approximately 30 lakes per year, with multiple applications. Also, the bureau has begun using alternatives such as installing eight artificial floating islands, a pocket wetland, benthic blankets, two aquatic weed harvesters and biological agents to stem the growth of aquatic vegetation to ensure excellent opportunities for boating, fishing, and swimming, and other water-based recreation. The bureau continues to conduct research and gather bathymetric and vegetative data to assess and prioritize lake management opportunities.

Strategies
State Park Excellence: Maintain high standards of resource management, education, recreation, and visitor experiences.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Manage State Parks and Forests Sustainably: State park attendance	37,600,000	38,800,000	36,400,000	36,900,000	36,950,000
Parks do not charge an admission fee and often have multiple entrances, so park attendance can only be estimated. Each park calculates total visitor days by a set formula that takes into account registered overnight stays (camp sites and cabins), average car passenger estimates, and historical usage patterns in outlying areas of the parks. Pennsylvania state parks remain a popular and affordable vacation and visitation destination. Steady growth is anticipated annually.					
Manage State Parks and Forests Sustainably: State park cabin nights rented	58,248	59,207	56,498	56,600	56,700
Actual number of nights that available park cabins are rented. Includes yurts and modern and rustic cabins. FY 2012-13 actuals reflect the continued popularity of this recreational opportunity, which is anticipated to grow in future years.					
Manage State Parks and Forests Sustainably: State park campsite nights rented	295,087	316,406	303,787	310,000	315,000
Actual number of nights that available park campsites are rented. Includes electrified, non-electrified, modern, primitive, RV parking, camping cottages, and tent camping sites, except group tent camping sites in organized group areas. Data comes from the DCNR reservation system. Given popular demand and reservation requests almost a year in advance for many sites, we anticipate steady growth in future years.					

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Outdoor Recreation

Objective: Recreation: Enhance and promote quality recreational opportunities and broader access to recreation for all Pennsylvanians.

**Why this objective is important:**

Pennsylvania boasts plentiful outdoor recreation amenities. Our state parks, state forests, trails, community parks, rivers, conserved lands, and businesses not only connect citizens to nature, they also help to spur economic growth, creating viable and vibrant communities where people want to work, live, and visit. Much of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources' (DCNR's) grant funding invests not only in conserving open space and natural resources, but in community infrastructure like trails, parks, urban tree canopy, green stormwater features and better planning tools to help communities thrive economically and environmentally. Through funding, education, and support, the DCNR encourages the development of outdoor recreation opportunities for all Pennsylvanians.

**How are we doing:**

Through management of our state parks and forests and partnerships with communities, DCNR continues to promote the enhancement of outdoor recreational opportunities. During 2012-13, 74 miles of new trails were developed in Pennsylvania, helping to connect communities and amenities. Other programs have conserved green space, encouraged community revitalization, and promoted recreational tourism and economic development.

#### Strategies

- Local Parks: Upgrade and augment community green spaces such as parks and other outdoor recreational resources.
- Nature tourism: Promote sustainable economic development in communities through recreational improvements.
- River Access: Reconnect communities to their waterways by creating more water based recreation opportunities for citizens.
- Trails: Expand and upgrade Pennsylvania's trail networks.
- Walkable Communities: Promote facilities for biking, walking, and other non-powered transportation for health and environmental benefits.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Improve Access to Quality Recreational Resources: Get Outdoors PA recreation programs conducted	2,740	2,851	2,819	2,840	2,850
Get Outdoors PA is an outdoor recreation program designed to educate and motivate citizens through outdoor activities (hiking, canoeing, geocaching, etc.) on state park and forest lands. This program began as a pilot in western Pennsylvania in 2004, and has expanded to parks and forests throughout the state. The majority of Get Outdoors PA programs are offered during the spring, summer and fall. Participation in these programs in 2012-13 dipped slightly because budget cuts led to a reduction in seasonal staff hours.					
Improve Access to Quality Recreational Resources: Miles of new trails developed	61	63	74	65	70
Pennsylvania is one of the nation's leaders in its total mileage and types of recreational trails. They provide strong health and economic benefits for individuals and their communities. Inter-connecting neighborhoods, workplaces, retail centers and natural resources through trails and pathways helps create healthier citizens and saves energy. Each year DCNR strives to extend existing trails and develop new trails that will expand upon the commonwealth's existing network of publicly accessible trails.					

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Improve assessment and treatment of inmates by evaluating inmates appropriately and by giving them proven treatment in a timely manner, thus reducing recidivism.

**Why this objective is important:**

By using proven assessment tools and providing inmates with evidence based treatment programs, we will reduce the likelihood of inmates committing future crimes once released from prison.

**How are we doing:**

Ninety percent of Department of Corrections (DOC) inmates will one day return home after incarceration. The DOC addresses recidivism and reentry needs through assessment and treatment. Assessment focuses on needs, and treatment is based on risk levels for those needs. The department believes reentry begins upon reception to the prison system and continues through a successful return to the community. The DOC experiences a 43 percent return rate of inmates over three years post incarceration.

#### Strategies

Continue using the computer system developed to track inmate assessment and progress in treatment programs. Through analysis of the data, the appropriateness of prescribed treatment programs can be measured. By utilizing this system to prioritize inmate treatment programs based on minimum sentence length, the DOC expects to have the greatest number of inmates eligible for parole at their minimum sentence dates.

Develop a scientifically based quantitative risk assessment tool for the Sentencing Commission judges to use to measure the risk of reoffending while deciding the appropriate sentence for the defendant.

Expand the eligibility for proven treatment programs. The Boot Camp, Recidivism Risk Reduction Initiative, and the State Intermediate Punishment programs are evidence-based programs that were found to be effective in lowering the rates of recidivism for the inmates who have completed the programs.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Inmates assessed as having an alcohol or other drug problem	33,542	33,620	33,398	32,933	32,295
Inmates currently in alcohol or other drug treatment programs	3,703	3,563	3,491	3,575	3,500
Inmates currently in alcohol or other drug treatment programs	3,703	3,930	3,491	3,575	3,500
Inmates recommended to receive alcohol or other drug treatment	13,340	15,517	13,374	13,125	12,875
Inmates who have completed alcohol or other drug treatment programs	9,976	10,650	9,966	9,650	9,650
Inmates who have completed alcohol or other drug treatment programs	9,976	10,978	9,966	9,650	9,650

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Operate all state prisons securely, safely and humanely by creatively and efficiently managing inmate populations and facilities and controlling inmate population growth.

**Why this objective is important:**

Operating state prisons securely, safely and humanely is essential for the safety of prison staff, inmates and the public.

**How are we doing:**

Despite a 27 percent increase in the inmate population (from 40,437 in 2003 to 51,382 in June 2013), the population actually decreased by 0.7 percent between June 2012 and June 2013. The DOC continues to operate secure, safe and humane prisons through creative and efficient management of the population and its facilities. This management reduces the chances for development of serious issues and challenges resulting from overcrowding. Legislative initiatives – such as State Intermediate Punishment and Recidivism Risk Reduction Initiative – have shown a slight reduction in the DOC’s inmate population growth, thus resulting in a less crowded and safer prison system. While the immediate population reductions as a result of the signing of Act 122 of 2012 have not been as large as anticipated, additional population reductions are expected in future years.

### Strategies

Continue to implement enacted legislation that is aimed at reducing population, specifically enhancements to the State Intermediate Punishment and Recidivism Risk Reduction Initiative resulting from Act 122.
Continue using a specially designed computer system to track inmate assessment and progress in treatment programs. This program measures the appropriateness of prescribed treatment programs based on need and risk.
Continue using the Community Corrections Center (CCC) system to house the majority of technical parole violators (TPVs). In allowing TPVs to serve their sentences in the contracted county jails and other parole violators in CCCs, the prison population was expected to show a net decrease. Also, the TPVs length of stay is capped at six months which when compared to previous lengths of stays of between 14-18 months will result in them being released sooner and decreasing the prison population.
Develop and implement processes to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the release process. The DOC is in the final stages of developing a comprehensive reentry process that will help offenders to have a successful reentry into society and that will reduce the likelihood of them committing new crimes once released from prison.
Enable county level courtrooms to use Hawaii’s Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) program on their probation violators. The HOPE program was designed to deliver certain, swift, yet relatively mild punishments to people who violate parole. DOC also plans to use HOPE with the State Intermediate Punishment program.
Maximize the use of short minimum sentence diversion. The DOC is experiencing a higher number of inmates coming into the system with shorter sentences. This often results in their having to serve longer than their minimum sentences while they wait to take treatment programs that are required for parole.
Re-established contracts with all of our contract community facilities (CCFs), and made them performance based where they must at least maintain a baseline recidivism rate offering incentive-based bonuses for reduced recidivism below the calculated recidivism baselines. Also, for the first time, established new contracts for non-residential community services which will provide more options for technical parole violators, establishing a continuum of sanctioning and treatment before they are returned to institution custody at a higher cost.
The DOC has implemented a pilot using HOPE with the State Intermediate Punishment program in select CCCs around the commonwealth. If the pilot shows positive effects (reduce recidivism, less misconducts/violations) at the test sites, the DOC plans to roll out the HOPE program to all State Intermediate Punishment program inmates.
To address the long waiting lists for treatment programs, 4-month long Therapeutic Community (TC) programs, intensive in-patient drug treatment programs in the institution, are currently being piloted to test whether they have the same impact as the standard 6-month program.

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Cost per inmate per year for health care (state funds)	\$4,748.00	\$4,577.00	\$4,590.00	\$4,660.00	\$4,750.00
Cost per inmate per year (state funds)	\$31,431.00	\$34,922.00	\$35,400.00	\$36,500.00	\$37,668.00
Inmates in community corrections centers - excludes parolees	2,084	2,306	1,612	2,290	2,290
Inmates in excess of operational bed capacity	7,434	4,644	3,727	1,440	458
Inmates in institutions	47,572	48,842	49,738	48,344	47,362
Inmates in state intermediate punishment program	771	734	799	850	875
Inmates to all Department of Corrections staff	3.20	3.20	3.40	3.40	3.30
Inmates to custody staff	5.40	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.40
Percentage of inmates testing positive for drug and alcohol use while in prison (random test)	0.16%	0.19%	0.26%	0.25%	0.25%
Percentage of positive random drug screens	0.16%	0.15%	0.26%	0.25%	0.25%
Prison operational bed capacity	45,830	49,534	47,655	49,076	49,076
As of September 1, 2011, the department changed its definition of bed capacity. "Bed Capacity" is defined as the number of inmates that the facility can accommodate by filling all beds based on a number of factors. Capacity expansion will be based upon staffing availability.					
Total inmate population	51,290	51,757	51,382	50,666	49,684

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Prepare inmates for successful reentry into the community.

**Why this objective is important:**

Providing inmates with treatment and educational programs prepares them for a successful return to their communities and reduces future victimization. By expanding the capacity of the community corrections centers, more parolees will benefit from the re-entry experience provided by transitional living centers.

**How are we doing:**

Initiatives to assist with reentry include: 1. Recidivism Risk Reduction Incentive is intended to reduce recidivism and victimization by safely permitting eligible nonviolent offenders to receive a reduced minimum sentence upon completion of treatment programs. 2. Education: Research on department education and vocational programs shows that they reduce recidivism by approximately 5 percentage points. 3. Treatment specialists conduct the necessary number of sessions per week to ensure that programs are delivered to prison inmates in a timely manner thus reducing treatment waiting lists and streamlining the reentry process.

#### Strategies

Provide offenders with an acceptable form of personal identification for use upon their release.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Hours worked in community works projects	552,315	469,266	452,612	445,860	437,219
Inmates employed or in educational programs	30,430	32,236	33,912	33,440	32,791
Inmates enrolled in academic educational programs	8,881	9,670	8,331	8,081	7,925
Inmates enrolled in vocational programs	3,183	3,201	2,928	3,016	2,981
Inmates needing adult basic education or GED upon reception	21,237	24,146	23,697	20,290	20,270
Inmates receiving high school diplomas/GED's	1,536	1,412	1,135	1,078	1,053
Monies collected from inmates to pay for victim restitution and other fines, fees, costs, penalties, and reparations	\$4,573,000.00	\$5,350,000.00	\$4,321,000.00	\$4,950,000.00	\$5,049,000.00
Total percentage of inmates attending GED classes that graduated.	77%	72%	75%	68%	70%

**Goal: Public Safety**

**Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders**

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Higher Education

Objective: Increase levels of educational attainment by increasing graduation rates at Pennsylvania's postsecondary education institutions.

**Why this objective is important:**

Pennsylvania must create a highly skilled workforce to be competitive in the global marketplace. Most family sustaining jobs increasingly require postsecondary training or education. Workers who lack the skills or education to obtain these jobs are more likely to rely on government aid programs, thereby increasing costs to taxpayers. Making postsecondary education more accessible and affordable to all Pennsylvanians benefits the state's economy and all of its citizens.

**How are we doing:**

- In 2012-13:
- Approximately 4,000 adult basic education students who stated a goal to achieve a high school diploma or its equivalent did so.
- 48 percent of students who participated in the Career Pathways pilot at 18 adult basic and family literacy programs transitioned to postsecondary education and training opportunities in high demand occupations.
- 14 community colleges, 14 state-owned universities, four state-related institutions and five other institutions of higher education in Pennsylvania participated in the statewide transfer and articulation system.
- PHEAA provided \$5 million to the Pennsylvania Targeted Industry Program (PA-TIP), a financial assistance program initiated by Governor Corbett to support students in specialized industry training.

### Strategies

Educate and assist students and families regarding the costs and funding options of postsecondary education through administration of the state grant system via the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA).
Increase access to workforce development opportunities, including adult education initiatives and career and technical education programs, to train students for high-demand occupations.
Invest in the commonwealth's community colleges, state-owned universities and state-related universities.
Support lifelong learning and student transitions by making it easier for students to transfer credits between postsecondary institutions.
Support Pennsylvanians with low academic skills and/or no secondary school credential to complete postsecondary training and be job ready.

**Goal: Education**

**Subject Area: Higher Education**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Access & Affordability: Minority enrollment at public institutions	74,115	78,628	83,415	88,495	93,885
Adult basic education students who were eligible and entered postsecondary education or training	14%	14%	15%	15%	16%
Adult basic education students who were eligible and received their high school diploma	76%	79%	77%	79%	80%
Outcomes: Six-year graduation rate (percent) for full-time, first-time students at state-related institutions	65%	69%	70%	71%	71%
Outcomes: Six-year graduation rate (percent) for full-time, first-time students at state system institutions	55.5%	56%	56%	56%	56%
Outcomes: Three-year graduation rate (percent) for full-time, first-time students at community colleges	14.8%	15%	15%	15%	15%

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Library Resources

Objective: Provide access to library resources to inform and educate Pennsylvanians at home, in school and in the workplace.

**Why this objective is important:**

Public libraries provide lifelong learning opportunities for Pennsylvanians and measurably affect the development of a literate citizenry and workforce by providing access to the Internet and online resources, job information, education tools and free print and audiovisual materials. Through Pennsylvania's public libraries, students have access to computers and resources to complete homework assignments and enrich learning. Adults can receive assistance in making informed health, financial, job and recreational decisions.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13:

- There were approximately four million visits made to public libraries each month with users borrowing over five million items during those monthly visits. This includes a 1 percent increase in the use of children's materials.
- Six public libraries became Family Place libraries, which are public libraries that are trained in the techniques of creating spaces for families in the library to learn and grow. The total number of Family Place libraries is now 99.
- Statewide, public libraries continue to offer workforce training programs that assist Pennsylvania adults in resume building, career search, interview assistance, and more.
- Local libraries continue to partner with school administrators, early childhood centers, the Department of Labor and Industry, the Department of Health and other local organizations to provide the necessary resources, services and information to meet community needs.

#### Strategies

Increase the participation of public libraries in regional early childhood education initiatives, including education of parents of young children.
Streamline access to the significant volume of online resources available through libraries.
Strengthen library services and collections aligned with PreK-12 academic standards.
Support workforce development by providing relevant training opportunities, tools and resources.

**Goal: Education**

**Subject Area: Library Resources**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Items accessed-State Library of Pennsylvania	217,650	270,500	280,000	285,000	290,000
Items borrowed from public libraries children's collections-included above (in thousands)	24,769	25,100	25,845	26,360	26,890
Materials borrowed from libraries for blind and physically handicapped- included above (in thousands)	1,975	1,472	1,600	1,680	1,764
Materials borrowed from public libraries (in thousands)	70,545	69,039	70,419	71,828	73,265
Online inquiries by consumers to professional reference librarians (Ask Here PA)	140,038	132,583	136,560	139,291	142,076
POWER Library use - items examined (in thousands)	24,542	28,100	28,000	28,440	28,725
Public library internet computer sessions	0	8,397	8,350	8,335	8,330
New measure in 2011-12.					
Visits to public libraries (in thousands)	47,600	45,669	46,540	47,000	47,230

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Pre-K through 12 Education

Objective: Increase the number of K-12 students who acquire the essential skills in math, English, science and social studies by improving teacher effectiveness in all classrooms.

**Why this objective is important:**

Success beyond high school, whether in college or in the workplace, requires a strong foundation in math, English, science and social studies. Highly skilled, engaged citizens are the foundation for Pennsylvania's economic success in a global economy.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13:

- 119,465 students attended charter and cyber charter schools. Students in charter and/or cyber charter schools came from 498 of the state's 500 school districts.
- 1,555 administrators completed the Pennsylvania Inspired Leadership Program.
- The technical skill competency for the 2013 Career and Technical Education technical skill test takers was 84 percent competent or advanced.
- Phase III of the Teacher Effectiveness Pilot included 6,657 teachers, 219 school districts, 7 career and technical education centers, 10 intermediate units and 23 charter schools.
- Phase II of the Principal Effectiveness Pilot included 484 principals, 161 school districts, 1 career and technical education center, 3 intermediate units and 11 charter schools.

Strategies
Assist schools and districts with the implementation of a standards-aligned system that includes clear standards, fair assessments, curriculum frameworks, effective instruction, materials and resources, and interventions for students who need help.
Offer school districts support for programs proven to raise student achievement.
Pilot and implement new teacher and principal rating systems that include multiple measures of student achievement.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Accountability: Percentage gains in mathematics PSSA proficiency from 5th to 8th grade-same students	4%	3%	4%	4%	0%
Accountability: Percentage gains in reading proficiency from 5th to 8th grade-same students	20%	15%	13.4%	19%	0%
Accountability: Students proficient/advanced in mathematics PSSAs	76%	77%	74.7%	80%	70%
Accountability: Students proficient/advanced in reading PSSAs	72%	74%	69.1%	81%	70%
Basic Education Targeted Investment: Public school enrollment (K-12)	1,781,206	1,765,327	1,764,000	1,764,000	1,763,000

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Pre-K through 12 Education

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Career & Technical (Vocational) Education: Enrollment	77,540	64,110	64,431	64,753	65,076
Career & Technical (Vocational) Education: Skilled workforce--percentage of PA Skills Certificates awarded	57.1%	61%	63%	63%	64%
Career & Technical (Vocational) Education: Vocational education program completers	65.3%	68%	71%	74%	77%
Number of registered Standards-Aligned System (SAS) users	88,603	111,586	127,666	140,433	154,476
Other Education Programs: Nonpublic school enrollment	249,975	243,526	238,500	234,900	232,100
Percent Proficient or Advanced in Algebra 1 Keystone Exam			65.2%	69%	72%
New measure in 2012-13.					
Percent Proficient or Advanced in Biology Keystone Exam			46.3%	51%	56%
New measure in 2012-13.					
Percent Proficient or Advanced in Literature Keystone Exam			62.6%	67%	71%
New measure in 2012-13.					
Secondary Education-Transforming Pennsylvania's High Schools: Advanced Placement tests given in high schools	75,659	80,831	86,815	93,065	99,855
Secondary Education-Transforming Pennsylvania's High Schools: Advanced Placement tests with scores of "3" or higher demonstrating mastery of the course	68.6%	70%	71%	72%	73%
Secondary Education-Transforming Pennsylvania's High Schools: High schools offering at least one Advanced Placement course	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
Special Education: Pupils with disabilities enrolled in special education programs	264,008	262,241	262,461	262,460	262,400

**Goal: Education**

**Subject Area: Pre-K through 12 Education**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Special Education: Special education incidence rate	15.2%	15%	15%	15%	15%

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Pre-K through 12 Education

Objective: Make high quality early learning programs available to Pennsylvania children, particularly those at risk of academic failure.

**Why this objective is important:**

High quality early childhood education helps to prepare children for kindergarten success, especially those who are at risk of academic failure due to poverty, instability in the home or community, or other negative impacts to development. Research shows that children who receive high quality early education are more likely to graduate from high school, college and career ready, and less likely to need special education supports and services.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13:

- More than half of Pennsylvania's preschoolers (three- and four-year olds) were served in state and/or federally funded quality early education programs.
- The Pennsylvania Pre-K Counts program provided high-quality pre-kindergarten services to more than 11,300 three- and four-year-olds.
- The Head Start Supplemental Assistance Program served approximately 5,200 three- and four-year-olds.
- The Department of Education provided Early Intervention services to 49,970 eligible young preschool-age children with developmental delays or risks of developmental delays.
- The Department of Education provided approximately 149,000 informational tools and products to parents to assist in preparing children for success in kindergarten.

### Strategies

Maintain access to Pre-K Counts and Head Start Supplemental Assistance.
Provide quality early intervention services to children.

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Pre-K through 12 Education

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Early Childhood Education: School districts offering pre-kindergarten	125	91	84	82	82
Early Childhood Education: Students enrolled in pre-kindergarten (excluding Head Start)	28,174	24,450	25,000	25,700	25,700
Early Childhood Education: Students in PA Pre-K Counts program	11,841	11,268	11,344	14,027	14,027
Early Childhood Education: Students in state-funded Head Start Supplemental	5,738	4,889	5,219	5,591	5,591
Early Intervention: Children not participating in Special Education after participating in Early Intervention	19%	20%	23%	23%	24%
Early Intervention: Children on their 3rd birthday who transitioned from infant/toddler Early Intervention to preschool Early Intervention	5,754	5,758	6,346	7,900	7,900
Early Intervention: Children participating in Early Intervention	47,300	48,795	49,970	51,495	51,495
Early Intervention: Children receiving early intervention in typical early childhood educational settings such as home, child care or Head Start	70%	70%	72%	72%	73%
Early Intervention: Children who met their individual goals and no longer need Early Intervention prior to school age	1,290	1,413	1,737	1,800	1,800

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Mine and Dam Safety

Objective: Reduce risks to communities posed by dams.

**Why this objective is important:**

DEP protects the health, safety and welfare of Pennsylvania's citizens and their property by regulating the safety of dams and reservoirs.

**How are we doing:**

To promote dam safety, DEP's Bureau of Waterways Engineering's Division of Dam Safety approves dam emergency action plans, inspects dams for safety and requires dams to be upgraded or repaired when warranted. The dam emergency action plan compliance rate increased from 90 percent in 2011-12 to 92 percent in 2012-13.

#### Strategies

Continue to require approved Emergency Action Plans for owners of high hazard dams.

Pursue Capital Budget Flood Protection funding.

Reduce the percentage of deficient high hazard dams in Pennsylvania.

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Mine and Dam Safety

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Capital budget flood protection projects: Number of projects completed (construction)		1	2	3	8
New measure in 2011-12.					
Capital budget flood protection projects: Number of projects started (construction)		2	1	12	11
New measure in 2011-12.					
Capital budget flood protection projects: Number of projects under construction		3	3	13	14
New measure in 2011-12.					
Capital budget flood protection projects: Number of projects under design in Bureau of Waterways		42	40	39	27
New measure in 2011-12.					
Dam Safety: Capital budget flood protection projects: Total authorized funds for projects under design/construction		\$323,580,000.00	\$263,731,220.00	\$298,011,220.00	\$324,101,220.00
New measure in 2011-12.					
Dam Safety: Capital budget flood protection projects: Total construction cost of projects completed		\$3,754,000.00	\$10,800,756.00	\$3,420,000.00	\$12,364,000.00
New measure in 2011-12.					
Dam Safety: Dam Emergency Action Plan compliance rate	89%	90%	92%	94%	96%
New measure in 2011-12.					
Dam Safety: Percentage of deficient high hazard dams		69.8%	67.4%	62%	58.1%
New measure in 2011-12.					
Dam Safety: Percentage of high hazard dams classified as safe		85.1%	86.1%	87.1%	87.5%
New measure in 2011-12.					
Dam Safety: Population at risk downstream of deficient high hazard dams		1,452,000	1,429,000	1,350,000	1,300,000
New measure for 2011-12.					

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Improve environmental health and safety through permitting, inspections and enforcement.

**Why this objective is important:**

DEP protects the environment, public health and safety by ensuring responsible natural resource development; permitting based on regulatory requirements; and overseeing and monitoring industry.

**How are we doing:**

DEP ensures responsible natural gas development with a robust inspection program. In 2012-13, DEP conducted 12,660 unconventional well inspections, 5 percent more than the previous year. DEP's compliance assistance and enforcement program has also been effective in improving the performance of the operators, with DEP noting a 37 percent reduction in unconventional well violations in 2012-13 compared to the previous year.

#### Strategies

Continue improving permitting processes and creating efficiencies, including developing additional tools for permit applicants to utilize.

Ensure protection of the lands and waters of the Commonwealth through consistent permitting, monitoring and compliance and enforcement activities across the state.

Ensure the world class performance of mining and oil and gas extraction through consistent and robust inspections and enforcement across the state.

Implement the provisions of the Oil and Gas Act of 2012 through enhanced permitting, inspection and enforcement activities.

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Department-wide Totals: Percentage of inspections with violations noted	14.9%	15.5%	14.3%	15%	15%
Department-wide Totals: Percentage of sites with full compliance with environmental regulations	79.3%	77.7%	80%	81%	82%
Department-wide Totals: Percentage of violations resolved	99.2%	92.1%	95.8%	95%	95%
Mine Safety: Number of mine inspections		20,500	23,193	23,200	23,200
New measure in 2011-12.					
Oil and Gas Management: Number of oil and gas drilling permits processed	6,326	5,452	4,332	4,332	4,332
Oil and Gas Management: Number of oil and gas enforcement actions (conventional wells)	437	517	413	413	413

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Oil and Gas Management: Number of oil and gas enforcement actions (unconventional wells)	271	264	221	221	221
Oil and Gas Management: Number of oil and gas violations (conventional wells)	1,545	2,294	1,485	1,485	1,485
Oil and Gas Management: Number of oil and gas violations (unconventional wells)	1,410	902	565	565	565
Oil and Gas Management: Number of oil and gas well inspections (conventional wells)	12,075	12,077	11,540	11,540	11,540
Oil and Gas Management: Number of oil and gas well inspections (unconventional wells)	7,876	12,068	12,660	12,775	13,000
Safe Waste Management: Number of waste facility inspections	3,184	4,031	4,465	4,500	4,500
Safe Waste Management: Number of wastewater facility inspections	5,967	6,390	5,754	6,006	6,006
Safe Waste Management: Number of wastewater systems with improved operational capability through optimization or other compliance assistance	7	13	16	34	50
Safe Waste Management: Percentage of waste facilities complying with environmental regulations	81.5%	76.8%	78.4%	79%	80%
Safe Waste Management: Percentage of wastewater inspections with no recorded violations	74.5%	68%	78%	72.3%	72.3%
Safe Waste Management: Percentage of wastewater violations that were remedied	84.2%	68%	74%	85.5%	85.5%

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Improve quality of life by protecting the health and safety of Pennsylvania citizens.

**Why this objective is important:**

DEP protects citizens through its various safety programs including West Nile prevention efforts, mine safety outreach, operator assistance, source water protection and Radon Awareness and Certification program.

**How are we doing:**

DEP administers the mine safety program which inspects mines and equipment to ensure compliance with laws and safety standards. In 2012-13, the lost time accidents for miners per 200,000 employee hours of exposure was 1.72, a 20 percent reduction from the previous year. The West Nile Virus staff work diligently to minimize the public's risk of contracting the virus. DEP works to ensure the state's public water systems provide a safe supply of drinking water to more than 10.7 million people. DEP certifies persons performing radon testing, mitigation and laboratory services and increases public awareness of the risks of lung cancer from radon exposure.

#### Strategies

- Build and maintain the level of technical, financial and managerial capability necessary to ensure long term sustainability.
- Continue to monitor for West Nile Virus activity and mobilize mosquito population control measures as needed.
- Educate the public through the Stay Out-Stay Alive program.
- Implement the Bituminous Coal Mine Safety Act.
- Implement the commonwealth's Safe Drinking Water Act and regulations.
- Promote source water protection.

**Goal: Environment**

**Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Buildings with radon mitigated by certified installers (both residential and commercial)		10,488	10,837	11,200	11,600
New measure in 2011-12.					
Mine Safety: Mine subsidence policies issued		56,853	56,628	58,000	60,000
New measure in 2011-12.					
Mine Safety: Mine subsidence policies renewed		53,114	52,002	53,500	55,000
New measure in 2011-12.					
Nuisance and Vector Control: Acres treated for black fly control		705,749	514,867	700,000	700,000
New measure in 2011-12. Funding levels available for spraying were lower this year.					
Nuisance and Vector Control: Acres treated for West Nile Virus control		93,601	73,663	50,000	50,000
New measure in 2011-12. Mosquito levels were unusually high.					
Safe Drinking Water: Number of sanitary survey inspections conducted at public water systems	2,271	2,553	2,310	2,000	2,000
Safe Drinking Water: Number of water samples tested for private well owners	2,800	5,645	2,269	3,000	3,000
Safe Drinking Water: Percentage of community water systems that meet health based drinking water standards	97%	97%	91%	95%	95%
Safe Drinking Water: Percentage of public water systems with no reported cases of waterborne disease outbreaks	99.98%	99.96%	99.93%	100%	100%

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Increase the development of and leverage private investment for alternative energy sources in Pennsylvania.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) protects Pennsylvania resources by increasing energy independence from foreign sources by leveraging our own domestic fuels with proper oversight and prudent development of alternative energy sources.

**How are we doing:**

DEP encourages the use of appropriate technology to save energy and increase the commonwealth's energy independence while demanding strict adherence to the commonwealth's environmental laws and regulations. DEP reported that \$6,744,000 was invested in converting fleets to natural gas and \$1,517,500 was awarded in Alternative Fuels Incentive Grants (AFIGs) in 2012-13. DEP continues to expand incentive and rebate opportunities for fleet conversions and alternative fuel generation.

Strategies
Continue to implement current clean energy and energy efficiency programs.
Continue to promote environmental stewardship and clean energy through the Environmental Education Center.
Implement Act 13 of 2012's incentive program for Natural Gas Fleet Conversion.
Manage existing grant programs to support energy efficiency and advanced energy deployment in Pennsylvania's industrial, residential, commercial and non-profit sectors.
Promote radon awareness and certify testers, investigators and laboratories conducting radon related services.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Gallons of renewable liquid fuels generated	0	12,645,790	68,004,711	163,712,000	163,712,000
New measure in 2011-12.					
Total dollars invested in natural gas fleet conversion	\$0.00		\$6,744,000.00	\$15,000,000.00	\$5,000,000.00
New measure in 2012-13.					
Total number of people who interact with the Environmental Education Center			950,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
New measure in 2012-13.					
Value of alternative fuels incentive grants awarded	\$0.00		\$1,517,500.00	\$6,000,000.00	\$6,000,000.00
New measure in 2012-13.					
Value of small business advantage grants awarded	\$0.00		\$914,452.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
New measure in 2012-13.					

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Reduce impacts of pollution to Pennsylvania's land, air and water resources.

**Why this objective is important:**

DEP protects public health and the environment by encouraging compliance with environmental regulations, application of cleaner and alternative technologies, recycling, and prevents unsafe levels of pollution.

**How are we doing:**

Every county in Pennsylvania has attained the 1997 ambient air quality standard for particulate matter 2.5, a pollutant which if left uncontrolled, can lead to heart and respiratory problems. DEP aided in reducing hazardous air pollutants 14 percent from the previous year and in cleaning up 315 sites under the Environmental Cleanup and Brownfield's Voluntary Cleanup Program.

#### Strategies

Build and maintain the level of technical, financial and managerial capability necessary to ensure long term sustainability.
Evaluate policies and regulations for methods of increasing efficiencies and strengthening environmental controls
Implement state specific hazardous air pollutant (HAP) regulations.
Implement the commonwealth's Air Pollution Control Act and the Clean Air Act.
Implement the state's Clean Streams Law, Safe Drinking Water Act, and other state and federal regulations.
Increase recycling efforts across the state.
Perform stream and lake surveys throughout the commonwealth using standardize assessment protocols.

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Acres of Stream Buffers Installed	5,907	3,000	891	1,500	1,500
Percentage of Population in Counties Attaining the 2012 Ambient PM-2.5 (Fine Particles) Annual Standard			58%	58%	58%
New measure in 2012-13.					
Protection of Air Quality: Percentage of hazardous air pollutant reductions	31.3%	22.9%	14.2%	7.6%	9.9%
Protection of Air Quality: Percentage of population in counties attaining the 1997 ambient ozone standard	100%	88%	88%	88%	88%
Protection of Air Quality: Percentage of population in counties attaining the 1997 ambient PM-2.5 (Fine particles) annual standard	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Protection of Air Quality: Percentage of population in counties attaining the 2008 ambient ozone standard			34%	34%	68%
New measure in 2012-13.					
Protection of Water Quality: Acres of existing stream buffers protected		1,353	126	1,000	1,000
New measure in 2011-12.					
Restoration of Land: Site cleanups completed under the Environmental Cleanup and Brownfields Voluntary Cleanup program		380	315	350	350
New measure in 2011-12.					
Restoration of Land: Sites currently in Environmental Cleanup and Brownfields Voluntary Cleanup program		3,132	1,520	1,400	1,200
New measure in 2011-12.					
Safe Waste Management: Tons of municipal solid waste disposed per capita	0.69	0.70	0.67	0.66	0.65

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Restore Pennsylvania lands impacted by legacy environmental issues.

**Why this objective is important:**

DEP protects human health and the environment and promotes community and economic development by restoring sites contaminated by hazardous substances.

**How are we doing:**

DEP encourages voluntary cleanup of contaminated sites through the use of uniform, risk based cleanup standards; an efficient approval process; and liability relief. In 2012-13, 133 response actions to hazardous substances were completed and 429 releases from regulated storage tanks were cleaned up. In 2012, Department of the Interior named DEP's mine reclamation program its national award winner for a project in Elk County that created habitat for the state's wild elk.

Strategies
Continue to evaluate Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) remediation needs and update project priorities.
Implement Operator Training requirements at regulated underground storage tank facilities to strengthen release prevention.
Increase marketing initiatives to promote Pennsylvania's award-winning Land Recycling Program through workshops, conferences, publications and the department's website.
Work with Team Pennsylvania to increase the number of brownfield sites currently available in its PA Site Search database.

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Abandoned Mineland projects initiated	179	243	184	175	175
Abandoned Mineland projects initiated cost (Economic benefit)	\$15,665,806.00	\$14,589,918.00	\$30,840,092.00	\$15,000,000.00	\$15,000,000.00
Number of Government Financed Construction Contract (GFCC) mining projects completed		20	12	10	10
New measure in 2011-12.					
Protection of Water Quality: Total number of treatment systems treating Acid Mine Drainage		300	326	340	345
New measure in 2011-12.					
Reclamation value (GFCC)		\$1,318,418.00	\$897,369.00	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00
New measure in 2011-12.					
Reclamation value (Remining)		\$850,000.00	\$616,875.00	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00
New measure in 2011-12.					
Restoration of Land: Abandoned Mineland (AML) acres reclaimed	714	575	777	600	600
Restoration of Land: Cumulative acres of AML reclaimed since inception of AML program in 1977	27,422	27,985	28,852	29,452	30,052
Restoration of Land: Leaking storage tank cleanups completed	655	1,180	429	400	400
Restoration of Land: Number of acres reclaimed (GFCC)		188	93	90	90
New measure in 2011-12.					
Restoration of Land: Number of acres reclaimed (remining)		141	71	100	100
New measure in 2011-12.					
Restoration of Land: Number of remining projects completed		15	9	10	10
New measure in 2011-12.					
Restoration of Land: Percentage of storage tank releases cleaned up		83.3%	84.7%	85.9%	86.8%
New measure in 2011-12.					
Restoration of Land: Response actions to hazardous substances completed	139	138	133	100	100

**Goal: Environment**

**Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management**

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Increase participation of and opportunity for small businesses and small diverse businesses.

**Why this objective is important:**

More participation by small businesses in state contracting supports new job opportunities, job creation and business growth and development.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, a baseline was established with continued improvement targeted over the next four fiscal years.

#### Strategies

Create a small business procurement initiative.

Establish a means of capturing small diverse business participation in contracts awarded as a result of Invitation for Bids (currently documented for RFP only).

Establish a self certification process for small businesses in all future bid solicitations.

Identify small businesses currently awarded DGS contracts.

Implement a meaningful training program for small and small diverse businesses.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Percent of contracts awarded to small businesses.		0%	2%	2%	4%
Data for this measure was not previously collected. DGS established a baseline in FY 2012-13 when the Small Business Procurement Initiative began.					
Small Diverse Businesses: Annual percentage of commonwealth contract spending awarded to small and small diverse businesses	10%	8%	4%	14%	14%

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Community Development

Objective: Create appropriate contracts that help local governments and other entities to reduce administrative obligations and overall costs.

**Why this objective is important:**

These programs and initiatives help to cut costs to local governments. The COSTARS program helps local municipalities and school districts gain a competitive advantage through pre-negotiated prices by the commonwealth.

**How are we doing:**

COSTARS highlights include:

- \$150 million saved by members through COSTARS participation in 2012.
- 3,200 COSTARS participating suppliers.
- 7,810 COSTARS members - an increase of more than 3 percent over 2012.
- 1,494 local governments and other entities shared more than \$3.04 million in savings through participation in the 2012 road salt contract.

Strategies
Aggressively market the COSTARS program.
Continue to identify new cooperative purchasing agreements to meet the needs of customer demands.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Procurement: Number of COSTARS members	7,268	7,547	7,810	8,005	8,200
Procurement: Sales to COSTARS members (in millions)	\$480.31	\$580.00	\$650.00	\$700.00	\$745.00

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Contracting

Objective: Complete construction projects within the initial scheduled completion date, allowing additional time for severe weather only.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Department of General Services (DGS) oversees billions of dollars in non highway construction during any period of time. Keeping costs within budget and reducing claims requires the strict management of the project schedule.

**How are we doing:**

Currently, DGS executes 100 percent of construction contracts within 45 days of award. DGS completes approximately 75 percent of all projects within the original scheduled completion date, with no allowance for extensions due to weather delays. DGS currently processes 75 percent of the requests for extensions of time within 45 days. DGS has reduced the number of contractor claims (requests for additional compensation, cost or time, resulting from a change in the terms of the contract) drastically over the past several years and continues to be very proactive in addressing all claims in the field as they occur.

### Strategies

- Carefully, but expeditiously, review any requests for extensions of time to minimize potential delay claims as well as coordination issues in order to maintain the scheduled completion date.
- Use job conference minutes, contractors' applications for payment, Construction Project Manager's project schedules and DGS field personnel to monitor the physical percent completion of every project compared to the percent of time elapsed on every project to identify projects falling behind schedule.
- Utilize the Field Dispute Resolution process to administer claims in the field at set phases of construction in order to eliminate coordination issues or ongoing disputes and timely process any unresolved field claims submitted through the claims process.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Public Works: Percentage of all construction contracts executed within 45 days of the Notice of Award	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Workforce and Operations

Objective: Decrease the amount of unused and underutilized leased office space.

**Why this objective is important:**

Commonwealth agencies spend millions of dollars annually to lease office space. Controlling costs generates savings that can be redirected to other programs.

**How are we doing:**

The Bureau of Real Estate has been able to identify significant amounts of leased space that can be eliminated by moving the tenant agencies into vacant or underutilized space in owned buildings and existing office leases. The elimination of space translates to millions of dollars in annualized savings.

#### Strategies

Ensure commonwealth space standards are followed.

Identify agencies within the same general geographic area with similar or compatible functions that could be collocated.

Identify occupancy rates in owned and leased facilities.

Improve space utilization and efficiency by reducing the amount of duplicative and underutilized space and equipment such as conference rooms, reception areas, break rooms, copiers, printers and mailroom equipment.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Real Estate: Total square footage reduced each year		151,000	98,100	153,200	111,800
New measure in 2011-12.					

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Workforce and Operations

Objective: Decrease the operating costs for management of the commonwealth's state owned buildings and vehicle fleet.

**Why this objective is important:**

Reducing and controlling costs enables savings to be redirected to other program areas.

**How are we doing:**

DGS continues to make progress in reducing the cost of operating state owned buildings and in administering and managing the state fleet. The management of the state's fleet is a top priority, and DGS has undertaken an ambitious vehicle reform plan. Results have netted a 19 percent fleet reduction (9 percent over the governor's campaign promise) and over \$40 million in taxpayer savings.

Strategies
Identify vehicles not meeting minimum mileage and usage requirements and reassign them to employees with high personally owned vehicle reimbursements.
Implement coordinated maintenance and custodial plans for each state owned building.
Maximize efficiency of custodial resources through the implementation of team cleaning methods.
Reduce outside contract maintenance costs when in house solutions are available and more cost effective.
Replace high mileage, large vehicles with newer, smaller and more fuel efficient vehicles.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Vehicles: Percent decrease in the cost of maintenance (year over year) for the DGS owned fleet	2.4%	4.6%	-25.9%	-5%	-3%
Because there are nearly 700 vehicles in the Purchasing Fund fleet that are year 2007 or older, DGS anticipates increased maintenance costs until such time as the fleet is "right sized" and those older, more expensive to maintain vehicles have been removed (more vehicle repairs will be covered under manufacturer warranty).					
Vehicles: Percent decrease in the number of state owned, non law enforcement passenger vehicles from January 2011 number		5%	15%	20%	20%
This number includes all commonwealth passenger vehicles, the fleet at PennDOT, all vehicles sitting at auction waiting to be sold and lastly all new vehicles that have arrived at BVM waiting to be entered into the active fleet.					

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Workforce and Operations

Objective: Reduce energy consumption and associated energy costs in state owned facilities.

**Why this objective is important:**

Managing energy consumption and controlling associated energy costs allows our customer agencies to redirect savings to other program areas within their agencies.

**How are we doing:**

Over the past several years, DGS made great strides in reducing utility costs through careful management of both energy usage and associated energy costs. DGS now hopes to maintain these costs through continued monitoring.

#### Strategies

Continue to evaluate whether Guaranteed Energy Savings (GESAs) contracts are appropriate for DGS facilities and implement GESAs contracts to their best advantage.

Improve data analysis capabilities by implementing real time controls for consumption data.

Maintain strict building controls by reducing lighting and temperature units.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Energy: Percent reduction in utility costs	17%	11%	9%	10%	10%

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Access to Quality Health Care Services

Objective: Increase access to primary medical and dental care services in underserved areas of the state.

**Why this objective is important:**

Increasing primary health care services to underserved areas allows more Pennsylvanians to receive high-quality health care.

**How are we doing:**

Health care providers are recruited to serve medically underserved populations via the J-1 Visa Waiver program and federal and state loan repayment programs.

The Community Primary Care Challenge Grant Program increases the number of primary care providers and services in underserved areas. Funded grantees must accept every patient regardless of ability to pay. Grantees must provide sustainability plans identifying potential continued funding sources to ensure that primary services can continue without Department of Health funding.

#### Strategies

Assess areas in Pennsylvania qualifying for federal Health Professional Shortage and Medically Underserved Area designation.

Monitor Community Challenge Grantees quarterly to ensure programmatic objectives.

Promote recruitment of primary care providers in underserved areas through J-1 Visa Waiver and Loan Repayment programs.

Promote the annual Community Challenge Grant opportunity to increase primary care services to underserved areas.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
State Health Care Centers: Number of new patient visits in underserved areas	605,951	615,601	675,623	682,101	682,101
Total number of practitioners in the Loan Repayment Program serving in Pennsylvania's medically underserved areas	86	72	72	72	72

Federal regulations permit the Department of Health to recommend up to 30 waivers of J-1 physicians each federal fiscal year.

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Nutrition and Food Safety

Objective: Increase the availability of more nutritious foods and nutrition information to those eligible statewide for the federally funded Women, Infants and Children program.

**Why this objective is important:**

Better eating habits during the critical stages of fetal and early childhood development result in improved health and prevent obesity.

**How are we doing:**

The Department of Health's Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program serves about 253,000 participants monthly. WIC participation is often dependent on the economic climate, unemployment rates and birth rates. During the past few years, WIC participation nationally has seen a slight decrease due to declining birth rates and unemployment rates. This same trend is occurring within PA WIC. Food package tailoring to reduce milk and juice quantities based on a child's age helped decrease the prevalence of obese children ages 2 to 4 from 2003 to 2007. Breastfeeding Peer Counseling programs have been expanded to 14 local agencies across the state, which helped to improve support for breastfeeding moms.

### Strategies

Contract with 24 providers throughout the state to provide certified WIC participants with nutrition education, health care referrals and WIC checks for supplemental foods redeemable at more than 1,890 retail stores statewide.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of children ages 2 to 5 participating in the WIC Program.	96,454	121,517	97,830	98,478	99,126
Percentage of WIC children ages 2 to 5 with a Body Mass Index (BMI) above the 95th percentile (obese)	10.8%	10.6%	10.4%	10.2%	10%
Based on the calendar year data -CDC Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System. The CDC Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System was dismantled in 2012.					
Percent of WIC income-eligible population served.	86.8%	87.4%	74.37%	74.81%	75.25%
Participation projected to increase .06 percent per year based on prior year served.					

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Smoking Prevention

Objective: Reduce the initiation and use of tobacco products, and eliminate nonsmokers' exposure to tobacco smoke pollution (second hand smoke).

**Why this objective is important:**

Tobacco use is the most preventable cause of death and disease, yet an estimated 20,000 Pennsylvania adults die every year from a tobacco-related illness. Nearly 90 percent of adult smokers began in their teens, and two-thirds become daily smokers before age 19. The Surgeon General's 2010 Report – How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease – has cited tobacco use as a leading cause of a variety of cancers. There is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS), which can cause lung cancer and heart disease in non smoking adults. Exposure to SHS can also cause ear infections and more severe asthma attacks in children.

**How are we doing:**

Adult smoking rates in Pennsylvania dropped from 24.3 percent in 2000 to 18.4 percent in 2010; the national rate for 2010 is 17.3 percent. The illegal sales of tobacco to minors have significantly decreased.

Strategies
Prevent youth smoking by enforcement of no sales of tobacco to youth under age 18.
Protect non-smokers from exposure to tobacco smoke pollution through enforcement of the Pennsylvania Clean Indoor Air Act.
Provide statewide and regional tobacco cessation resources.
Use data from the Adult Tobacco Survey, the Youth Tobacco Survey, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and the Synar Survey to monitor status.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Tobacco Program: Percentage of adults (age 18+) who are current cigarette smokers	21.3%	20%	20%	19%	19%
Reduce from 22 percent to 21 percent by 2013 NOTE: Beginning in 2011-12, the BRFSS methodology has changed and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has advised that comparisons to prior years cannot be made. To maintain survey coverage and validity, large population health surveys have had to add cellular telephone households to their samples in order to account for the rapid rise in the proportion of U.S. households that have a cellular telephone but no landline telephone. In addition, telephone surveys have had to make adjustments in weighting to account for declining response rates by adopting new methods of weighting to adjust survey data for differences between the demographic characteristics of respondents and the target population. For several years, BRFSS has been planning and testing the addition of cellular telephone households and improvements in its methods of statistical weighting. These new methods were implemented during the fielding of the 2011 BRFSS. Pennsylvania and other states that have been able to show a steady decrease in current smoking prevalence are seeing a higher smoking prevalence in the 2011-12 BRFSS data. Shifts in the estimates for 2011-12 actually reflect better representation of the state population because of improved methods of reaching higher risk groups. Because of this, no valid conclusions should be made about the effectiveness of public health programs and policies by comparing 2011 BRFSS estimates to those from earlier years.					

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Enhance the readiness of the commonwealth's public health systems to prepare for, protect against, respond to and recover from all large scale, manmade and natural threats to citizens.

**Why this objective is important:**

The commonwealth must ensure state and local readiness, interagency collaboration, and preparedness for the public health and medical consequences of all disasters and emergencies.

**How are we doing:**

The Department of Health continues to:

- Strengthen public health infrastructure.
- Enhance epidemiologic surveillance and reporting.
- Increase laboratory capacity.
- Increase local and regional medical surge capacities and capabilities.
- Recruit volunteers and support a well trained and competent workforce.
- Develop local, regional and statewide partnerships.
- Develop and exercise public health response plans.
- Develop public information messages and redundant communication systems.

### Strategies

Conduct epidemiological surveillance to monitor the health of the general population and special high risk populations, monitor injury and disease patterns and potential disease outbreaks and provide technical assistance and consultations on disease and injury prevention and precautions.
Coordinate preparedness and response planning, training and exercise development and manage the department's response and recovery activities.
Develop a strategic network of partners to support a public health emergency response.
Develop laboratory capacity to support public health emergency laboratory testing needs.
Establish the communications methods and messages to disseminate public health information prior to, during and after a public health emergency.
Guide and support the building of local and regional medical surge capacities and capabilities through planning, training, exercising and purchasing of essential equipment and supplies.
Increase the number of trained volunteers to support a public health emergency response by evaluating opportunities for 1) improving the volunteer management program, including the State Emergency Registry of Volunteers in Pennsylvania (SERVPA) and 2) improving training programs, including the PA Prepared Learning Management System.

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Laboratory Services: Clinical laboratories licensed	8,762	8,850	8,503	8,775	8,775
Laboratory Services: Rabies tests by the state laboratory per year	3,000	3,750	3,750	3,435	3,750
Laboratory Services: Specimens tested by the state laboratory per year	66,358	52,649	83,000	83,000	83,000
Laboratory Services: West Nile Virus tests by the state laboratory per year	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Public Health Preparedness: Percentage of eligible hospitals registered to use PA National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (PA-NEDSS)	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
Public Health Preparedness: Percentage of eligible laboratories registered to use PA National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (PA-NEDSS)	79%	79%	80%	81%	81%

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Increase the employment potential and personal independence of persons with disabilities.

**Why this objective is important:**

People with disabilities need more opportunities to achieve well-paying, career-oriented employment. A highly skilled workforce promotes growth.

**How are we doing:**

The Department of Labor & Industry's Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, or OVR, served more than 89,000 Pennsylvanians in the 2012 federal fiscal year, and 9,939 of those individuals obtained or maintained employment. OVR customers average 28.7 months from intake to successful employment. The average cost for each person placed in the labor market is \$4,867.

#### Strategies

Continuously assess and improve job development and placement strategies to facilitate individuals obtaining or retaining employment.

Develop an Individualized Plan for Employment for, and provide services to, each eligible participant in accordance with the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

Develop experiential programs to improve student choice when exiting secondary education directly into the job market.

Develop programs to improve student choice when planning for post-secondary education.

Provide Independent Living Services and Specialized Services (ILSS) to persons who are blind or visually impaired in accordance with federal and commonwealth funding for programs.

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of eligible participants with active plans	43,644	48,652	52,354	45,000	45,000
The increase in persons receiving an active formal plan to move through training with an employment goal is most likely due to the current unemployment rate and economy in general. There have been increases in demand for most social service agencies.					
Number of participants closed as employed	10,179	9,794	9,512	10,000	10,000
Number of persons moving into employment who received postsecondary education and who were referred to OVR while in secondary education	1,035	1,269	1,285	1,255	1,255
Number of persons moving into employment without receiving postsecondary education and who were referred to OVR while in secondary education	1,691	1,269	1,285	1,255	1,255
Number of persons successfully completing independent living/ specialized services	1,249	1,217	1,479	1,500	1,500

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Increase the number of Pennsylvanians able to obtain, retain and advance in 21st-century careers, as well as improve the global competitiveness of Pennsylvania's employers.

**Why this objective is important:**

The presence of competitive 21st-century industries strengthens Pennsylvania's economy, provides job opportunities for its residents and improves the quality of life for all citizens.

**How are we doing:**

The combination of decreased federal and state funding over the last three years, with the long economic recession and very high unemployment rates, requires that the Department of Labor & Industry serve more people with less funding.

Strategies
Align investments in training, educational offerings and equipment grants to support high priority and emerging occupations.
Educate Pennsylvania's young people about high priority occupations and inform them of the necessary post-secondary education credentials needed to find employment in 21st-century careers.
Offer timely and effective workforce services to all Pennsylvania residents.
Organize and develop Industry Partnerships and provide training to workers who are already employed.
Through the Apprenticeship and Training Council, and in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, register apprentice programs and apprentices, enabling apprentices to receive proper training on the job and in a classroom setting.
Work to improve and promote job training opportunities for veterans.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Apprentice completions-graduations	5,100	2,900	2,500	2,500	2,500
Incumbent Workers: Incumbent Worker Employment Retention Rate (Industry Partnership Participants)	81%	81%	82%	82%	83%
Incumbent Workers: Incumbent Worker Wage Change (Industry Partnership Participants)	5.92%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Incumbent Workers: Number of Incumbent Workers Trained (Industry Partnership Participants)	17,230	12,509	7,222	4,000	4,000
Reduction in number trained is due to decreased funding.					
Total Number of Individuals Trained	29,000	17,688	12,022	12,000	12,000
Large funding cuts to incumbent worker training funds resulted in a decrease in the total number of individuals trained.					
Wagner Peyser: Wagner-Peyser Employment Retention	80%	81.6%	82.5%	83%	84%
Wagner Peyser: Wagner-Peyser Entered Employment Rate	63.3%	54.9%	53.6%	55%	57%

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Work Investment Act Title I: Dislocated Worker Employment Retention	91.2%	88.5%	88.6%	89%	90%
Work Investment Act Title I: Dislocated Worker Entered Employment Rate	68.2%	74.3%	75.8%	77%	79%
Work Investment Act Title I: Number of Individuals Trained by Individual Training Accounts	5,046	4,894	4,509	4,000	4,000
Work Investment Act Title I: Number of Rapid Response Activities	396	413	258	250	200
Work Investment Act Title I: Workforce Investment Act Adult Employment Retention	81.6%	82.9%	85.4%	86%	87%
Work Investment Act Title I: Workforce Investment Act Adult Entered Employment Rate	79.3%	69.8%	71.2%	73%	75%
Work Investment Act Title I: Youth Attainment (Individuals attaining a high school diploma, GED, postsecondary degree, or certification while enrolled in training)	66.8%	83.9%	84.6%	86%	88%
Work Investment Act Title I: Youth Placement Rate	60.1%	65.5%	63.3%	64%	66%

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Worker Protection

Objective: Increase collection of wages owed to Pennsylvania workers.

**Why this objective is important:**

Many workers have no one to represent them when they are illegally underpaid or unpaid for their work. Retrieving and returning lawfully earned wages to workers reduces dependence on government financial assistance to cover basic needs.

**How are we doing:**

Since January of 2013, the Department of Labor & Industry, Bureau of Labor Law Compliance has actively investigated 3,121 violations of Wage Payment and Collection, Minimum Wage and Overtime, and Prevailing Wage. Based on these investigations, \$2,442,516 was collected on behalf of the Pennsylvania workforce. Additionally, the Bureau collected \$17,742 in administrative penalties for violations of the Underground Utility Line Protection Act. Labor Standards collections include minimum wage, wage payment and child labor law violations. Thousands of workers have received unpaid wages from these collection efforts.

#### Strategies

Decrease time needed to collect wages owed to workers by increasing the use of technology.

Educate employers about labor laws to increase compliance.

Educate workers about their rights under the law.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Labor Standards Collections (in thousands)	\$3,657.00	\$3,209.00	\$2,244.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
Labor Standards dropped in 2012-13. Those numbers should level off and follow the projected trend through 2018-19. This includes Minimum Wage, Wage Payment and Child Labor Law violations.					
Prevailing Wage Settlement Collections (in thousands)	\$2,601.00	\$1,159.00	\$1,980.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
There was a increase in collections during 2012-13. Collections will plateau until 2018-19.					

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Worker Protection

Objective: Increase participation in Labor & Industry's Workplace Safety Committee Certification Program, which provides a workers' compensation insurance premium discount for certified businesses.

**Why this objective is important:**

Workplace injuries and fatalities affect workers and their families, while medical and rehabilitation costs, compensation and legal fees increase expenses for business.

**How are we doing:**

The number of employers and employees participating in certified workplace safety committees continues to rise. Cumulative savings on workers' compensation insurance premium costs continue to increase each year since inception of the program.

### Strategies

Encourage businesses to implement certified workplace safety committees as a means to prevent workplace injuries and illnesses, save money on insurance premiums and avoid the high costs associated with accidents and injuries.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Cumulative Business Savings on Workers' Compensation Insurance Premium Costs (in millions)	\$432.00	\$432.00	\$473.00	\$514.00	\$555.00
In Millions of Dollars.					
Number of employees participating in the Workplace Safety Committee Certification Program (in millions)	1.29	1.31	1.35	1.39	1.43
Number of employers participating in the Workplace Safety Committee Certification Program	9,396	9,652	10,016	10,381	10,745

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Worker Protection

Objective: Reduce the number of employers that misclassify workers.

**Why this objective is important:**

Employers who avoid taxes by misclassifying workers as independent contractors, or by transferring workers to a shell corporation or employee leasing company, reduce the amount of unemployment compensation available to workers who have lost a job through no fault of their own.

**How are we doing:**

The focus of the Department of Labor and Industry's Unemployment Compensation Tax Services (UCTS) audit program is to identify misclassified workers and ensure compliance with the reporting provisions of the unemployment compensation law. UCTS is in the process of establishing an audit support unit along with establishing additional data cross matches with various state agencies while increasing the data received from the IRS. This will increase the number of misclassified workers discovered beginning in 2014. A new baseline measure will be established in 2014 once the results are seen from the new selection methods during 2014.

#### Strategies

Provide seminars to educate employers and accountants on their responsibilities under the law.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Funds recovered from employers who misclassified workers (in millions)	\$2.88	\$2.24	\$3.72	\$2.98	\$2.98

The Department of Labor & Industry continues to use Internal Revenue Service information to target employers that misclassify workers and increase recovery of workers' compensation premiums. Educational seminars, in which the department participates, help educate employers and accountants on their responsibilities under the law. Legislative clarification of the misclassified worker definition may also increase future recovery of these funds. UCTS is in the process of establishing an audit support unit along with establishing additional data cross matches with various state agencies while increasing the data received from the IRS. In addition, UCTS has already implemented some minor changes to focus on misclassified workers, which is already netting improved results and will continue to increase the number of misclassified workers discovered during FY 2014-15. A new baseline measure will be established in 2014 once the results are seen from the new selection methods during 2014.

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Veterans Homes and Services

Objective: Increase the number of eligible Pennsylvania veterans receiving services and entitlement benefits.

**Why this objective is important:**

Veterans' quality of life improves when they receive the benefits to which they are entitled. Applying for and receiving federal veterans benefits is complex. Claims filed with the assistance of capable veteran service officers stand the best chance of success. The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs expects the return of service personnel from Iraq and Afghanistan to increase the number of claims.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs through commonwealth Veterans Service Officers and the Veterans Service Officer grant program assisted more than 19,500 veterans with compensation and pension claims totaling nearly \$120 million.

Strategies
Create a standardized referral system that will make it easier for veterans and their beneficiaries to access their benefits and services.
Implement a comprehensive Outreach and Reintegration Program that is focused on identifying, locating, educating and taking services to our Veterans.
Improve communication with stakeholders by enabling them to address critical needs directly with state and county veteran service officers.
Increase the number of trained and accredited veteran service officers to advise veterans on programs and eligibility criteria.
Provide continued customer service to veterans by ensuring that they receive the most up to date information about state and federal benefits.

### Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Veterans Homes and Services

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Children of deceased and disabled veterans receiving education grants	83	90	91	101	101
Educational grants are provided for children of honorably discharged veterans who have been certified as having wartime service-connected disabilities rated as 100 percent total and permanent and for children of veterans who have died of wartime service-connected disabilities. Children must be between the ages of 16 and 23 years of age and living within Pennsylvania five years prior to application and must attend a school within Pennsylvania. Grants are provided up to a maximum of \$500 per semester. Measure lists the number of recipients. Grants have been provided to all who apply who are eligible in accordance with the appropriation.					
Number of new claims filed by participants in the Veterans Service Officer Outreach Grant Program	26,134	14,132	12,927	15,000	15,000
DMVA began collecting this data for Pennsylvania Veterans from the Federal Veterans Administration in 2008-09. No data available for 2009-10. Data provides the number of new claims. This measure claims submitted by organizations participating in the Veterans Service Officer Grant Program commonly known as "Act 66".					
Number of new Veterans Compensation and Pension claims	3,607	4,088	6,968	9,058	11,523
DMVA began collecting this data for Pennsylvania Veterans from the Federal Veterans Administration in 2008-09. Measure lists the number of new claims. These claims numbers are what have been submitted by the Veterans Service Officers employed by the commonwealth in the State Veterans Homes, Field Offices and the County Director's of Veterans Affairs.					
Participants in paralyzed veterans programs	241	245	810	1,363	1,363
The current year increase is based on the nationwide casualty rates in Iraq and Afghanistan and the Pennsylvania military participants in these operations. Grants have been provided to all who apply, who are eligible. Data provides the number of recipients. Estimates anticipate a change in legislation.					
Recipients of blind veterans pension	130	115	116	116	116
Pensions of \$150 per month are provided for those Pennsylvania veterans who suffered an injury or incurred a disease that resulted in the loss of vision during established war or armed conflict service dates. Data provides the number of recipients. Benefits have been provided to all who have applied who are eligible.					
Recipients of veterans emergency assistance	237	251	305	366	439
This assistance provides financial aid in an emergency on a temporary basis (not to exceed three months in a twelve-month period) to veterans and their beneficiaries who reside in Pennsylvania for the necessities of life (food, dairy, shelter, fuel and clothing).  The amount of the payments are based on the local public assistance rate. Assistance has been provided to all eligible applicants. Data provides the number of recipients. Before 2010-11, total Emergency Assistance payments were tracked. Beginning in 2010-11, the number of veterans on the program was tracked. Veterans can receive up to three payments within a 12-month period.					
Veterans in Pennsylvania	995,135	1,007,607	980,529	953,644	927,334
The projected number of veterans in Pennsylvania based on federal Veterans Administration estimates. Estimates have changed based on a new report being issued (VetPop11), data is not broken down by quarter. Estimates are based on the Federal FY.					

**Goal: Health & Human Services**

**Subject Area: Veterans Homes and Services**

Objective: Provide quality care to residents in Pennsylvania's veterans homes.

**Why this objective is important:**

To provide a safe and home like environment for Pennsylvania's veterans, be they in need of long term care, or homeless and in need of domiciliary care.

**How are we doing:**

The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs remains above the statewide and nationwide occupancy levels in the State Veterans Homes. Positive feedback from resident/family satisfaction surveys show satisfaction rate of more than 95 percent in the care and treatment that residents receive.

**Strategies**

- Conduct mock peer reviews to track the internal monitoring of critical indicators of quality of care.
- Conduct walking rounds observations of each facility.
- Continue quality assurance committee meetings to develop action plans to correct identified quality deficiencies, and correct deficiencies within an established period.
- Continue to evaluate services to state veterans home residents to identify best practices, make improvements in efficiency and effectiveness and ensure that the care and services provided are appropriate to its mission and responsive to the changing needs of the veterans community.
- Continuously improve veteran and family satisfaction in the state veterans homes by promoting resident centered care and excellent customer service.
- Monitor the performance of direct care staff regarding the residents' activities of daily living using the CareTracker computer software program.
- Review and discuss complaints with residents and family members during visits to the Veterans' Homes.
- Review personnel files, review the nursing stations, check medication carts, monitor infection control, review resident charts, observe meal delivery by staff, check resident and shower rooms and conduct resident assessments.

### Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Veterans Homes and Services

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Veterans Homes: Percentage of occupancy rate above national average of state veterans homes - Domiciliary care	14	22	22	22	22
This measure compares DMVA's six veterans homes Domiciliary Care occupancy rates with the national average occupancy for State Veterans Homes. The current national average is 64 percent. The goal is to remain at or above the national average. This measure is calculated based on monthly reports from the veterans homes. The national average is posted quarterly and, therefore, should not be delayed in reporting. The data represents the percentage points (+/-) compared to the national average.					
Veterans Homes: Percentage of occupancy rate above national average of state veterans homes - Nursing care	11	9	5	9	9
This measure compares DMVA's six veterans homes Nursing Care(which includes dementia) occupancy rates with the National Average Occupancy for State Veterans Homes. The current national average is 88 percent. The goal is to remain at or above the National Average. This measure is calculated based on monthly reports from the veterans homes. The National Average is posted quarterly and, therefore, should not be delayed in reporting. The data represents the percentage points (+/-) compared to the national average.					
Veterans Homes: Percentage of population at veterans homes that are spouses	10%	10%	10%	12%	12%
Total population percentage that are non-veterans or spouses. In accordance with regulations, non-veterans can be spouses or veterans who have never been on active duty. This definition differs from the federal regulation, which states that one must have been on active duty to be a veteran.					
Veterans Homes: Percentage of population at veterans homes that are veterans	91%	90%	90%	88%	88%
Total population percentage that are veterans.					
Veterans Homes Skilled Nursing Care Occupancy Rate compared to Pennsylvania Nursing Home Average. Measure - maintain or exceed the Statewide Average	4	4	3	4	4
This measure compares DMVA's six veterans homes Nursing Care which includes dementia, occupancy rates with the Pennsylvania Department of Health Nursing Home occupancy rate. The current Pennsylvania Average is 90.7 percent. The goal is to remain at or above the Pennsylvania average. This measure is calculated based on monthly reports from the veterans homes. The Pennsylvania Department of Health nursing home occupancy rate is posted yearly, therefore, this measure will be reported yearly. The data represents the percentage points (+/-) compared to the State average.					

**Goal: Public Safety**

**Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response**

Objective: Maintain a network of facilities and Air National Guard bases that provide a professional working environment, assure cost effectiveness and establish the National Guard as a good neighbor.

**Why this objective is important:**

It is vital to provide soldiers with facilities that meet all space and mission requirements in order to train and equip all Pennsylvania National Guard units for deployment at the local, state and national level.

**How are we doing:**

The department has seen the last major military construction project with federal funding for several years. The last one was awarded in September 2011, and we do not foresee receiving large federal grants for at least three to five years. With that, we have requested State Public Improvement Project legislation (Capital Project legislation) that will allow us to perform large rehabilitation projects at 30 readiness centers. DMVA has developed a five year plan to execute these projects.

**Strategies**

Develop and implement a joint long term plan for the anticipated readiness center (armory) replacement and Air National Guard base modernization and development of future sites through the existing state/federal construction process.

Expand in house design management capabilities to support the increased demand for energy efficiency, sustainable design, and ever changing military readiness requirements.

Undertake in house evaluation and design analysis of aging National Guard facilities in order to formulate and develop one year, five year and 20 year strategic facility upgrade, maintenance or replacement plans. Plans are used to program future military construction funding.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Percentage of armories and field sites rated adequate	39%	44%	47%	47%	47%
The Department of Defense uses the Installation Status Report (ISR) to evaluate the cost and quality of performance of base operation services provided with the Pennsylvania Army National Guard. ISR data addresses the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, the National Performance Review, the President's Management Agenda and other Department of Defense and Army initiatives. Data from ISR determines a three year rolling average that dictates the amount of federal funding states received for base operations. Adequate means "Does the facility satisfy the mission"?					
Readiness centers and field sites under major repair	27	31	29	25	27
In addition to state funds, which are allocated for repairing and maintaining armories and facilities, federal funds are allotted directly for facilities such as the 56th Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) and ARRA stimulus funded armory construction, as well as multiple state funded capital budget projects. The number of facilities having major repairs will continue to decrease as state and federal funds allow maintenance and repair. This item measures facilities under major repair over \$25,000. Data shows how many readiness centers and field sites are under major repair.					

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Maintain the strength and readiness of the Pennsylvania Air National Guard.

**Why this objective is important:**

All facets of the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs operations depend on recruiting and retaining qualified, motivated and trainable men and women.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Air Guard has deployed several aircraft and hundreds of airmen, many of them multiple times, to numerous locations in and around Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as the Western Pacific theater, for combat contingency operations. Of particular note, several hundred airmen have deployed to the Mediterranean to conduct flying operations in concert with NATO forces to establish the no fly zone over Libya. Missions included aerial refueling of attack aircraft as well as airborne radio and TV broadcast of information supporting the military operations on the ground. Here at home, the 171st Air Refueling Wing in Pittsburgh has maintained aircraft and personnel on continuous 24/7 alert status since the attacks of 9/11 for immediate response to threats to our nation. The Pennsylvania Air Guard also participated in the relief efforts due to Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee.

#### Strategies

Ensure recruiting programs produce sufficient numbers of enlistees to maintain assigned strength in all units.

Provide well trained and well equipped personnel for deployment in connection with Overseas Contingency Operations, Homeland Security, and emergency preparedness and response.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Pennsylvania Air National Guard assigned strength	4,069	3,926	3,856	3,900	3,900
The Pennsylvania National Guard personnel goal reflects the Air National Guard units filled with assigned soldiers.					
Pennsylvania Air National Guard end strength goal	4,099	4,033	3,851	4,100	4,100
The Pennsylvania National Guard personnel goal reflects the Air National Guard units filled with personnel authorized by the National Guard Bureau.					
Percentage of Air National Guard current strength	103%	104%	101%	102%	102%
The total percentage of Pennsylvania Air National Guard personnel.					

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Maintain the strength and readiness of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard.

**Why this objective is important:**

All facets of the Department of Military and Veteran Affairs' operations depend on recruiting and retaining qualified, motivated and trainable men and women.

**How are we doing:**

Pennsylvania units have been deployed in Iraq in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, in Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, and in other locations in support of other global missions. More than 25,000 deployments of individual guardsmen have occurred since September 11, 2001, with many of those individuals deploying multiple times.

### Strategies

- Ensure that recruiting programs produce sufficient numbers of enlistees to maintain assigned strength in all units.
- Provide well trained and well equipped personnel for deployment in connection with the global war on terrorism, homeland security, and emergency preparedness and response.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Department of Defense personnel receiving training at Fort Indiantown Gap	116,690	112,081	115,651	120,000	120,000
Non-Department of Defense personnel receiving training at Fort Indiantown Gap	13,090	9,707	10,776	14,000	14,000
Pennsylvania Army National Guard assigned strength	15,037	15,006	15,422	15,356	15,356
The Pennsylvania National Guard personnel goal reflects the Army National Guard units filled with assigned soldiers.					
Pennsylvania Army National Guard end strength goal	15,200	15,356	15,460	15,356	15,356
The Pennsylvania National Guard personnel goal reflects the Army National Guard units filled with personnel authorized by the National Guard Bureau.					
Percentage of Army National Guard current strength	102%	100%	100%	100%	100%
The total percentage of Army National Guard personnel.					

### Goal: Public Safety

#### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Maintain the strength and readiness of the Pennsylvania National Guard in order to support Pennsylvania and neighboring states with disasters that require activation of the National Guard.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Pennsylvania National Guard ensures the safety of the citizens of the Commonwealth during natural and manmade disasters. The National Guard plays a key support role in providing assistance to local, state, and federal first responders and law enforcement. National Guard members must respond quickly with the training and resources needed to successfully complete critical missions and ensure the safety of everyone involved.

**How are we doing:**

In preparation for Hurricane Sandy, Soldiers and Airmen were activated to provide support and a quick response for the devastating effects of the storm across Pennsylvania. Nearly 1,700 members of the PA Army and Air National Guard were ordered to State Active Duty to support missions throughout the state in response to Hurricane Sandy from October 27, 2012 through November 4, 2012. During the storm and through the recovery period, Guard Members assisted local, state and federal first responders by providing security, logistical support, evacuation, zone recon, and severe weather response in the affected areas. In addition to the support the PA National Guard provided to Pennsylvania, 453 Guard Members were activated from November 2, 2012 through November 16, 2012 in support of New York and New Jersey through Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMAC) for fuel, security, communications and forward support operations in response to Hurricane Sandy.

During Winter Storm Nemo in February 2013 the PA National Guard provided support to Connecticut through an EMAC. Working side by side with CT Guard Members, Pennsylvania Soldiers and Airmen assisted with snow removal and weather response activities. The use of PA equipment augmented CT in their efforts to make roads passable and restore power to their citizens.

Additionally, in response to a request from the National Guard Bureau (NGB), PA guard members supported the 57th Presidential Inauguration by providing over 1,200 Soldiers and Airmen to the National Capitol Region, District of Columbia (NCRDC). Various missions including traffic control point manning, communications relay, Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear (CBRN) detection support, and route security were conducted. The PA Homeland Response Force (HRF) consisting of over 600 Soldiers and Airmen was prepositioned at Fort Indiantown Gap in PA to provide quick reaction if needed. The HRF has the ability to provide search and extraction, decontamination and medical triage.

#### Strategies

- Ensure that recruiting programs produce sufficient numbers of enlistees to maintain assigned strength in all units.
- Provide well trained and well equipped personnel for deployment in connection with the global war on terrorism, homeland security, and emergency preparedness and response.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of days PA National Guard personnel deployed for statewide emergencies	6,699	8,714	12,604	0	0
The PA National Guard maintained sufficient strength to respond to disasters in 2012-13 and maintain the safety of PA citizens.					

### Goal: Public Safety

#### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: The mission of the Counterdrug Joint Task Force is to leverage unique National Guard capabilities to support community efforts against illicit drugs and emerging threats.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Pennsylvania National Guard Counterdrug Joint Task Force continues to provide best value support resources to combat the scourge of drugs in our communities. The Task Force assisted in the seizures of \$13,586,946.42 in drugs and criminal assets. Despite recent reductions in personnel due to funding CJTF continues to support law enforcement and the communities by providing high quality personnel to assist agencies in the reduction of illegal drugs and weapons on the street. As we move forward we will be shifting our efforts to the Criminal Analyst Program while continuing to support military and civilian training.

**How are we doing:**

The Counterdrug Joint Task Force has continued our partnerships with agencies across the commonwealth such as the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General, Pennsylvania Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs, the Philadelphia Camden High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area and the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America. We have also created new partnerships with the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Department of Corrections. The Counterdrug Joint Task Force is and will continue to be a force multiplier for these agencies by using unique military skills coupled with new technologies such as the TruNarc used to detect illegal drugs and precursors. Headquartered out of Fort Indiantown Gap, the Northeast Counterdrug Training Center has provided training to 17,444 law enforcement agencies, community based organizations, professionals and military service members predominantly from an 18-state region of the northeastern U.S.

#### Strategies

Assist local, state and federal agencies in the disruption of illicit drug financing, production, transportation and distribution throughout the commonwealth.

**Goal: Public Safety**

**Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Counterdrug Joint Task Force aviation flight hours in support of law enforcement	772	811	285	300	325
Dollars scanned for drug residue using Counterdrug Joint Task Force personnel and equipment in support of law enforcement	\$3,314,258.00	\$3,579,399.00	\$4,329,976.00	\$4,175,011.00	\$4,175,011.00
Dollars seized in asset forfeitures by local, state and federal law enforcement resulting from Counterdrug Joint Task Force support	\$21,548,551.00	\$28,817,658.00	\$13,586,946.00	\$10,050,200.00	\$10,100,800.00
Law enforcement arrests resulting from Counterdrug Joint Task Force support	1,151	707	390	475	500
Law enforcement cases supported by Counterdrug Joint Task Force personnel	837	879	164	200	225
Local, state and federal law enforcement and community leaders and military service members trained at the Northeast Counterdrug Training Center	15,729	16,830	17,444	10,800	11,000
Marijuana plants eradicated with Counterdrug Joint Task Force aviation support to law enforcement	5,592	8,075	1,500	2,000	2,500
Number of PA youth and adults provided with drug prevention education and outreach services by the Counterdrug Joint Task Force Civil Operations section	8,053	13,139	5,764	400	400
Number of youth and adults reached by the Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) program in PA.	8,053	13,139	5,764	400	0

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Access to Quality Health Care Services

Objective: Improve health and wellness outcomes for those Medical Assistance recipients with diabetes and cardiovascular disease.

**Why this objective is important:**

Focusing on chronic conditions allows individuals, along with their physicians, to better manage their health and avoid more serious conditions in the future. By avoiding more serious health conditions, the Medical Assistance program can help control costs in serving this population.

**How are we doing:**

For those on Medical Assistance in Pennsylvania, the percent of persons with cardiovascular disease whose LDL (“bad” cholesterol) levels were less than 100 has decreased. The percent of persons with diabetes who had poorly controlled A1c levels (a long-term blood glucose measure), has increased slightly, which is a decline in performance as lower rates indicate better performance for this measure.

#### Strategies

Implement managed care organization vendor contract changes to improve access to care.
Promote self-reliance and strengthen the medical home (a care coordination case management model).
Utilize integrated case management.
Utilize pay-for-performance for managed care organizations and providers.
Utilize predictive modeling to identify high-risk individuals.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Hospital admissions with primary diagnosis of diabetes and/or cardiovascular disease per 1,000 member months	5.90	5.90	5.80	5.70	5.60
Percentage of managed care organization recipients with chronic conditions who are actively receiving disease case management services		51.5%	51.8%	52%	52.3%
New measure in 2011-12.					
Percentage of Medical Assistance clients with cardiovascular disease whose LDL Cholesterol Level is less than 100	46.9%	45.8%	42.4%	40.9%	39.5%
Percentage of Medical Assistance clients with diabetes whose A1C (measure of long-term blood glucose level) is poorly controlled (higher than 9%) (note: lower rate indicates better performance)	38.5%	39%	39.7%	40.2%	40.6%

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Access to Quality Health Care Services

Objective: Increase the percentage of pregnant woman in the Medical Assistance program who obtain timely and appropriate prenatal care.

**Why this objective is important:**

Timely and ongoing prenatal care helps improve the health of mothers and newborns. Babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care are more likely to be born at low birth weight, and are more likely to die, than those whose mothers receive prenatal care. Focusing on this prevention strategy can also decrease future health care costs.

**How are we doing:**

Access to obstetricians and specialists is improving by increased reimbursements, defined contract requirements for provider networks, uniform Obstetrical Needs Assessments among providers, and allowing consumers, particularly those in rural areas, to use telemedicine to access fetal maternal medicine specialists. Performance for outcome measure Frequency of Prenatal Care, rate has had little movement over the past three year review period. Prenatal Care in the First Trimester has decreased over the past three year review period, but overall has made a slight improvement on average.

Strategies
Improve access to obstetricians and other specialists through fee increases, provider outreach and telemedicine.
Improve coordination of care between physical health providers and behavioral health providers.
Maternity Care Case Management Service is provided by all managed care organization plans.
Monitor access and availability to OB/GYN services through continued oversight of the managed care organization provider networks.
Utilize a standard electronic obstetrical needs assessment form.
Utilize managed care organization consumer incentives related to prenatal care.
Utilize pay-for-performance incentives related to prenatal care for providers and managed care plans.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Frequency of ongoing prenatal care (percentage of women enrolled in Medical Assistance who completed at least 81% of expected prenatal visits)	72.6%	72.9%	71.2%	70.7%	70.7%
Maternity average length of stay for managed care recipients	2.70	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
Percentage of pregnant adult mothers enrolled in MA who have timely (i.e. within first trimester) prenatal care	85.93%	86.7%	86.6%	87.3%	88%
Percentage of pregnant managed care recipients receiving active maternity case management services			51.5%	51.8%	52%
New measure in 2012-13.					

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Family Support Services

Objective: Increase family reunification and decrease the number of children placed out of their homes.

**Why this objective is important:**

Working with at-risk children and their families to maintain a safe, stable home encourages stronger families and healthy, successful lives for children. When a child needs to be placed out of the home because of safety or neglect issues, work is done with the family to reunite the child with his or her parents or, if that is not possible, to obtain permanency through adoption or kinship care.

**How are we doing:**

Performance measures show positive changes and trends in these areas. By 2013-14, the department plans to reduce by 2 percent the number of children returned to foster care after previously being returned to their families.

#### Strategies

- Engage families in planning for services to support and maintain reunification.
- Enhance assessments to identify underlying issues of children/youth and families and provide appropriate services.
- Ensure that children/youth's cultural and community ties are maintained.
- Ensure that reports of child maltreatment are initiated timely.
- Establish policy and best practices related to permanency planning and concurrent planning.
- Identify and locate mothers, fathers and other kin early on and throughout the life of a case.
- Implement a statewide Safety Assessment and Management Process based upon quantitative and qualitative data that identify outcomes and strategies to address and enhance programmatic outcomes.
- Implement family engagement strategies to ensure the involvement of the child, youth, mother and father throughout the life of a case.
- Improve assessment and provision of services to meet children/youth's physical and behavioral health needs.
- Improve communication between regional Office of Children, Youth, and Family offices and County Children and Youth Agencies regarding child abuse and neglect investigations.
- Improve the frequency and quality of visitation between the caseworker and the child/youth.
- Improve the quality of visitation between the child/youth and his or her family.
- Improve the timeliness of Termination of Parental Rights and adoption finalization.
- Promote children/youth remaining in the same school when in their best interest and whenever possible.
- Promote Permanent Legal Custodianship and kin as permanency resources.
- Provide additional support to members of the legal and child welfare systems regarding timely and appropriate goals being established and achieved.
- Provide guidance regarding response times for General Protective Services reports.
- Provide older youth with guidance and support regarding services to assist in their transition to independence.
- Screen all school-age children to assess if their educational needs are being met.

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Family Support Services

#### Strategies

Utilize the Department of Public Welfare Master Client Index Service to provide County Children and Youth Agencies with a means to search statewide for all children known to child welfare.

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Average cost per child per day to provide placement in foster family care (excluding county rates)	\$70.09	\$69.80	\$77.27	\$77.27	\$77.27
Average cost per child per day to provide placement services in a congregate care setting	\$164.91	\$165.02	\$174.96	\$174.96	\$174.96
Median length of time (in months) from removal to permanency (other than adoption)	7.52	7.89	8.09	8.29	8.29
Median length of time (in months) in care for children in care on last day of state fiscal year	13.50	12.96	12.44	12.19	11.95
Number of children served in out-of-home care	26,705	25,369	24,101	22,896	21,751
Percentage of child abuse investigations substantiated	13.5%	13.5%	15%	15%	15%
Percentage of children in care 12 months or less who had two or fewer placement settings during their most recent removal from their home	88.29%	85.4%	85.6%	85.8%	86%
Percentage of children not returning to care within 12 months of discharge to parents or primary caregiver	28.48%	70.5%	71%	71.5%	71.5%
Percentage of children reunited with parents or primary caregiver within 12 months of placement	69.33%	48.8%	49.5%	50%	50.5%
Percentage of children served in out-of-home care who are placed in a congregate care setting (i.e. a group of children live in the same setting)	13%	13.13%	13%	12.87%	12.74%

**Goal: Health & Human Services**

**Subject Area: Family Support Services**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Percentage of discharges that were to reunification with parents, discharged to relatives, or guardianship	73.39%	73.9%	74.4%	74.9%	75.4%
Unduplicated annual number of children receiving child welfare services at home	168,821	171,353	173,925	176,530	179,180

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Family Support Services

Objective: Increase personal responsibility and self-sufficiency for those receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Food Stamps (SNAP) by focusing on increasing work effort.

**Why this objective is important:**

TANF and SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) assist individuals to transition from dependence to independence. Employment is a key piece of attaining independence. Focusing on some level of work while a person receives benefits will assist in the goal of moving to self-sufficiency and maintaining full employment.

**How are we doing:**

The percentages of working age adults on SNAP who are working has gone down and the percentage of adults on TANF who are working has gone up. Adults who were on TANF but left for employment stayed the same, but recent changes to performance based contracts should lead to increased employment. Economic conditions and reductions in program funding can affect these results.

Strategies
Encourage those on SNAP and TANF to increase their efforts to find and maintain work while receiving benefits, with the ultimate goal of becoming self-sufficient.
Implement performance-based contracts for employment and training programs.
Increase use of automation to assist with eligibility determinations for services.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Employment and training cost per TANF recipient	\$2,740.00	\$2,185.00	\$1,510.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Number of Individuals on SNAP	1,725,606	1,824,836	1,810,990	1,796,286	1,785,008
Number of Individuals on TANF	219,173	217,753	203,419	202,692	202,388
Percentage of adults currently on TANF who are working (non-subsidized employment)	8.4%	7.4%	9.1%	10.9%	13.4%
Percentage of SNAP recipients receiving SNAP benefits for more than one year	12.9%	52%	51.8%	50%	50%
Percentage of TANF adults who leave TANF for employment	8.1%	7.7%	7.7%	8%	8.5%
Percentage of TANF recipients receiving benefits for more than two years	14.1%	13.6%	13.1%	13%	12.5%
Percentage of working-age adults currently on SNAP who are working	28.1%	28.7%	24.8%	27.1%	27.7%

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Long-Term Care Services and Support

Objective: Improve the delivery of community-based, person-centered care for persons with disabilities and older Pennsylvanians.

**Why this objective is important:**

Most persons in need of residential services, including those who require long-term care, usually choose community living with the appropriate supports over institutional care. The Department of Public Welfare is working to develop a more effective payment system that rewards service providers not for delivering more services but for delivering services that truly help individuals achieve a higher quality of life and greater levels of independence.

**How are we doing:**

The percentage of persons with mental illness, elderly persons, and individuals with intellectual and other disabilities served in community-based programs is increasing.

Strategies
Develop a common assessment of need for community-based services.
Develop efficient rate structures that are tied to quality of care.
Establish task force to make recommendations on long term care improvements.
Expand housing options for persons with mental illness, persons with developmental disabilities, and older Pennsylvanians.
Transition individuals from institutional settings to community-based settings through use of the Money Follows the Person Federal Grant.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Average cost per adult using public-funded psychiatric rehabilitative services	\$4,400.00	\$4,122.00	\$4,122.00	\$4,122.00	\$4,122.00
Average cost per person in a community intellectual disability residential setting	\$106,123.00	\$114,257.00	\$123,184.00	\$123,184.00	\$123,184.00
Average cost per person in age 60+ home and community-based service programs	\$14,914.00	\$15,610.00	\$17,315.00	\$17,315.00	\$17,315.00
Average cost per person in a nursing home	\$37,337.00	\$35,985.00	\$35,332.00	\$35,581.00	\$35,581.00
Average cost per person in a private intermediate care facility for persons with intellectual disabilities	\$133,237.00	\$144,042.00	\$155,410.00	\$155,410.00	\$155,410.00
Average cost per person in a public intermediate care facility for persons with intellectual disabilities	\$259,515.00	\$269,005.00	\$277,514.00	\$277,514.00	\$277,514.00

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Long-Term Care Services and Support

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Average cost per person in under 60 home and community-based service programs	\$29,327.00	\$29,125.00	\$30,032.00	\$30,032.00	\$30,032.00
Home and community-based services as a percentage of long-term living expenditures	22%	24%	28%	30%	32%
Number of adults with autism receiving services through the Adult Community Autism Program	79	105	135	135	135
Number of adults with autism receiving services through the Medicaid Waiver	274	294	315	433	433
Number of individuals in a Lifesharing/Family Living arrangement	1,721	1,672	1,734	1,764	1,794
Number of individuals receiving employment support services	3,600	4,800	5,000	5,000	5,000
Overall cost per child for HealthChoices - Behavioral Health services	\$7,100.00	\$6,234.00	\$6,234.00	\$6,234.00	\$6,234.00
Percentage of individuals readmitted to a state mental health hospital within 180 days of discharge	17.1%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Percentage of individuals with developmental disabilities who receive services in community-based settings	94%	94%	94%	94.2%	94.4%
Percentage of individuals with developmental disabilities who receive services in institutional settings	6%	6%	6%	5.8%	5.6%
Percentage of individuals with intellectual disabilities (of all persons receiving residential services) in a single-person setting	15%	14%	14%	13%	12%

**Goal: Health & Human Services**

**Subject Area: Long-Term Care Services and Support**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Percentage of persons in state mental health hospitals with a length of stay of less than two years	62%	60%	60%	60%	60%

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Employment and Business Development

Objective: Foster a competitive business climate and job growth environment through appropriate tax administration.

**Why this objective is important:**

Business tax rates and bases are significant factors in whether Pennsylvania is competitive in attracting and retaining business investments.

**How are we doing:**

Despite the fiscal reality that challenges drastic tax reform in the short term, the Corbett Administration succeeded in achieving real successes that will enable job-creating businesses across the commonwealth to thrive and grow. The Department of Revenue's allowance of 100 percent single sales factor benefited as many as 12,000 corporate taxpayers. The phase out of the capital stock/foreign franchise tax will benefit approximately 108,000 businesses. Approximately 271,000 family-owned businesses will benefit from the inheritance tax exemption. Approximately 32,000 small businesses will benefit from the start-up deduction. Approximately 330 businesses will benefit from the increase in the net operating loss deduction.

Strategies
100 percent single sales factor for tangible goods.
Capital stock/foreign franchise tax phase out.
Corporate net income tax net operating loss deduction increase.
Inheritance tax exemption for small, family-owned businesses.
Start-up business deduction.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Savings for businesses from tax changes benefitting job creators (in millions)		\$76.90	\$348.20	\$663.40	\$882.60
New measure in 2011-12.					

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Housing

Objective: Maximize the number of households provided property tax or rent assistance.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Department of Revenue’s Property Tax/Rent Rebate program helps eligible Pennsylvanians 65 years old and older, widows and widowers 50 years old and older, and people with disabilities 18 years old and older afford to pay their property taxes.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, the Property Tax/Rent Rebate program provided over 620,000 households with rebates totaling approximately \$284 million.

#### Strategies

Effectively administer the Property Tax/Rent Rebate program.

Extend Pennsylvania’s Property Tax/Rent Rebate Program application deadline.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Households applying by June 30	574,461	587,240	565,087	565,000	564,000
Households provided property tax or rent assistance	562,838	603,726	598,075	595,000	594,000
Rebates mailed by July 31	468,759	540,890	504,769	500,000	500,000
Less claims were received in 2012-13.					

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Tax Filing and Delinquent Tax Collection

Objective: Increase delinquent tax collections.

**Why this objective is important:**

By equitably enforcing the tax laws of the commonwealth, the Department of Revenue collects more money for state programs and services and levels the playing field for individuals and businesses that responsibly pay taxes in a timely manner.

**How are we doing:**

Through increased enforcement and initiatives encouraging voluntary compliance, the Department of Revenue collected \$711 million in delinquent taxes in 2012-13. The department collected \$11.13 in delinquent taxes for every dollar spent on enforcement.

#### Strategies

Develop improved methods for measuring and detecting non-compliance and identifying nonfilers.

Extend education and outreach programs in a consistent manner across all channels.

Reduce audit cycle time and increase audit coverage.

Utilize decision analytics to prioritize workloads and manage resources.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Delinquent Collections: Collections from delinquent accounts (in millions)	\$673.00	\$721.00	\$711.00	\$650.00	\$650.00
Delinquent Collections: Delinquent taxes collected per dollar spent	\$11.18	\$11.26	\$11.13	\$11.00	\$11.00

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Tax Filing and Delinquent Tax Collection

Objective: Increase the use of electronic tax filing.

**Why this objective is important:**

The use of electronic filing increases efficiency and eases the burden on taxpayers in filing state tax returns and paying taxes. Electronic filing dramatically reduces common filing errors and is the most cost efficient method for the Department of Revenue to process the millions of tax returns it receives every year.

**How are we doing:**

More than 4.7 million, or 79 percent, of Pennsylvanians filed personal income tax returns electronically in 2012, a 6 percent increase since 2011. In addition to personal income tax returns, the department has seen a rise in electronic filing of all types of returns.

#### Strategies

Expand e-services and encourage their use by enabling more online transactions, expanding channels for customer service and providing additional readily accessible forms and searchable online content.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Electronic Filings: Percentage of corporation tax returns filed electronically	15%	39%	45%	60%	60%
Electronic Filings: Percentage of employer tax returns filed electronically	97.66%	97.5%	99%	99%	99.1%
Electronic Filings: Percentage of motor fuels tax returns filed electronically	20%	20%	25%	40%	50%
Electronic Filings: Percentage of personal income tax returns filed electronically	69%	73%	79%	79%	80%
Electronic Filings: Percentage of sales and use tax returns filed electronically	98.96%	98.97%	99%	99.1%	99.2%

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Lottery Proceeds Benefit Older Pennsylvanians

Objective: Increase Lottery revenues for the support of programs for older Pennsylvanians.

**Why this objective is important:**

Increasing Lottery revenues results in increased funding for programs benefiting older Pennsylvanians. The Pennsylvania Lottery remains the only state lottery that designates all proceeds to programs that benefit older residents. Since 1972, the Pennsylvania Lottery has contributed more than \$23.7 billion to programs that include property tax and rent rebates; free and reduced fare transit; the low cost prescription drug programs PACE and PACENET; long term living services; and hundreds of senior community centers throughout the state.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, the Lottery had sales of approximately \$3.7 billion; contributions to programs for older Pennsylvanians totaled more than \$1 billion.

**Strategies**

Build upon our success with the instant product by introducing new and inventive games and employing effective merchandising strategies at retail locations.

Continue to strategically grow the Lottery's retailer network.

Identify operating efficiencies so as to maximize net revenues.

Improve awareness of Lottery benefits and expand player base.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Lottery net profit (in millions)	\$961.00	\$1,051.00	\$1,037.00	\$1,119.00	\$1,132.00
Lottery Operations: Lottery operating costs as a percentage of ticket sales (includes advertising and commissions)	3.94%	3.76%	3.78%	3.84%	3.79%
Lottery Operations: Lottery operating costs as a percentage of ticket sales (includes cost of lottery administration only)	0.7%	1.04%	1.08%	1.19%	1.13%
Lottery Sales (dollars in billions)	\$3.21	\$3.48	\$3.70	\$3.83	\$3.96

**Goal: Consumer Protection**

**Subject Area: Licensing, Registration and Oversight**

Objective: Increase the number of campaign finance reports filed online.

**Why this objective is important:**

Part of the Department of State's mission is to administer fair and transparent elections. Providing the greatest and fastest access to campaign finance reports lets the public know who is contributing to candidates for public office, which is important information as citizens decide how to cast their votes.

**How are we doing:**

By actively encouraging campaigns to file finance reports online, and helping candidates understand how to do this, we are seeing an increase in the number of reports filed in this way.

**Strategies**

- Continue to publicly encourage candidates to file campaign finance reports online, explaining to the public and the media that online reports are posted immediately, while paper reports can take a few days to post, especially around report-filing deadlines.
- Contracting with an outside firm for the data entry work needed to post all paper filed campaign reports online. Most reports are now posted online within a few days.
- Emphasis with the governor's office and legislators a change to the election code that would require campaign finance expense reports to be filed online in the future.
- Informing and educating candidates on filing campaign finance reports online. Bureau workers are educating campaigns about the various programs available for filing the reports online, to determine which may work best for a given campaign.
- The department is continuing to strengthen and improve its technology to make campaign finance reporting efficient and transparent for all involved.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Electoral Process: Campaign finance reports filed online	3,800	2,979	3,768	3,000	3,500

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Licensing, Registration and Oversight

Objective: Increase the number of charitable organizations and professional fundraisers that register as required by law.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Department of State maintains financial and other relevant information about organizations soliciting charitable contributions in Pennsylvania. This helps potential donors make informed giving decisions and protects the public from solicitation fraud. The more organizations and fundraisers that are registered, the more accurate information that can be provided to the public.

**How are we doing:**

The Division of Registration and Compliance engages in outreach efforts to inform organizations that may not be aware of the state requirements. The department continues to enforce the requirement of charitable organizations to report the amount of money they spend on fundraising, so the public can easily determine what percentage of their donation is used for the organization's charitable purpose. The division also monitors professional solicitors and professional fundraising counsels who contract with charitable organizations that solicit contributions and requires them to provide documentation of their activities.

#### Strategies

Increase compliance of charitable organizations and professional fundraisers with the charitable solicitation registration requirements of the state, by processing all incoming registration documents, reviewing exemption requests and responding to all requests for information from the public.

Increase compliance with registration requirements of charities, professional fundraising counsels and professional solicitors through proactive outreach, education and technical assistance.

Increase efficiencies and timeliness of investigations and enforcement actions related to violations of the law, including but not limited to solicitations and reporting violations, fraud, deception and misrepresentation perpetrated in the name of charity.

Increase efficiencies in document management through additional scanners, storage space and personnel.

Increase public awareness of the department's role in protecting their donations. Hold news conferences when appropriate to highlight the department's role in investigating and prosecuting organizations and people who violate the law involving charitable donations.

The Registration Division receives more than 20,000 incoming telephone calls each year. Improving the computer systems of the Bureau of Corporations and Charitable Organizations increased resources and efficiencies available through customer service, educational outreach and external requests for information.

Uniting the Corporations Bureau and Bureau of Charitable Organizations has resulted in streamlined usage of personnel and functions increasing efficiencies of processing documents and requests, and reducing costs and processing times inherent with statutory requirements.

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Licensing, Registration and Oversight

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Corporations and Charitable Organizations: Professional fundraiser contract filings	1,603	2,385	2,929	2,988	3,049
Corporations and Charitable Organizations: Professional fundraiser registrations	457	488	601	613	625
Corporations and Charitable Organizations, Registrations: Charity registrations	11,250	11,483	11,281	11,507	11,737
Enforcement and Investigation: Charities investigations closed	328	305	227	250	250

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Licensing, Registration and Oversight

Objective: Reduce the time it takes to properly and effectively resolve professional licensing complaints.

**Why this objective is important:**

Timely investigation, documentation, and resolution of complaints help to protect Pennsylvanians from unethical or unlicensed conduct, predatory practices and unscrupulous licensees. This also maintains public confidence in the agency to protect people's health and safety.

**How are we doing:**

The Department of State continues to keep investigation time to less than four months for each complaint received. Even though the department continues to keep this time low, reducing the amount of time required to process claims from the date of opening to final disposition remains an overall goal.

#### Strategies

Continue improving technology used by inspectors to enable them to effectively and expediently gather information and evidence to ensure compliance with the rules and regulations of the respective licensing boards.

Continue to improve technology used by investigators to enable them to effectively and expediently gather information and evidence to ensure compliance with the rules and regulations of the respective licensing boards.

Ensure the safety of our citizens by timely completing investigations in all four regional offices.

The Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs continues to streamline case management by prioritizing and focusing on the most important complaints.

The prioritized complaints will be examined to determine whether they must be rejected, mitigated, settled or, due to the merits, will require further investigation and prosecution.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Enforcement and Investigation: Inspections completed	17,984	22,233	24,522	23,000	23,000
Enforcement and Investigation: Investigations closed	3,412	3,142	4,245	3,800	3,800
Enforcement and Investigation: Investigations opened	3,503	3,984	3,967	3,800	3,800

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Transportation

Objective: Continually increase the efficiency of PennDOT through modernization of assets; effective use of complement; and streamlining of processes.

**Why this objective is important:**

The intent of this objective is to increase and enhance the productivity of the department assets, people, and processes through the use of new technology, applications, and practices.

**How are we doing:**

PennDOT launched a mobile application to create an inventory of all local roads and bridges throughout the state. The department also developed a mobile application that enables roadway inspectors to perform weekly road condition surveys with mobile devices, eliminating the need to duplicate data entry when returning from the field and saving over 5,000 hours per year.

PennDOT is achieving savings through the statewide implementation of Virtual Reference Station (VRS) technology. VRS technology allows a single employee to perform many survey operations that previously required two or more employees who utilized dated survey equipment. \$1.3 million in initial savings were realized by outsourcing technology infrastructure rather than installing 67 data collection stations statewide. More than \$300,000 in annual savings were also achieved through efficiency improvements in survey operations and elimination of infrastructure maintenance. Additionally, this real-time technology eliminates the need for installation of many in-ground survey monuments.

PennDOT expanded the available transactions that can be completed by Online Agency Service Centers. Online agents can now process In-Transit Plates and Persons with Disability Plates and Placards online. While expanding opportunities for PennDOT's business partners, expansion of services at Online Agent Service Centers also provide customers with more immediate and timely access to the services they need.

#### Strategies

Maximize the effectiveness of PennDOT's complement to enhance services and/or reduce costs.

Modernize PennDOT to enhance services and/or reduce costs.

Streamline and/or standardize PennDOT's business processes to enhance services and/or reduce costs.

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: Bridges replaced/repared	442	315	291	270	320
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: Interstate highway system in good or excellent condition	82.4%	82.9%	82.1%	80.9%	81.5%
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: Interstate highway system in poor condition	3.9%	3.4%	3.8%	4.2%	4.1%

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Transportation

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: Miles of Interstate reconstruction or restoration	166	126	156	115	117
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: Miles of new highway construction	11	28	6	15	17
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: Miles of non-Interstate reconstruction or restoration	242	188	88	133	141
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: National Highway System non-Interstate highways in good or excellent condition	70.5%	72.2%	63.3%	61.4%	60.7%
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: National Highway System non-Interstate highways in poor condition	6.4%	8.5%	15.3%	16.8%	17.2%
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: Number of bridges preserved	459	230	193	200	210
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: Structurally deficient bridges by deck area	15.8%	13.7%	11.4%	11.1%	11%
Highway and Bridge Construction/Reconstruction: Variance of final cost of construction versus original contract amount	3.2%	3.1%	5%	3%	3%
Highway and Bridge Maintenance: Miles of State maintained highways	39,839	39,797	39,792	39,760	39,735
Highway and Bridge Maintenance, Miles of state maintained highways improved: Structural restoration	251	195	210	175	190

**Goal: Economic Development**

**Subject Area: Transportation**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Highway and Bridge Maintenance, Miles of state maintained highways improved: Surface Repairs	4,238	4,317	3,559	3,000	3,865
Highway and Bridge Maintenance, Miles of state maintained highways improved: Total	5,712	5,976	4,956	3,595	5,315

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Transportation

Objective: Integrate land use and local, regional, state, and federal transportation planning in order to enhance quality of life for all Pennsylvanians.

**Why this objective is important:**

The intent of this objective is to continue to enhance the cooperation, collaboration and communications among all levels of transportation planners in our state.

**How are we doing:**

Pennsylvania invested \$45 million in the Greencastle Intermodal Center, a \$77 million project with Norfolk Southern Railway Company that was completed in Fall 2012. The 200-acre center is in Antrim Township, Franklin County, south of Greencastle adjacent to Interstate 81. This project expanded Interstate 81 exits and implemented additional local roadway improvements. The intermodal yard is anticipated to create 126 direct jobs and 149 indirect jobs with an overall economic impact in Pennsylvania exceeding \$271 million.

Pennsylvania's Metropolitan and Rural Organizations and the department were awarded the 2012 National Environmental Excellence Award for planning integration. The new, award-winning process emphasized the identification of issues early-on in the planning stages in order to influence project prioritization; have a better understanding of project scopes, schedules and budgets; and, improve predictability and efficiency in programming and project delivery.

#### Strategies

Create a collaborative partnership between county, regional and PennDOT planners to advance land use and transportation planning.

Develop and implement a multi-modal, statewide long range transportation plan.

Maximize planning resources to advance the integration of land use and transportation planning.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Aviation: Airport development grants	90	76	85	75	75
Aviation: Projects receiving federal priority	89%	89%	87%	86%	90%
Intercity Transportation, Intercity Bus: Passengers handled	406,604	467,332	434,412	435,424	434,354
Intercity Transportation, Intercity Bus: Subsidy per passenger trip		\$3.85	\$4.59	\$4.57	\$4.59
New measure in 2011-12.					
Intercity Transportation, Intercity Rail: Passengers handled	1,337,543	1,392,564	1,460,548	1,511,667	1,564,576
Intercity Transportation, Intercity Rail: Subsidy per passenger mile	\$0.23	\$0.22	\$0.20	\$0.14	\$0.12
Intercity Transportation, Rail Freight: Additional trucks that would be needed without rail freight bulk cargo service	244,565	317,700	380,738	350,000	350,000

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Transportation

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Intercity Transportation, Rail Freight: Direct and indirect jobs created by state-supported rail freight improvements	1,011	1,040	13,507	24,000	24,000
Intercity Transportation, Rail Freight: Miles of rail lines, state assisted	190	200	135	200	200
Mass Transportation: Passengers per vehicle hour	39.40	41	41.40	41.20	41.20
Mass Transportation, Percentage share of average income of mass transit trips: From commonwealth	51.5%	48.1%	48.4%	48.7%	48.7%
Mass Transportation, Percentage share of average income of mass transit trips: From federal government	9.1%	8.3%	7.8%	7.7%	7.7%
Mass Transportation, Percentage share of average income of mass transit trips: From local government	7.4%	7.1%	7.3%	7.4%	7.4%
Mass Transportation, Percentage share of average income of mass transit trips: From revenue	36.9%	36.5%	36.5%	36.2%	36.2%
Older Pennsylvanians Transit, Cost to the commonwealth per trip: Free Transit	\$2.45	\$2.49	\$2.57	\$2.60	\$2.62
Older Pennsylvanians Transit, Cost to the commonwealth per trip: State assisted shared ride vehicles	\$15.29	\$16.02	\$17.00	\$17.55	\$17.90
Older Pennsylvanians Transit: Free transit trips (millions annually)	35.18	35.99	35.46	35.81	36.17
Older Pennsylvanians Transit: Trips on state assisted shared ride vehicles (millions annually)	4.61	4.39	4.09	4.13	4.18

### Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Transportation

Objective: Leverage Pennsylvania's resources to maximize the effectiveness of transportation products and services.

**Why this objective is important:**

The intent of this objective is to collaborate with organizations outside of PennDOT (federal, state, local and business partners) to maximize the use of our collective resources (funding, employees and assets).

**How are we doing:**

The department has several collaborative efforts underway that will achieve savings and increase efficiencies.

- 1.) Through a reduction in printed material and a cooperative leasing agreement for software, equipment and maintenance with other state agencies, PennDOT has saved \$230,000.
- 2.) PennDOT and the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission (PTC) coordinated to share inspectors for structural steel elements that are being fabricated in the same location to avoid duplication. This results in joint cost savings of more than \$200,000 annually.
- 3.) PTC will utilize PennDOT's salt dome at the Dupont maintenance facility, and in exchange, PTC will supply PennDOT with salt brine material from their Wyoming Valley site. This will produce a one-time cost savings of more than \$750,000 for the PTC and an approximate \$200,000 savings for PennDOT. Additionally, PTC and PennDOT have collaborated to create a Geographic Information System map depicting PTC and PennDOT facilities that are within a 10-mile radius of one another. To date, 27 sites have been identified for potential sharing opportunities and will be explored further with PTC and other state agencies.
- 4.) PTC and PennDOT are proceeding with plans to build a shared laboratory facility near Somerset, PA. One-time savings of at least \$375,000 is anticipated for both PTC and PennDOT through the shared facility.
- 5.) Beginning July 1, PennDOT's state-of-the-art processing and mailing technology is processing DCNR's renewals for consumer snowmobiles, ATVs and dealer registrations, with customers receiving products within two weeks. Applicants will still mail applications to DCNR, but they will be opened, processed and fulfilled by PennDOT.

### Strategies

Align capacity and services to eliminate redundancy and improve service delivery.

Increase coordination of projects and programs to maximize commonwealth investments.

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Transportation

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Access rate of driver and vehicle services call center	99.8%	99.8%	99.2%	99.5%	99.5%
Licensed drivers: New commercial drivers licensed	15,851	16,420	16,774	17,000	17,000
Licensed drivers: New drivers licensed	298,453	288,616	285,895	310,000	310,000
Licensed drivers: Renewed drivers licenses	2,132,159	2,160,651	2,140,059	2,100,000	2,100,000
Photo identification cards issued (non-driver photos)	350,511	372,627	354,747	350,000	350,000
Registrations: New vehicle registrations	746,821	1,609,634	1,628,209	1,600,000	1,600,000
Registrations: Renewed vehicle registrations	8,605,675	8,639,198	8,433,379	8,500,000	8,500,000
Vehicles inspected: Emission inspections	6,692,842	7,145,384	6,517,348	6,800,000	6,800,000
Vehicles inspected: Safety inspections	10,657,670	10,296,280	10,800,605	11,000,000	11,000,000

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Transportation

Objective: Promote continuous improvement and innovation with a special focus on delivery of projects, department wide operations, asset management and mobility.

**Why this objective is important:**

The intent of this objective is to apply innovative ideas and new technology in how we design, construct, and maintain our roadways, bridges, and other projects that are our responsibility.

**How are we doing:**

PennDOT is piloting a program on 15 snow routes around the state using transportation-focused management software. The program provides a winter weather and road condition forecast for a snow route prior to an approaching winter storm and recommended treatment strategy. The program is being expanded over the next four years to include all of the roads in the 511PA network.

More than 16,000 low-cost safety improvement projects have been completed through 2012, reducing the average number of crashes by more than 12,000 since 2005. PennDOT is advancing the State Transportation Innovation Council - a collaborative approach between all levels of government, the private sector and research institutions - to explore innovative technologies, tactics and techniques that enhance project delivery. Safety Edge exemplifies a new pavement technique applied on Pennsylvania's roadways to help decrease highway fatalities and serious injuries. The technique involves adding a wedge-shaped attachment to paving equipment to create a 30 degree angle on the edge of the roadway instead of the traditional, vertical drop-off. Consequently, Safety Edge allows vehicles to return to the roadway smoothly and easily while creating a more durable edge that is less prone to deterioration. PennDOT completed pilot projects and subsequently issued a statewide policy in 2013 to include a Safety Edge detail in the placement of bituminous concrete pavements.

Strategies
Develop a meaningful performance metrics program/system that guides decision making.
Increase use of best practices and innovative products/processes to increase safety, reduce environmental impacts, or improve efficiency/mobility.
Manage assets to maintain a state of good repair while recognizing funding constraints related to our transportation infrastructure.
Manage highway operations (especially winter services) to reduce the overall impact of traffic related incidents and fatalities.
Maximize efficiency and allow flexibility of project delivery processes while maintaining uniform accountability of the business results.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Local bridges: Brought up to standard through State Bridge Program	30	35	48	40	40
Local bridges: Total (greater than 20 feet)	6,332	6,328	6,352	6,352	6,352
Miles of highway locally administered: Percentage of all locally maintained highways in the commonwealth	66.1%	66.2%	66.2%	66.2%	66.3%
Miles of highway locally administered: Total	77,699	77,791	77,889	78,000	78,100

**Goal: Economic Development**

**Subject Area: Transportation**

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Workforce and Operations

Objective: Provide timely, quality service in order to create the best value for all customers.

**Why this objective is important:**

The intent of this objective is to capture the level of satisfaction of both external customers (contractors, legislators, other agencies, private or public businesses, traveling public, news media, etc.) and internal customers (PennDOT employees who receive a product or a service from another organization within the department) with our products, services and processes.

**How are we doing:**

PennDOT is responsible for reviewing, administering, and providing inspection for the Highway Occupancy Permitting (HOP) program. PennDOT issues HOPs to external customers for driveway, local road, and utility construction activities, which impact traffic patterns on Pennsylvania's roads. Meeting customer needs and timely reviews were recognized as vital future improvements because there were delays and deficiencies with issuing these permits. As a result, PennDOT developed an electronic solution to support and streamline the HOP process. Permits that once took 30 - 45 days to review are now being returned to our business partners within an average review time of about 10 days.

#### Strategies

To regularly ask our customer's their perception of how they believe we are performing in our activities, products, and services, and then to make modifications to these and our processes to address customer issues and concerns.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Overhead costs as a percentage of department budget (state funds)	1.31%	1.34%	1.39%	1.41%	1.26%

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

Objective: Protect and improve the quality of the commonwealth's aquatic resources.

**Why this objective is important:**

Pennsylvania's fish, reptiles, amphibians and other aquatic resources face a number of threats. These include, but are not limited to, power generation and associated fossil fuel extraction and transmission line construction; municipal and industrial surface and ground water withdrawals; pollution discharges; road construction and other encroachments; the introduction and proliferation of invasive species; and climate change.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission:

- Continued to implemented a five year strategic plan.
- Continued implementing the Strategic Plan for Management of Trout Fisheries.
- Advanced management plans for channel catfish, walleye and muskellunge.

#### Strategies

Develop alternate funding sources and methods.

Enforce pollution laws, review permits and improve habitat and water quality.

Provide better resource management and protection.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Cost per pound of fish stocked in commonwealth streams and lakes	\$5.00	\$4.84	\$5.72	\$5.15	\$5.25
Pounds of fish stocked in commonwealth streams and lakes	2,182,164	2,123,583	1,941,861	2,150,000	2,150,000

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Outdoor Recreation

Objective: Expand and enhance fishing and safe boating opportunities.

**Why this objective is important:**

Pennsylvania's lakes, reservoirs, ponds and streams provide exceptional recreational opportunities for residents and visitors. Designated fishing and boating access sites help to maintain open green space in communities for people to connect with the outdoors and our aquatic resources. Public access is at risk due to land development, posting of private land, changes in ownership and limited funding for public acquisition.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission continued implementation of Pennsylvania's Fishing and Boating Access Strategy. The commission received a federal grant of nearly \$1.6 million to further objectives outlined in the strategy.

**Strategies**

Improve the commission's utilization and integration of existing data by modernizing information systems.

Increase public access to the commonwealth's aquatic resources by educating residents and visitors through seminars and online media.

Manage limited financial and human resources more effectively.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Convictions for violations of fishing and boating laws	6,012	5,227	7,134	6,000	6,000
Warnings issued for violations of fishing and boating laws	26,214	30,787	37,557	34,000	34,000

## Goal: Environment

### Subject Area: Outdoor Recreation

Objective: Improve the recruitment and retention of individuals, families and children as anglers, boaters and stewards of our resources.

**Why this objective is important:**

Successful natural resource and recreation management involves understanding the preferences of individuals, families and children as anglers, boaters and stewards of natural resources. A more rigorous approach to collecting and using social media data will put the Fish and Boat Commission in a position to better understand its customers' interests and habits.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission:

- Began selling multi-year (3 and 5 year) licenses designed specifically to assist in retaining anglers for a longer duration of time.
- Identified and analyzed license buying patterns of lapsed anglers and targeted efforts to encourage them to purchase licenses.

Strategies
Increase the commission's knowledge and understanding of its customers and business partners.
Increase the use of current communication technologies and processes.
Promote and sell fishing licenses and boat registrations, conduct boating safety courses and collaborate with schools.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Actively registered boats	338,002	333,000	332,000	333,000	333,000
Cost per fishing licenses sold	\$0.60	\$0.70	\$0.70	\$0.70	\$0.70
Fishing licenses sold	839,172	806,159	852,944	870,000	887,000

### Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Compensation, Victim Notification and Restitution

Objective: Increase the percentage of juvenile offenders who make full restitution to their victims.

**Why this objective is important:**

Victims of juvenile crime are entitled to be restored, to the extent possible, to their pre-crime economic status.

**How are we doing:**

Most juvenile offenders continue to make full restitution to their victims. Over the past five years, 83.2 percent of all juvenile offenders have satisfied their restitution obligation. In 2012, 82.3 percent of juveniles satisfied their restitution obligation. The Juvenile Court Judges' Commission will continue to work with counties to facilitate the development and continuation of responsive county based restitution programs.

**Strategies**

Deployment to counties of a restitution case management application.

Work with counties to facilitate the development and continuation of responsive, county based restitution programs.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
The number of juveniles who make full restitution to their victims.	3,370	2,919	2,803	3,312	3,229
The percentage of juveniles who make full restitution to their victims.	81.3%	77.2%	81%	82%	83%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Compensation, Victim Notification and Restitution

Objective: Maintain a high rate of completion of community service assignments by juvenile offenders.

**Why this objective is important:**

Juvenile offenders have an obligation to repair the harm done to their victims and their communities.

**How are we doing:**

The Juvenile Court Judges' Commission funds community based probation officers and a statewide insurance program for community service programs, and helps counties develop meaningful community service programs.

Since 2004, the amount of community service completed each year by juvenile offenders has approached nearly 500,000 hours, with 487,646 hours completed in 2012. Each year, over 90 percent of all juveniles assigned community service have completed their obligation, with 94.5 percent in 2012.

### Strategies

- Provide funding to support community based probation officers and a statewide insurance program for community service programs.
- Provide technical assistance to counties for the development and maintenance of meaningful community service programs.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
The number of juveniles who complete assigned community service obligations.	10,203	9,168	9,120	10,223	9,967
The percentage of juveniles who complete assigned community service obligations.	90%	88.9%	94.5%	90.5%	91%
The percentage of juveniles who complete assigned community service has remained consistent since JCJC began collecting this information.					

### Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Increase the percentage of juvenile offenders who are in school, are employed, or are engaged in a vocational activity at the time of case closing.

**Why this objective is important:**

Juveniles who either work or go to school are much less likely to belong to a gang or engage in criminal behaviors such as theft, assault, selling drugs and carrying a handgun.

**How are we doing:**

The Juvenile Court Judges' Commission works with the Department of Education and county juvenile probation departments to encourage school attendance and to remove barriers to re-enrollment following release from placement. The commission also works with juvenile courts, private facilities and vocational organizations to develop meaningful and certificate based vocational opportunities for all juveniles.

Most juvenile offenders in Pennsylvania continue to work or go to school, with 87.4 percent of offenders working or going to school in 2012. This is a 4.8 percent increase in the proportion of juvenile offenders working or going to school in the prior year.

Strategies
Provide technical assistance to counties, including access to experts in vocational education and career development.
Work with juvenile courts, private facilities and community based vocational organizations to develop and implement meaningful and certificate based vocational opportunities for all juveniles.
Work with the Department of Education and county juvenile probation departments to establish policies that encourage school attendance and to remove barriers to re-enrollment following release from placement.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Juvenile Court Judges' Commission: Percentage employed or engaged in an educational/vocational activity at case closing.	83.2%	84%	84%	84.5%	85%
The number of juvenile offenders who are in school, are employed, or are engaged in a vocational activity at the time of case closing.	14,195	14,195	14,195	14,195	14,195

### Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders

Objective: Increase the percentage of juveniles who successfully complete supervision without committing a new offense.

**Why this objective is important:**

Juveniles who do not commit a new offense while under court supervision more often remain crime free.

**How are we doing:**

The Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC) has collected case closing data from county juvenile probation departments since 2004. In Pennsylvania, a successful case closing is defined as no new adjudications or convictions during the period of supervision. The proportion of successful case closings in 2012 was 83.6 percent, a 1.6 percent decrease in the proportion of 2011 successful case closings. It should be noted that over the past five years, the average percentage of juveniles who successfully completed supervision without committing a new offense is 84.3 percent, thus the current figures reflect less than one percent change over the five year average. The JCJC, together with the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers and the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, has undertaken an initiative to effectively assess the risks and needs of juvenile offenders, increased screening of delinquent youth for mental illness and mental health services, introduce evidence based practices and programs at every step in the juvenile justice system, and to use data to drive decision making throughout the system. This comprehensive strategy began in mid-2010, and the juvenile justice system is anticipating improved outcomes regarding juveniles who successfully complete supervision without committing a new offense.

#### Strategies

Promote research based risk/needs assessments of juvenile offenders and increased behavioral health screening of delinquent youth.
Promote the use of evidence based practices in the delivery of services to juvenile offenders who are at medium to high risk of reoffending.
Provide assistance to juvenile courts and probation departments to improve the supervision of juvenile offenders with an emphasis on those released from residential facilities.
Provide fiscal support and technical assistance to county juvenile courts and probation departments to enhance their ability to supervise juvenile offenders.
Provide grant funds to county juvenile probation departments for the support of probation officers' salaries and benefits, drug testing of offenders, and professional development for probation officers.
Provide IT support for a common data management system in 66 counties and, together with Pennsylvania Justice Network staff, establish a centralized database of juvenile offender information.
Provide juvenile courts and probation departments with assistance in the development and utilization of a case plan that aligns the results of the risk/needs assessment with timely and appropriate services.
Work with other agencies and organizations to improve outcomes for juvenile offenders, their victims, and their communities.
Work with the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers, county juvenile courts, and county juvenile probation departments to implement effective risk/needs assessments of juvenile offenders and increased screening of delinquent youth for mental illness and mental health services.

**Goal: Public Safety**

**Subject Area: Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Reentry of Offenders**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Juvenile Court Judges' Commission: Juvenile offenders who completed supervision without a new offense resulting in a Consent Decree, adjudication of delinquency, Accelerated Rehabilitation Disposition, Nolo Contendere, or finding of guilt in a criminal proceeding.	14,940	13,448	11,083	13,238	12,576
The percentage of juveniles who complete supervision without a new offense resulting in a Consent Decree, Adjudication of Delinquency, Accelerated Rehabilitation Disposition, Nolo Contedere, or finding of guilt in a criminal proceeding.	83.9%	85.2%	83.6%	87%	88.5%

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Workforce and Operations

Objective: Maintain and expand knowledge and application of records retention and records management industry standards on an enterprise wide level.

**Why this objective is important:**

Use of records retention and records management best practices realizes cost efficiencies for the commonwealth on an enterprise wide level. Application of best practices also minimizes the commonwealth's risk and exposure involved in e-discovery and Right-to-Know Law investigations.

**How are we doing:**

Since the Office of Enterprise Records Management was implemented in 2009, awareness and knowledge on industry best standards has improved by 75 percent. The first commonwealth wide file plan assessment was conducted in 2011 to establish the foundation for ensuring agencies' records management procedures are aligned with efficient best practices. The office recently initiated efforts to integrate the issuances processes into an Enterprise Content Management solution which will serve as the basis for streamlining additional document intensive processes.

#### Strategies

Achieve 90 percent program awareness by 2013.

Formulate and deliver a comprehensive Enterprise Records Management strategy, including archival functions, to reduce the commonwealth's operating spend on records management.

Implement the Enterprise Content Management solution in the Office of Enterprise Records Management and expand the model to other similar processes in OA in 2013.

Implement the next agency file plan cycle in 2013.

Update 100 percent of the issuances by 2014.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Office of Administration - Office of Enterprise Records Management: Percent of Issuances and Resolutions updated	40%	58.6%	80%	80%	80%
Office of Administration - Office of Enterprise Records Management: Training sessions, workshops and agency information meetings conducted to increase program awareness and compliance	40	41	15	15	15

Increasing program awareness improves the commonwealth's ability to manage efficiently the information and related processes by helping to ensure that all employees have the necessary knowledge, skills, and training to manage their records.

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Workforce and Operations

Objective: Maintain and expand the delivery of cost effective, high quality human resource services to employees and agencies under the governor's jurisdiction through the centralized Human Resource Service Center.

**Why this objective is important:**

The cost effective delivery of high quality human resource (HR) services decreases administrative costs across the commonwealth. Centralization of these services provides consistency and improves operational efficiencies. These efficiencies result in lower personnel, training and implementation costs. The objective positions the commonwealth to quickly launch new innovative processes, technology enhancements and communications/customer service improvements.

**How are we doing:**

Since the HR Service Center was implemented in early 2010, the commonwealth has completed an average of 15,388 employee and agency interactions each month. Personnel in the center complete these interactions within established service level timelines 95 percent of the time. In addition, surveys show an above average level of customer satisfaction (3.5 out of 4 points) for all areas of service.

Strategies
Continue to provide high quality and cost effective HR services to agencies and employees.
Enhance the availability of HR tools for employees and supervisors.
Expand centralized HR services delivered to agencies and employees.
Implement a comprehensive onboarding process for new employees.
Implement a system and process for electronic office personnel files.
Implement the federal E-Verify system for the verification of employment eligibility.

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Workforce and Operations

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Office of Administration - Human Resources: Days required to process requests for clerks from the temporary clerical pool	6.82	6.82	5.27	11	10.50
Processing time expected to increase due to onboarding process.					
Office of Administration - Human Resources: Days required to process requests for typists from the temporary clerical pool	7.61	6.41	6.41	11	10.50
Processing time expected to increase due to onboarding process.					
Office of Administration - Human Resources: HR Service Center customer satisfaction rating (scale of 1 to 4)	3.50	3.50	3.60	3.50	3.50
The HR Service Center requests customer service satisfaction surveys when certain interactions are completed for agencies and employees. Scale of 1 to 4 (low to high).					
Office of Administration - Human Resources: Number of HR agency service interactions	55,878	56,986	61,179	57,000	57,000
The HR Service Center provides SAP HR/Payroll operational and transactional support for all agencies, boards and commissions under the governor's jurisdiction, with the exception of the Liquor Control Board.					
Office of Administration - Human Resources: Number of HR employee service interactions	128,123	128,333	137,126	129,000	129,000
The HR Service Center operates a call center to provide general HR, benefits, payroll, and online application support to employees in all agencies served.					
Office of Administration - Human Resources: Percent of HR agency services that met established response time goals	94%	96%	90%	95%	95%
The HR Service Center has established service level agreements for agency and employee interactions with required timelines for completion of work.					
Office of Administration - Human Resources: Time required to review and approve agency requests for classification actions on vacant positions (in days)	22	23	16	17	17

**Goal: Government Efficiency**

**Subject Area: Oversight and Investigation**

Objective: Hold accountable those individuals who fraudulently obtain public benefits and recover all overpaid benefits.

**Why this objective is important:**

By investigating overpaid benefits to determine fraudulent intent, the Office of Inspector General seeks to prosecute or administratively try individuals who defraud the public, disqualify those found guilty of fraud or an intentional program violation, and ensure that all overpaid benefits are repaid. Imposing penalties deters others from attempting to obtain benefits illegally.

**How are we doing:**

For every dollar spent on welfare fraud investigative and collection activities, the Office of Inspector General saves the commonwealth taxpayers approximately \$14.40. Collections and cost savings cumulatively average more than \$1,088,694 per Claims Investigation Agent and Welfare Fraud Investigator.

Strategies
Obtain disqualifications on those individuals who have committed an intentional program violation.
Pursue all means of available collection activities to recover monies owed to the commonwealth.
Pursue all responsible parties who are liable for repayment of overpaid public welfare program benefits.
Pursue prosecution or Administrative Disqualification Hearings on cases where criminal or fraudulent intent is found.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Administrative Disqualification Hearing Letters Sent	203	170	437	425	425
Administrative Disqualification Hearing Monetary Values	\$320,119.00	\$305,143.00	\$812,270.00	\$800,000.00	\$800,000.00
Criminal Complaint Monetary Values	\$3,772,917.00	\$3,327,200.00	\$4,039,023.00	\$4,000,000.00	\$4,000,000.00
Criminal Complaints Filed	1,150	941	1,106	1,100	1,100
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Administrative Disqualification Hearings: Resulting Cost Savings	\$496,477.00	\$442,859.00	\$402,642.00	\$450,000.00	\$450,000.00
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Amount of cost savings and collections for every dollar spent on investigative activities	\$15.00	\$14.82	\$14.40	\$14.00	\$14.00

The 2012-13 cost benefit ratio is \$14.40 in recoveries and cost savings for every dollar of investigative expenditures. This figure is based on the average cost savings and collections per investigative employee of \$1,088,694. The elimination of the General Assistance (GA) benefits program will continue to have a negative impact on the overall cost benefit per dollar spent on investigative activities due to the decrease in GA cases to collect, and the cost savings from GA investigations and disqualifications. Cost savings from investigations in other programs have increased, reducing the overall impact of the elimination of the GA program.

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Oversight and Investigation

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Amount of overpaid benefits collected through various means	\$40,889,798.00	\$43,323,351.00	\$33,073,815.00	\$30,000,000.00	\$30,000,000.00
The elimination of the General Assistance (GA) benefits program will have a major impact on the amount of overpaid benefits collected due to the decrease in the number of cases referred for collection.					
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Average amount of collections and cost savings per Claims Investigation Agent	\$1,068,569.00	\$1,195,455.00	\$751,678.00	\$700,000.00	\$700,000.00
The elimination of the General Assistance (GA) benefits program will have a major impact on the amount of collections per agent.					
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Fraud investigations	6,310	6,309	7,834	7,500	7,500
The measure includes all intentional program violation investigations of overpayments, including prosecutions, Administrative Disqualification Hearings and others. This figure now includes Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) trafficking investigations.					
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Long Term Care Sanctions: Resulting Cost Savings		\$2,649,714.00	\$3,193,480.00	\$3,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00
New measure in 2011-12.					
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Prosecutions: Resulting Cost Savings	\$2,046,493.00	\$1,745,053.00	\$1,610,977.00	\$1,750,000.00	\$1,750,000.00
Prosecution Adjudications	1,290	983	1,360	1,300	1,300

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Oversight and Investigation

Objective: Increase government agencies' awareness of the investigative services and resources available from the Office of Inspector General.

**Why this objective is important:**

Public confidence in state government hinges on hard-earned tax dollars being put to good use by government agencies and recipients of public-benefit programs.

**How are we doing:**

The Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General continue to meet with various agency heads to promote Office of Inspector General investigative services. Additionally, the Office of Inspector General continues with general administrative, arrest and background investigations.

#### Strategies

Increase outreach efforts to include direct communications with commonwealth employees.

Meet with other government agencies to expand the Office of Inspector General's services to include employee and contractor investigations and program reviews.

Meet with other government agencies to promote the Office of Inspector General's services for pre-employment background investigations.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Office of Inspector General: Arrest investigations	12	1	3	5	5
Office of Inspector General: General investigations	335	436	579	650	650
General Investigations are cases referred to the Office of Inspector General by other commonwealth agencies, other state employees, and the general public. This statistic is a cumulative total of all investigative referrals to the Bureau of Special Investigations, including background and arrest investigations. Referrals may have increased due in part to more agencies utilizing OIG for pre-employment background investigations.					
Office of Inspector General: Pre-employment background investigations	158	297	446	400	400
More commonwealth agencies are reaching out to the Office of Inspector General to conduct background investigations on their new hires.					

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Oversight and Investigation

Objective: Prevent, detect and deter fraud prior to an agency's authorization of an individual for program benefits.

**Why this objective is important:**

The receipt of public benefits based on fraudulent information detrimentally affects both the quality and the availability of governmental programs and services.

**How are we doing:**

The Office of Inspector General works with the Department of Public Welfare to investigate applicants and recipients of welfare benefits where there is inaccurate, incomplete, or inconsistent information provided to DPW. Using a field investigation program, the office identifies fraudulent applications before benefits are authorized and prevents ineligible applicants from receiving ongoing benefits. Investigations in 2012-13 identified that 14,095 of those questionable applications did contain fraudulent information and prevented those ineligible applicants from receiving benefits. These investigative activities saved Pennsylvania more than \$93.2 million.

### Strategies

- Increase outreach to the Department of Public Welfare County Assistance Offices to educate the staff regarding the benefit of utilizing Office of Inspector General investigative services. Participate in training for new DPW hires to inform new staff of OIG services.
- Increase the number of application investigations conducted by the Office of Inspector General for applicants and recipients of federal and state welfare programs.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Amount of cost savings based on ineligibility determinations	\$60,407,389.00	\$75,464,072.00	\$93,214,804.00	\$90,000,000.00	\$90,000,000.00
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Average amount of cost savings per Welfare Fraud Investigator	\$929,344.00	\$1,073,684.00	\$1,294,650.00	\$1,200,000.00	\$1,200,000.00
The elimination of the General Assistance (GA) benefit program could have a negative impact on the cost savings due to a decrease in the number of cases referred for investigation. Cost savings have increased in other programs.					
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Fraud Prevention: ineligibility determinations	10,897	12,902	14,095	14,000	14,000
Office of Inspector General - Welfare Fund: Fraud Prevention: investigations	25,893	25,362	27,916	28,000	28,000
These investigations are based on referrals from the Department of Public Welfare, from Child Care Information Services Agencies and from the public (tips). The elimination of the General Assistance (GA) benefit program could have a negative impact on the number of cases available for investigation. Investigation referrals have increased in other programs.					

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Commonwealth Budget

Objective: Improve the commonwealth's accounting and financial reporting system.

**Why this objective is important:**

We continuously work with agencies to control the administrative costs of operating state government.

**How are we doing:**

The Comptroller's Office has worked to increase the usage of the purchasing card so additional revenue can be generated from rebates and operating costs can be reduced. In addition, we have encouraged vendors to utilize electronic invoicing methods, which will decrease our cost to process invoices. We have also made a concerted effort to resolve outstanding single audit findings.

**Strategies**

Continue to make process improvements and assessments of commonwealth risk areas.

Increase the use of the commonwealth purchase card to minimize administrative costs and maximize the rebate earning potential.

Promote the increased use of electronic invoices from vendors to minimize administrative costs and maximize potential discounts.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
ADTrav Revenue Sharing		\$47,484.00	\$78,271.00	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
ADTrav is a new initiative for the Commonwealth to partner with hotels to provide rebates to agencies based on Commonwealth travelers. No 2010-11 data available.					
Agency/Purchasing/Corporate credit card rebates earned	\$2,317,173.00	\$2,526,110.00	\$3,288,325.00	\$3,945,990.00	\$4,340,589.00
The Comptroller's Office has an initiative to increase the use of the commonwealth purchase card which provide an increase rebate to agencies and staff time cost savings. We will continue working on increasing the number of eligible expenditures paid using the purchase card.					
Number of electronic invoices	67,367	85,502	82,409	84,850	86,800
The increased use of electronic invoices will reduce the cost to process invoices.					
Percentage of electronic invoices	10.86%	14.6%	14.89%	15.2%	15.38%
The increase in electronic invoices compared to paper invoices will save staff time and provide quicker payments to vendors.					
Single audit findings resolved by the commonwealth	38%	79%	52%	70%	70%

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Commonwealth Budget

Objective: Maintain a balanced commonwealth budget.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Governor's Budget Office works to keep commonwealth revenues and expenditures in balance and identifies ways to improve services to citizens and implement cost-containment strategies to ensure that taxpayer dollars are spent effectively and efficiently.

**How are we doing:**

The severe national recession caused state government revenue to plummet and led to General Fund budget deficits in 2008-09 and 2009-10. Aggressive budgetary action, including spending and hiring freezes and restrictions on employee travel, corrected this deficit in the 2010-11 enacted budget. In addition, the past three budgets have been passed on-time and included no tax increases. These budgets have encouraged private-sector job growth, put Pennsylvanians back to work and protected taxpayer dollars with controlled government spending.

**Strategies**

Educate, coordinate and collaborate with state agencies and other partners and stakeholders.

Limit budget growth while maintaining vital state services.

Monitor and manage revenue streams, commonwealth debt and spending.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
General Fund Surplus (ending year balance, in thousands)	\$1,092,563.00	\$659,051.00	\$543,615.00	\$22,560.00	

The Great Recession caused commonwealth General Fund revenues to drop \$3.25 billion below budget estimates in 2008-09 and \$1.18 billion below budget estimates in 2009-10. Aggressive budgetary action since that time led to a significant year-end General Fund surplus in 2010-11. FY 2014-15 data is currently not available.

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Commonwealth Budget

Objective: Maintain a manageable debt level and an excellent credit rating.

**Why this objective is important:**

The commonwealth issues debt in the form of tax exempt general obligation bonds to fund its capital budget and other voter approved bond programs. The level of debt outstanding must never exceed the commonwealth's ability to pay that debt, given the many other programs and services funded by the commonwealth's budget.

**How are we doing:**

Wall Street rating agencies have consistently recognized the commonwealth's sound debt management practices by giving the commonwealth favorable credit ratings. These favorable credit ratings reduce the commonwealth's interest costs on its debt.

Since 2003, the commonwealth has refinanced \$4.5 billion in outstanding debt and achieved more than \$264.8 million in savings through 2012-13, which have been redirected to fund key state programs and initiatives.

In the spring of 2013, the commonwealth issued general obligation debt at the lowest true interest cost ever on any general obligation bond it has issued.

### Strategies

Maintain well established and sound debt management practices that keep the commonwealth's debt burden low.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
General Fund General Obligation debt service costs as of June 30 (in millions)	\$1,030.40	\$1,041.00	\$1,112.00	\$1,066.00	\$1,094.00
General Fund supported debt service as a percent of revenues (non-highway debt to General Fund revenues)	3.75%	3.76%	3.85%	3.64%	3.61%
General Obligation bond and lease rental debt as a percent of personal income	1.9%	2.41%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
General Obligation debt and lease debt per capita	\$802.00	\$1,022.00	\$1,063.00	\$1,109.00	\$1,132.00
General Obligation debt outstanding as of June 30 (in billions)	\$9,872.10	\$10,760.02	\$10,860.34	\$11,666.23	\$12,124.06
Motor License Fund supported debt service as a percent of revenues (highway debt to Motor License Fund revenues)	2.41%	2.8%	2.87%	2.85%	2.53%

## Goal: Government Efficiency

### Subject Area: Commonwealth Budget

Objective: Reduce the administrative costs of government.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Governor's Budget Office continuously works with commonwealth agencies to control the administrative costs of operating state government so that more of the commonwealth's critical resources can be directed to investments in education, economic development, public safety and human services.

**How are we doing:**

The cost to operate state government in 2012-13 was \$679 million, a total reduction of 5.5 percent since 2009-10, despite increased costs per employee for salaries/wages, benefits and pensions.

In addition, the total number of filled positions in agencies under the governor's jurisdiction has declined by 2,954 positions, or more than 3.8 percent. This reduction has saved money and enabled more state funds to be redirected toward necessary services for Pennsylvania's citizens.

Comptroller Operations is consistently looking for ways to reduce the cost of services provided to Pennsylvania taxpayers by finding process improvement; they have decreased complement during the current fiscal year by 6 percent. Staff strives to find efficiencies in the tasks they perform. In addition, Comptroller Operations' travel costs have decreased by 31 percent through the restructuring of audit assignments.

#### Strategies

Contain complement levels while maintaining effective and efficient program management.

Increase accountability for travel costs by requiring supporting documentation for expenses.

Partner with and assist agencies in identifying efficiencies and making continuous process improvements.

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Commonwealth-wide Travel Costs	\$35,051,953.00	\$33,417,794.00	\$31,462,437.00	\$30,000,000.00	\$29,500,000.00
Commonwealth wide travel by state employees have been decreasing in an effort to save taxpayer dollars.					
Comptroller Operations Complement	606	599	568	566	566
Comptroller Operations is striving to streamline processing to achieve additional efficiencies in light of budget constraints.					
Comptroller Operations Payroll Costs	\$40,238,014.00	\$39,146,307.00	\$39,120,300.00	\$39,100,000.00	\$39,100,000.00
Payroll costs are decreasing which correspond with complement decreases in spite of mandated pay increases.					
Comptroller Operations Travel Costs	\$252,656.00	\$194,680.00	\$135,743.00	\$128,000.00	\$125,000.00
Comptroller Operations has made changes in auditor assignments to reduce travel costs.					
Payment Errors avoided	\$6,498,943.00	\$15,383,966.00	\$19,383,966.00	\$19,404,113.00	\$4,200,200.00
These payments were identified and reversed before they were released by Treasury.					

**Goal: Public Safety**

**Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response**

Objective: Continue to expand statewide implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

**Why this objective is important:**

NIMS provides a systematic, proactive approach, to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life, property, and harm to the environment. This consistency provides the foundation for implementation of the NIMS for all incidents, ranging from daily occurrences to incidents requiring a coordinated federal response. The long term goal of NIMS is to provide state, territorial and local jurisdictions with a consistent operational framework for all aspects of incident management.

**How are we doing:**

NIMS compliance must now be verified by regional task forces before awarding regional Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) funding to local governments. PEMA will finalize and issue its draft NIMS Implementation Strategy. PEMA will continue to communicate, monitor and implement NIMS throughout the commonwealth. PEMA has filled two vacancies that work with NIMS and HSGP.

Strategies
Continue to conduct 2 to 4 NIMS-compliant exercises annually that are all-hazards in nature and involve emergency management and response personnel from various disciplines.
Continue to encourage development of interstate and intrastate mutual aid and assistance agreements.
Continue to write and update plans, Standard Operating Guides and Procedures that consist of common NIMS terminology and utilize systems that provide a common operating picture.
Ensure plans, Standard Operating Guides and Procedures are NIMS-compliant by conducting audits and monitoring visits if necessary to ensure these tools are compliant.
Improve the ability for public information procedures and processes that will allow for a more streamlined approach in gathering, verifying, coordinating, and disseminating information.
Increase inputting completed NIMS ICS trainings held at the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) and other facilities into the commonwealth's Learning Management System (LMS) to better depict what staff have completed particular NIMS training and identify any possible gaps in NIMS trainings.
Increase NIMS adoptions and track all resolutions from all commonwealth departments and agencies, counties, and municipalities; as well as promote and encourage NIMS adoption by associations, utilities, NGOs and private sector emergency management and incident response organizations. Continue to provide program outreach and training.
Inventory any NIMS-type resources based on FEMA/DHS guidelines and requirements
Strive to manage all incidents using ICS organizational structures, doctrine, and procedures.

**Goal: Public Safety**

**Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response**

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Emergency Preparedness and Response: Percentage of NIMS plans, standard operating procedures and guides that are NIMS compliant and are using common NIMS terminology	80%	90%	90%	94%	96%
All plans, standard operating procedures and guides must be inventoried and reviewed to see if they are NIMS-compliant. Unit of measure will be a percentage of number of plans and standard operating guides and procedures divided by ones that are NIMS-compliant.					
Emergency Preparedness and Response: Percentage of NIMS reporting entities that conduct 2-4 trainings, NIMS-compliant drills, table top or full scale exercises annually	78%	90%	90%	94%	96%
There is no data to report for 2012-13. The reporting entity would only be required to report that they indeed completed 2-4 from these items. NIMS requires various types of trainings/courses. FEMA also encourages incorporating NIMS concepts and principles into all appropriate state and local training and exercises. FEMA also encourages participation in an all-hazards exercise program that involves emergency management/response personnel from multiple disciplines and/or multiple jurisdictions.					
Emergency Preparedness and Response: Percentage of NIMS Typing of Resources- Teams and Equipment	10%	0%	20%	35%	50%
It should be noted in the Grant Programs Directorate Information Bulletin (IB) 388, dated July 18, 2012 that all grantees will report all grant-funded equipment that supports defined resource typed capabilities and all training that supports a defined resource typed team using the fields in the attached FY 2012 Grant-Funded Typed Resource Report. Grantees will report responses using Non-Disaster (ND) Grants Management system beginning in December 2013. This reporting will include both NIMS-typed resources and state and local typed resources. the description and listing of NIMS typed resources can be found at: <a href="http://www.fema.gov/resource-management">http://www.fema.gov/resource-management</a> .					

**Goal: Public Safety**

**Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response**

Objective: Improve fire department effectiveness and service delivery to commonwealth residents, and promote and enhance the safety of commonwealth first responders through incentivizing and increasing participation in firefighter certification programs and training opportunities.

**Why this objective is important:**

As the commonwealth's first line of defense in fire, emergency medical services and rescue needs, these first responders are the essence of the public safety organizations; therefore, to be viable and operationally effective, members need to safely train and prepare for response to an increasing diversity of incidents.

**How are we doing:**

The Office of State Fire Commissioner (OSFC) is required to provide a voluntary firefighter certification program. Currently, this program offers thirty-four different certification levels based on nationally recognized standards. In training, the OSFC, Pennsylvania State Fire Academy (PSFA) provides the opportunity for voluntary certification at the conclusion of its resident classes offered at the PSFA in Lewistown. Two associated incentive programs intended to increase participation in the voluntary certification program are offered to first responders: 1) a Participating Department Recognition Program intended to recognize departments who continue to promote certification of their personnel and are awarded apparatus decals for community recognition of the department's professionalism, and 2) additional money per certified firefighters awarded to fire companies that is added to the base award for every fire company within the annual Fire Company and Volunteer Ambulance Grant Program. Every department has the opportunity to receive additional money for up to a maximum of ten certified firefighters.

**Strategies**

Provide certification opportunities.

Provide training for certification.

Reward participation in the certification program with increased grant awards and department recognition.

### Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Fire company and volunteer ambulance service grants awarded	2,783	2,721	2,665	2,750	2,750
With the recent reauthorization of the grant program and an increase to the total program awards available to all volunteer and career fire departments, the number of fire and Emergency Medical Service departments applying is expected to increase to and cap at the estimated number of providers within the commonwealth and recognized within this program. It should be noted that the reauthorization is set at four years so projections of the out years becomes dependent in a future year's authorization.					
Fire departments participating in Fire Department Recognition program	465	498	401	475	535
Organizations awarded recognition in the Office of State Fire Commissioner Participating Department are issued signage and documentation valid for three years; thereafter organizations need to renew their status to remain valid in the program. In order to facilitate the program's mission, the State Fire Academy utilizes web-based technology to track and provide notification to departments whose recognition is close to expiration. The program has recently implemented some administrative procedures that, in the long term, will improve accountability and participation. In the short term, however, participation data was re-baselined; this action resulted in participation numbers being less than previously reported. Nevertheless, the changes will result in improving numbers in the out years. Additionally, numbers vary since departments are in various stages of reapplying.					
Incidents reports entered into the PA Fire Information Reporting System	185,723	211,320	219,000	225,000	228,000
Increases in the number of incidents and the number of departments reporting to the Pennsylvania Fire Information Reporting System (PennFIRS) continues. The Office of State Fire Commissioner recently transitioned to a web-based reporting system whereby departments have access to a reporting system. With this transition and the requirement to report, per the annual grants program, incident reporting numbers should continue to increase substantially.					
Individuals nationally certified at Firefighter I or higher at the State Fire Academy Certification Program	3,000	3,100	3,415	3,650	3,900
The State Fire Academy currently supports all positions dedicated to the certification program; staff effectively work to increase the types and levels of certification opportunities made available to the commonwealth's first responders while sustaining existing programs. With interests of associating training opportunities with voluntary certifications, the number of certified personnel is expected to increase in the coming years.					
State Fire Academy entry level training graduates	11,370	10,230	7,900	8,800	9,700
The past few years of economic and budgetary concerns have impacted the Pennsylvania State Fire Academy's ability to increase the delivery of and improve the enrollments in courses. However, recent additional augmentation money from Marcellus Shale activities now provides for meeting the goals of additional courses and increased enrollments. With these augmentations, additional curriculums added, redefining the metrics to assess performance has resulted in a delta between past and current numbers. Post this adjustment, it is expected that enrollments should continue to increase for the near future.					
Volunteer company loans approved (in thousands)	\$11,204.00	\$10,308.00	\$11,000.00	\$11,250.00	\$12,000.00
Cost of apparatus, equipment and facility construction have increased over the years since the passage of the legislation creating the program Act 208 of 1976 (amended in 1994). In the legislation's current state, it does not provide cost adjustments consistent to market increases. One result of this condition is that departments seek alternative financing methods rather than through the Volunteer Loan Assistance Program as reflected in the incremental annual and anticipated activity within this program.					

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Improve the preparedness and response capabilities of individuals and communities to all hazards.

**Why this objective is important:**

The tragedy of September 11, 2001, highlighted the need for a nationwide initiative to encourage emergency preparation. Recent severe weather events such as Hurricanes Irene and Sandy in addition to Tropical Storm Lee have highlighted the need for individual and community preparedness in Pennsylvania.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency's Bureau of Strategic Planning (BOSP) is fostering relationships at the county level to increase the number of Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) programs throughout the state. Pennsylvania currently has 19 programs listed on the national CERT website. The goal is to increase the number of teams by providing more train-the-trainer program.

The BOSP has streamlined the process by which outreach materials are requested, delivered and obtained by the counties. Through coordination with the Department of General Services, BOSP has increased the amount of materials sent to the counties. Additionally, General Services has provided the means to make more materials available on the PA Publisher site, decreasing turnaround time and offering more options for counties. The BOSP is also focused on community outreach initiatives for special needs, youth and Spanish-speaking populations.

BOSP has re-introduced the application and agreement format for counties to secure funding. This allows for a competitive process and availability to all counties. The combination of training, equipment and literature availability provides more options for counties when requesting funds.

#### Strategies

Conduct annual survey to determine outcome measure
Continue ReadyPA campaign.
Develop better working relationships with existing CERT programs
Improve availability to conduct Train-the-Trainer CERT classes
Increase community outreach efforts from PEMA offices
Increase the number of CERT members
Increase the number of Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) classes
Return to county grant agreement format for reimbursement
Utilize request form and track outreach and preparedness efforts at the county level

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Percentage of counties that participated in Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training			12	19	21
<p>New measure in 2012-13. The Bureau of Strategic Planning is working to improve communication with the current Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) programs within the state. In addition, the bureau is leveraging its community outreach campaign to bring attention to the CERT program. This program is a federally funded program, previously under the auspices of the Citizen Corps program. Presently, Citizen Corps funding falls within the Homeland Security Grant Program.</p> <p>As individuals and communities need to prepare for all hazards, the CERT program is essential to those communities that may find themselves overwhelmed in times of large-scale incidents. CERT teams are essential in times when the need for emergency responders outweighs the capabilities of communities to respond to disasters. CERT programs fill the gap of unmet needs during times of disaster, serving as a force multiplier and often gathering and relaying information to emergency responders upon their arrival.</p>					
Percentage of counties that request funding for Citizen Corps programs or outreach materials		37%	51%	55%	60%
<p>New measure in 2011-12. The numbers now include the percentage of counties that request assistance in any form throughout the year. This may be through material requests, CERT classes or training. Based upon these requests, the percentage of county involvement is calculated. County involvement does not take into account the number of requests made. Therefore, some counties may be more or less involved than others.</p>					
Percentage of residents prepared for a disaster	33%	36%	37%	38%	40%
<p>Initial statistical results to be weighted against future quantitative surveys. Since 2010, there has not been a comprehensive analysis to determine the percentage of Pennsylvania residents who are prepared for a disaster. Research from the 2010 survey suggests 36 percent of Pennsylvanians are prepared for a disaster. The goal of improving individual and community preparedness will be addressed by utilizing the aforementioned strategies. Projections are calculated on the increase of community outreach material availability. Additionally, there will be a new survey conducted during 2013-14.</p>					

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Increase emergency management capabilities to respond to, recover from and mitigate against any disaster within the commonwealth.

**Why this objective is important:**

The ability to service and respond to the needs of the citizens in times of emergencies or disasters requires skilled, competently trained staff that can coordinate with all levels of government.

**How are we doing:**

Though the number of federal disasters was less in the last year, Superstorm Sandy reduced our ability to provide training opportunities in the effort to maintain a well trained and well educated group of emergency management professionals.

PEMA has developed a partnership with the Educational Training Agencies community college system in PA, through an agreement with the State Fire Academy, to conduct G Series Emergency Management Training programs. PEMA approves competent instructors and pays for the courses while the college provides the instructors, materials and class supplies.

The Pennsylvania Emergency Incident Reporting System (PEIRS) reporting criteria are currently being updated to expand on all applicable reporting laws and requirements. With this update, a follow-up campaign to promote PEIRS incidents to county and state agencies will occur. Out year data is undetermined due to the criteria updates being developed.

#### Strategies

Use Emergency Management Performance Grant funding to provide training and exercises to emergency management staff.

Use Emergency Management Performance Grant funding to support the application of the national standards. The Emergency Management Standard by the Emergency Management Accreditation Program is designed as a tool for continuous improvement in the emergency management capability of commonwealth agencies.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Emergency Preparedness and Response: Incidents reported through PA Emergency Incident Reporting System (PEIRS)	10,500	10,800	11,100	11,400	11,700
State and local emergency management personnel trained	2,241	2,713	3,033	3,100	3,100

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Increase federal and state grant distribution, management and administration.

**Why this objective is important:**

By using federal and state funds provided to local governments and state agencies, sub grantees can improve their abilities to prepare for, prevent, mitigate, respond to or recover from an incident.

**How are we doing:**

Maximizing federal and state funds requires much interaction with PEMA's sub grantees. PEMA has formalized guidance for sub grantees and implemented a formal monitoring process for Homeland Security Grant funds. Pennsylvania had five presidentially declared disasters in calendar year 2011 as a result of severe flooding. The priority continues to be getting these dollars into the hands of the eligible recipients quickly.

For the declared disasters during 2011, there were four major declarations with a public assistance cost estimate of \$190 million, hazard mitigation estimates of \$65 million. In 2012, Hurricane Sandy public assistance is estimated at \$14 million and hazard mitigation at \$1.6 million. Earlier challenges in process were the volume of projects, disbursements, budget constraints and staffing issues to manage the volume of work. The budget constraints require ongoing coordination between the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Office of Budget and PEMA to provide better project projections for monthly/quarterly/fiscal year spending for these federally-declared disasters.

Staffing issues have been addressed by utilizing annuitants with the required experience and knowledge to assist our efforts in processing disbursements timely and quickly addressing potential problems.

#### Strategies

- Conduct grant site monitoring and desk monitoring.
- Develop a plan to address any identified deficiencies.
- Develop a policy for clear guidance.
- Provide training to grant recipients on allowable uses of grant funds.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Emergency management grant funds disbursed in federal and state funds (in thousands)	\$103,514.00	\$62,979.00	\$85,078.00	\$85,078.00	\$85,078.00
Increase due to amount of federal dollars the agency received during 2012-13 under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.					
Emergency Preparedness and Response: Federal disaster funds disbursed (in thousands)	\$20,000.00	\$32,835.00	\$97,158.00	\$60,000.00	\$30,000.00

Numbers increased in 2012-13 due to four declared disasters in 2011-12 and one in 2012-13, increasing federal disbursements that will take place over the next several years. As projects are completed, the disbursements will decline.

NOTE: Two additional funds should be added to the Appropriations:

82838 - Hurricane Sandy; 82488 - Summer Storms 2011

**Goal: Education**

**Subject Area: Higher Education**

Objective: Increase and maintain a strong workforce in Pennsylvania through access to financial assistance to higher education.

**Why this objective is important:**

The future of the commonwealth depends on having an educated workforce that can compete nationally and internationally.

**How are we doing:**

To increase and maintain a strong workforce in Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency administers several aid programs in collaboration with the Department of Education and the Pennsylvania Workforce Investment Board. Additionally, the Department of Education aligns career and technical education with those occupations most in demand in Pennsylvania, such as healthcare professionals, technology experts and engineers.

**Strategies**

- Support education in three high priority occupation areas: energy, advanced materials and diversified manufacturing, and agriculture and food production through the Pennsylvania Targeted Industry Program (PA-TIP).
- Use the Federal Work-Study On-Campus, Community Service and State Work-Study programs to provide matching funds to institutions to support both on campus and off campus student employment programs. The intersection of changes to the minimum wage and to available funding will determine how many students can be served.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Average Award for PA Targeted Industry Program (PA-TIP)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,417.00	\$3,420.00	\$3,420.00
New measure in 2012-13.					
Federal Work Study On-Campus, Community Service and State Work-Study Programs: Number of Awards	35,416	35,000	35,000	35,000	36,000
Federal Work Study On-Campus, Community Service and State Work-Study Programs: Value of Awards (State Funds Only)	\$10,479,858.00	\$13,811,000.00	\$12,446,000.00	\$10,246,000.00	\$10,246,000.00
Number of PA Targeted Industry Program (PA-TIP) applicants	0	0	2,938	2,940	2,940
New measure in 2012-13.					
Number of PA Targeted Industry Program (PA-TIP) participants	0	0	1,289	1,300	1,300
Funding/applicants began in 2012-13.					
Work Study: Student work study earnings (in millions)	\$53.44	\$54.47	\$62.18	\$63.00	\$63.00

**Goal: Education**

**Subject Area: Higher Education**

Objective: Increase beneficial partnerships to increase available student aid funding.

**Why this objective is important:**

Establishing partnerships with other agencies maximizes available student aid funding and makes it easier for Pennsylvanians to pursue postsecondary education.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency administers various partnership aid programs: The Educational Assistance Program, in partnership with the Pennsylvania Department of Military and Veterans Affairs; the Pennsylvania Chafee Education and Training Grant Program, in partnership with the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare; the Partnerships for Access to Higher Education Program, in partnership with 38 nonprofit organizations and foundations in Pennsylvania; and the Pennsylvania State Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs, in partnership with the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education.

**Strategies**

Work with state agencies, state-related organizations, and private foundations to develop and provide resources to educational opportunities for underserved Pennsylvania students.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of Chafee Education and Training Program participants who were in foster care (Academic Year)	721	644	548	600	600
Calculation based upon Academic Year eligibility.					
Number of Educational Assistance Program participants (Academic Year and Summer)	2,649	2,527	2,171	2,200	2,200
Calculations based upon Academic Year and Summer Session eligibility.					
Number of Recipients of Partnerships for Access to Higher Education Awards (Academic Year)	1,723	1,683	1,566	1,600	1,600
Calculation based upon Academic Year eligibility and funds available.					
Value of Chafee Education and Training Program (Academic Year)	\$2,188,969.00	\$1,300,707.00	\$1,348,725.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,700,000.00
Calculations based upon Academic Year eligibility.					
Value of Educational Assistance Program (Academic Year and Summer)	\$11,051,957.00	\$11,074,306.00	\$11,231,653.00	\$12,870,000.00	\$12,870,000.00
Calculations based upon Academic Year and Summer Session eligibility.					
Value of Partnerships for Access to Higher Education Program (Academic Year)	\$2,035,045.00	\$2,124,021.00	\$2,250,000.00	\$2,250,000.00	\$2,250,000.00
Calculation based upon Academic Year eligibility.					

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Higher Education

Objective: Increase enrollment and graduation rates at Pennsylvania's colleges and universities, especially among economically disadvantaged students and first generation college students.

**Why this objective is important:**

Pennsylvania must create a highly skilled workforce to be competitive in the global marketplace. Most living wage jobs increasingly require postsecondary training or education. Workers who lack the skills or education to obtain these jobs are more likely to rely on government aid programs that increase costs to taxpayers. Making higher education more accessible and affordable benefits the state's economy and all of its citizens.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency provided meaningful state grants to nearly 193,000 students in 2012-13 and helped ensure that eligible students seeking low cost federal loans obtained them. Maintaining this level is particularly impressive in light of the extensive budget reductions Pennsylvania was forced to make.

### Strategies

Provide financial aid to thousands of students via the Pennsylvania State Grant Program. The number and value of grant awards is tied directly to funding appropriated to this program administered by the agency.

Provide financial assistance to students through the state-funded Institutional Assistance Grant Program. IAG provides formula grants to independent, nonprofit Pennsylvania colleges and universities, ensuring strong postsecondary options for students.

The Higher Education for The Disadvantaged Program (Act 101) provides funding to institutions that offer support services for educationally, economically, and socially disadvantaged students.

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Higher Education

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Grants to Students: Applications complete and needs tested for eligibility	317,920	360,137	366,370	402,172	405,590
Grants to Students: Applications for grants	644,000	651,675	610,092	615,278	620,508
Grants to Students: Eligible applicants enrolled and accepting grants	164,960	205,739	192,385	172,532	173,998
Grants to Students: Eligible applicants meeting qualifications	200,000	222,798	236,654	221,194	223,074
Grants to Students: Eligible applicants not enrolled at a college/university	25,000	33,969	44,269	48,663	49,097
Grants to Students: Grant amount as percentage of applicant's total educational cost	13%	11.66%	11.77%	11.66%	11.55%
Institutional Assistance Grant Program: Annual Expenditure	\$30,216,180.00	\$24,389,000.00	\$24,389,000.00	\$24,389,000.00	\$24,389,000.00
Institutional Assistance Grant Program: Number of Schools	84	88	88	88	88
Number of State Grants provided to students (Academic Year and Summer).	192,121	205,739	192,385	172,532	173,998
State Grant awards are determined via an annual formula derived from the following: State Grant Appropriation Student applications Average Cost of Higher Education Family Income Levels Maximum Award and Minimum Award Measures calculated using Academic Year and Summer Session values					
Students receiving Blind or Deaf Scholarships	69	78	72	106	110
Value of State Grant Awards (Academic Year and Summer)	\$366,421,294.00	\$454,677,342.00	\$444,136,634.00	\$450,558,000.00	\$369,888,000.00
Value of State Grant Program Awards determined by line item appropriation and any additional monies either contributed to the program from other PHEAA-administered programs or derived from operating revenue. Measure is calculated on an Academic Year + Summer Session basis.					
Work Study: Students assisted by federal, state and private funds	45,500	35,000	35,000	35,000	36,000

**Goal: Education**

**Subject Area: Higher Education**

## Goal: Education

### Subject Area: Higher Education

Objective: Increase the awareness of Pennsylvania elementary, middle and high school students about the importance of higher education.

**Why this objective is important:**

Introducing Pennsylvania school students to the importance of higher education increases the number of high school students who pursue higher education. Early awareness prevents disengagement, offers career path exploration and encourages parental involvement.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency provides free resources to Pennsylvania school students and counselors, educating them on the importance of postsecondary education.

#### Strategies

Conduct in school and community based education and information sessions for Pennsylvania students on the importance of learning beyond high school and the steps, tools and resources needed to achieve the dream of post-secondary education and to assist students and families in completing the FAFSA.

Maintain and enhance EducationPlanner.org, the agency's postsecondary education planning web site.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Average monthly unique visitors to EducationPlanner.org	66,383	30,731	58,072	67,224	67,224
Free Applications for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) received annually	544,463	749,389	739,229	729,207	719,320

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Housing

Objective: Increase educational opportunities to help consumers make informed choices when buying houses and to help homeowners prevent foreclosure.

**Why this objective is important:**

Clear, consistent and widely available information creates knowledgeable buyers, especially for those who have limited housing choices.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency's Comprehensive Homeownership Counseling Initiative (CHCI) trains and certifies organizations to provide homebuyer workshops, pre-settlement counseling and pre-purchase counseling to prospective homeowners throughout the state. The agency offers homeownership education, budgeting, credit, financial and technical assistance, property inspections, rehabilitation and maintenance. More than 80 organizations participate.

In 2012, more than 274 housing counselors received the required training in adherence with the agency's new CHCI standards to better serve more prospective borrowers having problems securing or maintaining affordable housing. Since CHCI expanded in 2004, CHCI housing counseling agencies have educated more than 105,000 consumers. In 2012, NeighborWorks America awarded the agency \$2.3 million for loss mitigation and foreclosure prevention counseling that will help more than 5,000 homeowners this year.

### Strategies

Continue to provide educational opportunities for homebuyers and homeowners.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of Consumers Receiving Comprehensive Homeownership Counseling	30,748	12,562	14,727	12,500	12,500

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Housing

Objective: Increase opportunities for Pennsylvanians to buy homes.

**Why this objective is important:**

Homeownership in one of the best ways to build wealth and financial security.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency helps families that might not be able to afford a home become homeowners. Using funds from the sale of mortgage revenue bonds, mortgage backed securities, and its own reserves, the agency provides affordable home mortgage loans, closing-cost and down-payment assistance, loans for repairs and accessibility modifications, and credit counseling. Since 1982, the agency has provided \$11.2 billion in financing for 152,899 homes.

In 2012, the agency funded 3,194 home purchase loans for a total of more than \$377 million. A total of 4,390 loans went to first-time homebuyers. In addition, 920 households received closing-cost and down-payment assistance, 230 received home improvement loans and 12 received access modification funding. The agency services nearly 60,000 loans, which have an unpaid principal balance of \$4.3 billion. PHFA's portfolio continues to outperform industry standards, with mortgage default rates significantly lower than state and national averages.

### Strategies

Continue to offer affordable and sustainable homeownership programs to Pennsylvanians.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Total Dollars Loaned	\$814,684,248.00	\$690,000,000.00	\$600,000,000.00	\$550,000,000.00	\$550,000,000.00
Total Number of PHFA Loans	7,490	6,000	5,500	5,000	5,000

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Housing

Objective: Increase the number of affordable rental housing units and preserve existing rental units through innovative, cost-effective and efficient means.

**Why this objective is important:**

Rental units lost across the state need to be replaced with affordable units in order to provide decent places to live for older Pennsylvanians, families of modest means and persons with disabilities.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency provides money and tax credits for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation and preservation of affordable rental apartments. The agency performs physical and fiscal monitoring and compliance activities for approximately 106,333 units annually. The agency also provides housing services program support for 16,196 PennHomes units each year. Through the PennHomes program, the agency offers interest-free deferred payment loans to support development of affordable rental housing for residents who meet income guidelines.

### Strategies

Continue to offer programs that allow for the construction and preservation of affordable rental housing.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Housing and Redevelopment: Number of affordable rental housing units constructed or preserved.	4,528	10,243	4,102	2,778	3,103

## Goal: Economic Development

### Subject Area: Housing

Objective: Increase the number of homes saved from foreclosure.

**Why this objective is important:**

Preventing foreclosure reduces homelessness and encourages neighborhood stability, keeping families in their homes during difficult times.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency administers the Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program (HEMAP) to aid in the prevention of foreclosures. Since it began, HEMAP saved 46,650 homes from foreclosure with \$246 million in state funds and \$279 million in loan repayments. More than 22,170 HEMAP loans have been fully repaid.

### Strategies

Continue to assist with foreclosure prevention strategies.

### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program: Applications Approved	3,002	4	1,420	2,000	2,250
Fiscal year 2011-12 applications significantly lower due to limited funding.					
Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program: Applications Received	12,610	591	6,163	9,000	10,000
Fiscal year 2011-12 applications significantly lower due to limited funding.					
Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program: Loan Disbursements	\$28,962,200.00	\$8,851,000.00	\$14,300,000.00	\$19,000,000.00	\$20,000,000.00
Fiscal year 2011-12 disbursements significantly lower due to limited funding.					
Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program: Loan Payoffs	509	520	571	625	650
Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program: Loans Closed	2,158	186	1,125	1,700	2,000
Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program: Repayments	\$7,961,500.00	\$7,667,000.00	\$7,913,000.00	\$8,250,000.00	\$8,500,000.00

**Goal: Consumer Protection**

**Subject Area: Civil Rights and Equal Opportunity**

**Objective:** Increase case settlement rate in comparison to other state Fair Employment Practice Agencies and the Equal Opportunity Commission.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission has statutory authority to encourage settlements involving monetary compensation for illegal discrimination and non-monetary measures intended to end illegal discrimination and prevent it in the future. Non-monetary settlement terms include changes in policies or practices, employee and management training, and building modifications or other accommodations for people with disabilities.

**How are we doing:**

The commission's settlement rate exceeds that of our peer state agencies and is nearly twice that of the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Settlements awarded benefits to more than 110,000 potential victims of illegal discrimination in 2012-13, including monetary benefits of \$6.8 million.

**Strategies**

- Improve staff training to improve communication, procedural knowledge and uniformity across the agency.
- Include attorneys early in the investigative process to help supervisors and investigators better recognize case elements that might resolve cases through settlement.
- Increase use of available technology to improve case processing and communication among divisions and regions.
- Re-evaluate and redesign case processing to eliminate inefficiency and duplication of work without compromising investigative quality or either party's rights.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Human Relations Commission: Predetermination case settlement rate	39.3%	30.98%	28%	31%	34%

The average settlement rate of all Fair Employment Practice Agencies nationwide for federal fiscal year 2012-13 was 22.2 percent. The settlement rate for the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was 14.9 percent for the same period. The PHRC settlement rates shown are for employment discrimination cases, which make up the large majority of our cases. Reduced settlement rates have been an effect of our case management re-engineering initiative, which has dramatically increased closures of older cases, and focused on thorough investigation of new cases, rather than efforts to settle. Older, more complex cases do not often settle. Our new mediation program may increase early case settlements, but it is too early for data to be available.

**Goal: Consumer Protection**

**Subject Area: Civil Rights and Equal Opportunity**

Objective: Increase public awareness of civil rights and equal opportunity laws through educational outreach.

**Why this objective is important:**

Discrimination threatens the rights and privileges of Pennsylvanians, depriving them of basic rights to earn a living, gain an education, live in decent, affordable housing and raise a family in dignity and peace. Pennsylvania's economic prosperity, peace and general welfare depend on workplaces, schools and communities that are free from discrimination and welcoming to diversity.

**How are we doing:**

Human Relations Commission staff members made 168 presentations around the state, reaching thousands of Pennsylvanians. Staff reductions have hindered our ability to inform Pennsylvanians of their rights and responsibilities in order to prevent discrimination.

**Strategies**

- Continue community outreach efforts in our three regions through local advisory councils. Continue grassroots outreach to promote diversity and resolve conflicts through the Interagency Taskforce on Civil Tension and training programs in schools and community organizations.
- Coordinate and plan outreach to better reach target groups with available human and budgetary resources.
- Use commissioners as public liaisons for general presentations, attending community meetings and other outreach events.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Human Relations Commission: Number of community meetings and outreach events	138	210	168	175	175
This number only includes outreach to general audiences. Formal training ordered by the commission as part of settlements and some technical training to professionals is not included.					

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Civil Rights and Equal Opportunity

Objective: Reduce case processing time in housing discrimination investigations to resolve cases faster whenever possible.

**Why this objective is important:**

Cases investigated by the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission and also filed with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development must close within 100 days in order to ensure federal funding. Many cases cannot be closed in this time frame, but the commission is seeking ways to expedite those that can be.

**How are we doing:**

In 2012-13, the commission increased the number of housing discrimination cases closed within 100 days by 16.8 percent over the year, and 25.3 percent over the past two years.

#### Strategies

Continue regular review by divisional director to identify key cases.

Continue staff training and development to ensure uniformity of standards.

Meet internal procedural timelines established in 2010 case-processing model.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Number of housing discrimination cases dually filed with HUD that are closed within 100 days	53	68	79	77	75

The commission closed 79 cases that were dually filed with HUD with 100 days in 2012-13. This was a 16.8 percent increase over the year and over a 25 percent increase over two years. We have significantly exceeded our goal of a two percent increase in this area, and expect to continue improving our procedures.

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Civil Rights and Equal Opportunity

Objective: Reduce case processing time to conclude investigations and resolve cases more quickly.

**Why this objective is important:**

Timeliness of investigations affects our federal funding and gets relief more quickly to victims of discrimination and those unjustly accused. Overall case-processing time must be reduced without sacrificing the quality of investigations or adversely affecting the rights of either party.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission closed 48 percent of its total cases in 2012-13 within one year of filing, including resolutions, settlements and cases withdrawn or filed in court. The commission closed 79 housing cases filed dually with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, or HUD, within 100 days. This was an increase of 16.8 percent over the year and a 25.3 percent increase over the past two years. This significantly improves our ability to obtain federal funding for HUD cases.

#### Strategies

- Increase use of available technology to improve case processing and communication among regions and divisions.
- Re-evaluate and redesign case processing to eliminate inefficiency and duplication of work without compromising investigative quality or either party's rights.
- Through regional offices, identify the oldest cases and work with legal counsel to identify strategies to move each case through the investigative process.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Average case age statewide (in days)	441	473	511	496	481
While our average case age has increased slightly, this has been to some degree affected by staff losses, and an emphasis on closing older cases and processing new cases more efficiently. This effect should be temporary, as process improvements and efficiencies are implemented statewide. Our peer state agencies' average case age has consistently increased over the past five years. Our average case age is slightly less than half that of our peers and increased by 7.4 percent.					
Human Relations Commission, Formal complaint investigation: Percentage of cases closed within one year	56%	50%	48%	50%	52%
Human Relations Commission: Percentage of cases under investigation which are two or more years old	16%	18%	19%	16%	13%
We increased the percentage of cases that were over two years old from 18.9 percent to 19.6 percent, and the total number of cases under investigation by 16.4 percent, in part due to a focus on closing the oldest cases, and closing new cases within a year. This has had the temporary effect of increasing the number of cases in the mid-range. Newly re-designed case-processing procedures will be in effect statewide in 2013-14 and should reverse this trend, allowing us to meet our goal of a three percent reduction in older cases.					

**Goal: Environment**

**Subject Area: Natural Resource Conservation and Management**

**Objective:** Increase the number of drinking water and wastewater facilities that comply with safe drinking water requirements, improve system treatment capacity and improve water quality.

**Why this objective is important:**

Many economically distressed communities cannot afford to make necessary improvements to their drinking water and wastewater facilities. Not making these improvements would jeopardize the quality of Pennsylvania's streams and the health of its citizens.

**How are we doing:**

The Pennsylvania Infrastructure Investment Authority (PENNVEST) helps economically distressed communities finance projects that they could not otherwise afford. PENNVEST leverages drinking water and wastewater improvement grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency by combining them with commonwealth general obligation bond proceeds. These financial resources, however, constitute only a fraction of the water-related funding needs.

**Strategies**

Achieving this objective is largely dependent upon the amount of funding available for such projects.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Dollars disbursed to drinking water projects that will maintain or bring customers' water into compliance with commonwealth drinking water standards	\$31,651,246.00	\$72,296,814.00	\$62,666,611.00	\$61,000,000.00	\$61,000,000.00
Drinking water projects approved that will maintain or bring customers' water into compliance with commonwealth drinking water standards	23	17	12	20	20

**Goal: Consumer Protection**

**Subject Area: Licensing, Registration and Oversight**

Objective: Increase compliance of fair insurance practices.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Insurance Department analyzes market trends to identify deviations in industry practices and ensure consumers are protected from unlawful insurer practices (Market Analysis), conducts market conduct examinations of insurance companies, including examination of policy language to make sure insurance contracts are administered in accordance with the law and the terms of the contract (market regulation), promotes compliance with laws and regulations (product regulation), and conducts on site financial examinations of insurance companies (financial regulation).

**How are we doing:**

The Bureau of Market Actions is comprised of the Market Conduct Division and the Market Analysis Division. These divisions work hand-in-hand in the market analysis process to identify outliers - insurance companies whose practices, procedures and performance appear to deviate markedly from other insurance carriers in the same market and thus pose potential consumer harm -- and bring those companies into compliance with state laws and regulations.

Strategies
Analyze market trends to identify deviations in industry practices and ensure consumers are protected from unlawful insurer practices.
Assist individual consumers with their questions or complaints about insurance.
Examine policy language to make sure insurance contracts are administered in accordance with the law and the terms of the contract.
Initiate insurance company exams to promote compliance with laws and regulations.
Operate regulated licensing programs.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Insurance company reviews initiated and conducted to investigate areas of concern	46	48	35	35	35
<p>The department restructured its bureaus under the Office of Market Regulation, making it possible to more quickly identify areas of concern and proactively review insurance companies' actions in the marketplace. This measure now incorporates all levels of enforcement activities available to the department as a result of changes to NAIC Market Regulation Handbook. A series of actions can be initiated to intervene and educate the company on commonwealth laws prior to initiation of a full blown market conduct examination resplendent with fines and department legal actions.</p>					

## Goal: Consumer Protection

### Subject Area: Licensing, Registration and Oversight

Objective: Reduce the number of insurance companies that become insolvent.

**Why this objective is important:**

Maintaining the financial solvency of insurers is essential to ensuring that companies are able to pay policyholder claims. Without appropriate oversight of the financial health of insurers, consumers run the risk of being unprotected from a loss and facing substantial expenses because an insurer does not have the financial resources to meet its obligations. The Pennsylvania Insurance Department monitors the insurance industry to minimize the number of insolvent insurance companies.

**How are we doing:**

The department uses early detection methods in the financial monitoring process to find insurance companies that could be in a hazardous financial situation and works with them to improve their financial condition and prevent insolvency.

#### Strategies

- Conduct on site financial examinations.
- Improve early detection methods for financially troubled insurance companies.
- Oversee company transactions to preserve fair competition in the marketplace.
- Review insurance company financial reports.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Companies on a watch list	43	39	39	40	40

Watch list is used to monitor insurance companies that may experience financial failure.

## Goal: Health & Human Services

### Subject Area: Access to Quality Health Care Services

Objective: Enable eligible Pennsylvanians to secure access to quality, affordable health insurance coverage.

**Why this objective is important:**

Pennsylvania administers various programs designed to provide eligible individuals with access to health insurance. All children should have access to health care services and the continued operation of a strong Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is essential to ensuring coverage options for all Pennsylvania children regardless of income.

**How are we doing:**

The CHIP program is working diligently to provide a health insurance option for Pennsylvania families. The CHIP complement has been reduced, but the Insurance Department is using innovative strategies to accomplish the program's aims and provide customer assistance.

#### Strategies

Identify and work with interested stakeholders to educate all relevant constituencies.

Increase awareness of state administered health insurance programs for Pennsylvanians.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) enrollment (monthly average)	196,525	194,407	189,727	200,140	200,140
Numbers are based on a monthly average and reported quarterly to INS Dept. Budget Division. The projections for the FY 2013-14 and beyond are based on decisions regarding the Affordable Care Act's (ACA) impact to enrollment numbers as of 09/01/13. Further changes may occur as additional ACA provisions are implemented.					
Percentage of CHIP enrolled children ages 3 to 6 years who receive a well child visit with a primary care physician	78.7%	79.9%	80.6%	80.6%	80.6%
Percentage of CHIP enrolled children two years of age who are immunized	81.58%	74.33%	75.75%	77%	77%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Ensure intelligence information obtained concerning criminal activity and possible terrorism is shared with law enforcement agencies throughout the commonwealth.

**Why this objective is important:**

Intelligence information sharing helps law enforcement agencies prevent criminal activity, mitigates duplication of efforts and makes more law enforcement resources available for detecting and preventing crime and terrorism.

**How are we doing:**

The State Police operates the Pennsylvania Criminal Intelligence Center (PACIC), which provides 24-hour analytical intelligence assistance to law enforcement agencies throughout the commonwealth. PACIC disseminated intelligence information to 987 municipal law enforcement agencies throughout the commonwealth in 2012-13. PACIC is recognized by the United States Department of Homeland Security as Pennsylvania's Fusion Center. Challenges to meeting this objective include operational constraints and the level of collaboration between the State Police and other law enforcement agencies throughout the commonwealth.

#### Strategies

Ensure intelligence information is obtained through reliable sources and disseminated in a timely manner via the Pennsylvania Criminal Intelligence Center (PACIC) and other sources to appropriate local, state and federal law enforcement agencies to prevent criminal activity and terrorism.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Enforcement and Investigation: Intelligence products disseminated by the Pennsylvania Criminal Intelligence Center	27,693	28,731	29,263	29,800	30,200
Enforcement and Investigation: Municipal law enforcement agencies receiving information from the Pennsylvania Criminal Intelligence Center	915	877	987	1,000	1,020
Enforcement and Investigation: Requests for intelligence information from Pennsylvania Criminal Intelligence Center	15,871	16,883	18,802	19,100	19,400

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Ensure the rapid collection and appropriate dissemination of accurate information on emergency situations throughout the commonwealth.

**Why this objective is important:**

Timely and accurate situational awareness information enhances the ability of emergency responders to effectively handle emergency situations.

**How are we doing:**

The State Police Department Watch Center collects information on homeland security and hazardous incidents, and disseminates accurate and timely situational awareness reports to affected municipal, state and federal public safety agencies throughout the commonwealth. These reports provide real-time information about active incidents, road closures and other unusual events. With this information, command-level personnel are better equipped to make informed operational decisions. The Department Watch Center disseminated situational awareness information to 1,367 municipal public safety agencies throughout the commonwealth in 2012-13. Challenges to meeting this objective include operational constraints and the level of collaboration between the State Police and other public safety agencies throughout the commonwealth.

#### Strategies

Ensure the timely flow of accurate situational awareness information to emergency response personnel in an effective manner.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Emergency Preparedness and Response: Department Watch Center immediate reports	3,744	4,014	3,131	3,180	3,240
Emergency Preparedness and Response: Municipal public safety agencies receiving immediate reports from the Department Watch Center	693	1,025	1,367	1,390	1,410

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Increase the effectiveness of the Pennsylvania Statewide Radio Network (PA-STARNet).

**Why this objective is important:**

A statewide radio system that provides reliable communication among public safety agencies is critical to ensuring a rapid and effective response to emergencies throughout the commonwealth.

**How are we doing:**

The State Police, Bureau of Communications and Information Services (BCIS) increased PA-STARNet statewide land mass coverage to 96.8 percent in 2012-13. This is a 0.1 percent increase from 2011-12. BCIS also increased PA-STARNet statewide roadway coverage to 97.3 percent in 2012-13. This represents a 0.1 percent increase from 2011-12. Challenges to meeting this objective include operational and economic constraints, and environmental factors such as geography and topography.

Strategies
Provide post-deployment support to assess and mitigate any reported radio coverage issues.
Support state agencies at major events and incidents by providing effective tactical radio communications.
Upgrade the PA-STARNet protocol to the APCO P25 Standard and add VHF frequencies to the system to reduce the number of microcell sites, leased circuits and leased infrastructure, while improving interoperability with county-owned radio systems and neighboring states.
Work with the Federal Communications Commission to eliminate frequency interference from cell phones, televisions and other radio sources.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Public Safety Radio System: Average monthly transmissions on PA-STARNet	4,171,258	4,343,365	4,272,335	4,190,000	4,260,000
Public Safety Radio System: Percentage of statewide land area covered by Pennsylvania Statewide Radio Network (PA-STARNet)	96.8%	96.7%	96.8%	97%	98%
Public Safety Radio System: Percentage of statewide road coverage by PA-STARNet	97%	97.2%	97.3%	97.6%	98%

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Reduce DUI-related crashes.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Pennsylvania State Police is dedicated to preventing loss of life, injuries and property damage on commonwealth highways as a result of DUI-related motor vehicle crashes.

**How are we doing:**

State Police investigated 4,741 DUI-related crashes in 2012-13. This is a 1.0 percent decrease from 2011-12, and a 0.8 percent increase from 2010-11. Challenges to meeting this objective include operational constraints and the vast expanse of the commonwealth's roadway systems.

#### Strategies

Conduct and administer programs to educate motorists to help prevent DUI-related crashes.

Conduct DUI enforcement initiatives, offer training related to DUI enforcement for enlisted personnel and work in conjunction with municipal law enforcement agencies to combat DUI.

Utilize targeted enforcement efforts, including sobriety checkpoints and roving DUI patrols.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Vehicle Traffic Supervision: DUI arrests	17,265	17,831	17,152	17,400	17,700
Vehicle Traffic Supervision: DUI-related crashes	4,702	4,789	4,741	4,660	4,580

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Reduce fatal motor vehicle crashes.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Pennsylvania State Police is dedicated to improving the safety of all motorists in the commonwealth by reducing crashes, injuries and deaths on Pennsylvania’s highways.

**How are we doing:**

State Police investigated 576 fatal motor vehicle crashes in 2012-13. This is an 11.1 percent decrease from 2011-12, and a 10.3 percent decrease from 2010-11. Challenges to meeting this objective include operational constraints, an aging highway infrastructure and environmental factors.

#### Strategies

Conduct and administer programs that educate motorists to help prevent fatal motor vehicle crashes.

Conduct speed enforcement, commercial vehicle safety inspections, child safety seat inspections, seat belt enforcement and other targeted traffic enforcement activities.

Utilize targeted traffic enforcement efforts based on identification and analysis of causal factors.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Vehicle Traffic Supervision: Child safety seat inspections conducted	1,632	2,903	2,396	2,440	2,480
Vehicle Traffic Supervision: Fatal motor vehicle crashes	642	648	576	565	555
Vehicle Traffic Supervision: Traffic citations issued for occupant restraint violations	17,728	18,067	17,287	17,600	17,900

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Reduce motor vehicle crashes.

**Why this objective is important:**

The Pennsylvania State Police is dedicated to preventing loss of life, injuries and property damage on commonwealth highways as a result of motor vehicle crashes.

**How are we doing:**

State Police investigated 76,601 motor vehicle crashes in 2012-13. This is a 0.5 percent decrease from 2011-12, and a 2.7 percent decrease from 2010-11. Challenges to meeting this objective include operational constraints, an aging highway infrastructure and environmental factors.

Strategies
Conduct and administer programs that educate motorists to help prevent motor vehicle crashes.
Conduct speed enforcement, commercial vehicle safety inspections and other targeted traffic enforcement activities.
Utilize targeted traffic enforcement efforts based on identification and analysis of causal factors.

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Vehicle Standards Control: Commercial vehicle safety inspections	94,270	97,220	96,453	98,100	99,700
Vehicle Traffic Supervision: Motor vehicle crashes	78,753	76,958	76,601	75,300	74,000
Vehicle Traffic Supervision: Traffic citations issued	560,004	601,027	566,440	576,000	585,000
Vehicle Traffic Supervision: Traffic safety education programs aimed at preventing motor vehicle crashes	3,988	3,707	3,163	3,220	3,270

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Reduce property crime.

**Why this objective is important:**

Declining crime rates make people feel more secure in their homes, increase residential and commercial development and attract businesses and visitors to our state.

**How are we doing:**

State Police investigated an average of 1,109 property crimes per 100,000 population in 2012-13. This is a 3.6 percent decrease from 2011-12, and a 1.9 percent increase from 2010-11. Challenges to meeting this objective include operational constraints and the willingness of the community to cooperate during investigations.

#### Strategies

Conduct and administer community-based crime prevention programs to increase citizen participation in preventing property crimes.

Provide sufficient resources, training and support to facilitate the investigative function.

Utilize diligent investigative efforts aimed at the identification and arrest of offenders.

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

**Measures:**

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Crime Lab: Criminal suspects identified through latent fingerprint comparison	2,079	2,438	3,192	3,550	3,610
The figures listed are calendar year totals (no fiscal year data is available for this performance measure). The calendar year total for 2011 is listed under 2011-12. The calendar year total for 2012 is listed under 2012-13. The calendar year total for 2013 (listed under 2013-14) is an extrapolated projection based on activity through the first half of the year.					
Criminal Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention: Community-based crime prevention programs targeting property crime	623	559	489	495	505
Criminal Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention, Crimes per 100,000 population in State Police jurisdiction areas: Arrests for property crimes per 100,000 population	288	276	276	280	285
Criminal Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention, Crimes per 100,000 population in State Police jurisdiction areas: Percentage of property crimes cleared (i.e. cases solved and prosecuted or disposed of through other legal means)	31.4%	30%	31%	31%	32%
Criminal Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention, Crimes per 100,000 population in State Police jurisdiction areas: Property crimes per 100,000 population	1,088	1,151	1,109	1,090	1,070

## Goal: Public Safety

### Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Objective: Reduce violent crime.

**Why this objective is important:**

Declining crime rates make people feel more secure in their homes, increase residential and commercial development and attract businesses and visitors to our state.

**How are we doing:**

State Police investigated an average of 122 violent crimes per 100,000 population in 2012-13. This is the same rate as the previous two fiscal years.

#### Strategies

Conduct and administer community-based crime prevention programs to increase citizen participation in preventing violent crime.

Provide sufficient resources, training and support to facilitate the investigative function.

Utilize diligent investigative efforts aimed at the identification and arrest of violent criminal offenders.

#### Measures:

MeasureName	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Crime Lab: Criminal suspects identified through DNA evidence submissions	664	668	831	955	970
The figures listed are calendar year totals (no fiscal year data is available for this performance measure). The calendar year total for 2011 is listed under 2011-12. The calendar year total for 2012 is listed under 2012-13. The calendar year total for 2013 (listed under 2013-14) is an extrapolated projection based on activity through the first half of the year.					
Criminal Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention: Community-based crime prevention programs targeting violent crime	1,248	1,025	922	940	950
Criminal Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention, Crimes per 100,000 population in State Police jurisdiction areas: Arrests for violent crimes per 100,000 population	62	64	63	64	65
Criminal Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention, Crimes per 100,000 population in State Police jurisdiction areas: Percentage of violent crimes cleared (i.e. cases solved and prosecuted or disposed of through other legal means)	66.6%	70%	71%	72%	73%
Criminal Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention, Crimes per 100,000 population in State Police jurisdiction areas: Violent crimes per 100,000 population	122	122	122	120	120

**Goal: Public Safety**

**Subject Area: Prevention, Preparedness and Response**